

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—Palmer Opera Co.
Q. C. Liquid Toilet Powder.
Mousseline de Soie—Cotton Tea.
Apollinaris—The King of Table Waters.
Rooms to Let—No 50 King Street.
Tenders Wanted—W. D. Baillarge. See 4th page.
Quebec Steamship Company—Arthur Aborn.
See 1st Page.
North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.—John Laird.
Latest Novelties—Glover, Fry & Co.
De Piere's Favorite Prescription.

Best Advertisement

—OF THE—
"CHRONICLE"
Is a Copy of It.

Send for One and Judge for Yourself

A paper that shows all sensationalism and still finds its circulation increasing constantly and steadily, is certainly worth attention as an advertising medium.

Anglers' Guide
To Eastern Canada!

SHOWING WHERE AND WHEN TO
Catch Salmon, Trout, Bass, and
Trout

BY E. T. D. CHAMBERS,
Author of "The Ouananiche and Its Canadian
Environment."

PRICE 25 CENTS.
Edition of 1898 now ready and for sale at the
CHRONICLE office and by all booksellers.

July 6, 1898.

NOW READY.

CHAMBERS'
Guide to Quebec,

What Baedeker Says!

"The Best Local Guide Book of
Quebec is that by E. T. D. Cham-
bers."
(See "Baedeker's Handbook to the Domi-
nion of Canada," page 38.)

25c.
For sale at all Book Stores, and also at the
CHRONICLE OFFICE.

July 2, 1898.

Lady's Companion Wanted.

WANTED, A MIDDLE AGED LADY,
as Companion to a young lady. Apply,
with references, by letter to P. O. Box 1100,
Quebec, or personally at No. 9, RAMPARTS,
Quebec, any day between 12.15 and 1.15 o'clock
September 12, 1898.

Shorthand and Typewriting Classes.
Conducted by Mrs. Trevelyan, B.C.S.,
—WILL REOPEN—
14th September instant.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
Students qualified to fill Stenographic posi-
tions.
Special attention given to Office and Report-
ing practice, together with technicalities and
commercial correspondence.
Legal documents and correspondence cor-
rectly stenographed.
Typewritten copies delivered direct from
dictation when desired.
For further information apply between 12.30
and 2 p.m. and after 6 and 7 p.m., to
MRS. TREVELYAN,
13 Macdonnell Street,
Corner St. Stanislas Street,
September 10, 1898.

WANTED,
FURNISHED HOUSE FROM
1st December to 1st May.

Address
DENASTON BREAKEY,
Chaudiere Mills,
County Lewis, P.Q.
September 9, 1898.

Our Three Large Warehouses

Contain one of the largest and
most varied stocks in Canada of
Furniture, Steamers, Machine-
ists' and Electricians' Tools and
Supplies. Call and see us. Our
prices are right, and the quality
is the best.

Mechanics' Supply Co'y.,
96 St. Peter Street, Quebec.
And 22 1/2 St. James Street.
September 7, 1898. ang16-5ay

Tenders For Square Timber.

THE QUEBEC HARBOUR COMMISSION-
ers will receive separate tenders for
the supply of 50,000 cubic feet of Square White
Pine, and 200,000 cubic feet of Square Spruce,
Tamarac or Hemlock, in accordance with the
specification to be seen at their office.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the
supply of..." and handed in to the
Secretary not later than noon on SATUR-
DAY, the 1st October.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves
accept the lowest or any tender.
Quebec, Sept. 1st, 1898.

JAS. WOODS,
Secy-Treas.
to the Harbour Comm.

September 3, 1898.

HOME WORK

We want the services of a number of
ladies to do work for us at home, whole
or part time. The work is simple and
is quickly and easily done, and re-
turned by parcel post as desired. For
particulars send for particulars, and
commence sending names and addresses.
September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

September 3, 1898.

Glover, Fry & Co.

Great Opening of Latest Novelties for the Season, Carefully
Selected from the Best London and Parisian Houses.

The Newest Trimmed Hats and Bonnets.
Newest Mantles, Jackets and Golf Capes.
Newest Dress Goods in Style and Colors,
A Large Variety in Silks and Moirette Skirts.

Rich Broche Silk and Satin Dresses
New Chiffon and Mousseline de Soie in all Shades,
Cream and Black Lace Dresses,
Real Duchesse and Honiton Laces,
Lace Handkerchiefs, Fans, etc., etc.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

GLOVER, FRY & CO.

10, 12, 18, 20 Buttons Evening Gloves.

Notes and News.

It may not be generally known that the
first note book of Mozart, one of the world's
greatest composers, has recently been dis-
covered in London. It has just been pub-
lished for the first time by the Mozart Society
of Berlin.

Mozart was one of the few infant prodigies
of the musical world. He was born in
Salzburg, Austria, on January 27, 1756, and
died in Vienna on December 6, 1791. He was
only 35 years old when he died.

At that time Mozart was only four years
old, yet he was the wonder of the day in
London.

After a while his father was taken ill, and
for many days the piano and organ remained
closed. It was during this period of enforced
inactivity that the young Mozart wrote these
compositions and composed a symphony.

DEDICATED TO THE QUEEN.
The musical world has been startled to find
the wonderful maturity of these early com-
positions.

It is related that while Mozart was com-
posing the symphony which he subsequently
dedicated to the Queen, he remarked to his
sister, who was standing near him, "I feel
as if I don't forget to remind me to give this
French horse plenty to do."

The note book written at this early age is
scribbled somewhat in pencil, a mistake in
the ink, but the great value lies in the proof that
his musical genius was ripe from the very
beginning.

The original manuscript of the symphony
is in the library of the British Museum, but
the note book was lost for more than 100 years
and has only been brought to light during the
last few months.

Curious Drinks.
WHAT SOME OF THE ANCIENT LIQUORS WERE
LIKE.

When the question of the moment is how
to ally our thirst, the beverage of history
is of more than ordinary interest. The
Egyptians, who have been unangal enough
to leave behind them delusions of the fur-
sex in a state of intoxication, had several
kinds of wine more than 6,000 years ago, in
addition to a beer called Hops, made from
barley.

The earliest mention of wine in the
Bible is a reference to Noah planting a
vineyard and getting drunk with the wine.
The drinks of antiquity were sometimes, to
say the least, peculiar. The Greeks and
Romans, whose customary drink was wine,
often mixed it with sea-water. Other ancient
beverages were honey and raisin-water; honey
and vinegar; and a mixture of
honey and myrtle seed. Homer speaks of a
wine to which twenty times as much water
was added. The Roman lower, who were
fond of a strong drink, drank as many
cups of wine as there were letters in their
name. Warm water was sometimes regarded
by the Romans as an agreeable drink at the
close of the day.

It is safe
to assume that this was not in summer time.
Famous among the drinkers were the Vikings,
whose liquors were ale, beer, and mead.
The Vikings were not the only ones who
drank of the chief attractions of
THE PROMISED VALHALLA.

All through our history we find a love for
drinking prevalent among the people. A
drink much in demand in the time of the
Vikings was mead, made of the wort of ale, honey,
and spices. By the time of Edward IV.
drinking had become so productive of crime
in the north that the king had to issue two
decrees under the Statute of Mortmain was
at its height. Thirst provokers were largely
taken, and a man's claim to distinction was
largely due to his bottle capacity, while ladies
of the Court thought it no shame to become
intoxicated. The three or five bottle man was
an object of envy to his fellows. Indeed, the
times of Henry VIII. were a time of
intoxication. Signs were hung outside taverns in-
forming the thirsty wayfarer that he could get
"drunk for a penny," and "drunk for two."
Such notices often ended
with the significant words, "Clean straw for
troupeurs." The reign of George IV.
disappeared fashionable. The word "drunk"
and "land" was no longer a correct
term. The sobered waters now so largely
used were first made on a large scale by
Schweppe, of Geneva, in 1797, and ten years
later a factory was established in England.
There is still a fortune awaiting the man who
can invent a summer drink devoid of the
shortcomings possessed by those at present in
the market.

Princely Incomes.
WHAT SOME MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY
RECEIVE.

When the Duke of Edinburgh attained his
majority in 1868 he was allowed £15,000 a
year, increased to £25,000 on his marriage in
1874, when £55,538 was granted to defray the
expenses of his marriage. A further sum of
£3,500 was voted when he visited Australia
in 1882, and £10,000 when he visited India
in 1884. His wife, daughter of the late Emperor
of Russia, brought as her marriage portion
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

The Duke of Edinburgh, before he suc-
ceeded to the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, was
£200,000 a year, and, in 1874, over £100,000
in ready money, enjoyed an allowance of
£1,900 a year from his uncle, the late Duke.
The acceptance of these funds represents
£200,000 and an annuity of £12,500, which
reverts to the children on her death.

Notes and News.

It may not be generally known that the
first note book of Mozart, one of the world

