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# The Herald.

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## ACUTE STAGE IN CHINESE CRISIS

### The Relations Between the British Ambassador and Tsung Li Yamen Strained.

### RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA

### Are Described as Being Cordial, Britain Being Displeased Only With China.

### THE NEGOTIATIONS IN PEKIN.

### The British Policy of the Open Door in China is Being Dispensed With.

London, August 28.—The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The situation has suddenly become acute. The relations between the Tsung Li Yamen and Sir Claude MacDonald, the British Minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude MacDonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli.

"In support of Sir Claude MacDonald, the fleet has been concentrated at Wei-Hai-Wei and Hankow, and all the warships under 5,000 tons have been mobilized in the Yang-Tse river. The naval demonstration is directed solely against China, as it is semi-officially stated that the existing relations with Russia are cordial. Lord Salisbury has abandoned the policy of the open door, substituting for it a policy of spheres of influence.

"Diplomatic conferences have been of constant occurrence within the last few days. Lord Salisbury insists upon the cognition by the other powers interested in China of the boundaries of Great Britain's sphere of influence. In the same instrument whereby Great Britain recognizes Russia's position in Manchuria, Russia is required to recognize the paramountcy of England in the Yang-Tse Valley and guarantee that our territorial requirements shall be permanently respected.

"Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the New Chwang railway; but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the largest financial interest should arbitrate in disputes conected with the Pekin-Hankow railway.

"The negotiations are confined to Pekin."

Faure and the Czar.

Paris, August 27.—President Faure and Emperor Nicholas exchanged telegrams yesterday in honor of the first anniversary of M. Faure's visit to Russia.

The President's telegram to the Czar was in part as follows: "The declarations which were exchanged beneath the shadow of our flags in the roadstead of Cronstadt are memories so dear to us that I cannot let this anniversary pass without assuring Your Majesty again of my very keen gratitude for the reception Your Majesty gave the President of the Republic."

"Our sentiments have undergone no change. I am today, as I was then, a faithful interpreter of the French people in tendering to Your Majesty an expression of the ardent wish we entertain for your happiness, for that of the Imperial family, and for the grandeur of Russia."

Emperor Nicholas replied: "The Empress and myself are deeply touched by the thanks you have been so good as to express on the occasion of the anniversary of our visit on board the Pothau. We like to revert in our thoughts to those historic moments, the remembrance of which will never fade..

"It gives me peculiar pleasure to be able to renew at this time an expression of the unchanging and unceasing good wishes we entertain for you, Monsieur le President, and for France, our friend."

In the Soudan.

Wady Hamed, August 27.—The Anglo-Egyptian forces began the advance yesterday, moving in five parallel columns at deploying distance. They were led by Jaalin guides and by bands of pipers who were playing. It was an imposing spectacle. The friendly natives on the opposite bank of the Nile indulged in delighted war dances. The camp is now a wilderness of broken biscuit boxes and other rubbish.

The Dervish scouts are active, and it is rumored that there is a Dervish force on the right bank of the river under the command of Emirs Zaki and Wad Bishara. It is also reported that the Khalifa is preparing to make a stand at Kerreri, seven miles north of Omdurman, and will defend the Mahdi's tomb to the last.

## FRANCE IS PLEASED

### To Hear that Mr. Hay's Appointment as American Secretary of State

**Has no Connection With an Anglo American Alliance—Some Interesting Cable News.**

London, Aug. 27.—There is a rumor in city circles to-day that owing mainly to the conciliatory action of the Standard Oil Company the American and Russian oil interests have been pooled. If this is true America and Baku will command the markets of the world and the gigantic oil monopoly will have become more gigantic and more nearly complete than ever. The effects of the simple rumor were noticeable on the London market in an improvement in oil shares.

Typhoid Epidemic in Belfast.

Both Belfast and Dublin loom large in to-day's papers, though from widely contrasting causes. Health officials of the Ulster city are struggling to subdue an outbreak of typhoid fever which is claiming numerous victims and is spreading at a terrific pace. The cause is faulty sanitation. Dublin, on the contrary, never has been gayer since the union horse show became a society institution. At the opening yesterday the attendance was the largest and smartest ever known, a circumstance which takes point from the fact that absenteeism is dying out. Dublin is fast regaining its ancient reputation for gayety and fashion.

France and the Mediterranean.

The Times and other London papers are only just waking to the fact that Madrid is boldly talking up a new triple-alliance, the parties to the wished-for pact being Russia, France and Spain, and its object the counteracting of British influence in Morocco. The opinion is generally held here that it is not improbable that Russia and France are trying to use Spain for their own purposes.

The inquiries that have been addressed by the British Government to Madrid relative to the new fortifications facing Gibraltar point to the fact that the foreign office here has its eyes open. It is one thing to be a decrepit power such as Spain to pose as a sort of protector of Morocco, but it is regarded here as quite another for France so much as to think of being admitted to a share in exclusive control. Great Britain certainly will have a word to say before the Mediterranean is converted into a French lake.

Sagasta Weathers the Storm.

Vienna, Aug. 27.—In the opinion of the Constitutional Reichswehr the Sagasta ministry is gaining strength. The change in the Spanish cabinet, which seemed unavoidable after the signing of the peace protocol, has been deferred, if not altogether obviated. The hope is expressed that Sagasta, having thus far succeeded in warding off danger of a Carlist uprising, may do even better in the future. There is, indeed, considerable confidence throughout informed circles in Vienna that a cabinet equal to such difficulties as the guarding against Carlist uprising and the taking of precautionary measures to prevent a reactionary movement on the part of troops returning from the colonies—that such a cabinet may also gain the Cortes' ratification of the peace treaty and triumph over effort to secure its overthrow.

Austrian military men severely criticize the declaration by the New York Herald that the American navy must be placed on a par with that of Germany.

France Gets Good News.

Paris, Aug. 27.—The French papers today publish evidently inspired American telegrams stating that the appointment of Mr. Hay as Secretary of State is not made to promote an Anglo-American alliance. This news tickles the continental palate, which does not relish things British. It is particularly pleasing to France, where John Bull is a bete noir second only to Germany. There is renewed satisfaction here over the extraordinary report which comes via New York, to the effect that Jamaica is agitating in favor of annexation to the United States, but the joy in this instance is somewhat marred by the thought that "Yankee omnivorousness" may turn next toward Martinique. More unmixed pleasure is occasioned by the statement which is cabled here of fresh activity in the American navy yards due to Germany's equivocal course.

A foreign diplomat tells me that when M. Delcasse hears of Germany meddling in American affairs he rubs his hands with great satisfaction, not because he wishes harm to the United States, but because he foresees future embarrassments for Germany.

## VALLEYFIELD EXCURSION.

**Mr. Bergeron Says the Conservatives Will Soon Be in Power Again—A Big Fine Imposed.**

Valleyfield, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—On Wednesday, the Conservative leaders of Beauharnois County were treated to an excursion on the St. Robinault by the member for the county, Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron. The party, some eighty in number, left Valleyfield for Port Lewis, where they lunched. During the course of the speech-making, Mr. Bergeron informed the crowd that the Liberals were running the country to ruin, and it was only a matter of a very short time before the Conservatives would be again back in power. The excursion passed off very pleasantly and all had a good time.

Mr. Ovila Gauiry, who nearly killed Mr. Delaronde, as reported in Tuesday's Herald, was brought before the Recorder. Mr. Delaronde himself appeared, clothed in bandages, and pleaded that Gaulry be let off. The Recorder, however, could not see it in that light, and fined the prisoner fifty dollars and costs or four months. The money was paid.

**Porter Got Three Year.**

Brantford, August 27.—(Special.)—The case against Fred Pollard, the youth employed at the Belmont House as a porter was heard yesterday. The evidence went to show that on several occasions the prisoner had obtained money from letters which he had been sent to the post office to bring to the hotel. Pollard is a young English lad, with a round, chubby face, and decided English accent. He is said to be of very respectable and wealthy parentage in the old land. The police magistrate sentenced him to three years in Kingston penitentiary for his offence with the option of $100 fine. It is expected the money will be sent out from England to procure the boy's release.

**Goldwin Smith Against Prohibition.**

Toronto, August 27.—(Special.)—Goldwin Smith, writing in the Farmers' Sun, on prohibition, takes the stand that it would entrench on personal liberty, always fail of its object, and do more harm than good to public morality. A three column letter is concluded as follows: "Legal prohibition kills voluntary efforts such as that of the Bands of Hope, the Good Templars, which have done so much to diminish drinking. It is believed that this effect is already felt in advance, and that it accounts for a slight increase of inebriety in some places. When the trade becomes contraband all regulation is practically at an end."

**Canadians Ahead.**

New York, August 27.—The match between the Canadians and All New York, was commenced on Staten Island yesterday. The visitors lost the toss and had to take the field. Americans made 97. Canadians scored 125 in first innings. Laing made 3 5runs. At 5.25 All New York, commenced their second innings and when stumps were drawn for the day, the New Yorkers had made 39 for the loss of two wickets.

**A Change in Armament.**

Berlin, Aug. 27.—As a result of experiences in the Hispano-American war, the new German battleship now in course of construction will be armed with 24 centimetre, instead of 28 centimetre guns.

**The Clapton-Bulwer Treaty.**

London, August 27.—The Spectator argues strongly for the abolition of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and says: "A movement must soon take place in America which will inevitably cause the United States to trip up against the treaty, and make a vehement demand for its abrogation. That demand, unless it were properly understood and explained beforehand, might seem here unfair and unfriendly."

The Spectator suggests that England will not wait for America to ask for the abrogation of the treaty, but will arrange a treaty by which America and England will naturally bind themselves to allow no power save the United States to make a canal across the Isthmus of Panama, the United States to keep it open on equal terms with all nations at peace with the United States.

The paper says: "If the diplomats must have a quid pro quo, there are a dozen Canadian points which might be set against the tearing up of the treaty."

## WILL ASK $20,000 TO CLEAN STREETS

### The Road Committee Take Prompt Action on the City Surveyor's Report.

### THE GUY STREET LINE.

### Street Railway Company Make a Proposition to Run it to Pine Aveue.

### SEWAGE FARM SCIEME PRAISE.

The Road Committee hd an important meeting yesterday iternoon, at which all the members were resent. Mr. St. George's report on the chausting of the street cleaning appropriatin was read, and a report sent to Council with a request for $20,000 to cover the alance of the season.

The Cote des Neiges Lin.

Mr. St. George submitted to te committee the following letter which e had received :—

Montreal, Aug. 19, 198.

Dear Sir,—The Montreal Street Railway Company, for some time past, has been in negotiation with the gentlemen of the Seminary, with the object of securing from them a right of way for a practicable and safe route for an electric trolley railway to the city limits, near the top of the Cote des Neiges hill, the desire of the company being to operate such a road, if obtainable, and to thus endeavor to effect a solution of the existing dispute between the city and the company.

The negotiations are still in progress; but owing to the time of year, may, perhaps, not be concluded so as to permit of much construction work being done before the frost sets in.

As the company desires to meet the views of the city as far as is consistent with their obtaining a safe, practicable route for their railway, I have to submit the following :

The company will construct and put in operation, within six weeks from the time of obtaining the necessary authority, a double track, electric trolley railway, extending the existing double track on Guy street, across Sherbrooke street and up the Cote des Neiges road to Pine avenue, with the necessary Y's and turn-outs.

When the gentlemen of the Seminary have granted a right of way as above mentioned, or when the city has made the Cote des Neiges road safe and practicable with regard to the grading and to drainage, this route will be extended up to thec ity limits as rapidly as can be done.

If this proposition is satisfactory to the city, the proceedings now in court upon the certiorari from the judgment of the Recorder can be suspended.

Yours truly,

F. L. WANKLYN,

Manager and Chief Engineer.

The letter was referred to the City Attorney.

Craig Street Paving.

Mr. St. George presented the following report:

"I beg to inform you that if the Road Committee decide only to pave one side of Craig street this year, that in doing so you will run the risk of allowing the water and frost to get in alongside of the rails in the devil's strip, which cannot be made properly water-tight, unless new pavement is put there, as it would be difficult to make it water-tight in renewing the wood blocks, and which would also be an unnecessary expense, as this work would have to be undone next year when you pave the balance of the street. I therefore recommend the committee to pave on both sides of the street, at all events, from Lacroix to St. Denis streets."

On motion of Ald. Turner, it was resolved to pave on both sides of the street until the voted money be exhausted.

A Sewage Farm.

The City Surveyor read his report on the visit of the Road Committee to Marlboro, Mass., and St. Laurent. It was as follows:

"I beg to report upon the visit of the Road Committee to Marlboro, Mass., and to the small farm at St. Laurent.

"At Marlboro, Mass., the system adopted is the downward filtration system, the sewage being spread over the land and allowed to filter through the ground, the land not being used for agricultural purposes, owing, no doubt, to the want of sufficient land to do so. They have upon this farm about 15 to 17 acres for a population of about 15,000. This brings the rate to about 1,000 per acre. They have so far found no difficulty in winter time, but, of course, their winters are not so severe as ours.

"In regard to the farm at St. Laurent, it is the same system as the above, except that instead of putting the sewage all over the land, they run it into ditches and cultivate the land. The farmers in charge of this farm told me that they had no difficulty with it in the winter time and that nothing froze.

"I beg to refer you to my previous report on the question of draining St. Denis ward, and I think it would be wise and judicious [illegible] part of the city to provide [illegible] in case at any time the sewage should become impeded by very [illegible] storms, etc., which would prevent the working of the system, which I consider good."

The question was discussed for a few minutes, and referred to the next meeting, on Monday.

A petition for a band stand on Mullins square was refused for lack of money and on the ground that these stands are a detriment to public parks.

The Mayor Criticized.

Mayor Prefontaine came in for some criticism for having given orders for the doing of some civic work. The City Attorney's advice was asked in the matter and Mr. Ethier was of the opinion that the Mayor could not, on his own accord, order public undertakings in the city. A motion was accordingly carried settling the point: "That in future no work should be begun by the City Surveyor without the approbation of the Road Committee, except in cases of such urgency as might result in losses to the city."

It was reported that the City Treasurer had refused, under the following circumstances, an accepted $800 cheque from Mr. Gault, who is now building an extensive brick house on St. Antoine Street. Mr. Gault had requested the city to connect his new building with the public sewers, but the request was not granted, as there was no money voted for the purpose. He, therefore, sent $800 to the corporation, with the understanding that the latter would fix his sewers, and refund him next year when the appropriations are voted. The City Treasurer had not deemed himself authorized to accept the offer without the consent of the Road Committee.

The latter empowered him, through the following motion: "That the City Surveyar be requested to make the sewerage works at the property out of the $800 deposied by Mr. Gault, which deposit the City Treasurer is authorized to accept."

Mr. S. D. Valliers, who is about to build on Montana Street, asked that the city should take over the street, but it was resolved to wait for Mr. St. Goerge's report before coming to any decision.

A Mr. Painchaud asked and obtained leave to build an amusement platform and a sort of sporting track along the northeast side of Logan Park, to be opened free of charge for the use of the whole public. The city holds the sugare on a 21 year lease from the Interior and Militia Departments, with the understanding that they would not excavate it, or erect any buildings, platforms or fences on it. So far the agreement has not been closely lived up to, but the Departments have said nothing. Mr. Painchaud agreed to take down his amusement apparatus in twenty-four hours whenever called on to do so.

## TO FIX PEACE TERMS.

**The Third American Commissioner Named in the Person of Mr. Whitelaw Reid.**

Washington, Aug. 26.—Secretary Day, upon leaving the Cabinet yesterday afternoon, announced that Whitelaw Reid had been selected as peace commissioner, the commission, so far as made up, being Secretary of State Day, Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota Senator William P. Frick, of Maine, and Whitelaw Reid, of New York.

The fifth member, Secretary Day announced officially, has not been finally selected, but Justice White, of the Supreme Court, has the President's tender of a place under consideration, and may be induced to accept.

Madrid, Aug. 27.—The Cabinet was in session again yesterday. Senor Sagasta said the Government was principally occupied with the position of the troops that had capitulated at Manila. It would be better, he thought, to transport them to the Visayas Island than to bring them home; but the question must be decided by agreement with the American Government. It depended on whether or not the troops were considered prisoners of war.

The Spanish army officers who arrived on the steamer Alicante, which reached Corunna on the 24th inst. with the first of the Spanish repatriated soldiers, were given a banquet by representatives of the Madrid press at Corunna. The officers declared that both the American and Spanish nations adhered to the methods of civilized warfare throughout the campaign. They conceded the superiority of the American artillery.

The health of the troops who arrived by the Alicante is already greatly improved.

London, Aug. 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says the officers and soldiers who have returned from Santiago de Cuba bitterly accuse the Americans of unfulfilled promises made at the time of the capitulation of Santiago.

## IN THE FAR WEST.

**Mr. Fred. Villeneuve, of Edmonton Talks of Progress in That District.**

Mr. Fred Villeneuve, a lawyer, and editor of the Canadian West, Edmonton, N.W.T., is in Montreal on a visit to his father, Senator Villeneuve. He has been a resident of the West for many years, and is confident of its great future. The French-Canadians who have settled in the district are all prosperous, and large additions are constantly being made to their numbers. There is little trouble over school matters. The ordinance gives separate schools, but though this is not carried out, primary knowledge can be obtained in French.

Edmonton, Mr. Villeneuve says, is a flourishing town, and the country north almost as far as Athabaska Landing, is being settled very rapidly. The stone piers of the bridge uniting North and South Edmonton, are completed, but the superstructure is not yet in position. Being asked when the proposed railway from Edmonton to Athabaska Landing would be built, Mr. Villeneuve said he thought it would be started next year, and as the country through which the proposed line passes is not a difficult one for such work, the whole ninety miles should be pushed through quite rapidly.

Mr. Villeneuve confirms the report that he is a candidate for the St. Albert seat in the Northwest Assembly, the elections taking place next fall. There are no party lines, but Mr. Villeneuve thinks that before three years have passed away, the Northwest Assembly will be divided by party lines like the other legislative bodies of the Dominion, and that the split will come when the question of provincial and territorial boundaries are brought into the arena. The present representative of St. Albert is Mr. D. Maloney and it is likely that he will contest the seat with Mr. Villeneuve, but the latter believes he will win.

## IT WAS A C.P.R. WIN.

**Transcontinental Passenger Men Think the Freight Men Gave Them a Slap.**

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Transcontinental passenger men incline to the opinion that their freight associates have given their cause in the Canadian Pacific contest a backhanded slap. By submitting the differential question to arbitration for settlement they have virtually said that the passenger men in refusing to adopt that course have pursued a wrong policy and one which should not be encouraged. The principle is the same whether the contest is waged over freight or passenger differentials. Positive advice has not reached Chicago as to whether the Great Northern was represented at the meeting in Denver. The presumption is that it was, because it would be absurd to attempt to put any plan into effect to which it was not a party. Why that road should so readily agree to arbitrate freight differentials while it has so positively and persistently refused to arbitrate passenger differentials is what nobody here can very well understand.

Had this freight meeting been held prior to the interstate commerce commission hearing on the passenger rate war it might have given rise to serious complications and might have had an important bearing on the final result. It would certainly have given the Canadian Pacific Road a considerable advantage in its argument before the commission. As things are, however, it is believed that the matter before the commission has now gone too far to be influenced in any way by the action of the freight men. The commission is now understood to have reached its decision. An opinion in the case is in course of preparation. Its promulgation is expected daily. Should it be in favor of the American roads, as it is expected to be, it will doubtless be used as an incontrovertible argument before the arbitrators in the freight case. The freight men may have had that fact in view when they agreed to avoid a fight by submitting the question to arbitration, but the passenger men fail to see how the action of the freight meeting can be taken as an indorsement of their position.

## A QUIET DAY AT THE CONFERENCE.

### Friday Was Devoted to a Private Discussion by the Two Sides.

### REMOVAL TO WASHINGTON.

### The Suggestion Does not Meet With the Favor of Canadians for General Reasons.

### SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AHEAD.

### Delegates Will be Entertained to Dinner To-day by the Solicitor-General—Banquet by the City.

(Special correspondence of The Herald.)

Quebec, Aug. 27.—The fact that the international conference was to be held behind closed doors caused disappointment to two classes—the army of special correspondents who had flocked to Quebec from American cities, and the numerous deputations interested in the subjects under consideration. The wisdom of this method of procedure has been demonstrated by the most misleading and mischief-making inferences drawn from unofficial remarks, and with deliberate design to balk the aims of the conference, sent to all parts of Canada and the United States.

It is one thing for a commissioner to acknowledge his country's desire for trade concessions from Canada of a special nature, and quite another thing to impute to him the statement that the American Government's representatives will try to coerce Canada into repudiating the preferential tariff with Great Britain.

Mr. Dingley was, to put it mildly, astounded and disgusted at the construction put upon his words, and at the tissue of lies and misrepresentation sent abroad. It would be an unprecedented violation of all diplomatic courtesy for any commissioner to adopt the pugilistic attitude which protectionist organs have attributed to one of the representatives.

The notion that a powerful republic would take the undignified and childish stand of the small boy, who exclaims "I won't play," and that the United States would back out of international negotiations unless Canada would throw over the preferential tariff, is not only false, but highly absurd.

If the United States contemplate granting Canada greater trade concessions than are given any other country, it is natural that the United States should expect Canada to reciprocate by according greater concessions than are given to any other foreign power; but Great Britain and the Dominion are not foreign powers to each other, and alien countries.

In international negotiations they are not two parties, but one, and that one is the British Empire. The United States is not dealing with Canada against Great Britain, but with Great Britain through Canada. The schoolboy knows enough of diplomacy to understand this. The first trick of those who would defeat reciprocity negotiations by spreading false reports was very badly and stupidly performed. The idea that Canada could be coerced into annexation, or commercial union, was long ago exploded. Protectionists must try a dodge of more recent date. Altogether the holding of the conference behind closed doors has been justified. It would be better still if not one word were said outside the doors until the labors of the commissioners come before their respective Governments. Misrepresentation and false inferences would then be impossible.

Removal to Washington.

Unless the best of reasons, satisfactory to both Canada and the United States, are given for the removal of the conference from Quebec to Washington, the proposal will not be favorably received. At various times representatives of the Canadian Government have gone to Washington on missions of interational interest. In the matter of trade alone, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. John Charlton, Sir Richard Cartwright and Sir Wilfrid Laurier have been official and unofficial delegates to the Capital; and perhaps the fact that Canadians have gone more frequently to Washington than American representatives have come to Ottawa, has had something to do with the erroneous idea that Canada enters into the negotiations as a suppliant.

If the present conference had been held in Ottawa the complaint might have been made that the American commissioners were out of touch with the Government and interested industries of the United States. A similar complaint may be heard from Canadians if the conference be moved to Washington. On the other hand, it must be recognized that the British commissioners, especially the Cabinet Ministers of the Dominion and the Premier of Newfoundland, have a freer hand and are surer of endorsation for what they do than the American representatives. While the United States commissioners may find it necessary to confer with officials of the Washington Cabinet as the discussion of the different subjects proceeds, the Canadian Ministers to whose departments reference might be necessary are themselves commissioners to the conference. This fact must be taken into consideration regarding the suggested removal. It was certainly not anticipated, for several of the American commissioners are accompanied by their families in the expectation of remaining in Quebec for some time.

Trade the Important Topic.

That reciprocity is the most important as well as the most troublesome question on the conference programme goes without saying. Nothing better demonstrates the effectiveness of the United States tariff in driving Canadian trade from its doors to Great Britain than the financial returns of the last decade. During the past ten years exports of farm produce and live stock to the United States have shrunk to one-sixth of their former volume. During the same period these exports to Great Britain quadrupled. Meanwhile Canada has been buying $2 worth of merchandise from the United St[illegible] for every dollar's worth the United States has bought from Canada, mainly because the proximity of the American market afforded greater convenience than the British. English trade was not catering to Canadian tastes, and there was no advantage to be gained by buying in the old country market. But the preferential tariff corrects and changes this state of affairs, and promises to revolutionize Canadian trade. There is now a distinct advantage to be gained by buying from British instead of American markets. The lowered tariff promises to compensate for the inconvenience of distance, and for the first time the British trader is making a careful study of the peculiar needs of the Canadian market.

What is the result? One has only to compare the advertising columns of any of the large Canadian newspapers to-day with the columns of the same paper ten years ago. To-day there are twenty English articles advertised for one that was tucked away in an obscure corner in 1887. The change is, perhaps, most remarkable in dry goods, and Canadians will have in mind the recent extensive advertising of ready-made clothing and furnishings by one of the foremost British firms.

This is one of the results of preferential trade and American shippers may well be apprehensive of that trade when it has had time to develop. Preferential trade has come to stay, and the conference will probably show what the American Administration proposes to do to retain Canadian trade for these merchants who have been filling Canadian orders to the extent of $86,587,000 a year.

## NO SITTING YESTERDAY,

**But Both Sides Had Private Conferences Preparatory to the Monday Meeting.**

Quebec, August 29.—The members of the Anglo-American joint high commission spent a quiet but busy forenoon yesterday, each side meeting in private conference preparatory for Monday's gathering. The utmost reticence is being observed as to the programme either side may put forth, although the commissioners in private conversation speak in a hopeful strain.

The lamentable death of Dr. Laurier, Sir Wilfrid's brother, may have an influence on the work of the commission next week, as the commissioners will hardly feel disposed to discuss important questions in the absence of the chief representative of Canada. Sir Wilfrid left for Arthabaskaville last evening to make arrangements for the funeral of his brother.

Sir James Winter also went west last night, to pay a visit to relatives who are summering in the Adirondacks.

To-day promises to be an off day. Nearly all the commissioners paid a formal call upon the Lieutenant-Governor at Spencerwood last evening. To-day the Solicitor-General gives a dinner party in their honor.

The City Council has decided to tender a grand ball to the visitors on the evening of September 19th.

Captain Spain, R.N., has arrived in town in connection with the commission. He reports that the mackerel catch on the Nova Scotia coast is very poor this year.

**The Money Was Found.**

A gentleman from Chicago who was visiting Montreal this week was unfortunate enough to lose a pocket-book containing a sum of $65. Upon discovering his loss he at once returned home. On the evening following his departure a friend noticed an advertisement in one of the local newspapers, and on equiring at the address given, the lost pocket-book was forthcoming. It had been found at Bonaventure Depot, where it had lain on the platform for several hours, by Mr. J. P. Callahan, 56 University street, who had advertised the same. Mr. Callahan was rewarded for his honesty, and the pocket-book and its contents were on Thursday night expressed to the owner, who will, without doubt, be more than surprised at again seeing his property.

**Leaving for Victoria.**

Dr. H. M. Robertson, who for the past year has been one of the house surgeons at the Montreal General Hospital, has taken his departure for Victoria, B.C. The many friends of the doctor will be sorry to hear this, as he has always been a great favorite both in athletics and in his college work. Dr. Robertson won the athletic championship on McGill sports day in the autumn of '96, and his stalwart form has been often seen supporting the Faculty of Medicine at the McGill annual sports. Again, in musical circles the doctor is well known, having been solo tenor in St. Andrew's church choir for the past summer. His friends wish him every success in his new sphere of life, and many of them were at the Windsor station at nine o'clock this morning to wish him God-speed.

**A 16-knot Service.**

Quebec, August 27.—L'Evenement gives currency to the report, said to be on good authority, that the Government has in effect abandoned the idea of a fast Atlantic mail service, and instead, has begun negotiations with the Allan and Dominion lines for a service of sixteen or seventeen knot boats, which would make the run across in about seven days, instead of the ten or eleven that is now taken. Various figures are mentioned for the subsidy, which, it is thought, will be in the neighborhood of $200,000 or $250,000. The idea of a 20-knot service, or better, is seemingly given up.

**Punished for Deserting Her Child.**

Jennie Jeffries was charged before Police Magistrate Lafontaine yesterday with deserting her child on Viger square. She admitted having left the child in the care of a strange man, but said that she never had had any intention of deserting it. She had gone to scrub for a lady, and when she had returned the child was gone. The magistrate said that her offence was very serious, but he would give her a chance. He sentenced her to 15 days' imprisonment and sent the child to the Infants' Home.

**The M.S.R. Employes' Benefit.**

The success of the Street Railway conductors and motormen's benefit at Sohmer Park has been so great that it will be continued to-day, and those holding tickets for the early part of the week can use them to-day. Next week La Fille de Madam Angot is to be produced by Mr. Lajoie. Mr. Lajoie is at present in New York.

**Appointments Gazetted.**

The appointment of Judge McColl as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia is gazetted. Following appointments also gazetted: Joseph Gauvreau, of Rimouski, to be a sub-collector of customs; Henry Jobin, Quebec to be a preventive officer in Her Majesty's customs.

**Rumored Retirement.**

It is reported from Toronto that Mr. Campbell, M.P.P., South Renfrew, is to retire for Hon. Mr. Gibson, Commissioner of Crown Lands.

## LION AND THE BEAR COMPROMISE.

### That is a Report Which Emanates From a Correspondent in Copenhagen.

### BOTH MAKE CONCESSIONS.

### Russia Will be Given Her Way on the Railway Question for Other Things.

### RELATIONS ARE SATISFACTORY.

London, August 27.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that he is in a position to confirm the statement he recently made that a compromise has been arrived at between England and Russia, in accordance with which Russia gets her way on the railway questions and England gets concessions in other directions.

"The relations between England and Russia," the correspondent says, "are very satisfactory, the Russian concessions fully meeting English wishes."

Vienna, August 27.—The Fremdenblatt suggests that Spain for financial reasons might eventually sell the Philippines to her creditor, France, while America, if she retains the Philippines, might exchange them for British territory in Central America.

Other Austrian papers think that if America demands the cession of the Philippines she will inevitably come into conflict with Russia and Europe.

Something Ridiculous.

London, August 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, referring to the rumors of a Jamaican movement for annexation to the United States, says :—"The Spanish papers predict that the American intrigue in Jamaica will ultimately extend to Canada and result as similar intrigues in Cuba have resulted, and will prove the beginning of a Nemesis to punish Great Britain for encouraging imperialism in the United States."

**Two Accidental Deaths.**

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquest held at the morgue this morning into the death of Geo. Veltter, a German sailor, of the steamship Ferndene, who was killed yesterday by falling into the hold. His funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Montreal General Hospital.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest last night on the body of Adelard Lacroix, who was killed on the Soulanges canal yesterday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

**Mount Royal's Officers.**

The Mount Royal Rifle Association has elected the following officers: Hon. president, Lt.-Col. Labelle; vice-president, Major Hebert; president, Major Mackay; vice-president, Captain J. E. Peltier; treasurer, Lieut. Lepine; secretary, Staff-Sergeant Couillard; commitee, Captains De Tonnaneour and Loranger; Lieuts. Peltier, Leprohon; Sergts. Gaze, Bourassa, Vallee and Daignault; delegate to D. R. A., and P.Q.R.A., Major Mackay. It was resolved to hold the annual matches on September 24 at St. Johns, Que., and to hold a series of matches on the Morris tubes during the winter.

**Mr. A. B. Rattray Injured.**

A bicycle accident, which might have proved fatal, occurred on St. Catherine street yesterday afternoon. Mr. A. B. Rattray, of 14a St. Monique street, was the victim. He was riding at a good rate of speed when he unfortunately struck some obstruction, and was thrown violently to the ground. He was removed to the General Hospital, where his injuries were found to be serious, but not fatal. Mr. Rattray is the president of the Primrose Bicycle Club.

**Mr. Harrington Wanted.**

Sheriff C. W. Vaughan, of Plattsburg, N. Y., telegraphed the detective department here, offering a reward of $25 for the arrest of Edwin John Harrington, who is accused of having abandoned his wife and of abducting Nellie Jaubur, a girl of 13 years of age. He is missing since August 19.

**Wolff Must Go.**

The extradition proceedings in the case of Hugo Wolff, who is wanted in Germany for forgery, were concluded before Judge Dugas yesterday. After the usual delays, Wolff will be surrendered to the German authorities.

**Stamp Collectors in Session.**

New York, Aug. 27.—The Philatelic Sons of America met in their sixth annual convention at the Grand Union Hotel yesterday. Among the officers chosen were: Canadian vice-president, F. J. Garraty, Richmond, Que.; Canadian exchange department, W. K. Hall, Peterboro, Ont. The convention will be in session several days.

**Sir Rivers-Wilson in Montreal.**

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, Lady Wilson, Miss Pauncefote and Mr. C. M. Hays arrived back from the tour of inspection last night. It is likely that Sir Charles and Mr. Hays will spend to-day with Mr. Waite discussing the details of the new G.T.R. building.

**Collector Avery's Defence.**

Windsor, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Collector Avery, of Port Huron, states that the arrest of Thomas Meagher, of Port Lambton, was made on United States territory; that the officers got into his boat 100 feet from the American shore, but that he resisted arrest, and before he was entirely subdued the boat was in Canadian waters. He was then handcuffed and returned to United States territory. The charge against Meagher is smuggling.

**Alleged Deserter Arrested.**

Fred. Alloway, of the St. John's Military School, who, it is said, deserted some few months ago, was arrested last night by Detective Lambert in St. Jean Baptiste village.

**Prince Bismarck's Letters.**

Berlin, Aug. 27.—The Germania says the Imperial Government is examining Prince Bismarck's letters and the family of Prince Bismarck declare that they will not publish his memoirs and correspondence at all if any liberties are taken with the text.

# QUEBEC'S REVENUE FOR A YEAR

## The Provincial Treasurer Issues a Statement Covering Operations to June 30, '98.

## A BETTERMENT IN THE RECEIPTS.

For the Year They Were $4,911,099.09, While the Expenditure Stood at $5,560,264.43, Leaving a Difference of $549,247.34—Compared With the Previous Year the Showing Is a Good One.

Quebec, Aug. 27, 1898. (Special.)

The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1898; as required by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 11th December, 1895.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dominion of Canada | | $1,266,413 48 |
| Lands, Forests and Fisheries | $1,087,042 52 | |
| Colonization and Mines | 7,872 67 | |
| | | 1,094,915 19 |
| Administration of Justice, law stamps, fees, etc. | | 229,410 66 |
| Licenses—Hotels, shops, etc. | | 564,488 86 |
| Direct taxes on commercial corporations | | 194,312 36 |
| Tax on transfers of property | | 2,055 81 |
| Manufacturing and trading licenses | | 29,846 74 |
| Duties on successions | | 163,455 26 |
| Direct taxes on certain persons | | 1,380 18 |
| Maintenance of Insane | | 65,672 48 |
| Reformatory and industrial schools | | 36,336 84 |
| Quebec Official Gazette | | 20,958,55 |
| Legislation | | 8,780 12 |
| Registration stamps | | 66,423 95 |
| Interest on price of Q.M.O. & O. Railway | | 300,833 34 |
| Interests on loans and deposits | | 40,452 29 |
| Minor revenues | | 26,761 19 |
| | | $4,112,547 30 |
| Proceeds of inscribed stock issued in conversion of debt | 738,676 28 | |
| Trust funds | 58,358 79 | |
| Reimbursement railway subsidies fund | 1,516 72 | |
| | | 798,551 79 |
| Total receipts | | $4,911,099 09 |

ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Public debt | | $1,501,177 03 |
| Legislation | | 210,910 19 |
| Civil government | | 282,585 08 |
| Administration of justice | | 618,379 65 |
| Public instruction | | 434,260 00 |
| Agriculture, immigration and colonization | | 307,476 97 |
| Public Works and Buildings— | | |
| Ordinary | 127,483 73 | |
| Extraordinary | 50,683 70 | |
| | | 178,167 43 |
| Charities, including lunatic asylums | | 339,375 75 |
| Miscellaneous services | | 388,429 89 |
| Q.M.O. & O. Railway traffic expenses | | 1,016 06 |
| | | $4,351,778 05 |
| Repayment of railway guarantee deposits | 237,471 86 | |
| Redemption of debt and premium conversion | 738,676 28 | |
| Trust funds | 33,675 10 | |
| Railway subsidies | 196,284 24 | |
| Q.M.O. & O. Railway construction | 2,360 90 | |
| | | $1,208,468 38 |
| Total expenditure | | $5,560,246 43 |
| Difference between receipts and expenditure | | $549,247 34 |

LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

The following is a statement of the public debt and temporary loans and deposits of the Province of Quebec, at the 30th June, 1898: as required by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 11th December, 1895.

FUNDED DEBT.

| Date of Issue. | Where Payable. | Amount. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st May, 1874 | London | $3,574,080 00 |
| 1st May, 1876 | London | 4,001,373 33 |
| 1st November, 1878 | London or New York | 2,856,000 00 |
| 1st July, 1880 | London or Paris | 3,132,478 68 |
| 1st July, 1882 | London | 2,433,333 33 |
| 1st July, 1882 | Quebec | 793,500 00 |
| 1st January, 1888 | London or Paris | 3,513,733 33 |
| 1st March, 1894 | London or Montreal | 2,822,666 66 |
| 30th December, 1894 | Paris | 5,332,976 00 |
| 1st May, 1896 | London or Montreal | 292,000,00 |
| 1st April, 1897 | London or Montreal | 1,360,000 00 |
| 1st April, 1897 | London | 4,171,700 20 |
| | | $34,288,841 53 |
| Sinking fund invested | | 10,004,677 78 |
| Net funded debt | | $24,279,163 75 |

TEMPORARY LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Temporary loans | 700,000 00 | |
| Teachers' pension fund | 186,671 00 | |
| Protestant council of public instruction | 34,804 00 | |
| Railway companies guarantee deposits | 132,702 49 | |
| Security and trust deposits | 112,528 97 | |
| | | 1,166,706 46 |
| | | $25,445,870 21 |

A COMPARISON

The figures for 1896-97, over ten months of which was under the Flynn Administration, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total revenue | $3,923,233 70 |
| Total expenditure | 4,907,281 71 |
| Deficit | $984,043 01 |

"On Guard."

When disease shoots the first arrow the truly wise man will come instantly on guard. He will not wait for the attack. He will not hesitate until the full force of disease and misery and death comes crashing about him.

When a man begins to feel "out of sorts," when his appetite is failing and his energy is not up to the mark, when he has bilious attacks and a feeling of lassitude and incapacity, if he is wise, he will take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery right away. It will bring his appetite back again, and what is more it will bring back his digestive powers. It will give all the assimilative functions the edge and power to extract abundant nourishment from the food he eats. It will make good, pure, healthy blood and send it coursing rapidly through his veins and arteries into every organ and tissue of the body. It will put flesh on his bones and force in his muscles; it will give him strength and courage and cheerfulness, in a word it will give him complete health.

It excretes from the system every particle of dead, useless, flabby tissue. It even reduces the weight of the corpulent man at the same time that it builds up his strength and working power. The weight it adds to people who need it is the kind that comes of pure blood and every organ doing its work properly and thoroughly;—what pugilists call "fighting weight."

### Rowing at Brockville.

Brockville, Aug. 26.—A fine programme of aquatic sports was pulled off at Teneck Park, opposite Brockville, yesterday afternoon, under the supervision of Mr. F. I. Kitchie, of the Brockville Rowing Club's representative four oared crew, and he was assisted in the judging by his fellow oarsman, Mr. C. T. Wilkinson. The four oared race, for which handsome individual medals presented by Manager Myers, of Teneck Park Hotel, distance 1 1-2 miles with turn, was won by L. Fournier's crew, of Brockville. For the professional single scull race over the same course were Ed. Durnan, of Toronto; James Rice and C. Fraser, of Brockville. Rice got in about a quarter of a length ahead of Durnan, and Fraser was three lengths further behind. The other sports resulted as follows:

100 yards swimming race—Pordon Cumming, Montreal; W. Carter, Brockville; C. Donaldson, Brockville.

Diving competition—Gordon Cumming, 1st; W. Carter, 2nd; C. Donaldson, 3rd.

Hurry-scurry race—Chas. Donaldson, 1st; F. Clarke, Brockville, 2nd.

Upset race—Chas. Donaldson, 1st; F. Clarke, 2nd.

Single blade canoe race—C. McNaughton, Brockville, 1st; F. M. Maunsell, Brockville, 2nd; C. Donaldson, Brockville, 3rd.

### Traveller Dies at Brockville.

Brockville, Aug. 26.—Chas. W. Taylor, traveller for the Canada Carriage Company, died in the General Hospital here tonight. A short time ago deceased met with an accident while driving, and sustained some internal injury to which he paid but slight attention. His condition did not improve and on Tuesday he was taken to the hospital, supposed to be suffering from appendicitis. He grew rapidly worse, and as a last resort it was decided to operate. This was done this afternoon, and revealed a clot of blood in the bowels, the result of the injury referred to and which caused his death. Deceased was a very much esteemed young man. He was a son of Joseph Taylor, of Lansdowne, and was about 32 years of age. He was a nephew of C. W. Taylor, vice-president and manager of the Canada Carriage Company, ... died last week, also of George ... M. P., Gananoque. He ... and two ...

Look them over carefully, you will find every kernel perfect.

This famous coffee is carefully selected from private plantations having established world-fame reputations for producing the choicest berries. Is it a wonder, therefore, that

**Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee**

never fails to give the most absolute satisfaction? Their seal and signature on each pound and two-pound can in which it comes is a guarantee of perfection.


# THERE MAY BE A BIG WAR SCANDAL

## A Belief Expressed That There Has Been a Concerted Plan Against General Miles.

## AN INVESTIGATION LIKELY

## A Thorough Inquiry into the Conduct of the War Only Will Bring Out All the Facts.

### SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL MILES.

Washington, D. C., August 27.—Official life in Washington is much agitated over the disclosures that are reaching the public of friction in the management of the war department, and what appears to be an organized clique at work to disparage Gen. Miles, relieve him of his responsibilities and make his position at the head of the army uncomfortable, if not ridiculous. Even the most conservative men are now inclined to believe that the volumes of smoke arising about the war department indicate the presence of a conflagration that threaten to burst out and envelop several prominent officers. They accept with a degree of credence the various reports of Gen. Miles' trials and tribulations during the preparation for the Santiago campaign, and the ministry feels the necessity of investigating the charges that rank from malfeasance in office down to conduct unbecoming an officer, and which, if proved, must, for the discipline and good of the service, result in court martials for at least one, if not more, of the general's officers engaged in the Santiago campaign.

An old army officer, in discussing the situation, said that, from his view, General Shafter must be court-martialled, should it be proved that he deliberately violated the order of General Miles by permitting Cubans to enter the American lines, and in permitting American soldiers to enter Cuban houses. It is uncontestably true that yellow fever got a hold upon the American soldiers through contact with Cubans and by some of the men sleeping in infected houses.

General Miles seems to receive all the sympathy of disinterested officials, who are now inclined to believe that while reports of his elaborate special train, equipped with gorgeous bath-tubs, were being circulated, a plot was being formed to deprive him of what he sought and by rank was entitled to—the command of the troops at the front. It is known that the President desired him to be at the front, and was unable to understand why he remained in the United States, until the General was invited into a conference at the White House, while General Shafter's army was in front of Santiago. It accidentally developed between the President and his General that the latter never received orders which the President directed should be forwarded him at Tampa. These orders instructed him to proceed at once to Cuba and assume command.

It is known that when the President learned, greatly to his surprise, that his orders had never reached General Miles, that he instructed him to leave for Cuba immediately. It is reported that Secretary Alger was at once called to the White House for an explanation of the failure of the orders to reach General Miles. It is stated further that when General Miles reached Cuba, General Shafter had been coached to ignore him politely. The details of the interviews between the two generals are not definitely known, but with all the other scandal involved will be aired by Congress at the next session unless the department brings it out in an investigation on its own responsibility.

Allegations and suggestions such as those made in the alleged Miles interview, together with publications of an insinuating character without any claim to authority, and the immense amount of talk which is being indulged in privately strengthen the conviction of the department that the best possible thing would be to have a thorough investigation of the conduct of the war. The idea is not to make this investigation in the form of a court-martial or court of inquiry, based on charges against anyone, but to conduct it with reference to historic accuracy for the purpose of a report, so as to bring out all the facts, and let the responsibility for the faults, wherever there are any, fall where it will. It is regarded now as almost certain that such an investigation will be held.

### GRAIN IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Flour—Straight rollers, from new wheat, in barrels, middle freights, are quoted at $3.10 to 3.15. Wheat—Millers are buying odd lots of wheat around 68c to 70c, west, but little is coming forward; no export business. Oats—New white oats are quoted at 24c north and west, but little doing. Barley—Little doing. Buckwheat—Prices nominal. Bran—Sells at $9 west, and shorts at $14 west. Corn—Canadian 33c west, and 40c on track here. Peas—... are quoted at 49c to 50c north ... lots. Oatmeal—Car lots ... in bags, on track at To... barrels, $3.70.

# TO EXPEDITE THE CIRCUIT COURT

## The Proposals Which Have Been Made to Relieve the Congestion of the Rolls.

## THE BAR ASKED FOR ADVICE

## One System Proposes to Have a Practice Court and Two Divisions in Enquete.

### IT WILL BE A GREAT BENEFIT.

The following circular has been issued to the members of the bar by the committee appointed at the meeting held last week to prepare a scheme to bring about more despatch in the Circuit Court:

We have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of a large number of the members of the bar held at the Court House, Friday, the 19th instant, it was submitted, discussed and established:

1. That the number of contested cases in the Circuit Court, ready for hearing on July 1st, 1898, amounted to about 3,100;

2. That the number of contested cases in the Circuit Court aggregates 350 each month.

3. That two divisions sitting according to the roll prepared for September next cannot dispose of all the cases inscribed up to July, 1898, before April, 1899;

4. That at that date there would be about 2,500 other contested cases ready for hearing which could not be disposed of in less time than six months, to be computed from the month of April next, and thus the roll would always be about seven months in arrears.

5. That the public and the bar have suffered considerably in the past by reason of the delay caused in the hearing in the cases in the Circuit Court, and it is desirable to devise some immediate and efficacious means to relieve this congested state of affairs, and to suggest the same to the honorable judges of the Circuit Court, praying them to adopt the same.

Two systems proposed, one by Mr. J. L. Perron, and the other by Mr. Alphonse Decary, were submitted to the meeting.

Mr. Perron proposed: That two divisions of Enquete and Merits and another Practice Division sit continually.

That the roll of one of the divisions be composed of cases, taken and inscribed before the 1st of July last, and the roll of the other division of cases instituted and inscribed since the 1st of July, 1898, or struck before the 1st of July, 1898, and inscribed since that date.

That the Practice Court sit on Tuesdays and Fridays before noon for the hearing of motions and other practice matters, and in the afternoons of the same days and on Thursdays all day to hear all the cases mentioned in Art. 15, C.C.P., contestations of oppositions to seizure, contestations of declarations of garnishees, and the cases that were generally inscribed on the special roll, this last privilege to be applied to the cases instituted before and after the 1st of July, 1898.

Mr. Perron, in accordance with the opinion of the clerks of the Circuit Court, pretends that with this system the old cases will be disposed of in six months at most, seeing there will not be enough new cases for the December next roll.

By Mr. Decary's system, the judges would be asked to place fifty cases on the roll, every morning, and to follow for their distribution the actual practice of the Superior Court.

Mr. Decary believes that this system followed out will promptly relieve the already congested roll without creating any preference between the old and the new cases.

A third system, combining certain parts of the two preceding with additions, has been proposed by Mr. J. A. Lamarche, at the meeting of the committee intrusted with the preparation of the different systems to be submitted at the meeting of the Bar; it reads as follows:

1. A central court (the Practice Court), to call the roll (at least 50 cases per day); the witnesses will be summoned to appear before this court and referred to the division where the case is to be heard; all cases in which the parties are not ready to proceed will be struck.

In following this order of the roll, the cases in which the parties are ready to proceed will be referred to the two judges sitting at Enquete and Merits.

When these cases have been referred, the Practice Court judge will dispose of the objections in the cases where one of the parties cannot or will not proceed and will decide the objection in a summary manner.

2. Tuesdays and Fridays will be ordinary Practice Court days, and on those days cases in which there are frivolous defences, can be inscribed and judgment rendered.

3. The Practice Court judge will sit on Thursdays to hear the cases enumerated in Art. 15 C.C.P.; contestations of oppositions, declarations of Tiers-Saisies and ... sies-Arrets, cases coming under chap. ... of the third part of C. P. (Arts, 509 ... lowing) certioraris.

A committee has been named to study this question, draw up a report and to present said report at a general meeting of the members of the Bar to be held at the Court House, Advocates' wardrobe, on Friday, the 2nd day of September next at 3 o'clock p.m.

This committee will be glad to receive suggestions from you as to the best means to be adopted to bring about a better state of affairs in the Circuit Court and get your opinion upon the systems already proposed.

You will confer a favor to the committee by sending any suggestions you may have to offer regarding this question to A. E. Harvey, Esq., advocate (one of the committee), Temple Building, St. James street, Montreal, for our English confreres, and to J. A. Lamarche, Esq., advocate, room 23, Street Railway Chambers, Montreal, for our French confreres, before Tuesday, the 30th inst.

It is hoped that you will assist the committee by your presence at the general meeting of the Bar to be held on 2nd September next.

# RAILWAY RATE WAR.

## Vice-President of the C.P.R. Thinks it Is About Over.

### Another Conference Will be Held With Sir William Van Horne—Peace is Desirable.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Joseph Price, of London, vice-president of the G.T.R. was in the city last evening and was interviewed. Mr. Price, accompanied by superintendent F. H. McGuigan, has just completed a tour of inspection of the whole G.T.R. main line from Portland, Me., through Quebec and Ontario to Chicago, the terminus.

"What about the rate war, Mr. Price?" asked the reporter.

"Well, I suppose you know that Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and I had an interview with Sir William Van Horne in Montreal recently. What its results were I would not care to say at present, but Sir Rivers and myself will see him again on Monday probably. The rate war will, of course, be the question which will be discussed, and I may say that I have high hopes of the result of the conference. I wish it were more generally understood that the war is chiefly between the C. P.R. and the trans-continental American lines," Mr. Price continued. "Unfortunately our close connections from Chicago west has made it impossible for us to avoid being drawn into it. We alone cannot stop the conflict, but be assured that we will leave no stone unturned to try and adjust the differences.

"No doubt our closer relations west of Chicago have brought us a certain addition to our business, and on the whole I do not think the war has affected our passenger earnings in the least. At the same time, we are most anxious to be at peace with the C.P.R., with whom we have enjoyed such intimate relations for three years."

Mr. Price then excused himself with the plea that he and Mr. McGuigan had travelled 3,000 miles in the past fourteen days. He leaves for Montreal, accompanied by Mr. McGuigan, this morning.

### To Lachine Rapids.

Take a Montreal Park and Island car for Lachine, or take any Notre Dame street car going west. They all connect for Lachine. Last cars to connect with boat leave post-office at 7.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.

### Patent Report.

Below will be found the complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the Canadian Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life building, Montreal, which report has been prepared especially for this paper:—J. W. Wright, Quebec, draining conduits for pavements; F. L. Rowe, Hemmingford, P.Q., tire fastening attachment for bicycles; Paul F. Payan, St. Hyacinthe, knife for skinning animals; W. F. Stiel, Cologne, Germany, process and apparatus for preparing enamelled plates; D. Y. Bruneau, Sherbrooke East, P.Q., improvements in attachments for stoves; Jas. McCulloch, London, England, rock drills; Olafur Johnson, Glenboro, Man., wire tightening device; Ferdinand Roy, Montreal, valve.

Mr. T. Cramp, Q.C., Miss Cramp, McTavish Street, and Miss E. Cramp, after spending a fortnight at Tadousac and Cacouna, have returned to town.

# WAR TALK AND THE STOCK MARKETS.

## They Fail to Act as if the Eastern Situation Were in Any Way Serious.

## PRICES HAVE ADVANCED.

## There Was a Small Boom in London and Wall Street and Montreal Values Went Higher.

### NOTHING WARLIKE ABOUT WHEAT

Although the foreign correspondents continue to speak of the Eastern situation as becoming still more acute, the markets which are considered pretty good barometers of the true state of affairs, fail to show any great existing anxiety.

In fact, the London stock market during the past week had quite an upward tendency, and there was even a boom, particularly in United States and Canadian securities listed on that market. Canadian Pacific, for instance, rose as high as 88 1-8, while most of the prominent United States railway shares closed the week higher than they opened.

All the while British consols showed a great deal of firmness, and none of the feverishness that would be expected if the situation between England and Russia were really serious. They have fluctuated but very little in price during the past week; in fact, the figures quoted below for the past five days virtually ruled two weeks ago:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Friday | 110 3-4 |
| Thursday | 110 11-16 |
| Wednesday | 110 13-16 |
| Tuesday | 110 11-16 |
| Monday | 110 9-16 |

Wall street has shown but very little anxiety either, and some of the leaders have Advanced Quite Materially.

The Montreal stock market has managed to show very little change either one way or the other. The week was rather a dull one altogether, and only about 19,000 shares and $4,000 bonds changed hands. The few changes, though, were generally in an upward direction, and the highest prices ruled towards the close of the week. About 2,060 shares of Canadian Pacific changed hands, and after going as low as 84 3-4, the shares picked up in sympathy with the advance in London, and closed firm at 86. Street Railway shares, for a wonder, were rather dull, but War Eagle was moderately active again, and about 12,250 shares were placed. Here is the way a few of the leaders acted:—

| | Lowest. | Close. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pacific | 84¾ | 86 | 2,060 |
| Richelieu | 99¾ | 100 | 75 |
| Street Railway | 276¼ | 276½ | 870 |
| New Street | 272½ | 272½ | 195 |
| Electric | 158 | 160 | 233 |
| Toronto Railway | 99¾ | 100¼ | 1,850 |
| War Eagle | $2.85 | $2.85¼ | 12,250 |

The course of the wheat market was rather irregular, but it entirely failed to resemble in any particular a war market. The September option opened at 62 7-8 in Chicago, and closed at 63 1-2. The foreign markets were correspondingly firm.

# COWANSVILLE NEWS.

### Former Resident Married at Penacook, N.H.—A Plebiscite Mass Meeting Arranged for.

Cowansville, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—Mr. W. A. Massie, formerly of this place, was married on Saturday last at Penacook, N.H., to Miss Alice M. Ackerman, daughter of Mr. W. C. Ackerman, of Penacook, at the residence of the bride's parents, on Washington Street. The service was performed by Rev. C. R. Bailey, Ph.D., pastor of St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

The Cowansville plebiscite committee have arranged for a mass meeting to be held in the Town Hall, on Friday, Sept. 2. Addresses will be given by Rev. Dr. Ker, rector of Grace Church, Point St. Charles, who is well known and much admired here, and by Rev. T. D. Cumings, of Knowlton.

The second annual meeting of the Maple Grove Holiness Association will be held on the grounds of C. L. Tittlemore, near Eccles Hill, St. Armand Centre, P.Q., for one week, commencing Sept. 6. The meeting will be in charge of Rev. R. Pierce, of East Boston, Mass. Revs. J. Ferguson, of Ontario; Stebbins, of Wolcott, Vt.; and C. J. Labeau, of Marleville, are expected. The meeting is undenominational.

# WARDEN METCALFE ILL.

### His Condition Such as to Cause His Friends Alarm—Two Dismissals Recently.

Kingston, Ont., August 27.—(Special.)—Neil McNeil, assistant blacksmith at the Kingston penitentiary, has been dismissed from the staff for sleeping on duty, and his position is abolished. Soker Patrick Healy has also been dismissed. Warden Metcalfe is seriously ill. His condition is such as to cause his friends alarm. He was attacked on Thursday. W. S. Hughes, chief keeper at the penitentiary, left for Montreal and eastern cities to-day for a few days' visit. Since his suspension from his position he has been acting as clerk of Public Works in that institution.

# LABOR DAY PARADE.

### What the Federated T. and L. Council Is Doing—Only Union Music Will be Allowed.

The Labor Day parade which is being organized by the Federated Trades and Labor Council for Monday, September 5, promises to be a great success. All the arrangements have not yet been made, but they are being pushed forward with as great rapidity as possible. Queen's Park has been secured for the day, and there a fine programme of sports will be carried out. The Council hold the only racing permit east of Winnipeg for that day, and offer some beautiful pieces of silver for the bicycle events.

There will not be as much music as is usual in Labor Day parades, for the committee has refused to have any but union musicians. This will affect that particular feature of the parade, but the committee believe that as a bona fide labor organization the Council would be stultifying itself were it to employ non-union labor itself. What is lost in this way, however, will be made up in other features, and the parade is confidently expected to be the best ever held. The route to be taken to Queen's Park has not yet been decided on.

# OUR TRADE IN JULY.

## Customs Returns Show an Increased Volume of $7,696,000,

### The Extra Duty Collected on This Amount Reached the Satisfactory Sum of $1,258,900.

Ottawa, August 27. — (Special.)—The trade returns have been prepared by the Customs Department for the month of July last, and show a large increase in the imports when compared with July, 1897. The imports are as follows:

| | July, 1898 | July, 1897. |
|---|---|---|
| Free goods | $6,562,608 | $4,054,535 |
| Dutiable | 10,520,658 | 5,332,296 |
| Totals | $17,083,266 | $9,387,131 |

This shows an increase for July last over July 1897 of $7,696,000. The duty collected last month was $2,767,075, compared with $1,514,012 for the same time last year, or an increase of $1,253,000. The exports for the month dropped considerably, being $14,587,860 last month, as against $17,448,000 for July, 1897. The decrease was in annual products.

Home from the War.

### Home From the War.

A United States soldier from Santiago de Cuba, by name James MacDonald, is in the city. He leaves Windsor street station to-day at 2 o'clock. He is of the 1st U. S. Infantry, Gen. Shafter's, and has been in Cuba since the war commenced. He landed there on the 22nd of June. He is now and has been all the time in very good health, but he complains of the slavery and hard work of ditch digging, etc. The commissariat was in pretty fair condition. He wonders how health kept so good, seeing that the diggers were wet often for days at a time. He belongs to Presidie, Cal., and is on his way home. The Cubans are no good, he says, but the Spaniards are a fine people. He is a brawny, healthy outspoken young fellow.

### Another Middleton Fraud.

Ottawa, Ont., August 27.—(Special.)—It is reported here that Middleton MacDonald, now in Woodstock gaol for alleged fraud and a variety of other charges, including bigamy, had gone to England after visiting Ottawa last January, and was almost successful in floating a bogus Yukon scheme. There was about £10,000 subscribed, but MacDonald was found out in time to save the money being paid over. He, however, is said to have got smaller sums.

### Vic Men Appointed.

Ottawa, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—Private R. Harrison and Bugler S. Mills, of the Vics, Montreal, have been appointed register keepers at the D.R.A. All the others are from Ottawa.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Messrs. M. S. Foley, W. F. Lighthall, Joseph Allen and G. B. Sadler.

Mr. F. W. Sparrow, son of Mr. J. B. Sparrow, will soon leave for Kingston to take a military course.

WARNER—Died, this morning, Nellie Warner, beloved wife of James Smith. Funeral notice hereafter. 201


# The Dominion Official Analyst's Statement with Regard to the Value of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt has received the highest endorsations from the Medical Journals and from the Physicians of Canada since its introduction here. It has sustained its European reputation.

It is a highly palatable and efficacious tonic. As a refreshing and invigorating beverage it is unequalled. Its use has prevented and cured innumerable cases of Sick Headache, Indigestion, Biliousness, Constipation, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Gout, Rheumatism, Fever, and all Febrile states of the system. In Spleen Affections and as a regulator of the Liver and Kidneys, its value is unquestioned. Its use purifies the blood in a natural manner, leading to good health and a clear, bright complexion.

LABORATORY OF INLAND REVENUE,
Office of Official Analyst,
Montreal, July 28, 1898.

I, JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, do hereby certify that I have duly analyzed and tested several samples of "Abbey's Effervescent Salt," some being furnished by the manufacturers in Montreal and others purchased from retail druggists in this city. I find these to be of very uniform character and composition, and sold in packages well adapted to the preservation of the Salt. This compound contains saline bases which form "Fruit Salts" when water is added—and is then a very delightful aperient beverage, highly palatable and effective.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt contains no ingredient of an injurious or unwholesome character, and may be taken freely as a beverage.

(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS,
Ph.D., D.C.L., F.C.S.,
Emeritus Professor Chemistry, University Bishop's College, and Dominion Official Analyst, Montreal.

A Teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt, taken every morning before Breakfast, will keep you in good health.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AT 60 CENTS A LARGE BOTTLE. TRIAL SIZE, 25 CENTS.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. August 27th, 1898.

Grand Exhibition of

# New Fall Jackets AND New Fall Capes

On Monday morning The Big Store will begin one of the grandest exhibitions of Ladies' New Fall Jackets and Capes, representing the styles as shown by the leaders of Fashion in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, most of the best patterns reserved specially for the S. Carsley Co., Ltd., and are therefore exclusive. Many charming novelties will be found among exquisite capes which are very handsome creations, excelling any previous year's importations.

A Tremendous Purchase of

## Ladies' Kid Gloves.

$1.00 Fine Kid Gloves, For 75c a pair.

One of the largest Kid Glove Makers in the old world who is also famous for making good reliable goods, offered our Glove Chief his entire stock of Fine Kid Gloves. The price was such a low one, that the deal was immediately closed and the goods are here. In this shipment there are over 540 dozens Ladies' Kid Gloves, made in the latest style, with two large patent stud fasteners, all pique sewn, with neat stitched backs in contrasting shades. The colors are Rich Browns, Ox Bloods, Tans, etc. This handsome lot of Gloves will go on sale Monday and will be largely taken advantage of as they are splendid value at $1.00. Special price, 75c a pair.

# BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS

The close of the Holidays irresistibly forces the needs of the young folks on the attention of Parents and Guardians. The far-seeing and thoughtful commence at once to study out the question of outfit. The youthful wardrobe is turned inside out and necessary additions decided upon. First and foremost comes the matter of "a New Suit."

Nothing is better for a boy or girl than they should start the term with everything new, they themselves feel renewed, feel like going to school with a desire for earnest, honest study.

Thus parents are brought again to ask where can I get a good sensible suit for my boy? Something that I can rely upon, somtehing that will last, something sensible at a reasonable price. Just here we come in: Being ourselves manufacturers we can guarantee our Clothing. Everything is of the best workmanship, best thread used in the sewing, best trimmings, best everything. There is no middleman, you can buy direct from the manufacturer, you cannot do better. Our profit is the smallest possible.

## BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS

| | |
|---|---|
| Boys' Navy Serge Pants, 35c. | |
| Boys' Tweed Knee Pants from | 53c |
| Boys' Navy Sailor Suits from | 95c |
| Boys' Tweed Suits from | $1.35 |
| Boys' Norfolk Suits from | $1.50 |
| Boys' Fancy Tweed Suits from | $2.20 |
| Boys' Knickerbocker Suits from | $2.90 |
| Boys' 2 piece Black Suits from | $3.65 |
| Boys' Worsted Suits from | $6.20 |
| Boys' 3 Piece Tweed Suits from | $2.50 |
| Boys' 3 Piece Fancy Tweed Suits from | $2.50 |
| Boys' Eton Suits, highly finished and latest cut, special | $9.50 |

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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



W. SEWARD WEBB, President.
WAGNER PALACE CAR COMPANY
Opposite Grand Central Station,

President's Office. New York, July 22nd, 1898.

RADNOR WATER CO.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sirs :—

I have tried your RADNOR WATER, and find it a very pure water, brilliant and pleasing to the taste, and quite equal to anything I have ever used.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) W. S. WEBB.



# Attention!

BE LIVELY!!

DO NOT DELAY!!

Secure immediately one of the Fine and Cheap Lots

—AT—

# Amherst Park.

City and Country Combined.

You can buy one or more lots in paying a small sum down and light monthly payments.

$80, $85, $90, $100,

upwards, according to locality, will pay for a FINE LOT. Build

## ..HOME..

AND STOP PAYING RENT.

The Amherst Park Land Co. is in a position to grant clear and perfect titles.

Easy Access. Easy Terms Salubrious Locality.

Close to Schools, Churches and Electric Tramways.

Take the St. Denis and St. Henry cars to the grounds, where our special selling agents will be daily to receive visitors. Further information can be had from the undersigned, at Head Office,

145 ST. JAMES STREET.

SAND FOR SALE. TELEPHONE 2318.

C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Sec-Treas.


## DAILY HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

SUNDAY—AUGUST 28.

BREAKFAST.
Sliced Peaches. Grano Flakes with Sugar and Cream. Chops. French Fried Potatoes. Rolls. Coffee.

DINNER.
Tomato Bisque. Roast Chicken Giblet Gravy. Boiled Potatoes. Brussels Sprouts. Green Corn. Macedoine Salad. Watermelon. Cheese. Crackers. Coffee.

SUPPER.
Creamed Dried Beef. Lyonnaise Potatoes. Bread and Butter. Waffles. Tea.

MONDAY—AUGUST 29.

I wonder He really shares
In all mortal human cares—
This mighty King of Kings!

BREAKFAST.
Fruit. Roast Potatoes. Ham Omelet. Milk Gravy. Grits. Maple Syrup. Coffee.

DINNER.
Puree of White Fish. Codfish Salad. Potatoes, Butter Dressing. Squash. Baked Corn. Stewed Apples. Corn Custard Cake. Blackberry Roly Poly.

SUPPER.
Meat Pates. Bread and Butter. Stewed Peaches. Berry Tea. Cake. Tea. Cocoa.

Codfish Salad — Cook one pound of nice codfish (or other good white fish) by boiling half an hour in salted water. Let get entirely cold. Tear to pieces and place in a marade of one tablespoon of salad oil, two of vinegar and a little salt. Let stand one hour. Fill a salad bowl half full of crisp lettuce leaves, drain the fish and pile in the centre. Pour over a mayonnaise dressing, and garnish with slices of hard boiled egg and slices of lemon.

Fish, being less concentrate than meat, is suitable food for brainworkers and convalescents.

Salads cleanse the system and are cooling to the blood.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this head 25c each insertion.

### BIRTHS.

REEB—At 171 Hutchison Street, in this city, on the 26th August, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Reeb.

GRANT—In Wyndam, Ont., August 23rd, the wife of Mr. David Grant, of a daughter.

MACPHERSON—At Hamilton, Ont., August 24th, to Rev. Neil and Mrs. MacPherson, a daughter.

CLARKE—At Sherbrooke, Que., August 18, a daughter to the wife of H. H. Clark.

NEWMAN—In Port Stanley, on 22nd inst., the wife of Mr. John Newman, of a son.

FAWCETT—At Upper Sackville, N.B., to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Fawcett, a son.

HASTINGS—At Iron Hill, P.Q., the wife of Wellington P. Hastings, of a son.

WISWELL—August 25, at Halifax, N.S., to the wife of Arthur B. Wiswell, a daughter.

JUNKIN—On 22nd inst, in Bobcaygeon, Ont., the wife of William A. Junkin, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

THOMAS-NICHOL—At Easton's Corners, Ont., by Rev. T. Wilkinson, H. Thomas to Miss Eliza Nichol.

HASKETT-CONWAY—In Simcoe, Ont., on August 22nd, by Rev. D. Dack, Chance Haskett, of Simcoe, to Fannie Conway, of the same place.

JACKSON-PETERS—At Toronto, by Rev. A. J. Broughall, Frederic Jackson, formerly of London, Ont., to Sarah, third daughter of Thomas Peters.

MIDDLETON-STUART—At Buckingham, P. Q., August 23rd, by Rev. W. Patterson, William Ernest Middleton, eldest son of the late Canon Middleton, of Toronto, to Margaret Robertson Stuart, second daughter of Robert Stuart, of Montreal, and neice of Mrs. Alexander Maclaren, Buckingham.

DANIELL-LOVEKIN—At Sanbornton, N.H., August 13th, by Rev. E. H. Might, Frank H. Daniell, of Franklin Falls, N.H., to Miss Alice M. Lovekin, of Newcastle, Ont.

GOWDY-HOLMES—At Guelph, 24th August by Rev. R. J. M. Glassford, of Chalmers Church, William N. D. Gowdy, to Mamie, eldest daughter of Marshall Holmes, Nassagaweya Township.

HEARD-ATKEY—On August 24th, by Rev. H. Brand, William Heard, Michigan Central stores department, to Annie E., third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Atkey, Wiarton, Ont.

### DEATHS.

DRUMMOND—At Ottawa, on the 24th inst. Andrew Drummond, late manager of Bank of Montreal, in his 88th year.

CROTTY—At Quebec, on 25th inst., Sarah Veronica Crotty, aged one year.

RIOUX—At Quebec, on 24th inst., at the age of 25 years and six months, Dame Georgiana Lepire, wife of Mr. Ludger N. Rioux.

ROSS—At Stony Lake, suddenly, August 23rd, Isabel Hilliard, second daughter of Adelaide E. Hilliard and William O. Ross, of Staten Island, N.Y., aged nine years and 4 months.

CAMPBELL—At Toronto, 23rd August, Agatha Georgiana, widow of the late James Campbell, of Toronto.

FITZHENRY—At Toronto, August 24, Julia Mary (Annie), aged 30 years.

GOMPF—In Hamilton, Ont., August 23, Wilhelmina, wife of John Gompf, aged 45 years.

BALL—At Granby, P.Q., 22nd August, of typhoid fever, Rufus L. Ball, Esq., Mayor of the Township of Granby, aged 47 years.

PENDER—In St. John, N.B., on 25th inst., John Pender, in the 89th year of his age.

BARNES—At Hampton, N. B., August 24th, Mary Louisa Barnes, daughter of Fanny L. and the late Joseph W. Barnes.

BROWN—At St. John, N.B., August 24th, Margaret, wife of Francis Brown, aged 75 years.

COLLINS—At St. John, N.B., August 24th, Catherine, widow of David Collins, aged 84 years.

JOHNSTON—In St. John, N.B., August 24th, Andrew Johnston, aged 88 years, 3 months and 9 days, a native of Straraer, Wigtown, Scotland.

O'NEIL—At Mater Misericordiae, on 24th inst., Mrs. Catherine O'Neil, aged 96 years.

MOORE—In Bracebridge, Ont., August 22nd, Mrs. D. C. Moore, daughter of the late Samuel Cornell, of Lindsay.

THURSTON—In Dunsford, Ont., August 20th, Thomas Thurston, aged 86 years.

McLEAN—At St. Thomas, Ont., August 25th, Gertrude, wife of Hugh McLean, and daughter of William Risdon, in her 31st year.

SNIVELY—At St. Thomas, Ont., on 24th inst., the wife of Ogden Snively, of Toronto, formerly of St. Thomas, in the 70th year of her age.

SINNOTT—In Kingston, Ont., August 24th, Miles Sinnott, aged 43 years.

SPANKIE—At Kingston, Ont., August 24th, William G. Spankie, in his 31st year.

FORD—In Kingston, August 25th, Annie R. youngest daughter of the late William Ford.

BONSER—In London, Ont., August 22nd, Mary, widow of the late George Bonser, aged 77.

MACDONALD—At Tacoma, Wash., August 15th, Rev. P. Macdonald, Baptist Minister, formerly of London, Ont.

KERR—In London, Ont. August 24th, Chester, eldest son of William and Eliza Kerr, aged six years.

McLENNAN—At Moose Creek, August 22nd, Christina McLeod, wife of the late Finlay McLennan, of Roxborough, Stormont County, Ont.

MASSE—At Iberville, Que, August 11th, Michel Masse, son of the late Michel Masse, aged 69 years.

COLBURN—At Cincinnati, Ohio, August 22 Mary S., sister of the late Chas. Lord Colburn.

DUNBAR—In this city on August 24, John Keys, infant son of Clara and William Dunbar, aged 3 months and 18 days.

GZOWSKI—At "The Hall," Bathurst Street, Toronto, on August 24, 1898, Colonel Sir Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, K.C.M.G., A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen, in the 86th year of his age.

### Around the Mountain.

There is no cooler ride in Quebec than around the mountain. The Montreal Park and Island cars, speedy and comfortable, will take you.

## WHERE COPPER ABOUNDS.

### A Trip to the Copper and Gold Fields on the North Shore of Lake Superior.

Dr. A. P. Coleman and Professor Wilmott have just returned to Toronto from a trip along the north shore of Lake Superior, from Sault Ste. Marie to a point above the Michipicoten River. In the way they saw many copper mines, and Dr. Coleman believes there will be a revival in copper mining in Canada. This is caused by the increased price of the metal, occasioned by its demand for electrical purposes. The ore is the same as that on the south shore. The surface showing her feeling for the Empire and showings are quite as rich as on the American side, but development will be required to prove that the deposits are as extensive.

The party visited the old copper workings at Point Mainaise where little is to be seen except the old buildings and machinery. The mine is full of water. At Sound Bay a quantity of ore has been got out showing plenty of native copper. The most important workings found were at Michipicoten Island. The mine owned by Mr. Cozzens has been pumped out, and will probably be sold to an American company. The Brace properties are all pumped out, and negotiations are on foot for their sale to an English syndicate. North of Thessalon an old mine is being reworked, and gives from 22 to 40 per cent. in copper.

The gold-bearing areas of Thessalon and Wawa were visited, and samples of the recently discovered placer deposits taken for assay. The deposits are not placer in the western sense, being old lake deposits. The sand beds are in terraces and have not been worked over and concentrated by water action to any extent. Around Lake Wawa a number of properties were seen where developing had been done. In general they showed ore quite rich in free gold. On the whole insufficient work has been done to prove the region, but the indications are very favorable. The whole region appears to be auriferous, but many of the deposits are not rich enough to repay investment. Shafts have been sunk on the Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee mines. Some buildings have been erected around Wawa Lake and at the Michipicoten post this year, and progress in a quiet way is being made.

The scenery of the trip was magnificent. Waterfalls were numerous. All the rivers tumble down several hundred feet in the last couple of miles before they enter Lake Superior, and they will afford an unlimited water-power some day. Nearly all the valleys contain great quantities of pulp wood.

### England Eager to Fight Russia.

(Chicago Times-Herald.)

The announcement that Russia has placed an order with Cramp & Son, of Philadelphia, for five new war ships is an indication that the recent demonstration of our skill in naval architecture is certain to attract recognition from foreign nations that may be looking for the highest type of naval armament. There is little doubt that the splendid performance of our battleships and cruisers in the war with Spain is destined to make us in time a great shipbuilding nation. The action of Russia in coming to the United States for battleships has a political significance that may ultimately change the map of Europe. This order for new destroyers is Russia's answer to Mr. Goschen's supplementary recommendations asking for a larger increase for the British navy than was at first contemplated. While Russia will endeavor by sharp diplomacy to prevent a war with England until the completion of the trans-Siberian railway, it is plainly evident that she looks upon a struggle with Great Britain over conflicting interests in China as inevitable. But England not only regards such a conflict as inevitable, but necessary. The empire is being crowded and pushed and jostled at every point. Meddlesome and persistent aggressors in distant possessions are taxing the patience of the people and the diplomacy of the Government to the utmost. Her commerce is slipping away. England is ready for a fight. She was never in better fighting humor, and never was better prepared for a fight than she is now. An Englishman who is a resident of Chicago, and is identified with important electrical enterprises that make him a frequent visitor to his native land, and who has just returned from there, declares that the sentiment of the English people is overwhelmingly in favor of settling the Chinese question with the British navy. They believe the time is ripe for driving the Cossack out of China with sword and shell. The war spirit is infectious. England has witnessed our brilliant triumphs on sea. Her martial spirit has been stirred by our splendid victories at Manila and Santiago. She has watched us wipe the Spanish navy off the seas. She has applauded our gunnery and has gloried in our achievements. She would like to try her big war ships on the Russian bear and show the nations what the biggest navy in the world can do. How long this inevitable conflict can be deferred is one of the most interesting international problems now engaging the thought of Europe. It is believed the two nations would have gone to war a year ago if Queen Victoria had not declared that she would never sign another declaration of war while she reigned. But the temper of the English people is such that it would require only the smallest act of hostility on the part of Russia to take the question beyond the Queen's control and precipitate a struggle which would result in the partition of China, and would, beyond all question, leave the British in masterful supremacy in the East. If this conflict is to come, it will be finished long before the United States, Germany and France can build a navy for Russia.


# An Ex-U.S. Consul's Tribute

To Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

There is scarcely any remedy anywhere that has received such heartfelt praise from all over the land as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

Steadily, year by year, for over forty years now, it has grown in public favor solely on its merits, and is to-day without a peer for the cure of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cramps, Colic, Cholera, and all bowel troubles of children or adults.

The following letter from Mr. Edward Young, formerly Consul at Windsor, N.S., speaks for itself :—

207 Maryland ave, N.E.
Washington, D.C., Jan. 3rd, 1898.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.,
Toronto.

Gentlemen,—Since my return to this city from Windsor, N.S., where I was U.S. Consul for eleven years, I am unable to obtain from our druggist Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, which myself and family prize so much. I always kept it in the house when at Windsor ready to use when I had eaten anything that disagreed with me.

Please advise me where I can obtain it here, as I do not know of any medicine so useful as this.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) Edward Young.


# CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

### Church of England.

Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—257 St. Catherine Street—Rev. Canon Dallegood rector. Rev. Chas. G. Roiut, assistant minister. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Rev. D. Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH—Corner Osborne and Windsor—Very Rev. Dean Carmichael, D.D., LL.D., rector. Rev. C. J. James, M.A., assistant minister. Holy Communion after evening service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. Dean Carmichael. 3 p. m., Sunday school and Bible classes. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael. All strangers and non-seat-holders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., will be directed to seats before Divine service begins. Wednesday, Divine service, 8 p.m.

Maisonneuve Mission — St. George's Y.M.C.A.—Corner Pius IX. and Adam Streets—11 a.m., morning prayer. 9.30 a.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST—Corner Ontario and St. Urbain Streets—Canon Edmund Wood, M.A., rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. Matins at 10.15. Children's service, 3.30 p.m. At 3 p.m. Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, D.D., S.L.D., Lord Bishop of Delaware, will preach.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL—Dorchester St., corner of Atwater Avenue—Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector. Holy Communion at 9 a. m. Morning service at eleven o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Preacher, at both services, Rev. James Thompson, B.A., of St. Mark's, Ashland, N.H. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH—Corner Cote St. Antoine Road and Church Hill Avenue—Rev. E. C. Bushell, M.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner St. Denis Street and Viger Square—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Litany. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. Rev. W. W. Craig, B.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rector at both services. Strangers welcomed.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH—Corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets — Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., pastor. Seats free. Divine service at the usual hours, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., during the absence of the rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

AMHERST PARK AND BOULEVARD MISSION—Divine service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. C. Carruthers (student).

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT—Westmount, corner of Wood and Western Avenues—Rev. Henry Kittson, M.A., rector. Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Notre Dame Street East—J. F. Renaud, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS' MISSION—No. 809 Delorimier Avenue, near Ontario Street—P. Sinclair, missionary. Sunday evening service at 7 o'clock. All not attending elsewhere cordially invited, and made welcome, especially young people.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH—Corner Coursol and Vinet Streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class for men and women every Sunday, at 3 p.m. Girls' Brigade, every Monday, at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Brigade, every Tuesday, at 7.45 p.m. Singing class, Tuesday, at 7.30. Divine service and teachers' meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday, at 8 p.m. Choir practice, Saturday, at 8 p.m. Savings bank, Saturday, 7.30 to 8.30 p.m. Ministering Children's League, Saturday, 8 p.m. Free reading room, every week day evening, from 8.00 to 9.45.

ST. PHILIPS—Montreal West—Rev. George Johnson, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Holy Communion every third Sunday in the month at 8 a.m., and every first Sunday at the 11 a.m. service. Week night service on Friday, at a quarter to eight.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—Inspector Street, corner St. Paul—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class for men and women at 3 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH—Corner of St. Elizabeth Ave. and Notre Dame Street, St. Henri—Rev. Frank Charters, rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 p.m.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Hochelaga—Rev. J. H. Jeckill, B.A., rector. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. Band of Hope, Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—Corner of Champlain and Dorchester Streets—Rev. T. E. Cunningham, M.A., rector. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class for adults at 3 p.m. Service Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers always welcome.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH—Beaconsfield—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7.30 o'clock. Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after the 11 o'clock service.

GRACE CHURCH—Wellington Street, Point St. Charles—Rev. Dr. Ker, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer, sermon. 7 p.m., evensong and sermon.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—Outremont Avenue, Outremont—Rev. J. S. Flanagan, incumbent. T. J. Wilson, assistant. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

### Reformed Episcopal Church.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH — Cor. Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere Street—Rev. C. R. Cook will preach at 11 a.m. and Mr. Herbert A. Jones at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week services on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m., in the lecture room.

### Presbyterian.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free at both evening services. Rev. D. J. Fraser will officiate at both services.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION — St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles—Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m.

ERSKINE CHURCH—Sherbrooke Street, head of Crescent Street—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school closed during July and August. Joint prayer meeting and C.E. Society, Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. GABRIEL'S CHURCH — Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Sunday school, 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Robert Campbell at both services. C.E., 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Corner William and Dalhousie Streets—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school after Sabbath evening service.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church—Rev. A. B. Mackay, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. D. Anderson, B.A., of Beauharnois, will preach at both services. Sabbath school discontinued during July and August.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH — Near the Windsor Hall—Rev. P. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. James Stewart. 3 p. m., Sunday School. Bible Class and Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E. Society. In parlor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible study. Strangers welcome.

KNOX CHURCH — Corner Dorchester and Mansfield Streets—Rev. James Black, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7 p.m.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN Church. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

### Presbyterian.

CALVIN CHURCH—Notre Dame Street, near Seigneurs Street—Pastor, Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school meets at 10 a.m. on Sabbath.

ST. GILES' PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of St. Denis and Carriere Streets—Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN—Corner Dorchester and Drummond Streets—Rev. T. S. McWilliams, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH—Wellington St., Point St. Charles—Rev. W. H. Cruikshank, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Chinese school, 10 a.m. Y.P.S.C.E., on Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior Y.P.S.C.E., on Friday, at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. A cordial welcome to all the above services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church—Atwater Avenue—Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHALMERS' CHURCH—Corner of Prince Arthur and St. Lawrence Streets—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Wednesday service at 8 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — Westmount—Rev. T. W. Winfield, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH—Longueuil—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers will be provided with seats.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN Church—The Rev. T. A. Mitchell, pastor. Service in Cote des Neiges at 11 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at St. Laurent, at 7.30 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH—Corner Papineau Ave. and Logan Street — Rev. W. B. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Friday, at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome and shown to seats.

POINT ST. CHARLES PRESBYTERIAN Mission—284 St. Charles Street—Sunday school at 9.30 a.m. Preaching service at 6.30 p.m. Al are cordially welcomed.

VICTORIA CHURCH—Corner Conway and Menai Streets—Rev. D. MacVicar, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, 8 p.m.

MONTREAL WEST PRESBYTERIAN Church — Westminster Avenue, Montreal West—Rev. R. J. Douglas, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Mr. John J. Milne, superintendent.

### Methodist.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH—Point St. Charles—Rev. M. Taylor, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Pastor's Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST Church—Corner of Berri and Mount Royal Avenue—Rev. A. J. Belton, pastor. Preaching services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday, at 8 p.m. Mid-week service, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All seats fre. Strangers welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVE. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. D. A. Lough, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcomed at all the services.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Western and Lansdowne Avenues—Rev. J. W. Clipsham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST CHURCH—Corner of Torrance Streets — Rev. Wm. Jackson, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock. A hearty welcome to all.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH — Corner of Coursol and Canning Streets—Rev. David Winter, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. at eight o'clock on Monday evening.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH—17 Marlborough Street—Rev. E. A. Davis, B.A., B.D., pastor. 389a Notre Dame Street. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed to all these services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH — Cor. Lagauchetiere and Plessis Streets—Rev. G. G. Huxtable, pastor. Services will be held at 10.30 o'clock a.m. and at 7 o'clock p.m. All are cordially invited to the services. 2.30 p.m., Sabbath school. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All are invited.

MONTREAL SOUTH METHODIST Church — The Rev. D. Mick, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor meets at 8.15 p.m. on Monday. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday evening from 8.15 to 9 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

DESRIVIERES MISSION—Rev. R. L. Holden, B.L.D., pastor. Sabbath services, 11 a.m and 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. All are welcome.

DOUGLAS CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets—The Rev. W. H. Emsley, pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening, 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 o'clock. E.L. of C.E., 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Young Men's Club on Thursday, at 8 p.m.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST Church — Corner Dorchester and St. Urbain Streets — Rev. H. G. Cairns, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., "Christian Contentment." 7 p. m., "Shammah and the Philistines." Pastor at both services. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at three o'clock. E.L. of C.E., Monday evening, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All seats free. All are made welcome.

ST. JAMES' METHODIST CHURCH—Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors Streets—Rev. Dr. Williams and Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., B.D., pastors Rev. Dr. Williams will preach at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Public service in the lecture room on Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Epworth League of C.E., on Monday, at 8 p.m.

HERALD AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH —Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., pastor; 7 p.m., Rev. C. R. Westgate. Sunday school 2.30 p.m. W. S. Lingley, superintendent. C.E. meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQ. METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. T. Mansell, pastor. Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Opening services. Rev. Dr. Jackson will preach in the morning and the pastor in the evening. Special song service. Mr. W. H. Jessop, of London, England, will sing in the morning, "Fear not ye, O. Israel." Miss Hollinshead will sing in the evening "Mine Eye Hath Not Seen." Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 2 o'clock Prayer services on Wednesday Evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church—Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee Streets—Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m 7 p.m., Rev. W. G. Bradword, of Herald Avenue Methodist Church. Sunday School at 2 p.m. E.L. of C.E., Friday, at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, at 4.15. Midweek service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

### Baptist.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH — Corner St. Catherine and City Councillors.— Rev. Donald Grant, B.A., pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes every Sunday afternoon at three o'clock. Young People's Association every Monday evening at eight o'clock. Church prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

GRACE CHURCH — Corner Oliver and Western Avenues—Rev. W. T. Graham, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. B.Y.P.U., Monday, 8 p.m. Regular prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

EAST END BAPTIST TABERNACLE — 1006 and 1008 St. Catherine Street — Frank L. Horsfall, student in charge. Prayer service, 9.30 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m. Thursday evening, prayer service at 8 p.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 o'clock. A cordial welcome awaits you at all three services.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH —Grand Trunk Street, Point St. Charles —Services, Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. Wednesday, 8 p.m., general prayer meeting.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Osborne and Mountain Streets—Rev. E. W Dadson, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Monday, at 8 p.m., Y.P.S.C.E. On Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer meeting in lecture room.

OLIVET BAPTIST MISSION — Winstanley Hall, Delisle Street, Ste. Cunegonde — Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 o'clock a.

# The Herald.

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MONTREAL, AUGUST 27, 1898.


### KINGSFORD'S HISTORY.

With the tenth volume, which has now been issued, Dr. Kingsford completes his great work of Canadian history. This last volume brings the narrative down to the union of 1841, and discusses in detail the events which led up to the rebellion of 1837. Taken with the preceding volume, this is a most valuable and compendious commentary on the exciting times that intervened between the war of 1812 and the uprisings in behalf of responsible government, and although the reader will not at all times agree with the historian in the conclusions he draws from the material presented, no one can possibly complain that essential facts have been omitted or modified in the least. The work will thus always be an invaluable aid to students of Canadian history, especially of this important period which witnessed the struggle out of which arose the democratic institutions we have since enjoyed.

It is doubtless impossible to withstand the tendency to side with one or another of the parties to a great struggle when writing the history of that struggle, and Dr. Kingsford has elected to take his stand in favor of the authorities and against the agitators. He has seen fit to question the motives of the Reformers in both Provinces, and gives credit to one governor after another for having done what was most worthy at critical times. It is true he does not spare the recital of such mistakes of conduct or policy as he deems them to have made, but the burden of comment is favorable to the established order of things. It is possible this is to be accounted for on the ground that documentary evidence is always at hand which must put the best face on the work of the authorities, for we may well admit that no governor acted otherwise than seemed to him best under the circumstances of the moment. But what Dr. Kingsford appears at times to overlook is that the system growing up both at Toronto and Quebec was an anomalous one, one that could not be tolerated by independent citizens of a free country. The form of the opposition in such a case is not of so much consequence. In Ontario it was ill-conducted because waged against almost insuperable difficulties. The attack on Toronto and the defence at St. Eustache were both egregious blunders if regarded from the military standpoint, but they were blunders that perhaps served better than the wisest counsel to attract attention to the inherent failings of the then colonial system, failings which Lord Durham's piercing intelligence quickly noted.

In the case of the Quebec agitators especially, does Dr. Kingsford, it seems to us, mistakenly allow himself to be satisfied with assuming that right conduct was all on one side and nothing but mere agitation on the other. The language used concerning some of the more prominent figures in the Papineau following is unnecessarily harsh, so harsh that its counterpart is never to be found as applied to the personages on the Government side. The Papineau agitation is ascribed in the main to the ambition of its leaders. It is needless to comment at this late day that this is not the best way of writing history. It has always been a favorite device to characterize great and dangerous movements of this kind as due the designs of individuals, but it is always admitted afterwards that there was an adequate basis for the agitation, and that the leaders were only noteworthy according to their ability to give expression to the complaints and demands of the people. We cannot think it was otherwise in this case, and the information given by the learned historian is sufficiently voluminous to justify the impression. The great instinct of the historian has got the better of what little of the partisan there may be in Dr. Kingsford's make-up, so that his work is as nearly perfect of its kind as could be looked for.

Dr. Kingsford rightly feels that he has brought to completion a great and meritorious work. Canadians, for many generations, will acknowledge that they are placed under vast obligations by the thoroughness of his labors and his scholarly taste in arranging the scattered fragments of early Canadian history into so readable a series.

### WESTERN GRAIN.

The reports of the great yield of grain in the Canadian West will be received with gratification in all parts of the country. Twenty-six million bushels of wheat and twenty-four of other cereals is a record to be proud of. In Ontario, too, there has been an excellent crop and the quality is reported to be as good as has ever been known, which is saying a great deal. Farmers are keeping very cool and going on with their seeding, not being tempted by offers of seventy cents. As it is calculated by good judges that wheat-raising at sixty cents a bushel is more profitable than most lines of farming, the farming community has evidently made up its mind that this year is to produce something a little better than the mere living wage. The North-West crop will be moved this year under new conditions, the concession extracted from the C.P.R. of three cents a hundred on the rate to Fort William from certain points coming into operation. It was thought at first that this would disturb business somewhat, as the farmers would be anxious to get their grain to the lakes before the close of navigation and would be willing to accept possibly a little less than they need. This might also interfere with the prospects of the millers, who would be to some extent forced to buy before they would otherwise need to. The increased shipments on the lakes might also be expected to interfere with the all-rail winter business of the C.P.R., but the wise management relieved all factors of the situation by making a reduction last fall on the winter rate amounting to eight cents a hundred from Fort William to Montreal. This will probably be found to have the effect of preventing any unusual flurry this year in the western grain movement.

It seems there is no chance for the Quebec Conference. Every day we are apprised of a new rock on which it is sure to split. A couple of days ago the Ontario lumber question was going to play the mischief with the good intentions of the commissioners, then the Americans were going to refuse to talk about anything unless Sir Wilfrid Laurier would considerately repeal the British preference legislation, and now the Star announces that Canada cannot give the United States exceptional treatment, no matter how much the commissioners may be disposed to do so. To-day will no doubt produce some fresh obstacle, and so on every day until the gossips get tired. First thing we know we shall be informed that unless the royalties are withdrawn in the Yukon, or unless the Canadians agree in advance to stop pelagic sealing, or unless Mr. McIntosh gives back the Le Roi mine to Senator Turner, or unless any one of half a dozen or more equally plausible demands is complied with, the commissioners will be obliged to go back home without settling anything but very moderate hotel bills. But there is no good reason why the opponents of the Liberal party should have a monopoly of these essential objections. What is there to prevent the Canadians demanding a fair field and no favor for the Canadian hen as a condition precedent to the conference being gone on with? Or why not demand a free market for fish? Or the immediate repeal of the alien labor law? In short, why not insist upon each country settling at once, in a way that shall be pleasing to the other, all the issues that are at stake? It is true there would then be no need for the conference, but what of that?

The London correspondent of the New York Post, like the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, has usually been found to be pretty reliable, so that his despatch of yesterday foreshadowing the possibility of immediate complications of the gravest character between Britain and Russia may be assumed to have a substantial basis. If Lord Salisbury has decided to fall back on the spheres of influence policy, and to accept the protectorate and virtual ownership of the Yang-tse territory, we may depend upon it that he is not going to agree to Russian control of the principal railway, that from Pekin to Hankow. Hankow is, or will be, to the Yang-tse river what Montreal is to the St. Lawrence, and the effect of having the railway to Pekin controlled by the Russian Government would be in a measure comparable to having the territory between here and Detroit traversed by only one railway, and that owned and operated by the American Government. If Russia is determined that the carving of China shall begin now, any British Minister watching the division must make certain that a limit will be set below which Russia must not come, and be prepared to go to war about it if necessary. That Britain is so prepared there can be little doubt. It is all very well to say that the fleet is at Wei-Hai-Wei in the natural course of events, but events are not on a peace basis when the big fighting ships are obliged to remain out of dry dock for the purpose of moving in force to the scene of the first hostilities should war break out.

Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. T. M. Healy have been discussing the relationship of the Irish difficulty to the proposed Anglo-American alliance. Sir Charles, as an English Radical, expresses the view, concurred in, by the way, by Hon. David Mills, that until Ireland is pacified there will never be thorough good-will on the part of the United States. Mr. Healy, as an Irish Nationalist, unwilling to see the cause to which he is attached deprived of any of its elements of strength, candidly says he hopes a definite understanding will not be reached until justice has been done by Ireland. The two speakers are not very far apart in their conception of the facts, although Mr. Healy's field of political vision is not so wide as that of Sir Charles Dilke. A long step towards the removal of the difficulty has been taken by the passage of Mr. Gerald Balfour's local government measure, which accepts the principle of Home Rule and goes beyond, in many instances, what the Liberals would have ventured to concede at any time since 1886. As to Mr. Healy's criticism of the action of the Dublin Council, there can be no question that he is right. Ingratitude has never been regarded as a vice to which the Irish were addicted, and in this case the ingratitude to Gladstone is not less because the name of Parnell is invoked to cloak it. It is a singular fact, and one which has a bearing upon this unpleasant episode, that Parnell was never really popular either with the revolutionary "hill boys" of the south-west or the "grocery boys" of Dublin until after his fall and the break with Gladstone.

Mr. Edward Atkinson read the other day before the American Association for the Advancement of Science a valuable and most interesting paper on the need for new markets for American produce, how to get them and how not to. It is to be feared that the paper will make very bad reading for Mr. Dingley and those of his advisers who can see nothing but destruction in doing business with Canada, for Mr. Atkinson not only informed his hearers that Canada is the best market per head of population in the world, even under the present restricted conditions, but he goes so far as to prove his assertions. He finds much satisfaction in the fact that while Americans are looking to Hawaii for new markets, to places where the inhabitants have no industrial habits and consequently little purchasing power, they have right at their doors a much neglected people who buy their w[illegible] teen dollars per [illegible] population, or about seven per cent. of their total exports. We Canadians, Mr. Atkinson urges in his practical way, are five millions of well-bred and well-fed men and women, equal and like in every respect to the Americans themselves, whom he considers the monarchs of civilization. Mr. Atkinson is of opinion that his countrymen cannot do better than encourage Canadian trade by every possible means and that they cannot do it too soon for their own good. For the benefit of those imperialists who are looking to the Philippines for relief from over-production at home, he cites Booker Washington's story of the ship's crew perishing from thirst, who, on appealing to a passing vessel for water were told to dip their buckets over the side, where to their astonishment they found the fresh water of the current of the Amazon in a place they had regarded as being of the salt sea, salty. It is satisfactory to observe that there is some disposition to take Mr. Atkinson's advice.

### NOTES.

Professor Robertson has been saying so much in praise of Canada while in Great Britain that he and the farmers will have a hard row to hoe to make it all good. Of course, though, they will do it.

Canadians who have rejoiced in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's season of splendid political fortune will not withhold their respectful sympathy in the affliction that has been visited upon him by the recent death of his brother.

If Lord Charles Beresford does not hasten, war will be declared before he reaches China or Japan. Providing he get a chance at the fighting, however, he probably will not care if the diplomatic and commercial mission has to wait for a while.

Supposing a war to take place in China and British Columbia to be invaded by the Russians, what a fine chance there would be for Sir Hibbert Tupper or some other fighting politician to make a record that would knock Theodore Roosevelt's little triumph silly. There are always possibilities in war.

For the year ending July 30, 1898, there were a total of 6,437 people killed, and 36,731 injured on American railroads. Of railroad employes, 1,693 were killed and 27,667 injured. The total American losses in the Spanish war were only a fraction of those on the railroads during the time the war lasted.

The city-man of a London (Eng.) financial paper wants to know, amongst other things: "If Sir Charles Tupper did not do some excellent strokes of business whilst in London, and if, when he arrives in Canada next week, he will not go on to British Columbia to have another look at his properties?"

Our Conservative friends have discovered that we cannot enter into any arrangement with the United States that may be found convenient or profitable. Have they forgotten already that the Laurier Government have done two or three things pronounced to be impossible by Conservative leaders?

### Sutton Wedding.

Sutton, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The marriage of James H. Smith and Miss Maud Flannery was celebrated here on Wednesday, August 10th, in the Methodist Church, by Rev. Mr. Fowler and Rev. Dr. Tucker. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers for the occasion, and a large number of guests were present. Mr. F. G. Jenne acted as best man, and E. G. Curley and Clarence Sweet as ushers. The bride's sister, Miss Nellie Flannery, was the maid of honor, and Miss Norah Cutter and Miss Helen Cook bridesmaids, while Evada Olmstead and Nellie Clark were flower girls. Afterwards a reception was held at the residence of the bride's mother. The very large number of wedding presents testified to the great popularity of the young couple.

### To Lachine Rapids.

Take a Montreal Park and Island car for Lachine, or take any Notre Dame street car going west. They all connect for Lachine. Last cars to connect with boat leave post-office at 7.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.


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| †Faculty of Applied Science | |
| Faculty of Medicine . . . | |
| Faculty of Law . . . | Tues., 6th Sept. |
| Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science . . . | Sat., 17th Sept. |

*The Revised Curriculum in the Faculty of Arts comprises courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Geology. These courses are open also to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

In the Faculty of Applied Science the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, and Architecture, are also open to PARTIAL STUDENTS without Matriculation.

Examinations for 20 first year Entrance Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from $60 to $200, will be held on the 15th September at Montreal, St. John, N. B., Halifax, Charlottetown, St. John's, Nfld., Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Victoria and Vancouver.

The McGill Normal School will be re-opened on 1st September.

Particulars of Examinations, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to

W. VAUGHAN, Secretary.


### A Word for Alger.

London, August 27.—The Spectator this morning says: "The United States is learning with indignation the details of what its troops had to endure before Santiago, and it is inclined to make a scapegoat of Mr. Alger. Obviously, Mr. Alger is not a Carnot, but it is hardly fair to put all the blame on him. The real cause of the misery and muddle was the absurd belief, so widely entertained in America, that you can make war without preparations. Amateur soldiering, especially amateur transports and commissariat, is cruel work."


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—Will be held on the—

M.A.A.A. GROUNDS, This Afternoon, 27th August, 1898, commencing at 3 o'clock sharp.

Special Race, one mile, open to Chinamen only at Hallowell Street Entrance and may be checked for 5 cents each.

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### Alberta Ranching.

Winnipeg, Man., August 27.—Dr. D. McEachran, chief inspector of live-stock for the Dominion, arrived in the city from Montreal. He says the prospect for ranching is very bright and he believes that the outlook was never by any means more encouraging than it is at the present time. He is en route to Alberta to discuss the matter of an international branding system with the stockmen, the object in view being to prevent fraud.

### Around the Mountain.

There is no cooler ride in Quebec than around the mountain. The Montreal Park and Island cars, speedy and comfortable, will take you.


Federated Trades Council.

Labor Day Celebration,

Monday, September 5th.

CHAMPIONSHIP BICYCLE RACES, Under Sanction of C.W.A., —AT— QUEEN'S PARK.

1-3 mile, Open, in Heats.
1 mile. Open.
1 mile. Boys 16 years and under.
2 miles. Tandem.
2 miles. Open.
5 miles. Open.
Foot Races, Weight Throwing, Dancing.
Entrance Fee to Bicycle Events, 50c.
Entries close Friday, September 2.

B. MONGEAU, Secretary.

P.O. Box 632.



Dollars in Diamond Dyes.

In scores of small country towns and villages in Canada enterprising men and women are adding to their yearly income by the work of dyeing for friends and neighbors around them who have not the time to do the work themselves.

These town and village dyers without exception use the Diamond Dyes in preference to all others, because they give the most brilliant, pure and unfading color to all varieties of materials.

Hundreds of orders from these country dyers are filled every week by the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes. There are great possibilities for such work in all small parishes, and the statements just made may influence many who are seeking for a plan to increase their revenue. There are good dollars in Diamond Dyes.



Cowan's

HYGIENIC COCOA,

ROYAL NAVY CHOCOLATE,

and

FAMOUS BLEND COFFEE

are the

BEST AND PUREST GOODS MADE,

and are sold by all

GROCERS.



AMUSEMENTS.

CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN EXHIBITION.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

September 5th to 10th, '98.

Five Full Days of Fair and Two Evening Performances.

GRAND PROGRAMME OF ATTRACTIONS, including the following celebrated artists:
THE VAIDIS TWIN SISTERS in their original performance on the Revolving Trapeze, illuminated with 200 incandescent lights. Thrilling and perilous dive by Miss Lizzie Vaidis from a tower 100 feet high. The greatest attraction beneath the sky.
THREE BARTELLIS, acrobats and balancers, in the most marvellous feats known to acrobatic world.
MAJOR R. H. HENDERSHOT, the original Drummer Boy of the Rapahannock.
DAVENPORT BROTHERS, the famous original comedians, in comic, acrobatic and sparring eccentricities.
BESSIE GILBERT, the peer of all cornet virtuosos, late of Sousa's and Gilmore's Bands.
THE LUNDGREENS, in their sensational revolving ladder act.
THE DECOMAS, aerial bicycle riders, gymnasts extraordinary.
Contortionists, Aerialists, Acrobats, Tumblers, Jugglers, etc.
Grand Parade of Horses, Cattle, etc.
EVENING PERFORMANCES—In addition to platform attractions on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, there will be a magnificent display of FIREWORKS, consisting of many set devices and designs, such as "The Destruction of the Maine," etc.
The wonderful Guideless Pacing Horse "Tommy" will give exhibitions at each performance.
BALLOON ASCENSIONS, Races, and Parachute Leaps.
EXCITING RACES—$2,400 IN PURSES.
Class Races—No. 1.—2.40 pacing, 2.35 trotting, $200. No. 2.—2.40 trotting, $200. No. 3.—2.28 pacing, 2.25 trotting $200. No. 4.—2.22 pacing, 2.19 trotting, $200. No. 5.—Free for all, trot and pace, $200.
Stake Races.—No. 6.—2.34 pacing, 2.30 trotting, $500; 15 entries, closed. No. 7.—2.20 pacing, 2.17 trotting, $500; 10 entries, closed.
Running Races. — No. 8.—Open flat, $150. No. 9.—Handicap flat, $150. No. 10.—Handicap hurdle, $150.
Cheap rates and Excursions on all Railways.
Entries on Live Stock close August 29th. In all other departments, August 31st.
For further information, etc., apply to H. R. FRASER, Mgr. and Sec.



BEST IN THE WORLD.
CANADA'S GREAT EXPOSITION
....AND....
INDUSTRIAL FAIR,
TORONTO.
AUGUST 29 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1898.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OPENING OF SEASON.

MONDAY, Aug. 29—FIVE Nights Only.

DE WOLF HOPPER

IN A NEW Sousa Opera | THE CHARLATAN

Music by John Philip Sousa,—Book by Chas. Klein.

ONLY MATINEE SATURDAY.

(No Saturday Night Performance).

Sale of Seats begins Thursday, August 25

Box Office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone "UP" 1448.

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.



THEATRE ROYAL, Every Afternoon and Evening.

WEEK AUGUST 22.

The Australian Beauties.

The Favorite Comedians HARRY C. BRYANT and the BARONESS BLANC.

Prices—10, 20 and 30. Box office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Next week—KELLY and MASON



SOHMER PARK.

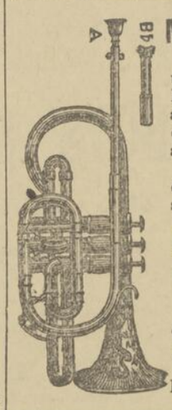
GEMS from GEISHA, MYKADO From Fleur de The.

5—CORNALLAS—

WALLER on Horseback. Ballet of All Nations. 5,000 seats at 10 cents. Children, including ride on carousal, 5 cents.

8 P.M. DAILY, 8 P.M.





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Also Fall and Holiday Goods of all description.

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..John Murphy & Co..

CLOSING OUT THE SEASON!

"Snap Shots" from the Various Departments. Good for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of Next Week only.

Read the list—Every item spells money-saving, and there are hundreds of other lines equally cheap.

**Cloak Department**

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

75 Stylish Capes to be given away at the following prices:
Bro. Applique Cloth Capes, lined Silk, $25.00 for $4.95.
Bro. Velvet Capes, Trimmed Lace and lined Silk, $14.00 for $3.75.
Fawn, Navy and Green Cloth Capes, nicely embroidered, $5.00 and $6.00, Choice, $2.50.
Fawn, Navy and Green Cloth Capes, (all stylish), 7.50 to $11.00. Choice, $3.75.
Fawn, Resida and Green Cloth Capes, (all stylish), $11.50 to $15.75. Choice, $4.95.
Black Cloth Capes, to clear, $1.95 and $2.50.
Black Cloth Dolmans, richly braided and trimmed fringe, $37.00 for $3.75.

**Golf Capes**

100 Golf Capes, full size, heavy all Wool Material, new shape. Sale Price, $3.85. Cheap at $6.50. Never such value offered in Golf Capes.

**Costumes.**

100 Costumes to be sold as follows, for three days only.
Stylish Linen Costumes, $11.75 for $3.95.
Stylish Linen Costumes, $8.75 for $2.95.
Covert Cotton Cloth Costumes, $8.00 for $2.95.

**Separate Skirts.**

100 Washing Skirts in light and dark colors, $1.10, $1.25, and $1.50. Your Choice, 69c.
50 Linen Crash Skirts, $2.25 for $1.39.
100 Print Wrappers, 95c, $1.00 and $1.10. Choice, 69c.

**Underskirts.**

50 Fancy Sateen Underskirts, nicely trimmed, $1.69 for 98c.
30 Stylish Silk Skirts, a large assortment, $3.95, worth $6.50.

**Boys' Sailor Washing Suits**

Boys' Sailor Washing Suits, Galatea Stripes, to clear, 39c. Small sizes only.
Boys' Navy Stripe Galatea Sailor Suits, $1.35 to $1.75. Choice, 59c.
Boys' Kilt Suits, with white coats, very stylish, $3.00, $3.30 and $3.60. Choice, $1.50.
A line of Children's Sailor Tams to clear, 10c.

**Millinery Department.**

Balance of Sailor Straw Hats to clear, 10c each.

**Ladies' Emb'd Linen Lawn Handkerchiefs.**

100 dozen to be sold as follows, all fine fabrics and finely embroidered: $1.35 for 59c; $1.00 for 49c; 80c for 39c; 50c and 60c for 25c; 45c for 20c.
Also 100 dozen Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, nicely embroidered, 25c, 30c and 35c. Choice, 15c.

**Lace Department.**

800 yards Valenciennes Cream Lace Frilling, with Black Lace Insertion, worth 90c, for 12½c.
Colored Spanish Silk Laces, 30c and 35c. Your choice, 9c.

**Glove Stock**

Our Gloves are Stylish, Durable, Comfortable and Cheap, for Three Days Only.
4,000 Pairs of Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in all the Popular Fall Shades, with four rows embroidery. Up-to-date in every respect. Regular price, $1.10 a pair. For Three Days, 87c.

**Hosiery Stock.**

Never Such Low Prices Quoted.
2,500 Pairs of Men's Sox, in Lisle, Silkette and Cotton, all seamless. Colors—Black, Tan and Chocolate. Regular Price, 30c, 35c and 40c. For Three Days only, 10½c pair.
2,000 Pairs of Children's Black Cashmere Hose, Plain or Ribbed, and Seamless, worth 20c, 25c and 30c pair. For Three Days, 12½c pair.
2,250 pairs Ladies Fine Black Cashmere Hose, worth 35c pair. For Three Days Only, 17½c.

**Men's Furnishings**

250 Wash Ties, Derbys and Bows, worth 10c and 15c each. For Three Days Only, 3 for 5c.
100 Dozen Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, fine quality, 6 for 35c.
TWO SPECIAL SHIRT OFFERS.
75 Men's Colored Shirts, assorted styles and colors, sizes, 14½ to 16, regular value $1.00 and $1.25 each. For Three Days Only, 39c each.
100 Men's Extra Quality Colored Shirts, $1.25 and $1.50 ones. For Three Days Only, 59c each.

**Jewellery.**

300 Blouse Sets, 8 pieces, regular value, 20c. For Three Days Only, 4½c set.

**Stationery Stock.**

1,000 Dozen Lead Pencils, H.B. For Three Days Only, 8c dozen.
1,000 Dozen Ruled Exercise Books. For Three Days Only, 1c each.
500 Dozen Scribblers, containing 100 pages each. For Three Days Only, 2c each.
200 Pencil Cases, containing 2 pencils and a pen. For Three Days Only, 9c each.

**Perfume Stock,**

500 bottles containing a half ounce of fine French Perfume. For Three Days Only, 8½c bottle.

**Notion Counter.**

Curling Tongs, with patent spring, 3c.
Nail Brushes, 2½c.
Tooth Brushes, 4½c.

"SPECIAL."

2,000 Sponges, 1c each.
500 Large Sponges, 10c each.
60 Dozen Fans, worth 50c, for 19c.

**Toilet Soap.**

100 Cases (for three days only) Virgin Castile Soap, worth 35c per dozen, for 22c.
25 Cases Olive Oil Soap, worth 42c per dozen, for 34c.
200 Boxes Murphy's Bouquet, worth 20c, for 12½c.
200 Boxes Bouquet Violet Soap, worth 15c, for 10c.
100 Boxes Chinese Rose and Buttermilk Soap, worth 35c, for 15c. No more than one box to a customer.

**Flannelettes**

85 Pieces of Flannelette, extra quality, 4½c. Assorted Stripes.

**Silk Department**

30 Pieces Fancy Colored Broche Silks for Blouses, Dresses, etc, for three Days only, 27c per yard. A large assortment of colors to select from.

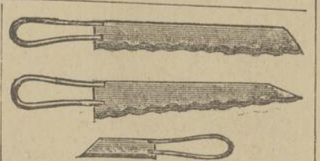
**Dress Goods Department**

Laid out on centre table, a large assortment of All-Wool Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, ranging in price from 45c to 65c. Your choice for only 19c.
54-inch Mohair Dress Goods, worth $1.25 to $1.75, your choice, only 25c.

Bargains in Basement

GOOD WILL LAUNDRY SOAP—Absolutely pure, large bar, weighs 12 ounces. Our Special Price, 4c bar.
WIRE COFFEE STRAINERS—Made good and strong. Regular price, 10c. Our Price, 2½c each.
LARGE BOWL STRAINERS—Worth 10c each. For 5c.
BREAD BOARDS—Engraved. Worth 60c. For 25c each.

THE SURPRISE EGG BEATER—The best on the market. Worth 5c. Our Price, 3c each.
WIRE CAKE COOLERS—Good tinned wire, lets the air circulate underneath the cake. Worth 25c. For 15c each.
COAT AND GARMENT HANGERS—Correct shape, made of best copper wire. 5c each or 50c per dozen.
THE EDGAR NUTMEG GRATER—No more paring of finger nails, uses all the nutmeg. Worth 12c. Our price, 7c each.
SPECIAL SALE OF MATCH SAFES—All colors and all kinds. Worth 7c and 10c. Your choice for 5c each.
SPECIAL LINE OF BROOMS—1 lot, worth 15c for 12c; 1 lot, worth 22c, for 18c; 1 lot, worth 25c, for 20c.



THE "UTILITY" SET OF KNIVES—3 knives in set; 1 bread knife, 1 cake knife, 1 paring knife. All good steel. Worth 50c set. Special, at 21c set.
WHITE METAL TEASPOONS—Wear White right through, only 25c doz.
2 EXTRAS IN DINNER SETS—A splendid 97-piece dinner set, in dainty brown decoration, good semi-porcelain. Worth at least $9.00. As an extra for only $6.97 a set.
A Beautiful Green Decorated Dinner Set, 97 pieces, best semi-porcelain, dainty pattern. Cheap at $10.00. As an extra, only $7.50 set.
GLASS LEMON SQUEEZERS—The 10c kind, for 5c each.
CHINA EGG CUPS—With gold stripe, only 2c each.
GLASS MUSTARD POTS—Worth 15c, for 10c each.
NEW HALL LAMPS—Complete, with Lamp, very pretty shades, 5 shades and shapes to select from, worth $2.50, for $1.85.

JOHN MURPHY AND CO. 2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE ST.

Terms Cash. Tel 3333.

# EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Mr. Robert W. Drury, who died at Almonte, Ont., this week, at the age of 86 years, kept a shop at Leckie's Corners before Almonte was out of swaddling clothes.

Mr. Clarence Sinclair, formerly of Carleton Place, Ont., has been heard from for the first time since before the battle of Santiago. He is well and will likely come home.

Mrs. Sullivan, one of the oldest residents of Aylmer, Que., died this week at the age of 90 years.

A cow and two dogs, belonging to W. B. Crawford, of Shawville, Que., were poisoned this week, and Mr. Crawford fears that his family may be attacked next.

The use of acetylene gas has been introduced at Lake Park, Carleton Place, Ont., with good results.

John P. Shibley, a prominent merchant of Yarker, near Napanee, Ont., died on Wednesday at the age of 75 years. He carried on a successful mercantile business in Yarmouth, and was for many years an active justice of the peace.

The mission which was conducted at Sand Point, near Braeside, Ont., by the Rev. Father Scanlan, of St. Ann's Church, Montreal, was largely attended, the church being crowded on each occasion to hear the eloquent sermons of the reverend gentleman.

The closing down of the Gardner tool works at Sherbrooke throws about fifty men out of employment.

A strike occurred on the Water Power Company's job at Gananoque, Ont., this week, the men wanting an increase of 25c per day. They were receiving $1.25. A number of them quit work, their places being almost immediately taken by others.

The town of Lindsay, Ont., has decided, by a majority of 472, to abolish the ward system, and reduce the number of councillors from 12 to 7.

Private Scott, of the 43rd Battalion, made 103 out of 105 possible at three ranges in Ottawa.

Mr. C. O'Leary, of Rivard Corner, Que., shipped sixty head of cattle to England the other day, and has over two hundred head, which he is preparing for market.

Mr. W. S. Kirkland, of Smith's Falls, Ont., has been appointed to the position of science master in the Morrisburg Collegiate Institute. This is one of the best schools in the Province, with six masters and a drill master.

Smith's Falls, Ont., has lost its oldest resident in the death of Mrs. John Gonyea, sr., at the age of 93. She was a daughter of Francis Lombard, after whom the village of Lombardy was named.

The barns of Mr. James Blair, with the season's crops, in Fitzroy, about two miles from Arnprior, Ont., were destroyed by fire by this week's electric storm, entailing a loss of about $4,000. In Arnprior itself the legs of the bed in which Duncan McDonald and his young son were sleeping were destroyed, but the inmates were uninjured, except that the boy was slightly scorched.

Mr. Guy Hunter, of Dacre, Renfrew County, Ont., had both wrists broken while unloading grain in the barn. A crash of thunder frightened his horses, which made a sudden spring and caused Mr. Hunter to fall off the load to the barn floor, with the above result.

The annual meeting of the High Court of Eastern Ontario, Independent Order of Foresters, of which Dr. Oronhyatekha is the Supreme High Chief Ranger, will be held in Pembroke, Ont., September 6th and 7th. During the meeting the supreme officers and delegates will be given a complimentary trip to Fort William and Oiseau Rock.

Dr. MacCabe, principal of the Ottawa Normal School, has received a request from the Ontario Minister of Education to assist Mr. M. J. O'Connor, of the Bi-Lingual Model School, in making it a thorough training school.

Prof. George W. Linton, formerly of Pembroke, Ont., has refused an offer of $20,000, recently made by a Watertown (N.Y.) man, for the right of his cure for stuttering for Canada.

Word has just reached Lammermoor, near Carleton Place, Ont., that Tommy McGuire, son of Mr. Alex. McGuire, who left that place some years ago, was instantly killed by being thrown from the back of a bronco whilst racing in a celebration on the other side of the line. He was twenty years of age.

The estate of Louis Joly, boot and shoe dealer, of Hawkesbury, Ont., has been wound up by the assignee. The estate will pay the creditors 20 1-4 cents on the dollar. The claims amounted to $1,632.91, while the proceeds of the estate netted $330.60.

High Constable Proulx, of Prescott County, has brought to the L'Orignal gaol a young man named Lalonde, from the township of Alfred, as a lunatic and dangerous to be at large. Lalonde has already spent some time in the asylum, but was discharged a year ago, he having recovered, but lately he has again shown signs of mental aberration.

As a result of the late burglar scares at Arnprior, Ont., the local hardware merchants are doing a good business in the way of selling revolvers.

The funeral of the late Mr. Rufus L. Ball, at Granby, Que., on Wednesday, was one of the largest ever seen in that place. R. W. Bro. Farnsworth, assisted by W. Bro. the Rev. Mr. Longhurst, officiated at the beautiful and impressive Masonic service at the grave. The late Mr. Ball had been mayor of the township of Granby for years, as well as being a director in several societies and holding many other high positions of trust.

Mr. Henry Sherman, who died at Pembroke, Ont., this week, was born in New York State, and over fifty years ago came to Beachburg, where he taught school. With the exception of the time he served in the American Civil War, he resided either in Beachburg or Pembroke. The deceased secured a pension from the United States Government, along with his back pension, which amounted to a considerable sum.

Mr. A. L. Whitcomb, of Frost Village, Que., has an acre of golden giant oats which promises to yield about 100 bushels. The kernels are plump and heavy, and will weigh 40 lbs. to the bushel.

The curators of the Evans insolvent estate, Sawyerville, have issued a dividend sheet, but no dividend is declared for the ordinary creditors, as there was only enough realized to pay costs of closing up the estate, which amount to $307.04, and to pay $106.69 on $426.73, the total amount of privileged claims. The liabilities (ordinary) amounted to $3,843.28, and amount realized from sale of moveables, $413.73.

But for the timely aid of Mr. Geo. A. Marcems, of Riverside, near Morrisburg, young Ross Weagant would have gone to a watery grave on Monday afternoon. He, with other school companions, was out for a swim, but Ross unfortunately got caught among some sea-weeds and was held down. His companions, who were unable to render any assistance, called in the services of Mr. Marcellis, who set out in a row boat and succeeded in obtaining possession of what seemed to be the lifeless body of the boy. The boy had been in the water ten or fifteen minutes then, and was apparently dead, but after working on the body for some time he was seen to breathe again. The boy lay from one o'clock noon until midnight without so much as moving, other than breathing, but he then revived and is now as well as ever.

The descendants of the late Abel Stevens, one of the first settlers of Bastard, in the County of Leeds, Ont., gathered on Friday last to the number of about sixty on the shores of Delta Lake to commemorate the important part taken by their forefathers in the settlement of the township. After a repast a meeting was organized to review the history of the Stevens family and perpetuate the observance of the day by holding an annual picnic. Among the speakers were Rev. J. Puttenham, R. M. Stevens, Harlem; Israel Stevens, George Stevens, E. A. Stevens, principal of a Toronto school; J. L. Gallagher, Newboro, and others. Mr. Stevens, of Harlem, read a carefully prepared sketch of the Stevens family, commencing as far back as 1780, when his grandfather first made a settlement in the township of Bastard, some time before it was divided into lots, and following the development of the township and the part taken by the Stevens family up to the present time.

### Notes from Lancaster.

Lancaster, Ont., Aug. 26.—Mr. A. M. McDonald, of Driftwood, Penn., after an absence of fourteen years, has returned to visit friends at North Lancaster.

Misses M. Wall and M. Macguire, of Ottawa, have been visiting at Senator McMillan's, Alexandria. They returned home on Tuesday.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Listowel, is visiting friends at St. Elmo and vicinity.

Bishop Hamilton, of Ottawa, will visit the Anglican mission stations in Glengarry on September 11th.

The residence of Mr. Donald McCrimmon, of McCrimmon, was the scene of a very interesting social event on Wednesday afternoon, it being the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, Miss Margaret Ann, with Mr. John Stormont, of Montreal. Miss P. McCrimmon assisted as bridesmaid, while Mr. Allan McCrimmon attended to the duties of groomsman. The nuptial knot was tied by the Rev. John McLean, of Kirk Hill, in the presence of a large number of friends. After the ceremony the guests were entertained to luncheon. The bride was the recipient of a large number of presents. After receiving congratulations from their numerous friends they were driven to Alexandria, and the happy couple took the express on the C.A. Railway. After the honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Stormont will reside in Montreal.


## Pronounced Incurable by Doctors, But Made Strong and Well by Paine's Celery Compound.

Wells & Richardson Co.:

Gentlemen,—Having been given up to die some time ago by some of the best doctors of the United States, I came to Canada last autumn terribly ill, and had lost all hope. Suffering agonies from inflammatory rheumatism, I was strongly urged to use Paine's Celery Compound. I gave it a trial as recommended, and the first bottle did me so much good I continued with the medicine until I had used seven bottles, when I found myself perfectly cured; indeed, I never felt better in all my life than at present.

I use every possible means to tell others of Paine's Celery Compound, and will always recommend it to those troubled with rheumatism. Yours very truly,

WM. MORRISETTE,
Roxton Pond, P.Q.


## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The fashionable event of the present season in Montreal will be the reappearance at the Academy on Monday evening of De Wolf Hopper, the most popular of all comic opera comedians, surrounded by the members of his splendid company, which has long been conceded to be the biggest, best and most complete on this side of the Atlantic. "The Charlatan" will be seen and heard in all its splendor and magnificence. It will be staged and mounted with all the paraphernalia, including its superb scenic investiture, its gorgeous costumes, magnificent dresses, elaborate draperies and other expensive cuipment, exactly as it will be seen later in New York. The music of the opera, which in the language of Katisha "is worth going miles to hear," is from the facile pen of another popular idol among American theatre-goers, John Philip Sousa, the famous "March King." The book of "The Charlatan" is from the pen of Charles Klein, author of the popular "El Capitan."

Kelly and Mason, in "Who is Who?" a comedy of complications, introducing a large company of farce-comedy authorities, is announced for appearance at the Theatre Royal for one week with the usual daily matinees, commencing Monday afternoon, August 29th. Under the direction of E. D. Stair and Geo. H. Nicolai, this organization is put on tour with every possible accessory to insure a substantial and artistic success. Kelly and Mason have long been before the public as comedy exponents, and last season their initial one as stars, they scored a great success. The company will be beautifully presented, with special scenery throughout, and a large company of farcical magnates and pretty girls will be employed.

Mr. Smith, what happened to Jones? That is the question of the day. If there is or is not a balloon ascension, we are asked "What happened to Jones?" The only reply is that this man Jones will be at the Queen's Theatre on September 5th, and will no doubt explain. The writer knows Jones. He is funny, yes, very funny, and it will pay anybody to go and see him and find out what happened.

"Darkest Russia," which has been selected as the opening production at the Theatre Francais next Monday, was written by the celebrated dramatist, H. Gratton Donnelly. It is considered the very best of his many plays, and the fact that it has enjoyed six seasons of remarkable success goes far towards proving its greatness and popularity. It is a play that will just suit a stock company, although up to the present time Mr. Ellis, its owner, has steadfastly refused to let if be played by others than his own company. The leading characters are cast as follows: Alexis Casimoff, Mr. Arthur G. Smith; Karsicheff, Mr. Henry Driscoll; Paul Count Casimoff, Mr. Drew Morton; Ivan Barofski, Mr. Richard Sherman; Colonel Cobb, Mr. Harry Rich; Hilda Barofski, Miss Charlotte Deane; Olga, Miss Esther Moore; Countess Karzicheff, Miss Dora Norman, and the Baroness, Miss Nellie Callahan. Some very fine scenery has been specially prepared for this presentation. The vaudeville features are three in number—the Revere sisters, character change artists; Bessie Phillips, coon melody singer, and Jason and McWatters in a new comedy sketch.

## AMONG THE SHIPS.

**In and Out of Montreal.**

Arrived—August 26 and 27.

Steamship Hurona, Dorward, Shields, R. Reford Co., general.
Turret Age, — Sydney, Kingman & Co., coal.
Ramore Head, Burns, Belfast, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Cleared—August 26 and 27.

Steamship Montevidean, McDougall, London, H. & A. Allan, general.
Steamship Tiber, Delisle, Lower Ports, H. Dobell & Co., general.
Steamship Dominion, James, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co.
Steamship Baltimore, Henry, Liverpool, Wm. Johnston & Co., general.
Steamship Fremona, Murray, Leith, R. Reford & Co., general.

**Vessels in Port.**

Steamships.

Sutherland, Ross, Kingman & Co.
Cundall, Harrison, D. Torrance & Co.
Montevidean, McDougall, H. & A. Allan.
Progressist, Pinkham, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Sardinian, Vipond, H. & A. Allan.
Fremona, Murray, the R. Reford Co.,
Amarynthia, McNeil, the R. Reford Co.
Baltimore, Henry, Wm. Johnston & Co.
Straits of Menai, Forrest, D. Torrance & Co.
Lake Huron, Evans, D. W. Campbell.
Ferndene, Sharp, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Campana, Demers, J. G. Brock.
Ramore Head, Burns, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Turret Age, ——, Kingman & Co.

Barquentines.

C. W. Janes, Caron, Goodhugh & Co.

Barques.

Strathmuir, McDougall, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.
Stratholme, McDougall, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.
Bjarne, Thormorsden, T. R. McCarthy.

Brigantines.

Gabrielle, Mundy, W. S. Goodhugh & Co.

**En Route to Montreal.**

Cresyl, Troon, August 13.
Turanian, London, August 13.
Malin Head, Belfast, August 16.
Marino, Tyne, August 17.
Merrimac, Bristol, August 18.
Glenarm Head, Dublin, August 19.
Norwegian, Glasgow, August 19.
Labrador, Liverpool, August 19.
Numidian, Liverpool, August 19.
Kildona, Newcastle, August 20.
Concordia, Newcastle, August 20.
Lake Superior, Liverpool, August 20.
Monterey, Bristol, August 20.
Keemun, Glasgow, August 20.
Mendota, Androssan, August 20.
Lakoja, London, August 21.
Norseman, Liverpool, August 22.
Rossmore, Liverpool, August 23.
Manchester Enterprise, Manchester, August 23.
Teelin Head, Belfast, August 24.
Scotsman, Liverpool, August 26.
Parisian, Liverpool, August 26.


**Before deciding on the locality for your summer vacation you will find it to your interest to make inquiries about the Quebec & Lake St. John Rail way, the new route to the far-famed Saguenay, and the only rail line to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec, and through the Canadian Adirondacks to Lake St John, the home of the celebrated "Ouinaniche," to Chicoutimi. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex a'y, Quebec.**


## UPTON'S BRAVERY.

**Mr. Henry Miles Asks That He Be Given the Royal Humane Societys Medal.**

The following letter explains itself:—

Adam Brown, Esq., president Royal Canadian Humane Society, Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I beg to place before your society a case that I believe well worthy of your consideration, and beg to apply for a medal in behalf of Mr. Edward Upton for conspicuous bravery.

I enclose five cuttings from the Montreal daily papers, and upon each of which you will find the date of issue marked. The facts are as follows:—

On Friday, August 12th, Edward Upton went out sailing with two small boys on the yacht Missie, starting from Point Claire, Lake St. Louis, some fifteen miles west of Montreal. Stormy weather came upon them, the lake became very rough, and the yacht capsized a long distance from the shore. Upton succeeded in placing the two boys and getting himself on the bottom of the yacht. With difficulty this position was maintained for more than an hour. No one observed the accident from the shore, or, if they did, did not at any rate proceed to give assistance. A steamer passed by them at no great distance, but they were either unobserved or the giving of assistance was neglected. Young Upton, who is a good swimmer, concluded that the only chance to save the lives of the two small boys with him was to swim to the shore at Nun's Island and secure a boat with which to rescue them. He swam more than a mile through the rough water, obtained a boat, and returning saved the boys from perishing. When he reached them they were about exhausted with the cold and almost continual immersion.

Under all the circumstances surrounding this case, I venture to express the opinion that your society should favorably consider this application for recognition, Upton's act being one of great risk and exhibiting a rare devotion in seeking to make sure the saving of two young lives. For himself, it may be said further, that he could have maintained his position on the upturned yacht for a considerable time, and during which the wreck would have drifted within an easy swimming distance of the shore. He, however, risked his own life in swimming what can be estimated as a very great distance when the rough condition of the water is taken into account.

I am able to say, in conclusion, that your investigating committee will find a very general opinion current here that this act is worthy of your society's recognition, and that Edward Upton should be honored by having conferred upon him the humane medal, which is given to those for conspicuous bravery in saving life at the risk of their own. Yours truly,

Henry Miles.

### Cartierville Band Concert.

Delightful band concerts are held every Sunday at Cartierville. The park there is crowded on all these occasions. Tents are erected there, and in them hammocks are swung, ensuring comfort and rest for visitors. The Montreal Park and Island cars take you there.

### A Good Crop Report.

Winnipeg, Aug. 27.—(Special.)—The weekly crop report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was made public to-day. It contains good accounts from all parts of the province concerning the progress of the harvest. The yield will be a large one, and from all sections the sample is reported as being first-class. A large percentage of the crop was cut last week.

### A Large Cargo.

Buffalo, Aug. 24.—The new steel propeller McDougall arrived in port to-day from Chicago, carrying the largest cargo ever transported by a ship plying in fresh waters. She had on board 240,000 bushels of corn.

Col. McLean is at The Frontenac, in Quebec, with a party of friends.


# 3 THOUSAND

Unsolicited testimonials on file at our office. Would you like to look them over? They come from all classes of the community—from the washwoman right up to the best institutions, convents, etc., in this country. VICTORINE, the clothes-washer, does its work well and thoroughly, and every lady who has used VICTORINE is only too willing to say a good word for it, hence its immediate popularity, its enormous sale.

All Grocers sell

VICTORINE 2 cakes for 5c. Will wash 4 boilers of clothes

**It's because we sell for "CASH" only, that we can and do sell goods cheaper than any other store.**

# HAMILTON'S

NEW FALL IMPORTATIONS IN

# NOVELTY SILKS

**And Dress Goods.**

Many a time and oft have we been complimented on our Silk and Dress Goods displays. Never was the praise so merited as now. Every weave is here, in every color, direct from the foreign fashion centres. We invite your inspection.

New Honiton design Silks, the latest, per yard.....$2 00
New Water Weave Checked Silks, the latest, per yard..... 1 69
New Royal Purple and Black, Red and Black Corded Roman Silks, entirely new, per yard..... 1 75
Bonnet's finest famous "Lyons" Silk, in plain and figured blacks. per yard, from.....$1.95 to 5 50
Special Line of light ground figured Silks, with raised woven colored flowers, for evening wear, per yard..... 1 35
Fine French Dress Goods, in all the new Fall colorings, in Plain, Twill, Cord, Plaid. Checks and Bayardine designs. Price, per yard, ranges from.....50c to 1 25
Special—Just received a shipment of fine French Ostrich Feather Boas and Neck Ruffs, 18 to 54 in. long. Prices from $5.95 to 25 00

**If you cannot visit our store, write us for samples. Mail Orders promptly attended to.**

# HAMILTON'S

Corner St. Catherine and Peel Sts and Dominion Square.



# Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.

LOWER PROVINCE **Excursion**

From Montreal

And Stations as Far East as Quebec.

Cacouna..... $6.00
St. John, N.B.....
Moncton, N.B..... 7.50
Halifax..... 10.00
Summerside..... 9.60
Charlottetown.... 11.05

Good Going

August 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Returning, good leaving destination until September 19th, 1898.

Solid vestibule trains, with dining and sleeping cars attached, leave Montreal every evening, except Saturday, at 7.05 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James St.



# New Carpets!

Just Received Our First Shipment of Fine New Fall

## English Wiltons,

In the most handsome effects in Green, Blue, Terra Cotta and Chocolate, all so popular for the coming autumn. Exquisite designs in

## English Axminsters,

in the latest designs and colors, at the same price as best Brussels,

## Cork Carpets

in Natural Color, Green and Terra Cotta. Inlaid Linoleums in great variety. Best English and Scotch Oilcloths and Linoleums, new patterns and well seasoned.

**Mail Orders a Specialty**

# JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion

Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.

## The Borden Duplex Switch

Is the latest invention of the celebrated Borden Factory, for whom we are the sole manufacturers in Canada. Without stem or wire and can be worn without lace, Easily dressed, natural wave. We want you to see it.

PALMER'S, 1745 NOTRE DAME ST. Tel. 391.



# GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

## HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

All Stations in ONTARIO and QUEBEC, via Chicago and St. Paul, to Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, & other Man. Points And Minnesota and N. Dakota. Round Trip Fare Only $28

Going Aug. 30th, returning until Oct. 29th, '98
Going Sept. 13th, returning until Nov. 12th, '98
Full particulars on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

## LABOR DAY—SEPT. 5th.

For the above round trip tickets will be sold between all stations in Canada at lowest one way first-class fare. Tickets good going September 3rd, 4th and 5th, valid returning from destination not later than September 6th, 1898.

## TORONTO EXHIBITION

August 29th to September 10th.

Tickets will be sold from points in Canada, east of, but not including Prescott, at special excursion fares on Sept. 3rd and 5th, and at lowest ONE WAY FIRST-CLASS FARE on Sept. 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th. All tickets valid to return leaving Toronto not later than Sept. 12th.

## SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION

September 5th to 10th.

Tickets will be sold from Brockville and all stations East and South as far as Portland, to Sherbrooke and return, at special excursion fares on September 7th and 8th, and at lowest one-way first-class fare, on September 5th, 6th and 9th. All tickets valid to return leaving Sherbrooke not later than September 12th.

## SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

FROM MONTREAL.

PORTLAND, Me..... $6.00
ST. ANDREW'S, N.B., via Portland.....
ST. JOHN, N.B., via Portland.... $7.50

Tickets good going August 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th. Tickets valid for return leaving destination until Sept. 19th, 1898.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE between Montreal and Vaudreuil leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m. Returning leave Vaudreuil 8.00 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 7.12 p.m., 10.00 p.m.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSION TICKETS are now on sale to numerous points, particulars of which may be ascertained by obtaining from Grand Trunk Ticket Offices "Weekly Excursions" Pamphlet.

PORTLAND--OLD ORCHARD BEACH.

| | Ex. Sun. | Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Lve. Montreal .. .. ... | 8.00 a.m. | 8.45 p.m. |
| Arr. Portland .. .. ... | 5.45 p.m. | 6.40 a.m. |
| Arr. Old Orchard .. ... | 6.22 p.m. | 7.23 a.m. |

Buffet Parlor Car on 8.00 a.m. train and Buffet Sleeping Car on 8.45 p.m. train.

For tickets, reservation of space in Sleepers, and all information, apply to Company's Agents.

CITY TICKET OFFICES — 137 St. James Street and Bonaventure Station.



# CANADIAN PACIFIC RY

## SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

From Montreal and Stations East, as far as Megantic, Quebec and Newport.

PORTLAND, Maine ..... $6.00
ST. ANDREWS, N.B. .....
ST. JOHN, N.B. ..... $7.50
MONCTON, N.B. .....
HALIFAX, N.S. ..... $10.00
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I..... $9.60
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.. $11.05

Good going August 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Returning, good leaving destination until September 19th, 1898. From stations west of Montreal first-class single fare rate will be added to above rates.

## SEASIDE, THROUGH CAR SERVICE

(From Windsor Street.)

PORTLAND, ME., and OLD ORCHARD BEACH—Sleeping Car—8.20 p.m. daily. Parlor Car, 9 a.m. week days.
ST. ANDREWS, N.B. — On Fridays, until Sept. 2nd, 8 p.m.

## LABOR DAY, SEPT 5TH.

First-class Return Tickets will be issued between Stations in Canada, Fort William and east at

SINGLE FARE.

Good going SEPTEMBER 3rd, 4th and 5th, good to return leaving destination not later than SEPTEMBER 6th, 1898.

## SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE.

LAURENTIAN MOUNTAIN SPECIAL leaves 9.15 A.M. from Dalhousie Square Station for ST. AGATHE, ST. JEROME, etc., allowing about seven hours at St. Agathe.

LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS SPECIAL 10 A.M., leaves Windsor Street for ST. ANNE'S, VAUDREUIL, CALEDONIA SPRINGS and PLANTAGANET, giving passengers for CALEDONIA SPRINGS about seven hours at that point.

VIGER STATION.

All trains formerly arriving at and departing from Dalhousie Square Station now run to and from Viger Station.

## TORONTO EXHIBITION.

August 29th to September 19th.

SINGLE FARE—September 4th, 6th, 7th and 8th.

SPECIAL EXCURSION RATES—September 3rd and 5th.

All tickets good to return leaving Toronto not later than September 12th, 1898.

## MONTREAL and OTTAWA SECTION

will be opened for through traffic, commencing Sunday, September 4th.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
129 St. James St. NEXT TO POST OFFICE.



# Silver : Chests

Containing every requisite for a well appointed dinner table, in Solid Silver Spoons and Forks and fine Knives and Carvers.

They make ideal Wedding Gifts that will be handed down for generations.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS
PHILLIPS SQUARE.



ANOTHER CASE OF CANCER CURED.

Let us send you the particulars. Our painless method of treating cancers and tumors is curing many [illegible] cases. We court full investigation.

S. H. SCOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



# MISS LIZZIE V. DONAHUE

## Whose Case Baffled the Physician's Skill

## Restored to Health by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

The saying that only those who have been ill can thoroughly enjoy the blessings of health is undoubtedly true.

To undergo physical suffering until existence has become a burden; to note the daily lessening of vital force, seeing naught in life but a hopeless season of torture; and then be, as it were, snatched from the grave, with a full realization of a speedy return to health, must certainly give one a keener sense of the enjoyment of life's blessings, than would have been possible had no previous ailment existed.

This is well illustrated and verified in the following letter:

67 Pleasant street,
Lowell, Mass.,

Franco-American Chemical Co.

Gentlemen: For the past two months I have been taking your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and am so gratified with the result, that I feel that I must write you out of pure joy of heart, with the hope that others may be benefited in like manner.

For a long time I had been in failing health. There seemed to be a growing lack of vitality. Each day I was painfully conscious that I was growing weaker and weaker, my face was colorless, and my aching head and back rendered life a constant season of torture. At last I was compelled to go to bed and summons a physician. His efforts to restore my health were partially successful, but still there was something about my case that seemed to baffle his skill. At last I was persuaded to try Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, and the result has already surpassed all my expectations. I am today feeling like a new woman. I shall gladly recommend this remedy at every opportunity and give you my consent to the publishing of this letter.

Respectfully yours,
LIZZIE V. DONAHUE.

When suffering humanity is provided with the remedy for its relief, the virtue of which is clearly established as by this excellent testimonial, would it not be strange if many others did not avail themselves of its potency? We want every suffering woman to reflect upon this. We want them to carefully read this lady's letter, for we know that her case is but the duplicate of thousands of others.

In Dr. Coderre's Red Pills is found a reliable and certain remedy for female weakness. It is not a case of try it and see if it will help you, but try it and it will help you.

Our experience in the treatment of this class of diseases has not been for naught. We are daily being made aware of the virtues of our remedy, by the willing testimony of glad women, who, however skeptical they might have been, are today enthusiastic in their praise of the excellent home treatment afforded by Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Further information relative to the diseases of women will be cheerfully furnished by our French Specialist, who will at the same time give you all the necessary advice for home treatment absolutely free. Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are for sale everywhere. Price 50c. per box, 6 boxes $2.50, mailed on receipt of price. These pills are sold in boxes only, never in bulk. Address: Franco-American Chemical company, Medical department, P. O. Box 2306, Montreal, Canada.



# Whisk

How many times a day do you lose patience with that Whisk Broom? Handle comes unwound, brush comes out—floor "cluttered" all up.

Boeckh's Whisks

wear as long as you want 'em to. Best dealers sell Boeckh's Whisks.

Montreal Branch—
1 & 3 DeBresoles Street.



WE WILL BUY OR SELL MINING STOCKS.

VIRGINIA.
DEER PARK.
GRAND PRIZE.
GOLDEN CROWN.

THE SAWYER COMPANY.
110 St. Francois Xavier Street



# Dominion Line

STEAMSHIPS,
LIVERPOOL SERVICE

| Steamer. | From Montreal, daylight, | From Quebec, 6.30 p.m., |
|---|---|---|
| LABRADOR .. ... ... | Sept. 3. | Sept. 3 |
| SCOTSMAN .. .. ..... | Sept. 10. | Sept. 10 |
| VANCOUVER .. .. ... | Sept. 17. | Sept. 17 |
| YORKSHIRE .. .. ... | Sept. 24. | Sept. 24 |
| DOMINION .. .. ..... | Oct. 1. | Oct. 1 |

BOSTON SERVICE.

| From Liverpool. | Steamer. | From Boston |
|---|---|---|
| Thurs. Aug. 25. | NEW ENGLAND. | Sept. 8, 3p.m |
| Thurs. Sept. 8. | CANADA | Sept. 22, 2p.m |

Rates—First Cabin, $60 and upwards single; $114 return. Second Cabin, $35 and $40 single, $66.50 and $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.



## MADAME IRELAND,

Canada's Hair Specialist,

Baldness Positively Cured. Herbal Toilet Soap, for the toilet, shaving, shampooing, etc. A delightful and soothing preparation for the scalp.

2440 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Montreal.

Agencies in Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa and London.

## ABOUT SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN.

A most remarkable change has come o'er the spirit of the Ottawa footballer's dream. Last year the club was expelled from the Quebec Rugby Union for good and sufficient reasons. At that time the Ottawa club swore eternal vengeance on the heads of the members of the Union and said that the Union would come to a speedy ruin. Of course, they were heated at the time, and many foolish remarks were made. The more sober-minded knew the matter would blow over, and The Herald went so far last fall as to predict that the Ottawa club would soon be knocking for admission at the doors of the Quebec Union. This they are doing now. Of course, the story goes that "prominent footballers of other clubs think they should be invited back." This is just the manner in which we would expect the Ottawa men to work up their agitation. None of us, however, for a moment doubted but that it was the great desire of the expelled club to get back—more so, in fact, than it was any anxiety on the part of the other clubs to ask it to return. But, however that may be, it would do the Quebec Rugby Union no harm to accept a request from the Ottawa club for reinstatement in the ranks. The club, however, will have to do the asking, as it is hard to imagine how the other clubs would ask the suspended club to come back to the fold. If the Ottawas will just own up that they are anxious to join us once more, notwithstanding the abuses they heaped on everything football down this way last fall, and ask for admission, it is not likely the other clubs will offer any great objections. The treatment that was meted out to the Ottawas was thoroughly deserved by them and to take them back now would not mean any retrogression on the part of the Union. The lesson will prove a salutary one. And, anyway, the Union still holds the same weapon with which to keep sports pure.

A new plan of centreboard has been invented by Joseph Northup, a veteran boat builder, of Greenpoint, and a member of the Williamsburg Yacht Club. Northup is at work on a sloop which will be fitted with the new invention, and it is proposed that its simplicity and effectiveness will be easily demonstrated. The new board is in two halves, and when let down into the water it comes together somewhat like a folding door. It works within two slots, one at each end, and is held by a pin bolt on friction rollers. The board or boards can be raised or lowered by means of a rod connected by a pin near the centre hinge joint, the rod passing up between the two midship ends of the board.

Another advantage claimed by Northup is that his invention does away with the old trunk slot which heretofore has been such an obstruction in the cabins of all centreboards of the old type. The new board folds easily up into the keel and can be scarcely noticed by those in the cabin. A further advantage claimed for the new wrinkle is that when it happens to strike an obstacle under water the boat's speed is not in the least affected.

The new sloop, which is to have the honor of introducing the innovation, measures thirty-eight feet over all, with a waterline of twenty-nine feet. Her beam will be thirteen feet and her keel will be twenty-four feet. The cabin will have sleeping accommodations for about a dozen, and altogether, should the new centreboard prove anything of a success, it will, perhaps, mark a new era in the work of sloop sailing.

The Canadian Wheelmen's Association did a good stroke of business for itself in Victoria the other day when it had a cabman fined $50 and costs for crowding a cyclist into the ditch. This is the class of work the association is continually doing for its members and in which it should be encouraged by a large membership. Some cabmen and other drivers of all sorts of vehicles seem to take an especial delight in running wheelmen down. A few of the Victoria doses would soon put a stop to the disease.

The hot weather of the past few weeks makes the sportsmen long more and more for the brisk, bright days of the latter part of October, the days when it is good to be alive, and to be able to go forth into the leaf-strewn woods, where the gorgeous reds and oranges of the maples seem to vie with the very splendor of the sun itself. There is that indescribable smell of the woods in one's nostrils, at odor once sniffed never forgotten. The very thought of such days brings to the mind of every sportsman one or more days of just such a nature, when it was no trouble to climb "that hill" in pursuit of an old cock grouse that had been carefully "lined." Then there's "the birches—always good for a woodcock or two;" or the "sumach patch where we always put up a bird." In the Province of Quebec, partridge commences on Sept. 15, about two weeks distant. No wonder then that the boys are getting the "woods" fever, particularly when the oppressive weather recently experienced puts forth with all the greater prominence the deliciously cool and brisk weather of the early fall months.

The exhibition of consummate skill with a shotgun lately given by Rolla Heikes of Dayton, O., now the champion target shot of the world, are something to marvel at. During his practice work, prior to his match on August 13, last with Fred Gilbert, of Spirit Lake, Ia., Mr. Heikes did some really wonderful work. The conditions are: 50 targets, unknown angles; 50 targets, expert rules, one man up, and 25 pairs; 150 targets all told, at three different styles of shooting. In the match itself Mr. Heikes broke 140 out of the 150, a great piece of work, but he surpassed that total on no less than three different occasions while in practice, breaking 143, 144, and 146 respectively. The curious part of the total of 146 is that it was made while shooting a friendly race for practice with Gilbert himself on the Thursday before the race. In that race Heikes broke all his targets at unknown angles, and all his targets at expert rules, making a 100 straight. He then ran thirteen straight in the pairs, losing the second target of his seventh pair, making his total run one of 113 straight, and finishing the 150 targets with only four lost out of the number. This score, although it was made in practice, will stand a long time before it is beaten. From the above totals it will readily be seen that Mr. Heikes has thoroughly deserved the honorable title of champion.

**Plate that wears**

—that's the kind to buy, especially as it can usually be purchased at almost the same price as the kind that won't. 20 Years' use has in many cases failed to "dim" silver-plated knives, forks and spoons bearing this trade mark: W^m ROGERS.★ It's the mark placed only on highest grade of plate by the manufacturers.

**Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,**
1794 Notre Dame st.

# SPORTS FOR ALL PEOPLE.

### Fort Erie Entries and the Results at Sheepshead Bay Yesterday.

### MONTREALER LOST A FIGHT

### Programme for the Coming Annual Meeting of the Canadian Golf Association.

### THE CANADIAN CRICKET TEAM.

Fort Erie Race Track, August 26.—The midsummer race meeting opens here to-morrow with the following entries :—

First race, 3-4 mile, all ages—Jesse, 120; Dick Warren, Bromo, 110; Violent, Miss Gussie, Flying Bess, 98; Hadrian, Trimmer, Prince Plausible, Laurentian, 88; Coscada, Hat Wilson, 85.

Second race, 3-4 mile, two-year-olds, selling—Ocie Brooks, 105; J. E. Clines, Mouzeltoff, 103; Curio, Cavotte, 99; Simcoe, 98; Prospero, 95; Miss Fordham, Rachel, Bird, 93.

Third race, 7-8 mile, three-year-olds and up, selling—Judge Quigley, 105; Mongolian, Everest, Overella, 103; Clay Pointer, 100; Prima, 99; Nimrod, V.R. Customs, 97; Christabello, 94; Beguile, Hairpin, 90; Josephine K., 88; Princess, Ninelli, 85.

Fourth race, 7-8 mile, three-year-olds and up, selling—Burnap, Devault, 106; Nover, 101; Jim Lisle, 96; Lord Farondole, Wenlock, 93; True Light, 92; Greenhorn, 90; Grosse Isle, Onzenca, 87; Gleam Bramble, 85.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles, three-year-olds and up—Brandywine, Henry Launt, 108; Old Saugus, 102; Alice Farley, 100; Red Monk, 105; Simon D., 98.

Sixth race, 7-8 mile, three-year-olds and up—Utopia, 113; Nicholas, 107; Trivolia, Rideau, 101; Can I See 'Em, 99; Demosthenes, 97; Lauretta D., 95; Nellie Baker, 99.

Seventh race, full course, steeplechase handicap—Last Fellow, 132; The Tar, 134; Rosebery, 153; Longbrook, 143; Arrezo, 143; Parson, 156; Alfonsina, 142.

#### THE HURST PARK MEETING.

London, August 26.—At the Hurst Park Club August meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford stable's four-year-old chestnut gelding Fraco won the autumn selling plate. Stensall was second and Rococo third.

#### SHEEPSHEAD BAY RACES.

New York, August 26.—The bright and pleasant weather brought a large crowd to Sheepshead Bay to-day and some good racing was witnessed. In the Dolphin Stakes, Florenz was made favorite, with Candle Black second choice. Clawson, who rode Florenz, nursed his mount in fourth place to the head of the stretch, where he came away and won easily, with Central Trust second and Martha II third. The fourth race, a handicap, was won easily by Kinley Mack, the favorite, Autumn coming in with a rush in the stretch, capturing second place from Glenheim. Summary:

First race, six furlongs—Firearm, 119, Simms, 8 to 1, and 2 to 1, won by a length; Leedsville, 126, Maher, 5 to 1 and even, second by a length; Lambent, 124, R. Williams, 7 to 2, and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1.15 1-5. Sensational, Mizpah, Orion and Hanwell also ran.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Tender, 104, Maher, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by three-quarters of a length; Francis Booker, 104, Barrett, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by a length; Helen Thomas, 110, Simms, 6 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time, 1.02 4-5. Country Dance, Harmonica, Chemisette, Seraphic, Lepida, Althea, Lioness, Top Note, and Wine Press also ran.

Third race, Dolphin, mile and an eighth—Florenz, 108, Clawson, 5 to 2 and even, won by four lengths; Central Trust, 108, Maher, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by four lengths; Martha II., 116, Sloan, 6 to 1 and 9 to 5, third. Time, 1.54 4-5. Latson, Rappahannock, Candle Black, Geo. Boyd, Glorian, Whistling Coon and Nute also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, five and a half furlongs—Kinley Mack, 114; Sloan, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Autumn, 126, Maher, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second by six lengths; Maid of Harlem, 110, Doggett, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.09. Glenheim, Young Exile, Jack Point also ran.

Fifth race, selling, six furlongs—Fleeting Gold, 97, Songer, 6 to 1 and 9 to 5, won by half a length; Her Own, 103, O'Connor, 6 to 1 and 9 to 5, second by a length; Tom Collins, 99, Clawson, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1.15 1-5. Swamp Angel, Julius Caesar, Pacemaker, Roundsman and Regulator also ran.

Sixth race, mile and a quarter—King T., 101, O'Leary, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, own by a head; Lansdale, 107, Maher., 5 to 2 and 7 to 10, second by two lengths; Longacre, 98, Moody, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time, 2.10. Gun Metal also ran.

Entries for To-morrow.

First race, handicap; 5 1-2 furlongs—Lambent, 126; Trolley, 121; St. Callatain, 114; Rossifer, 106; Swamp Angel, 104; Chenille, 102; General Maceo, Chum, 100.

Second race, selling 1 1-8 miles—Free Lance, 114; Delmar, 111; Bonino, 116; Mill Stream, 104; Twinkler, 101; Octave, 96; Squire Abingdon, 93.

Third race, the Dash; 5 furlongs—Kingdon, Kentucky Colonel, Ahom, 127; Rusher, Marblehead, Duke of Middleburg, 122; Mr. Phinz, 110; Presditigitatrice, Hungarian, Ways and Means, Manuel, 104; The Rose, 101.

Fourth race, Ocean handicap; one mile—Peep o' Day, 122; Algol, 119; Irish Reel, 118; Semper Ego, Royal Stag, 115; Maceo, 114; Mirthful, 113; The Huguenot, Briar Sweet, 116; Bangle, 110; Sir Vassal, 105; Sir Florence, Ben Doran, 104; Whistling Coon, 112; Bana Star, 102; Lady Marian, 90.

Fifth race, Futurity course—Frohsinn, St. Clair, Ben Viking, Strathconan, Cormorant, Federal, Grey Jacques, Somers, 115; St. Lorenzo, Hanan, Handeuff, 110; Al Reeves, The Lady in Blue, 107.

Sixth race, steeplechase Olindo, 152; Rheinstrom, 147; El Cid, Diversion, Baby Bill, 135.

#### SARATOGA RACES.

Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 26.—At the races here to-day the weather was fine; track heavy and the attendance large. There was an accident in the fourth race. Summaries:

First race, selling; five furlongs—Garra Brant, 100, Dupee, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Hop Scotch, 13, Powers, 4 to 1 and even, second by two lengths; Joe Carroll, 107, Irving, 2 1-2 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time, 1.06 3-4. Tyrian and Five O'Clock also ran.

Second race, selling; six furlongs—Saratoga, 101, Kuhn, 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, won by a length; Ma Angeline, 101, Dupee, even and out, second by ten lengths; Vanessa, 101, Gatewood, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.18 1-4. Uncle Louis and Island Prince also ran.

Third race, handicap, mile and a sixteenth—Filament, 96, Forbes, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; Banque II., 113, Powers, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, second by two lengths; Manassas, 117, Irving, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time, 1.55. Premier also ran.

Fourth race, selling, six furlongs—Field Lark, 94, M. Michael, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by half a length; Island Prince, 90, Forbes, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second by four lengths; Prince Minister, 104 1-2, Blake, 3 1-2 to 1 and 6 to 5, third. Time, 1.19 1-2. Flare Away and Joe Anderson also ran. Laurel Leaf did not finish, and his rider, Kuhn, had one of his ankles broken by being crowded against the fence.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—Orimar, 106, Dupee, even and out, won by three lengths; Knight of the Garter, 103, Powers, 4 to 1 and even, second by eight lengths; Marito, 93, Blair, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.45 1-2. Squan also ran.

Entries for To-Morrow.

First race, five furlongs, maidens, two-year-olds—Hold Up, 112; Menu, Miss Order, Tyrian, 10; Happy Knack, Flying Scotchman, Champion, 107; Sensina, Motiste, Semper Leon, 104; Cousin Jane, 99.

Second race, one mile—Premier, Headlight, 107; Geo. B. Cox, 105; Joe Miller, 104; Sister Clara, 102.

Third race, seven furlongs—Prime Minister, 103; Joe Anderson, Trianon, 100; Flare Away, 95; Flo. W., 83.

Fourth race, one mile—Oxnard, 109; Ma Angeline, 106; Benito, 104; Hurns, 100; Brighton, 98.

Fifth race, 1 1-8 miles—Marshall, 116; L.B., Squan, Donation, 111; Vanessa, 109.

#### THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Glens Falls, N.Y., Aug. 26.—There were five events on the programme at the Grand Circuit races here to-day. The races were started promptly at 11 o'clock with a good track and a large attendance. The favorites, all but one, succeeded in winning the prizes, the unfortunate one being Monopole, in the 2.11 pace. Summaries:

2.08 class, pacing; purse, $2,000—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chehalis, blk. s., by Altamont-Tecorsa, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr (Frazier) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Prince I., Alber, b.g. (Birney) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Quadriga, s.g. (Miller) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Giles Noyes, s.g. (Rush) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ...ley, c.g. (Rathbun) | 5 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2.07 3-4, 2.06 3-4, 2.07 3-4.

2.20, pacing; purse, $1,500—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King—Princess of Chimes, by Chimos (Geers) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Flirt, blk. m. (Rennick) | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Dan M., b.g. (Maloney) | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Annie Lieburn, b. m. (Wadsworth) | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Ed. B. Young, blk. g. (Kelly) | 4 | dr | |
| Miss Meander, ch. m. (Rathbun) | dis | | |

Time—2.11 3-4, 2.14 3-4, 2.15 3-4.

2.19 class, trotting; purse, $1,500—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gayton, b.s., Alerton, Lucy Wilton (Kelly) | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Ed. Locke, b.s. (McDonald) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 6 |
| Celibate, br. g. (Cheney) | 2 | 2 | 5 | 3 |
| Timbrel, blk. c. (Payne) | 9 | 3 | 6 | 2 |
| Little Dick, br. g. (Coville) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 4 |
| Oatley, b. g. (French) | 5 | 6 | 9 | 9 |
| Improvidence, b. f, McCarthy) | 6 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| Red Bay, b. g. (Starr) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Parnell Jr., ch. g. (Foote) | 8 | 8 | 3 | 5 |

Time—2.12 1-4, 2.12 1-2, 2.12 1-2, 2.13 1-4.

2.14 class, trotting; purse, $2,000—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Villando Topsy, by Blue Buck, (Sanders) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Alvee, b. h. (French) | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Success, g. g. (Demorest) | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Ruby, br. m. (Star) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Bonquita, g. m. (Miller) | 5 | 6 | dis |
| Town Lady, b. m. (Cheney) | 6 | 5 | 5 |

Time—2.16 1-4, 2.14 1-4, 2.13.

2.11 class, pacing; purse, $1,500—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Endina, b. g., by King of Bellaire, dam by Woodford (McCarthy) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Helena Duplex, b. m. (Birney) | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Ole Hutch, br. g. (Selleys) | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Geo. St. Clair, b. s. (McDonald) | 4 | 4 | 7 |
| Eyelet, gr. m. (Doble) | 6 | 6 | 5 |
| Simmons, b. g. (Emercon) | 7 | 5 | 6 |
| Monopole, ch. g. (Demorest) | 5 | 7 | 2 |

Time—2.10 1-4, 2.09 1-4, 2.11.

#### AT THE POINT.

Following is the programme for the coming meet at the Point:

| | |
|---|---|
| **Saturday, September 3rd.** | |
| 3.00 class, trotting | $100 |
| 2.30 class, pacing | 200 |
| **Monday, September 5th.** | |
| 2.36 class, trotters | 150 |
| Gentlemen's race (owners to drive to wagons) | 100 |
| 2.22 class, pacers | 200 |
| **Tuesday, September 6th.** | |
| 2.50 class, trotters | $75 |
| 2.34 class, pacing | 125 |
| Montreal Hotel Stakes, pacers, free-for-all | 250 |
| **Wednesday, September 7.** | |
| 2.20 class, pacers | $200 |
| 2.50 class, trotters | 150 |
| Free-for-all, trotters that have started and have not won at this meeting | 125 |
| **Thursday, September 8.** | |
| Two miles, trotters | $100 |
| Butchers' stakes, trotting or pacing | 250 |
| 2.34 class, pacing | 100 |
| **Friday, September 9.** | |
| Five miles, trotting | $170 |
| 2.40 class, pacing | 100 |
| 3.00 class, trotting | 150 |
| **Saturday, September 10.** | |
| 2.30 class, for non-winners at this meeting, mixed | $150 |
| Brewers' stakes, free to all, trotters allowed 3 seconds | 250 |
| 2.50 class, mixed | 75 |

Conditions.

Entrance fee, five per cent. of purse, with an additional five per cent. from winners. Entrance fee must accompany all nominations. Six to enter and four to start. Money divided, 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Right reserved to change programme. N.T.A. rules to govern, except as herein otherwise provided, with usual weather and postponement clauses. Horses eligible August 15. Entries closed August 31, 8 p.m. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, shall receive but one money. In mixed classes, trotters allowed three seconds.

## LACROSSE.

#### THE CORNWALL TEAM.

Cornwall, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The Cornwall lacrosse team will line up against the Torontos to-morrow in the following order: C. Hess, D. Cameron, W. Broderick, A. Tobin, John White, F. Degan, W. Burns, W. Black, W. Munroe, R. Madden, J. Broderick and D. Butler. The spare men are J. Kervin and J. Carr. The match promises to be a very close one. The club will run an excursion to Montreal on Saturday next, when they go down to play the Shamrocks.

#### SHAMROCKS VS. NATIONALS.

The above teams will meet this afternoon on the National grounds in their last championship match in the series. As both teams have been practising hard for this match a close game is expected. The Nationals will play a strong twelve, including such men as Sauve, Caldwell, Cousineau and Murphy, formerly of Quebec.

## RING.

#### JIMMY DWYER BEATEN.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Jimmy Dwyer, of Montreal, got the worst of the decision last night in his fight with Fred Wyatt, of Hull. The lads were matched for ten rounds and went the limit. Half way through the battle Wyatt was the aggressor, and had a slight advantage. He weakened towards the end, however, and was badly punished by the Montrealer. Dwyer finished the stronger, and certainly was entitled to a draw at the least. "Buck" McGibney, of Toronto lacrosse fame, was referee, and he gave Wyatt the decision. Two hundred people saw the fight.

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# WHITEWASHING BY MR. C. DOOLEY

### He Dipped in His Brush Yesterday and Put a Coat on the Irwinites.

### THE BARONS FALL AGAIN.

### So Montreal Gets a Further Lead as They Come Into the Home Stretch.

### THEY PLAY HERE TO-MORROW.

NOTICE.

This is to certify that I have opened a whitewashing establishment in Toronto. Good work will be done at cost price.—Charles Dooley.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 26.—(Special.)—After the most exciting game of the season the Torontos were shut out by the Montreal team at the island this afternoon before a splendid crowd of spectators, a large number of whom cheered for the visitors. This was the local's second whitewash of the season, Ottawa performing the feat last week at the Capital.

The game was saved to the visitors by the good judgment of Manager Dooley who sent pitcher Dan McFarlan to the bench in the ninth innings after the bases had been filled by the three fastest runners on the Toronto team, with no one out.

Abbey replaced him, and a quick double play and an easy infield chance retired the side without a single run being scored. All through the game both sides played fast ball, and the only error to cut any figure in the scoring was a bad throw by Snyder to second base. O'Loughlin's

Umpiring was Wretched

and both sides had cause for complaint. Several times the game was stopped while the players disputed his decisions.

"Jimmy" Bannon, late of Springfield, and brother of Tommy, played his first game with the Montreal team, and made a beautiful two-base hit in the eighth after two men were out, scoring Henry from second. He had but one chance in the field, but it was a difficult one and the crowd cheered him for the catch. On account of his speed "Jimmy" led off the batting order which was rearranged to suit the occasion. The fielding features of the game were magnificent running catches by Casey and Hannivan.

The visitors scored their first run in the second on O'Brien's base hit, Snyder's error and Schiebeck's long fly to Grey. McFarlan smashed a third strike on the trade mark

For Three Bases

in the second and scored on Jimmy Bannon's slow infield hit to Taylor. In the eighth the third run of the game was made on Henry's single, his steal of second and Jimmy Bannon's two-bagger. The Torontos had men on bases in six of the nine innings, but even then couldn't score. They looked very dangerous in the ninth. Grey, Hannivan and Casey made safe hits, and Irwin put Pitcher Williams in to bat for Beaumont. "Pop" hit the ball to Abbey, who had replaced McFarlan at this juncture, and a double play resulted, Grey being forced out at the plate and Williams thrown out at first base. Freeman had a chance to avert a whitewash, but the best he could do was to knock an easy grounder to O'Brien.

Toronto.

| | AB. | R. | BH. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grey, c.f. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hannivan, l.f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Casey, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Beaumont, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 1 |
| Freeman, r.f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Gatins, s.s. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Snyder, c. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Taylor, 2b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Gaston, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| *Williams | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 28 | 0 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 2 |

Montreal.

| | AB. | R. | BH. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. Bannon, c.f. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| T. Bannon, l.f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Shearon, r.f. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Barry, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 |
| O'Brien, 2b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Schiebeck, s.s. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Henry, 3b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Jacklitz, c. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| McFarlan, p. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Abbey, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 27 | 3 | 4 | 27 | 14 | 0 |

*Williams batted for Beaumont in the ninth.

Score by innings—

Toronto..........000000000—0 6 2
Montreal..........01100001*—3 4 0

Batteries—Gaston and Snyder; Abbey, McFarlan and Jacklitz.

Summary.

Stolen bases—Henry. Two-base hits, J. Bannon. Three-base hits—McFarlan. Double plays—Gatins to Taylor to Beaumont; Shearon to Barry; O'Brien to McFarlan; Abbey to Jacklitz to Barry. First base on balls—Off Gaston, 1; off McFarlan, 3. Hit by ptiched ball—Freeman. Struck out—By Gaston, 3; by McFarlan, 1. Passed ball—Snyder. Left on bases—Toronto, 5; Montreal, 1. Time—1.50. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

#### PROVIDENCE WON.

Providence, R.I., August 26.—Providence made a winning finish against Syracuse to-day, after the Stars had apparently won the game at the start. Bunched and timely batting, with daring and effective base-running in the seventh and eighth innings turned the tide of battle. Score :—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 010020340 | 10 | 14 | 3 |
| Syracuse | 400020000 | 6 | 13 | 3 |

Batteries—Evans and Crisham; Malarkey and Shaw.

#### OTTAWA LOST.

Springfield, Mass., August 26.—The Ponies batted Gannon for fourteen hits and twenty-three bases in five innings to-day, piling up sixteen runs. Then Horton relieved him in order to finish the game before dark. Score:

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Springfield | 0 0 2 6 8 0 0 3 x | 19 | 18 | 4 |
| Ottawa | 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 | 6 | 10 | 5 |

Batteries—Dolan and Nichols; Gannon, Horton and Boyd.

#### WILKES-BARRE BEATEN.

Buffalo, N.Y., August 6.—Gray was invincible in every inning but the second to-day, when Coughlin's base on balls, Gonding's triple and Patton's two-bagger yielded two runs. Score—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 1 2 0 0 1 0 2 1 x | 7 | 12 | 1 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—Gray and Diggins; Patton and Gonding.

#### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Per. cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 58 | 44 | .569 |
| Wilkes-Barre | 52 | 45 | .536 |
| Toronto | 55 | 50 | .524 |
| Buffalo | 56 | 52 | .519 |
| Ottawa | 52 | 54 | .491 |
| Syracuse | 49 | 54 | .476 |
| Providence | 45 | 56 | .446 |
| Springfield | 42 | 54 | .438 |

#### A GAME TO-MORROW.

The last series of home games begin to-morrow afternoon at 3 p.m. on the St. Denis street grounds, when the Syracuse Stars, last season's champions, meet what will be, if things go right, the champions of the present series. The Syracuse team is coming to Montreal with the idea of avenging the four straight defeats suffered at the hands of the Royals on their own grounds a couple of weeks ago. The result will be fast ball, for Captain Dooley is extremely anxious to capture as many of the Syracuse games as possible in order to make it easy travelling pennantwards in the series to be played in Ottawa and Buffalo. There have been numerous changes in the Syracuse team since its last appearance here, a number of new men having been added. There will also be a new face on the Montreal team, Jimmy Bannon having been signed to play centrefield in consequence of the accident to Captain Dooley, which necessitates playing Jack Barry on first. Jimmy is well known in Montreal, through his appearances here with the Springfield team, and there is no doubt that he will speedily become as popular as his little brother Tommy. He is a good batter, a fast base runner, and a clever outfielder, and his signing will do much to vacate the void in the general strength of the team caused by Captain Dooley's misfortune. The Montreal team is after the pennant, and should capture it. To-morrow's game will be played on the St. Denis grounds at 3 p.m.

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At Pittsburg—** | | | | |
| Pittsburg | 000010010 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 000000111 | 3 | 5 | 4 |

Batteries—Hart and Bowerman; Kennedy and Grim.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At Chicago—** | | | | |
| Chicago | 003000000 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Boston | 000000101 | 2 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Thornton and Donohue; Nichols and Bergen.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At Cincinnati—** | | | | |
| Cincinnati | 04310200x | 10 | 10 | 2 |
| Baltimore | 000000000 | 0 | 4 | 2 |

Batteries—Hill and Peitz; McJames, Nops and Robinson.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At Louisville—** | | | | |
| Louisville | 20002100x | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| Philadelphia | 002001000 | 3 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Cunningham and Kittredge; Orth and Murphy.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At St. Louis—** | | | | |
| St. Louis | 200100000 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Washington | 100122002 | 8 | 10 | 3 |

Batteries—Taylor and Kinslow; Dineen and Farrell.

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **At Cleveland—** | | | | |
| Cleveland | 000000100 | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| New York | 010031030 | 8 | 11 | 1 |

Batteries—Wilson and Criger; Meekin and Warner.

#### STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 68 | 39 | .636 |
| Cincinnati | 69 | 41 | .627 |
| Baltimore | 64 | 39 | .621 |
| Cleveland | 64 | 44 | .593 |
| New York | 61 | 46 | .570 |
| Chicago | 61 | 49 | .555 |
| Pittsburg | 55 | 55 | .500 |
| Philadelphia | 50 | 55 | .476 |
| Brooklyn | 40 | 64 | .385 |
| Louisville | 42 | 68 | .382 |
| Washington | 40 | 68 | .370 |
| St. Louis | 32 | 79 | .288 |

#### QUEBEC TURF CLUB.

Quebec, Aug. 26.—The Quebec Turf Club races here to-day were quite a success.

1. The St. Louis steeplechase, open to all half-breeds; purse of $150, out of which $15 to second horse; handicap, about 2 1-4 miles; half forfeit; entrance, $7.50. Four horses started.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Minoque's Piper | 1 |
| Aqueduct Stable's Dianthus | 2 |

Time—5.26 2-5.

2. Open scramble, extra race; about one mile; $50 to first and $10 to second; eight entries, two of which scratched :

| | |
|---|---|
| B. Pope's Albanian | 1 |
| G. H. Monteith's Gov. Russell | 2 |

Time—1.45 2-5.

3. Open handicap steeplechase, of $200, out of which $35 to second and $15 to third; about 2 1-4 miles, half forfeit; entrance, $10 :

| | |
|---|---|
| C. W. Penniston's Mr. Dunlop | 1 |
| J P. Dawes' Lady Stella | 2 |
| Syndicate Stable's Hannigan | 3 |

Time—5.07 2-5.

Match race—Capt. Turner's Punch and Mr. C. E. A. Boswell's Maida, resulted in a close finish, Maida leading.

**You Cannot Do Without It.**

The evenings will be getting colder, and a fall overcoat is something you cannot do without. Call in and see our new fall goods, and leave your order. Fit and finish guaranteed. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

## CRICKET.

#### THE CANADIAN TEAM.

The fifteen to play against Mr. Warner's English eleven, September 8 and 9, will be chosen from the following :

Montreal—J. J. Boyes, J. H. Walters, F. N. Southam, C. B. Godwin, A. Hodgson, C. Crookall, E. G. Rykert, F. Arblaster, W. Howell, A. Browning, W. R. Gilbert, C. M. C. Hughes, W. P. Duckett.

McGill—F. W. Terry, C. H. Hill, F. Strickland, W. W. Walker, A. B. Woods, E. McLea, F. Philpot, A. R. Oughtred, C. Dean, N. Grace.

Ottawa—M. Bristowe, B. A. T. Bell, H. Ackland.

Quebec—B. Auden.

Mr. Gilbert wishes subscribers to know that their tickets will be sent early next week, and also says that reserve seat and admission tickets are now on sale.

This afternoon Montreal will be pitched against McGill on the College campus.

#### CANADIANS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 26.—Having defeated the two second best clubs of New York, and played a drawn match with the metropolitan champions, the Canadian cricketers, reinforced by P. C. Coldingham and J. M. Laing, began a match to-day at Livingston, S.I., against All New York.

An even struggle resulted, and while the visitors led in the first innings score by 28 runs, it can hardly be said that they have any advantage. New York will have first chance at the bat to-morrow morning, and it has already turned its deficit of twenty-eight runs into a lead of eleven for the loss of two wickets. Total score: New York, 136; Canadians, 125.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL TEAM.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—The international cricket team is now complete, and the following will represent Canada in the big match against the United States, at Philadelphia, on Monday next: W. Saunders (captain), P. C. Goldingham, J. M. Laing, G. S. Lyon, J. L. Counsell, W. E. McMurtry, M. A. Walker, W. R. Marshall, A. Mackenzie, F. Philpott, A. Chambers, Mr. A. H. Collins, umpire; John E. Hall, scorer. It is not considered a strong team.

## THE WHEEL.

#### THE C.W.A. MEMBERSHIP.

The following is the final list in connection with the Canadian Wheelmen's Association membership contest, including the total in each district. Those marked * are winners of the bicycles offered by the C.W.A.

No. 1, British Columbia, 413—H. J. Franklin, Vancouver, 160; H. J. Rogers, Nanaimo, 85.

No. 2, North-West Territories, 158—*E. McCarthy, Calgary, 41; J. E. Graham, Edmonton, 39.

No. 3, Manitoba, 228—H. A. Gray, Morden, 43; C. E. Christie, Winnipeg, 35.

No. 4, Huron, 436—W. R. MacDonald, Petrolea, 73; A. R. Robinson, Walkerville, 70.

No. 5, Niagara, 1,152—*H. F. Rykert, St. Catharines, 198; W. R. Moore, Hamilton, 112.

No. 6, Toronto, 1,114—*G. S. Pearcy, C. W.A., 581; E. R. Dransfield, T.B.C., 88.

No. 7, Central, 128—W. G. Kearns, Orangeville, 30; T. H. Graham, Inglewood, 16.

No. 8, Quinte, 623—*C. D. McFarland, Kingston, 319; G. M. Farrington, Picton, 39.

No. 9, Ottawa, 136—*T. A. Beament, Ottawa, 225; G. C. Wainwright, 60.

No. 10, Montreal, 1,265—*W. R. Granger, C.W.A., 612; J. H. Hough, 454.

No. 11, Sherbrooke, 170—J. M. Dufresne, Sherbrooke, 81; Stewart Patterson, Granby, 72.

No. 12, Quebec, 126—F. S. Stocking, Quebec, 51; M. Fraser, Fraserville, 18.

No. 13, New Brunswick, 468—J. M. Barnes, St. John, 207; R. S. Ritchie, St. John, 88.

No. 15, Nova Scotia, 123—C. E. Crook, Sydney, 31; J. G. McLean, Pictou, 26.

The total membership now is 7,328.

#### WHAT THE RACING MEN EARNED.

Just what the riders earned at the national bicycle meet is shown by M. J. Fleck, official scorer of the race meet and handicapper for the Kentucky division of the League of American Wheelmen. His table stamps the finishes, winnings and points in the championship races of every rider and is run in the Louisville Courier-Journal:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. C. Bald, Buffalo | $1,270 00 |
| J. S. Johnson, Minneapolis | 525 00 |
| F. Costello, St. Louis | 525 00 |
| W. Martin, Lowell, Mass | 317 50 |
| O. Maya, Erie, Pa. | 240 00 |
| F. A. McFarland, San Jose | 260 00 |
| O. S. Kimball, Louisville | 185 00 |
| Maj. Taylor, Indianapolis | 141 50 |
| Tom Cooper, Detroit | 85 00 |
| J. E. Walsh, Boston | 100 00 |
| W. E. Becker, Indianapolis | 62 50 |
| A. C. Mertens, St. Paul | 127 50 |
| J. B. Bowler, Chicago | 66 50 |
| L. S. Hall, Philadelphia | 90 00 |
| Nat Butler, Boston | 57 50 |
| S. Mornarger, Indianapolis | 50 00 |
| C. L. Stevens, Ottumwa, Ia | 40 00 |
| A. Gardiner, Chicago | 65 00 |
| L. O. Watson, Indianapolis | 35 00 |
| H. Freeman, Portland, Ore | 50 00 |
| Ben Moore, Chicago | 35 00 |
| C. Porter, Chicago | ..... |
| C. Fornwalt, Chicago | 25 00 |
| J. Eaton, Elizabeth, N.J. | 26 50 |
| Tom Butler, Boston | 25 00 |
| G. A. Philip, Chicago | 6 25 |
| Jed Newkirk, Chicago | 6 25 |
| A. C. Van Nest, Chicago | 6 25 |
| B. Oldfield, Toledo | 5 00 |
| J. Vernier, Philadelphia | 20 00 |
| J. T. Fischer, Chicago | ..... |
| Total | $4,448 25 |

#### IDEAS FOR A GYMKHANA.

The Century Wheelmen of New York are arranging a big Gymkhana for September 3rd. Some of the advertised contests are:

Gymkhana race—Contestants to ride one lap on track without saddle; then stop and put on saddle and ride another lap with an open umbrella; then stop, light a cigar and take a tin cup full of water and ride another lap. The contestant finishing first, with lighted cigar and water in cup and sadle in proper position, to be the winner.

Combination race.—Contestants to ride one lap on board track; then dismount and run beside their wheels one-half lap; then drop wheel and run one lap on cinder track, then remount wheel and finish with one lap on board track.

Wheel race.—Each contestant must provide a wheel and ride one mile; then change wheels (by lot) and ride one mile. The last wheel over the finish line to win.

Octagonal race.—Contestants to ride on board track and across the field in the shape of a figure 8, crossing field diagonally twice, pasing between designated flags, and around ends of board track.

Pedalless Race.—One lap on cinder track without pedals and pedal axles.

Slow race.—One lap on cinder track. Riders disqualified if any portion of their body touches the ground, or if they fail to keep their wheels moving.

One mile "Welter Weight" Race.—Wheel and rider to weigh over 210 pounds.

#### COMING MEETS.

The following are the bicycle race meets arranged for this district to take place next month

September 3rd — Montarville Bicycle Club, Longueuil.

September 5th—(Labor Day)—Races Queen's Park.

September 10th—M.A.A.A. Fall Handicaps

September 12th — Voltigeurs B. C., Queen's Park.

(In the evening by electric light.)

September 24th—P.A.A.A. meet, Queen's Park

**OXFORD CAFE.**

University Street
Meals a la Carte Until Midnight.

## OTTAWA FOOTBALLERS.

**The Members of the Expelled Club Are Very Anxious Just Now to Return to the Quebec Fold.**

The Ottawa Free Press says :—

"The executive of the Ottawa football club will meet within a few days to complete arrangements for the annual reorganization of the team. The prospects of having a strong fifteen are very bright, and the club will be fully as strong as last year.

"The big scrimmager, George Kennedy, will be elected captain, but as he is in the forward line and unable very well to direct the efforts of his men in a game, a match captain from the back division will also be elected.

"One of the matters to be brought up before the executive is the prospects of the club in the Ontario Union. The expenses are likely to be considerably larger than the gate receipts, and there is every prospect of there being a deficit at the end of the year. One member of the Ottawa executive stated to the Free Press to-day that in his opinion there was but one league for the Ottawas, and that was the Quebec Rugby Union. The public would undoubtedly take more interest in the matches between Ottawa and their old rivals, Ottawa University and Montreal, than with the far western teams of Hamilton, Osgoode Hall and Toronto. Continuing, he said everything rested with Ottawa College and Montreal teams as to whether Ottawa would be in the Quebec Union this year. The Ottawas had been suspended from the union and had never been notified of it, an annual meeting had been held and again they had not been notified. The Ottawas could not do anything themselves, and it remained for the two clubs just mentioned to invite them back, and undoubtedly if the invitation was extended it would certainly be accepted. He also pointed out that it was in the interest of the other teams that they should be taken back. The expenses of running a football team are very large, and the gates that Ottawa would draw from them would aid them materially with regard to finances.

"It would help Rugby football in the east if all differences between the big teams were settled and everything started on a new and friendly basis. It is to be hoped that Montreal and 'Varsity will take the suggestion thrown out and invite the Ottawas to be scheduled in time for the opening of the football season."

The New Hotel Carslake is the largest and best European House in Canada. Adjoining both Grand Trunk and C.P.R. Depots. Rooms from $1.00 upwards. Electric light. Cuisine and service unsurpassed by any hotel on the American continent. All meals a la carte. Dining room open from 6 a.m. to 12 p.m.

# GEORGE HERRICK DUGGAN AND HIS AQUATIC CAREER.

### The Famous Designer and Sailor Has Spent His Life Among Yachts.

**He Commenced His Study of Boats on Toronto Island When He Was a Little Codger.**

George Herrick Duggan, who designed six of the would-be Seawanhaka Cup Defenders, won the cup and defended it so successfully last year and this year, was born in Toronto, where he was well-known in yachting circles, and was always a prime mover in all boating projects. His father was the late John Duggan, a well-known lawyer of Toronto. When George Duggan was old enough to walk his family moved to the Island, where they continued to spend the summer months each year, where George learned boating and all other aquatic sports, in all of which he was proficient to excellence. He was the special protege of Mr. William Armstrong, the pioneer islander, who, himself an enthusiastic boatman, taught him the lines and build of the different styles of yachts, as well as their management. Having learnt all that was to be learnt of the ways and sailing of boats, Mr. Duggan, then a boy at school, turned his attention to their construction. He set to work single-handed to build a yacht, and was successful in the venture. The forerunner of the series of boats which have made Mr. Duggan famous as a builder and designer was the Escape, a roomy craft, strong and comfortable, though lacking in speed.

Mr. Duggan's tastes and ability being plainly in the direction of engineering, he was sent to the School of Science, where he set to work to master the subject, completing his course by carrying off the gold medal. He at once began life as an engineer, and while a very young man was given charge of a party in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway construction in the Rockies.

Mr. Duggan was the organizer of the old Toronto Yacht Club, which, a few years ago, amalgamated with the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. From the time of the organization of the Club until his engineering work took him out of the city, he held the position of captain, his popularity being exceptionally great among the boating people. His actual work as a yacht designer was not carried on to any extent till his removal to Montreal.

He had charge of the famous yacht Cygnet during the last season of her ownership by Mr. H. C. Dennis, when she went up Lake Erie and won a series of glorious victories. He designed and built the Glencairn, and was, in fact, the first to introduce the half-rater style, and won the Seawanhaka Cup with her.

Among other boats he designed were the sloop Zoe, Bug, an open cat boat, with a centre-board, of 21 feet over all; Valda, a centre-board sloop of 27 feet over all; Viking, Lionel J. Smith's cutter-yacht, of 41 feet over all; Xania, Vreda, Escapade; the half-raters Sothis and Ethel, which have both gone to Hamilton, and the Jamboree, Hilda, Edna, Microbe, Frixie and Hilda.

Mr. Duggan was also the designer of Upstart for Mr. H. D. Ellis. She is now owned by Mr. McMerrick. The Upstart is the winner of many races.

All the energy which other men spend in various pursuits of amusement or dissipation, Mr. Duggan devotes to yacht designing and sailing, and the growth and importance of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club is in a great measure due to the unselfish maner in which he has devoted his time and skill to its interests. He was one of its founders, its vice-commodore and commodore, and a member of the committee which called the first meeing of the Lake Yacht Racing Association.

#### ELECTED LIPTON A MEMBER.

London, Aug. 26.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's Cup, has been elected a member of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club.

**Bout de l'Ile.**

Another grand excursion to Bout de l'Ile Park has been arranged for Sunday next, the 27th inst. Return tickets by the Belt Line Railway, 25c; children, 10c.

**Patent Report.**

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Buidling, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct. Canadian patents—Milk coolers, R. Howes; school desks, J. H. Mickler; canoes and boats, T. S. Barwis; cold storage building, M. Quellette; barrel churns, W. H. Wortman and C. A. Pettet; shoe for horses, O. Parks; churn dashers, H. Trull; attachment for stoves, D. Y. Bruneau; combined funnels and measures, W. Clarke; bent wood chair seats, J. C. Mundell; sectional water heaters, F. S. Henning; cigar bands, A. E. Morris; combined washing and wringing machine, M. Killeen. American patents—Process of and composition for making gas, L. G. Harris; veneer-cutting machine, G. E. M. Lewis; valise-seat and lunch vessel, P. Nicolle.

**DON'T BE BILIOUS.**

**Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and Enjoy Life as You Should.**

**Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Regulate Tone and Strengthen the Liver, Cure Constipation and Drive Biliousness from the System.**

Biliousness turns pleasure into pain, gladness into misery, and leisure hours into an eternity of agony, for thousands of men and women.

Biliousness is especially prevalent at this season of the year.

The extreme heat causes derangement of the liver, as well as of other organs.

Something that will restore natural conditions, that will tone the liver, and regulate its action, so as to ensure the secretion of exactly the quantity of bile required, is what all bilious persons need.

And such they have in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, which promptly, and thoroughly, cure Biliousness.

The small, brown Tablets which go with every box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, are intended especially for the cure of Biliousness and Constipation.

They contain ingredients that check the flow of bile when it is too free, and thus prevent or cure Biliousness, which means simply—Bile in the blood.

The liver having been regulated in this way, the blood is no longer laden with the surplus bile, but becomes pure and rich. The peculiar yellowish tint in the skin that marks bilious persons, disappears, the eyeballs regain their natural color, and the health is improved in every way.

The bowels, which generally suffer some derangement when biliousness appears, are also brought back to their natural healthy condition, and promptly carry off and expel all poisonous waste matter.

Thus Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the only hope for the bilious, and they never fail to cure. Try them, and be convinced.

Take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Dessert.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.. Government, Municipal and Other First-Class Bonds.

R. WILSON SMITH,
Financial Agent,
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
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First-class Investments always on hand.

# TRADE OUTLOOK IS VERY BRIGHT,

## Crops Are Bountiful and Present Prices Are at a Paying Level.

## FEATURES OF PAST WEEK.

## There is no Doubt Now but That the Salmon Pack Will Be Very Short,

## THE EXPORTS FROM MONTREAL.

While no very marked improvement has taken place in general business during the past week the results are by no means discouraging. Furthermore there is a widespread confidence in the future and merchants are inclined to base their cheerful expectations on the splendid crop outlook in the various provinces.

The recent statement issued by the Manitoba Department states that over 50,000,000 bushels of grain will be raised in that province this season and with prices for both wheat and coarse grains on a paying level the beneficial results will be widely felt. Things in Ontario are also progressing favorably, while the outlook in this province is quite as good as can be expected.

The dairy season is progressing better than was expected it would some time ago. The production of both butter and cheese is large and the recent advance in prices means a good many thousand dollars to the farmers and dairymen. Shipments from Montreal are still considerably behind a year ago and just now it looks as if they will not likely catch up. The Trade Bulletin says: "As regards new business the past week has been disappointing in wholesale circles, the more so as an improvement was spoken of as almost certain to take place this week by quite a number of our leading merchants in various lines, when we called upon them a week ago ,and were it not for the confidence infused into the business situation through the splendid grain crops that have already been secured in Ontario and Quebec, and the bright prospects of the Manitoba crops, the outlook would be the reverse of the encouraging prospects which now almost insure a good fall trade. Of course, it must be borne in mind that, although our farmers have reaped big crops of grain, they are not marketing them as freely as it was expected, and this no double accounts for a great deal of the dullness that has existed during the past week. And perhaps it would be premature to look for much stir in general trade until the crop movement becomes more marked. Money is in ample supply, but a steadier tone is noticeable, as considerable sums have been withdrawn from our banks for shipment to Ontario and the Northwestern States in anticipation of the grain movement there. Here call loans are steady at 4 per cent. and some look for an advance before long. Discount rates on commercial paper are steady at 6 to 7 per cent. as to name and nature of account."

### Montreal Exports.

There is still a fairly large movement of grain and produce to the other side, as will be seen by the following statement of goods sent forward for the week ending August 24th :—Flour, 44,882 sacks; corn, 452,727 bushels; oatmeal, 450 sacks; rice-meal, 568 sacks; wheat, 273,742 bushels; rye, 48,351 bushels; peas, 45,519 bushels; barley, 12,562 bushels; oats, 367,127 bushels; buckwheat, 190 bags; beans, 287 sacks; peas, 141 sacks; cheese, 82,513 boxes; butter, 4,691 packages; eggs, 5,906 cases; lobsters, 327 cases; meats, 3,135 boxes; canned meats, 1,083 cases; canned fruits, 850 cases; tomatoes, 50 cases; provisions, 1,678 boxes; apples, 69 cases; fresh beef, 1,614 qrs. and 40 rounds; canned goods, 575 cases; sugar,749 sacks; hay,3,274 bales; salmon, 920 cases; beef, 40 cases; lard, 3,500 packages; lard, 50 tierces; meats, 44 cases; honey, 1 case; deals, etc., 475,554 pieces; boards, 851 bundles; doors, 1,800; ends, 1,557 pieces; timber, 283 pieces; staves, 1,792 bundles; logs, 26; headings, 400 bundles; shooks, 1,021 bundles; lumber, 93,686 pieces; pulp, 5,523 bales; pulp, 13,100 bundles.

### Export Egg Trade

"There has been a good export demand for Canadian eggs in Great Britain this season, and shippers as a rule have found it a good paying business from the start," says the Trade Bulletin. "The exports from this port for the present season up till last week were 33,920 cases, as compared with 16,504 cases for the corresponding period last year, showing the large increase of 17,416 cases. These shipments for the present season up to August 24th were distributed as follows :—

| | Cases. |
|---|---|
| To Liverpool | 17,175 |
| To Glasgow | 15,471 |
| To London | 67 |
| To Manchester | 400 |
| To Bristol | 332 |
| To Aberdeen | 25 |
| To Newcastle | 70 |
| Total | 33,920 |

### Short Salmon Pack.

There is no question now but that the salmon pack this year is going to be very short. The Canadian Grocer points out that the season closed on Thursday last, but just what the pack is cannot at the moment be ascertained. On the Fraser River it is the smallest for six years, even allowing for a wide difference in the estimates.

One authority places it at 160,000 cases, another at 180,000 cases, and still another at 200,000 cases, while we notice by a New York paper just to hand that an American authority places the pack at 228,000 cases.

The pack on the Fraser during the six previous years was as follows: 1897, 860,459 cases; 1896, 356,984 cases; 1895, 400,368 cases; 1894, 363,067 cases; 1893, 457,797 cases; 1892, 80,215 cases.

The pack on the Skeena and Naas rivers and Lowe Inlet is 95,000 cases, and at Rivers Inlet and Albert Bay 110,000, or a total of 205,000 cases.

In 1897, the pack on the Skeena, Naas and at Lowe Inlet aggregated 97,418 cases, and at at Rivers Inlet and Albert Bay, 48,814 cases. This is a total of 147,232

Ask your grocer for
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Dominion Bank.
Capital paid up.....$1,500,000.
Rest.....$1,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Toronto.
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CLARENCE A.BOGERT, Manager.

cases, or over 58,000 cases less than the present year's pack.

There are yet one or two unimportant points to hear from, but, taking the figures as we now have them, and allowing for the couple of days' packing which there would be between the date of the latest advices and the closing of the season, provided no extension is given, the total pack of canned salmon in British Columbia for 1898 may be estimated at about 450,000 cases. This would mean only 44 per cent. of last year's pack.

The total pack, in cases, in British Columbia, during the past six years was as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| 1892 | 228,479 |
| 1893 | 590,229 |
| 1894 | 494,371 |
| 1895 | 566,395 |
| 1896 | 601,570 |
| 1897 | 1,015,477 |

How short the present pack is may be gathered from the fact that of last year's output 777,000 cases went to Great Britain alone.

What adds further strength to the situation, is the fact that the pack in the United States is also short. The pack in Alaska is a failure, on the Columbia River 100,000 cases short, while at Puget Sound it is 235,000 cases, against 400,000 last year.

### Boots and Shoes.

The boot and shoe trade in Montreal fails to show very much life just at present, but manufacturers expect an improvement very shortly, as the limited purchasing rather indicates that dealers are allowing their supplies to get down to a pretty low level. Here are reports of the conditions in other cities:

Boston.—The jobbers who are assembled in such large numbers in the New England metropolis are pursuing the policy of conservatism which they have been practising for over six months. There are more than a hundred representatives of extensive shoe houses gathered in the east. They are buying what shoes they can find to suit them from the stocks in hand, which can be forwarded to them immediately, and they are procuring spring samples, but are not, to any extent, engaging their spring supplies. They are awaiting the turn of events. Most of them say that they have considerable quantities of shoes on hand, and have no need to replenish their stocks, and yet they are urgently requesting speedy deliveries of the shoes they have contracted for. The inference deduced from this is, naturally, that the greater portion of the shoes they have on their floors or to be forwarded to them from the factories have been sold, and are to be distributed among the dealers who bought them. However that may be, they will not be inconvenienced by some further delay in engaging their supplies for spring and summer.

New York.—The production amounts to considerable, notwithstanding one season is so near its end and another so near its beginning. There have been many orders received, though the salesmen mostly have either recently left or have not yet departed.

Philadelphia.—In the large factories the hands are all busy. Some producers of the most expensive grade of women's shoes have more orders than they can promptly fill. Two of them are doing a greater business than they ever did before. Most of the travellers in the South have returned, having finished their fall campaign, leaving the remnants of the business in the hands of local resident salesmen. The autumn orders are nearly all in. Jobbers are forwarding shoes ordered in May and June.—Shoe and Leather Reporter.

### A Short Crop.

There is a considerably stronger feeling in the market for California prunes. Recently sales of Santa Clara fruit were made for early forward shipment at 3 1-4c to 3 1-2c f.o.b., but to-day 3 3-4c f.o.b. seemed to be the inside price for shipment, and holders appeared to be indifferent sellers at that figure. It is too early yet to obtain any definite information as to the size of the crop. It was expected early in the season that, in view of the favorable conditions then existing, and the large increase in the acreage coming into bearing, that the output of 1898 would be one of the largest on record, but in the interim the unusually dry weather has caused a heavy drop, and from all reports the crop promises to be even less than that of last year, with a small percentage of large sizes. No estimates as to the output, however, can be considered reliable. At the best they are merely guesses, everything depending upon weather conditions while the crop is maturing and being cured. The California Fruit Grower, which is generally accepted as an authority, claims that no estimate as to the extent of the crop is possible yet, but that a conservative and intelligent guess places the probable output at 60,000,000 to 75,000,000 lbs. The feeling among the trade here seems to be that if the Californian producers advance their prices much further they will encourage large importations of French fruit, which, owing to the heavy crop this year, can, it is believed, be laid down in Eastern markets at comparatively low prices, to the exclusion of the California product.

### Around the Mountain.

There is no cooler ride in Quebec than around the mountain. The Montreal Park and Island cars, speedy and comfortable, will take you.

### The Expert's Ruse.

The Trout Lake, News publishes the following as a local happening: The local agents of a well-known powder manufacturing firm had an experience lately which will deter them in future from too hastily exhibiting samples of their wares to strangers. A well-dressed man called at the office, and asked to see some samples of a rather powerful blasting powder, stating that he was a mining engineer, and was opening up certain properties near the city. He was duly shown a sample of what he had asked for, and proceeded to examine it critically. "Of course," he remarked, "you know that this stuff, when pure, cannot be exploded by the mere application of heat ?" "Certainly, certainly," said the manager. "Well, I know your company to be reliable men, but I will just try a bit of this with a match." Suiting the action to the word he struck a match, and, taking a generous proportion of the powder, was about to apply the flame to it; but practical illustrations of this kind are not suitable for a business office. The manager reached the door, 14 feet away, in one stride; and although his two clerks are smaller than he, they were not many inches behind him. The shortest way of getting down a flight of stairs known to science is to fall down. This was done by the three agitated gentlemen, who picked themselves up on the sidewalk outside, and waited for the awful catastrophe. It did not come, however. A quarter of an hour passed, and then the manager cautiously ascended the staircase and looked into the office. On the counter lay the powder, but the experienced mining engineer was gone; so was the manager's gold watch, which had been lying on his desk. Gone, also, was the petty cash-box. Gone, also, the contents of the stamp-drawer. The bereaved manager summoned his staff. There was language. There was also a pledge of secrecy. "I do not," said the manager, "want those —— papers to get hold of this. Why, they might poke fun at me." Somebody must have talked, however, in the meantime, the experienced mining engineer had vanished.

### Cartierville Band Concerts.

Delightful band concerts are held every Sunday at Cartierville. The park there is crowded on all these occasions. Tents are erected there, and in them hammocks are swung, ensuring comfort and rest for visitors. The Montreal Park and Island cars take you there.

# CANADA'S TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN

## What the Minister of Agriculture Is Doing in the Mother Country to Help it Along.

## THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

## Canadian Food Products Should Enjoy the Preference in the British Market.

## BRITAIN'S BREAD AND BUTTER.

The Canadian Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Sydney Fisher, accompanied by Mr. David Erskine, of Linlathen, private secretary to Lord Aberdeen, and Mr. James W. Robertson, the agricultual and dairying commissioner, paid a visit the other day to the Dundee Advertiser offices for the purpose of having an interview with Sir John Leng on matters affecting the trade and commerce of the Dominion and the home country. Sir John Leng, who had with him the agricultural representative of the Advertiser, had an interesting conversation with the Dominion visitors on the old question of restriction upon Canadian cattle, the fat stock trade from Canada to Britain, dairying prospects in the West, transport of butter and cheese to this country in low temperature chambers of quick-going steamers, the fruit and poultry trade, and some other matters which have for some time been attracting the attention of agriculturists and others in this country.

The Advertiser, in reporting the interview, says :—The Hon. Mr. Fisher and Mr. Robertson, who have been a good many weeks in this country interviewing representative men and public bodies on matters affecting trade from the Dominon, entered fully and clearly into various questions raised in the course of the interview. They explained that their purpose in visiting the Mother Country was twofold. They wished to come into immediate touch with the requirements and tastes of British consumers of Canadian beef, bacon, breadstuffs, dairy products, poultry and fruit, and to point out the vast resources of the Dominion in these products. They explained that their factory-made butter, for instance, was at one time at a disadvantage in some of our markets, because the Canadian makers too readily assumed that the tastes of Londoners, for instance, were like those of North of England people. The Dominion Government, like the go-ahead German nation, now proceeds on the cautious yet enterprising principle of trying to discover the tastes, and even the prejudices, of influential customers, as a preparatory step to getting orders from these customers.

### Canadian Cattle Healthy.

Reverting to the bygone trade in Canadian stores, Mr. Fisher confessed that he had no hope of seeing that trade reopened with this country. He was quite convinced that the cattle of the Dominion had always been and were healthy; but he knew the difficulty of opening a door which the home country had shut. Questioned in regard to the watching of the boundary line between Canada and the States, he said he was convinced that every precaution had always been taken to prevent any possible inroads of pleuro and other diseases which might exist in the south. The cattle from the States, which were, of course, very healthy, like their own in Canada, were permitted to cross the boundary only at certain points. The experts of the British Board of Agriculture had sometimes tried to make a serious question of the boundary one, but he (Mr. Fisher) was convinced that the Dominion had used every precaution throughout its own extent and along the boundary line in connection with watching any possible outbreak of disease. Asked if the fat stock trade from the West did not have a tendency to keep the Dominion quiet on the larger question of open British ports for their store cattle, Mr. Fisher said that might be so; but he reminded his questioners that the Dominion did not care about the assumption of the British Board of Agriculture that pleuro-pneumonia existed in Canada. On coming to the dairying question, the Dominion representatives briefly referred to the efforts which had been made during the last two or three years by their country with a view to the extending of trade with the Mother Country. Briefly put, the Dominion Government has tried, by means of lectures, leaflets and other educative ways, to bind the farmers of the country together, so that each individual might have the main part of the benefits which always arise through co-operation. Educative methods were naturally the first to be used, because the producers of the country had to be stirred up on the question of producing superior materials. The Government then made certain definite arrangements with railway and steamship companies for the purpose of transporting at the lowest possible rates the dairying and other farm products of the West. The Agricultural and Dairying Departments of the Dominion are now under the direction of one commissioner. The Hon. Sydey Fisher, the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, is the administrative head of that department, and is, of course, a member of the Cabinet. Mr. James W. Robertson, who formerly had charge of the Dairying Department, is now the Dominion Commissioner for Agriculture and Dairying.

### The Co-Operative Principle.

Reference has been made to the co-operative principle, to which the Dominion has given so much encouragement. Where the farmers of the Dominion took up the question of co-operation voluntarily the Government let well alone. Elsewhere the Agricultural Department conducted dairy stations in order to educate the farmers into newer methods. During the last two years the Dominion Government has been withdrawing as much as possible from the management of the larger dairy factories. Two years ago, for instance, the Department withdrew from the management of the larger cheese factories, and 17 of these were taken charge of by the directors of joint-stock companies. Last year again the Department withdrew from all commercial responsibility in connection with the running of cheese factories and creameries, because it saw that these concerns could be conducted with much greater economy, efficiency and success by joint-stock companies of farmers themselves. The great aim of the Dominion in the meantime is to transport its dairy products, poultry and certain classes of perishable fruit to this country in cold storage chambers of vessels specially fitted for transport work. The Government offered sometime ago to bonus a company who should adopt within a given time satisfactory arrangements for the transport service, and in the meantime there are 23 guaranteed steamships employed. It may be stated that the fitting up of cold storage chambers has cost about £2,000 per ship, but the Government pays half the outlay within a period of three years. British imports of Canadian butter have vastly increased, especially during the last three years. In 1895 the imports were 1947 tons, next year they rose to 4,418 tons, last year they were 5,470 tons, and for the seven complete months of the present season they have been 1,485 tons, but the heavy trade takes place, of course, during the fall of the year. Similarly our imports of Canadian cheese in 1895 were 57,500 tons; in the following year they were 61,785 tons; last year they were 76,351 tons; and for the seven months of this year they have been 20,387 tons. Mr. Fisher stated that a certain prejudice still existed in this country against Canadian fruit. Whether British people would or would not in course of time take thoroughly to well ripened and perfectly handled fruit from the Dominion he did not know, but his department was determined to persevere and to put the very finest products of Canada before the British consumer.

### Helping Farmers to Help Themselves.

The Westminster Gaette has an interesting interview with Professor Robertson upon the policy and undertakings of the Canadian Department of Agriculture. To a representative of that paper Prof. Robertson said: "The policy of the Department is to help the farmers to help themselves. It carries out that policy by furnishing information of a practical and helpful sort, and also by object lessons in agriculture, dairying, and fruit growing. The Department has also opened up new markets for the farmers by making trial shipments of such products as butter, pears, grapes, maple sugar, and other things, put up in attractive, convenient, and safe-carrying packages. The cold storage service, which was aranged for by the Dominion Government two years ago, is proving a great success. Refrigerator cars are runnig every week on eighteen routes of railway leading to the shipping ports, and twenty-three ocean-going steamships have been fitted up with cold storage chambers, for carrying butter, fruits, eggs, poultry and meats."

### The Nation's Bread and Butter.

"Does Canada expect to gain a larger share of the trade in food products in Great Britain?"

"Yes, and chiefly by superiority in quality, by regularity in supply, by ability to sell as low, or at a lower price, than competing countries, and by putting the goods in attractive packages to exactly suit and please the customers. Canadian flour not only makes better bread, but makes more of it per barrel or sack, than the flour from any other country. The wheat grown in northern latitudes has the largest percentage of gluten which is the flesh-forming nutrient," And the Professor added that well-known sentiment of his, "Corn and sentiment are what hold a nation together, and corn comes first."

"Canadian creamery butter is coming to the very front, so that choice breadstuffs and fine flavoured butter can be obtained from anCada. The increase in the exportation of other food products to Great Britain has been great, and promises to be still greater. Canada is unquestionably the country from which Great Britain will obtain the bulk of her food supply. Of the twelve main classes of food products imported by Great Britain, such as breadstuffs, meats, butter, cheese, eggs, fish, Canada supplied 7 per cent. in 1895, and almost 10 per cent. in 1897."

### In Trade Preferring One Another.

"What is the general attitude and expectation in Canada in regard to preferential trade between Britain and her Colonies?"

"Everybody would like to see some arrangement whereby the food products of Canada would enjoy the preference which is their legitimate right through excellence of quality. We in Canada think that the tricks of some of the crafty commercial men over here prevent Canadian products from being sold under their own name. I think many a good citizen eats his 'Best Scotch' roast with patriotic satisfaction, using only home-grown products, while in fact the beef came from an ox grown and fattened on the nutritious grasses in Canada. Canadian cheese is the best imported; the butter is fast taking its place alongside; and there are no adulterations or imitations. Canadian oatmeal for porridge, and some of our pea-fed bacon with fresh-flavored eggs make a breakfast of the best. A preferential demand for Canadian food products, under their own name, would be of great advantage to British artisans. None of the foreigners pay back to British workmen by buying goods made in Britain, so large a percentage of what they receive for food products supplied to these markets as do the British and Irish home farmers and the Canadian ones."

"Canadian farming," Professor Robertson went on, "is in a thriving and prosperous way, and the Government of Canada does not count it in any way beneath the dignity of a Government to help those who produce the nation's wealth to do it in the most scientific and profitable way.

### The Queen and Relations With The Colonies.

"What do you think has helped most to bring out the strong Imperial idea in Canada?"

"Undoubtedly the personality of the Queen. All Canadians, and, for the matter of that, nearly all Americans, say there never was such a queenly woman nor such a womanly Queen. That sentiment counts for more than a tinkering policy of trade profits, such as a box of beads for a peck of potatoes—although we do grow such potatoes as to make even an Irishman wish the Emerald Isle were more like Canada than it is in the condition of its agriculture. The Governor-General and the Countess of Aberdeen have also been a means of serving Canada tremendously by causing the country people to love Britain more, to understand her institutions better, and to seek for closer bonds of union with the Mother Country."

### The Chinese Difficulty.

New York Post :—The difficulty over concessions in China arises, as anyone may see from the despatches about it during the last few days, from the impossibility of adhering to it and abandoning it at the same time. What the English concessionaires want is that England should see to it that they have their rights not merely as against China, but as against any third power, like Russia, which intrigues in China to their disadvantage. Lord Salisbury perceives that such a departure from the ordinary rule must lead to a war with Russia; for, the moment he tries to administer the property law of China, and Russia tries to frustrate his efforts, the question at once arises, who is sovereign? Were all three civilized states, the answer would be China. But if the answer is not China, then it must be either Russia or England, and nothing can determine which, if both insist, but force. We could not have a more striking illustration than in this exception of the necessity between states which do not desire perpetual war, of the rule, the working of which we have endeavored to describe. If both Russia and England can agree that the application of the rule in China is an impossibility, the agreement would be tantamount to an understanding that Chinese sovereignty is at an end, and as there must be a government wherever there is property, and especially foreign trade, Russia and England must divide China, always subject, of course, to the right of interested third parties, like Germany and France, to a share in the spoils, or burden (whichever it is considered). There is no such thing as half a dozen or even two powers administering property and contractual law antagonistically in one and the same place. They must fight or settle and divide. This explains why we now hear of Russia and England establishing "spheres of influence" in China, exactly as has been done in Africa in regions inhabited by wandering tribes. It makes no difference how government—that is, the administration of some effective property law—happens to be lacking; whether it has never existed, or has become decrepit, its absence is unendurable, and cannot be made up for by the pretence that it exists. This pretence has hitherto served England in China, simply because Russia had not appeared on the scene.

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).
Dead Men Tell no Tales
But living women and hungry children do. They tell a sad tale sometimes, that brings the terrible charge of carelessness and neglect to provide, against the husband and father whom the hand of Death has stricken. What a little thing a 5 cent piece is, yet 5c. a day will provide $2,000 Insurance for a man of average age in the
CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Twenty years ago there was some excuse for those who left their family unprotected, to-day there is absolutely none. The only question is safety, and in this the Canadian Order of Foresters easily leads. It has a larger Surplus per head, and still larger for each $1,000 of a risk carried, and could divide up and pay back, if so desired, more money per member than any other Society of the kind in Canada. Surplus per member, $21.82; per $1,000.00 of Insurance, $20.06.
The Death Rate of the Canadian Order of Foresters last year was lower than that of any of its competitors, being only 5.44 in the 1,000.
The Interest on the Insurance Surplus paid over 20 Death Claims of a $1,000 each last year.
For further particulars enquire of any of the Officers or Members of the Order, or address
R. ELLIOTT, THOS. WHITE.
H.C.R., Ingersoll. High Sec'y, Brantford.
or ERNST GARTUNG, Brantford.

## A DREADED DISEASE.

### More People Are Tortured by the Pangs of Rheumatism Than Any Other Cause—There is a Cure for it.

From the Advertiser, Hrtland, N.B.

Mr. Richard Dixon, of Lower Brighton, is one of the most prosperous and best known farmers of Carleton County, N.B. In June, 1897, Mr. Dixon was seized with an attack of rheumatism, and for six weeks lay abed suffering all the tortures of this terrible disease. He grew so weak that he was unable to turn in bed, and his friends almost despaired of his recovery. At this stage one of his friends, who had been cured of the same disease by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, urged Mr. Dixon to give them a trial, which advice was followed. Almost from the day Mr. Dixon began the use of the pills an improvement was noted. Previously his appetite had almost completely failed, and the first sign of returning health was a frequent feeling of hunger. Then the pains began to leave him, and his strength gradually returned, and after using about a dozen boxes Mr. Dixon was as well as ever he had been. To a reporter of the Hartland Advertiser Mr. Dixon said he had no doubt his present health was due entirely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and since his recovery he occasionally uses a box to ward off a possible recurrence of the trouble.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by making new blood and invigorating the nerves, but you must get the genuine, always put up in boxes, the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Do not be persuaded to take any of the numerous pink colored imitations which some unscrupulous dealers say are "just the same." In case of doubt send direct to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be mailed postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

### New Zealand's Example.

(Toronto News.)

Everyone remembers Macaulay's famous description of the traveller from New Zealand, sketching the ruins of St. Paul from a broken arch of London Bridge. Such a picture provokes a smile from the self-satisfied Britisher, but already this island in the far south is showing one phase of civilization which has not been seen in England with all her boasted progress and greatness. The frequent and calamitous strikes and incessant warfare between capital and labor in the Mother Land have no place in New Zealand. The occurrence of strikes, involving such tremendous loss and hardship to both the employers and wage-earners, is a disgraceful modern civilization, and England may well turn her eyes to New Zealand for a panacea for all this distress. In New Zealand strikes are a thing of the past, owing to the successful operation for over two years of a Compulsory Arbitration Act. By this measure every educational district in New Zealand has a conciliation board, consisiting of two labor members and two capitalists' representatives. The four elected by the two parties choose from outside a chairman to hold the balance impartially between them. The Conciliation board is empowered to compel the attendances of witnesses, and takes evidence on both sides of the case in point. If the local conciliation court does not satisfactorily adjudicate the dispute an appeal may be made to the Arbitration Court. This court is composed of a judge of the Supreme Court, one representative of capital and one of labor, seperately elected by the employers and employes of the colony. Their decision is final, and a fine of £500 is imposed if it is not accepted, which may be reimposed indefinitely as long as the dissatisfied party remains rebellious. If such a method as this were adopted in this and other civilized countries the great labor problem which has been worrying economists so long would be, if not completely, at least partially, solved.

If the Trades and Labor Council would apply themselves to securing a law on these lines instead of wasting their efforts in futile discussions on topics that have little bearing on their lives as workingmen their abilites would be put to better use and would result in the accomplishment of more good to wage-earners.

### Nellie Would Not Tell.

Nellie (aged six)—Mamma, you said it was not right to tell tales about John.

Mother—Yes, that is what I told you, dear.

Nellie—Well, then, I won't say nuffin, but I fink John ought to tell you how he scratched me pretty soon.

"There's no place like home especially if you have Blue Ribbon Tea for breakfast.

"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD," viz., our reputation for
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OPENING SALE for the FALL SEASON
EXTENSIVE TRADE SALE OF
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Foreign and Domestic Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Hats and Caps, Fancy Goods, French China, Pipes and Cigar-Holders, Boots and Shoes, French Shoe Blacking, etc., etc., at Auction.
The Subscribers will sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 ST. PETER STREET, on
Wednesday, the 31st August, and Thursday, the 1st September
a large and varied assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velveteens, Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, Flannels, Woollens and Worsteds, Serges, Tweeds, Coating, Braces, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Ribbons and Notions, representing a cash value of $35,000.
Also, for account of Manufacturers and Importers 35 Cases S. & D. W. Freizes, Serges, Naps and Canadian Tweeds, 10 Cases Black and Colored Velveteens, 12 Cases assorted Umbrellas, 10 Cases Farmer Satins, Satinette, Linings, etc, 15 cases Housekeeping Linens, 2,000 Dozen Shirts and Drawers, 300 Dozen Hosiery, 250 Dozen assorted Corsets, 500 Dozen assorted Braces, 1,000 Dozen Handkerchiefs, 400 pieces Black Ribbons, 200 pieces Flannelettes, 500 pieces assorted Dress Goods, 100 Dozen Hats and Caps, 300 assorted Suits, 500 Pairs Pants.
Also a special consignment of 40 Cases Fancy Goods, French China, Perfumery, Dolls, Pipes, Cigar-holders, French Shoe Blacking, etc.
Also 125 cases Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other goods. The whole to be sold without reserve in lots to suit the trade.
Terms liberal.
Sale each day at 10 o'clock a.m.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES, ETC.
BY AUCTION.
The subscribers have received instructions to sell at their salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street,
ON THURSDAY, THE 1st SEPTEMBER, at 12 o'clock noon, (for account of whom it may concern), 26 Spencer Repeating Rifles, 3 Double-Barrel Shot Guns, 9 Pocket Revolvers, 2 Star Revolvers, 23 Cavalry Colt's Revolvers, 5,000 Winchester Rifle Cartridges, 350 Cartridges, No. 32, 150 Cartridges, No. 22, 1 lot Cartridges, No. 10.
Sale without reserve.
BENNING & BARSALOU, Auctioneers.

Real Estate Houses. Lots.
Consult our list if you are looking for a house or a location this fall. We have them in all parts of the city and suburbs, at all prices and all terms.
Mountain Street,
Both modern and old style houses, from $8,000 to $20,000.
Bishop Street,
We have three choice dwellings here which we can make the price right—from $9,000 to $19,000.
Mackay Street,
Two bargains on this street, one an extension house, the other old style; both splendid value, $8,000 and $8,500.
Westmount,
In all parts. Cottages, Houses and Lots, from $3,700 to $14,000. Exchanges may be effected in some cases.
St. Famille Street,
A modern stone front house (English cottage style), in perfect order; hot water heating, etc, $5,500.
Bleury Street,
A fear lot in a most convenient situation, will be sold at a great bargain, 35c a foot.
Call and get a Copy of the REAL ESTATE RECORD.
J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,
181 St. James Street.

NOTICE.
Accrding to Article 13 of the Rules of Practice in force since the 10th May last (1898), which reads as follows :
Article 13th.—A commissioner appointed to receive the affidavits to be used in this Court, must, before acting as such, be sworn. He cannot receive the affidavits of his relations with the degree of cousin german inclusively, nor those of the parties whom he represents in any cause or in any proceeding, even non-contentious, except as to notaries, in the cases in which the law authorizes them to do so.
Notice is hereby given to all Commissioners of the Superior Court to comply with said Article 13 of said Rules of Practice, on or before the 1st day of September next, and in default, their commission shall be ipso facto revoked.
Judges' Chambers, Montreal, June 1st, 1898.
(Signed) M. M. TAIT, A. C. J.
The Commissioners shall be sworn before the Prothonotary, who will register the oath and prepare a list of the Commissioners having complied with the said article.
(By order) L. D. GAREAU, Dep. P. C.S.

The Montreal Park and Island Ry. Co
The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 1 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1898, at the hour of twelve o'clock (noon), for the election of Directors and transaction of business appertaining to said meeting.
By order of the Board.
ALF. BRUNET, Sec. pro tem.
Montreal, August 1st, 1898.

"I have been married now," boasted a prosy old fellow, "more than thirty years, and have never given my wife a cross word."

"That's because you never dared, uncle," said his little nephew, who lived with him. "If you had, auntie would have made you jump quicker nor greased lightning."

HERALD'S... Legal Directory

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at agencies of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael and Dawson City, and at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Posts on the Mackenzie, Peace, Liard and Athabasca Rivers, and other Posts in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.
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Are you getting your discount on electrit light bills yet? It not, call and get t.
LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED.
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General Financial Agents.
We are in a position to negotiate first mortgages on real estate in the city of Montreal and district with our London, Eng., agents at 4, 4 1-4 and 4 1-2 per cent., according to amount.
157 St. James Street,
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MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT
C. C. Richards & Co.
Dear Sirs,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year, and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get, and strongly recommend it
GEO. HOUGH,
Livery Stables, Quebec.
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Protestant Board of School Commissioners.
The High, Senior, and Public Schools, under the control of this Board, will re-open on Tuesday morning, 6th September, at nine o'clock.
The Principals will be in attendance at the several schools from nine to twelve o'clock on Monday, 5th September, for the purpose of receiving applications for admission.
E. W. ARTHY.
Sec'y., Supt.

# We Are the People

Who make perfect-fitting Shirts, and sell at reasonable prices. Good quality, perfect-fitting, tailor-made Shirts, $1.00.

R. J. TOOKE, ✱ 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine St. West. 1553 St. Catherine St. East.



ALWAYS ORDER
Your Groceries From
A. D. Gillies,
430 St. James Street.


NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line steamship Amarynthia, McNeill, 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 Allans' steamship Turanian, A. C. Whyte, master, from London, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.


# More Shirt Value

For Your Money Than Any Other Store Offers, or Your Money Back.

Our ordinary shirt prices are really bargain prices, but just now we are offering special inducements. All our 75c and $1.00 shirts are now selling at 55c. Those which sold at from $1.00 to $1.25 are now selling at 79c each. Neckwear, too, has been reduced, 50c ties for 25c. Lots of bargains.

Munroe Bros.,
2246 St. Catherine Street.


## GOSSIP ABOUT MARTIMAS' WIN

New York Papers Agree that the Hamilton Colt Was the Fastest In the Big Event,

THE PREVIOUS WINNERS

Interviews With the Owner, Trainer and Jockey Who Were Responsible for the Victory.

There is a general agreement among the critics in the New York papers that Martimas was the best horse in the Futurity. Apart from the delay at the post, it was a truly run race, and those that could run fast enough were able to get to the front.

Most reports of the race were in error in stating that the delay of an hour and thirty-two minutes at the post was the longest on record in America. The longest delay was at Saratoga when Secretary Wheatly's son was starter. That was two hours and ten minutes, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the winner of that race was Biggonet, the dam of Martimas.

Martimas carried 118 pounds, but his due weight was really 115. Mr. Hendrie's claim for the three pounds' allowance was put in too late and was not accepted. The full conditions of the race were :

The Futurity, a sweepstake for two-year-olds; by subscription of $20 each, or only $10 if the money be sent with the entry, for mares covered in 1895, and of $50 each for the produce of such mares unless struck out by July 15, 1897, or $100 unless struck out by July 15, 1898; all starters to pay $250 additional, all of which shall go to the second and third horse as further provided; the Coney Island Jockey Club to add $8,750; the second to receive $1,000 of the added money and two-thirds of the starting money; the third $500 of the added money and one-third of the starting money; the breeders of the winner, of the second horse and of the third horse, namely, the owners of the mare at the time of foaling, to receive $2,000, $1,250 and $500 of the added money, respectively, whether they be the owners of the horse when the race takes place or not; winners of $2,500, 3 lbs.; of two races of $2,500 or one of $4,500, 7 lbs.; of four of $2,500 or two of $4,500, or one of $9,000, 12 lbs. extra; the produce of mares or stallions which have not produced a winner prior to January 1, 1896, allowed 3 lbs.; of both (mare and stallion), 5 lbs.; maidens allowed 10 lbs., which allowance shall not be cumulative; Futurity course, 170 feet less than six furlongs.

Entries closed on the 2nd of January, 1896, with 894 nominations, of which 212 declared at $10 each, 81 at $20 each, 142 at $60 each, 81 at $70 each, and 241 were void.

From 1888, the year of its inception, to 1891 the Futurity's distance was three-quarters of a mile. In 1892 the distance was reduced to what is called the "Futurity course," it being 1,263 yards and one foot. Following is a history of the race since its inauguration :—

| Year. | Winner. | Time. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1888—Proctor Knott | .... | 1.15 1-5 | $40,900 |
| 1889—Chaos | ..... ..... | 1.16 4-5 | 54,550 |
| 1890—Potomac | ..... .... | 1.14 1-5 | 67,875 |
| 1891—His Highness | .... | 1.15 1-5 | 61,675 |
| 1892—Morello | ..... | 1.12 2-5 | 40,450 |
| 1893—Domino | ..... .... | 1.12 4-5 | 49,350 |
| 1894—Butterflies.. | .. .. | 1.11 | 48,710 |
| 1895—Requital | .... .... | 1.11 2-5 | 53,190 |
| 1896—Ogden | ..... ..... | 1.10 | 43,700 |
| 1897—L'Alouette | .. .... | 1.11 | 34,290 |
| 1898—Martimas.. | .. .... | 1.12 2-5 | 48,000 |

The highest number of starters was twenty-three in 1889 and this year, the smallest field being ten in 1896.

Eddie Whyte is the youngest man who ever prepared a Futurity winner.

Martimas, the winner, nets for his owner the snug sum of $37,130. High Degree wins for John Dily $4,833.33. Mr. Clay wins for Sydney Page $2,416.67. The breeder of the winner, C. J. Enright, Kentucky, takes $2,000 and the breeders of second and third —Gideon & Daly, of New York, and J. B. Haggin, of California—$1,250 and $500 respectively.

New York Sun—Martimas won pulling up by three lengths. Then the floral horseshoe was brought out, and as Jockey Lewis was in the act of getting into it for the usual moment of triumph a pretty woman pushed her way through the crowd, holding aloft a girl of three years.

"Papa!" the little one cried out, throwing a kiss to Lewis. "Papa, gimme a flower?"

Lewis smiled at his little daughter and threw a rose to her. Then he was lifted on the shoulders of several men and took off his cap in acknowledgment of the ovation from the crowd.

The Owner and Trainer.

New York Herald—Mr. W. Hendrie, the owner of Martimas, was very enthusiastic over the victory of his colt. I met him in the paddock directly after the race, where E. Whyte, the trainer of the winner, was "cooling" out the speedy son of Candlemas and Biggonet. Rushing over to Whyte with outstretched hand, Mr. Hendrie said: "Eddie, I congratulate you." I asked Mr. Hendrie if he expected his horse to win. He replied: "I always thought he had a good chance. He has always impressed me favorably in his work and in his races, and I felt that if the track were dry his chances were second to none. He cannot run on a heavy track, and his poor work in the mud at Saratoga was due to his dislike of heavy going."

E. Whyte, the trainer of Martimas, took the victory of his charge in a matter-of-fact sort of way. He said: "I thought months ago that if the track was fast on the day of the race, Martimas would win. His work was always of a superior kind, and his victory is in no way a surprise to me. Martimas has started six times this season. He has finished first four times, second once and unplaced once. The only time he failed to get inside the money was at Saratoga on a heavy track."

Harry Lewis, who piloted Martimas to victory, was a happy jockey. His face beamed with delight ad good nature when he returned to the dressing room after the race. In describing the success of the colt he said: "We got away from the post in fourth position, Martimas running nicely. I did not attempt to make my bid for first place until passing the bend into the stretch. At that point High Degree was leading by two lengths, but was waddling. As Martimas was full of running, I felt confident he would win, and then decided to cut him loose. He ran like a wild horse. He gained on High Degree at every jump, and when will into the straight had a comfortable lead. The others gave me no concern, and the colt won easily. Martimas' victory was not a surprise to me, I had ridden him before, and knew what he was capable of doing. I picked him as the winner of the Futurity two months ago."

Tod Sloan said he did not believe the best colt won, and blamed Lewis for cutting off his mount, Dr. Eichberg, just after the flag fell.

Look Out for Canada.

The New York Herald says editorially—"The rich Futurity Stakes were again yesterday won by our friend 'the rank outsider,' that familiar dark horse that, as usual, comes galloping down the course ahead of the field, despised before the start and hurrahed over at the finish.

"Just think of it—Martimas, a Canadian colt that went begging for offers at seven hundred and fifty dollars when he was sold as a youngster, and when he dared to show up at the starting post for the Futurity was laughed at to the tune of forty to one in the betting ring. But he 'got there' all the same and won nearly forty thousand dollars for his owner! By the way, the Canadians are looking up in the world. They have recently beaten us on the water, and now the Canadian-bred Martimas gallops off with the richest turf prize of the year!"

Won as He Pleased.

New York Times—Sloan, on Dr. Eichberg, made his run at the last furlong, and the expiring burst of the favorite alarmed Lewis. He evidently anticipated one of Sloan's whirlwind rushes that would electrify the grand stand and carry the Fleischmann colors far to the van. Lewis let out a link of rein, shouted a word of encouragement, and Martimas strode by High Degree so quickly and so easily as to make onlookers believe he held many pounds in reserve. In half a dozen bounds he had a commanding lead of four lengths.

It was then that Lewis, casting a glance to the right and realizing that no danger could reach him from Sloan's direction, took Martimas in hand, and the rest of the journey smacked strongly of a big exercise gallop, the handsome Canadian colt winning by three open lengths in 1.12 2-5. High Degree was second, half a length before Mr. Clay, who contrived to beat Dr. Eichberg for third money.


We'll Be Your Valet.

Let us send for your clothes and clean and press them. They'll look like new and the cost will be very little. Delivery will be prompt. Repairs done, too.

M. J. ADLER, 2320 St. Catherine St.
Merchant Tailor.



It's a Mistake

To wait until you have taken a severe cold before ordering your fall overcoat. Do it now. We have some beautiful new goods, and will be very glad to show them. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.



W. D. & H. O. WILLS,

Bristol, Eng. Their entire better makes of tobaccos, such as "Capstan Navy Cut," "Gold Flake Honey Dew," "Traveller," "Bristol Bird's-Eye," and others always to be had at E. A. Gerth's, agent, 2235 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.


**Cartierville Band Concerts.**

Delightful band concerts are held every Sunday at Cartierville. The park there is crowded on all these occasions. Tents are erected there, and in them hammocks are swung, ensuring comfort and rest for visitors. The Montreal Park and Island cars take you there.

**An Unusual Offer.**

If you are at all sceptical about trying Griffiths' Menthol Liniment your druggist will sell it with the understanding that if not entirely satisfactory your money back. Use it for rheumatism, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, muscular soreness and all forms of swelling and inflammation. All druggists, 25 cents.

**SAVOY HOTEL.**

Nos. 10, 12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street Conducted entirely on the European plan, The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

## HERALD BULLETIN

ANNOUNCEMENTS.


"Darkest Russia,"
Theatre Francais,
ALL NEXT WEEK.



OUT THEY GO.
All Colored Shirts,
with soft and stiff bosoms, till the end of the month, at 25 PER CENT. OFF.
JOHN BULL,
Shirt Tailor, - 2381 St. Catherine Street.



Nestle's Food.

MORNING.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for babies, and closely resembles mother's milk. Over all the world Nestlé's Food has been recognized for more than thirty years as possessing great value as a protection against Cholera Infantum and all other forms of Summer Complaints. Your physician will confirm this statement.

NOON.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger always attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided. The prevalence of tuberculosis in cows, and the liability of cow's milk to convey the germs of disease, makes its use as a food for infants dangerous in the extreme.

NIGHT.

NESTLÉ'S FOOD is nourishing. It makes firm flesh, strong bone, and rosy cheeks. For good health, sweet temper and sound sleep, give your baby Nestlé's Food—morning, noon, and night—all the year round.

Consult your doctor about Nestlé's Food, and send to us for a large sample can and our book "The Baby," both of which will be sent free on application.



CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Is unequalled as a remedy for Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, Ringworm, and Skin Ailments generally.

Large Pots, 1s 1½d each, at chemists, with instructions.

Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic Preparations sent post free on application.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester



THE HIGH SCHOOLS

Re-open Tuesday, September 6th, at nine a.m.

On and after September 1st the Rector will be in attendance from nine to twelve o'clock to confer with parents and others desiring information.

ELSON I. REXFORD, Rector.


**The Bishop of Delaware.**

The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, D.D., S.L.D., Lord Bishop of Delaware, who, it will be remembered, preached such eloquent sermons at the dedication festival in November last, will preach in the Church of St. John the Evangelist tomorrow.


GOOD WILL SOAP

NONE BETTER—FEW AS GOOD—ALWAYS THE SAME QUALITY—



NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION

and all nervous disorders are speedily relieved and permanently cured by a course of Electrical Treatment at the LAURENTIAN.

Laurentian Baths,
Cor. Craig and Beaudry Sts.

Ladies { Monday Morning and Wednesday Afternoon.



PRESERVE YOUR TEETH

And teach the children to do so by using

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
6d., 1s., 1s. 6d. & 1 lb. 5s.-Tins, or
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE,
6d., 1s. and 1s. 6d.-Pots.

They have the largest sale of any Dentrifices.

AVOID IMITATIONS, which are NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester


## INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of Decary Freres, Grocers, No. 672 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 31st AUGUST, 1898,

at 11 o'clock a.m., the moveable assets as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wines, Liquors, Groceries and Provisions | $4,227.07 |
| Store Fixtures and Rolling Stock.. | 2,233.70 |
| Book Debts and Bills Receivable, as per list | 1,113.68 |
| Banque du Peuple Deposit Certificates | 37.50 |
| Wines in Bond, Duty unpaid | 80.00 |
| Lease of the Store to May 1st, 1899 | 557.36 |

The store will be open for inspection of stock, the 29th and 30th August, 1898.

For further particulars apply to

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

LAMAROHE & BENOIT, 1709 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## BIG AUCTION SALE TO THE TRADE.

On Wednesday, 31st August, and Thursday, 1st September,

we will sell in lots to the trade, and positively without reserve, at our rooms, 69 St. James Street,

Three Bankrupt Stocks of Goods,

as follows :—

Ready-made clothing, for men and boys, to the amount of $10,600; suits, pants, overcoats, top shirts, etc.

A stock of tweeds, serges, beavers, linings, tailors' trimmings, canvas, buttons, etc. amounting to $9,500.

A stock of dry goods, $7,000 worth, assorted. Cottons, prints, ticking, linens, lace, embroidery, dress goods, handkerchiefs, hosiery, gloves, cambric, neckwear, shirts, underwear, tweeds, caps, umbrellas and many consignments.

Sale at ten o'clock each day.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Tubular Boilers for the Western Block, Ottawa," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 6th of September, 1898, for the supplying and placing of four tubular boilers in the Western Block, Ottawa.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 23rd,

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.


Henderson's Hats.

NEW FALL STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

JNO. HENDERSON & CO., - 229 St. James Street.

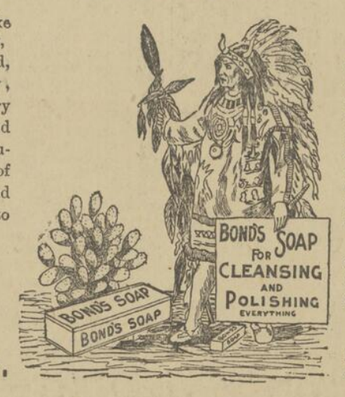


BOND'S SOAP

The Most Marvellous Polisher and Cleanser in the World.

Makes Tin like Silver, Copper like Gold, Paint like New, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils clean and bright, Silver beautiful, bright parts of Cycles, Harness and Machinery equal to new.

Makes No Scratches,




Bond's Soap is unexcelled for scouring Stone Steps and Tiled Pavements, for washing Floors, Linoleum and Paint and removing DIRT and GREASE from anything and everything.

Will not wash clothes. 16 ounces 10 cents; 8 ounces 5 cents;

ALL GROCERS,

Beware of 10 oz. substitutes.



The Choicest Tea You Can Buy Is

Walla Galla,

IN LEAD PACKETS,

At 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

Red Cross on Every Package.

You pay no more for this choice Tea than the common stuff sometimes put up in packages.

Buy WALLA GALLA and you are sure of good tea.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Heating Apparatus," will be received until Monday, 19th September, 1898, for the construction of a Heating Apparatus at the Public Building, Windsor, N.S.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender and all necessary information obtained at this Department and at the office of the Clerk of Works, Windsor, N.S.

Persons are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accept the lowest or any tender.

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

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 23rd,

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

WANTED—By 1st October, Parlor and Bedroom, with board, by gentleman, wife, and two children, ages 4 and 2. West End or Westmount preferred. Reply, giving particulars and rate, which must be moderate, to B 8, Herald Office. 201

WANTED—A young lady who has just completed her school education is desirous of securing a position as nursery governess; or would take a position in an office. Testimonials first-class. Address "Ada," Herald office. 203


DON'T WAIT

Till the grass is too long. Have your Mower repaired now. Tel. 1712 and we will send up for and return it promptly.

R. DONALDSON & SONS, 1 St. Peter St


## TENDERS FOR DEBENTURES.

The Municipality of the Village of DeLorimier hereby calls for Tenders for the Purchase of Obligations or Debentures to the amount of $50,000, that this Corporation is authorized to issue in virtue of By-law No. 3 All tenders should be addressed, before the 6th September next, to the office of the undersigned, at the Council Hall of the Municipality of DeLorimier, in DeLorimier.

For all further information, address to the undersigned.

ARTHUR YALE, Secretary-Treasurer, Municipality of DeLorimier.

DeLorimier, August 26th, 1898.


Office Supplies...

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, ruling, embossing, reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 St. James Street


WANTED—For small family, a good general servant, able to cook well, and with good references. Apply at once at 29 Crescent Street. 202


HOTELS and RESORTS.

ABENAKIS—A Delightful Summer Resort. Unsurpassed boating, fishing. Mineral Springs. For terms, etc., write R. G. Kimpton, proprietor, Abenakis Springs.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known hotel in the Dominion.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite Bonaventure Station and two minutes' walk from Windsor station.

The only fire proof hotel in Montreal. Splendid meals. First-class chef. Comfortable rooms. Electric cars to all parts of the city pass the door. Billiard room. Bar furnished with first-class liquors.

C. & N. VALLEE, Proprietors.

THE ST. ELMO.
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

The Grove
BEACONSFIELD.
Special to Young Men
$25 a month
Come Quickly or You Will Miss It.
F. UPTON, Proprietor.

The Medical Hall
Belfast Ginger Ale,
Champagne Cider,
Cherry Phosphate
(the new brain tonic), and the
Aerated Plantagenet Water.
are the popular drinks of to-day.
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO., 84 ST. URBAIN STREET

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN.

If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms. Hours—8 a.m., to 6 p.m.

MONTREAL LOAN and BROKERAGE CO
Room 8, No. 260 St. James St., Cor. Vic Square, Bank of Toronto Building

SAVING MONEY is a controlling thought with everyone. We save money for every housekeeper by making old things like new. Your curtains are, doubtless, all right for another season if they are cleaned by our methods, that cleans perfectly the finest lace curtains.

R. PARKER & CO., Dyers and Cleaners,
1958 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
'Phone (Bell) 1597. 'Phone (Mer.) 23.


The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 141 St. James Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

Sixteen Pages. **The Herald.** Pages 9 to16.

91ST YEAR. NO. 201. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

# WHEN METHODISTS MEET NEXT MONTH

## They Will Discuss a Great Number of Subjects of More Than Passing Interest.

## PROGRESS OF THE CHURCH

## Some Very Interesting Figures in Connection With the Development of the Past.

## MEETING IS IN TORONTO.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Toronto, August 27.—The thoughts of Canadian Methodism are now turning towards the General Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada, which opens in the Metropolitan Church in this city on Thursday next. The General Conference is the legislative body of the Canadian Methodist Church. Its functions are distinct from those of the annual conferences, one of which met in Montreal a few weeks ago. The Canadian Methodist Church embraces eleven conferences—Toronto, Hamilton, London, Bay of Quinte, Montreal, Manitoba and North-West, British Columbia, and Japan, composing the western section, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland composing the eastern section. These conferences meet annually for the stationing of ministers on circuits within their conference boundaries, the reception and discussion of reports on the church's work, and the settlement of questions of a local nature. The annual conferences have no legislative power. This belongs exclusively to the General Conference, which meets once in four years. That which meets on Thursday next is the fifth General Conference since the consummation of the union which brought the several branches of Methodism in Canada and the Bible Christian Church into one as the Methodist Church of Canada. The General Conference is composed of delegates elected from the annual conferences. The only ex-officio member of General Conference is Rev. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent. Each Annual Conference elects one ministerial delegate for every twelve ministers in full connexion, and an equal number of laymen. There have been two hundred and eighty-six delegates elected this year. Of the one hundred and forty-three ministerial delegates elected to this Conference seventy-eight were members of the last Conference, while fifty-six of the lay delegates for this year were at London four years ago.

### Montreal Conference Delegates.

Montreal Conference at its June session elected thirty-six delegates, eighteen ministerial and eighteen lay. Thir names are as follows :—

Ministers—E. B. Ryckman, D.D., W. I. Shaw, D.D., LL.D., T. G. Williams, D.D., A. C. Courtice, B.A., D.D., Thos. Griffith, M.A., Ph.D., S. P. Rose, D.D., Hugh Cairns, J. E. Mavety, Francis Chisholm, David Winter, W. Timberlake, James Elliott, B.A., W. H. Emsley, T. J. Mansell, S. G. Bland, B.A., F. G. Lett, W. J. Hunter, D.D., W. Jackson, D.D.

Laymen—John Torrance, Samuel Finley, Charles Morton, Abraham Shaw, Dr. Lavell, B. M. Britton, Q.C., M.P., James Bissell, W. A. Whitney, M.A., J. R. Lavell, Judge John Deacon, W. W. Stumbles, W. H. Lambly, Col. Moorehouse, W. Gliddon, W. W. Dalgleish, John Trenaman, J. H. Carson, H. Hughes.

Since the first circuit rider crossed from the United States over a hundred years ago, and preached the first Methodist sermon in Canada, the history of Canadian Methodism has been marked by a steady growth. Churches of other denominations were already to be found among the hardy settlers of Ontario's wilds, but Methodism found a welcome. She sent out her local preachers and exhorters to the farthest limits of the habitated places to preach the Gospel and organize churches. Scarcely had the brave pioneers, pushing further into the forests, established their homes before the voice of the Methodist circuit rider was heard among them. Preaching appointments, visited by a local preacher once in a fortnight and often only once in a month, rapidly developed into self-sustaining churches, to send out in turn a corps of earnest local preachers and exhorters to extend the bounds of Methodism wider yet. Though a comparatively poor church, Methodism, through the missionary zeal and self-sacrifice of her members, soon pushed to the front and became, numerically, the strongest Protestant body in Canada, a position she still maintains.

The report of the conference statistician, Rev. Dr. Cornish, on the growth of the church during the past quadrennium will be watched for with interest. The report is not complete at the present time, but figures already made public by Dr. Cornish show an increase during the quadrennium of 19,584 members. The increase for the preceding quadrennium was 27,085.

### The Growth of a Year.

The following extract from Dr. Cornish's report shows the increase for the past year :

I. MEMBERS.

(a) Western Section, including Japan and China.

| Conference. | Members. 1898. | 1897. | Inc. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Toronto ..... | 43,318 | 42,379 | 939 | ... |
| 2. London ..... | 47,783 | 47,476 | 307 | ... |
| 3. Hamilton ..... | 46,078 | 45,567 | 511 | ... |
| 4. Bay of Quinte .. | 40,630 | 40,395 | 235 | ... |
| 5. Montreal ... .... | 36,841 | 37,387 | ... | 546 |
| 9. Man. and N. W.. | 17,692 | 16,653 | 1,039 | ... |
| 10. British Columbia | 4,879 | 4,850 | 29 | ... |
| 11. Japan ..... ..... | 2,370 | 2,268 | 102 | ... |
| China Mission ... | 31 | 9 | 22 | ... |
| | 239,622 | 236,984 | 3,184 | 546 |
| A net Increase of | | | 2,638 | |
| (b) Eastern Section. | | | | |
| 6. Nova Scotia .... | 16,107 | 15,899 | 208 | ... |
| 7. N. B. & P.E.I.. | 13,563 | 13,366 | 197 | ... |
| 8. Newfoundland .. | 11,246 | 11,877 | ... | 631 |
| | 40,915 | 41,141 | 405 | 631 |
| A net decrease of | | | | 226 |
| Making a grand total of ..... | 280,537 | 278,125 | ... | ... |
| and a total net increase of ..... | | | 2,412 | ... |

It will be noticed that the only decrease reported is from the Montreal Conference. This fact was commented upon at the sessions of the Montreal Conference in June last, and the explanation was then given that a careful revision of the membership rolls was responsible for the apparent faling off. As the rolls had not been revised for the 1897 returns the figures there given were not strictly accurate. When the rolls were revised a large number of names were erased, so that while the returns show an apparent decrease there was in reality a small increase.

### The Quadrennium's Increases.

The increases for the past four years are given by Dr. Cornish as follows:

| Year | Western Conferences | Eastern Conferences. Inc. | Dec. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1895 .. .. .. | 4,908 | 1,819 | ... | 6,787 |
| 1896 .. .. .. | 3,273 | 1,397 | ... | 4,652 |
| 1897 .. .. .. | 4,831 | 902 | ... | 5,733 |
| 1898 .. .. .. | 2,638 | ..... | 226 | 2,412 |
| | 15,710 | 3,874 | 226 | 19,584 |
| Increase, 1890 to 1894 .. .. .. .. .. | | | | 27,085 |
| Increase 1886 to 1890 .. .. .. .. | | | | 36,399 |
| Increase, 1883 to 1886 .. .. .. .. | | | | 27,666 |
| Showing a net increase of .. during the past fifteen years. | | | | 110,734 |

The following is a statement of the members received on trial during the past four years:

| Year. | Western Section. | Eastern Section. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1894-1895 .. .. .. | 23,036 | 4,542 | 27,578 |
| 1895-1896 .. .. .. | 20,086 | 4,540 | 24,626 |
| 1896-1897 .. .. .. | 21,304 | 4,326 | 25,630 |
| 1897-1898 .. .. .. | 18,587 | 2,710 | 21,297 |
| Total .. .. .. | 83,013 | 16,118 | 99,131 |
| The total number received during the four years in all the conferences is .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | | 147,221 |
| And the total number removed is .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | | | 127,637 |
| Showing the net increase to be.. | | | 19,584 |
| Among the removed the number who have died is .. .. .. .. | | | 13,623 |
| The number of baptisms reported is—infants, 62,839; adults, 11,559. Total .. .. .. .. .. .. | | | 74,398 |
| Number of marriages is .. .. | | | 29,943 |
| Number of burials is .. .. .. .. | | | 42,002 |

### QUARTERLY OFFICIAL BOARDS.

| | 1894. | 1898. | Inc. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Local Preachers .... | 2,295 | 2,352 | 57 | ... |
| Exhorters .. .. .. | 1,213 | 1,031 | ... | 182 |
| Class-leaders .. ..... | 7,753 | 7,309 | ... | 444 |
| Stewards .. .. .. .. | 8,575 | 9,071 | 496 | ... |
| Soc. Representatives | 5,816 | 6,571 | 755 | ... |
| Trustee B'd Rep's .. | 2,249 | 2,427 | 178 | ... |
| S.S. Superintendents | 3,165 | 3,187 | 22 | ... |
| E. L. Presidents .. | 967 | 1,635 | 668 | ... |

### MINISTERIAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| The total number of ordained ministers is.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1703 |
| The total number of probationers for the ministry is.. .. .. .. .. | 328 |
| Making a grand total of .. .. ..... | 2031 |
| A net increase for the quadrennium of.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 35 |
| At the close of the conferences of 1894 the number of young men on probation for the ministry was.. | 453 |
| In 1895 the conferences admitted.... | 129 |
| In 1896 the conferences admitted.... | 45 |
| In 1897 the conferences admitted.... | 47 |
| In 1898 the conferences admitted.... | 49 |
| Making a total of .. .. .. .. .. .. | 723 |

"Of this number," says Dr. Cornish, "9 have been called from labor to reward; 50 have withdrawn; 49 have been dropped; 5 have been expelled; 286 have been successful in completing their studies, and, being approved by their brethren, have been ordained and recived into full connection with the conferences; 328 remain on probation, of whom 162 are at college, 10 are on the reserve list; 10 are left without a station, or have leave of absence, and 146 are assigned to circuit and mission work.

"Of the 1,703 ordained ministers, 1,329 are employed in circuit and mission work; 49 are engaged in educational and other connexional work; 4 are set aside as evangelists; 26 are left without a station, and 295 are on the superannuation and supernumerary lists. Ten ministers have been received from other churches.

"The death roll contains the names of 89 brethren who have died during the quadrennium. Some of these had attained a good old age, and had labored long and faithfully for their Master. The following are twelve who head the list for length of service:

| | Age. | Years in Ministry. |
|---|---|---|
| Henry Shaler .. .. .. .. | 95 | 67 |
| Samuel Fear .. .... .. | 94 | 54 |
| Henry Daniel .. .. .. .. | 90 | 67 |
| Joseph H. Robinson .. | 89 | 65 |
| James Hughes .. .. .. | 89 | 57 |
| James Greener .. .. .... | 88 | 54 |
| John Chapple .. .. .... | 86 | 62 |
| Wm. Bird .. .. .. .... | 86 | 60 |
| Emerson Bristol .. .. .. | 82 | 56 |
| Dr. W. Jeffers .. .. .... | 82 | 60 |
| Dr. Geo. R. Sanderson .. | 82 | 61 |
| Michael Fawcett .. .. .. | 82 | 57 |

"Ten others had spent over fifty years in the ministry; 19 over 40 years, and 20 over 30 years each. The average age of the 89 is 63 years and 7 months, and the average length of time spent in the ministry is 36 years."

### The Responsibility of Pastors.

The decrease in the increase shown by the statistics of the quadrennium is causing leaders in Methodism some anxiety. Rev. Dr. Courtice, editor of the Christian Guardian, in discussing this question in a recent number of that paper, says:

"We venture that no such decrease of increase could take place in Wesley's time without heart-searching. There is no need or call for the repair or increase of our ecclesiastical machinery to remedy this condition of affairs. Surely we are organized to the full. In part, the explanation of our decreasing power is the increasing attention that we are giving to organization and machinery. In part, it is due to a new atmosphere created by a false liberalism in practice and thought, observant in Sunday secularism, forgetfulness of the Lord's Day, materialism and reckless criticism in thought and theory. In part it is due to dependence on 'special and professional evangelists' for revivals. We have said nothing against evangelists, but we have again and again warned the Methodist Church against the weakness which must result from her pastors failing to be everlasting evangelists. Every pastor must be quietly and persistently persuading men into the kingdom by ones, twos and threes, and dozens. The pastors must be failing in this.

"Spiritual revival is what we need. Our pastors must be revived, and then our class leaders and local preachers. Our lay helpers and officials in spiritual work must come to the front with revived zeal and love and power. Our closets and family altars must be touched with revival power. A widespread spiritual ardour of this type is the pressing need of the church to-day. There is usually enough of religion among us to conserve, at least for our own benefit, the most prominent portions of the church's enterprise. The pulpit is still supplied, the Sunday school has its official staff, the temporalities of the church are managed with a skill acquired in the commerce of the world, and conferences and conventions abound, drawing their speckled and spotted congregations, but the soul-consuming fervor which makes a ministry apostolic, which converts the prosaic prayer meeting into a Bochim or a Bethel, which makes its appeals to men in unexpected fashion, and apart from conventional places and seasons, is so rare as almost to awaken surprise or excite suspicion. A deepened spirituality, which is simply less of the world and more of Christ in us, is the direct road to this needed enthusiasm."

The missionary work of the church, the million-dollar twentieth century fund, the length of the pastoral term, the distribution of the educational fund, and the superannuation fund are questions of which much will be heard during the three weeks the conference will be in session.

# THE DANGERS OF THE OPEN DOOR.

## There is Not So Much Faith in That Policy as There Was Formerly.

## IT MAY COST TOO MUCH.

## Russia, France and Germany Are Taking Things it Would be Nice to Have.

## NEED MORE TREATY PORTS

New York, Aug. 23.—The London correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser says :—"The eminently practical aims and methods of Russia, France and Germany in China and the march of events there are more and more persuading Englishmen that the policy of "the open door" is a perilous council of perfection. Mr. Balfour splits hairs over it in the debates in the Commons in a fashion that would stir a mediaeval schoolman to envy. Mr. Curzon thrusts and parries so swiftly and skilfully at the critics of the Government that the dazzle of his sword almost hides its failure to strike home. Lord Salisbury takes rather more conspicuously than usual his favorite attitude of the disdainful grand seigneur unmoved by popular and parliamentary agitation, and departs to the Continent on another holiday. Yet the fact remains, as Sir Edward Grey, the "rising hope" in foreign affairs of the Liberals, said the other day, that "the common belief that somehow or other British interests are being squeezed in the Far East grows stronger. There is a feeling of depression, an idea that things are getting darker. And the strain intensifies."

Mr. Balfour's and Mr. Curzon's dialectics are interesting to read on the shady veranda of a country house. If both are defending a weak case, their plight sharpens their ingenuity until they make debate in legislative assemblies seem still a fine art. But the bare facts, even as they slip over or around them, and still more as Englishmen read them in the newspapers, weigh far more heavily with public opinion. The comparatively passive interval between the strain in Chinese affairs last winter and the present stress has given opportunity to examine the concessions to Great Britain, of which the ministers made so much, and upon which they still fall back reliantly. The result is not reassuring. The text, for example, of the agreement of the Chinese Government, that it would alienate no territory in the Yangtse valley to European powers or permit their intrusion there to the disadvantage of Great Britain, shows it to be a singularly vague pledge even as Oriental pledges go; while the hesitancy of the Cabinet to treat the valley as the particular sphere of British influence in China, as though rival powers were not already preempting their spheres there, does not increase its strength. The right to trade along the Chinese rivers brings some benefits, but according to the merchants on the ground, these still depend to a degree upon the opening of new treaty ports along the inland waters. What will be done with Wei-Hai-Wei is still uncertain; but its acquisiton has not increased British prestige at Peking or counterbalanced the seizure of Port Arthur by the Russians in the eyes of continental Europe. In the Tsung-li-Yamen, the proverb that the English bark but do not bite is said to find more and more currency. Indeed, the only concessions received by England that have come unscathed through subsequent investigation are the grant of land near Hong Kong for the greater security of that colony and the control, at least through the life of Sir Robert Hart, of the customs service.

### The Door Not Closed.

As for "the open door," Mr. Balfour is right for the moment when he says that nowhere except at Port Arthur and Talienwan has it yet been closed; but even he cannot quite evade in debate the multiplying signs of preparation to close it. The apprehensive need not fall back now upon the general commercial policy of the continental powers. They can cite specific evidence in China of their desire to crowd English trade out of old markets and exclude it from new. English capital is ready to build a railway connecting Peking with the northern treaty port of Niu-chwang. Russian influences forthwith persuaded the Tsung-li-Yamen to impose conditions that the projectors can hardly accept in prudence, and English diplomatic interposition seemingly goes for naught. For Niu-chwang lies in Manchuria, and Russia, unlike its rival, has not hesitated to preempt a sphere of influence there. An English syndicate, it has just transpired, as long ago as last February meditated the building of a railway in Shang-tung, the province back of Wei-Hai-Wei and Kia-Chau. The German Minister at Peking warned the Chinese Government that German capitalists claimed a "preferential" right to such operations, and again an English protest was of no effect. Report of a projected English railway of insignificant length in the neighborhood of Canton straightway inspires rumors of a French protest. It enters the potential sphere of influence in the southeast that they are preparing to map out at the Quai d'Orsay.

Moreover, while English capital for railways may not enter unquestioned the sphere of Russia or of France or of Germany, theirs, for the same purpose, is seeking a way into the Yangtse valley, which the English Government hesitates to preempt. The projected road from Peking to Hankow is the most important of the pending schemes for railways in China. It will be a trunk line, connecting the capital with the central provinces and the valley of the Yangtse. The funds for its construction are to come from Russia, France and Belgium. Russian and French diplomatic influence has had much to do with the obtaining of the concession. The line is likely to be built speedily, as speed goes in China, and by it the two powers will gain both political and commercial footing in the valley of the Yangtse. Wavering between the policy of "the open door" for all China and the acceptance and the maintenance of spheres of influence, England has thus far only watched this scheme of its rivals, and perhaps made a few more representations at Peking. At the moment, English capital seems secure only in the possession of a very rich mining concession in Shan-si and of the right to extend the Burmah Railway into southwestern China—a very difficult, costly and remote undertaking.

### The Growing Discontent.

The more these results of Lord Salisbury's policy in China for the last eight months are discussed the wider and the sharper grows the discontent with them. A few months ago it was confined to a relatively small body of extremists, professional jingoes and prophets of evil. Now it has spread through both parties, the newspapers and public opinion. The Liberals have not been sparing of censure of the Government, but its own followers have outdone them. Scarcely a newspaper in London defends the Premier's policy. In recent bye-elections, where the Cabinet's policy in China has been made a conspicuous issue, the polling has shown the popular dissatisfaction with it. It has taken time for English opinion to realize the nearly incalculable future value of the markets of China, to understand that the contest for the possession of them is already beginning, and that it is becoming the most vital part of a similar contest in all the remote and undeveloped markets of the world. It was indifferent to continental taunts at English weakness in China until English reverses there brought them home. It has been slow to admit, until observers on the ground had repeated it time and again that the Russians have an almost instinctive skill in the manipulating of Chinese officials at Peking and in the ruling of Chinese peoples in Manchuria, and that Russian agents have no scruples over methods of persuasion, singularly effective in the East, with which many Englishmen refuse to soil their hands. The progress of events has been necessary to sharpen the contrast between the persistent vigor and the consistency of Russian policy and the hesitation and drift of English. At home and abroad, to quote Sir Edward Grey again, "there is an impression of weakness because there has been a lack of initiative, of life, of energy—of personality, if you like to put it so—in the conduct of our foreign policy."

### British Prestige.

Even those who believe that Lord Salisbury will still keep the door open and ultimately restore British prestige in China can only profess their faith and wait impatiently, while the suggestion in his speeches of detachment from public opinion at home and even from British commercial interests in China—an infirmative of temperaments more apparent than real—is steadily lessening the number of the faithful. And yet the course of events, if not the prevailing discontent, is gradually modifying the policy of the Government. "The open door" still plays its part in speeches, but the English Minister at Peking is assuring the Tsung-li-Yamen that England will support China, if it chooses to grant concessions to Englishmen and protect them in their privileges. Talk of maintaining the integrity and the autonomy of the Chinese empire is yielding to more practical discussion of its future, not with Peking, but with St. Petersburg, Paris and Berlin. The open door may be worth the price of war, as Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared in January, but an understanding between the powers concerned might be less costly. In a word, the policy of the open door is gradually becoming the policy of the sphere of influence. For the moment Lord Salisbury is seemingly trying to drive them both forward, but he is urging the latter the more vigorously. No sane observer in England or on the Continent yet sees occasion for war in the rivalries of Great Britain and Russia in China. The stake is still too low. Neither side, however inevitable it may regard the conflict, is ready or will be ready for it for years. None the less the slow substitution of the clearly marked sphere of influence for the vague open door is an obvious precaution against such a future contingency.

# ALLANS MIGHT TAKE IT.

## Contract For the Fast Line May Pass Into Their Hands.

### The Disquieting Reports Sent Out From Quebec Command Little Attention in England.

Toronto, Ont., August 26.—(Special.)—The following is a special cable to the Evening Telegram: The scheme for a French-Canadian mail service, a proposition which for a long time engaged the attention of the Governments interested has collapsed. It was found impossible to raise the money necessary for the inauguration of such a service, in consequence of which the scheme falls through.

The Allan Steamship Company is in correspondence with the Dominion Government looking to the assuming of the contract Petersen, Tate & Co. were unable to fulfil. It is the opinion here that the Canadian Government should not enter into another bargain till the question of a fast Atlantic service and the best means of securing one has been discussed in the Dominion Parliament.

Rumors of obstacles in the way of the Quebec conference arising out of an alleged disinclination on the part of certain American commissioners to make any reciprocity arrangements till Canada abandons her British preferential tariff, are not seriously entertained by the Daily News. The News, commenting editorially on the conference, says very little importance can be attached to the report that a hitch has occurred.

The directors of the Milford Dock Company expect that negotiations will shortly be concluded whereby a line of steamers may be established between Milford and some Canadian port.

### Fire in St. Henri.

Fire broke out in Mrs. John Mathieu's gum factory at the corner of Albert and St. John streets about twelve o'clock yesterday, and caused damage to the amount of about $300. An alarm was rung in to the St. Henri Fire Department, and they quickly responded, but the flames had made considerable headway, and were bursting out of the doors and windows of the wooden building in all directions. Two streams were put on, and the flames extinguished. The place is entirely gutted. This is the second fire which has occurred in the factories of Mrs. Mathieu within a month, the first one being burned to the ground.

### The Mother Appeared.

The mother of Albert Jeffery, who was abandoned on Viger square the other day, and condemned to the Central police station by Constable Dufresne, turned up last night, and said that she was Jennie Jeffery. The woman was taken before Mr. Lafontaine, the Police Magistrate. It turned out to be the old story of drink, but, as her treatment of the child had been good previously, Mr. Lafontaine decided to give her a chance, and she was liberated on promising to take proper care of the boy in future.

# OLDEST CHURCH IN MONTREAL,

## The Story of Notre Dame de Bonsecours That Was Founded in the Year 1657,

## BY SISTER BOURGEOIS.

## The Historic Building Was Burned Down in 1754 and Rebuilt in 1773-75.

## MIRACLES SEEN IN THE PAST

The beautiful and historic church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours is one of the most interesting relics of old Montreal. The venerable Margaret Bourgeois, foundress of the Order of the Congregation, first proposed the erection of the Bonsecours chapel in 1657. The church, as it stands to-day, dates back to 1775 only.

On his arrival on the site of Montreal in 1642, Chomedy de Maisonneuve had placed the colony of Ville Marie under the protection of the Virgin. This fact suggested to the zealous Sister Bourgeois the idea of erecting at a short distance from the little colony a chapel in honor of the mother of God, which could be used as a church and place of pilgrimage.

The One Hundred Associates had long desired the erection of a place of worship in Ville Marie. But, as a result of the continual inroads of the Iroquois, many years passed before the proposed church could be built. Marguerite Bourgeois found circumstances in her favor. The little colony became enthused and looked forward with pleasure to the completion of the new chapel. People began to work. Some carried stone to the site of construction, others carted sand; workmen of all classes willingly offered their services. The work of construction was begun in the spring of 1657. An imposing ceremony preceded the first labors of the builders. Father Lemoine, S.J., laid the first stone, and Closse, who replaced de Maisonneuve during his absence in France, named the church "Notre Dame de Bonsecours."

In 1673, long after the Order of the Congregation had been founded by Sister Bourgeois, only the foundation of the proposed chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours had been built, for the necessary money had not been raised. It was discouraging for that zealous lady to see that the erection of a place of worship for which she had labored for years was thus delayed. She wrote and even went to France to obtain financial aid from those who took an interest in the welfare of New France. Her labors were not in vain. After two years of earnest endeavors, of prayer and sacrifice, Marguerite Bourgeois found herself at last in a position to have continued the work of construction.

### The Site.

The site chosen for the new chapel was the same as had been selected by Sister Bourgeois in 1657.

On the 29th of June, 1675, the entire colony proceeded to the grounds, where Father Souart planted a cross and laid the first stone of the new chapel. This stone bore the inscription : "Beato Mario Virgini et sub titulo Assumptionis."

Once completed, the chapel was the daily rendezvous of pious people, who prayed together for the prosperity of the nascent colony. The chapel was indeed to the colonists much like the temple of Solomon to the Jews, a source of admiration and a refuge in which they sought Divine assistance in the hour of need.

### Destroyed in 1754.

The disastrous fire of 1754, by which nearly half of Ville Marie was reduced to ashes, also destroyed the Chapel of Notre Dame de Bonsecours. The country was then in the throes of war. General Montcalm and Chevaliers de Levis, de Bourgainville and de Bourlamaque had just come to Canada, and the military operations under their command occupied the attention of the entire country. No thought of rebuilding the sanctuary could be entertained, and the people of Ville Marie, like the Israelites of old, could but weep on its ruin.

Some years after the inauguration of the English regime in Canada the Government proposed to build a barracks on the site of the old church. The Catholic population of Ville Marie deeply regretted the move, and considered forever lost the opportunity of rebuilding the chapel.

Rev. Father Montgolfier, superior of the seminary, and Father Jollivet, parish priest, called a meeting to protest against this action of the Government. The military authorities accordingly forebore to appropriate the land.

### The Second Chapel.

This was very gratifying to the Roman Catholics, and as a result meetings were held, subscriptions were collected, and again the project of building a chapel in honor of the Virgin was in progress. The seminary gave a portion of its property for the construction of a larger chapel than the one which the flames had destroyed in 1754, and Messrs. Lemoine, Gamelin, Lefebvre and Papineau were charged with collecting subscriptions on the 29th of June, 1771, the anniversary of a similar ceremony in 1675. Father Montgolfier replaced the first stone of the former chapel with the inscription which had been recovered, and then laid the first stone of the new sanctuary. Beneath this stone were placed a silver medal bearing the effigy of Pope Clement XIII., and a large plate with the inscription D.O.M., Beato-Mario auxiliatrice, sub titulo assumptionis."

Other stones were laid in other parts of the edifice by the principal citizens present; Messrs. Roch de St. Ours, Luc de Lucorne, Picotte de Belestie, Chevaliers de St. Louis; Lemoyne, Baron of Longueuil; Messrs. Bourassa, Gemelin, Portier, Lemoyn, Auge, Desaulniers, and others.

Under the sill of the main entrance Father Jollivet placed a last stone, on which was written the history of the chapel from its erection in 1657.

The construction of the new church proceeded rapidly, and in 1773, on the 29th of June, the second anniversary of the laying of the first stone, the church was solemnly blessed and inaugurated. This new and beautiful sanctuary was again made the daily resort of pious Catholics. Pilgrimages from the surrounding countries were often made to the shrine of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, where even to-day one can see on the walls, exvotos, in the form of crutches, sticks, etc., commemorating the miraculous healing of cripples. The devotion of the Catholics of Montreal towards Our Lady of Good Help never diminished in its intensity.

A calamity which the older citizens of Montreal recollect greatly contributed to augment the devotion. It was in 1847. Typhoid had become epidemic. Thousands of citizens were stricken and thousands died. Several priests, nuns and nurses fell victims to their devotedness to the sick. Even the Archbishop, Mgr. Bourget, and his coadjutors, were victims of the plague. Mgr. Bourget then made a vow that if the scourge stopped, if he recovered his health, he would give a new impulse to the devotion of Our Lady of Good Help, and would offer an ex voto to Notre Dame de Bonsecours. The historian of his life remarks that no sooner was his prayer ended than his requests were granted.

As a further mark of gratitude to the Virgin, to whose intercession he attributed his restoration and the ceasing of the epidemic in Montreal, Mgr. Bourget held in her honor an unique and grand demonstration.

A naval procession was organized in the St. Lawrence in front of Montreal; the statue of the Blessed Virgin, which was to crown the edifice of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, was placed on a rich stand on one of the steamers, and in triumph the procession sailed up and down the river, singing hymns and cantels in honor of the Mother of God.

A few years later a ceremony somewhat similar took place. Mgr. Bourget purchased, in Paris, a statue of the Madonna to replace on the Bonsecours Church the one which had been removed. From the parish church the statue was triumphantly carried to the throne in the Bonsecours Chapel, where it is seen to-day. Thus the thrice sacred memories that hover around the now historic chapel of Our Lady of Good Help have endeared it all Catholics of Montreal. When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announced its intention of building the Dalhousie Station it was feared that the chapel would be demolished. Indeed, it was the desire of the company to do away with it, as their yard room was limited. It was urged further that the chapel was too old and its walls would be a poor contrast with the new building. It was, therefore, proposed to demolish the old chapel and build a new one elsewhere. Many and loud were the protests against the demolition of the sacred edifice in which generation after generation had knelt and prayed, and which stood as an heirloom of the Catholic Church in Montreal. Instead of demolishing the edifice it was agreed to reconstruct and embellish it.

The interior was first renovated. New floors and new pews were built to replace the old ones. The ceiling was beautifully painted and frescoed. The sanctuary was presented with a new altar; a modern system of heating was also introduced. The walls alone remained old, but dearer for all that. The exterior of the building likewise was renovated. The roof was rebuilt and on each side of the dome were built two smaller ones. That was not all. In 1894 the Rev. Father Lenoir, the present chaplain of the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours, received from Italy a fac simile of the humble house in which, 1900 years ago, the Saviour and his mother abode. This fac simile was built at Loretta, beside the original sacred home, and is its true reproduction. From Loretta the house was sent to Rome, where Pope Leo XIII. was pleased to bless it. The little chapel was brought to Montreal without accident and was placed in the dome of the Church of Notre Dame de Bonsecours.

Val.

# SEIGNEURS ST. BRIDGE.

### The Government Will Not Repair It, and the Mayor Asks for a Report.

Mayor Prefontaine has received from Ottawa a reply to his recent communication regarding the repairing of the bridge and flume at Ogilvie's mill, Seigneurs street.

The Government definitely refuses to take any action in the matter, and intimates that if the city cares to fight the matter out with Mr. Ogilvie, the lessee of the premises under dispute, they can observe their own counsel in the matter.

His Worship accordingly instructed Mr. P. W. St. George to thoroughly examine the bridge, report its condition, and prepare an estimate of the cost of rebuilding the structure. Mr. St. George finds that nine of the posts supporting the present bridge are badly rotten and he is very glad that the holes were not boarded over with the foundation so unsafe. The Mayor, upon examination of this report, will decide upon what further steps will be taken.

### Some Liquor Cases.

His Honor Judge Desnoyers rendered judgment yesterday in the following liquor cases: Joseph Parent, Belolil, selling liquor on Sunday, fined $75 or three months; Taschereau Beaudoin, captain of the Paul Smith, for selling liquor on board the boat, $60, or three months; Octavie Trepannier, 125 Commissioner Street, selling liquor on Sunday, fined $75 or three months.

### Sailor's Shoulder Dislocated.

Flarvien Galarneau, aged 25, of the barge Leclair, fell into the hold of the barge while nearing the wharf early yesterday. Galarneau was unconscious when picked up. He was removed to the Notre Dame Hospital, where it was found that his shoulder was dislocated, and that he was otherwise bruised about the head.

### Bishop of Delaware to Preach.

The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, D.D., S.L.D., Lord Bishop of Delaware, who, it will be remembered, preached such eloquent sermons at the dedication festival in the Church of St. John the Evangelist in November last, will preach in that church at three p.m. on Sunday next. At 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. he will preach in St. James the Apostle Church.

### Seized An Island.

Wady Hamed, August 26.—Yesterday the gunboats with the Anglo-Egyptian expedition seized the island of Gib-el-Boyan, opposite El Hajir, about forty miles north of Omdurman, the capital of the Khalifa. The island will be used as an advance depot for stores.

### Ambassador Cambon Coming.

Ottawa, August 26.—(Special.)—The French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, who applied to Ottawa for passports, is expected to reach Toronto to-day. He will likely go to Montreal, and probably to Quebec.

### Theriault Committed for Extradition.

London, August 26.—At the Bow Street Police Court this morning, Sir John Bridge presiding, J. A. Theriault, charged with stealing $475 from the Department of Agriculture at Quebec, was committed for extradition.

# A PRODUCE MAN'S IDEAS ON THE DOCKS

## The Shipping Lines in the East Are Greatly Handicapped, He Says

## BECAUSE OF THE CARTAGE.

## It Costs More to Take Cheese, for Instance, to Elder, Dempster & Co., Than to Allans.

## SOME FIGURES ON THE THEORY.

In conversation this morning a shipping man mentioned the fact that the farther east the ships lie from the canal the smaller are their chances of getting consignments of dairy produce. The difference, he said, was a very great one. This, if true, should have an important bearing on the scheme of harbor improvement. To verify the statement, the figures given herewith for the month of July and August were prepared, and are worthy of consideration. The lines spoken of are situated one at each end of the harbor, and the other about the centre.

There are three lines running to London—the Allan Line, Thomson Line, and the Elder-Dempster Line. In July and August of this year the Allan Line, which is at the foot of St. Peter street, carried to London 53,328 boxes of cheese. The Thomson Line, at the foot of Berri street, 41,703 boxes; the Elder-Dempster Line, just east of Sohmer Park, 33,700 boxes.

It may be argued that this discrepancy is not due to the inefficient accommodation provided in the harbor. Other conditions might reasonably account for the difference. Produce exporters, however, appear to be of the opinion that the inequality of harbor facilities is the main cause. One of them said to a reporter that with his firm, as with everyone else, time was money. They could send two loads, of, say, three and a half tons each, to the Allan Line in the same time that one could be sent to Elder-Dempster & Co.'s London shed, and the same applied to the Thomson Line in proportion to the distance. Moreover, it cost half a cent a box more if sent past the elevators. If they had sent the Allan Line cheese to Elder-Demspter it would have cost $267 more than it did.

"'You need not blame me," said one exporter, "it is the fault of the harbor accommodation."

# MAISONNEUVE TROUBLES

### Ex-Councillor Makes Charges Against Aldermen, Police, and the Council.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Council of Maisonneuve the secretary read a long letter, in which the former municipal administration, the acting secretary, Mr. Ecrement, Chief of Police O'Farrell and Constable Fournier, are severely criticized for their action while in office. The letter was signed by Mr. Hubert Prevost, ex-Councillor of Maisonneuve. The secretary is accused of having lost a considerable sum to the municipality in connection with a manufacturing company, of which he was one of the directors.

Mr. Prevost complained of having been brutally assaulted by Constable Fournier. He accused Chief O'Farrell of avoiding the scene of trouble, thus neglecting his duties as preserver of the peace.

Mr. Prevost demanded an enquiry and signified his intention of suing the town of Maisonneuve for the sum of $100 damages.

Mr. Ecrement proved that he left the company as soon as he saw the bad turn affairs were taking.

Mr. O'Farrell said Prevost was altogether in the wrong. It was merely a quarrel, and he did not think it necessary to interfere.

### Judge Svengali.

The following tale comes from Glen Island through Mr. Starin's ingenious press agent:

"Several physicians who have made a study of hypnotism are much interested in the peculiar influence exercised over his fellows by a monkey in the big zoo at Glen Island. He possesses a power of hypnotism over his monkey brethren as strong as was Svengali's over Trilby. The monkey has been named Judge on account of his grave expression and sober manners. He exercises his peculiar powers only for his own pleasure and enrichment whenever the desire strikes him. Any formal exhibition he would ruin by simply refusing to call forth his hypnotic influence.

"Judge is a recent importation from South America. He attracted little or no attention at first, then the attendants noticed that he had a mysterious control over the other monkeys in the cage. Big and little, without regard to race and species, they all seemed to be under the domination of his will. A look, a clinking of the sharp teeth, a twinkling of the heavy brow, and thes trongest monkey in the collection bowed helplessly to the hypnotist's desires. Whenever Judge sees anything thrown into the cage that he wants he simply brings his 'influence' to bear, and unless the other one manages to bolt the tidbit before the evil eye is fastened upon him he usually gets it.

"Judge is a comparatively small monkey and his face is striking. His eyes are large and black and piercing, and his power seems to lie wholly in them. Recently he tried his hypnotic game on a coon that had been placed in the cage, but it didn't work for a cent. Instead of yielding up the treasure the coon wiped up the floor with the simian. This feat seemed to afford a lively satisfaction to the other monkeys, but it did not serve to lessen Judge's power over them. Within an hour after he had been licked by the coon the simian hypnotist had one of the monkey's under his spell again. The management of Glen Island has been offered a large amount for Judge, but declines to part with him at any price.

The poet Campbell, the author of the far-famed war poem "Hohenlinden," in which occurs the reference to "Iser rolling rapidly," attended an evening party on one occasion, and when the gentlemen were securing their hats and coats previous to departure suddenly the lights went out. In the confusion which followed some one pushed vigorously against Campbell, knocking him downstairs. The offending gentleman at once said: "Beg pardon, who's there?" and a voice replied from the depths below: "It is I, sir, rolling rapidly."

# SUMMER RESORTS.

## LACHINE.

The Dorval Junior fifth annual regatta was a great success, and reflects great credit on the committee. In the evening the usual hop took place at the Strathcona. Amongst those present were noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery, Mr. and Mrs. Virtue, Mr. and Mrs. Hersey, Mr. and Mrs. Whitaker, Mr. and Mrs. Dansereau, Miss Jeffery, Miss Taylor, Miss M. Taylor, Miss Shackel, Miss Noad, Miss Howard, Miss Leger, Miss A. Dawes, Miss J. Dawes, Miss Claget, Miss Magor, Miss Whitaker, Miss Strathy, Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P.P., Mr. O. Leger, Mr. J. Edwards, and Messrs. M. Jeffery, R. D. McDonald, G. R. Lightbound, W. Sadler, P. Taylor, G. Leger, W. B. Harwood, C. Strathy, H. B. Mussen, A. Mussen, W. Mussen, W. Stewart, T. Birch, A. Fry, F. A. C. Bickerdike, and many others. During the evening Mr. R. Bickerdike, M.P.P., presented the prizes. The boys in the war canoe presented Mr. F. A. C. Bickerdike (their captain) with a very handsome dressing-case.

Mr. W. Sadler's yacht, the Vreda, was out for a cruise up the lake on Sunday with the following party on board: W. Sadler, T. Sadler, W. Stewart, R. D. McDonald, J. Layton, S. W. Dafoe, W. Shackell, R. G. Lightbound. They had luncheon on board, and, after having spent a very enjoyable day on the water, returned about 5 o'clock p.m.

Miss L. Beeton and Miss B. Oromond have taken their departure for Sydney, C.B., their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Terreaux and family have taken their departure for the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulchair and family have taken their departure for the city.

The Rev. Mr. Paterson and wife are spending a few days at Lachine at Madame Poirier's.

The Misses Web, who have been spending the last three weeks at Lachine, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fry, of the Strathcona, have returned home to Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Winifred Maltby is spending a few days in Lachine, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Davidson.

Mr. and Mrs. Westgate and family have left for the city.

Mr. B. Manson is spending his vacation down at Kamouraska Beach.

While Mr. MacKay, Miss MacKay and Mr. Edwards were out sailing Sunday afternoon their boat upset, but beyond getting a good ducking there was no harm done.

W. B. Harwood, who has been spending a few days at Vaudreuil, returned Tuesday evening.

The concert which took place at the Strathcona Thursday evening, given by Mr. Ernest Du Domaine (violin soloist), Mr. Collier Grounds (organist and choir master of St. Joseph's, Ottawa), and Mrs. Collier Grounds (contralto), was a great success, and everything rendered by the above artists was most heartily encored. Amongst the audience were noticed Mr. Justice Davidson and wife, Miss Davidson, Mr. C. Davidson, and a large contingent from Dorval. Amongst the Lachine people present were noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. Hersey, Mr. and Mrs. Virtue, Mr. and Mrs. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Thornloe, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Barrington, Mr. and Mrs. Dumeresq, Mr. and Mrs. Dawes, Miss Noad, Miss Shackell, Miss Howard, Miss Taylor, Miss Magor, Miss Whitaker, Miss P. Whitaker, Miss A. Dawes, Miss J. Dawes, Miss Leger, Miss E. Leger, Miss G. Fry, Miss Strathy, Miss Jeffery, Miss Davidson, Miss Thornloe, and the Messrs. F. A. C. Bickerdike, H. Baird, H. Baby, P. Taylor, A. Amos, L. Amos, C. Baby, R. D. McDonald, W. Shackell, W. Stewart, C. Strathy, W. B. Harwood, G. S. Proctor, J. Layton, W. Magor, R. Magor, R. Howard, G. R. Lightbound, A. McKay, and many others. After the concert there was an impromptu dance, which lasted about an hour, and was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

H. Troutbeck, N. Fry, H. Gordon, F. Elliot and others drove up to the masquerade at Valois Thursday night.

The following yachts from Lachine are taking part in the sailing races being held at the Lake of Two Mountains this afternoon: Mr. Hersey's Good Luck, Mr. Clarke's Rita, and Mr. Sadler's Vreda.

A very pleasant dance was given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry at their residence, Upper Lachine, last Tuesday evening, where the youth and beauty of Lachine assembled to trip the light fantastic toe till the wee' sma' hours o' the morning. Amongst the invited guests present were noticed the following: Miss Magor, Miss M Magor, Miss Shackell, Miss Noad, Miss Howard, Miss Dawes, Miss J. Dawes, Miss Leger, Miss E. Leger, Miss Whitaker, Miss P. Whitaker, Miss Jeffery, Miss Taylor, Miss M. Taylor, Miss Claget, Miss Strathy, Miss Bickerdike, and the Messrs. R. D. McDonald, W. Shackell, W. Sadler, C. Strathy, G. Leger, P. Taylor, M. Jeffery, H. B. Mussen, W. Mussen, H. Mussen, G. R. Lightbound.

Mr. Hersey's sailing yacht the Good Luck during the storm which raged Thursday night broke away from her moorings and was blown upon the rocks on the shore.

Mrs. Virtue leaves on Monday for a week's trip in the Adirondack Mountains. Mrs. Hersey leaves on the same day for the Thousand Islands.

On Monday evening the following ladies and gentlemen paddled up to Dixie Island, where light refreshments were partaken of:—Mrs. Harwood, Miss Shackell, Miss Noad, Miss Howard, Miss Whitaker, and Messrs. R. D. McDonald, W. Stewart, W. Sadler, W. Shackell and G. R. Lightbound, and after building a bonfire, they returned home.

Arrivals during the week at the Strathcona:—W. Barclay Stephens, Arch. L. McDougall, J. H. Simmons, Dr. Aronsley, Fred. H. Markey, G. J. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Tuck, Miss Noble, Miss Laduc, Mr. Adams, Mr. Bouchard, F. H. Hopkins, M. A. Irwin, A. Simpson, Montreal; George Adams, Ottawa; L. T. Mason, Three Rivers, Que.; Geo. Hoskins, Hochelaga; Jas. Morris, A. T. Morris, Montreal; F. H. Elliott, Lachine; J. W. Harrison, England; Albert Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. H. Collier Grounds, Montreal; Mr. Smaill, Dixie; Mr. Warwick Gow, Montreal.

## LONGUEUIL.

A very enjoyable dance was given recently by Mr. and Mrs. Hurtubise, at their pretty riverside residence. The verandah and lawn were brightly lighted. The music was excellent, and a number of guests from the city added variety to the company. Among those present may be mentioned:—Mrs. A. Turcotte, Mrs. L. Brault, Miss L. Brault, Misses Marie and Minette Leclaire of Montreal, Marie and Therese Prendergast of Pointe Claire, Bertha and Marie Labelle, Marguerite Perrault, Misses Marie, Juliette and Yvonne Anger of Montreal, Florette Turcotte, Marie, Helene and Emilie Hurtubise, Marguerite and Gilberte Robidoux of Montreal, Louise and Cecile Brault, Jessie Cookson, and Messrs. L. Turcotte, L. Brault, Jules Hamel of Montreal, Jos. Hurtubise, A. Chaput of Montreal, A. Turcotte, Alp. and Henri DesRosiers, Edwin and Leon Hurtubise, Reni Baby of Lachine, and many others.

A large garden party was given on Monday evening by Mrs. A. Turcotte at her handsome summer home near the river. The illuminations were exceptionally fine, and attracted a large number of people to the scene of gaiety who were not privileged to enter. The fireworks were also good. During the evening refreshments were served in the open air, and they seemed to be thoroughly appreciated. The party, on the whole, was a particularly enjoyable affair. Among the many present the following were observed:—Mrs. A. Turcotte, Mrs. Labelle, Mrs. Vallee, Mrs. Brault, Mrs. Girouard, the Misses Anger, Brault, Robidoux, Perrault, Hurtubise, Labelle and Masson, and Messrs. Hurtubise, Brault, Kent, Anger and Mayor Maurice Perrault.

The regular Monday committee meeting of the Boat Club will not take place next week till Tuesday, August 30th, so as not to interfere with the rehearsals of the minstrel troop, whose entertainment is to come off on September 1st and 3rd.

Members of the L.B.C. should bear in mind the semi-annual meeting of the Boat Club, which, according to the bylaws, is called for Saturday evening, September 10th. Reports of the season's business will be presented, and many matters pertaining to the welfare of the club will likely come up for discussion.

The fifth sailing race in the "Trophy" series will be sailed this afternoon. Starter Sutherland and Judges Messrs. O'Connor and Ryan will officiate.

Mrs. Wm. I. Gear, Misses Maye and Kathleen Gear, Miss Muriel Foster and Masters Stewart and Willie Foster returned from Ferry Beach, Maine, on Wednesday.

The Rev. J. Gilbert Baylis, B.D., will preach his farewell sermon at the morning service in St. Mark's Anglican Church tomorrow. He will be assisted by the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, of Dunham, Que., who will also conduct the evening services.

An entertainment consisting of pantomime, comedy and specialties will be given in the Town Hall to-night under the auspices of the Excelsior Specialty Co.

The regular fortnightly bonnet hop at the club house will take place to-night. Mr. A. E. Carmichael will have charge of the dance.

Repairs, which will be extensive before finished, were begun on Wednesday, 23rd inst., at the end of the Government wharf. The Public Works Department seem determined to keep their properties in good order.

The Town Council have again posted notices prohibiting the discharging of firearms along the water front within the town limits. Steps will be promptly taken to prosecute anyone contravening the regulation. The fine is two dollars.

Those who have charge of the grand "fete nationale," which is to take place at Longueuil on Wednesday, August 31st, are leaving no stone unturned to make it a pronounced success. The demonstration is to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the entrance into public life of His Worship Raymond Prefontaine, M.P., Mayor of Montreal. There will be a grand open-air meeting or fete champetre in Hurteau Park during the afternoon, when addresses will be presented and speeches made in reply. In the evening there will be a general illumination, a torchlight procession with bands in attendance, a pyrotechnic display, and a banquet in the Town Hall. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a number of notabilities will be present. The hon. president of the organization is Hon. C. A. Geoffrion; active president, Mr. Michel Viger, ex-Mayor of Longueuil; secretary, Mr. Aleck Thurber. Among those who compose the reception, banquet, procession, picnic and press committees may be mentioned:—Messrs. M. Viger, S. Cote, A. Prefontaine, J. B. R. Dufresne, A. Denicourt, F. Benoit, E. G. Phaneuf, P. Patenaude, J. A. Ste. Marie, Wm. Baker, Elie Maille, ex-Alderman P. Leclaire, Jos. Lasnier, Mayor Perrault, A. C. Lalonde, and others.

## STE. ANNE'S.

The weather during the past week has given every indication that the real summer days will soon be a thing of the past. The evenings are becoming much shorter. Still many here look forward to the beautiful days of the next two months, and only those whose children return to school next week are preparing to leave.

Mrs. Wilkins, of Adamsville, has been spending a few days here, the guest of Miss Ambrose, at the parsonage, and left yesterday for home.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Foster, jr., of Winnipeg, spent Saturday to Monday with their daughter, Mrs. G. S. Hubbell.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Watt left on Monday for Quebec to spend a holiday there.

Mr. R. T. Heneker has been to Lennoxville and Quebec during the week on professional business.

Mrs. George E. Stephenson spent Saturday and Sunday at Maplewood, the residence of her daughter, Mrs. S. Adams.

Great interest is being taken in the annual yacht races that are to take place on the Lake of the Two Mountains to-day, and a great many visitors are expected here from among the yachting fraternity along the lake. Mr. R. B. Angus and Mr. James Morgan have very kindly thrown open their beautiful grounds to the public.

The Hon. L. J. Forget and some of his neighbors have leased from the Seminary a large tract of land on the west shore of the Lake of Two Mountains, including the well-known Baie St. Joseph, with the intention of forming a game preserve. The place looks like an ideal spot for such a purpose, and should give many a good day's sport to the owners.

## BEACONSFIELD.

The tennis tea given last Saturday afternoon by the Misses Clark was the usual success, the weather being almost perfect. The teas given every Saturday afternoon by the ladies of Beaconsfield in turn have certainly added much to the success of the club.

An impromptu dance was held at the Grove Saturday evening, Mrs. Levi presiding at the piano during the greater part of the evening. A most enjoyable time was had by those who were present.

Miss May Bryson, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel, for some time past, has left for Toronto to spend a few weeks with her mother before returning to New York.

Miss Macfarlane has been visiting Miss Bolton for the past week.

Miss Leach has been the guest of Miss Butler for some few days.

Dr. and Mrs. Martin are on a short visit to Mrs. Robb, while the Misses Martin have been staying at the Grove.

Mrs. Mainwaring gave a small impromptu dance last Monday evening, which was very much enjoyed by those who were present.

The Misses Dawson spent last Saturday and Sunday with Miss Tooke. Mr. Cape was also the guest of Mr. F. Tooke.

Miss Young has been on a short visit to Mrs. Jordan.

The Bicycle Club has been a decided success this season. The ride to Dorval last Friday evening was particularly enjoyable.

The Kuku bachelors gave a small tennis tea last Saturday afternoon.

Among the latest arrivals at the Grove are Mrs. and Miss Armstrong. Mrs. Armstrong is the mother of Mr. Armstrong, of the Kukus.

The Rev. Canon Adams presided at both morning and evening services held in Beaconsfield's pretty little church, St. Mary's in the Fields, last Sunday, the evening service being particularly well attended.

Miss Agnes Bryson, of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, has arrived in Beaconsfield, and will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Samuel, for a short time.

The usual fortnightly dance of the Pointe Claire Boating Club took place on Wednesday evening, and was quite largely attended, small 'bus parties coming from the nearer lake resorts. This will probably be the last dance of this description this season, although it is rumored the Boating Club intend giving a concert and dance in a short time in aid of the club.

Mr. and Mrs. Almon and Mr. Travers Allan came up from Dorval last Sunday, and spent the day at the Grove.

Mr. Dunlop was the guest of Lt.-Col. Butler last Saturday afternoon.

The finals in the mixed doubles tennis tournament will be played off this afternoon. The match promises to be a very good one from a spectator's point of view. This evening the prizes for both the ladies' singles and mixed doubles will be presented to the successful competitors in the Grove boat-house, which Mr. Upton has very kindly loaned for the occasion. The usual dance will take place immediately afterwards. The committee of the club are certainly to be congratulated on the great success which has attended their efforts this year.

A very jolly 'bus load went down to Valois Thursday evening to attend the fancy dress ball held at that place. Although they were only spectators, they enjoyed the affair immensely, especially the cakewalk, which was very good indeed.

## LAKE ST. JOHN.

Amongst the arrivals at the Roberval, Lake St. John, the past week were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard, R. G. Sherer, wife and child, Albany, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. M. Ingerham, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Warren Ward, H. R. Garrer and wife, Walter G. Chase, Mrs C. G. Chase, Boston, Mass; Miss James, W. G. Foster and wife, Rev. Thos. J. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Field, Baltimore, Md.; J. E. A. Dubuc, P. V. Savard, Chicoutimi; Mrs. E. W. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hyman, J. E. Morroy and wife, Chicago Ill.; Chas. Shohl and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gale, Cincinnati Ohio; H. G. Colter, Denver, Col.; E. F. Rathbun, A. W. McIntosh, Deseronto, Ont.; G. Palles, C. Palles, jr., J. H. Teyan and servant, Dublin; Mrs. T. Bonnell, Miss A. Bonnell, Elizabeth, N.J.; J. G. S. Cox and wife, London, Eng.; Charles H. Binnell, Lakeville, Conn.; Mrs. E. T. Loring, Miss F. H. Loring, Milton, Mass.; F. A. Stuart, — Mitchell, Mrs. P. V. Lussier, Miss Valois, C. W. Wilson, A. S. Bain, J. N. R. Brunet, D. Lesperance, J. A. C. Madore, W. B. Court, J. E. Logan, Montreal; Miss J. Bourbonniere, Miss E. Bourbonniere, Maisonneuve, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Button, Midlebury, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Jenkinson, Misses Jenkinson, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bailey, Miss H. T. Vosburgh, Miss L. J. Thomas, F. D. Wurnam, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pierce, Mrs. D. A. McKelley, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cullen, Miss H. Cullen, Miss A. Wilham, Miss F. L. Wetmore, P. G. Beeker and wife, W. H. Hallgarter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Surger, C. McK. Lewis, Jane A. Ingerham, Henry A. Ingerham, Ruth Ingerham, J. H. Hyde, E. Zanetti, W. C. Rader and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Connor, J. R. Farnham, Mrs. T. Cheeseman, Mrs. G. W. Biggs, L. Biggs, F. L. Jones and wife, Wm. H. Woolverton, Dr. H. Knapp, Miss Knapp, Miss M. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Delafield, J McAfee and wife, R Rankin, Bedford, Mass; Mr and Mrs R W Johnson, New Jersey; J C Blais, Dr W H Klock and wife, J A McKenna, Ottawa; R. M. Elliott, Rev H T Hatchkin, Alf. Moore, Miss Moore, W G Brice and wife, Providence, R.I.; Mr and Mrs M K Salsbury, Wm. B. Salsbury, Jas M. Salsbury, E. Winter and wife, D. Winter, D. Arcand, R. Laroche, E. Brasse, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Connolly, Quebec; Aug. Tessier, A. Tessier, Miss Tessier, Rimouski; Mrs. Edwards, Rockland; H. Danziger, jr., Syracuse, N.Y.; G. C. Heward, C. S. McInnes, Emil Nerlich, Chas E. Frost, Toronto; J. R. Hamilton and wife, David Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Master F. Mitchell, Toledo, Ohio; Paul A. Oliver, Mrs. C. M. Conyngham, Miss Conyngham, Herbert Conyngham, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; G. W. Chambers and wife, J. Richardson, jr., and wife, Wilmington, Del.; J. B. Lussier and family, Worcester, Mass.

## COWANSVILLE.

The Misses Bell, of Manchester, N. H., have been on a visit to their aunt, Mrs. McElroy.

Mr. and Mrs. Lees, of Hamilton, Ont., who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Nesbit, at their residence, Lismore House, have returned home.

Mrs. (Dr.) Thompson, who lately returned with her husband from China, where they have been for a number of years as missionaries to the church, is recuperating her health at East Farnham, where she is a guest of Mrs. J. J. Brimmer.

Miss Moss, of Montreal, formerly a resident here, has been visiting old friends.

Mrs. Errington, of Boston, is here on a visit to her mother, Mrs. A. B. Foster.

Miss Rosseau, of Montreal, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. McNab.

Mr. S. J. Carter, of Montreal, is spending a few days at his residence at Fordyce. Mr. Carter spoke at the morning service in the Methodist Church on Sunday, taking for his subject "The Plebiscite."

Oswald W. Smith, B.A., B.C.L., advocate, of Montreal, was the guest for a few days of Mr. Hart, N.P., and Mrs. Hart.

Dr. John Gleason, of Manchester, N. H., is the guest of his mother, Mrs. Gleason.

Miss Slattery, of Montreal, is the guest for a few weeks of Mr. and Mrs. John McQuillen.

The song service of the Congregational Church on Sunday evening was participated in by the following Montrealers: Miss Gertrude Carter, who is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Carter;, at Fairfield; Miss Virtue, who is rusticating at Sweetsburg; and Mr. L. de G. Stewart, who is also spending the summer at Sweetsburg. An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Grisbrook, who, with Mrs. Grisbrook, is here on a visit to the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Hull.

Mr. Jas. Strickland, of Cornwall, was the guest of Mrs. C. Sager, at Fordyce, for several days.

Mrs. Kennedy, of Winooski, Vt., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dryden, at Fordyce.

Mrs. Egbert Scott and daughter, of Boston, are visiting their relatives and friends at Iron Hill.

The ladies of hte Congregational Church have arranged for a lawn social to be held on the beautiful grounds of Fairfield, the residence of Mr. M. P. Carter, next Tuesday.

Arrivals at the Ottawa Hotel this week are:—Geo. Ellisers and wife, Mansonville; C. C. Coleman, Waterloo; F. J. Cheeseworth, New York; H. B. Chadburn, Mrs. H. B. Chadburn, St. John, N.B.; J. A. Montbleau, St. Remi; J. E. Masse, Montreal; M. B. Rice, Bedford; J. F. Torrance, Montreal; H. G. Gilman, Mansonville; Geo. W. Brock, N. G. Davis, H. J. Brock, Glen Sutton; G. L. Esty, Abercorn; H. H. Hibbard, Dunham; A. M. Johnson, Granby; E. M. Bowker, Knowlton; J. R. Allsopp, Farnham; H. Hierlburd, Bedford; J. M. Woods, W. J. Horner, St. Albans, Vt.; H. M. Ramsdell, Newport, Vt.; Orville Buck, and wife, Titusville, Pa.; N. Paul, Montreal; G. A. Gadbois, St. Hyacinthe; J. E. Wright, Jos. C. Vibert, Montreal; W. T. Macoun, Ottawa; W. Ford, Boston; N. A. Mansfield, Adamsville; David Westover, E. A. Holden, Freligshsburg; J. C. Kennedy, Granby; G. E. Stephen, A. B. Edwards, Dunham; Hon. W. W. Lynch, Knowlton; E. Racicot, Sweetsburg; H. G. Duncalf, Stanstead; Wm. H. Mossman, Prescott, Ont.; F. A. Waugh, Burlington; F. J. Cheeseworth, Toronto; Wm. Allen, Sutton; D. J. Hunter, Montreal; Robt. Hamilton, Grenville; James H. Carter, Massawippi; C. B. Allardice, R. W. Shepherd, R. Brodie, Montreal; W. W. Dunlop, Outremont; Norman E. Jack, Chateauguay Basin; Wm. Craig, jr., Abbotsford; Aug. Dupuis, L'Islet; H. N. Wood, St. John's; J. M. Fisk, Abbotsford; C. P. Newman, Lachine Locks; J. Raymond Ball, Knowlton; Thos. Slack, Waterloo; Geo. C. Rough, Montreal; Charles Fisk, Abbotsford.

## ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

Arrivals at the Abenakis House include: — A. J. Leslie, Miss M. Riva, Miss Clara Riva, Alix Riva, A. T. Morton, Henry W. Prendergast, A. R. Prendergast, W. Wilson, Montreal; Miss L. L. Pomeroy, Coaticook, Que.; Roger Randle, W. D. Clark, A. P. Ferguson, Wm. Hayes, R. Sullivan, Richmond, Que.; A. S. Rainbach, Stanstead, Que.; Mrs. A. O. Reade, Mrs. W. Chevalier, Magog, Que.; Rev. H. O. Loiselle, W. Rouillard, Pierreville, Que.; J. F. Doran, Lachine, Que.; Wm. C. O. Kuffe, Mrs. Wm. C. O. Reiffa, Brooklyn, N.Y.; D. Rouillard, Putnam; Miss Rose Boisson, St. Francois de L, Que.

## STANLEY ISLAND.

Arrivals at the Algonquin include: Mme. H. Casgrain, Glengarry Point; Miss J. Casgrain, Mr. W. S. Tanner, Mr. B. F. Raynor, wife and daughter, Mr. Kidd, New York; Judge MacTavish, Mr. H. D. Annable, Miss Catherine Rose, Ottawa; Mrs. J. A. Ruddick, Miss Marion Ruddick, Lieut.-Col. Drury, R.C.A., Kingston; Mr. Randolph Macdonald, Colean Landing; Mr. C. McLennan, Mr. J. McLennan, Rillfieldffi Mr. A. G. Follows, Mr. H. A. Wilson, Valleyfield; Miss Reed, Mr. F. H. Finley, Mr. A. Beck, Miss M. Schiller, Mrs. B. R. de Cobut, Mr. Schallow, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mattice, Mr. Wm. McMaster, Westmount; Miss M. Cameron, Mr. F. W. Forbes, Mr. J. M. Mattice, Miss C. Prieur, Miss Charlwoix, Mrs. A. Denny, Mrs. J. L. Nelles, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Mattice, Miss Greenwood, Mr. W. A. Mattice, Mr. John Liddell and wife, Miss Liddell, Miss E. Liddell, Cornwall.

Henry A. Laughlin, and party, of New York, gave Stanley Island a flying visit, in his beautiful steam yacht "Vesta," on his way to Montreal.

Mr. Fred Leacy and party, with steam yacht "White Squall," of Valleyfield, enjoyed the hospitality of the Algonquin for a few days.

The following guests of the Hatfield House, Massena Springs, gave us a flying visit on Tuesday, and after a very enjoyable dinner, returned to Massena Springs: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Hatfield, Miss Hatfield, Mrs. J. A. Wooley, Mr. Park Wooley, Mr. A. P. Marop, Miss Huntington, Brooklyn; Mrs. R. Buchan, Miss Buchan, Miss Hattie Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Warren, Mr. A. Warren, Massena Springs; Miss Thomson, Malone.

## MAGOG.

Mrs. Beveridge, Montreal, is visiting Mrs. Joseph Henderson.

Miss Evelyn Perchard, of St. John's, Que., is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. L. Perchard.

Mrs. W. B. Gilmour, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. W. T. Whitehead, at Edgemere.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Fraser, Sherbrooke, are guests of the latter's mother at Sunnyside.

Mr. B. L. D. Martin, of Montreal, spent Saturday and Sunday in town.

Mr. and Mrs. William MacCallum left for Caledonia Springs on Wednesday, where they will spend a few weeks.

Miss Brander, who has been visiting relatives in Charlottetown, P.E.I., returned home on Tuesday.

Mrs. C. R. G. Johnson and family, who have been spending the summer at the Park House, returned to Montreal on Thursday.

A number of people from Magog took advantage of the excursion to Newport on Tuesday under the auspices of the Lakeside Band, Georgeville.

The St. Luke's Sunday school's annual excursion on the Lady of the Lake to Newport takes place on Tuesday next.

The ladies' regatta at Wright's Beach last Saturday, which was gotten up by a few of the ladies who are spending the summer here, was an unqualified success. The weather was perfect and every event was well contested. The following were the successful contestants in the different events: Double scull—1, Mrs. Johnson and Miss F. Herrick; 2, Miss Wallace and Miss Mabel Johnson. Swimming race for gentlemen—1, H. Christie; 2, L. La Frenaye. Single scull—1, Miss Maggie Lindsay; 2, Miss Alice Herrick. Tub race for gentlemen—Won by Fred Johnson. Double scull (lady and gentleman)—1, Mrs. Voigt and Mr. Reay; 2, Mrs. Loomis and Mr. Christie.

## DORVAL.

Dorval looks uqiet and deserted after so many visitors during the boat races, and quite a number of Dorval summer resorters have left for the seaside for a couple of weeks. Mr. G. W. Eadie and family left on Tuesday last on their steam yacht Chipmunk for Belleville, Ont. and other points on the western lakes. The Alcyone, another steam yacht left Wednesday afternoon for an excursion trip to Quebec with quite a party on board. In the list of passengers were Mr. H. M. Molson, the owner of the yacht, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kirk Greene, Mrs. A. W. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Molson.

Last Saturday Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sinclair, went down to Quebec with their family ot spend a few days with friends.

A third steam yacht will likely leave Dorval within a few days on a pleasure trip. It will be the Gadabout, Mr. C. R. Hosmer's steam yacht. Preparations are being made on board for a trip of a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. C. Almon and Mr. H. Traverse Allan arrived last Monday from their excursion trip.

Mr. F. Hague went down to Little Metis to spend a few weeks at the seaside.

Mrs. Applegath is spending a few weeks at "Ashburton," Mr. H. S. MacDougall's Dorval residence.

Mr. H. Deslaurier, of Lachine, will shortly put up a large building for a general store at Dorval.

The boys of the Dorval Junior Boating Club, are greatly encouraged with their success this summer. Quite a number of new members have joined the club lately. The club is in good standing financially and the prospects are bright.

A large party of golf players from St. Anne's, Bay View, Beaurepaire and Beaconsfield were at the golf grounds, Thursday. It was Bay View against Beaurepaire, St. Anne's vs. Beaconsfield.

Mr. Justice Girourard and family are still at "Quatre Vents," their Dorval residence. They will nat return to Ottawa for some time yet.

## KNOWLTON.

Mr. Albert Gingras is now settled in his new house in the post-office block.

Mr. R. N. England has had the veranda on his store newly painted, which adds much to its appearance.

September approaches, and summer visitors are beginning to return to the city to be ready for the re-opening of the schools. All are sorry to see them go.

The funeral of Mrs. Israel England took place at the house on Monday last at two p.m. The lady died after a long and tedious sickness. The family have the sympathy of this community.

Mr. A. L. Gilman was in town attending to business on Tuesday last.

Mr. Geo. Robb has sold his shop and small house to Mr. Ruiter, of Cowansville.

Mr. Luke Knowlton, of Stanstead, was in town on Monday.

Mr. A. E. Mills left for his home in Victoria, B.C., on Thursday last.

Mr. F. England is in New York for a few weeks on business.

To-day the tie is to be played off between the Stanbridge and Knowlton Cricket teams at Granby. This will end the games of the district of Bedford League, and decide which team wins the cup.

Lake View House arrivals: E. D. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Montreal; J. Murray, Toronto; G. C. Rough, Montreal; F. J. Cheeseworth, Toronto; George Brooks, Montreal; A. T. Plaisance, St. Johns; Mrs. E. T. Houghton, Montreal; Miss Ethel Houghton, Montreal; R. G. Wright, Napanee, Ont.; Mrs. Supprell and family, Florida; Miss Andrews, Malone, N.Y.; Miss B. Nixon, Miss Nixon, John J. Payne, Granby; Miss Grace Boright, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Boright, Sweetsburg; Jas. Burnet, jr., Farnham Centre; R. McK. Haldimand and family, Montreal; E. A. Damon, Sutton; M. J. Bader, Miss Bray, Miss Mamie Bray, Montreal; Mr. Wills, New York; George and Mrs. Woollen, Miss Louise Woolam, Geo. F. Woollam, J W. Woollam, Lachine; E. A. Gerth and family, Neil Macdonald, Wm. Leslie, T. G. Chadburn, J. A. Buck, A. Jack, T. B. Jack, Montreal; H. A. Gilman, Mansonville; J. A. Swan, Sherbrooke; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brennan, A. Paul, W. D. Whiteford, A. Stewart, H. L. Jones, Miss Dora Virtue, Montreal; Miss A. Jones, Sweetsburg; Miss Bella Stewart, T. de G. Stewart, T. Stewart, A. E. Houghton, Montreal; Miss Eva Lampman, Mrs. O. Cunyrauld, Capt. O. Cunyrauld, Cowansville; C. E. Christie, Hatley; Frank F. Christie, Coaticook; G. Brown, J. F. Torrance, Silas McDonald, M. A. McCann, J. P. Monahan, Montreal; A. Fleming, Cowansville; L. A. Mathewson, Montreal; J C. Trenaman, Hamilton; R. Johnson, S. Vineberg, C. W. Speirs, Montreal; J. M. Alex, Rock Island; F. Vinet, A. Matte, C. J. Pepin, Henry Marks, Montreal; W. R. Lefebvre, Waterloo; L. B. Jenkins, E. F. de Varennes, Jos. C. Lefebvre, A. E. Chagnon, Waterloo.

## NORTH HATLEY.

The Venetian Fete on Lake Massawippi last Monday night was a brilliant affair, and will long be remembered as being the great event of 1898. It was planned and carried out by Col. Montgomery, who is spending the summer in this place. For several weeks he has had the fete under contemplation. Nearly one hundred canoes and skies were decorated with over a thousand Chinese lanterns, and all the boat-houses and cottages on the shore of the lake were illuminated, and presented a fairylike appearance.

The steamer Massawippi was decorated in fine style, and stationed a short distance up the lake, from which came a call from a bugle, and at its second call an illuminated parade commenced, marching and countermarching around the steamer. This was followed by a display of fireworks, both from the boats and from the shore. The night seemed made for the occasion, and all enjoyed the beautiful nights and merry scene. Sweet music came floating over the waters from Hubbard's orchestra, stationed on the steamer.

For over two hours the canoes manouvred to the signals of the bugler, making a scene that was lovely to behold, and ending by all concentrating themselves in a circle. Singing and laughter came floating over the lake, and as they disbanded "God Save the Queen" and other patriotic airs were sung. No accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the evening. After the gay company had landed their boats many wended their way to the Sherbrooke Club House, where the music and dancing was enjoyed by the merry company. All expressed a wish that the Venetian Fete might become an annual occurrence. Many thanks to Col. Montgomery for the evening's entertainment were expressed.

The summer visitors are beginning to turn their faces homewards. Several have left this week, and many new ones have come to take their vacant places.

Mrs. A. P. Le Baron and sister are visiting in Vermont.

Rev. E. Smiley has gone to Stowe, Vt., to attend the Vermont and Quebec convention of Universalists. He will return on Friday, and preach next Sunday morning to his people in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Jackson are attending the Y. P. C. U. convention in Stowe, Vt.

Mr. G. W. Lewis, of Newport, N.H., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Gordon this last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Taylor, of Lawrence, Mass., have returned.

Friday evening the summer visitors gave a dramatic entertainment in the Town Hall for the benefit of the town library.

Many members of the Ladies' Aid were seen starting for Massawippi this morning. They meet with Mrs Stephen Cott and mother.

A cobweb party was given Tuesday evening at Mr. A. J. Conner's.

Valley House: A. Crozier, Sherbrooke; Frank Trotter, Newport, Vt.; C. H. McCall, Montreal; Miss McCall, Longueuil; Miss McGarvin, Miss Margaret, Montreal; Miss Catherine Sangster, Sherbrooke; Mrs. Sangster, Boston; W. S. Comstock and son, Smith's Falls; K. H. Munro, Pictou, N.S.; Mrs. Charles Lawlis, Miss Hogel, Bartlett, N.H.; Mrs. J. W. English, Massawippi; Joseph Ott, F. Loomis, J. A. Cook, T. Longhead, James Craig, T. O. Whitehead, H. Fletcher, Sherbrooke; James Addie, Lennoxville; Mrs. Burroughs, Portland, Me.; Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Foss, Sherbrooke; George Long and wife, James Walton, C. Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. Topliff, Sherbrooke; Mrs. Brainard, New York; Miss Patny, Mrs. A. Patny, Sherbrooke; Mrs. G. W. Lambly, Montreal; Guy Car, Compton; F. W. Thompson, W. A. Putney, East Angus; John Brown and wife, Hatley; Mrs. Fred Lovejoy, Nashua, N. H.; Jas. S. Walton, Sherbrooke; C. E. Kennedy, Beebe Plain; John Jolly, Magog; R. A. Morkel, Montreal; J. C. Robins, Mrs. M. S. Terrill, Miss Terrill, Sherbrooke; T. O. Chapman, Rock Island; H. S. Hubbard, Sherbrooke.

## SWEETSBURG.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller, of Clarenceville, were guests of Mr. Harry Colton for a short time.

Mrs. Irving Kettell, of South Stukely, was the guest of her brother, Mr. H. A. Colton, for a week.

Mrs. C. Y. Benham and daughter are the guests of Mrs. J. Millar.

Mr. and Mrs. Guthrie, of Franklin street, and Miss Cork, of Berkshire, Vt., were the guests of their uncle, Mr. C. A. Hunt, at Gilman.

Miss Maude Mitchell, of Montreal, is a guest of Miss Fuller.

Miss Daisy Bradford, of Lachute, is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. George Hall, at Iron Hill.

Mr. F. E. Grafton, of Montreal, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Oliver for several days.

Hon. J. J. Rogerson, of St. John's, Nfld., ex-Finance Minister of that colony, was the guest here for a time of his daughter, Mrs. E. E. Lawrence, and Mr. Lawrence.

The following are the guests at the American House this week: Edward Chilvers, Sherbrooke; G. C. Mansfield, East Farnham; A. Boright, St. Johns; Mrs. Atkin, Montreal; B. C. Neil, Granby; J. Pringle, Huntingdon; Mrs. J. P. Woodbury, New York; George Slater, Montreal; Cedric M. Vaughan, East Bolton; George W. Wilson, Knowlton; J. L. Dozois, N.P., G. Vittie, Granby; E. A. Dyer, Sutton; A. J. Brice, A. J. Brice, jr., Montreal; A. E. Ralston, A. G. Ferrier, S. F. Belknap, Dr. N. M. Harris, Knowlton; A. F. Beatty, George S. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, E. J. Seagel, J. Holloway, Stanbridge; R. Atkinson, T. D. Buzzell, J. E. Martin, Hugh E. Martin, Montreal; Sanford Shearer, J. D. Perkins, Mansonville; F. L. Wells, Freligshsburg; P. McQuillen, Bedford.

Dr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, of Montreal, are the guests of Hon. Senator and Mrs. Baker this week.

At the Sweetsburg House are registered: Fred R. Cole, Montreal; Frank Shedd, Syracuse, N.Y.; F. J. Hebert, W. R. V. Hebert, Wm. Miner, sr., W. McDonald, C. E. Archibald, J. Bruce Payne, H. L. Galline, N. Mitchell, D. Mitchell, W. Farmer, D. Hungerford, C. B. Stewart Patterson, G. B. Richardson, H. S. Bourke, G. C. Wilcocks, J. Connolly, F. Slack, Granby; G. D. Robertson, E. Percy Stevens, Montreal; Homer Ingalls, D. S. Carty, Abercorn; E. H. Lazzell, Dunham; J. Gibson, Montreal; S. Fullerton, Mansonville; Fred. W. Wells, W. A. Martin, Freligshsburg; W. C. Murray, Toronto.

## VAUDREUIL.

Miss Geale, is here visiting her brother, Mr. C. H. Geale and Mrs. Geale.

Miss Sheridan was here for a short holiday visiting her brother, Mr. F. Sheridan and Mrs. Sheridan.

Miss G. Peverley, Master Peverley, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hamilton.

Mrs. Perodeau and family have returned from the seaside where they have been for the past few weeks.

Mr. Jas. J. Wilson spent a few days here this week, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird.

Judge Taschereau was here visiting Dr. L. de. L. Harwood and Mrs. Harwood.

Judge Dorion spent Sunday with the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion and Mrs. Geoffrion.

Miss Clearihue arrived out durnig the week and is stopping with Ald. G. W. Sadler, and Mrs. Sadler.

Mr. C. A. Harwood was out during the week.

Mr. Simard is back from his trip below Quebec.

A baseball game here was a novelty this week between the Vaudreuil Village and the Dorion teams. Quite a number of the residents witnessed the game. Mr. B. Ambrosse acted as umpire to the satisfaction of all concerned. After the usual nine innings had been played the Dorions were declared winners, the score being a high one, 37 to 32.

Nothing new from the railways in answer to the letters from the council here in reference to the Union Station.

The Saurday night hop was very well attended and everythnig passed off well. The following were present: Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Mrs. Geoffrion, Ald. G. W. Sadler, Mrs. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tooke, Mr. and Mrs. C. J Haigh, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tough, Judge Lafontaine, and Mrs. Lafontaine, Mrs. Rodier, Dr. Leduc and Mrs. Leduc, Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu, Hon. C. A. Perodeau and Mrs. Perodeau, Mrs. Simard, Mr. and Mrs. D. Laviolette, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosse, Mr. and Sheridan, Mr. D. English, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Bordley, Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrion, Misses Langevin, Buckley, Laford, Tough, Tooke, Dawson, Cummings, Macdonald, Perodeau, Leduc, Peverley, Aird, Turcotte, Desrosiers, Constant, English, Miles, McNiece, Geoffrion, Allan, Bordley. Messrs. Normandeau, D. English, Berthelot, Rainville, Constant, Ambrosse, Tooke, Tough, Sadler, Haigh, Desrosiers, Aird, Mathieu, Beique, Cummings, Corrigan.

The regular Wednesday game of the Euchre Club was held Wednesday and was very well attended, the winners were Miss N. Tough and Master Bordley. Eleven tables were filled and the play lasted for nearly two hours. Of the ten games played Miss Tough was fortunate enough to win all of them.

Miss D. Bowie, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Tough.

Miss F. Tooke in company with her brother, Geo. Tooke and Mr. Sadler, left for a short visit to friends at Sweetsburg.

Mrs. Jno. Aird is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird.

Mr. Sherin and friend are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Merrill.

The freight and passenger business on the C.P.R. is now heavier than at any time during the year.

Old Ideas Improved Upon.

CORTICELLI SKIRT PROTECTOR is a wide, steam-shrunk, yarn-dyed braid, made upon the latest improved machinery. It has no raw edges, and can be stitched on without turning over. Every fourth yard in piece labelled........................ Corticelli

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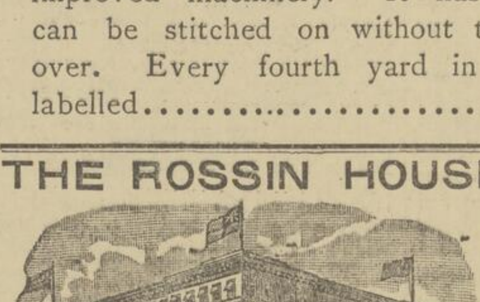

There is a charm about the Rossin, known only to those who, as guests, have enjoyed the comfort and good cheer of this luxurious hotel. The Rossin is the largest hotel in Ontario. It possesses every modern convenience. The most centrally situated of the Toronto hotels—it is away from the noise and dust or the railways—three blocks from the Union Station up York Street, where it interescts King, the fashionable promenade. Members of the British Royal Family, the nobility, and the best families in Europe and America have been entertained at the Rossin. The Rossin is patronized by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and leading members of the Government. Rooms en suite, with baths.

Terms, $3 to $4 per day, according to location of room.

A. & A. NELSON, Proprietors.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SWEET BREATH, By Using. Chapman's Floral Carbolic Tooth Wash.

Endorsed by leading Dental Surgeons of the city. In bottles, 25c and 50c. Ask your Druggis or a sample if you have not tried it before. Sold by druggists.

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"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO.'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

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(Signed,) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

IT IS FUNNY.

It is strange how some merchants will spend time trying to sell an inferior article when FOOT ELM is asked for, just because they make one or two cents more on a box. Always insist on getting Foot Elm. It satisfies. 25 cts. at drug stores, or by mail.

S. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

# A CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUDAN.

## It is a Very Serious Piece of Business for Anybody Concerned in It.

## HOW THE MAIL GOES OUT.

## The Heat, the Dust and Other Discomforts Form a Great Distraction.

### BRIGANDS AND THE POLICE.

I once heard of a war correspondent who was sent off from London at such short notice that his only equipment was the frock-coat and tall hat which he happened to be wearing at the time, says the correspondent of the London Graphic. Such a slender outfit might serve in some countries where a man can pick up things as he goes along, but a campaign in the Soudan is a serious business, and needs a deal of forethought and preparation. Every article of food and every drop of drink has to be taken up from Cairo to the front, and in quantities sufficient to last for three months at the least. Transport for oneself, servants, horses, and stores is also another great difficulty, for with only one line of communication to an army more than 12,000 miles from Cairo, blocks on the way are only expected, and when they occur the correspondent's turn comes last. The only thing one can do is to rush on as far and as fast as possible when the conditions are favorable and trust to luck for the rest.

**Trouble in the Horse Trucks.**

The other day a colleague and myself received permission from the Sirdar to go south, and the following morning we rose early to get our horses and sais, and starting off by the first freight train. Besides getting the stud entrained, we had to see that the animals were all provided with seven days' rations. For four horses this amounted to a formidable pile of tibbin sacks, far too big to be crammed into any English horse-box. But in this country, the boxes are built differently, and gold letters on the outside of them inform you that they are called "animal trucks." The name is expressive and appropriate. They are not provided with swing-bars or partitions of any kind, and the consequence is that the horses get to fighting, unless carefully looked after by the sais. In the present instance it was so, and just before the train started a terrible kicking and squealing arose inside the truck, and my grey horse was up on his hind legs biting viciously at his neighbor, who returned the compliment with his heels. Both the sais were hopelessly mixed up in the affair, and they had scarcely succeeded in restoring order when the train moved off. Goodness only knows how many of them will be lame when they arrive at Berber! We followed by the night mail, which was filled with officers going to the front.

**How the Soudan Mail Goes Out.**

What a striking scene that departure platform presents when the Soudan mail goes out! It is ill-lighted and crowded with people in tarboosh or turban, who apparently have no business there, and perpetually get in one another's way. Uniform-cases, camel-trunks, and portmanteaus are piled together in heaps, and dragged asunder again by gangs of swarthy porters who yell and curse at one another, perspiring dreadfully all the while. The individuals who own the baggage which causes all this commotion appear later on, dressed generally in grey flannel suits and tweed caps, looking very cool and very much like tourists. The tone of the proceedings is restored, however, by the presence of their friends who come to see their comrades off in mess uniforms both British and Egyptian. The final moment is marked by the ringing of bells, the blowing of penny trumpets, and the screech of the engine's whistle. Everyone is cheery as a school-boy going home, and with many a jest and hearty handshake, the travellers clamber on board, and the train crawls out to the desert. How many splendid Englishmen have left Cairo by this night mail for the Soudan never to return! The death roll rises year by year, yet the old Nile still claims its victims, unappeased. Who can tell how many more will make their last bed beneath the palm trees ere the autumn ends, and the river falls again, and the sand-banks reappear? Such thoughts as these, no doubt, occur to many a man off to the front—but he leaves them behind with his dress-clothes in Cairo.

**The Journey to Assouan.**

The heat, the dust, and the other discomforts of the journey form a sufficient distraction to most people, for they take a deal of circumventing. As yet there are no Spiers & Pond refreshment rooms along the track, as if a man will slake his thirst with a cool drink, he must look carefully after his lump of ice and soda water bottles. It is really painful to watch the ice melt and form an ever increasing puddle on the carriage floor. How he will want it to-morrow morning when he wakes up literally covered with mud formed of dust and his own perspiration, and his tongue cleaving to the roof of his mouth! As a rule there is nothing new or interesting to be got out of the journey to Assouan, but I was fortunate in having for my travelling companion an officer who was formerly in the police and is now in the Sirdar's army at the front. At Bahana, a village north of Luxor, he pointed out a building in which a band of captured brigands were burned to death with petroleum some years ago. It was one of the dove-cotes so common in this part of Egypt. They are square and built of mud, and remind one of an Afridi tower. Clouds of pigeons inhabit them, and the yield of guano is very valuable. They are generally isolated buildings surrounded by a high wall, and desperate men could well defend themselves in one of them. Not long since brigandage was quite common in the provinces of Jirgeh and Kenneh, but a greatly improved organization has had its effect, and the bands have all been captured, slaughtered, or broken up, though isolated cases occur still from time to time.

**The Brigands and the Police.**

The brigand's plan is a simple one. They suddenly descend upon a village and seize the water wheel, and then send for the sheikh, from whom they demand blackmail. If he demurs, they threaten to destroy the wheel, which means that every field of rice or dhurra must perish. The position is irresistible, and each proprietor pays up his share readily. Indeed, such terror have the villagers of the brigands that they often without information from the police; they dare not, in fact, give them any assistance for fear of a future visitation from their enemies. These miscreants are generally escaped convicts or deserters from the army, and they do not for a moment hesitate to take human life. When hotly pursued, their favorite cover is a high-standing dhurra field, whence they can fire with great advantage. The police are sent out in companies of not less than twenty, with the result that the brigands have no chance when once they are cornered. Anyone who goes to Port Said, Alexandria, or Cairo, and wanders through the main or by streets can see for himself what a smart force the Egyptian police has become, but he must go into the frontier districts to thoroughly appreciate its work. The able Englishmen who have organized and trained it may well be proud of their labor. I have seen a huge policeman reprimand a slip of a boy for some bagatelle or other, and even allow himself to be led away into a wordy argument upon the point, in the most ridiculous manner imaginable, but when it comes to real business he is all there, and shirks neither hard work nor danger.

**A Night on a Railway Platform.**

Last year, when we came up the Nile, the railway ended at Naghamadi, but now it has been continued right into Assouan, which saves two days of monotony in a steamboat. For reasons of economy the line is a narrow gauge from Luxor on to Assouan, and this necessitates a change of trains. This gave us an opportunity of visiting the temples, but I will say nothing about them, for has it not all been written in the book of Murray? When we arrived there was an old pensioner of the Sirdar wandering among the ruins, minus his right arm and his left leg, a pitiable testimony to the savagery of the Khalifa. We slept on the platform of the railway station, in order to be ready for the train which left at five o'clock the following morning. We should have been better off at the hotel really, because it was very dark, and up to a late hour the porters kept bumping up against our angaricbs (native beds) with huge cases on their heads, threatening to crush us to powder. When this nuisance was ended and gentle sleep had closed our eyes, an engine rolled up a few yards away, and when it found that no attention was paid to its whistling it squirted steam out of its side on us. Staff-Sergeant Kellam, of the 10th Soudanese, happened to be travelling up with us, and he lent me an air-pillow which he picked up in Mahmoud's tent at Atbara. It was quite new, and made in Germany, though how it travelled from the Fatherland to the Dervish camp does not appear.

**To Lachine Rapids**

Take a Montreal Park and Island car for Lachine, or take any Notre Dame street car going west. They all connect for Lachine. Last car to connect with boat leave post-office at 7.30 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.

**Why Horses Climb Upon Sidewalks.**

"It seems very queer," said I, as we passed along Third Avenue at a time when traffic was heaviest.

"What does?" asked the veterinary surgeon.

"Why that nearly every horse left standing for any length of time near the curbstone along this street finally veers around and places his forefeet upon the pavement." I answered.

"Five horses out of every half dozen do that," said he. "Why? Because the horse has a great deal of sense, as constantly exploited, and will not voluntarily submit to discomfort when it is within his power to avoid it. Standing on a slope or at an angle of the street, throws all the enormous weight of a horse upon one side, causing strain, and evenutally painful exhaustion. He can travel all day long without suffering one-half the fatigue caused him by a twenty-minutes' stand on a slope. So when he is left to rest at an angle for any time he will turn around if near enough and plant his forefeet upon the pavement, as you have observed. This gives him a better plane and adjusts his weight more equably."

"Many of the muscular ailments to which the horse is heir," concluded the veterinarian, "are really induced by continuous standing at the gutter side, where the slope of the street is greatest. A good driver will always seek to avoid such angles as far as practicable."

**A Forgetful Bishop.**

An English bishop, noted for the shortness of his memory, was one day waiting at a station for a train. Being in good time, his lordship was indulging in a solitary trot up and down the platform. While thus engaged, he came in contact with a young officer whose face seemed familiar to him. Meeting him again, he said "Good morning."

At the next rencontre the bishop stopped, saying, "How is your father?" The gallant soldier replied, "He has been dead for many years." The bishop tried again with the query, "How is your mother?" "Well," said the officer, smiling, "I think she must be all right, or you would have heard had she been indisposed."

The bishop walked away, but his curiosity was greatly aroused. Seeing the station master, he at once asked him if he could enlighten him as to who the young officer was with whom he had been conversing. "Oh," replied the station master, "why, your lordship, that's the Duke of Connaught."

**Why?**

(Chicago Daily News.)

Why isn't a minister a wedlock-smith?
Why isn't a coat of tar and feathers a full suit?
Why does the ice-man serve cold comfort in such small chunks?
Why do the things a man prefers to eat always disagree with him?
Why does a poor man doubt a rich one who says his wealth is a curse?


# MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED.

Mrs. Lydia A. Fowler, Electric Street, Amherst, N.S., testifies to the good effects of the new specific for all heart and nerve troubles: "For some time past I have been troubled with a fluttering sensation in the region of my heart, followed by acute pains which gave me great distress and weakened me at times so that I could scarcely breathe. I was very much run down and felt nervous and irritable.

"I had taken a great many remedies without receiving any benefit, and I scarcely knew what to do, when a friend induced me to try Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I had only been taking them a short time when I felt that they were doing me great good; so I continued their use and now feel all right. I can heartily recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for nervous prostration."

Mrs. Fowler adds: "My daughter, now fifteen years of age, was pale, weak and run down, and she also took Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and is now strong, healthy and vigorous."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills cure palpitation, skip beats, smothering sensation, dizzy and faint spells, nervousness, sleeplessness, anaemia, weakness, after effects of grippe, female troubles, etc. Price 50c. a box or three boxes for $1.25. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ont.

**Mr. Melville Miller, Bensfort, Ontario, says: "Laxa-Liver Pills made a new man of me. I was troubled with indigestion and pains in the small of my back, and after taking Laxa-Liver Pills for about three weeks they completely cured me." Price 25c., all druggists.**



EDUCATIONAL.

INTERNATIONAL Business College

Place d'Armes Square, Montreal. Classes will be resumed on Monday, Aug. 22. Call, write or telephone 309 for prospectus.
CAZA & LORD, Principals.

MISS CECILE RUSSELL, A.R.C.M., will resume lessons in PIANOFORTE AND HARMONY on and after SEPTEMBER 1ST, at 72 ST. MARK STREET.

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Shorthand, with 1898 improvements. Typewriting, English and French, by experts. You are invited to call and examine our new methods of teaching old subjects. Office will be open August 23rd, and studies resumed on the 29th. Illustrated prospectus mailed free. Telephone 2890. Address, J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

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PORTLAND CEMENT, DRAIN PIPES,
Mortar Stains, Burning and Lubricating Oils, Fire Brick, Clay, etc., Plaster Building Paper, Whitening, Barrow Ladders, Shovels, everything for the builder at closest prices.
ALEX. BREMNER, 50 BLEURY.


A SESSION OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 13th August, 1898.


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Manufacturers of
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Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING, - MONTREAL


Why does the ugliest man always succeed in winning the prettiest girl?
Why is there always so much bravery displayed after the danger is past?
Why doesn't the cut-rate druggist bring sickness within the reach of all?
Why is it that the farther away from a dollar you get the bigger it looks?
Why does the average man swear to love before marriage and love to swear afterward?


NOT HARD TO ANSWER.
Why is sunshine in a damp, musty cellar like Foot Elm in damp, musty shoes?
ANS.—They both are purifying and health-giving. FOOT ELM makes shoes wholesome, preserves the leather, and satisfies the purchaser. 25 cts. at drug stores or by mail.
S. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.



# WANTS. WANTS. WANTS.

## Advertise Your Wants in the Herald.

NOTICE.
Free Advertisements.
The Herald's Want Columns are FREE to persons seeking employment, and to those seeking employes.
ADVERTISEMENTS under headings To Let, For Sale, Lost, Boarding, Pupils Wanted—Half a Cent a Word. Six insertions for the price of four.


### BOARD AND LODGING

BOARD AND ROOMS — Nicely furnished room, with first-class board; rates moderate. 493 St. James.

ROOM—Fine, large furnished room to let, to gentlemen only; references exchanged; on bathroom flat. 105 Windsor Street.

ROOMS—Large double and single rooms to let, for gentlemen. 127 Metcalfe Street.

ROOMS—840 Dorchester Street (opposite St. James Club), apartments, choicest board; healthy open locality; latest improvements; telephone; transients and boarders accommodated.

ROOMS—Handsomely furnished, double and single; modern conveniences; with first-class table board. 95 Union Avenue.

ROOMS—At 39½ Metcalfe Street, a bright, cheerful, airy room, facing Dominion Square, comfortably furnished; family private.

ROOMS—Single and double rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at 110 Stanley Street.

ROOM—Large furnished room to let, on parlor and bathroom flats. 2494 St. Catherine Street.

ROOMS—Comfortable furnished room, with all modern conveniences. 108 Union Ave.; family private.

ROOMS—Large double rooms, with board, 2496 St. Catherine Street, between Mountain and Crescent Streets.

ROOMS—Furnished or unfurnished, on bathroom flat, heated by steam, $4.50 per month. Apply 2050 Notre Dame Street.

ROOM—Comfortably furnished room, with all modern conveniences, for gentlemen. 30 Mackay Street.; family private.

ROOMS—Elegantly furnished, to refined parties, bathroom each floor; bicycle accommodation; house commodious; fine situation; references. 741 Sherbrooke Street.

ROOM—Nicely furnished front room, for one or two gentlemen, in French-Canadian family. Apply 903 Palace Street.

ROOMS—Three double rooms in first-class house for 1st September; no children; very quiet. Apply 2490 St. Catherine St.

ROOMS—Double and single, nicely furnished rooms to let, with good board, after 1st September, at 60 University Street.

ROOMS—Parlor flat, with bath room, also other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or separate; breakfast if desired. 51 Beaver Hall Hill.

ROOMS — Two newly furnished rooms, on bathroom flat, electric light; immediate possession; by day or month. 107 Mansfield Street.

UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM, ON BATH-room floor, with use of kitchen if required. 213 St. Antoine Street.


WANT ADS
—IN THE—
Herald
BRING PROFIT
—TO THE—
ADVERTISER.


### BUSINESS CHANCES

TO MINERALOGISTS — To license or purchase D. Carl Hoepfner's Canadian Patent 46,830, extracting Nickel and Cobalt. Apply to Henry Grist, Ottawa, Canada, or C. Kesseler, Berlin, Germany, Patent Solicitors. 201

A REPUTABLE BOOKMAKER—With $2,000, wants a partner that will furnish same amount. Will commence booking at Fort Erie Race Track, August 27th. Best of reference given. Address Lock Box 243 Detroit, Mich. 201

FOR SALE—One small grocery, complete, with horse, waggon, etc; private yard. Good chance to make money. Price, $400.00. For particulars, apply to S. Harris 52 St. James Street. tf

FOR SALE—Restaurant fixtures and fittings; good stand. Apply 2114 Notre Dame.

WANTED—Any lawyer or notary that will represent F. Hope in the Court of Appeal next September, 1898, will receive fifty dollars cash. Signed, George A. Carriere, Post Office, Valleyfield, Bellerive, P.Q.

FOR SALE—Five saloons from $900 to $6,000, $400 cash, in all parts of the city, grocery fruit, candy and cigar stores, wood and coal yards, livery stable, dining-room, boarding house; come and see me for a good bargain. Simeon Beauchamp, 1674 Notre Dame.


ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Are you getting your discount on electric light bills yet? If not, call and get it.
LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED,
38 Victoria Square.

The Best is the Cheapest
Babbitt Metal, Solder, Stereotype Electrotype and other metals. Manufactured by the SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS, corner William and St. Thomas Sts., Montreal. Dealers in and importers of Pig-tin, Lead, Copper and Brass, etc Write to us.

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Are you getting your discount on electric light bills yet? If not, call and get it.
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38 Victoria Square


### BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD WANTED — With private family. Convenient to Post Office. Home with no other boarder preferred. Box B4, Herald Office. tf

### MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERIES, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence.

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—Young Englishman requires position, any capacity, varied experience, also knowledge of book-keeping; good references. Henry Ely, 37 Latour Street. 202

WANTED—Position as hotel baker and pastry cook. Can furnish the best of references. Address R.A.O.J., Ottawa P.O.

WANTED—Have your piano tuned and polished for $2.00, by John Cross, practical tuner and repairer, etc.; having relinquished my connection after six years' employment with Thomas F. G. Foisy; satisfaction guaranteed. Drop card to 383 Amherst Street.

WANTED—By a respectable, sober man, a situation as fireman, night watchman, or any kind of work round a store. Good city refernces. Very handy person. Address J. D., 24 St. Monique Street.

WANTED—Situation as caretaker, office man or any position of trust, by one holding discharge from Her Majesty's Civil Service. B 5, Herald. 199

WANTED—Situations by married couple, as caretakers, or any position of trust; wife a good domestic; man handy about all kinds of work. 683 Notre Dame St. 202

WANTED — An accountant desires evening employment to write up tradesmen's books. Address B7, Herald. 202

WANTED—By young man, having some knowledge of electric light and wire work, steady work, where there is a chance to improve; willing to start on small wages. Apply to G. Stevens, Danville, Que. 201

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Work by the day by good laundress. No. 1 Monet Ave. 200

WANTED—By respectable woman, work of any kind by the day. Apply 117 St. Urbain Street.

WANTED—Situation by good plain cook. Apply 30 Aylmer Street.

WANTED — By respectable young woman, situation as wet nurse; first baby. Satisfactory references. Apply 21 St. Philip Street, Montreal. 201

WANTED—Work by the day. A respectable woman wants work of any kind. Apply No. 1, in rear of 36 Alexander street.

WANTED—Dressmaker wants work by week or day. Can cut and fit. English family preferred. Apply 89 Montana st.

WANTED—Families' washing at her own home, or offices to clean. 115 St. George Street. 199

WANTED—Washing or any kind of work by day. 25 St. Bernard Street. 199

WANTED—Respectable woman wants work by the day. Apply 50 Jurors Street. 197

WANTED—By a good dressmaker, work in private families; can cut and fit well; 65c a day. Address 179 Bleury St. 202

WANTED—Situation as working housekeeper by a woman that is a good housekeeper. Please address or call at No. 9 Union Avenue. 201

WANTED—Situation as good plain cook or general servant, or as housemaid. Apply 187 St. Antoine Street. 201

WANTED—Situation by a respectable woman, work of any kind, by the day or week. Apply 362 Drolet Street. 201

WANTED — Lady teacher wanted for the Coteau Landing dissentient school. Salary $16.00 a month. Apply to Ernest Stevens, Sec.-Treasurer, Coteau Landing. 201

WANTED — By a respectable woman, cleaning offices or stores, by the day or week. Apply 14 Dowd street.

WANTED—By a respectable woman, work of any kind by th day, or offics to clean. 179 St. Urbain Street, downstairs.

WANTED—Work by the day, first-class laundress. Apply No. 27 Basin Street.

### EDUCATIONAL

ADDRESS: BELLEVILLE BUSINESS COLlege, Belleville, Ont.—Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Departments. Also full Civil Service Course, English and French Options. Bogle & Jeffers, Proprietors.

PUPILS WANTED—Madame H. Duriez, who holds both French and Canadian diplomas, gives lessons at her home, 286 Craig Street, or at pupils' residences. French, arithmetic, history, geography, drawing, etc. Different styles of writing also taught—round, Gothic, miscellaneous. Ten years' experience. Best of references. 196

DRESS CUTTING TAUGHT BY FRENCH tailor system, at 696 St. Antoine Street. Chart and lesson, $4.00. 190*

PUPILS WANTED—At No. 4 Hutchison Street, in Telegraphy (Morse System). Reasonable terms.

### SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A girl to do light housework, during the day only. Apply 16 Belmont Street. tf

WANTED—At Cobourg, Ont., a tutor (accustomed to teaching) for two boys, aged sixteen and eight; good classics and mathematics. Salary, $1,000. Address George M. Clark, Solicitor, C.P. Ry., Montreal. 201

WANTED—Men used to ornamental wrought iron work to make elevator cars. Apply by letter to The Fensom Elevator Works, Toronto. 201

WANTED—Reliable man to travel and take orders from patterns for order clothing, one with good connection preferred; liberal commission paid to right man; references required. T. Owen & Son, 76 Bank Street, Ottawa.

WANTED—Every stenographer should obtain the September number of the "Companion." Send 10c to Metropolitan Shorthand School and Business College, 2265 St. Catherine Street, Montreal. 201


DON'T FAIL
...To Look in...
THE Herald
When you are in want of a Situation, a Servant or a House. . .


WANTED—A boy, fifteen or sixteen years of age, to take a round of papers between 4 and 4.30 each evening. Apply in the morning, to Herald Office, St. James St.

WANTED—September 1st, a general servant, two in family; Greene avenue, Westmount; some references and some knowledge of cooking. Apply 801 Dorchester street.

WANTED—A good general servant for month of September. Apply after Thursday, 23 Chomedy street.

WANTED—A strong girl, also an elderly woman, to work in kitchen. 10 Phillips Place.

WANTED—At once, a house and tablemaid; references. Apply 96 Crescent street.

WANTED—Teacher. Applications for the position of principal will be received until August 20th; state experience, qualifications, etc.; duties begin November 1st. Address Geo. J. Gibb, Secretary, Blenheim, Ont.

WANTED—Machine operators; constant work; good pay. Minerva Mnfg. Co., 12 Front street west, Toronto.

WANTED—At Stanstead, a middle-aged working housekeeper; state wages expected. A. H. T., Box 49, Stanstead, Que.

WANTED—Agency for one or two saleable articles, by one now canvassing, with a wide acquaintance in Eastern Ontario counties. Address "Ella Bell," Vankleek Hill.

WANTED—Sandstone cutters. J. W. Bishop & Co.'s yard, Grey Nun street. 199

WANTED—A general servant for small family; good wages. Apply, with references, 148 Park Avenue, city. tf

WANTED—A girl for housework. Apply at Solomon Muckle, 38 St. Lawrence St., upstairs. 199

WANTED—At once, girl about 17, as general help; small flat. Apply morning or evening, 4113 Dorchester Street. 201

WANTED—Two girls to wait on table, for lunch time. Apply Morton's Dining Room. 594 Craig. 201

### FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—Valuable property of soap stone, or will deliver on cars by the ton at Coleraine Station, Q.C. Ry. Correspondence solicited. Address Thomas Morin, Que. 203

FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter, in first-class condition. Absolutely as good as new. Will sell cheap, for cash only. Address B 6, Herald. 203

FOR SALE, AT RATE ON THE $, THE stock of general store, in the Village of L'Orignal, Ont., amounting to about seven thousand dollars. Inventory can be seen on premises. Tenders for same will be received up to August 31st. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address R. Neve, L'Orignal, Ont.

FOR SALE — TYPEWRITERS — Smith Premiers, Remingtons, Caligraph, Densmores, Barlocks, Franklins, Yost, Odell, etc. Great bargains. Albert Bryce, 1740 Notre Dame Street. Tel., Main, 1611. 202

FOR SALE—For the million, Kindling, $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; mill blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Bread waggon. Apply Percy M. Welsh, 248a Richmond street. 198

WANTED—A rat terrier dog, warranted to kill a rat on sight. Apply F. A., Box G 41, Herald Office. tf

### MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET

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

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A nice flat, with all modern conveniences, six rooms, elegantly furnished, Auer light and gas stove; fine locality; on Mitcheson Street. Address N. G. Valiquette, 1575 St. Catherine Street. tf

TO LET—80 St. Famille, lower house, Daisy furnace; just painted and papered. Rent moderate. Apply at 80½. 202

TO LET—A self-contained house, Sherbrooke Street, beautifully situated, every convenience, extension kitchen, hot water, etc.; from a careful party a nominal rent will be accepted to May next. A. Roberge, 41 St. James Street.

TO LET—124 Upper Crescent Street, first-class lower tenement, all modern improvements, newly painted and papered; immediate possession. J. Palmer & Son, 1745 Notre Dame.

TO LET—32 St. Antoine Street, a large double house, in perfect order, newly papered and painted from top to bottom; easy terms to good tenant. Apply to G. W. Stephens, jr., 18 St. Alexis Street.

TO LET—868 Palace Street, opposite Bishop's Palace, newly papered and painted from top to bottom; easy terms to good tenant. Apply to G. W. Stephens, jr., 18 St. Alexis Street.

TO LET—One good house, four rooms, passage, w.c., newly papered and painted; first-class condition; $7. 866 Richmond Street.

TO LET—162 Mance Street, 13 rooms, with furnace, open fire-places, modern conveniences, reduced rent, $25; key at $160. J. Cradock Simpson & Co.

TO LET — Beautiful tenements of six and seven rooms to let, at the corner of St. Ignace and St. Denis Streets, for $6 per month during the winter season. Apply at L. Villeneuve & Co.'s, 1274 St. Lawrence Street., town of St. Louis.

TO LET—60 St. Famille, lower house, Daisy furnace, just painted and papered; rent moderate. Apply 80½.

TO LET—2439 Notre Dame Street, near Richmond Street, 3-storey stone house, containing 10 rooms, bathroom and w.c., good yard, sheds and stable. Has been occupied by doctors for several years and is now so occupied. Apply to J. H. Nault, Druggist, 2449 Notre Dame Street, or to T. Pringle, 148 Bishop Street.

TO LET—Large semi-detached house, No. 18 Overdale Avenue; 12 rooms, in good order and fitted with all modern conveniences; rent low. William Hood & Son, 10 Richmond Square.

TO LET—Upper tenements, 64 Park Ave., 8 rooms; 3 Berthelet Street, 7 rooms; also lower tenement, 232 Bleury Street, 6 rooms, bathroom in each dwelling, in good order. Apply W. & J. S. Wylie, 228 Bleury Street.

TO LET—A self-contained house, 467 Sherbrooke Street, 11 apartments, extension kitchen, hot water, gas fixtures, every convenience; will be rented low to suitable party for balance of year. R. K. Thomas, 174 St. James Street.

### PERSONALS

PERSONAL—VIELE—WILL EDWIN WHITney Viele, Henry Arnold Viele and Caroline Bertha Viele, or any of them, or anybody knowing their whereabouts, communicate with me at the office of my attorney, R. T. Varnum, Esq., 62 William Street, New York city? Frances J. Viele, administratrix of the goods of Walter L. Viele, deceased.

PERSONAL—LANGLEY (EDWARD JOHN) —Left Birmingham, Eng., in 1887, to go to Canada. Sister Lizzie asks.

PERSONAL—FOWLER (MRS. WALTER L.) nee Margaret Weller, is enquired for by her sister Ellen. Was last heard from in October, 1873, giving address as Vancouver.

PERSONAL — COLLORAN (PATRICK) — Bricklayer's laborer — Left Heywood in 1867 to go to Canada. Daughter Ellen would be glad of any news.

PERSONAL—BAILEY (ELLEN AND JANE) —are anxiously enquired for by their sister, Mrs. Charles; Ellen married a Mr. Kent, and was last heard of from Park View, Toronto, in 1894. Jane (Mrs. Breenan), of Ireland, was last known to be living in Armley Road, Leeds, Eng.

PERSONAL—IF WILLIAM DENTON SUMner (son of the late William Denton Sumner, Mus. Bac., late of 119 Alexander Road, Wimbledon), will communicate with Mr. J. Atlay Shaftoe, Solicitor, York, he will hear of something to his advantage.

PERSONAL — IF WILLIAM PATTERSON, last heard of at Lachine, Montreal, will communicate with his uncle, Samuel Heron, Newton Stewart, or his sister Elizabeth, 29 Bryanston Road, St. Michael's, Liverpool, England, he will hear of something to his advantage.

### FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED — West of Beaver Hall Hill; moderate size; for winter months. Address T., Herald Office. tf

WANTED—Small house, vicinity Tupper St. or Park Ave.; extension; price $3,500 to $4,000. E. W. Bonham, real estate agent, 189 St. James Street.


THE Herald's Want Column
Is the Column you want to . . Advertise your Wants in. . . . .

FOOD FOR THE SICK
—AT THE—
DIET DISPENSARY,
97 OSBORNE STREET

RICHELIEU
The Prince of Table Waters.
PURE, SPARKLING, REFRESHING.
For sale at the Clubs, Hotels, Restaurants and all first-class groceries.
Telephone 1190.

Marriage Licenses Issued.
MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner,
170 St. James Street
And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

Builders Can Purchase
Red Pine Lumber and Shingles—Cheap.....
THROUGH.....
St. Lawrence Portland Cement Co.
2664 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
Bell Telephone 8587.

FURNITURE REMOVED.
We are making special arrangements for the Moving Season, and are now prepared to supply Careful, Experienced Men, and large Lorries for this work.
Telephone 8564 for rates.
THE F. X. SMITH CARTAGE CO.,
Basin No. 2, Lachine Canal.

THE Canadian Colored Cotton Mills Co.
Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, Etc,
ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED
D. Morrice, Sons & Co.
—AGENTS—
Montreal and Toronto.


Paquin & Co.—Miss Olive Paquin.
J. L. Deguire & Co. — Mrs. Joseph Deguire, trader.

# BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

**Chiffon Scarfs.**

A pretty feature of the new evening dress is the long, soft scarf of chiffon. It may be black, white or colored, and the black and white sashes are made very effective by dotting them over with applique figures of lace in contrast, black and white. Plain chiffon, with a frill of lace all around the edge, is also used, and the sashes of white organdie have innumerable rows of narrow lace insertion across the edge. Ruches of tinted chiffon are festooned around the skirts of plain and brocaded satin evening dresses, and one charming gown is of yellow moire, with kiltings of yellow chiffon in the skirt. The bodice has tiny bolero fronts of jewelled lace and a soft, full vest of the chiffon, caught up at one side with green and pink hydrangea blossoms. A striking yet simple evening gown is of pale blue brocaded satin, with plaited bolero bows and a belt of green velvet.

**Notes.**

The new combination wardrobe and dresser trunk has a novel feature among its many cubbyholes and recesses, which the manufacturer calls the secret drawer. That is, it is at present a secret drawer, and has to be shown to every prospective purchaser. This is designed for jewels, and a place is made for it by making a false bottom in one compartment.

Access to the drawer is obtained by lifting out a partition in front of it. As this partition is only a sliding partition, it is not supposed to be particularly safe except that its presence is not known or suspected, and not looked for by petty thieves, and therefore jewels are comparatively safe.

Hydrangea shades are all the rage. Women are not content with having the pretty showy flowers on their hats, but bunch them all over their gowns, and in Paris, where the furore started, they are placed, like pompons in the hair, on each side of the head, below the rim of the hat behind, or resting on the pompadour if the hat twists up in front.

Heavy guipure, either white or ecru, is effectively employed in many new designs. In some cases it covers the dress material entirely. It is prettier, however, used in fetching parts, such as boleros, yoke pieces, sleeve-caps, etc.

The latest mode of wearing the lorgnette is to have it suspended by a long jewelled chain that is no longer passed over the head, but depends from a tiny brooch, jewelled to match the chain, and fastened at the upper right side of the bodice. Miniature fans of spangled gauze are also carried in this way.

Satin duchesse remains in great favor among French dressmakers and tailors. It is used for entire evening toilets, and for various elegant dress occasions. It is popular for three very good reasons. It is extremely pliable, yet is very rich and heavy in effect, quite unlike many of the soft, light-textured satins in use; it has a very lustrous surface; and, again, it wears infinitely better than most of the satins now manufactured.

# Those Three Meals a Day.

Stewed Lobster.

**Cut up the lobster as for salad. Put it in one-half pint of milk, and let it boil up once. Add a tablespoonful of butter, pepper and a small pinch of salt and let it simmer gently. Serve on crackers.**

**Cold Fish.**

One of the most inviting and tasty of dishes for a supper on a warm night—especially a Sunday night supper—is a dish of cold fish. By this, fish that is simply cold is by no means meant. Bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, mackerel or salmon is pickled (in boiling vinegar), is cooled off and then served ice cold, with mayonnaise or French dressing, the dish it rests on being decked with lemon and hard-boiled egg. Another substantial article of food for hot days is boned chicken surrounded with jelly. The jelly mentioned is made of the bones, and the meat is kept as much in the shape of a chicken as possible.

**Artificial Cream.**

A cooking teacher tells of a manufactured cream that is worth knowing about in emergencies, when the real article is not to be had. It is made from the whites of two eggs beaten stiff, with a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch Half a cup of cold milk is added by degrees, and all beaten together very stiff. A cup of milk is heated over the fire, with a small butter ball melted in it. This is allowed to come to the boiling point, when it is removed to a cooler part of the stove and the beaten egg mixture added. When it has all thickened very slightly to about the consistency of thick cream, it is taken off and strained and cooled. This may be used as cream for serving with fresh or preserved fruits, but it is needless to add it will not whip.—New York Post.

**Cucumber Sauce.**

In a saucepan put one tablespoonful of butter and one tablespoonful of chopped onion, and place over a moderate fire until the onion is tender and has slightly changed color. Strain the butter into a clean saucepan, return to the fire and stir in one tablespoonful of flour; when well blended add slowly three-quarters of a cupful of white stock or water and stir until smooth. Add one-half of a cupful of grated cucumber pulp, one tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of white pepper and simmer for five minutes.

**Rest the Spirit.**

More than the body, the spirit needs rest. It is the spirit which truly lives. Often vanity and vexation of it lie in wait throughout the hurly-burly of preparation for going away. Going away is all very well, unless one makes of the going a burdensome duty. Go if going is easy. The one essential thing is to reach such an estate of mind and body as shall make one comprehend the full sweetness of doing nothing.

Rest and supreme refreshment abide in the spacious freedom of a happily idle week. All the more if the week be filled with simple vagrant pleasure snatched upon impulse.

The more routine is broken in upon the better. Sleeping until midday and sitting up till all hours are not to be commended upon general principles. But as a reaction from cast iron business punctuality, they have both charm and value. Indeed, lying at length, whether amid warm, sunny sands, upon the scented turf of cropped upland pastures, or in one's own familiar every-night bed, is the finest sort of rest.

Similarly if business exigencies have forced one to be for eleven months severely tailor-made, while one's soul yearned for the frou-frou of silken draperies, vacation time should be riotous in those same fripperies. There is a sanely sensuous delight in the sight, the touch of them to one who has involuntarily foregone such wear. Often it is not the thing which irks, but the necessity for doing it. One truly rests, not through vacuous ceasing to do accustomed tasks, but by so spending rest time as to bring back to balance the muscles, mental, physical and spiritual, which are in danger of atrophy from the pressure of daily conditions.

**Notes.**

The reason why fruit juices jelly is because they contain a gelatinous substance, but until the fruit becomes ripe this is of little or no value. With each day of over ripeness it grows weaker.

Caesar's ambition led him to say that he would rather be the first in a village than the second in Rome, and if it came to the pinch, would rather be first cook than captain of the Universe.

There are many who may not know that the old method of salting and pressing egg plant to draw out the juice is no longer considered necessary to rid it of its bitterness, as that disappears in the cooking and, if properly fried, the slices are just as crisp as when the preliminary pressing is gone through with. The whole fruit should be thinly pared, cut into slices one-third of an inch thick, seasoned and dipped in flour; it should then be sauted at once in smoking-hot fat; when done the slices should be spread out on a heated platter and served quickly. Delay in serving or piling them on one another will soften and wilt them in a very few minutes. For a change the egg plant may be boiled whole for twenty minutes, then halved with a sharp knife, the centre scooped out, chopped and mixed with bread crumbs, finely cut raw tomato, chopped parsley, onion juice and seasonings, the shells re-filled and baked for half an hour.

# Hasty Pudding.

The rush and hurry of our men of business, without proper rest after labor, is helping to fill the hospitals and asylums. All work and no play does not only make Jack a dull boy; but all work and no rest makes men die of premature old age. He has hurried so fast that he has caught up with himself a score of years ahead.

A kind heart is a fountain of gladness, making everything in it freshen into smiles.

If you cannot speak well, do not speak at all; employ the time in making good resolutions.

Useless fretting and worrying bring more grey hairs to the head, wrinkles to the face and cares to the mind than old age and actual trouble.

A few individual women will succeed, but, as a class, women never will excel in art or science until their ideas and aims are changed about such matters, and until we educate our girls into the belief that a life work is a life work, and not to be treated as a makeshift to amuse a little while, or a convenience to be dropped when they tire of it and find it easier to fall back into the position of dependent women.

A narticle in a recent publication says: "What is the father's duty?" Many a poor man at this season would reply: "To pay the board bill that his women folks contract at the five-dollar-a-day hotels."

Why, oh, why, do some fond mothers think that to give their little ones a joyous holiday they should be allowed to feed continuously from early morn until late at night?

**Why?**

Why is a good and sensible girl nearly always homely?

Why doesn't everybody get married if misery loves company?

Why isn't an insurance policy used sometimes to kindle a fire?

Why is an unmarried woman but 30 on her 40th birthday?

Why is it so difficult for some people to say what they mean?

Why isn't alimony the capital prize in the matrimonial lottery?

Why is it so much easier to get into matrimony than it is to get out of it?

**Fad for "Motto" Hangings.**

The "motto" hanging curtain or portiere is the latest fancy among the guild of needle workers. To make it the woman who knows her business procures a number of lengths of two-inch ribbon in her favorite colors, or varying shades thereof, and upon these ribbons she induces her friends to inscribe their autographs, together with the date of inditing, the motto or watchword which is supposed to rule and dominate their life and character, and any other fragments of similar nature liked.

The lettering is done in sepia, oil colors, colored or even black ink, according to taste. Sepia looks especially well upon yellow, golden brown or certain shades of green; black ink is striking upon scarlet or blue; purple writing fluid is lovely upon lavender or other pansy tones. If the maker of the portiere is doubtful concerning the ability of her friends to do the lettering artistically, she merely asks them to write upon slips of white paper, and herself copies the legends thus obtained upon the ribbons. In rare cases the names are embroidered instead of written.

When ready for making up the ribbons—varying from six to ten feet in length—are attached to and suspended from a wider ribbon as long as the portiere is to be wide, and upon which is emblazoned the name, motto and other particulars concerning the fair owner. Fringed, scalloped or pointed ends of similar or the same ribbon, a line of painting or embroidery, may serve to conceal the method of joining. Once attached the loose ends of ribbon are arranged according to the location of the motto. If this is near the top or bottom of the ribbons the portiere is connected midway; if passing along most of the length the waving ribbons are allowed to hang free. "Rainbow" portieres of this order are much liked.

A glorious bit of color and a delightful souvenir hanging is the result, however they are fastened. "Purple and gold and the glory thereof" are as nothing compared to the color scheme and beauty of a really well made and artistically arranged "motto portiere."

**Limits.**

On sand—loose sand and shifting—
On sand—dry sand and shifting—
The city grows to the west;
Not till its border reaches
The ocean-beaten beaches
Will it rest.

On hills—steep hills and lonely,
That stop at cloudland only—
The city climbs to the sky;
Not till the souls who make it,
Touch the clear light and take it,
Will it die.

—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

**Bachelors' Baskets.**

Everybody has heard more or less about baby baskets, and most women at one time or another have dressed and fitted out one of these dainty affairs with all the little toilet articles, pockets and so on that go with them, but a new basket has appeared in a haberdasher's window. The novelty is the bachelor's basket. It is the same basket in shape and size, about two feet long by one foot wide, and a little deeper than the cuffs. It has, however, a cover of the same wicker material to keep out the dust. This basket is to be had without any lining, and may be fitted with sachet pads on the bottom, sides and inside of cover, plain or shirred, in the fancy delicate hues most admired by the prospective owners. These pads are to be filled with sachet powder of his favorite perfume, and tied in place by ribbons finished with love-knots. A large and handsome sash bow of the same tint adorns the top of the cover, and smaller bows of narrow ribbon finish the corners. The basket is intended to keep the collars, cuffs and fluffy ties in shape without mussing them, and is a great improvement on the collar and cuff boxes and tie holders.

**Lemons as Medicine.**

Lemon juice sweetened with loaf or crushed sugar will relieve a cough.

For feverishness and unnatural thirst soften a lemon by rolling on a hard surface, cut off the top, add sugar and work it down into the lemon with a fork, then suck slowly.

During the warm months a sense of coolness, comfort and invigoration can be produced by the free use of lemonade. For six large glasses of lemonade, use six large, juicy lemons, roll on a hard surface, so that the juice can be easily extracted. Peel and slice. Add sufficient sugar to sweeten, and stir it well into the juice before adding the water.

Hot lemonade will break up a cold if taken at the start. Make it the same as cold lemonade, only use boiling water instead of cold water, and use about one half as much sugar.

A piece of lemon or stale bread moistened with lemon juice, bound on a corn, will cure it. Renew night and morning. The first application will produce soreness, but if treatment is persisted in for a reasonable length of time a cure will be effected.

The discomfort caused by sore and tender feet may be lessened, if not entirely cured, by applying slices of lemon on the feet.

To cure chilblains take a piece of lemon, sprinkle fine salt over it and rub the feet well. Repeat if necessary.

Lemon juice will relieve roughness and vegetable stains on the hands. After having the hands in hot soap suds rub them with a piece of lemon. This will prevent chapping and make the hands soft and white.

**Summer Twilight.**

There is an orient languor in the air;
I shut mine eyes, and lo, I seem to hear
The bulbul singing rapturously clear
In some Damascus garden dim and fair!
The clover scent becomes the attar rare
Split by the crimson rose above the mer
Of the expiring day, and drawing near
Comes Night with dreams star-woven in her hair.

Night, who conducts me to a garden bower
Set with the citron and the almond flower,
Where there awaits, in burnoose softly spun,
A maid whose smile no mortal can eclipse,
From the ripe red pomegranate of whose lips
I drink, and dream that Paradise is won.
—Clinton Scollard, in Woman's Home Companion.

**Souvenir Charms.**

A new and pretty custom, to take the place of the rather time-worn one of collecting souvenir spoons from different cities, is that of buying a little charm from each place one visits. A young girl who spent last winter in Italy has a chain bracelet, from each link of which swings a silver or gold trinket picked up during her travels. A little eagle is the emblem of ancient Rome, as the circle bearing the pax is the emblem of Christian Rome. A Margharita bell is also Roman. A tiny horn of coral (supposed to be a charm against the evil eye). is from Naples, and a model of the Strozzi lamp and a fleur-de-lis, with a tiny angiolino and diavolino, are Florentine. From Milan is a silver cross, and from Venice a tiny gondola in silver filigree. Souvenir charms may also be worn on a chatelaine at the belt, or on the watch chain.

**About the Nasturtium.**

A bed of bright nasturtiums is a constant delight from various points of views. While always ornamental, the nasturtium leaves, blossoms and seeds are appetizingly edible as well. The leaves, sprinkled lightly with salt and spread between thin slices of bread and butter, are among the daintiest of sandwiches for the picnic basket or the afternoon tea. The blossoms are delicious in a salad with a French dressing, while the seeds gathered when small and green, before the inner kernel has become hard, are admirable substitutes for capers or a welcome addition to any mixed pickle. To prepare nasturtium seeds for pickle or capers remove the stems and let them stand in salted water over night. Pack in small bottles and cover with boiling vinegar.

**Blanketted the Baby.**

This is the story that was brought back by a young person who had spent a morning at a hospital in Central New York:

"While I was there a man and a woman came in bringing a burned child in a blanket. It turned out that the man didn't know the woman, nor the woman the man, and neither knew the child. As the woman was riding on an open trolley-car on her way to the hospital, she heard a shriek, and saw a child in a door-yard with its dress afire. She jumped off the car, grabbed a blanket which hung on a clothesline, wrapped it around the child, and rolled it on the ground. The child's mother came out of the house and picked the child up. That started the fire again. The rescuer instantly grabbed the child from the mother, rolled it on the ground in the blanket some more, and then ran with it to the car, got aboard, and brought it to the hospital. The man was a stranger to her, who happened to be on the car, and who carried the child a block or so from the car to the hospital. The child was badly burned, but will recover. Don't you think that woman's wits were pretty quick?"

**Rest.**

It is a lamentable fact that a large majority of the American people do not know how to rest. Of this number, many are so poor, so hard worked, so pressed by cares, that they have little time if they did know how to use it. But quite as many, of the class of people usually called fortunate, have too much time, yet are quite as ignorant concerning the true meaning of rest.

The word generally calls up an idea of perfect do-nothingness, lying down, taking a nap, folding one's hands, closing the eyes. Yet while certain cases, certain physiques may require this method, others may need a complete change of employment, which will soothe and relieve the over-taxed powers better than sleep.

Our dear old grandmothers, who used to sit down when their work was done, and begin knitting as if for a wager, must have had a perfect appreciation of their own feelings; they wanted a change of work requiring but little thought and action. All of us ought to find the form of relaxation that will act as an inverse ratio to our occupation.

The man who is on his feet all day appreciates the bliss of sitting still. The man whose head has buzzed with endless rows of figures goes to the play, to enjoy a comedy or farce. One whose mind has been weighted with a heavy responsibility, reads a novel for his recreation; and he who has had a general oversight without any care, may be able to read Darwin, write an essay, or play scientific whist. Rest cannot be prescribed in an autocratic manner. Different cases require different remedies, and a "change of air," ordered so frequently for those who cannot get it, is all very well theoretically, meaning as it does a change of occupation. To those who can obey the order, it does not always bring its full benefit.

**Jewels Possessed by Queens.**

When a London dealer in precious stones is commanded to Windsor or Osborne he finds in the Queen a very shrewd and intelligent purchaser. She knows a diamond like an expert, and buys like one.

She owns a marvellous green diamond that has never been set, and, furthermore, she has at her fingers' ends the history of every notable stone in Europe now in possession of royalty.

Queen Margaret of Italy owns, next to the ex-Queen of Hanover, the finest necklace of pearls in existence. She does not, like her deposed majesty of Hanover, possess a six-foot string of these love beads, every one an absolute match in shape and color, but so extensive and precious are her pearl ropes that her maids are obliged to wear a portion of the collection all the while in order to assist the Queen in keeping the gems pure, lustrous and healthy by constant contact with warm human flesh.

It is King Humbert who buys the pearls for his wife, and he is, like Queen Victoria, an expert in jewels.

The Queen of Austria owns the greatest emerald in the world and a necklace of emeralds that is quite unrivaled. They, like Margaret of Italy's pearls, are now crown property.

The Empress of Russia wears next after Queen Victoria the largest diamond and rubies of surpassing splendor, but all of these belong to the nation, though the richest and most varied aggregation of precious stones are owned by the Russian church.

That quiet, domestic lady, the Queen of Dresden, enjoys the ownership of four sapphires equal in size and beauty to the one that glows in the crown of England, and the favorite wives of the Shah of Persia and the Sultan of Turkey wear turquoises the like of which no Western queen can boast.

Mrs. Langtry at one time owned the most perfect set of turquoises in Europe, but her necklace and bracelets were sold at length and the finest stones came to America.

The Duchess of Westminster still wears, however, the largest flawless turquoise owned by any private individual, the Duchess of Sutherland possesses the only complete necklace of black pearls, and it is said by jewelers that Mrs. Potter Palmer's star sapphires are still unrivaled.

**How "Heroism" Pays.**

(The St. Louis Republic.)

After the roar of cannon and rattle of musketry are over, camp followers may always be found, who seek money profit by vending the heroes' wares in such places as museums, alehouses and the public square. This post-bellum specimen has made his appearance in St. Louis. Yesterday two men, one an ex-teamster and the other an ex-packer, both from the American army at Santiago, opened headquarters in a saloon at No. 7,730 Minnesota avenue.

"We are out for the stuff," said one, "and if any one wants to hear my experiences in the war he must lay down his coin.

"I know more about the battle than any general, Spanish or American," said the other, as he received a drink from the hand of the bartender.

These men may have seen fighting, and again they may not; still, they usurped the place occupied in the public mind by the popular war hero and disgusted many a patriotic Teuton living on the South Side. Their names are Edward Healy, living at No. 203 West Schirmer street, and Henry Wanschaffe, living at No. 117 Koeln avenue. Healy never enlisted, but followed the army in a mule train, while Wanschaffe served his country, it is said, as a teamster. They returned Wednesday night.

Shortly after noon one of the two men went to a telephone and called up The Republic and wanted an audience with a reporter. He declined to give his name.

In a saloon at the above-mentioned number were found two men at play over a billiard table. They were bronzed, hardy men, and had the appearance of having seen rough weather. Neither said a word, but rolled the balls about the table, and would now and then pass a guttural sound which was supposed to be Spanish. Neither wore uniforms, and when an enquiry was made it developed that they were camp followers. Each complained of the fever, yet walked freely and seemed in good health.

It was not difficult to locate the alleged military men, for after the game was over Healy came forward and, seating himself in a chair, proceeded to unfold his ideas in about the following manner.

"Of course, Henry and I have been down in Santiago, and we are right willing to tell of the fighting we saw. We have been selling what we know about Santiago on the train from New York, and reporters and other people pay us most any price for what we have to tell them."

"What would you want for what you say you saw?" was asked.

"Five dollars would be too cheap. Now, we were down there from the first of it, and know more than the other fellows. I left St. Louis April 23, and my partner here got away Decoration Day. I can give you any kind of information you want. It is money that I am after. If anybody asks me about Santiago, I charge him something, and I expect to make a lot of money."

From the way in which the beer spigot squeaked as it turned the engagement played at the saloon by the "Returned Santiago Heroes" was a success. It was a novel idea to get these men to hang around and sell gold bricks, but the patrons of the place were not biting any too freely of the bricks themselves, and a frequenter of the saloon remarked that Healy and Wanschaff might do better in a dime museum.

**Nelson Relics Under the Hammer.**

The London Globe.—A large number of Nelson and Trafalgar relics, most of which were described as the property of a lady, were put up at auction to-day. There was only a small attendance of bidders, and for the most part the bidding was very slow, the result being that but a few lots were sold. A rare silver pounce box, with cut repousse lid of the "Victory," dated Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, with an outer lid engraved with a portrait of Nelson, and surrounded by the inscription "England expects that every man will do his duty," was bought by a representative of the auctioneers for a private gentleman for £3 12s 6d; and a curious pair of old Sheffield plated candlesticks was also bought in the same way for £4 10s. The candlesticks, off which nearly all the silver had been rubbed, were designed with trophies showing various naval victories up to those of Nelson, 1798. Bidding started at £1 1s, and after a time reached £5. The next lot which attracted any interest was an autograph letter on foolscap sheet, written at Merton, December 25, 1802, to James Fittler, saying, "I have received your most beautiful print of the Battle of the Nile; and if you will be so good as to let me know the price of the print I will try and get some of them sold. . . . And I beg your acceptance of the £25 sent herewith." Several prints of various kinds were also submitted, but only two found buyers. One was described as a "rare colored print, showing an exact representation of the English and French fleets under the command of Rear-Admiral Nelson and Admiral Bruey off the mouth of the Nile, August 1, 1798, together with the references to the plate, copy of Nelson's despatches, names of the English and French ships, the number of killed, wounded, etc., in frame." The other was a brilliant old colored print portrait of Admiral Nelson and Lady Hamilton, painted by G. Romney, engraved by T. B. Brown, in ormolu-mounted black frame. After a little bidding these were knocked down at £5 each.

There was not much interest shown in the medals, but one, a fine and rare silver medal, in fishskin case, commemorating the siege of Gibraltar, with descriptive letterpress, was sold to Mr. Glendenning for £6 5s, bidding having started at two guineas. Then some more letters written by the gallant admiral were put up, but only one was disposed of. It was written to George Nayler, Esq., and dated the "Victory," August 6, 1804, in which the admiral refers to a missing box sent by Lady Hamilton, and to the Dukedom of Bronte, with an explanation that it was made so in his favor, and carried with it the right to vote in the Assembly of Nobles.

Perhaps the most interesting lots which were not sold were the first sword worn by Nelson when he went to sea, 1770, and a large and well-executed miniature of Lord Nelson, in gold and blue enamel frame, enriched with pearls and rubies, with panel at back containing hair, the gold rim of which is inscribed, "Captain Collingwood, from his attached friend, Horatio Nelson." The former lot was offered in the first place by the auctioneer at £50, but no response was received, and he subsequently endeavored to start the bidding at £10, but even at that low figure could find no bidder. As to the latter, the auctioneer started the bidding at £10, but only £12 was offered for it, and it was withdrawn. There were in all between fifty and sixty lots put up.

**The Lockjaw Germ at Montauk.**

The belief that lockjaw is endemic on the eastern end of Long Island is one which dates back for many years, and the establishment of Camp Wikoff at Montauk has only served to bring the local traditions of the disease into more prominent notice. Although it has been denied that lockjaw depends upon locality, it is well known to physicians who have investigated the subject that it is more prevalent in certain districts than in others, and while they cannot account precisely for this, observation has confirmed its truth. A well-known bacteriologist of the Health Board said, in speaking of the present discussion:

"Ever since I have been connected with this work I have heard of the peculiar prevalence of tetanus, or lockjaw, in that part of Long Island, just as I have heard of other localities where it seemed more common than throughout the country in general. That is not saying, you know, that it occurs even in those places with what could be called frequency; it is realy a rather rare disease everywhere.

"Exactly how the tetanus germ gets into the earth is not known, but it is supposed that it finds its way into the soil through manure deposits. As it lies there the germ consists only of the tiny, hard spore, which forms the end of the rod-shaped complete bacillus. This spore is very tenacious of life. It will resist boiling for a minute or two, and will live for an indefinite period when lying dry and undisturbed in the earth. It is so small that it would require at least one hundred thousand of them to be visible to the naked eye. In the districts where lockjaw is found oftenest there is probably something in the nature of the soil particularly favorable to the preservation of this spore. As for the idea that freshly turned-up soil increases the danger of the disease, there may be some truth in that, for this reason: The spores, of course, fall upon the surface of the earth and gradually work their way downward. Those which remain on or near the top may be rendered harmless by the action of the sun, wind and rain, but those which are buried at a good depth are more carefully preserved. Then, when the ground is ploughed up, they are exposed in their full vitality.

"It is not correct to say that tetanus is caused by the spore which gets into the wound. It is caused rather by the poison which is generated if that spore happens to develop into a complete bacillus, and to set up an irritation in the cut, with dirt and other foreign matter. If tetanus spores should chance to get into a perfectly clean, incised wound, they would very likely cause no trouble, but would be carried out again undeveloped. It is in the making of the wound that the danger usually lies. If the instrument with which the cut is inflicted is dirty or rusty, and if the wound is ragged, so that dirt enters easily, the lockjaw germs may be carried in with that dirt, and will have a good opportunity to grow and develop inside, creating the poison.

"There is little reason to suppose that any of the soldiers now at Montauk will have lockjaw, for, as I have been saying, it needs just the right conditions to develop. There would not be the least chance of the germ getting into old wounds which were partly healed, such as those of the soldiers who have come from the South. And if te surgeons should be obliged to make fresh wounds in performing operations, why, they would be sharp and clean, thoroughly washed out with antiseptics. So the only possible cases of lockjaw would be from jagged and dirty cuts, which the men who are able to go about outdoors might happen to give themselves, and in that respect they would be in no more danger than the regular inhabitants of the place. Alarm on the subject is entirely needless."

**German Comment on American Militia.**

The Cologne Gazette is singularly ungenerous in its appreciations of the fighting qualities of what it is pleased to call the militia" of America. In the first place, the apparent want of sufficient medical aid is severely commented upon; the lack of tents, of adequate means of transport, and, above all, the obvious looseness of discipline such as could occasion the wild charge of the Rough Riders, evoke a somewhat unduly drastic criticism of Gen. Shafter and his staff. In a summary of the inferences deducible from the reports of the sanguinary conflicts of July 1 and 3, the Cologne Gazette remarks that the American troops manifested invincible, absolute bravery, which, in spite of their want of discipline, alone saved their general from serious reverse. Then it adds that the lesson to be drawn from the battles is that "militia, as a system, has proved a complete failure."

In the words just quoted some explanation may perhaps be found for the attitude of a certain section of the German press towards the United States. If there is any traditional belief which is more religiously cherished than another in Germany, it is that only an army organized after the German pattern has the slightest chance of success against regular troops. If it were shown by the present war that promising material like that of which Gen. Shafter's army is composed, and which, to some extent, resembles the forces at the disposal of Great Britain and her colonies in the event of invasion, can, after a few months in the field, fight as bravely and as well as trained German conscripts the consequences would be far-reaching.

Not content with inductively seeking to depreciate American generalship at the recent battles round Santiago, the Cologne Gazette adopts a supercilious tone towards the undeniable victory of Commodore Sampson. The message announcing the victory which "this valiant Admiral" forwarded to the American nation, and which with pardonable enthusiasm he designated as a present in honor of July 4, strikes the Cologne Gazette as "bombastic. . . in the vein of a despatch of Napoleon I." Have no other generals than sent somewhat bombastic despatches? But the Cologne Gazette ironically continues: "Admiral Sampson has only one equal for the Americans, and that is Nelson." Finally, the action of Farragut in breaking through the submarine mines and attacking the monitor squadron is described as a far more heroic action. For weeks, says the Rhenish organ, Admiral Sampson lay outside Santiago "not daring to enter (sic); it was only when the Spanish fleet so courageously left the harbor that he, with his immensely superior force, ventured to attack. However great a victory the actual destruction of the Spanish fleet may be for the Americans from a strategic point of view, it has nothing to recommend it."—Berlin Correspondence London Times. July 8.

**Pointed Paragraphs.**

(Chicago Daily News.)

Wealth spoils some mighty good workmen.

A toothless woman never sees anything worth laughing at.

Coming-Out Party—The man whose sentence has expired.

An expert penman sometimes forges ahead until he gets caught.

Inherited characteristics are sure to crop out sooner or later.

The reader is often carried away with the autnor's train of thoughts.

A man's life is always in danger while the doctor continues his visits.

There is usually more danger in an elopement than any other kind of runaway.

A single spade in the hand is worth more than a tray of diamonds in the pack.

It's surprising how much a woman can say about herself without telling anything.

Some actors find the glare of the headlights more annoying than that of the footlights.

The war-like reporter blows up a lot of speaking-tubes in his efforts to capture information.

A married man says there is evidently no end to his wife's mind, as he gets a piece of it daily.

A girl's features may be stamped on a young man's heart, but it's always her complexion that looms up on his coat collar.

Robert Browning was once introduced to the Chinese ambassador, the introducer, who acted as interpreter, observing that both were poets. In the conversation Browning asked how much poetry his excellency had written. "Four volumes," was the answer. "And what style does your excellency cultivate?" "Chiefly the enigmatical," replied the other, "We felt doubly brothers after that," was Browning's subsequent comment.

EMBROIDERED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

## EMBROIDERED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE GOWN.

Gowns of embroidered mousseline de soie have been extremely fashionable this summer, and, as they always are made up on silk linings, will be quite warm enough for autumn wear. These gowns are too dainty as well as too elaborate for general use, and are only suitable to be worn in afternoon and evening. The smart costume shown in our illustration, taken from Harper's Bazar, is made of mousseline de soie embroidered with a chenille polka dot. The skirt in bell shape is trimmed with scant ruffles of the material, with a satin ruche at either edge; these ruffles are close together at the waist, but broaden out at the foot of the skirt, and go entirely around it at the back; across the front breadth there are three rows of the ruching.

The waist is very odd in design, made of heavy white lace and trimmed with straps of corded black satin, the bands of different sizes broader at the bust than at the neck or waist; the belt, however, made also of the corded satin, is quite wide. The vest, stock-collar, and large bow at the back of the collar are made of plain white mousseline de soie. The sleeves are tight-fitting, and strapped with satin ruches from the shoulder to the wrist; with epaulettes of the heavy lace to match the body of the waist, while at the wrist are ruffles of finer lace.

The hat worn with this costume is of fine pale yellow straw trimmed with long ostrich plumes, and directly in front a rosette of black satin ribbon; under the brim, quite far back at the left side, is another satin rosette.

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True Art Shades in **Brainerd & Armstrong's "Asiatic Dye" Wash Embroidery Silks**, every skein in a patent holder which saves time, patience, and more than all, your silk. Filo, Roman, Caspian, Floss, &c.

**5c per Skein.**

## ON LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

### What the St. Regis Indians on the St. Lawrence Know About Fishing. Their Present Day Life.

Dundee, P.Q., Aug. 2.—When the principal motive for a short vacation journey is the desire for a complete change of air, scene and daily routine, the New Yorker will find in the unfrequented reaches of the St. Lawrence River about what he is after, with the least expenditure of time, money, or energy, says the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. With the Thousand Island section, and the trip by river steamer down through various rapids to Montreal and Quebec the American summer tourist is tolerably familiar, but the former has acquired fashionable and conventional conditions that entail elaborate preparation, trouble and expense, and the latter is at best only a greatly elaborated and prolonged shooting of the chutes, with elaborate scenic accessories. Of course one needs to "do" these things first—they are essential to a proper understanding of the geography of one's own country.

One of the convictions which the river tourist will invitably carry away with him is that in some of the many quiet byways of the St. Lawrence must be an occasional ideal spot for a fortnight's seclusion and enjoyment. And so it is. There are islands everywhere in the river, and woods and the incomparable blue waters of the great inter-oceanic system flowing down to the sea—the most beautiful of all the great waters of the world, and the dry, soft, sweet atmosphere, laden with odors of the woods and hay fields and wild flowers, common characteristics of the St. Lawrence. But there are also sections with characteristics of their own, with much that is aboriginal in the face of nature and in the inhabitants and their habits and customs.

One of these sections of the St. Lawrence system is the St. Regis Indian Reservation on and near Lake St. Francis, right where the great States and Provinces of New York, Ontario and Quebec corner on each other. Lake St. Francis is a widening of the St. Lawrence about forty miles long and from five to seven miles wide and as full of islands as the upper reaches of the river where are the Thousand Islands. It has the peculiar distinction for this region of wide vistas and a far distant and interesting sky-line. To the southward and from sixty to eighty miles away are the towering peaks of the Adirondacks, a gray or blue or purple background, as the solar light strikes them, but always in view except in the occasional rain or snow storms which sweep down the valley. Northeast and southwest is the great blue river, with its emerald and golden setting of islands and harvest fields, an ever varying panorama as one glides in and out of the labyrinth of watercourses. Northward the Canadian woods stretch away to the horizon with here and there a cultivated clearing.

The St. Regis reservation lies for the greater part, over the border, in Canada, and mostly in the Province of Quebec, but there is a fraction of the tribe resident in New York, and under the care and supervision of the Interior Department at Washington. St. Regis, on the south bank of the St. Lawrence and about ten miles above Lancaster, in Quebec, is the tribal capital and largest centre of Indian population, but the settlement extends for ten miles up and down the river, and includes about thirty islands, ranging in size from half an acre to over 300 acres. The tribe is a remnant of the Algonquin confederacy and numbers now about 2,300. Though the physical type is well preserved and there are many who speak only the Indian tongue, there are no Indians of full blood now in the tribe. The last full blood representative, a graceful and well proportioned squaw died about two years ago, well along in her nineties. The cross breeding has been mainly with the Canadian French, the Irish, Scotch and English coming a long way after in their representation in the tribe. The integrity of the tribe has been better preserved in recent generations than formerly, as the result of regardful legislation by the Canadian Government and solicitous attention by a worthy missionary priest at the fine mission church of St. Regis, and as a result there is a larger proportion of three-quarter and finer bred Indians in the tribe than of half-breeds. The quarter-breeds rarely remain in the tribe, usually claiming identity with the white races when they reach maturity, and taking to the settlements.

In physical appearance the St. Regis Indian compares favorably with any other North American of aboriginal descent. The men would average probably 5 feet 7 inches in height and about 160 pounds in weight, and are straight and well proportioned in frame. The women are not so tall, nor in the average would they weigh over 135 pounds, probably. The round, fat face, with large check bones and flat nose predominate among the females and among the youth of both sexes, and the females have small, shapely hands and feet and pretty ankles, but the adult males are often spare of flesh, and there are many examples of tall, sinewy men among them, with strong, characterful faces. Though the influence of civilization is clearly expressed in the dress and habits of the tribe, they retain the ancient and characteristic love of solitude to a remarkable degree. Quite a considerable number of the families live in widely separated cabins in the forests that cover the islands and most of the mainland of their reservation. Even the unpainted, two-story frame houses, that, with the stone mission church and rectory, constitute the tribal capital, St. Regis, are scattered in evident effort to get out of earshot of each other.

Under aboriginal conditions it is not surprising that the Indian failed to acquire the agricultural faculty. His simple wants were easily supplied by the bountiful streams and woodlands. In hunting and fishing the males found not only easy and bountiful provision for the larder and the wardrobe, but the healthful excitement and exercise of the chase also, which his civilized brother of these fin de siecle days finds equally alluring. Both forest and rived afforded quarry of the noblest among their kinds. Elk, moose, caribou, deer, black bear, raccoon, beaver, mink, otter, muskrat, wolf, fox, wildcat, lynx, panther—these were the plentiful disputants of forest privileges with them and the wild turkey, partridge, quail, woodcock, pigeon, wan, brant, goose, duck, snipe and widgeon, gave variety to their meals, and, with the eagle, ornament to their headgear. From the great St. Lawrence and its many little tributaries they lured the king of all game fishes, the mighty muskallonge, the black bass, the salmon, the trout, the wall-eyed pike, or d'ore, as it is called by the contemporary guide; the pickerel, or racer; the occasional whitefish and the frequent sturgeon and perch. But most of this is changed now. With the introduction of firearms the big game all but vanished, and has long since ceased to be a reliance for food and clothing for the Indian. Agriculture and the raising of domestic cattle and poultry have taken their places and the Indian has reluctantly adapted his life to the change.

But the lake and river and their tributaries remain, with their inexhaustible supply of fish of the species that afford the largest measure of excitement and pleasure in their pursuit, and the largest sense of satisfaction when lying hot and brown and fragrant before one on a plate. Wherefore the St. Regis Indian is as much a fisherman to-day as he was before the white man ever saw the St. Lawrence. But even here his custom has yielded measurably to the influences of civilization. The Indian no longer builds his canoe of birch bark, or of a pine or cottonwood log. He is a customer of the paleface builder of skiffs and manufacturer of fishing tackle. And while he fishes all through the year for the general market and for his own supply, he likes best of all to serve the occasional vacation tourist as a guide on the river at $2 a day and extraordinary expenses. This pays him a little better in the average than fishing for the general market, though the industrious fisherman can average forty or fifty pounds of fish per day, which will bring him from five to ten cents per pound, according to the state of the market. The hotels and taverns and residents along the fishing grounds rarely pay more than five cents a pound for the ordinary run of the catch, but for a good-sized d'ore or muskallonge the higher price can always be obtained, and for special occasions, such as a holiday or club dinner or wedding feast, a special premium is frequently offered for a fish that will make a big display on the table.

A popular rendesvouz for the vacation tourist on Lake St. Francis is the Lake View Hotel, on Hopkins Point; another is the Algonquin, on Stanley Island, both within easy reach of the daily river steamer that plies between Dundee, on the hither, and Cornwall, on the farther side, of the river. Dundee is the seaport, so to speak, of Fort Covington, New York, and is just on the boundary line between Canada and the United States. The line runs through the barroom of the International Hotel at Dundee, and almost the first thing the traveller learns when he reaches the place is that he can stand with one foot in Canada and the other in the United States and drink contraband whiskey and pay for it with the coin of either country. This extra ordinary fact is expected to whet an otherwise sluggish thirst, and it often does so. The route for the New Yorker to this fisherman's paradise is via the Adirondack Division of the New York Central Road to Huntingdon, Canada, and change there to the Grand Trunk, to Fort Covington, N.Y. Dundee is only half a mile away.

At either Stanley Island or Hopkins Point or Dundee or Hogansburg you will come into quick communication with Peter Back, Indian, or Joe Chatelaine, Frenchman, or John Bacon, American; or Willie Chatelaine or Don Cameron or Henry Bacon or Louis Lazore or Joe Le May, or some other of the score of river guides, and within half an hour after you have gotten into your fishing togs may be out on the river with tackle in hand. And until you have fished this river three or four years and have committed its geography to memory there won't be any use in your going out for the big game fish without a guide. The chances are that if you did so you would three-fourths of the time be fishing where there are no fish, and the balance of the time clearing your tackle of rushes and weeds. For the game fish of the St. Lawrence are creatures of habit, among which are their visiting and feeding customs, and these must be known and respected if you want to have any success in your fishing.

Trust yourself to the guide, and he will give you a good day's sport. Only there are two methods of fishing in Lake St. Francis, according to what you set out to catch, and this you ought to settle before you complete your arrangements with the guide. The guide will furnish boat and tackle and bait, though if you happen to possess a strong jointed pole and multiplying reel and strong braided line you had better take them with you. There is a little addition to the satisfaction of your catch if you happen to have made it with your own tackle. Now settle in advance whether you are going for muskallonge and pickerel or wall-eyed pike (in Canada called the d'ore), black bass, rock bass and perch. If for the former, you will troll entirely, with spoon-hook and strong line, and no bait; if for the latter, you will still-fish, with lighter tackle, and with strong, live minnows for bait. In either case it will be a very poor day that does not bring you half a dozen fish averaging two and a half to three pounds in weight.

The chief desire of every angler, of course, is to land one of the king of fresh water fishes, the fighting muskallonge. But it seems almost as if the luck was in inverse ratio to the anxiety of the angler. Peter Back has a record of thirteen this season, and Joe Chatelaine, of ten, but a vacation visitor who has been coming every year for twenty-six years to the lake caught his first one last week. It was a good one, however, weighing thirty-two pounds when finally taken from the water on the gaff-hook of his guide, and the patient fisherman said, when he saw it safely landed, that he would be willing to come another twenty-six more years for such another catch. The usual luck of the muskallonge fisher is to capture a ton or more of pickerel, ranging from a pound and a half to seven or eight pounds, for every twenty pounds of muskallonge he gets. Though the pickerel sometimes strikes with vigor and struggles desperately to get rid of the hook, there is no mistaking the strike of the muskallonge. There is always a hard strike and an instantaneous effort to eject the bait; then a momentary lull, as if his kingship were dazed and shocked beyond expression, and then the fight begins. First a rush to the surface and a mighty leap into the air and simultaneous shaking of the wide-open mouth; then a mad dash to the bottom of the river, where, if you haven't kept a taut line on him, he will be sure to tangle your line around a sunken snag or among the rushes, and eventually get away from you, generally with part of your tackle. But if you have held him steadily he will quickly shoot off on a long reach to one side, straining hard and steadily at the line. You may have to give him line on this tack, for fear of breaking, but his kingship will lose strength rapidly on this flank movement, and will usually submit to the strain of the line for a moment or two while gathering strength for a new move. Now you must reel in, hand over hand, as fast as you can, until you feel the line suddenly drawn taut. This means that your quarry has gone off on another tack, either in the opposite direction from the last, or, most likely, straight twards you and down deep under your boat. And, now, if you are not careful, you are very apt to lose him. The keel of your boat affords him a purchase and he will make effective use of it if you let him. Give way slowly now, keeping your line taut, and presently the strain will slacken, and you can begin again to haul in. Perhaps your fish has reached his limit of resistance for the time and you may get him up within sight, when he will make another dash for the bottom, though te strain on the line is not so tense as before. He gives up easier this time, and Peter, who has been watching and advising and shifting the position of the boat and keeping it in deep water, explains, "Now bring him up to the boat!" while he stands by with the gaff hook. You follow instructions. There is a fierce splashing on the surface of the water as the big fish sees that he is nearing his doom, a dexterous twist of the hook into his gills, and he is landed in the boat at your feet, with Peter crouching over him to see that he doesn't jump overboard. Presently Peter has a thumb and finger in his eyes, and, with a club carried for the purpose, hits him a smart blow at the base of the skull, and the fish ceases to struggle. The average weight of these fiercely fanged fighters of the St. Lawrence is said to be 16 or 18 pounds. The highest record weight is variously stated at 44 to 46 pounds.

The fish that is most appreciated for its edible quality by the river residents is the d'ore, or wall-eyed pike. Next is the black bass, and next the perch. The amateur will find it hard to choose between these three when they are served up as they ought to be. The d'ore is the larger fish, often running to seven or eight pounds, and is remarkably free from small bones, while his flesh is hard and white and flaky. Some there are who prefer the black bass, but after the first of July the choice is limited to the d'ore and the perch. These three are inhabitants of the deep holes and races among the rush beds and mussel beds of the river, and are caught by still-fishing. If you are partial to black bass you must go for them not later than the middle of June. After that they are in Lake Ontario, or in the deep channel of the river, and biting only occasionally. The d'ore, perch, pickerel, rock bass and muskalonge are caught at all seasons, but they bite best on slightly cloudy and cool days, when there is but little wind blowing.

Though the tourist may not under ordinary circumstances readily enthuse over fishing, it will be a phlegmatic and dull soul indeed who will not vote a day spent on Lake St. Francis with congenial company and a St. Regis or French guide one of the most delightful days in his entire experience. There is so much beside the fishing itself to gratify the senses. First, there is the clear, sweet, bracing air, never humid or "sticky," but even on the hottest days, bracing and invigorating. Then the wide expanse of marine and landscape, embracing, besides the ever beautiful blue water of the river, the islands, some heavily timbered, some cleared and under cultivation, some mere rocks rising out of the water; the mainland, forests, fields, pastures and orchards, and the far distant Adirondacks in their blue or purple haze. World travellers have called the combination hard to beat. With all this to please the eye, come also the songs of a greater variety and combination of native song birds than the New Yorker has heard nearer home for many years, and the odors of pine, hemlock, spruce, and an infinite variety of wild flowers, to gratify the sense of smell and hearing. Then there are visits to the islands, for midday luncheon, for berries, or to bargain with the Indian women and girls for some of their pretty sweetgrass baskets.

Years ago, before the Canadian Government put any restrictions upon them, a few enterprising white women drove sharp bargains with the Indians for some of their most beautiful islands. Thus, one of them, of 180 acres, is held upon a lease for 999 years at 5 cents per acre per year, and others are held on similarly preposterous terms for leaseholds of 99 years. But for many years the law has thrown round the Indian a bulwark of protection against such imposition. The lands are owned in severalty by the Indians, and they are permitted to sell and let to each other, but they are incapable of alienating their lands and letting them to others than St. Regis Indians for longer periods than five years without special permission of the Indian Commission.

Among the Indians there is a gradually increasing inclination for education and manual training, and for assimilation with the whites. But a too radical and abrupt separation of the children from the family and tribe is likely to leave a train of regrets. An instance of this was related by one of the bset known of the guides, old Peter Back.

"My first wife, he's an Injun woman. He have seven children; three live; two boys, one lil gal. Me have dem seven year—no moder—very hard. Me 'way on river all sometime; dat's very hard for children. Bimeby commissioner man come from Philadelphia—me American Injun, you know, John. Me write commissioner man in Philadelphia, an' bimeby she come and take dem boys away to school; dat don' cost me notting. Den little time more come man from Buffalo—'noder commissioner man. She take lil gal to school in Buffalo. Dat don' cost me notting, too. Me no see dem children ten years; she's in school all dat time. Den me get some second wife, you know, John; me seven year got no wife, den marry second wife. She school teacher in Cornwall. Me know her long time; she nice woman; bimeby me talk marry, she say yes, an' we married in St. Regis. Me build two-storey house on Cornwall Island; nice place, but we have no children. My wife, he's lonesome—'cause I'm away all week on river, fishing and hunting. He say, 'Send for dat lil gal,' so I send for him in Buffalo, and he's come home; now wife he's not lonesome any more. Den dem boys, he's come home; he's got education, but he don't speak Injun any more."

"What! Forgot their father's language?"

"Yes, John, he's not can speak Injun any more; all forgot. One dem boys he's get married to French girl; he's farmer by Coteau du Lac. Oder boy he's gone back Philadelphia—he's work in store. He's not can speak Injun any more—but he's got education, John, and I t'ing dat's better. Don' you t'ink's better dem boys got education, John?"

I couldn't answer the question. From this little carefully fostered community, with its intimate relation to nature and nature's God, with its simple wants and easy acquisition of them, with its slowly but surely growing wealth and independence and its transcendently beautiful domain—for what was the young Indian clerk in a dry-goods store exchanging these benefits? And there was the second wife—an educated woman, an educator herself, in fact, of wealthy family and of the best social position, who cheerfully abandoned these to marry an Indian lover and to cast her lot in with the St. Regis people; what of her? Common report says that Peter has been a good husband, and his school-teacher wife has expressed no regrets.


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## IN LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES.

The Bricklayers' Union and the Ironmoulders, both affiliated with the Central Council, will not parade this year.

The Carpenters and Joiners (local 134) will hold a public meeting on Sunday afternoon at Blue Label Hall, 278 St. Lawrence street, when it is expected a good many new members will be admitted.

The officers of the Garment Workers' Union want it distinctly understood that they will participate in the Federated Trades Council parade and picnic on Labor Day. They state that they are in no way connected with the Central Trades and Labor Council.

The Printing Trades section of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance will hold a special meeting next Wednesday evening in their hall, Beaver Hall hill.

The Labor Day celebration of the Central Trades and Labor Council will be participated in by the Shoemakers' Union, Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, the Coopers' Union, and the locals of the Knights of Labor. The picnic will be held at the Exhibition Grounds.

The Davis' Union Orchestra has been engaged for the picnic at Queen's Park, and before the procession starts officers of the Federated Trades Council will see that every musician in line has his union dues paid.

An interesting article bearing on local matters, from the pen of Mr. S. W. Read, appears in the latest issue of the Typographical Journal.

The picnic of the Gazette employes at Otterburn Park last Saturday was well attended and heartily enjoyed.

The Theatrical Stage Employes and the Wholesale Cutters will occupy carriages in the Federated Trades procession on Labor Day.

Jacques Cartier Typographical Union has decided to issue circulars to local benevolent societies, trades unions, and others, informing them of the printers who are entitled to the use of the label.

Bitter feelings are being engendered by a statement made that the Central Trades and Labor Council will not employ union musicians on Labor Day. This action will not be conducive to the welfare of either of the organizations mentioned, and it is to be hoped that arrangements will be altered before September 5th.

Deputy Organizer Read states that he has organized the photo-engravers of the city. A meeting was held last Wednesday evening, at which it was reported that the charter from the International Typographical Union headquarters at Indianapolis would arrive in a few days. A motion to smoke union-made cigars only was carried unanimously.

The Cigarmakers' Joint Board has issued a neat little memorandum book of 100 pages as an advertisement of the blue label, which shows that this trade is as well organized as any in the city. No 58 has increased by two hundred members since last Christmas. Eighteen members are on the sick list, being paid altogether a sum of $90 per week. During the present month five members died, namely, Messrs. Gaston, Aubertin, W. Monaghan, G. Long and L. Chabot.

The death of Mr. James Stalker, a prominent member and for some years corresponding secretary of Typographical Union No. 176, is deeply regretted by all who knew him. He was a good union man, a faithful and efficient workman and a good fellow all round. He had been ailing for some months, and his death could hardly be termed an unexpected or sudden one. The deceased was an Oddfellow (Baltimore Unity), and also a member of St. Andrew's Lodge, A.F. & A.M. The funeral was held yesterday, and was attended largely by members of the above organizations. A widow and one child are left to mourn his loss.

Last Wednesday evening, at their regular meeting in Blue Label hall, the Plasterers' Union decided to appear in uniforms, attended by Ville Marie Independent Guard, and to attend the picnic at Queen's Park on Labor Day.

Next Sunday morning, at their hall, Lagauchetiere and St. Denis streets, the regular meeting of Musicians' Protective Union, No. 62, will be held, when the question of reducing the number of meetings from two to one per month will be taken up. At last meeting six candidates, after passing examination, were initiated, and about the same number will be admitted at the approaching meeting. Notwithstanding a statement recently made by a contemporary to the effect that the Musicians' Protective Union were to parade with the Central Trades and Labor Council, the M.P.U. has no connection whatever with that body, but will walk with the Federated Trades' Council on Labor Day, being affiliated with the latter body, and the parent organization is a member of the A. F. of L.

Considerable rivalry exists amongst the various organizations in the Federated Trades Council as to which will appear to best advantage in the procession. The Stonecutters' Union, which made a precedent in this city of refusing to work with non-union men, is doing its best to outshine all others in line on Labor Day, while the Cigarmakers feel sure of taking the cake, and the Plasterers swear that they will capture the plaudits of the people.

Bicycle and foot races, under the auspices of the Wholesale Cutters' Union, take place to-day at Broadway Park, Longueuil.

A number of important meetings of the Theatrical Stage Employes' Union, No. 56, took place recently, and developments may be looked for in a short time.


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DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS (Sundays excepted) between MONTREAL AND OTTAWA AND CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

DAY TRIPS TO CARILLON, HUDSON, COMO, OKA .......... $1.00

The most pleasant day's outing in Canada. Pleasant shady groves and charming drives at Carillon. Take 8 a.m. quick train for Lachine to connect with steamer SOVEREIGN.

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RAPIDS EXCURSIONS to HUDSON, on Lake Two Mountains, by 1.30 C.P.R. train, Saturdays only. Trip..$1.00

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Str. PRINCESS to CARILLON, etc., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot Nazareth Street.

Str. MAUDE to BROWN'S WHARF, Papineauville, etc., every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 6.30 p.m.

Get SNAP-SHOT GUIDE BOOK at Ticket Offices—No. 137, No. 143, No. 178 St. James Street; Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 165 Common St., Canal Basin. Telephone, 1029.

FOR SPECIAL CHARTERS — New steel steamer DUCHESS OF YORK, for Sherringham Park or elsewhere, or trips down Lachine Rapids. Apply at Head Office, 165 Common Street.

## R & O — LOW RATES WEST.

Steamers leave for Toronto and intermediate ports 10 a.m. week days.

$12—SAGUENAY AND RETURN—$12.—Now is the time to make the trip to the Saguenay.

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New York, Southampton (London). Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

Pennland......Sept. 3 | Belgenland....Sept. 24
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New York—Southampton—Antwerp. Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

Friesland......Aug. 31 | Westernland..Sept. 14
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The A1 steamships of this Line will run regularly throughout the season. From MONTREAL to

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NEXT SAILINGS.

About
S.S. COBAN .......... Monday, Aug. 29
S.S. BONAVISTA .......... Thursday, Sept. 8
S.S. COBAN .......... Thursday, Sept. 15
S.S. BONAVISTA .......... Monday, Sept. 26
S.S. COBAN .......... Monday, Oct. 3

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It is intended to despatch steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

| From Manchester. | Steamer. | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| .......... | Straits of Menai | Aug. 31 |
| Aug. 26 | Manchester Enterprise | Sept. 15 |
| Sept. 1 | Manchester Trader | Sept. 22 |

FURNESS LINE.

Rgular fortnightly sailings between ST JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX, N.S., and LONDON, G.B. S.S. St. John City and S.S. Halifax City have cold storage fittings.

NEXT INTENDED SAILINGS.

| From St. John. | Steamer. | From Halifax |
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| Sept. 3 | London City | Sept. 8 |

CANADA & NEWFOUNDLAND LINE

Regular fortnightly sailings between HALIFAX, N.S., ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., and LIVERPOOL, G.B.

Calling at St. John's about ten days after leaving Liverpool, and two days after leaving Halifax.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation amidships. All steamers electric lighted and carry stewardesses.

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S.S. RATHLIN HEAD (bldg.) .... 10,000 tons
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S.S. BENGORE HEAD .......... 4,500 "
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD .......... 3,500 "
S.S. TEELIN HEAD .......... 2,500 "
S.S. GLEN HEAD .......... 2,400 "

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

| | For | on or about |
|---|---|---|
| S.S. RAMORE HEAD | Belfast | Sept. 2 |
| S.S. RAMORE HEAD | Dublin | Sept. 2 |
| S.S. GLENARM HEAD | Belfast | Sept. 6 |
| S.S. DUNMORE HEAD | Dublin | Sept. 12 |
| S.S. BENGORE HEAD | Dublin | Sept. 26 |
| S.S. MALIN HEAD | Belfast | Sept. 30 |

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Ontario Agency—R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

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| Dominion | Aug.27,daylight | Aug.27,2.30p.m |
| Labrador | Sept. 3,daylight | Sept. 3,2.30p.m |
| Scotsman | Sept.10,daylight | Sept.10,2.30p.m |
| Vancouver | Sept.17,daylight | Sept.17,2.30p.m |
| Yorkshire | Sept.24,daylight | Sept.24,2.30p.m |

BOSTON SERVICE.

| From Liverpool. | Steamer. | From Boston |
|---|---|---|
| Thurs., Aug. 11 | Canada | Aug. 25, 3 p.m. |
| Thurs., Aug. 25 | New England | Sept. 8, 3 p.m. |

Rates—First Cabin. $60 and upwards single; $114 return. Second Cabin, $35 and $40 single, $66.50 and $76 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the company, or to

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## Newfoundland

The Most Picturesque Summer Resort in America.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Every river and lake along the line of the Newfoundland Railway abounds with salmon and trout.

THE SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE,

Quickest and Safest Route to any part is via the ROYA LMAIL STEAMER

"BRUCE"

(Classed A 1 at Lloyds.)

Leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I.C.R. express. Returning, leaves Port Aux Basque every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening on the arrival of the Newfoundland Railway express from St. Johns.

FARE—Montreal to St. John's, Nfld: First, $33.95; second, $19. Return, $54.55.

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## QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY, L't'd.

SS. "CAMPANA," 1,700 TONS.

Next Sailing from Montreal

MONDAY, AUG. 29th, at 2 P.M.

And afterwards on every alternate Monday, leaving Quebec the following day at noon For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, GEORGETOWN, SOURIS and PICTOU.

Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after noon of sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

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## FURNESS LINE.

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE

The S.S. SYLVIANA will sail from Montreal for Antwerp, 27th August.

The S.S. CUNDALL will sail from Montreal for Antwerp 27th August.

The S.S. ST. RONANS will sail from Hamburg 20th August, Antwerp 25th August, and from Montreal 15th September.

For freight rates and other particulars, apply to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Agents.

## REFORD AGENCIES.

## DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE.

| From Glasgow. | | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| Aug. 5 | S.S. KASTALIA | Aug. 25 |
| Aug. 12 | S.S. AMARYNTHIA | Sept. 1 |
| Aug. 19 | S.S. SALACIA | Sept. 8 |
| Aug. 19 | S.S. CONCORDIA | Sept. 8 |
| Aug. 26 | S.S. TRITONIA | Sept. 15 |

—Agents—
Glasgow..........Donaldson Bros.

## THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. IONA .......... Aug. 25
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) .......... Sept. 1
S.S. KILDONA .......... Sept. 8

EAST COAST SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LEITH.

S.S. GLENVECH .......... Aug. 18
S.S. GANGES .......... Aug. 26

MONTREAL TO NEWCASTLE.

S.S. GANGES .......... Aug. 26

MONTREAL TO ABERDEEN.

S.S. BARON BELHAVEN .......... Sept. 14

AGENTS — Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN Special Steamers on Both Lines.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further information, apply to Henderson, Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LIMITED. 23 and 25 St. Sacrament St., MONTREAL.

## JOHNSTON LINE.

Weekly Sailings. MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

| SS. | Tons. | SS. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vedamore | 7,700 | Ulstermore | 7,700 |
| Templemore | 7,700 | Oakmore | 7,200 |
| Rossmore | 6,600 | Sedgemore | 6,200 |
| Incemore | 5,500 | Dromore | 5,500 |
| Foylemore | 5,500 | Barnesmore | 5,500 |
| Baltimore | 4,800 | Barrowmore | 4,700 |

Also 12 others and 55,000 tons building.

Next Sailing.

S.S. BALTIMORE .......... Aug. 28

For rates of freight, through bills of Lading, and full information, apply to All Railway Agents: Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis; Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore; or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd. Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

Hansa-St. Lawrence Line.

The only direct line between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada, affording regular sailings.

SUMMER SERVICE.

| | From Hamburg. | From Antwerp. | From Montreal |
|---|---|---|---|
| WESTMEATH | 12 Aug. | 16 Aug | 8 Sept |
| STRATHGARRY | 3 Sept. | 7 Sept. | 28 Sep |

Importers of German and Belgian goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa-St. Lawrence Line, via Hamburg and Antwerp. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Canadian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.

For further particulars, apply to

JAMES THOM, Manager 13 St. John Street, Montreal.

## DOMINION LINE.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between

Montreal AND Bristol (Avonmouth.) and LONDON,

Consisting of the following first-class steamers which have splendid accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers at very moderate rates.

S.S. MILWAUKEE .......... 12,000 tons
S.S. MONARCH .......... 12,000 "
*S.S. MONTCALM .......... 8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE .......... 8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY (new) .......... 8,200 "
*S.S. MERRIMAC .......... 6,500 "
S.S. YOLA (new) .......... 6,000 "
S.S. MONTPELIER .......... 5,800 "
S.S. ASHANTI .......... 5,800 "
S.S. LOKOJA (new) .......... 5,600 "
*S.S. LYCIA .......... 4,900 "
S.S. ETOLIA .......... 4,900 "
*S.S. MEMNON .......... 4,900 "
S.S. MOUNT ROYAL .......... 11,000 "

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

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*S.S. MONTROSE .......... Aug. 4
MONTEREY .......... Aug. 11
MONTCALM .......... Aug. 18
LYCIA .......... Aug. 25

And Weekly Thereafter.

*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.

The railway lines at Avonmouth run right alongside the ocean steamer, and as they are in direct communication with most of the principal towns in England, through traffic can be handled with the greatest possible despatch.

TO LONDON

S.S. MONARCH .......... Aug. 6
S.S. YOLA .......... Aug. 13
S.S. ASHANTI .......... Aug. 20
S.S. MEMNON .......... Aug. 27

And Weekly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 219 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Ontario Agency:— R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street, E., Toronto.

Chicago Agency:— JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 6 Sherman St.

## BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Sailing Weekly Between Montreal and Liverpool,

Calling at Rimouski and Moville, Ireland, each way, to embark Passengers and Mail.

| From Liverpool, Saturday. | Steamers. | From Montreal, Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 3 | LAKE ONTARIO | Sept. 21 |
| Sept. 10 | *TONGARIRO | Sept. 28 |
| Sept. 17 | LAKE HURON | Oct. 5 |
| Sept. 24 | LAKE SUPERIOR | Oct. 12 |
| Oct. 1 | *GALLIA | Oct. 19 |
| Oct. 8 | LAKE ONTARIO | Oct. 26 |

*These steamers do not carry cattle.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $65; Return, $95 to $123.50, according to steamer selected.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, Single, $32.50 to $35.00; Return, $61.75 to $66.50, according to steamer and berth selected.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, $22.50 and $23.50.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D.& C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.
G. M. WEBSTER & CO., Quebec.

## ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.

Castilian, 8,800 tons. Tunisian, 10,000 tons. Bavarian, 10,000 tons. } Building.

LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL SERVICE, Calling at Rimouski and Londonderry.

| From Liverpool. | Steamer. | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 Aug. | *xNUMIDIAN | 1 Sept. 9 a.m. |
| 25 Aug. | PARISIAN | 8 Sept. 9 a.m. |
| 1 Sept. | *LAURENTIAN | 15 Sept. daylight |
| 8 Sept. | xCALIFORNIAN | 22 Sept. 9 a.m. |

*Steamers marked thus proceed from Quebec to Liverpool direct.

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 at 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, according location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry. $35.00, Single; $66.50 Return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a Plentiful Supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage..........$22.50 and $23.50

Cape Town, South Africa..........$66.50

GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND NEW YORK SERVICE (from New Pier, foot of W. 1st Street, New York).

| From Glasgow. | Steamships. | From New York. |
|---|---|---|
| 15 Aug. | STATE of NEBRASKA | 30 Aug., 11a.m. |
| 26 Aug. | MONGOLIAN | 9 Sept., noon |

Rates—1st Cabin, $47.25; return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.

The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for 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.

GLASGOW AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

| From Glasgow. | Steamship. | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| 12 Aug. | xSARDINIAN | 30 Aug. |
| 19 Aug. | NORWEGIAN | 6 Sept. |
| 26 Aug. | POMERANIAN | 13 Sept. |
| 2 Sept. | SARMATIAN | 20 Sept. |

LONDON AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

| From London. | Steamship. | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| 9 Aug. | xMONTE VIDEAN | 27 Aug. |
| 15 Aug. | TURANIAN | 3 Sept. |
| 20 Aug. | ORMISTON | 7 Sept. |
| 27 Aug. | xBRAZILIAN | 14 Sept. |
| 3 Sept. | xROSARIAN | 21 Sept. |

Steamers marked thus x on all services, have cold storage accommodation for perishable cargo.

LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND PHILADELPHIA MAIL SERVICE.

| From Glasgow | From Liverpool to St Johns | STEAMSHIPS | From Philadelphia on or about | From St. Johns to Glasgow |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Aug. | 6 Aug. | SIBERIAN | 27 Aug. | 1 Sept. |
| 17 Aug. | 20 Aug. | COREAN | 10 Sept. | 15 Sept. |

H. & A. ALLAN, 25 Common Street, Montreal.

## Wedding Presents

Souvenir and Seasonable Novelties

SCOTCH JEWELLERY

In Gold and Sterling Silver, at Moderate Prices

JOHN WATSON, JEWELLER, 2174 St. Catherine Street, Art Association Bldg. Open Evenings until 9

# BOYS' and GIRLS' CIRCLE.

## A TEA PARTY.

When Mrs. Sylvester Chadwick built a cottage at Palfrey and determined to spend her summers there, she had no intention of establishing herself in isolated grandeur. A very splendid looking woman she was, with coils of thick, grey hair, fine, ruddy complexion, dark eyebrows and full, bright, brown eyes. With her three handsome daughters about her, she inevitably suggested the old comparison of a full-blown damask rose encircled by buds. She dressed richly, too, for her one son, the apple of her eye, liked to see his mother in fine, new clothes; but under this distinguished and fitly adorned exterior she carried one of the kindest, least exacting, most genial natures in the world.

Palfrey, though a plain, uncultured community, in which pride and independence luxuriated unchecked, fell promptly under her spell, and forgot to eye with suspicion the lady who liked to accept friendly services as well as she did to render them.

While the housebuilding was in progress she was frequently on the ground, and became acquainted with most of the men in the neighborhood, all of the children, and a good part of the wives. The young girls seldom ventured upon the charmed territory, at least while the owner was present; her matronly, silk-clad figure, her well-modulated voice and graceful, confident gestures frightened the rustic young things away. But not a fragment of information respecting the family escaped their greedy ears, and it was surprising to see of how much fact and fiction they contrived to possess themselves.

In course of time the house was finished, and the Chadwicks moved in. It was then thrown open for three successive afternoons, and an informal invitation extended to every one. The bolder spirits—chiefly well-seasoned matrons—ventured first. These having spread a reassuring report, the hard-working men folks and sharp-faced spinsters followed their lead, while half bold, half bashful youths and maidens undergoing a kind of blissful embarrassment, formed the main part of the company on the third day.

Mrs. Chadwick's house was a revelation in itself. Her oldest daughter, Alice, possessed artistic ability; Olivia, the second, played and sang very well, while Juliet, who was barely fifteen, had wonderful powers as a mimic. Each of the three entertained the guests in her own way, with the most delightful readiness and good humor; they passed cake and ice cream, played with the children, laughed off accidents, and when the visitors were gone, though the tongues buzzed merrily, not a word was said that reflected unkindly on eccentricities of costume or infringement of etiquette. Every one of these young ladies had inherited something of the mothers' rooted graces of character.

"Oh, dear oh, dear! how dreadful it is to be poor!" cried Mary Fairchild, on coming home fresh from the splendors of Amity Lodge, as the new house was called.

"I don't see anything so dreadful," remarked her brother Dick, philosophically. He had been planting corn, and wore overalls and a jumper, and was eating hot doughnuts.

"You ought to look in the glass, then," returned Mary, and went on quickly, "You'd change your mind, I guess, if you could see their piano and splendid books and the walls just covered with pictures, and the girls with real tortoise-shell brushes—oh, dear!"

"Their hair is no prettier than yours, if they do brush it with turtle shells," said Dick, soothingly.

"Nonsense!" replied his sister, with an impatient shake of her rebellious brown locks. "You ought to have seen their brother, looking as if he'd come straight out of a bandbox."

"I have seen him lots of times, and he's an uncommon good chap," responded Dick, the imperturbable, beginning to whistle.

Mary Fairchild was not really poor, except by comparison. She lived in a comfortable, though very old-fashioned house, her father being a dairy farmer whose name appeared in big letters on the village milk wagon. He himself frequently appeared on the front seat, which began to be a trial to Mary. Mrs. Fairchild was an admirable, judicious woman, with a gift for quietly achieving her ends when you were least expecting it, and the young people, who were both pupils in the high school, enjoyed a wholesome, active life with a fair share of "advantages."

Of course the Chadwicks were not dependent upon Palfrey for their society; they entertained a succession of what Juliet called "long-haired artists and long-tongued lawyers, and their long-suffering wives;" but they maintained their cordial attitude toward the country people, and Mary soon became a favorite with them. At first she was invited to act as guide in their frequent excursions, for she knew every crossroad and view for twenty miles around; and she was so bright and appreciative and full of resources that it grew to be quite the thing to "run down and get Mary," if there were tableaux, or a boating party, or a set of tennis on foot.

"You are a true Yankee, Mary—you can turn your hand to anything," Mrs. Chadwick used to say.

But though from time to time one and another of the Chadwicks dropped in at the farmhouse, they never penetrated beyond the somewhat chilly front parlor. Mary, I fear, in spite of her Yankee good sense, was a little bit of a snob about her own way of life. People with three servants couldn't understand what it was to have grandma picking chickens in the back hall, and mother hurrying to get the bread kneaded up, and Dick, in a dreadful old jacket, doing—one didn't know what! But toward the end of the season she resolved, and announced to her family with due solemnity, that the Chadwicks must all be invited to tea.

"Why, of course, have them here whenever you like," said her father, with a man's fatuous disregard of details. They were all gathered in the sitting room after evening prayers.

"It isn't so simple and easy as you seem to think," returned Mary, who was anxious that the home circle should be impressed with the full seriousness of the undertaking before she began. "They have everything, and I do want them to think that we live like civilized beings, at least. I have the supper pretty well planned in my mind, and we can get Katie Foley to come over and wait on the table, I guess. I've been to the Chadwick's so many times that I know just what it's proper to have, and how to serve the courses and all that, and I can do the cooking as well as anyone. Of course we shall have to have the table in here—"

"In here? Humbug!" interrupted Dick. "Why not have tea in the kitchen, as usual? It's the pleasantest room in the house, big and airy and comfortable, especially in summer, when you don't cook there anyway. I say what's good enough for us—"

"Oh, of course—you'd ask Mrs. Chadwick to eat bread and cold sausage standing up in the pantry, I dare say," retorted Mary, whose temper was not proof against opposition; "however, as this is my party, not yours—"

"And the lounge and the sewing machine, and grandma's work table, and my desk will all have to be lugged out into the shed, I suppose, and the big table squeezed in?" pursued Dick.

"Exactly; now do be quiet. I shall take them up to my room when they come, she went on to her mother, giving Dick a decided cold shoulder. "It looks so nice since I stained the floor and fixed up a dressing table. They they can amuse themselves a little while in the parlor while we get tea dished up—Katie is too stupid to be trusted with anything."

"I'll amuse 'em, never you fear," put in grandma, who was a remarkable old lady and a great conversationalist.

"Goodness, grandma!" began Mary; she caught her father's eye and went on in a modified tone. "Of course, I mean you to come in, and hope you'll enjoy yourself, but please don't go off into one of your endless stories about people and things that they don't know anything about. Remember they're strangers here, and not absorbingly interested in the Hawkeses and the Billingses. Now about the invitations, mother, I thought I'd have written ones, in the third person: 'Mrs. Fairchild presents her compliments—'"

Mrs. Fairchild, who had been listening quietly, pushed up her spectacles at this suggestion.

"That'd be silly," she said, with the serene lack of emphasis which made her speeches very effective. "You must recollect, child, that all the trouble you take won't make it anything out of the common to them. It's proper enough, though, that it should come from me, and I'll stop in there in season to ask 'em down."

"Oh, very well, mother," replied Mary, a little taken aback by this unexpected conversance with the proprieties. "I shall have to fix up my blue dress to wear, I suppose," she continued.

"That purple striped thing of yours is ever so much more becoming," commented Dick, with brotherly frankness.

"Well, I only hope you'll look decent and try to show some manners, if you can," said his sister, reprovingly.

"I shan't, for I shan't be at your old tea party. I'm going eeling that night with Jim Perry," returned Dick, who had taken a rapid resolution.

"Just as you please. Their brother is off on a bicycle trip and I dare say we can get on without you," answered Mary, in a tone of relief.

The following Thursday was the appointed day, and Mrs. Fairchild, who called on Monday, reported that the ladies "would come with pleasure." Meanwhile new features had developed with surprising rapidity, until one would have thought that at least a presidential visit or a wedding reception was impending.

"Seems to me it's all foolishness, her turning things upside down and wanting me to wear my Sunday clo'es," grumbled Mr. Fairchild in private, but Mrs. Fairchild only replied, "Don't you worry, now, William; all that young folks need is a little regulating."

On Wednesday father went to mill for a load of grist, while mother placidly did her usual baking and "cleaning up," leaving, as Mary gratefully observed, an immaculate field for to-morrow's operations.

At 4 o'clock that young lady put on the striped percale and sat down to sew. Half an hour later, happening to glance up, she saw four well known figures, in dainty attire, approaching the gate. She turned white and then red, and rushed to the kitchen, where mother stood by the window sponging a coat.

"Mother, mother!" she cried. "The Chadwick's have mistaken the day and here they all are, and no tea or anything! What on earth shall I do?"

"Where are they?" asked Mrs. Fairchild quickly.

"Just coming in. Oh, what shall we do?"

"Why, make the best of it, of course; you can't send 'em away again. Take 'em into my room to lay off their hats—yours is all cluttered up with dressmaking. I expect. There. They're knocking, so run right along."

"But what about tea?" implored Mary, distractedly.

"I'll see to that. Run along, child; I never saw you look prettier."

Mary felt her cheeks burn more warmly at this unusual speech. She hurried to the door, and greeted her guests with as much grace and naturalness as she could summon.

"I hope we didn't come too early," observed Olivia, calmly, as they were ushered into her mother's room. No tortoise shell, brass work or triplicate mirrors, but so many little records and indications of character that Mrs. Fairchild's life as well as her ancestry might have been read in its sober appointments by any one versed in such writing.

The girls merely glanced with veiled interest at the old-fashioned furniture, but Mrs. Chadwick ventured to say with an unusual brightness in her fine eyes: "My dears, how this takes me back to my mother's room, with the little Bible and overfilled workbasket always on the same stand at the head of her bed."

On reaching the parlor, Mary was somewhat surprised to find grandma ensconced there, company knitting in hand. She remained discreetly quiet, however, and conversation was eddying amiably about the American public school system, when a meteoric figure shot across the lawn, and an excited but jovial boy's voice shouted:—

"Mary! Mary! Come quick! The pig has got out!"

"Oh, do let's go and help, and see the fun anyway," cried Juliet, starting up while an irrepressible smile went round. Poor Mary could do no less than comply, fervently wishing meanwhile that Trotters and all his kin were in the depths of the sea.

Back and forth went the quarry, with Dick in hot pursuit, dashing through flower beds, squeezing under fences and scattering poultry and cabbages in his mad career, while Mary flourished a stick and Juliet waved her handkerchief and cheered on the competitors equally with her smiles. After some ten minutes of this inspiring race, piggy was finally captured on the barn floor amd prodigious squealings, and the girls retired from the scene, leaving Dick, spent with exertion and laughter, perched on the meal barrel and mopping his brow with a piece of old bagging.

"Oh, what a lark! I wouldn't have missed it for anything!" declared Juliet, nodding gayly to Mr. Fairchild, who at that moment drove into the yard with his load. "I do think a farm is the most delightful place in the world."

"Especially the menagerie," said Mary, relaxing in spite of herself.

As they went up the steps they heard grandma holding forth and found that dear old lady launched upon the tale of Andrew Hawkes' school keeping experience. Her glasses were far down on her nose, and she was using her knitting needle, from which the stitches had half run off, to emphasize the dark points in Sammy Hawkes' character. Mrs. Chadwick was throwing in a word now and then, and the others listening with an interest which, if not real, was certainly well feigned.

Mary, who had heard the story before, wondered if it would ever end, and appresensive regarding supper, she went into the kitchen. Her mother passed her on her way to the parlor, and after a three-minute chat—"as if nothing at all was the matter"—begged the guests, with reassuring cheerfulness, to step out to tea.

There was one dreadful moment when they passed on unmistakably into the kitchen, but really the room did not look so very bad, with its broad, western windows and spotless table set out with grandma's luster band china, and—yes, the usual thing, one of mother's countrified, heterogeneous company spreads—plates of biscuit and rye bread, pitchers of milk, cottage cheese, pickled beets, baked apples, spiced peaches, ham, cold chicken, honey, doughnuts and snaps in homely profusion. Alas, for the salad and the pineapple ice—for Katie Foley and her waitress' cap.

Father asked a long blessing, standing, as usual. He had on his second best coat, and looked absent-mindedly benevolent. Dick sat by Juliet and talked and joked, unburdened by ceremony. Alice begged permission to sketch the fireplace and photograph the pump, while Olivia invited suggestions for a harvest festival.

Toward the end of the meal an old half-witted neighbor came in to ask mother for a piece of soap, a newspaper and some toothache drops, and before leaving insisted on shaking hands with the whole company. This episode led to an animated discussion of social problems, in which Mrs. Fairchild's kindly common sense and mother-wit easily carried the day.

When the party adjourned to the side porch and the big yard, Mary's spirits had risen with a sense that the worst was over, and she exerted herself to be so gay, gracious and charming that the idiot and the runaway pig should be blotted from memory. That she succeeded was proved by the sprightly voices and peals of laughter which shook the pendent branches of the sweet bough-tree.

"I do hope you'll invite us again," observed Juliet, like any spoiled child, as she tucked a loaf of brown bread under her arm preparatory to saying good-by; "the people about here are very pleasant, but their ideas of entertaining are so—so exclusive!"

Mary darted her mother a side glance, but she was beaming impartially upon her guests.

"Mrs. Fairchild and I have lived long enough to learn that true hospitality lies in letting people share our every-day lives; but like other best things, it's the rarest, and I'm afraid the most difficult" —and Mrs. Chadwick shook hands with that simple warmth to which her fine presence lent a peculiar charm.

"Well, I don't see but things were very well enjoyed," said Mr. Fairchild, mildly, as he loosened his boots that night, "but 'twas kind of odd their making that mistake about the day, now wasn't it, mother?"

"You can't see through a stone wall any further than other folks, can you, William?" replied his wife, with an air of quiet amusement, and not another word could she be got to say on the subject.

Mary, meanwhile, was thinking that mother would repay further study.—Dora Read Goodale, Youth's Companion.

### Little Miss Pigeon.

There was once a Pigeon, as I've heard say,
Who wished to be wise;
She thought to herself, "I will go to the Owl,
Perhaps he'll advise;
And if all he tells me I carefully do,
I'll surely get wisdom." Away then she flew.

When little Miss Pigeon arrived at the barn,
She found the Owl there.
Most humbly she cooed out her wish; but the Owl
Did nothing but stare.
"Well, well!" thought Miss Pigeon, "of course, I can wait,
I won't interrupt him; his wisdom is great."

She waited and waited. At last the Owl blinked
And deigned a remark;
"You'll never be wise, foolish Pigeon, unless
You stay in the dark,
And stretch your small eyes, and fly out in the night,
And cry 'Hoo-hoo-hoo!' with all of your might."

So little Miss Pigeon to practice began;
But all she could do,
Her eyes would not stretch, and her voice would not change
Its soft, gentle coo;
And she caught a sad cold from the night's damp and chill,
And, lacking the sunshine besides, she fell ill.

Then, little Miss Pigeon gave up being wise;
"For plainly," said she,
"Though Owls are the wisest of birds, theirs is not
The wisdom for me;
So I'll be the very best Pigeon I can."
And what do you think? She grew wise on that plan.

—Christian Observer.

### A GROTON (CONN.) CAT.

A Groton (Connecticut) family objecting to having the cat in the house and around the stove at all hours of the day, thought to put her out where she could get fresh air and have a proper amount of exercise.

So one day she was put out the back door and told to stay out until she was wanted, but pussy knew a trick worth two of that, and running around to the front door, stretched up to her full height and pulled the door bell.

When the ring was answered it is putting it mildly to say that there was astonishment, for instead of an unexpected caller there stood the cat. Without more ado she passed into the house and into the family living room, where, taking a cushioned chair, she curled herself up for a snooze.—Our Dumb Animals.

### EDUCATING HIMSELF.

William Pengelly, on his father's side, was descended from a long line of Cornish sailors. Heredity, that biological law by which living beings tend to repeat themselves in their descendants, would have made William a seaman, had it not been frustrated by his mother's urgent wish that her only surviving son should remain at home.

He did serve, from his twelfth to his sixteenth year, as a cabin boy on a coasting vessel commanded by his father, but in deference to his mother's wish he gave up the life of a sailor after the death of his younger brother. His filial piety was rewarded. He became an eminent geologist, whose explorations of caves established the antiquity of man.

William, while a cabin-boy, used to read aloud to the sailors when head winds gave them a "tailoring day" for repairing their clothes; and they, in return, mended for him his garments. One of the books he read to them was the Spectator, but it was not a favorite with the sailors, who, thinking it both nonsensical and untruthful, called it the "Lying Book."

A popular book was an arithmetic, from which he read questions that his shipmates tried to solve mentally. As the answers were given in the book the young reader was able to announce who had made the nearest guess.

One question was, What will be the cost of shoeing a horse at a farthing for the first nail, two farthings for the second, four for the third, and so on in geometrical progression for thirty-two nails? The answer, a sum little short of four and a half million pounds, was so unexpected and so enormous that the sailors called the "Arithmetic" also a "Lying Book."

While living at home young Pengelly worked during the day for a bare maintenance, and at night studied, for many hours, in order to master mathematics. He walked one day fifteen miles to a town where he could buy the books he needed for his studies. He bought twenty volumes of second-hand books, and paid for them out of money he had been a long time saving. Then, with an empty pocket, and the bundle of books on his shoulder, he tramped back over the Cornish hills to his home.

One day Dick Harper, an old general utility man of the Cornish village, said to young Pengelly: "I was working yesterday in Mr. R.'s garden, and 'e was there reading. When 'e went away 'e left his book on the seat, and I took en up and look at en—'twas called 'Milton's Paradise Lost.' Did 'e ever 'ear tell on it?"

Dick was sincerely religious, and the word "Paradise" had caught him, for he was fond of hearing religious books read.

"Oh, yes, I've heard a good deal about it," answered the youth, "and I once saw it. I should like to read it, if you could borrow it."

"I'll try," answered the old man, "if so be you'll promise to read en out loud to me."

"I've got en," said Dick, at the close of the next day, producing the book. It was arranged that as the days were long the two should meet in an orchard at 7 o'clock on Tuesday and Friday evenings. There the old man of seventy and the boy of sixteen, seated under an apple tree, steadily read "Paradise Lost" through from end to end, and thoroughly enjoyed it.

The mythological allusions puzzled them, but a small "Johnson's Dictionary," which contained a chapter on gods and goddesses, helped them to understand the poet's thoughts. When they reached the end of the poem the old man and the boy were so impressed by the last five lines that they committed them to memory. When occasionally they met, each repeated to the other:

"Some natural tears they dropped, but wiped them soon,
The world was all before them, where to choose,
Their place of rest, and Providence their guide,
They, hand in hand, with wandering steps and slow,
Through Eden took their solitary way."

These lines appealed to the boy. Some of his young acquaintances derided the youthful reader; older persons advised him to lay aside his books, and even his father and mother firmly, but kindly, remonstrated with their son for wasting his time on "Euclid" and literature.

"I have a vivid recollection," Pengelly wrote, twenty years after, "of the little table at which I wrought theoretical and practical mathematics; the very small pile of books; the wretched light, the fireless grate, the damp, cold stone floor, the aching head, the swollen feet, the shivering frame, and that which enabled me to bear the whole — the determination to know something of the beautiful and astonishing universe. I thank God I was enabled to persevere."

### HOW BOYS AND GIRLS SHOULD TREAT BOOKS.

A little leaflet issued by Messrs. Appleton, the publishers, contains these very useful directions for treating a new book.

It is sadly true that many children do not know how to treat a book. They commit all the faults which in this little pamphlet they are warned against.

Books are among the best friends we have. Some people think they are the very best. I do not tell you that, but I do think that our friends, the books, should be treated more respectfully than we often treat them. Read over carefully these directions and determine to treat more carefully your own books, which you have or may have, and particularly those books you borrow, or have in your possession which belong to other people.

I know just how unwilling people are to lend books to folks who do not treat them properly, and many grown persons are sinners, as well as children, in this respect. So make up your mind each one of you that when anyone trusts you with a book you will do your best to treat it well while it keeps you company and tells you its secrets, and that you will be careful to return it in as good condition as you borrowed it.

Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so go on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the centre of the volume. Do this two or three times and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently or carelessly in any one place, and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the leaves. Never force the back; if it does not yield to gentle opening rely upon it the back is too tightly or strongly lined.

Once on a time a Library Book was overheard talking to a little boy who had just borrowed it. The words seemed worth recording, and here they are:

"Please don't handle me with dirty hands. I should feel ashamed to be seen when the next little boy borrows me.

"Or leave me out in the rain. Books as well as children can catch cold.

"Or make marks on me with your pen or pencil. It would spoil my looks.

"Or lean on me with your elbows when you are reading me. It hurts.

"Or open me and lay me face down on the table. You wouldn't like to be treated so.

"Or put in between my leaves a pencil or anything thicker than a single sheet of thin paper. It would strain my back.

"Whenever you are through reading me, if you are not afraid of losing your place, don't turn down the corner of one of my leaves, but have a neat little bookmark to put in where you stopped, and then close me and lay me down on my side so that I can have a good, comfortable rest.

"Remember that I want to visit a great many other little boys after you are through with me. Beside, I may meet you again some day, and you would be sorry to see me looking old, and torn, and soiled. Help me to keep fresh and clean, and I will help you to be happy."

### Teddy's Rabbits.

Mother Bunch and Bay Buns
Had a cosy home,
Built of wood and thatched with straw—
A nicer house you never saw;
Why must they roam?

Wee fat fingers Teddy had,
Could not fix the latch;
Out the little rascals flew!
Teddy in his blouse of blue
Vainly tried to catch.

Tippety-toppety-lippety-lop,
Hoppety-skippety-flip!
Through the carrots, through the peas,
Nibbling lettuce at their ease,
See how they skip.

Little Teddy roars dismay,
But in vain he runs;
Well contented with her lunch,
Through the hedge goes Mother Bunch,
Through goes Baby Buns.

Oh, the fir-wood, big and cool!
When in it you roam,
If you ever chance to see
Two white bunnies, big and wee,
Give them love from Ted and me,
Tell them to come home!

—Mary W. M. Falconer, in Glasgow Weekly Herald.

### HE WAS INTERESTED.

At a country cricket match in Lancashire, England, a local farmer's boy was appointed scorer, his duties being carefully explained to him. The first innings was not very productive of runs, and soon came to an end, and everyone made a rush for the scorer. Judge of their surprise, however, when they found that not a single mark had been made in the carefully-ruled book that had been so provided. When reproached in somewhat terms the boy was not in the least disconcerted, but, with the most ingenuous air in the world, said: "I was sae eentertested in the sport that I quite forgot tae mak' the crosses. But it disna matter—that wee laddie wi' the red face is the smartest runner among ye."

### Chained in the Yard.

'Twas only a dog in a kennel,
And little noise he made;
But it seemed to me, as I heard it,
I knew what that old dog said.

"Another long month to get over;
Will nobody loosen my chain,
Just for a run round the meadow,
Then fasten me up again?

"Give me my old life of freedom,
Give me a plunge and a swim,
A dash and a dive in the river,
A shake and a splash on the brim."

I patted his head and spoke kindly;
I thought that his case was hard;
Oh! give him a run in the open,
Your dog chained up in the yard.

### AND THE QUARREL CEASED.

Two little girls who had been playing disagreed. The youngest suddenly said, in real mamma tones: "Birdie, I wants you to understand I'se just like my muzzer; when I speaks I'se going to be minded." And the quarrel ceased at once.

### TAKING THE TICKETS.

While teaching a class in Sunday school recently the teacher asked: "What was Noah supposed to be doing when the animals were going into the ark?" She received several answers. At last a little girl put up her hand. "Well," she asked, "what do you say?" "Taking the tickets, miss," said she.

### The Grandiloquent Goat.

A very grandiloquent goat
Sat down to a gay table d'hote;
He ate all the corks,
The knives and the forks,
Remarking, "On these things I dote."

Then before his repast he began,
While pausing the menu to scan,
He said, "Corn, if you please,
And tomatoes and peas,
I'd like to have served in the can."
—St. Nicholas.

### HAD NO TIME.

Frank comes into the house in a sorry plight.

"Mercy on us!" exclaims his father, "how wet you look! You are soaked."

"Papa, I fell into the canal."

"What, with your new trousers on?"

"Yes, papa, I didn't have time to take them off."

### Mother.

Ah, those hands are thin and wrinkled,
But their touch is soft and sweet
As it was when first she guided
Tottering steps of baby feet.

And the voice is just as soothing
In the hour of pain, or grief,
As it was in childish sorrows,
When naught else could bring relief.

And the smile has all the brightness
That it had so long ago
When we gazed in baby wonder
At her eyes with lovelit glow.

Now the feet are just as willing,
On each work of love to go,
As they were when baby called her,
Though the steps are growing slow.

And her kiss, as full of blessing,
From a heart so kind and true,
Brings a peace—a benediction—
That no other kiss can do.

—Emily J. Wheeler in N. Y. Herald.

### Where It Hurt.

"Where does it hurt, dear?" asked Tommy's sympathizing relative.

"Where would it hurt you, Aunt Rachel?" groaned the urchin, who lay doubled up on the lounge, "if you'd been playing in an apple orchard all mornin'?"

### An Intelligent Horse.

Horses are apt to trample over anything in their path, but by refusing to do so the other day at Brunswick, Me., an unusually bright one probably saved a baby's life.

A couple were out driving, and suddenly their horse stopped and wouldn't go on. When whipped the horse reared and tossed its head. Hearing a faint cry, the driver got out and found a tiny baby wrapped in a cloak right in front of the horse.

Just then a gypsy woman drove up and wildly rushed to claim her babe. An older sister had fallen asleep and forgotten the little one.

Miss Edith Kennedy is doing remarkably good work as one of the principals with the Australian Beauties at the Royal this week. The young lady is a promising addition to the lyric stage and has everything in her favor for a bright future on the stage.

## A TOURIST'S STORY.

### How He and His Wife Made a Valuable Discovery.

**They Were Both Martyrs to Rheumatism -Their Doctors Failed to Give Them Relief—But Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Them.**

Toronto, Aug. 26.—Tourists, pleasure-seekers, business men, seeking relief from the strain of money-making; profesional men looking for rest; clerks in search of rest and recreation; women of fashion seeking a change of scene and excitement—all classes of people who can afford it, are flocking to Toronto to enjoy our cool and refreshing breezes, and our bracing climate during this hot spell.

A "society reporter," whose duty led him among these visitors, made an interesting discovery a few days ago.

He was talking to a lady and a gentleman—husband and wife—both of whom plainly enjoyed the blessing of perfect health.

It was just after dinner and the visitors sat on the lawn, enjoying the beauties of the evening landscape. The gentleman drew from his pocket a small round box, around which was a red and blue label; opened it; took from it, and swallowed, one of the pills it contained.

Then he handed it to his wife, who followed his example.

Seeing a surprised look on the reporter's face, the gentleman said: "Those are Dodds' Kidney Pills. My wife and I carry them with us everywhere we go, and wouldn't leave home without them.

"Some years ago we were both tortured by Rheumatism. We found that the evening dews, in summer, always brought on an attack from our enemy. We tried doctors' medicines and many 'patent' remedies, but got no relief from any.

"Finally we began to use Dodds' Kidney Pills and have never had a twinge of Rheumatism since."

Dodds' Kidney Pills cure Rheumatism always by causing the kidneys to do their work properly, and thus filter out of the blood the poison (Uric Acid.) that causes the disease.

If you have Rheumatism, try Dodds' Kidney Pills. They cost fifty cents a box, and will positively cure you.


## A TIRED APPETITE

Is as bad as a tired head or tired limbs. There comes a time when you really don't know what you want, and that is the time when you really do want a cup of

# BOVRIL

to impart the necessary nourishment to the "run down" system without overloading it and giving the digestive organs more work than they can possibly do.

**BOVRL** does for the system what nothing else can do

**It restores vigor,**
**Maintains health,**
**and repels the attack of disease.**
**Suitable for young and old,**
**The Invalid and the Athlete.**

## BOVRIL Limited,

**30 Farringdon St., London, Eng.** **25 & 27 St. Peter St., Montreal, Canada.**

**Ladies', Girls' and Children's Jackets.**

We have very recently imported a large consignment of 1000 Jackets suitable for fall and winter. These are good goods and the public should appreciate them, especially as we are giving

**25 p.c. off** Dressing Jackets and Capes, Dress Skirts, Fancy Serges,

CALL AND INSPECT.

**Gagnon & Meunier,**
129-131 St. Lawrence Street.

## OUT OF THE WORLD

You might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion. Nothing counts more than a good-fitting dress, You can find at

**Desjardins & Viens'**

the Latest Dress Goods and a first-class Dressmaker.

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| New Black Brocaded Dress Goods, at | $0 25 |
| New Black Brocaded Dress Goods, at | 35 |
| New Black Armure Dress Goods, at | 48 |
| New Black Granite Dress Goods, at | 58 |
| New Black Serges, all wool, from | 20 |
| New Black Cashmere, special | 48 |
| New Black Silk Peau de Soie, only | 66 |
| New Black Silk Peau de Soie, at | 1 00 |
| New Black Silk Bengaline, at | 75 |
| New Fancy Colored Dress Goods, at | 25 |
| New Fancy Colored Dress Goods, at | 30 |
| New Costume Cloth, at | 25 |
| New Cheviots, for Fall Costumes | 35 |
| New Tweeds, for Fall Costumes | 35c and 50 |
| New Two-tone Dress Goods, at | 50 |
| New Covert Cloth, in all colors | 75 |
| New Black and Colored Skirts, at | $1.75 and 2 00 |
| Special Colored Cloth, for Capes, 2 yards wide, at | 1 25 |

**Desjardins & Viens,**
247 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
Corner St. Catherine.

**BADLY BLISTERED.**

A lady writes saying her feet were badly blistered, in fact, fairly parboiled, but one box FOOT ELM completely cured them. It is a wonderful remedy for Sweaty, Hot, Tender Feet. All druggists, 25c.
S. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

## Dr. J. Collis Brownes' CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne**

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. of simple ailments form its best recommendation. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments for its best recommendations."

**Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.**

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

**Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.**

Is a cerain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, England. Sold at 1s 1½d; 2s 9d.


NOTICE — Public Notice is hereby given, that under the Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the first day of June, 1898, incorporating William Strachan, manufacturer; William G. Strachan, clerk; Thomas Cushing, brewer; John S. Stanley, book-keeper; and Francis Brush, clerk, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.: (a) To acquire, take over and continue as a going concern in all its branches of business, now carried on by William Strachan, under the firm name of William Strachan & Company. (b) To carry on the business of manufacturing, buying, selling, trading, and dealing in soaps, perfumes, glycerines, dye stuffs, oil and candles, or any other business of a like nature, or incidental thereto, throughout the Dominion of Canada, with the name of "The William Strachan Company," (Ltd.), with a total capital of $200,000.00, divided in two thousand shares of $100.00 each. Dated at the City of Montreal, this 27th day of July, 1898. Hall, Cross, Brown, Sharp & Cook, Attorneys for said Company.

## Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 189 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, 7th September, 1898, at three o'clock p.m., pursuant to its charter, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and any other business appertaining to said meeting.

H. LASSEY MALTBY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 19th August, 1898.

# BRITISH BUDGET.

During the month of July, the Board of Trade received reports of the loss of 41 British vessels, with a tonnage of 12,323, and the number of lives lost, 89.

There has recently arrived in London, from Italy, the first Roman Catholic priest of the Zulu race in the person of the Rev. E. K. Muller. The rev. gentleman was accomapnied by the Right Rev. Lord Abbot Frauz, of the Trappist order.

Constable Holmes, while bathing at Kildysart, recently, ha da desperate encounter with a sea monster of the octopus species. The creature's tentacles entwined themselves round his arm, but he succeeded in getting free, with the assistance of Sergeant Loban, after a terrible struggle.

The Gordon Highlanders in India are very much disappointed because Dargai is not to be mentioned on the clasps to be given for recent fighting.

An Edinburgh vanman charged into the Royal Scots the other day and broke through the ranks, despite the commanding officer's orders. He was fined a couple of pounds.

In the Channel Squadron, off Oban, a court- martial has been held on a second class stoker named A. W. Walton, of the Furious He was found guilty of disobeying orders and striking Chief Stoker Williams, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to be dismissed from the service.

The official eight hour full power natural draught trial of her Majesty's new second class cruiser Vindictive took place in the North Sea recently, the results being most satisfactory. The Vindictive has now successfully completed the whole of her official tests.

A night school is to be established for the instruction of Militia and Volunteer officers in Glasgow during the coming winter months from 1st October 1898 to 31st March 1899.

The Ocean has consented to allow the Society of Archivists and Autograph Collectors to publish a fac simile of her autographs (written in 1837, the year of her accession) in the series of historical autographs now being issued for the society.

James Day was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at the Glasgow Criminal Court for stealing 4 1-2d from a lockfast box in St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral. It was stated that he was drunk at the time, whereupon the sheriff remarked that whether Day was drunk or sober, the theft from a lockfast collection-box in a church was a very mean sort of theft, and one which not very long ago would have placed him in a very serious position.

A new battery of field artillery has just been completed in accordance with the Army Estimates, 1897-98. It provides a total strength of 45 field batteries for home defence, leaving 44 for foreign service.

Lord Rosslyn has forwarded a letter to the press correcting statements made in connection with his bankruptcy proceedings. He says he took the step of filing his petition in order to get rid of the perpetual threats and worries of the money-lenders.

Direct railway connexion between London and the most attractive part of the North Cornwall coast has now been established, the London and South-Western Company having extended its Holsworthy branch line to Bude. The approach is thus made to the centre of the wild and rocky shore which lies between Hartland Point and Padstow, a district which has hitherto been accessible only by coach.

A boy named Geary, who struck Com. R. H. J. Stewart, of the Impregnable, training ship, whilst receiving sentence for breaking leave, was tried for the assault on the officer. He was sentenced to receive 20 strokes with the birch rod, to undergo 90 days' imprisonment with hard labor, and then to be dismissed from the service.

Mr. Arthur E. Sebright, on a charge of obtaining credit for over a thousand pounds from Benjamin J. Ellam, of Piccadilly, without disclosing the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt, has been committed for trial, bail being allowed in his own recognizances for a thousand pounds.

The letter received by the Manx Lieutenant-Governor from the Home Office ordering the release of an ex-policeman named Dixon, who, at the last Court of General Gaol Delivery was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for stealing a sheep, contained the information that Dixon's police pension would not be forfeited.

The latest profession that a woman has taken to is that of a bookmaker. Daisy Francis, aged twenty, was fined £5 at the South Western Police Court, London, for causing an obstruction by receiving betting papers and making "a book" in a street in Battersea.

Captain West, af the pleasure steamer Cambria, was fined £5 and costs, at Southampton, for overcrowding his boat on Cowes firework night. The Cambria is registered for 959 passengers, but he had over 1,030 on board.

Mr. T. M. Macknight, eldest son of the late Mr. James Macknight (a former Town Councillor of Edinburg), has received a commission as Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and has been appointed to the transport Glacier.

The Home Secretary has certified, under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1891, that, in his opinon, the dusting of colors of adhesive surfaces for the purpose of making transfers for use in the manufacture or decoration of earthenware and china is dangerous and injurious to health.

A sad boating disaster occurred on Lake Derwentwater which resulted in the loss of five lives, all young girls resident at Nelson, Lancashire. They were members of the Home Reading Union now assembled at Keswick. The boat is said to have been overloaded. Three men who were in it were saved.

The weekly census of Metropolitan paupers, taken at the instance of the Local Government Board, shows that on the last day of the fifth week of July, there was within the metropolitan area a total of 98,288 paupers who were in the receipt of relief.

While H.M.S. Diadem was coaling at Portsmouth, the tackling by some means gave out, and a heavy block at the head of the davit which was being used in the operations fell with a crash, striking Private George Pearce, on the head, and causing almost instantaneous death.

Rev. John Davies, rector of Llanynyr, near Ruthin, went out recently for a walk, and as he did not return, a search was made, with the result that his body was found in the evening in the River Clwyde, at Llanrynrog, some miles from his home. His son committed suicide in London, some years ago.

A famous vine at Hampton Court Palace, which is now 130 years old, having been planted in 1768 shows no falling off in fertility, and carries 1,200 bunches of fruit. The grapes have just ripened, and will be sent for use at the Queen's table.

The Registrar General, in his quarterly return of births, just issued, states that the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of 1898 is estimated at 40,188,927 persons: that of England and Wales at 31,397,078, that of Scotland at 4,249,946, and that of Ireland at 4,541,903.

The Lancet relates the interesting case of a nurse, who, after applying for a post, declined it because it did not realize her expectations. She expected (1) a sea view and (2) a tennis court. Neither was forthcoming, so she had recourse to "the art of polite withdrawal." In the circumstances the guardians acted generously in allowing her her travelling expenses.

A foreign correspondent named Murray, aged twenty-six, a native of Austria, has been committed for trial at Sheffield for attempting to blackmail Mr. F. R. Eaton a local solicitor. The prisoner sent a letter to Mr. Eaton stating that he had discovered that he was a bigamist, and demanding £250 as the price of keeping the secret. The suggested defence was that the prisoner was the tool of another.

A rather remarkable find in a railway carriage has just been made at Southport by a night watchman named John Rimmer, who found a purse containing two £100 bank notes, a £20 note, a postal orde r, and some gold and silver, the total amount being £256. The purse and contents were afterwards claimed by a Manchester gentleman.

An order for a memorial stone to be placed over the grave of the dog which was Mr. Gladstone's companion in his latter years has just been completed by a monumental mason at Mold. The inscription, in plain black lettering reads: "Petz, born at Schwalbach, 1886, died at Hawarden, March 27, 1898. Mr. Gladstone's favorite dog. Faithful unto death."

Frederick Bulstrode Whitlock, has been remanded by the Nottingham magistrates on charges of embezzling large sums from Messrs. Samuel Smith, bankers by whom he was employed as a branch manager. The accused, who absconded in November, was arrested at Perth, Western Australia. He told the police officer that he had gone to the goldfields, hoping to obtain enough money to repay the bank. It is understood that the defalcations amount to £12,000.

At the Montrose Town Council Bailie Stone moved that the Council reacquire the Corporation pew in the parish church, so that it might be available for any member of Council who chose to worship there. The pew had been the property of the Council since ever the church was built, till a few years ago, when it was given up to save a very small assessment of about 30s. On a division, it was decided by 9 votes to 7 to reacquire the pew.

A strange case of sudden death has been reported to the Brentford Police. On Saturday night a man named Wallis went home and ate a hearty supper of beefsteak and pickles. The next morning his wife found him dead. A strange circumstance about the case is that the deceased was found on his back with his fists rigidly extended in a fighting attitude. The doctors say they have never seen a man like that in death before.

A man named James Elstone was recently fined £2 by the Guildford magistrates for wanton cruelty to a cat. It appeared that whilst some painters were working at Bushbridge Rectory, Elstone, who is a plasterer, poured some boiled oil on the cat, and then added turpentine, the result being that the mixture quickly dried, and caused the cat such extreme pain by pulling out its fur that it had to be killed.

It is announced that a number of friends of the late Principal Caird, of Glasgow University, who were desirous that he should receive some mark of the affection and esteem in which he was held in the West of Scotland, have raised over £4,000 This fund was to have been applied to such educational purpose or purposes in the University as Principal Caird might direct, but owing to his unexpected illness and death the Principal was never made aware of the movement.

The public examination in the London Bankruptcy Court of Sir Robert Peel, Bart, has been further adjourned till November 4. The accounts filed show gross debts £316,000, of which £32,000 is unsecured, and assets nil. The debtor states that owing to the abscondment of his late solicitor he is absolutely unable to give an account of many transactions conducted by that gentleman. Sir Robert also claims £10,000 from the Peel estate trustee for permanent improvements.

A brutal outrage was recently perpetrated in the parish of Caheragh, Ireland. Two valuable horses, the property of a respectable farmer named Jeremiah Mahony were maimed, one having an ear cut clean off quite close to the head, and an attempt was made at cutting off the second. A second horse in the same field had one ear cut quite clean. No motive can be assigned for the outrage. Mr. Mahony intends seeking compensation under the Malicious Injuries Act.

Judge Martineau, of Eastbourne, commenting on a betting case which came before him, said he had not the slightest pity for people who indulged in gambling transactions and did not get paid. He did not care whether they got paid or not. If any man owed him £1 or a new hat in respect of a bet and did not pay, he (his Honor) would think he was served right.

An extraordinary piece of good luck has befallen a miner at Usworth Colliery, Durham. A mattress was bought some twelve years ago from a person who had procured it secondhand, the price paid being six shillings. The mattress was recently discarded and put outside the house. Last week, however, a string was observed to be hanging from the side of the mattress, and on examination a bag was drawn out containing £120 10s. in gold.

A sensational suicide was committed at Cardiff. John Henry Church, aged 27, a boarding-house runner, suddenly burst into an apartment occupied by a girl named Minnie Johnston, who was then undressed, shot himself through the head with a pistol, and fell dead at her feet. A murder was committed next door a few weeks previously, and it is thought to have affected the man's mind.

At the Dublin Police Court, Thos. R. Stack, who described himself as a schoolmaster, was sentenced to pay a fine of 20s., or suffer 14 days' imprisonment, for having attempted with his stick to strike William Watt, the assistant gate-porter at the South Dublin Workhouse, when Watt refused his application for admission to that institution.

According to Professor Chiene, the President of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons, the cap used in the graduation ceremonials at the University of Edinburg, is made out of the seat of an old pair of trousers which belonged to Geo. Buchanan, the celebrated tutor of James VI. of Scotland and I. of England; while the cap of St. Andrew's University is made out of a pair of John Knox's trousers.

Several good stories, some apocryphal, are told of the late Principal Caird, His preaching was on rather too high a level for one congregation to which he ministered. When about to leave, he suggested to the beadle, for the benefit of his successor, that some portion of the scantily-filled church might be curtained off, But the beadle misunderstanding Mr. Caird, replied, "Na, na, ye'll sune be leavin' us, and syne we'll maybe get a mair pop'lar man!"

All Scotland knew Professor Blackie and his plaid, but comparatively few knew how it was that he came to wear the plaid. When he received his first professorship he told Mr. A. B. Todd, of Cumnock, he was scant of cash. His wife insisted on his having a new black coat. This, however, he could at that particular time but ill afford, but he got Mrs. Blackie to wrap her pretty plaid round his shoulders. That hid the bareness of the coat, gave him a picturesque appearance, and made him decent till money came in. The Professor, however, never discarded the plaid.

A very unique collection of Royal hair is the latest temptation which is being placing in the way of the curiosity hunter in London. "A few hairs from the head and beard of Edward IV." (whose locks, it will be remembered, figured not long since in the same auction room) "taken from the vault March 14, 1789," and specimens of the hair of Napoleon, of Princess Charlotte of Wales, and of George III., together with a small portion of the cerecloth of King William IV., are among the attractions to be offered next week.

When Sir William MacCormac arrived in consultation on the Prince of Wales' recent accident, the Prince, with his usual optimism, looked up and said, "Well, after all, it is not so bad as it might have been. I might have broken my leg." "I wish you had," replied the President of the College of Surgeons, whose technical knowledge made him, of course, aware of the fact which His Royal Highness has now learned, that a broken patella is a far more difficult thing to repair thoroughly than a broken leg.

A long lost MS. of Johnson's has come to light, namely, the small note-book containing a portion of the notes made by Johnson in the course of his visit to France with the Thrales in 1775. This note-book was at one time in the possession of Boswell, who published its contents in the "Life." Boswell stated that he deposited this MS. in the British Museum, which seems not to have been the case. Anyhow this particular note-book appears to have come into the possession of Samuel Rogers, for it has been found among the Rogers papers of the late Mrs. Sharpe, of Highbury, the widow of Mr. William Sharpe, one of Rogers nephews and executors. It is now the property of Mr. Sharpe's daughters.

At the last meeting of Holbeach Guardians it was reported that there was a strike amongst some of the inmates. In connection with pauper funerals it had been customary to use some of the inmates for bearers, and the board had been in the habit of making them a small allowance for refreshments in connection with the work. It was now reported that the bearers had decided to demand an increase from 6d to 1s. It was suggested that there was an "agitator" amongst the inmates, and it was decided that this man should not be again employed as a bearer. This decision, it was thought, would put an end to the "strike."

It has just been ascertained that Piper Findlater is about to get married to a young lady belonging to Dundee, of the name of Miss Mary Gellatly. Miss Gellatly met Findlater some eight years ago when on furlough at Arbroath, and since his return to this country the acquaintanceship was renewed, and it is understood this will result in a marriage early in September. A large number of invitations are to be issued for the wedding, which will take place in the City Assembly Rooms, Dundee. Miss Gellatly is a well-known step-dancer in Dundee, and she formed one of a troupe of dancers which accompanied Findlater during a part of his present tour.

The old nave of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Charing Cross Road, is being pulled down by order of the London County Council. The old building, which forms the nave of the present church, was erected in the reign of Charles II., by Joseph Georgeirenes, Archbishop of Samos, for the use of the "Greek Nation." The next possessors were the Huguenots, and subsequently St. Mary's was the scene of the labors of the late Rev. J. C. Chambers. A picture of what the church and district then was is to be found in "The Christian," where Mr. Hall Caine describes the church under the name of St. Mary Magdalene, Crown Street. The cost of the new nave is estimated at £3,000.

When the late Dr. Macleod, of Govan, began his ministerial work in Newton-on-Ayr, he was (writes a correspondent in the North British Daily Mail), a tall young man with lightish hair, and had a remarkable volubility and rapidity of utterance, his words rushing in an unbroken stream of eloquence, with scarcely a single resting-place. When he went to Newton some of the worthies were getting tired of the frequent ministerial changes, and one of their number, remarking that every two years they had to put up with a new man, expressed the hope to the Presbytery that Mr. Macleod would wait six or seven years. But he remained for less than a year, and never entered the manse. As another worthy put it, "He cam' wi' a carpet bag, and gaed awa' wi a carpet bag;" but not without leaving a gracious memory behind him.

The picture-sale season just concluded has been relatively uneventful. True, a very decided appreciation has taken place in the auction value of outstanding works by Rossetti, and the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, and Millais' "Order of Release," made as high a sum 5,000 guineas, as has ever been paid for a work by him. On the other hand, no sensational prices can be recorded for examples by British portraitists, nor have any canvases comparable in importance with the four Turners, which in the Pender sale of 1897 brought over £30,000, come under the hammer. Moreover, instead of thirty-two pictures, as was the case last season, having been knocked down for 14,000 guineas or upwards, no more than sixteen dispersed since January 1, reach or exceed this limit. Of these, three are by foreign masters, four by British portraitists, and the remaining nine, including "The Mirror of Venus," the "Chant D'Amour," and "Love and the Pilgrim" by Burne-Jones, may be classed as subject pictures by native artists.

The Duke of Northumberland has made over his vast property in Northumberland to Earl Percy, the heir to the Dukedom.

The death is announced of Mrs. Terriss, widow of the well-known actor, William Terriss, whose murder is still fresh in the public mind.

A man named William Viney, over 70 years of age, murdered three of his children, and so seriously wounded a fourth that recovery is almost hopeless. Viney is separated from his wife, and he and the children were in absolute destitution. The crime was committed in a lonely part of Leyton Marshes, Essex.

A blue Persian cat (called "Roy") formed the sole stock-in-trade of a firm, the two members of which were engaged in litigation recently. "Roy," who is a most distinguished cat, the winner of all manner of prizes, and living in a specially-constructed house, was eventually adjudged to be the joint property of the two partners.

"The return of Mr. Fletcher Moulton to the House of Commons," writes a correspondent to the Westminster Gazette, "will sensibly increase the embarrassments of Parliamentary life. The new member is to the casual observer indistinguishable in form and facial appearance from Mr. Robertson, the Tory member for Hackney, who, strange to say, defeated Mr. Moulton, the former member for that constituency, at the last general election. During the contest at Hackney the rival candidates were every moment mistaken for each other, with some ludicrous results. When Mr. Robertson was at first seen in the members' smoking-room of the House of Commons the friends of Mr. Fletcher Moulton were subject to considerable distress. They conjectured that Mr. Moulton, who sat for Hackney in the Parliament of 1892-95, had in a moment of absence wandered into his old haunts."

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When upy de Lome was Spanish minister at Washington he had something of the reputation of a dinner-table wit. The papers were filled with conjectures as to whether Macco had or had not been killed by the Spaniards and at a dinner one evening a well known Washington lady asked De Lome if "Macco was really dead." "Madame," said De Lome, with the most courtly manner, "Macco may not be dead, but he is certainly buried."

# HOLLAND'S QUEEN TO BE CROWNED.

## Next Week, on Her Eighteenth Birthday, Wilhelmina Assumes Royal Honors.

## COMES OF A FINE FAMILY.

## The Little Kingdom Will Celebrate the Event in Right Royal Style.

## COMPARED WITH QUEEN VICTORIA.

August 31st will be a proud day for the people of Holland, for on that day the little Wilhelmina, the girl Queen, will be a girl Queen no longer, but a sovereign in reality as well as in name. She will be 18 years old on August 31, and being 18, and consequently a woman, she will succeed to the title which has heretofore been hers only by courtesy.

And yet she will still be the girl Queen, in the eyes of her devoted subjects and the world at large, until she marries. There is a wealth of affection in the title, and nothing of affectation. And as for the sacrifice of her maidenly honors on the altar of Hymen, that is a story in itself. Many have been the suitors for her hand, despite her tender years, but Wilhelmina has ideas of her own on the question of marriage.

For the present she is concerned more about her coronation than about a husband. The affair will be unique in the history of Europe. Grandeur and simplicity will be curiously blended in this celebration. There will be such a display of jewels as the world has seldom seen, and yet Wilhelmina is more exercised over her pigeons than over her jewels.

The priceless gems of Holland's treasury will be augmented by precious stones of marvellous brilliancy, ordered to the mother country from the various colonies under the Dutch flag. Such a crown and sceptre would dazzle the eyes of an alchemist. Their value can only be guessed at.

### Her Winged Messengers.

As for the pigeons, there will be 6,000 of them—white winged messengers of joy.

QUEEN WILHELMINA,
Of Holland, who is to be crowned on Wednesday.

After the young Queen takes the oath of office the birds will be liberated as she is driven through the square, and will carry the tidings to every part of the low countries. And the girl Queen claps her hands in glee in anticipation of their fluttering wings, and thinks it will be very fine indeed.

For in many respects Wilhelmina is still a child. Her mother, the Queen Regent, has personally superintended her education, and has striven to the utmost to inculcate the principles of simplicity and dignity. Wilhelmina has both, and a charming combination it is. She never forgets the dignity that is her birthright as Queen, nor has she forgotten the sweet simplicity of childhood.

Although the festivities will begin on August 31st, on which day Wilhelmina becomes of age, the coronation will not take place until September 6th. The week intervening will be given over to feasting and merrymaking, and all Holland, from the most dignified court officer to the most lowly peasant, will indulge in merrymaking. The young Queen herself will not miss it. She is too democratic not to have a good time at her own coronation. If she finds herself growing nervous she laughs the feeling off, and argues that one is only crowned once in a lifetime.

Wilhelmina will be Queen of the Netherlands, for the "Kingdom of Holland" only existed as such from 1806 to 1815, when Louis Bonaparte was King. Although there have been only three kings of the Netherlands, all named William, their ancestors, the Princes of Orange, descendants of William of Nassau, the illustrious patriot and champion of Dutch political and religious liberties in the sixteenth century, held the office of Stadtholder without interruption, except from 1651 to 1672, and personally conducted all the affairs of foreign policy and military administration.

### A Noble Line.

No royal family in Europe has produced men of equal ability in government, war and diplomacy to these Princes—the first William of Orange, who was assassinated at Delft in 1584; his sons, Maurice, the most eminent soldier of his time, who died in 1625, and Frederick Henry, who, until his death in 1647, during the Thirty Years' War, raised his country to the highest pitch of prosperity and power, and, lastly, his great-grandson, who became King William III. of England, Ireland and Scotland. These were Stadtholders, or Executive Presidents, and Captains-General of the Seven United Provinces—namely, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland Groningen, Gelderland and Overyssel.

Of the Kings, in the nineteenth century, William II. was a distinguished soldier, whose victory over the French at Quatre Bras facilitated that of Wellington at Waterloo. The House of Nassau claims as high antiquity as any now reigning, but the present young Queen is the last of her race who could inherit the crown, unless she marry and have children; since the succession has been formally renounced by Adolf of Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

So much for Wilhelmina's lineage, and the importance to her people of a matrimonial alliance. Of the former it is perhaps, not kind, just at this joyous time, to refer to her father, King William III., for that sovereign is not remembered pleasantly by his people. And yet a few words are necessary.

King William III., the last male member of the famous House of Orange, was not an exemplary ruler. He was wild and dissipated in early manhood. His first wife, Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtumberg, succeeded fairly well in curbing his dissolute tastes, but when he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, and came into a fortune of 100,000,000 florins, he relaxed all restraint, and his name became a byword over all Europe.

Unfortunately the building in which the ceremony will be held is scarcely larger than the chapel in the Kremlin at Moscow, in which the Czar was crowned, so that the number of spectators must be quite limited. The members of the two chambers must attend to take the oath of fealty to the Queen's person and throne, and the other dignitaries of State, with the diplomatic body, will monopolize the remaining space, to the exclusion of any members of the general public.

The coronation ceremonies themselves will be extremely simple, so as not to needlessly prolong the tension. The following is the oath which the Queen will take:—"I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always maintain the constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence and the territory of the empire, that I will protect public and private liberty, and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided to me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well-being as a good Queen should do. And may God help me." Then comes the enthronization at the hands of the States General, whose oath, taken first by the President and then by each member individually, closes the ceremony.

The little Queen has been brought up by her mother with good judgment and care, but while her childhood has been made happy, she has not been permitted to lose sight of her future destinies, and yet she has been reared in the atmosphere of democracy. She has even been allowed the privilege—a privilege coveted by every child of the rich—of playing with other children in the streets.

One winter day as the Queen Regent was driving in her sleigh with her little daughter, then about ten years old, they came upon a large group of children who were merrily snowballing one another. The Princess asked her mother if she might join them. Permission was immediately given, and the royal sleigh stood still for half an hour, while the future sovereign of the Netherlands was boisterously hitting and being hit by "nobody knows who."

### A Glimpse of the Child.

Wilhelmina has been educated so as to feel a true Dutchwoman, and willingly puts on the quaint old-fashioned dress of the provincial farmers' wives, with their golden frontlets and lace caps, so wonderful to see in many a market town.

As a child Wilhelmina's first governess was a French woman, Mlle. Siotard, and she spoke entirely in the French language until she was four years old. Then she learned other languages, but, strangely enough, never German, her father having a horror of all Germans. Miss Winter, an English lady, then replaced Mlle. Siotard, and all lessons given by the various professors were always delivered in the presence of Miss Winter, who had absolute authority.

It was this English governess who told the girl Queen, in order to punish her, to draw a large map of Europe. Wilhelmina obeyed orders, and stuck to her task bravely. Miss Winter then sent for her ward, and told her to bring the map along with her.

"But where is England," asked the English governess, "and why have you made Holland so disproportionately large compared with the other countries of Europe?"

Queen Wilhelmina did not answer. She had extended Holland away out into the German Ocean, so as to make her own country as big as Prussia, while Great Britain was represented by a little black speck or two in the midst of a yellow London fog. The governess laughed, and the map is undoubtedly held by her as a priceless treasure.

### Admires England and America.

But, all the same, Wilhelmina has a great admiration for England, and thinks the United States of America quite as great a power.

### Will Choose Her Own Husband.

Wilhelmina is not a young woman to be coerced. She has repeatedly given utterances to expressions which prove that she doesn't regard marriage as entirely essential to her happiness. She realizes that she is still a young girl, despite her position, and says with all frankness that she is in no hurry to wed, that when she wants a husband it will be one of her own choosing.

So when the cables announced last February that her formal betrothal had been announced to Prince Louis Napoelon, second and favorite son of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, the report was taken with a grain of salt. Inasmuch as nothing further has come of it, it is safe to assume that Holland's young Queen is still heart whole.

And yet the marriage of Wilhelmina means much to her subjects. The Hollanders know that her death without heir would mean the death of their political independence and their commercial prosperity. According to the constitution, the crown would devolve on the septuagenarian Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach or her descendants. Her husband is Prussian to the core, and, as such, is regarded as among the main pillars of the German Empire.

Indeed, none of the petty sovereigns who form the federation known as the German Empire possesses a more commanding and predominant influence on the national affairs of Germany than does the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. It naturally follows that Holland under her would become, de facto, if not de jure, part and parcel of the North German Empire. At any rate, it would be brought within what is known as the sphere of Berlin influence, with all that that implies in a military, a political and a commercial sense.

### Compared with Victoria.

A comparison between Wilhelmina and Queen Victoria is almost unavoidable. Great Britain's Queen was also crowned at the age of eighteen, and, like Holland's little Queen, she was the idol of the people. The reign of King George IV. had been marked by excesses of every sort, and the Britons had become sickened of the inanity of William IV.'s misrule. Consequently the coming of Victoria was hailed with delight.

Then, too, Victoria at the age of eighteen was very much the same sort of girl as Wilhelmina, although not quite so pretty. She also had decided views of her own on the question of marriage, and, when, not long after her ascension to the throne it was suggested that she should take unto herself a husband she said she was in no hurry. And she chose her own mate. Of course, it would have been quite out of the question for even a prince to propose marriage to a queen. But, as delicately as possible, Victoria sued for the hand of Prince Albert, and, as all the world knows, the union was a happy one.

Another similarity lies in the fact that Victoria and Wilhelmina are the only women rulers in Europe with absolute power. Christina of Spain is a Queen Regent, but even as Regent her power is limited. Wilhelmina has a great admiration for Queen Victoria, and has often expressed the hope that her rule will be equally wise and prosperous.

### The Duke of Clarence Memorial.

The privileged few who have seen the monument to the Duke of Clarence and Avondale in the Albert Chapel at Windsor are in ecstasy with Mr. Alfred Gilbert's work, and the Times describes it as the "noblest work of monumental art that has been erected in England since Alfred Stevens made the Wellington memorial in St. Paul's." The tomb is on the site where Cardinal Wolsey placed the sarcophagus in which he intended his remains should be laid. The body of the Duke of Clarence is enclosed in a sarcophagus of Mexican onyx, on the bronze corner of which is a recumbent figure of the young Prince, in his uniform of an officer of the Tenth Hussars, over which are the robes of the Order of the Garter. The distinguishing feature of the monument is the high grille or railing which surrounds it, and which stands on a pedestal of marble. There will be twelve figures of the Saints, but at present only St. George is in situ. The others will be the Blessed Virgin, St. Edward the Confessor, St. Edmund King and Martyr, St. Michael, St. Margaret, St. Patrick, St. Elizabeth, St. Nicholas, St. Etheldreda, St. Hubert and St. Barbara. Mr. Gilbert has used aluminium with excellent effect, while ivory is freely used for the heads and hands. The stand on which each saint is placed is the conventional rendering of a tomb, and this in turn is supported by two angels, lovely figures in flowing draperies of bronze and silver, with wings whose fanciful pattern is wrought into a number of exquisite and bewildering curves. Altogether Mr. Gilbert has produced a worthy memorial to the heir of a long line of kings, and a work of art that will ensure him a great and enduring reputation.—Westminster Budget.


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# COMING GREAT WAR OVER THE PARTITION OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

## England and Japan With the Moral Support of the United States, Against Russia, France and Germany.

## The Anglo-Japanese Combination Could Sweep the Seas and Eventually Win, but on Land it Might Have Hard Luck.

Japan tore the dreadful dragon mask from the face of China, and, while the nations wondered, uncovered the pale features of a shrinking boy. Within three months the pretensions of a vast empire were exposed. It was proved that instead of one kingdom China was an aggregation of petty kingdoms. It was shown that instead of one nation it was made up of many peoples, having different beliefs and languages and owning different allegiances. It is true that they were all sons and daughters of the Son of the Sun. It had been known, in a general way, that a man from Hong Kong could with difficulty make himself understood in Canton and that a man from Canton would be unable to make his wants known in Manchuria, but nothing like the racial separation of the Chinese nation was dreamed of. Its army amounted to nothing. Its navy was a sham. Its generals were venal, cowardly or incompetent. The state was rotten to the core. All of this demonstration was accomplished without extraneous aid by a country physically smaller, and, it was believed, much weaker.

Then the peoples of the west gathered to the feast. The subterranean policy of Russia came immediately to the surface. Japan had accomplished the task of exposition, but was not to be allowed to enjoy the fruits of unbridled conquest. The nation of little people was held off. It had dreamed of possessing Corea and of aggrandizing a large part of the Chinese mainland. It was forced to content itself with the Formosan Islands, some inconsiderable treaty rights and some money. The Russian bear growled in its pathway. The German and French eagles floated on either side. "Thus far," said these in concert, "shalt thou go and no further."

### Russia's Price.

Russia extended aid and2 China paid a heavy price. Russian agents swarmed in Manchuria. Russian troops were rushed into that province in thousands. Russian ships of war were massed upon the northeastern Chinese coast. M. Pavloff, special representative of the Czar at Pekin, became the constant adviser of the Tsung-li-Yamen, the ministerial council, which does the governing. Russian demands were preferred for treaty rights, for occupancy rights, for railway concessions, for mining privileges, for changes in customs, with a steady rapidity which marked the Czar's resolve to obtain his pound of flesh to the last ounce. The Chinese Government writhed and squirmed. It whimpered. It protested. It appealed to the English representatives on one day. On the next it refused to receive the English ambassador at all. It informed England that, if backed against Russia, it would cast off its incubus immediately. It received the assurance and forthwith granted all that Russia demanded. It was bound by the secret treaty. It was a child in the grasp of a strong and cruel man. It was not the "mailed fist" of Germany waved before its eyes which made its chief concern. It was the clasp of a hand, velvet-gloved, but muscled with steel, which slowly compressed and cracked its bones one by one. To-day that grasp is more forceful than it was a month ago. It will be more forceful a month hence than now. It will continue to tighten till the open rupture comes. That rupture, the statesmen of Europe are almost universally agreed, will result from England's attempt to break Russia's hold.

### China Falling Apart.

Chinese territory is still nominally intact, but the actual dismemberment has proceeded with unexampled rapidity. Theoretically the empire is formed of a central territory, which is actually China, and outlying dependencies. Eighteen central provinces and the adjacent Manchuria form the hub of the wheel, and the feudal dependencies are the spokes. One by one, however, the outlying territories have gone from under Chinese control. Thibet and Corea are still attached to the extent that they acknowledge Chinese suzerainty. Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan are only buffer states. Nepaul and Burmah are British. Anam is French. The Loochow Islands, including Formosa, have gone to Japan. Siam, relying on Great Britain, snaps its fingers in the face of the Chinese viceroy, who wishes to collect the annual tribute. Russia, which nominally leases a small part of the Liao-tong peninsula, occupies and owns the whole of Manchuria. From three sides and from the centre the empire is falling apart or is being forced apart. A glance at the accompanying maps will show the "spheres" claimed by the four powers interested in the demolition of the Manchu Government. The tinted space, occupying the centre and including the great Yang-tse-Kiang Valley, is the British "sphere." It has been so regarded for a quarter of a century and more. This is actual China. It has a population of 300,000,000. It contains hundreds of huge cities. It is the garden spot of the world. It is worth ten thousand times over the barrenness of Manchuria and the other outlying parts of the great kingdom. It is over the possession of the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley that the battles of the future will be fought. It is only within the past ten days that the right of the British to dominance in this section of the empire has been questioned. It has been questioned, however. Russia now denies it absolutely. Pavloff asserts that the British right to dominance there is a myth; that it has never been granted in express terms by the Chinese Government; that it has rested hitherto merely upon an English assumption, and that it is within Russia's rights to make contracts therein and to build railways therein wherever so permitted by the Emperor's ministers. As Russia owns the Emperor's ministers, the significance of this stand will become at once apparent.

### Russia's Sphere.

Russia now controls all of Manchuria, which is being opened by the Siberian and Manchurian railways. It controls all of the province of Pechili, which includes Peking, the capital, wherein M. Pavloff smiles and dictates. It controls Shansh and Shenshi, over which a Belgian corporation, the creature of the Russian Government, is now driving a railway. This line will go westward and northward across Koko Nor and Chinese Turkestn until it effects a junction with the Central Asiatic Railway, now open to Samarcand in Russian Turkestan. Russia controls also Kansu, which is unexplored, but is said to be minerally rich, and the northern part of Tibet. Indeed, Tibet, the land of mystery, which is closed against England from the south and has been always, is now wide open to Russia from the north, and is being surveyed by Russian engineers. Russia controls with these territories every caravan route across Koko Nor and Chinese Turkestan It is stated, with a strong appearance of truth, that these immense claims would never have been formulated and pressed to a victorious conclusion at this stage of China's history but for the backing of the French. Provision for this backing is supposed to have formed part of the Russo-French treaty of offensive and defensive alliance.

### France's Sphere.

As the Russian "sphere" lies directly to the north of the British "sphere," and impinges upon it, so the French "sphere" lies directly to the south and impinges also. What Russia has gained through diplomacy and promises of moral and physical support France has gained through warfare. The difference between the policies of the two nations, each having for common end the aggrandizement of Chinese territory, is marked. Russia has acquired through soft words and secret agencies. France has found excuses for wars and taken with the strong hand. French diplomacy has not been a success when tried upon China. For a long time the Gallic republic has been endeavoring to increase its holdings in Anam, Tonkin and Cochin China, but it has succeeded only in obtaining concessions to build two railways, one from Hanoi to Nanning-Fu and one from Hanoi to Yannan-Fu. It is intended that the Nanning road shall go on north to a point on the Yang-tse river opposite to Hankau, there joining with a Russian road which is to be built down from Peking to Hankau. If the scheme is carried out the Yang-tse Valley, now dominated by England, will be pierced through and through by a railway system, one part of which will be owned by France and the other part by Russia. This road will be the future Grand Trunk line of China, and it will be dominated by French and Russian officials, its tariffs fixed by France and Russia, and its trains run to suit the convenience and purposes of those countries. Against the building of this road England will use its strongest influence, and it may be the direct cause of the conflict.

### Germany's Slice.

The German possessions in China are much smaller than the French or Russian possessions, but they are more compact and more advantageously situated. There can be little doubt that there was an agreement between Russia, France and Germany that the latter should have the territory it now occupies when the three powers were engaged in staving off Japan. The immediate excuse for German occupation, however, was found in the murder of two or three missionaries. Their deaths could not have been opportune to Wilham's purpose. A force of marines was landed at Kiao-Chou. The Chinese soldiery ran away, as a matter of course. The German flag was hoisted and demand for reparation preferred. It was all a part of the play. The Chinese Government, under instructions from M. Pavloff, protested mildly, it being considered a good thing to keep up appearances as far as possible. The result of the killing of the missionaries and the landing of the handful of marines, together with Wilhelm's blustering talk about the "mailed fist" and the mission of the imperial brother, Prince Henry, to the Far East, has been that Germany is now in ownership of the entire Shang-tung peninsula, has reserved the right to build railways and do mining in that part of the empire, handles the customs of course, has obtained an admirable ice-free port for its war ships, and is altogether ready to take a hand when the slicing begins. It is now endeavoring to obtain a concession from the Tsung-li-yamen to parallel the contemplated Russian line from Peking to Hankow. The result of this, of course, would be to bring a third power into ownership of a railway commanding the Yang-tse Valley. A grave feature of the general situation is to be found in the fact that if the French claims for an extension of the "sphere of influence" are allowed, the French will cut off communication between British Burmah and Central China. This will be made clear by a look at the French line as given on the map.

### Britain's Sphere.

The headquarters of Great Britain in China are at Hong-Kong. It has subsidiary headquarters at Shanghai, Chifu, New-Chang and Hankow. China has admitted to Great Britain, by formal pledge given to Sir Claude Macdonald, that the Yang-tse Valley is the British "sphere." This pledge is, in effect, that no part of the Yang-tse Valley shall be ceded to a foreign power. There have been indications of late that the Chinese stand ready to violate this pledge whenever it shall suit Russia's convenience. A strong support of this view is to be seen in the recent Russian denial of pre-eminent English influence anywhere in China. Great Britain's position has been pronouncedly in favor of what has come to be known as the "open door" policy. That is, confident of her ability to hold her own against all commercial competition, with the advantages she has already gained, she has advocated throwing open China, with its 400,000,000 of purchasers, to the markets of the world. Russia, France and Germany have wished, on the contrary, to partition China commercially among themselves, reserving certain portions of the empire for their own trading and barring out competitors by means of inimical customs regulations and duties, local taxes, railway tariffs and what not. It should be stated here that Great Britain has always maintained in her "sphere" the "open door" since the acquisition of the "sphere," and her trade with China is three-fourths of the whole trade conducted by that empire with the outside world. It is more than two and one-half times greater than the trade of any one of her competitors.

A glance at the telegrams in the daily papers during the last two weeks will prove, however, that the attempt of England to maintain the "open door" policy for the entire empire has been an egregious failure.

### English Rebuff in Persia.

Recently Persia wanted to borrow money from Great Britain, offering as security the customs receipts of southern Persia. The security was unexceptionable and arrangements were made to forward the money. Russia interposed by forbidding the loan to the Persian Government, and offered to lend the amount required, or a greater amount, on the security of all the customs receipts of the Persian Kingdom. This proposition was accepted, Persia being more afraid of Russia than of England. Instances of this kind, great and small, could be multiplied almost infinitely. All have tended to breed in the English people a deep resentment against the Russian policy and a deep distrust in the Salisbury Government. It is not thought that Russia is anxious for war. It is said, on the contrary, that she is not prepared for war just now, and that M. de Witte, one of the Czar's ministers, has informed him that at least six years of uninterrupted peace are vitally necessary to his empire. The course in heaping humiliation after humiliation upon England is explained in European capitals by the universal belief that the Queen will never again sign a declaration of war. Satisfied by this assurance, the Russian Government has felt itself free to pursue its policy of aggression regardless of consequences, since it believes that no serious consequences can result. It is declared, however, by various correspondents that there is a point beyond which even the Queen is powerless to stay indignation, and the people may take the matter into their own hands. It is further asserted that Russia has approached dangerously near to that point Lord Salisbury has had infinite difficulties to face, and he has not been successful. He has lost the support of his own party. During the last week there has not been a newspaper of consequence in Great Britain which has not attacked the eastern policy of the Ministry. Enraged by duplicity and double-dealing, resulting in the failure of the New-Chwang Railway project, Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister resident at Peking, has called Li Hung Chang a liar to his face.

### Let Britain Awake.

Speaking to this incident and to the Salisbury policy in general, the London Times says:

"While we are lulled to sleep for months by parliamentary statements of a more or less disingenuous character, other nations are active with indefatigable energy. While we go on talking about a policy of open doors, other nations are consolidated and extending their spheres of exclusive influence at such a rate that there will soon be no door to open. It does not need that the Yang-tse Valley should be mortgaged, leased or ceded to another power in order to deal irreparable injury to British trade and British enterprise. That result will follow upon the concessions obtained by other nations through the political actions of their Governments and the free use of state resources. Against such potent influences it is idle to suppose that British capitalists can fight unaided," have reference to the fact that the governments of Germany, France and Russia are backing with the public coffers the contracts of supposedly private concerns to build railways, and to the further fact that Lord Salisbury recently stated the unwillingness of England to do anything of the kind, saying that it was no part of the governmental function to furnish funds for private speculation. The whole editorial is an admission that the "open door" policy has proved a bitter failure and a demand that, in self-protection, England cast international morality to the winds and seize that portion of Chinese territory to which she considers herself legitimately entitled. It is a call upon the Salisbury government to make the first grab in an inevitable game of grab. The sole defence so far interposed by the Salisbury government against Russian aggression has been the authorization to Sir Claude Macdonald to say to China that England will protect her in case any foreign government grows vicious because of favors granted to England. In other words: "You give me everything I want, and if the other fellows cut your throat I will do my best to have them fined for it." This assurance has an element of humor in it, though it is probable that China is past the stage of seeing humor in anything.

### Will Come to War Yet.

On February 14th Sir Claude Macdonald informed Lord Salisbury that, in response to a rigid note of demand, the Tsung-li-yamen had agreed: 1. That all Chinese rivers should be opened to British steamers. 2. That the post of inspector-general of customs should be always held by an Englishman. 3. That no portion of the Yang-tse Valley should ever be leased, mortgaged or ceded to a foreign power.

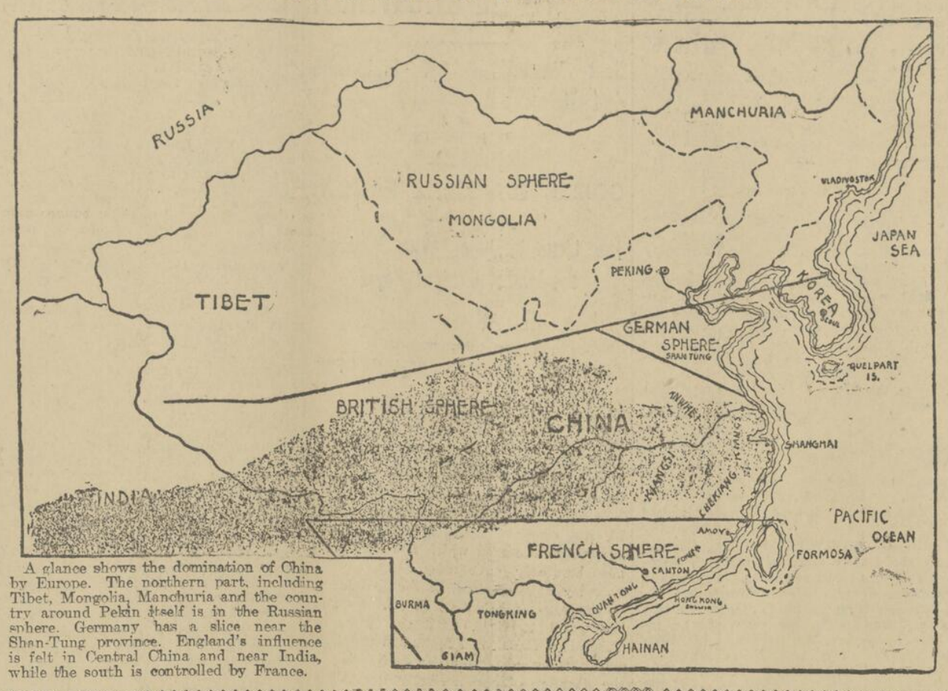
The result of these assurances has been: 1. That the Chinese rivers have not been opened to British steamers except under galling restrictions which make the privilege practically worthless. 2. The tenure of the English inspector-general of customs is extremely shaky. 3. No territory in the Yang-tse Valley has been leased or ceded to any foreign power, but Russia, Germany and France have been granted concessions to invade it with railways, and of these railways the line to be built by the Russo-Balgic syndicate from Peking to Hankow is of deadly import to British trade. How much further the triple alliance in the division of spoils will go before it looks down the muzzles of the Lee-Metford rifles is a matter of conjecture. It is a certainty that public feeling in Great Britain is wrought to a state of tension not reached since the Crimea. The breaking strain of British stolidity and unwillingness to plunge into serious warfare is high, but it has a breaking strain that has been reached more than once in the past, and always with malefic consequences to opponents.

### What Will Be the Result.

The consensus of the military opinion of the old world regards an armed conflict as the inevitable result of the Eastern imbroglio. More than two years ago Lord Rosebery said that the near eastern question (meaning Turkish and Egyptian complications) was of no importance as compared with the far eastern question, and since that time every day has brought nearer the gigantic combat for a prize of unsurpassed richness. It is held by the militaires that if England fails now to enforce her claims to spheroidal domination of the Yang-tse, she will be forced to fight to preserve her influence from utter ruin, and if she does stake out her possessions she will be forced to fight over a matter of boundary lines. The parties to the giant conflict are arranged as follows: Russia and Germany on the one side, with France helping them, not only because of community of interest in China's partition, but because of the Franco-Russian alliance; England on the other, with Japan helping her because of resentment over Russia's attitude at the close of her successful war, and in the hope that she may yet gain, or be given, a foothold upon the Asiatic mainland. It will be a battle royal —the preponderance of sea power resting with Anglo-Saxon and Mongol, the preponderance of land force resting with German and Slav.

H. S. Canfield.

EUROPEAN SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN CHINA.




A glance shows the domination of China by Europe. The northern part, including Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria and the country around Pekin itself is in the Russian sphere. Germany has a slice near the Shan-Tung province. England's influence is felt in Central China and near India, while the south is controlled by France.

## A MODERN CRUSOE.

**M. Louis de Rougemont for 28 Years a Cannibal King—The Sensation of Europe.**

London, August 24.—The Westminster Gazette says:—

As the sensation of the hour appears to be that marvellous Frenchman, M. Louis de Rougemont, whom Mr. J. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., sent along to the editor of the Wide World Magazine with a letter of introduction, we despatched a special representative to interview M. de Rougemont at the offices of the Wide World in Southampton street. Our representative writes as follows:—

"The modern Robinson Crusoe (only his adventures far transcend those of Defoe's immortal hero) is rather below the medium height, and his face and head instantly attract attention. Indeed, so extraordinary and distinctive is the face that it is no wonder people stop him in the street and accost him in the restaurants with the query, 'Are you M. de Rougemont, whose adventures we have read about?'

"This wonderful man, then, speaks English extremely well, though with a slight foreign accent, and gives one the impression of being curiously shy and sensitive, but after a little while he grew quite confidential. When one touched upon the story, however, his expressive face changed altogether, and it is evident that the subject is rather a painful one for him. 'I am a little weary,' he said, 'of people asking absurd questions—particularly ladies—and although I am overwhelmed with invitations from all parts of the three kingdoms, and even from the Continent and America, I am obliged to decline most of them on this account. One dear old English lady at Zermatt (I have just just returned from Switzerland, where I sought any relatives that might be living) listened to an outline of my story and then adjusted her glasses and looked at me sympathetically. "Dear, dear!" she said. "Poor man! How you must have suffered! But why on earth didn't you write home?"' And M. de Rougemont laughed heartily.

"For over an hour this amazing man poured forth a series of incidents and adventures, the bare mention of which, apart from details, is astounding in the very highest degree. His departure from his home in Switzerland; his meeting with the Dutch pearler in Singapore; the bargain between them; the pearling cruise in the then unknown South Seas (this was in the early sixties); the fights with the Papuans; the gradual accumulation of great treasure; the discovery of the fatal three black pearls; the wonderful methods by which the Malay divers caught sharks; the fight with the octopus—which has already been copied into nearly every paper in the country; the great storm which swept away De Rougemont's partner and all the divers, leaving the unfortunate youth alone on the ship; the astonishing fortnight's solitary navigation; the wreck of the Vielland; the dreary little sandspit in the Sea of Timor; the house built of pearl shells; the corn grown in the sand and nourished with turtle's blood; the acrobatic performances; the preaching aloud to the dog; the riding of the turtles like another Neptune; the ever-threatening madness and desire to put an end to life; the coming of the four blacks who were blown out of their course in a storm and reached the little sandspit in a dying condition; the building of the boat; the escape of the whole five to the Australian Main; De Rougemont's wonderful marriage ceremony; his first cannibal feast; his agonies of thirst in the wilderness; the amazing sea journey of 1,500 miles in a frail canoe—a journey that lasted eighteen months and brought the despairing navigators back to the very point from which they started; the many attempts to reach civilization; the extraordinary portrait of Queen Victoria to impress the blacks, and the ingenious devices which this extraordinary man resorted to for the same important purpose; the discovery of the lost explorer Gibson, and the discovery of two English girls as the wives of a cannibal chief; the remarkable, weird, and thrilling incidents that covered the appalling period of twenty-eight years in the interior of Australia, and the final return to civilization—these things form in the aggregate a story so enthralling and all but incredible that it is no wonder the scientists at first received M. de Rougemont with scepticism.

"Now, however, scepticism exists no longer, and that great and august body, the British Association, have invited M. de Rougemont to read two papers, one in the geographical and one in the anthropological section. He has been approached by Mme. Tussaud & Sons, who will have a figure of him in their well-known exhibition in order to gratify thousands of people who may not see M. de Rougemont in the flesh—although it is necessary to state that arrangements are now being made for his lectures in all parts of the three kingdoms, as well as in France, Switzerland, Italy and America. Already applications are being received, literally from every quarter of the globe, by letter and telegram, asking about the book rights of this astounding story.

"What M. de Rougemont seems to like best, however, is the supplying of scientific material, mainly of an anthropological kind, which, although of great interest to science, cannot possibly be published in a popular magazine.

"'I seem to have become famous,' laughed M. de Rougemont, 'I receive dozens of letters daily asking for autographs, and, only yesterday an independent gentleman came all the way from Plymouth simply to shake me by the hand. Last Sunday I went to the Albert Hall to hear the splendid music, but it gradually got whispered about that I was in the building, and presently quite an unseemly demonstration was made among the audience, and I am sorry to say I was mobbed when I got outside. I had no umbrella, and it was raining heavily. It is, as you may suppose, a very great mistake to think that I am spouting out the whole story glibly. Indeed, the connected incidents come to me only very slowly, and I cannot tax my unfortunate head for more than a couple of hours at a time.'

"M. de Rougemont is obviously in poor health, but he hopes soon to have a few weeks in his beloved Switzerland, which will build him up and fit him for the trying ordeals of his public appearances.

"The geographical authorities are agreed that not only are M. de Rougemont's adventures entirely unprecedented, but, owing to the advance of civilization, it is practically certain that no other civilized man will ever again have opportunities of going through what Louis de Rougemont has undergone."—Westminster Gazette.

## CAMPBELL MAY RESIGN.

**South Renfrew Will be Opened Up in Order to Give Hon. Mr. Gibson a Seat.**

Toronto, Aug. 26.—(Special.)—Rumor is current here that R. A. Campbell, M.P.P. for South Renfrew, would shortly resign in order to allow Mr. Gibson to run for that constituency, and Mr. Campbell would be appointed to the vacant registrarship of Renfrew. Mr. Campbell had a majority of several hundred at the last election. The Liberals are of the opinion that Mr. Gibson would be equally fortunate if the constituency were to be opened. Mr. Dryden, it is said, will be left to try to carry out his pledge to reclaim South Ontario.

### TheCuba nDisillusionment.

It was a sad day for the Cuban insurgents when our army landed near Santiago and got their first sight of them. Up till that time the most beautitful illusions had been cherished in this country—fairly hugged to our bosoms, in fact—about the character of the Cuban army of independence. As to its size, we had begun to have our doubts after the war had been going a week or two. After waiting anxiously for those promised thousands who were going to burst from the chaparral and drive the Spanish into the sea as soon as we had supplied them with arms and given the signal, we concluded that perhaps we had been taken in as by the "cheap numerosity" of an army on the stage. But of the character of the Cuban patriot, of his unselfishness and bravery and humanity, we retained a most pleasing idea. Our soldiers went to Santiago prepared to embrace him; they had not been there long before they felt like shooting him.

What really turned the stomachs of our men, seeing the Cuban insurgent for the first time, was that he was lazy, greedy, cowardly, thieving, and a perfect wild beast for cruelty. The stories that have been coming home in thousands of private letters and public reports are too many and circumstantial on this point to be doubted. Here, for example, is what Ensign Powell of the New York wrote to his friends of what he saw the brave and suffering Cuban soldiers doing on July 3.

"We saw one nice little example of Cuban bravery there. Those sweet, kind, considerate, gentle, abused Cuban soldiers whom we are fighting for were on the beach, shooting every Spaniard that came within range, so that swimmers and boats had to turn back to the ship. And that ship blew up early! We saw a dozen small explosions, and finally one big one that tore the after part of the ship to bits. The Iowa sent a boat, and a torpedo boat also went in, and I'll bet those Cubans stopped their butchery in short order under the persuasion of their guns."

It is this sort of thing, repeated again and again, which explains the frequent intimations from Washington that the government is "much concerned" over the conduct of the Cubans, and which is rapidly producing throughout the country the conviction that it was a victim of a gigantic bunco game in this whole business of Cuban intervention. Yet such a mistake about the character of the Cubans was inexcusable. They were perfectly well known. Travellers, statisticans, historians, geographers had left in no doubt to any one who could read, what they were. Ask any American business man settled in Cuba his opinion of the general run of the natives, and we would have told you any time these twenty years that they were as wretched and Godforsaken a set of human beings as you could find off the Andaman Islands. In particular was it perfectly certain what kind of men the bulk of the insurgent troops would be found to be. Many of them bandits by profession, they had all been living the lives of bandits for three years, and could not but have the marks of their calling too plainly stamped upon them to be concealed. Yet our people had gone on idealizing them in stump speech and gutter newspaper, until they had become such superhuman heroes in the popular conception that the authentic stories coming from the front in the past few weeks of Cuban skulking and stealing and murdering have been most disagreeable reading for Americans, and have produced a great revulsion in the general feeling.

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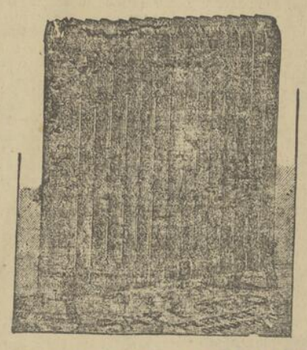

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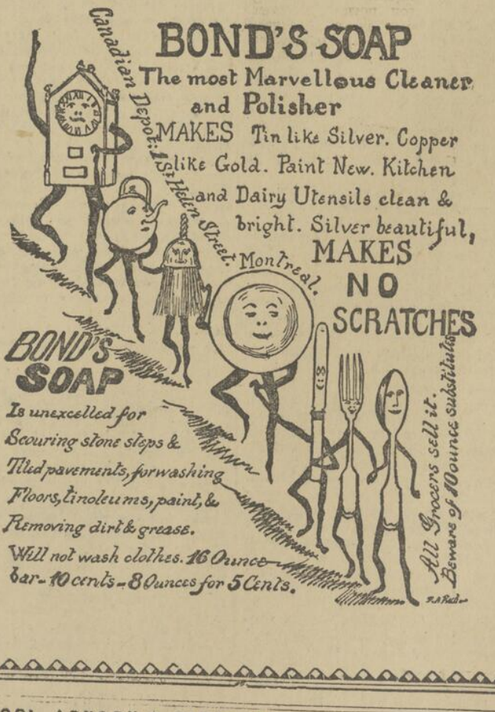


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