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# THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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93RD YEAR. NO 172. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

# LONDON TRADITIONS UPSET BY WEATHER

## High Hat and Frock Coat Being Supplanted by Straw Head Gear and Duck Clothing.

(Special London Cable Leter by the Associated Press.)

London, July 21.—"We are requested to state," said the Times, on Thursday, "that the tall hat and frock coat, which had hitherto been recognized as the costume for Sandown Park on the occasion of the Royal visit, may be dispensed with to-morrow and Saturday in favor of the straw hat and other costume suited to the present tropical weather."

A few days of intense heat have done more to break down the established traditions of England than would a dozen reform bills. Long established rules of state, social, business and political etiquette have been swept to the winds. In a land where a few years ago sunstroke was almost unknown the hospitals are now crowded with cases of that description. For the first time in the history of Parliament one of the front bench members, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, has appeared at St. Stephens wearing a straw hat, to the amazement of the members of the House. Royalty, driven to desperation by the hottest weather England has ever known, and obliged to appear at public functions has completely discarded the usual forms of dress.

HIGH HAT MAY GO.

Lord Ronald Gower's annual letter to the Times inveighing against the tall hat, instead of being a useless protest, this week voices public opinion with remarkable unanimity. Well-known men of fashion are frequently to be seen at the West End wearing white duck or flannel trousers with immaculate frock coats and silk hats. This latitude of dress extends also to servants. Bepowdered flunkies, thick with gold lace, may be seen gravely sitting upon the boxes wearing sailor hats of varying pattern, and fashionable nurses have given up the hot veil and bonnet in favor of light straw gear.

In brief, this metropolis of the world, with its countless arbitrary forms of dress and procedure, has in the short space of a week been turned topsy turvey, and has become as free and easy as a Haitian village at the height of summer.

DEATH RATE INCREASES.

The serious phase of the matter is the rapidly increasing death rate and the prophesied continuation of the heat wave. The people never tire of pointing out how utterly inadequate are the provisions to deal with the present conditions. Ice is a luxury obtainable by the rich only, and by them in limited quantities. For the poor there is no alleviation, not even the opportunity to bathe. The idea of flooding the heated streets has not yet dawned upon England's municipality. The supply of facilities at the London hospitals to deal with the heat prostrations is absurdly inadequate. Hence it is small wonder that business is practically suspended and social functions are cut short and made as informal as possible, to say nothing of all the military manoeuvres at Aldershot being postponed, that even the ghastly news from China enlists but half-hearted interest in a nation which finds itself suddenly transferred from a temperate to a tropical zone, with all the disabilities of sub-Arctic clothes and institutions. London's method of transit underground trains, inside busses, etc., never well ventilated, can now only be described as sweat boxes.

What with the Christian Endeavor thousands permeating London this week, the American invasion may be said to have reached its zenith. Scarcely any event connected with American enterprise has created such general interest in England as the proceedings at Alexandra Park.

Another class of visitors to London, attracting attention on the streets, are the men of the U. S. training ship Saratoga, who have come up on leave from Southampton.

English harbors are dotted with American yachts. At Southampton alone there are the Josephine, the Enterprise, the Cathalanthe, and the Endemyon.

TO PROMOTE ARBITRATION.

In view of the wars in which the world is engaged, a curious and almost pathetic interest attaches to the meeting this week of the Parliamentary Union for the promotion of international arbitration. Mr. Philip James Stanhope, member of Parliament for Burnley, presided. Forty members of the British Legislature expressed a willingness to attend the International Arbitration Conference in the hall of the French Senate, July 31. Between 400 and 500 members of various European parliaments will on that occasion be received by President Loubet. The English delegation includes Lord Kinnaird and Sir Albert Rollit.

GIVEN THE V.C.

One of the most touching incidents of the war in South Africa occurred this week, when Captain Towse received the first Victoria Cross bestowed by the Queen for valor in the veldt. Captain Towse earned the distinction by attempting to carry off Colonel Downman, who had been wounded under a hail of bullets. He was unable to do so, and lay beside him and kept off the Boers all night till help came. By that time Colonel Downman was dead. Captain Towse was blinded in both eyes by a bullet wound. On Wednesday Captain Towse was taken to Windsor and led into the Royal presence by his wife, where he knelt at the feet of his sovereign, who was so much overcome at the sight of the blind hero that her aged hands could scarcely pin on the most prized of all British decorations. The Queen's few words of simple praise of his gallantry, and thanks for his devotion, were spoken so low as to be almost inaudible, and when Queen Victoria was led out, there was scarcely a dry eye among the officials present.

# OFFER HEAVY REWARD FOR EACH WHITE HEAD

Chefoo, July 21.—Russia is pouring troops over the northern Chinese border, but her forces are not yet concentrated, and are meeting with serious losses to the Chinese Boxers who overrun all North China.

The Russians are hard pressed around Niuchwang, and have been expelled from Tienchwantai, north west of Port Arthur, the scene of the great fight during the Chino-Japanese war, where they have sustained heavy losses.

They have also been compelled to abandon Tashi-hai by a large body of Boxers and armed peasants. Here again the Russians lost heavily, but it is reported that they succeeded in killing 700 of their assailants. The Chinese have completely demolished the railway north of Tashi-hai. Russian reinforcements are now being concentrated on Niuchwang.

It is reported that after the allied armies recaptured the native city of Tientsin last Saturday their shells set fire to the town. Chinese [illegible] killed all their own women, it is reported, to prevent their falling into the foreigners' hands.

Native Chinese here report that there are in and around Peking at least 200,000 Chinese troops and that the Boxers are armed with [illegible] modern weapons. [illegible] Boxers have enormous supplies of modern arms and ammunition.

Boxer leaders had organized plans for massacring foreigners in all the treaty ports as well as in the interior, and a heavy reward was promised for each white head [illegible] was promised to all. [illegible] Tuan's generals [illegible] the troops will have of [illegible] women.

[illegible] full credence of the Europeans here.

# MANCHU GENERAL WHO FIGHTS FOR FOREIGNERS

Prince Ching, the gallant Manchu general who has taken up arms against the Boxers and has fought, there is still hope not in vain, to save the foreign legations and their inmates, is an educated gentleman, well known to the Europeans residents in Pekin.

As the Lord Chamberlain of the Court it has been the duty of Prince Ching to receive on behalf of both the Dowager Empress and the Emperor all distinguished visitors. [illegible] the most [illegible]. The Chamberlain of the Purple Palace has to conform to an etiquette infinitely more rigid and exacting than that which prevails at the Court of St. James [illegible] his royal [illegible] stranger [illegible] pink of politeness [illegible] of flowery speech [illegible] storm and stress [illegible] has shown courage and inspired bravery.

[illegible]

A SLOW REFORMER.

[illegible]

AN OPPORTUNE MOVEMENT.

[illegible]

ADMIRAL MAXSE'S OPINION.

[illegible]

INTENT TO DEFRAUD CHARGED.

Thomas Gallagher has been arrested on a charge of [illegible] by [illegible] 258 William Street. Trial Wednesday.

SAYS HE DIDN'T ASSAULT.

Henri Daoust, of Ile Perrot, pleaded not guilty to a charge of assault on Joseph St. Maurice. Trial Wednesday.

DIED IN MICHIGAN.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Washington, July 20.—Secretary Hay has [illegible] Minister Conger's cable to all [illegible] ambassadors abroad and has instructed them to urge the respective governments to which they are accredited to co-operate in the immediate relief of Pekin.

# U.S. ARTILLERYMEN TEST HORSELESS GUN

Chicago, July 21.—A piece of "horseless" artillery, otherwise a rapid-fire gun mounted on an automobile of special construction, started from Fort Sheridan to-day on an experimental trip to Washington.

The carriage, besides the gun, carried Major A. P. Davidson and three cadets from the Northwestern Military Academy.

Miss Helen Gould visited the fort earlier in the day, but left before the carriage was formally started.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler saw the party set out from the fort. He gave Major Davidson a note to be delivered to Gen. Miles in Washington. The route mapped out leads through Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia. The trip is expected to take two weeks.

KEPT THEIR POSITIONS.

Ptes. Cairns and Haig, of Ottawa, who were invalided home, spent a day in the city. They are going to begin work in a few days again. Their positions have been kept for them.

# CUBANS TO GOVERN THEIR OWN ISLAND

## M'Kinley Cabinet Promises in Nine Months Troops Will all be Withdrawn.

Washington, July 21.—President McKinley and the Cabinet decided to-day to turn over the government of Cuba to the Cubans within the next nine months. The plan was almost the sole topic of discussion during a Cabinet session of five hours.

Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, military governor of the Island, who had been sent for by the President, said the Cubans were now capable of self-government, and advised that the government be turned over to them at an early date. He recommended that a constitutional convention be held by the Cubans at Havana in October.

The President declared a belief that nine months would afford sufficient time for all preparatory steps. He said that the pledges made by Congress to Cuba should be carried out as soon as possible.

The withdrawal of the troops will be gradual. Gen. Wood asserted that a sudden evacuation of the island would cause much apprehension among the people. They were accustomed to garrisons and believed that the presence of soldiery was a guarantee of safety. Property owners in the island, he said, were especially anxious that the soldiers remain until all possible danger of trouble was over.

President McKinley expressed the opinion that Gen. Wood, being familiar with the people and their desires, should stay in Cuba until the new government was in working order.

The Administration hopes by the action taken to-day to prevent the Democratic campaign orators from saying that it is the intention of the Republican party to hold Cuba permanently.

The date upon which the last United States forces shall leave the island will probably be decided by the constitutional convention. If this convention should declare for annexation, however, the policy of the Administration would of course be materially changed. Now the sole object of the President is to give the Cubans an opportunity for self-government.

Gen. Wood said to-night that he would sail for Havana from New York to-morrow afternoon.

M.A.A.A. RIFLE CLUB.

It Was Decided Last Evening to Form One—A Committee Appointed to Look After Organization.

At a meeting of M.A.A.A. members last evening it was decided to form a rifle club. Mr. W. O. H. Dodds, vice-president, occupied the chair, and among the members present were the following: Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. Henshaw, Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Starke, Dr. W. George Beers, James A. Taylor, R. Binmore, E. C. Eaton, James L. Gardner, David J. Watson, A. G. B. Claxton, J. E. Savage, E. Hagar, G. A. Forbes, G. A. Cognian, W. M. Doyle, G. Francis and E. Herbert Brown.

There was but one opinion on the matter, and on motion of Mr. Taylor and Mr. Gardner a provisional committee was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. Mr. J. A. Taylor was elected president and Mr. Hayn and Binmore secretary. These, with Messrs. Dodds and Claxton, form the by-law committee.

Mr. Claxton presented plans of a small practice range suitable for the M.A.A.A. grounds.

$500 FOR POINTE CLAIRE.

Finance Committee Decides to Ask Council to Help Out That Municipality.

The Finance Committee has decided to recommend to Council to give $500 in aid of the sufferers from the Pointe Claire fire.

Ald. Hart said he had been approached on the subject by citizens of Pointe Claire, who had asked him to state the cost of repairing the [illegible], damaged during the fire [illegible] and also asked for a contribution from the city. Ald. [illegible] had been [illegible] Ottawa and Hull sufferers. They [illegible] Pointe Claire had a stronger claim. [illegible] unable to [illegible] of the municipality's debt [illegible] had made a personal contribution of a hundred dollars. Whenever [illegible] shall be [illegible] make a recommendation [illegible] as above.

QUEBEC BOY DROWNED.

Quebec, July 21.—Special.—Shortly before noon yesterday Gustave Bazin, son of F. J. Bazin, of this city, was drowned at Sillery while bathing. The unfortunate young man was out wheeling with two friends, and [illegible] the oppressive weather a bath was suggested. All went in the [illegible] Mr. F. J. Bazin is a very prominent [illegible] and a member of the [illegible] Board of Trade.

ONE FOOT CUT OFF.

Quebec, July 21.—Special.—A phonse Pepin was brought to the Hotel Dieu this morning from St. Romuald, Beauce County. He was employed in a saw mill in that [illegible] yesterday [illegible] the saw [illegible].

HONORED PTE. NICKLE.

The 3rd Field Battery held a reception on Thursday evening in honor of Pte. Nickle, of the first contingent, who returned last week. Lieut. Stephens presided.

TWO POACHERS CAUGHT.

Quebec, July 21.—Special.—Mr. Eugene [illegible] Fish and Game Department reports the capture [illegible] of two poachers [illegible] with canoes, nets, etc., for taking salmon.

IMPROVEMENTS AT LEVIS.

Quebec, July 21.—Special.—Hon. Chas. Langelier and Mr. L. J. Demers, M.P., have had an interview with Sir W. Laurier relative to the extensive improvements to be carried on at Levis. $200,000 will be expended on a new Intercolonial station and other important works. The Premier stated that the work will proceed immediately.

THROUGH THE HERALD'S SIEVE

HERALD'S QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SHERBROOKE STREET MAIDEN, who signs "Glorianna," asks: "I have a young gentleman caller who is always trying to kiss me. How shall I dissuade him?"

You should dissuade him with a hat pin or an axe, Glorianna, but as an all-round anti-kiss argument there is nothing so dissuading, and at the same time painless, as a large Bermuda onion. You should eat one or two before the kissing bug flies around.

A MONTREAL NUISANCE.

Of all the men I ever met,
The man I fairly itch to do
Is the man who asks on days like these,
"Is it hot enough for you?"

The marketman, the grocer's man,
The hard-worked bar-keep, too;
All swear in silence as he asks,
"Is it hot enough for you?"

Some day they'll tear him limb from limb,
And he will disappear from view.
He'll ask them with his dying breath,
"Is it hot enough for you?"

And friends will hail his quick descent,
And where the air is always blue;
They'll ask, with diabolic grins,
"Is it hot enough for you?"

AN ABSENT-MINDED FISHERMAN who tumbled into the river went down twice before remembering that he was able to swim.

SWEEPING CHIMNEYS IS a business that soots any man.

CONTRAST.

When days are hottest, chill your soul
By laying in next winter's coal.

A RESIDENT OF JAPAN complains that the island is being cut up by trolley lines. In this country the complaint is that the people are being cut up by them.

THE WISE WHITE MAN hastens to get out of the part of China inhabited by friendly natives who have not heard of the war.

DR. G. K. TILLOTSON, of Chicago, contributes an epitaph which he found upon the tomb of Jane Roberts, in Barrow churchyard, near Chester, England:

"Short was my race, long be my rest;
The Lord took me when He thought best.
My parents dear mourn not for me
For I was only lent, you see."

HERE'S A HINT for local users of the 'phone: In Vienna telephone booths are furnished with napkins bearing the inscription "Wipe off your 'phone.'" The napkins are changed frequently. It is said this serves to keep the mouthpiece of the instrument free from microbes.

NOW IS THE TIME to convince the patriotic and excitable small boy that all Chinamen are not alike, and that the timid little heathen in the corner laundry is not necessarily a Boxer.

ACCORDING TO THE latest news from South Africa Paul Kruger has shaved those grand, majestic whiskers. It is evident that all hope is ended and the grim old leader has given up at last.

TO BE WHOLLY consistent and logical, this is a good time for the people behind the powers to give up the drinking of tea.

FOR SUMMER READING.

When to the woods and fields I go
A book I must have with me, so
Old hayseed Horace fills my need,
In Latin—which I cannot read.

IF YOU HAVE noticed a strange sound lately, something weird yet gleeful, it was probably the chuckle of the Montreal ice man.

THE CLOCK IS never inclined to boast; on the contrary, it is always running down its own works.

IT DOESN'T PAY to stick your nose into other people's business—unless you are a lawyer.

A WESTERN MINISTER is said to be insane and imagines he is a [illegible]. His hallucination may be due to [illegible] of slippers [illegible] by the female portion of his congregation.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR finds that grand hotels pay in New York city. Up goes another.

HARPER'S WEEKLY CALLS Bryanism "a rattle-brained confusion of disordant elements."

THE WAR IN South Africa was practically closed some time ago, [illegible] That is the trouble with the war [illegible] knows.

HAS OOM PAUL had his hair trimmed and his beard [illegible] preparatory to becoming an Englishman?

ONCE UPON A TIME the English language [illegible] form of menday than a [illegible]. A bulletin from Sharman [illegible] the tombstone be silly nowadays.

GUESTES AT A recent masked ball in high society [illegible] over the quaintness of a costume [illegible] of [illegible] postage stamps. Must have been stuck on it.

A WOMAN IN [illegible] is suing a saloon keeper [illegible] for selling to her husband [illegible] the effects of which he was [illegible]. Living the full details of the [illegible] as if there were [illegible] possibilities of a great commercial enterprise.

IT WAS IN [illegible], New York State, that a woman [illegible] power of speech from riding a bicycle. But the fact has not as yet stimulated the wives, trade to any great extent. Those about to make presents are prudently waiting to see if the effect is permanent.

HERE IS A recent descriptive quotation:
She was born in [illegible],
She was [illegible] in New Orleans,
She was [illegible] M[illegible],
But in Boston she was "bean"s.
It is to be said [illegible] the Boston accent on New Orleans [illegible].

LI HUNG CHANG has at last started. During the past two months his masterly moderation of movement has made him the envy of every messenger boy in the country.

LONDON WEATHER and meteorological reports give the highest temperature [illegible] we are [illegible] and the [illegible] are satisfied without knowing the worst.

IF GOLFERS ARE [illegible] they will get up a swell [illegible] the grub per ha[illegible] into barbarity.

THERE IS SAID to be a greater display of jewellery at present in Paris than has been seen on fashionable women in several years, and that the tendency is "toward barbaric effects." Jewellery may well be classed among "barbaric effects."

AS IT IS CLAIMED for the Chinese that they invented gunpowder, it may prove a case of chickens coming home to roost.

YOUNG MR. TERENCE McGOVERN, who has a [illegible] with all the [illegible] game [illegible] on Sunday last [illegible] at one [illegible] all great men have some weakness which is eventually their undoing.

IS IT BECAUSE there is genuine fighting in China that all the professional war correspondents are remaining at home?

A MAN HAS been drowned in Long Island Sound off a yacht named the Hoodoo. Will some Thirteen Club [illegible]?

A CHURCH SOCIETY in Buffalo is opposing [illegible] on the ground that it was performed on Sunday and therefore that he has to [illegible]. This should be a warning to the pastor.

A BODY OF Bulgarians have petitioned the Czar to be allowed to go to Siberia. Time was when there was a shorter and surer way to Asiatic Russia than by petition.

BOSTON SOCIETY MAN MARRIES A SHOP GIRL

Boston, July 21.—Francis Skinner, jr., one of the wealthiest and most eligible young men in town, has been married to Sarah Carr, daughter of Patrick Carr, who lives on the top floor of a south-end apartment house.

Skinner, who is thirty, lived at the Beacon Street home of his wealthy father, Francis Skinner. His mother was a Gardner, one of the best families in Boston, and the young husband is himself the nephew of Mrs. Jack Gardner, the social leader of the town.

Mrs. Skinner is twenty-four, and was a saleswoman in the cloak department of a leading dry goods store. When the couple met and did their lovemaking is not known.

The young husband is the owner of the famous racing schooner yacht Constellation. He is a member of the Somerset Club, of the Boston Athletic Association, the Brookline County Club and the Eastern and Corinthian Yacht Clubs of Marblehead.

The young bride is described as beautiful and talented. The couple are away on their wedding tour.

# GEN. GRENFELL WILL COMMAND

## Governor of Malta Slated to Take Charge of British Troops in China.

London, July 21.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, it is understood, will have command of the British forces in China.

Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., at present Governor of Malta, is in his sixtieth year. He has a distinguished record of military service, having fought in the Kaffir war of 1878 and the Zulu war of 1879, been Quartermaster-General in the Transvaal in 1881-1882, engaged in the Egyptian expedition of 1882 and the Nile expedition of 1884. He was Sirdar of the Egyptian army from 1885 to 1892, and commanded the British forces at Suakinm in 1889. In 1894 Gen. Grenfell was made Inspector-General of Auxilliary Forces at the British War Office, and held that position for three years.

For a year previous to his appointment to the Governorship of Malta, in January, 1899, Gen. Grenfell commanded the British forces in Egypt.

COL. LISCUM'S DEATH.

New York, July 21. "Keep up the firing," were the last words spoken by Colonel Liscum, according to a Chefoo cable to the Herald. The correspondent says the Ninth Regiment and other Americans, with the Japanese, advanced against a flanking fire, but were forced to lie in the mud all day, unable to help their wounded and compelled to drink canal water. They could not drive the foe or charge or do anything except fire a few rounds. The American hospitals at Tien Tsin are crowded and surgeons are needed. Colonel Liscum's body was escorted to the burial place by two battalions of the Ninth. The Japanese were the heroes of the battle, fighting with remarkable bravery. They charged through the breach, and fought the Chinese hand to hand. Their conduct after the battle was equally good. Fifty guns were captured by the allies.

THE TWO CANADIANS.

London, July 21.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Minister of War, referring in the House of Lords to Lord Roberts' telegram announcing the death of the two young Canadian officers, Lieutenants Borden and Birch, in defending the British position in the engagement on July 16, paid a glowing tribute to the Canadian volunteers, saying: "When we think who writes that telegram, and with what feelings he must have written it, I think we may say no more touching tribute could be paid to the memory of the brave young representatives of our colonial forces."

BENEFIT TO THE HEALTH.

Celebrated French Physician Proves by Statistics That Military Service Makes Men Strong.

That young men who spend a few years in the army fare better as regards health than those who remain at home is the positive opinion of a French physician who has given much time to the study of this subject. This physician is Dr. Carles, and his observations are partly on the latest medical statistics of the French army.

[illegible]

MILKMEN'S PICNIC.—The milkmen will hold their second annual picnic and games at [illegible] Park on Saturday, August [illegible]. A splendid programme of sporting and [illegible] has been arranged, and the committee look forward to one of the most successful picnics of the season.

THREE FIRES.—There were three fires [illegible] the damage [illegible] was in a shed belonging to the [illegible] Asphalt Company [illegible] on Canning Street, and the third at the residence of Mrs. Larivere, 110 Inspector Street, where $150 damage was done, the fire resulting from the explosion of a lamp.

# ART DEVELOPMENT AT PARIS EXPOSITION

## R. G. Boville Writes to the Herald of the Perfection of Expression Everywhere Noticed—A Canadian Farmer.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Paris, July 4.—The Exposition Universelle is a matter of business. The 67,000 exhibitors are here to advertise their wares and extend their markets. While it lasts, the show is a guarantee of peace, for war would mean ruin for thousands here. There is nothing angelic in being peaceful because war would touch our pockets, but it is better to regard the earth as a market place rather than as a cockpit, and the nations as competing merchants rather than political foes, and war as the struggle to turn out best. A promenade on the Champ de Mars or through the colonies of the Trocadero is sufficient to show how keen is the race to-day for supremacy and how dependent the nations are on such elementary things as honesty, industry, and the power to combine, with promptitude in applying the improvements furnished by the arts and sciences that promote cheapness and efficiency in production.

This was the substance of a chat with Mr. Small, of Dunham, Que., one of the Canadian officials, over a cup of tea in the Ceylon tea-house. We had just been looking at the cold storage in the Canadian exhibit close by and over the tea discussed the process by which Canadian farm produce, and especially cheese, had "caught on," in which the conditions of success are all illustrated.

The battle of morals and economics has been fought out round the cheese factories of Ontario and Quebec, and the farmers themselves, by combining and submitting to self-imposed restrictions for the common good that invaded the privacy of the home and the sanctities of dish-washing won the battle. The introduction of cold storage on railways and in ships, the cleanliness of which is watched as closely as that of farm dishes, made it possible to place butter and eggs on the markets of Liverpool as fresh as on that of Montreal. The result is that the export of Canadian farm produce furnishes as fine an illustration of the ethics and economics of trade and commerce as can be found in the world's market to-day. There is a Canadian poet somewhere who writes in the most fascinating Tennysonian manner about cows and horses and pigs and poultry; I shall laugh at him no longer nor at his epics on barnyards.

ART AT THE EXPOSITION.

But I started out to write about the artistic side of things, which somehow came floating into my mind the other evening at the Grand Opera House while listening to "Tannhauser." The Exposition is not only artistic in its arrangement but there is a distinct effort to make it a comparative display of art as far as music, sculpture, painting and architecture are concerned. The directors of the Exposition have certainly had some brilliant and broad ideas, and one of them is to arrange for the production of the music of all schools and all lands. A series of official concerts has been arranged to illustrate the music of the French schools and in addition choral societies are brought from other countries to interpret, each the music of its own land. Two weeks ago a choral society from Vienna gave a concert and last week I attended a concert given by 150 Swedish students from Upsala University, who were brought here and given a week at the Fair solely that they might interpret in two concerts the deep, strong, northern music of Scandinavia, its serenades, love songs, patriotic melodies and odes of nature. They had a great reception and my old friends of the Sorbonne and the Latin Quarter gave them such an evening as students only can give.

ART EDUCATION.

The whole exposition is a sort of art education. The buildings impress one as being beautiful, and from some points of view the senses are treated to a sort of choice luxury that delights after the manner of certain delicacies in a French menu. I still think, however, on comparing these luxurious sensations with the remembered ones of Chicago that the world has not seen since, in the matter of buildings, anything to outshine the perfect, even if stuccoed, splendor of the buildings of the White City. Please to remember that I am speaking of the buildings only and not of the material contained in them when I venture to affirm that Chicago was more classic, more simple, and therefore more impressive. Here, however, you have a richer collection of the higher products of civilization, and wherever you go, especially where French wit and hands have been at work, you are impressed with the delicacy and taste employed in the arrangement, and that not only in the departments which lend themselves to art, but in the most commonplace matters. I am not passionately fond of leather but the other day I actually lingered a whole hour admiring the taste that could transform that section into a symphony of color where the complicated harmonies had never a discord.

A CANADIAN FARMER.

The other day I fell in with a fine old Canadian farmer, who, at 75 and all alone, had come from Palmyra on the shores of Lake Erie to "do" the show—a clear-eyed, clean-cut, quaint, original, canny Canadian, with a down east dialect, who was simply climbing all over Paris with no more knowledge of French than the man in the moon. With him I passed an afternoon in the French farm produce department, rummaging among potatoes and carrots and other vegetables, and listening to my companion, who is as unaffected as a May morning, and makes himself "to hum" everywhere. While he admired French vegetables I was on the look-out for poetry among the potatoes and was puzzled to know which was the more beautiful—the arrangement of this section or the remarks of my companion, who left me at 6 o'clock as happy as a lark, without knowing either the name of his hotel or the street where it was, simply steering by a huge wheel of the Ferris type that has served as his pole-star since arriving here.

There is taste everywhere but art lives in splendor in the Palace of Fine Arts fronting on the Champs Elysees and within the Exposition grounds. This building, rearer on the site of the Palais d'Industrie, is destined to remain as the most beautiful architectural creation of this Exposition, the home of the most beautiful and most repulsive dreams of the most original minds of France and the world. Under its vast roof of glass you can wander amid a vast throng of beautiful, sinless marble beings, created in a Paradise where tailors and dressmakers are unknown, and even fig leaves must have run short. In its galleries you can study the painting of England, conscientious, exact, dutiful and unimpassioned, the art of Spain narrating the hair-brained deeds of Don Quixote, the art of Germany, with its metaphysics and the Emperor's fierce moustache, the art of Italy with Boldini's beautiful portraits of elegant men and exquisite women, the art of Scandinavia with fjiords and vikings, the art of Slavs and Maygars with its fierceness and passion, and the art of France with its charming bourgereaus, painted without faith, its Jules Bretons, fragrant with pathos, and its Dagnan-Bouverets breathing the elan of the conscript or the sorrow of the Last Supper. And amid this beautiful world on canvas what nightmares appear, as a Californian lady critic remarked while leaving the gallery. But then there are nightmares and other strange things in life, and why should they not have a place on canvas? Or is it true, as Tolstoi maintains, that art should choose those subjects only that promote peace, goodness and happiness? Each has his own opinion. All I can add is that there came to my mind while looking at some of the paintings two lines of an old paraphrase—

"Vain are the hopes the sons of men
Upon their works have built."

R. G. BOVILLE.

# UNDERGROUND LADYSMITH

## One of the Letters of the Late G. W. Steevens Which Came to Hand After His Death.

The third of the letters written by the late G. W. Steevens for the London Daily Mail which were lost in transmission has been found. It is as follows:

We woke on Saturday morning to the accustomed couple of bangs—Long Tom and the four point seven. Then silence.

We dressed, and breakfasted with disquietude. What devilish trick were they up to now?

Five minutes later everybody within a mile radius of the town knew that Sir George White had sent out—mere white flag—to ask General Joubert whether the sick and wounded, women and children, and non-combatants might leave the town. Everybody assumed, Heaven alone knows why—it speaks better for the reputation of Joubert's magnanimity than for that of his common sense that the reply would be "Yes." Almost everybody decided to go.

They debated awhile whether it would be railway or road, then decided that it was a case of driving to Maritzburg.

Those who had carts were popular men. Those who had many horses sold all but two, those who had two looked about for a pack-saddle, those who had one made a selection of their goods, and greased their socks. Those who had none sought friends who had. Within five minutes I became the legatee of five months' stores.

PREPARATION FOR FLIGHT.

The whole morning buzzed with preparation. Just before lunch time it became known that the answer had arrived. Nobody took much interest in that; everybody was still sure it was "Yes." About halfway through lunch the text of the answer floated in on the summer-laden air.

It was "No." Nobody could possibly be allowed to go south. The sick and wounded, women and children, and non-combatants might remove to a point four miles out within twenty-four hours. They were to go—you have guessed it—under the white flag and they were to have no communication with the combatant part of the garrison. Also no man who went out was to fight again during the siege. And a meeting was to be held before the Town Hall at four to consider the question.

The meeting was duly held. Outside the Town Hall—it looks like a miniature study of half the town halls in England—to-day a drench of iodoform proclaimed it a hospital—gathered the civil population of Ladysmith. The mayor and town council on the steps, a hotelkeeper, about six parsons, sixty unshaven men in soft hats, and a lady and four men on horseback behind.

NO WHITE FLAG.

Mr. Mayor—his bare head relieving his mutton-chop whiskers—opened the meeting, [illegible] requested the town clerk to read the correspondence. The honorable gentleman [illegible] did so, and then, at the request of three-quarters of the civil population, [illegible] did so again.

Then the discussion began. Round-eyed Tommy watched it from the skirts of the crowd. So did ox-eyed Ram Bux, the Indian doolie bearer, not knowing what it all meant, nor caring, ignorant and indifferent how the war was going, content to carry the wounded out of action, and to leave his own fate and everything else to God.

But that is not the point of view of Ladysmith. Voices began to ring, and "Hear, hear," and "No, no!" to growl. The Mayor was for going out. The hotelkeeper was for taking a rifle and joining the firing line. Some were for this, others for that. In the end rose the Archdeacon, and said that for his part he would rather die under the Union Jack than live under the white flag. So said they all.

Bareheaded under the sun they sang "God Save the Queen," and went forth to hide their women folk and children in holes in the hills and clefts in the river bank.

We had, they said, till noon on Sunday. But by before that when I went out before breakfast—there was a new Ladysmith. The old one was shut up, deserted, an empty shell of match board and corrugated iron. The teeming centres of population were void and soundless.

The post office, where, three days ago, you steamed and stewed ten minutes in human juice before you could buy a penny stamp, was closed till further notice and portcullised with hay bales. Of the hospital remained only the bare walls, a few skeletons of beds, and the faithful smell of iodoform. The local Whiteley had his rolls of dress fabrics on the pavement, and had substituted himself for them in his cellar. The Royal Hotel held out gallantly till the last moment, the waiters disappeared by day, but the manager and barman cooked the dinner, and the natives crept in to serve it by night.

But by Monday morning even the Royal Hotel was derelict. The manager and barman and one faithful waiter had entrenched themselves behind bags of flour in a cleft of the hills and with a case of whiskey and a good conscience they were sorting the accounts, which we mean to pay when the bombardment is over.

Briefly, Ladysmith lived underground. You turned a corner, and in a natural easy chair among rocks sat a lady under a sunshade reading a yellow-back novel. Presently nurse amusing a bunch of children. But the nurse amusing a bunch of children. But the fashionable quarter now was the river bed. Ladysmith has the felicity that the Klip River flows twice around it in the shape of an S, and the Klip River banks are high and steep, and of a light friable soil. They have branching clefts, wherein you might find whole families dozing under blankets propped up with sticks, comforted by the presence of many stalwart Natal Volunteers. As you rode along the bank you heard familiar voices, and saw familiar faces grinning up from holes in mid precipice, where they dwelt with flasks and potted meats like monks of Athos. Others grilled beneath hutches of galvanized iron, which, slightly spread with earth, is reported a sure defence against shrapnel, for Boer shrapnel tinkles on their roofs as ice tinkles in a lemon squash. As for the Imperial Light Horse, they drove nine tunnels into the river bank, and made the place look like a deep lead mine in England. You could not go ten yards without seeing a freshly dug hole freshly abandoned for another yet more hermetical.

We were all troglodytes and lake dwellers and cave men now—rock rabbits and conies and lizards. As for me, I intended when the real bombardment began to lie in the river, with the tip of my nose and a pair of Zeiss glasses above the water.

But [illegible] the most [illegible] amusing thing was that the bombardment did not begin. I woke at three on Monday morning to the uproar of a squadron of Light Horse getting under arms. "O, ye merciful powers," I said, "has it begun already?" and then I went to sleep again. I woke up with a jump at five—and the firmament was still uncracked. Tentatively I crept out of bed, stealthily I shaved, and felt unusually naked in my tub. At eight the calm was Sabbatical. I laid in breakfast to last the whole day.

At nine I went forth to view the world. It was difficult to find it, but such as I uprooted were unscathed. At ten an eremite, who lived in the face of a cliff, came in demanding gin and water.

Now, as I write, it is after lunch, and I more than half think it worth while going out to try and buy meat and bread for dinner. But where on earth is the bombardment? This absence of bombardment is the most nerve shattering thing in the world.

G. W. STEEVENS.

OUR WAGGONS leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY for all points on the LAKE SHORE during JULY and AUGUST. We CLOSE at ONE O'CLOCK on SATURDAYS.

# Hamilton's

## MONDAY HOUR SALE

It is quite unnecessary to comment at length upon the many advantages we offer Monday's Shoppers, suffice to say that in all departments there are goods—"new, seasonable goods"—marked for this sale in many instances far below original cost. There's no dull season here; we're always crowded. Come here on Monday. You'll find out why it's so.

**MONDAY MORNING FROM 8 TO 9 O'CLOCK WE WILL SELL**

Self Sealing Fruit Jars, at .....5c
Corkscrews, worth 15c to 25c, for .....8c
Good Size Steel Frying Pans, for .....10c
Grey Steel Enamel Saucepans, 25c, for ....16c
Ladies' American Percale House Wrappers, new styles and designs, cut full length, and worth 95c, for .....59c
Tooth Picks, 10c packages, for .....5c
Heavy Tin Saucepans, worth 12c, for .....8c
Enamel Wash Basins, worth 20c, for .....11c
Coal Oil Stoves, with Kettle, worth 90c, for .....59c
200 pairs small Children's Dongola Strap Slippers, hard soles, sizes 1, 2, 3, 65c value, for .....35c

**MONDAY MORNING FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK WE WILL SELL**

25 Pieces Fine AMERICAN COLORED MUSLINS, 27 inches wide, the newest designs and pretty colorings, worth 12½c, for, per yard .....5c
15 Pieces Only, FANCY WHITE SWISS MUSLINS, in sheer open work designs, both checks and stripes, 10c, for, per yard .....5c
22 Pieces FANCY STRIPED CASHMERE PATTERN UNION FLANNEL, for country or seaside wear, 20c to 25c, for, per yard .....10c
6 Dozen CHILDREN'S LEGHORN HATS, trimmed Muslin, and BABY'S MUSLIN HATS, trimmed Lace, "Samples," 50c to $1.25 values, for .....25c
BOYS' HONEYCOMB WOOL SWEATERS, with roll collar, Navy, White, Cardinal, Tan and Heather, 75c, for, each .....49c

**MONDAY MORNING FROM 10 TO 11 O'CLOCK WE WILL SELL**

REAL SCOTCH THREAD GINGHAMS, 32 inches wide, in large and small check designs, guaranteed fast colors, 25c, for, per yard .....10c
PURE IRISH LINEN SUITINGS, 36 inches wide, Navy ground with White stripes, washes well, wears like iron, 25c, for, per yard .....15c
The new and desirable WHITE HEMSTITCHED MUSLINS, so popular for Ladies' and Children's Dresses, 25c, for, per yard .....15c
LADIES' DENIM COVERT CLOTH SUMMER SUITS, to wear with Shirt Waists, all the new shades, latest cut, $1.50, for .....98c
10 Pieces Only, KHAKI AND BLACK FANCY SPOTTED SILK NETS, double width, for Hat Trimming, 25c, for, per yard .....5c

**MONDAY MORNING FROM 11 TO 12 O'CLOCK WE WILL SELL**

BOYS' SHORT PANTS, made up of good, strong, serviceable Washing Crash, all sizes. While they last, per pair .....12½c
37 Only, LADIES' SUMMER OUTING SUITS, in Pique, Denim and Crash, Eton jackets, new inverted back, starts $4.50 to $6.00, for .....$1.95
LADIES' FAST BLACK COTTON HOSE, full fashioned and seamless feet. The only store in the city that sells them at, per pair .....10c
CURTAIN POLES, in Oak, Cherry or Walnut, 5 feet long, complete, with brass rings, ends and brackets, 25c, for .....16½c
FINE NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, in White only, 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide, taped edges. A splendid $1.25 value, for, per pair .....75c

**SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS IN DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES FROM 9 TO 10 O'CLOCK.**

10c packages of Dress Steels, for .....5c
10c bottles Machine Oil, for .....3½c
10c bunches White Tape, for .....5c
10c Dress Shields, for .....5c
5c packages Hair Pins, for .....1c
25c cards of Dress Buttons, for .....5c
Thousands of JET, STEEL, PEARL and BRAID DRESS ORNAMENTS, "Samples," will be offered at less than ¼ their value. There's a bonanza for dressmakers in this lot

**DURING THE HOUR OF 12 TILL 1 MONDAY WE WILL SELL**

Large size packages of Fuller's Earth, usually sold 5c, for .....2c
Ladies' Irish Linen Tucked Handkerchiefs, 18c, for .....10c
Damaged Kid Gloves, in Ladies' sizes only, were $1.00 and $1.25, for .....19c
Butter, Cream and White Collar Laces, in all widths, 15c to 25c, for .....5c
Hard Bristle Hair and Clothes Brushes, the 12½c kind, for .....5c
Ladies' Gloria Covered Steel Rod Umbrellas, $1.00, for .....65c

We may not be doing all the MILLINERY selling in Montreal, appearances are sometimes deceptive, but "OUR GRENADINE MUSLIN TRIMMED SAILOR HAT, AT 25C," has certainly created a sensation in the hat trade. It is the most popular hat in the city to-day, so cool, light and dainty looking. Have you seen them? If not, come and get one Monday, for when you see them you'll surely buy one. Even with the great facilities there's a limit to sumps of this kind. Come Early on Monday.

**CHOICE GROCERIES AT A GREAT SAVING ON MONDAY.**

| | Worth | For | | Worth | For |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tins of Tomatoes | 10c | 7½c | Peas, in tin | 10c | 7½c |
| Packages Benson's Corn Starch | 10c | 7½c | Pork and Beans, in tin | 10c | 7½c |
| Packages Webb's Cocoa | 10c | 7½c | Apples, in 3-lb. tins | 10c | 7½c |
| Bottles Jonas' Extract | 10c | 7½c | White Vinegar | 10c | 7½c |
| Bottles Patterson's Sauce | 10c | 7½c | Olive Oil | 10c | 7½c |

IMPORTANT NOTICE—FROM THIS DAY TILL END OF THE MONTH, 25 PER CENT. OFF ALL FURNITURE.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.



# THE BEST STORE FOR WALL PAPERS.

We have a better store here than many think and we handle Wall Papers as though our whole business were that and nothing else. But we have numerous other stocks that help to make a profit, and it all tells in the prices.

Just at present we're selling Wall Papers for less in order to make room for new Fall styles. There're those who'll discount the fact of a general reduction because of the prevailing reckless use of words. But we don't exaggerate. We're giving you a chance to save half your money by buying just when we say. If you wait till the Fall rush begins you pay more. All we ask is that you come and see the values we're giving.

**The G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.**

2411 ST. CATHERINE STREET.



## Finest Excursion of the Season.

DON'T FORGET THE ANNUAL EXCURSION of the

**DRY GOODS RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION**

will take place at CHAMBLY ON WEDNESDAY, 25th of JULY.

Train leaves Bonaventure Station at 8.30 and will stop at St. Henri, Point St. Charles and St. Lambert.

Tickets now on sale in all the principal dry goods stores.

**Price of Tickets—Adults, $1.00; Children's, 50c.**


# WHITE SUPREMACY

## The Race Question Raised in North Carolina Elections.

### TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES.

### Democrats Determined to Eliminate the Black Men from Political Activity.

Wilmington, July 21.—The Democratic battle cry of white supremacy was sounded in the North Carolina gubernatorial campaign at Lumberton, N.C., to-day, in the greatest even in the history of the old North State's campaign.

The famous "Red Shirts" were out in force. Among them were 1,000 mounted men from the rural districts. A Gatling gun was also carried with them and each one of the "Red Shirts" was heavily armed.

From al lparts of the State men had been pouring into the little town of Lumberton for three days in anticipation of the great mass meeting. Special trains were run and brought hundreds, while hundreds came afoot or in their own conveyances. At Lumberton the men were joined by several thousand women and children, all clad in red. The decorations of the town and scene of the speaking and barbecue were of the same hue.

"White Supremacy" was the motto, and the subject of the addresses delivered by the gubernatorial candidate, Charles A. Aycock, and other Democrats. In his speech Aycock told his party men to "stand firm, but do everything within the pale of the law." He declared that the white people were going to win the battle, and after gettig rid of the ignorant vote, they could turn their attention to the development of the State's industries. He said:—

"There is no need of telling the people of Scotland county not to fear the federal officials, nor Marion Butler, nor Peter Pritchard. They might arrest every registrar in the State, but the whites will win on the second day of next month."

One of the noticeable facts is that the Crotan Indians have joined the whites in their effort to eliminate the negro vote. Hundreds of the redskins were at Lumberton to-day and were "red shirts," showing open sympathy with the whites. It is estimated that the Democratic ticket will carry the State by a majority of at least 50,000. This will mean an amendment to the constitution disfranchising between 85,000 and 100,000 negroes. The Republicans and Populists oppose this amendment, but from present indications their efforts will be defeated. The so-called "better element" of the white population is determined to eliminate the negro from politics, asserting that neither peace nor progress is assured so long as the negro vote is a considerable factor in the politics of the State. So far no serious disturbances have occurred, and every effort is being made by the conservative element to prevent open warfare and bloodshed.

The Democratic candidates have stumped the State from end to end and have been everywhere enthusiastically received. The whites are determined that the negro vote must be eliminated from the political situation.

## MORE OVENS FOR SYDNEY.

### Nova Scotia Steel Company Will Build Twenty-five Before Winter.

Sydney, July 21.—Graham Fraser, of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, accompanied by Mr. Stein, a coke expert, and Manager Brown, visited Sydney mines to-day and selected a site for coke ovens near Winning Pit. Twenty-five ovens will be built before the winter.

A force of one hundred men employed on the work of enlarging the railroad yard, went on strike this morning. The men had been employed by the Government. Trackmaster Fraser arrived later and handed the workmen over to Low, McManus and Horne, who have other Government contracts of a similar kind. The men refused to work under the new bosses. They were paid off by the Government and a new force put on by Contractor McManus.

A private letter received by a shipowner here to-day from Ottawa, stated positively that the negotiations between English, American and Russian Governments, regarding the seizure of sealing vessels made in the Behring Sea by Russia eight years ago, had been concluded, and the seizure would now be referred to arbitration. Shipowners here have an interest in several of the seized schooners.

### Special Notice.

### A PLEASANT OUTING.

The Montreal Park and Island Railway Co. have opened and fitted up, free to the public, a large Park near Peloquin's, with swings, dancing platforms, and other amusements. Cars leave corner of St. Lawrence and Mt. Royal Avenue every 20 minutes.

## TO TEST THE CANALS.

### The First Steamship Drawing Fourteen Feet of Water Is Loading at Lachine.

The first steel steamship drawing fourteen feet of water, intended to navigate the canal system, is lying in Lachine locks loading a cargo of pipes at the works of the Canada Pipe Company for Fort William. The vessel is under the charge of Captain Chestnut, who brought her out from England with an English crew who have left her, and the captain is now engaging a Canadian crew to take her up the canals to the upper lakes. Her voyage will be the first real test of the efficiency of the canal system.


**Everybody Knows Stillwell's.**

A man will always further go,
If he "thinks before he jumps;"
The rule is good in commerce too,
When brains are always trump;
—and—
It's thinking hard and acting square,
Makes Stillwell's business hump.


## WARNED ABOUT THE BRIDGE.

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—A big religious procession to Hull cemetery has been arranged for Sunday next, when an elaborate ceremony will be held in connection with the blessing of statues recently erected in the cemetery. If the procession is held it will be against the advice of City Engineer Farley, who wrote to the Hull City Council last night, calling attention to the procession, and stating that the bridge over Brigham's Creek on the way to the cemetery is unsafe and that the procession will be exposed to great risk if the bridge is used. The bridge was built a few years ago at a cost of $27,000. It is not yet announced whether the procession will be abandoned in view of the warning.


A SUMMER TONIC in tablet form. Makes sick folks well and keeps well folks from being sick.

**Our Native Herbs TABLETS**

Enough for 200 days for $1.00. Sold by druggists or box mailed on receipt of price. A registered guarantee in every box insures you against any possible risk.

THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO., 132 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada.


# JENNER'S VACCINE

## How He Got the Idea for His Great Discovery.

### CHANCE REMARK OF A PATIENT.

### Vaccine Used in Montreal This Year Best Ever Seen in the City, the Doctors Say.

The necessity for vaccination as a protection against the ravages of smallpox has been the subject of much discussion in scientific circles, but the best authorities are agreed—and the history of the disease seems to bear them out in this contention—that this is the only means by which immunity may be secured. The present indications of the existence of the disease in Montreal has again aroused public attention to the subject. A number of doctors have been appointed as public vaccinators, in addition to the staff usually employed at the City Hall, and every one of these is besieged each day by hundreds of applicants. Many of the larger business concerns, where employes congregate in great numbers, have employed a doctor specially for the purpose. For each operation of this nature twenty-five cents is given in return. The city alone is said to be spending $350 per day in vaccinating. The work is, of course, done at public expense. One thousand points per day are used, and each costs ten cents. In this way thousands are each day being added to the list of those who are adjudged to be impervious to the ravages of smallpox.

The history of vaccination is interesting. Somewhere about the year 1768, a young woman called for advice at the surgery of a country doctor in a Gloucestershire village. Referring in the course of a conversation to smallpox, she remarked: "I cannot have that disease, for I have had cowpox." The remark was heard by the doctor's apprentice, Edward Jenner, and sank deep into his mind. When he himself had become a doctor it formed the subject of much private cogitation, of occasional conversation with a friend, of discussion at "Medico-combinial" meetings, of numerous enquiries among dairy folk, and ultimately of experimental investigation. His views were very briefly as follows:—Many human diseases may have their origin in those of domestic animals. The teats and udders of cows are subject to a variety of eruptive maladies, indiscriminately called cowpox by the dairy people. One of these has the power, when inoculated accidentally (casually) or intentionally on the human subject of preventing an attack of smallpox. This pustular disease is true cowpox, the others are spurious. The Jennerian practice was first followed on a large scale in 1799, when two physicians obtained the first lymph from London cows in January of that year. In the early years of vaccination the variolous test was very extensively employed, and the literature of the time abounds with evidence of the efficacy of vaccination in preventing subsequent variolation. Willan, writing in 1806, mentions that from personal enquiries among eighty-six medical men whom he had met in the course of the previous three months, he had been made aware of over 18,000 vaccinations done by them, all the cases having remained free from smallpox, "though most of them were afterwards either inoculated with variolous matter or exposed at different periods to contagion." In spite of angry opposition, vaccination made its way rapidly in professional favor, and, in view of the facts, it could not well be otherwise. As a disease it is mildness itself, and the proofs abound that it gives protection against what has, at different periods, been the greatest scourge of the human race.

### THE PRACTISE.

The operation of vaccination is usually performed on the outer aspect of the arm near the insertion of the deltoid muscle. The object being the introduction of the vaccine lymph in such a manner as will secure its absorption, various procedures may be adopted. The lymph may be taken on the point of a lancet and inserted by punctures or by scratches, or by rubbing it on an abraded surface. Or it may be laid on the skin, and scratches, etc., made through it, but probably this is not so good a method. The lancet is usually held at an angle so as to make a valvular scratch or incision, which should enter, but not go beyond, the true skin. Some vaccinators find that a half-blunt lancet is better than a very sharp one. Others use a variety of instruments, fitted with needle points, etc., but the great advantage of the lancet is that it is very easily kept clean. Except so far as any immediate danger of smallpox may require, only subjects who are in good health should be vaccinated.

The vaccine used by the city this year is the best yet seen in the city, it having been made at the Vaccine Institute established last year on Mount Royal Avenue.

### Special Notice.

### AFTER THE CLOUDS ROLL BY.

Bout de l'Ile Park, the only free park on the Island, takes on new beauties—the trees in fullest foliage, the sward the deepest green, flowers of brightest hues. The run from Lasalle Avenue, Maisonneuve (every 20 minutes week days and 10 minutes on Sundays) is between banks of wild flowers all the way.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. M. Ritchie and family are at Winthrop, Mass.

Mrs. Walter Wilford, of New York, is staying at Georgeville.

Mr. Andrew Monteith and Miss Monteith are at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. W. M. Tomlinson, of Sherbrooke, is in town on business.

Mr. Fred G. Park is spending a holiday at Toronto and Niagara.

Mr. E. H. Drury and Mr. Cecil Bowen, of Sherbrooke, have left for Cuba.

Mrs. John Hammill and the Misses Hammill have gone to Old Orchard Beach.

Mrs. Henry and family, of Metcalfe Street, have gone to St. Andrew's, N.B.

Mr. Geo. H. Bremner and children are at Carillon, where they intend remaining for a few weeks.

Miss Kingston, of Ottawa, late of Montreal, is spending the summer at Murray Bay.

The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel's Church, is spending a month in Ottawa and Perth.

Mrs. Charles Esdaile is entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Norman Wight and Master Clare Wight at her cottage at Little Metis.

Miss Perrault, of Crescent Street, and Miss Kane are visiting Mrs. Gordon at Dorval.

Mr. E. H. Botterell, Mr. John Botterell and the son of the latter have left for a fishing trip in Newfoundland.

General James Grant Wilson, Mrs. and Miss Wilson, of New York, have gone to Murray Bay.

Amongst those who will spend the rest of the summer at Metis are Mr. and Mrs. Sise and Miss Sise, and Mrs. Robert Meighen and Miss Meighen.

Miss Fairman and Miss Freda Fairman, daughters of Mrs. Frederick Fairman, Westmount, have left to visit relatives Brockville and Gananoque.

Mrs. Harvey L. Henderson and the Misses Henderson, of 78 St. Famille Street, left this morning for the Maine Coast, where they intend spending the month of August at Grand View Cottage, Cape Elizabeth.

## AT THE BALMORAL.

Geo. M. Craig, Quebec; P. Williamson, Toronto; Geo. Mittinger, jr., and wife, Cleveland, O.; W. J. Nolan and wife, London; J. J. Nolan, Toronto; W. H. Sanden, New York; F. R. Cornish, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; G. Walker and wife, N.Y.; A. R. E. Wyant, Chicago; W. S. Overton and wife, Binghampton, N.Y.; J. C. Hardy and wife, Agricultural Hall; Miss M. Lightbill, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss M. H. Orr, Pittsburg, Pa.; Francis D. Field, Boston, Mass.; Ellis Field, Boston, Mass.; E. C. White and wife, Kansas City, are guests at the Balmoral Castle.

GAELIC SOCIETY.—The Gaelic Society of Montreal held a very enjoyable smoking concert in Hibernia Hall on Wednesday evening, among those contributing to the musical programme being M. Birmingham, W. P. Stanton, M. Brogan, Joseph Meehan, M. J. Doyle, M. Ward and T. Heaver. There was also a drawing for a lady's gold watch, which was won by No. 1787.

July Sale of Dress Goods at Ogilvy's.


**MICA AXLE GREASE**

Makes short roads. And light loads.

Good for everything that runs on wheels.

Sold Everywhere.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL CO.


## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

### BIRTHS.

BRENNAN — At 905 City Hall Avenue, on the 8th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brennan. 172x

HARTLEY—At Montreal, on July 19th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hartley. x

LAFRANCE—To Mr. and Mrs. Wilfrid Lafrance, a daughter. z

McCULLOUGH—At Sunnyside, July 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McCullough, a son. 171x

PAQUETTE—At Montreal, on the 16th inst., the wife of M. F. Paquette, dentist, a daughter.

PARK—At 526 St. Antoine Street, on the morning of 18th July, 1900, the wife of Robt. Park, of a son. 171x

### MARRIAGES.

BEAUCHAMP-MARION—On July 11, 1900, at the residence of the bride's father, Arundel, by the Rev. P. Beauchamp, E. A. Beauchamp, youngest son of Geo. Beauchamp, Esq., of Grenville, to Jennie, third daughter of Jos. Marion, Esq.

CARLAW-FRENCH—On July 18, 1900, by the Rev. Dr. Langtry, rector of St. Luke's Church, Major John A. Carlaw, ex-cashier Grand Trunk Railway, to Mrs. Lucy M. French, all of Toronto. No cards.

### DEATHS IN THE CITY.

SMITH — In this city, on the 20th inst., Ellen Gertrude, beloved daughter of John Smith. Funeral will take place from her father's residence, 18 Delorimier Avenue, at 2.30 p.m. Sunday. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. 173x

CARSLEY—Suddenly, on July 17th, 1900, at Poona, India, of cholera, Lieutenant E. Carsley, age twenty years, fourth son of S. Carsley. 170x

FLANAGAN—At her son-in-law's residence, No. 50 St. George Street, on July 20, Catherine Green, widow of the late Henry Edward Flanagan, aged 61 years.

GINGRAS—In this city, at the age of 74 years, 11 months and 11 days, Dame Julie Caron, widow of the late Urbain Gingras.

### DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BELL—Suddenly, at Truro, July 15, David Bell, aged 65.

BELL—At West Shefford Station, on July 7th, Jane Booth, widow of the late Horatio Bell, aged 79 years.

CHISHOLM—San Francisco, June 28, Archibald, son of the late Hugh Chisholm, of St. Andrew's, Antigonish, aged 61.

COSTILLO—At Russelltown Flats, July 16, John Castillo, aged 62 years.

## Chinamen in Jail

for eating charlotte gelatine.

### CHILDREN OF MR. BESTWICK.

The funeral of the late Mr. Thomas Bestwick, formerly marine superintendent of the Elder-Dempster line, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 418 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, to St. Stephen's Chapel. The chief mourners were the two sons of the deceased. Among those who followed the remains were: Messrs. D. W. Campbell, George Ringland, Captain A. Reid, A. G. Thompson, J. C. Murray, Thos. Sonne, A. McIntosh, J. Ritchie Bell, J. H. Diffley, F. Bowden, H. J. Tiffin, James Thom, John Hoolahan, John Paxton, John McGillivray, James Gorman, W. Harney, A. Young, Alex. Nelson, Martin Power, W. McCallum, L. Rubenstein, James McLean, Arthur P. Tippett.

FELL TWENTY FEET.—A three-year-old son of Mr. Emile Brosseau, 1205 Notre Dame Street, fell from a balcony twenty feet high yesterday. The child will be all right again in a few days.


**QUEEN'S PARK.**

Montreal's Great Outing Place.

U. H. DANDURAND, - - - Prop. & Mgr.

Complete Change of Programme.

—WEEK COMMENCING—

SUNDAY, July 22nd.

10 BIG VAUDEVILLE NUMBERS

MATINEES—Sunday and Saturday at 3.30 p.m., Evenings at 8.30 p.m.

Take a trip over the Smallest Railroad in the World.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS.

Including Seat on Grand Stand.

Children 5 Cents.



**Hay For Sale.**

About one hundred tons new mown hay for sale. Apply at once The

Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Co. Ltd., 38 Victoria Square, Montreal.


## SALE BY AUTHORITY OF JUSTICE.

Will be sold by auction, on MONDAY, the THIRTIETH day of JULY Instant, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, the following property belonging to the estate and succession of the late Dame Philomene Dupre, in her life time, married, in first to the late Francois Xavier Martel, jr., and in second marriage to Delphis Lauzon, to wit:

A lot of land known and designated as being the lot number two hundred and fifty-two (252), on the official plan and in the books of reference of the Village of La Cote St. Louis, County of Hochelaga, with a house and other buildings thereon erected, the said house bearing No. 278 of the Curriere Street, in the City of Montreal.

The said sale will take place on the above premises. For the conditions, apply to

P. MANVILLE, Notary,
La Presse Building.

Montreal, July 12th, 1900.

### TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$50 WILL NET YOU GOOD STEADY INcome. For particulars, R. Powell & Co., 26 Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill. Mention paper. x

AGENTS WANTED — GOOD LIVE MEN can make money taking orders for photo buttons, medallions, jewellery, etc. Particulars free. St. Louis Button Co., St. Louis, Mo. x

FOR SALE — BILLIARD TABLE, SIZE 7 x 3½ feet, with balls, cues, rack, etc., complete, and in good order. Apply M 192, Herald. 173x

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

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS WAITER. Apply Oxford Cafe, University st. 173x


The Big Store Closes To-day at 10 o'clock.

**THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED**

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 21st, 1900.

# JULY CHEAP SALE

## Outing Skirts

Not merely a few garments, but a proper range of sizes and styles from those who make each style best. We pick with your interest in mind as well as our own, and these styles show how thoroughly we've anticipated your wishes:

**LADIES' OUTING SUITS.**

This is the best kind of Outdoor Clothing for Ladies this hot weather.

Ladies' Stylish Khaki Duck Costumes, cut latest style, trimmed cream military braid, skirt cut full width. Regular $6.00 kind. July Sale Price .....$3.95

Ladies' White Pique Costumes, Eton jacket, large revers and collar, skirt full width and with 6 inch hem. Regular $4.95. July Sale Price .....$3.85

Ladies' Denim Costumes, in newest shades trimmed braid, stylish Eton jacket. Regular $6.50. July Sale Price .....$4.80

**LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS.**

Always neat and stylish and very seasonable just now. July Sale Prices prevail.

Ladies' White Pique Outing Skirts, cut full width and latest style, trimmed insertion, inverted pleat back, $3.75 kind. July Sale Price .....$1.87

Ladies' Crash Linen Skirts, in blue fancy plaids and fan flounce, box pleated back, $3.50. July Sale Price .....$2.60

Ladies' White Pique Skirts, in latest style, trimmed fine embroidery insertion, cut full sweep, $4.75. July Sale Price .....$3.55

## Dress Goods Bargains

Betwixt and between the old season and the new are bargains in plenty—Dress Goods Bargains in particular. It's a way we have of keeping everything moving at a lively pace. The laggards are given a boost as it were, hence these specials.

**SUMMER SILK SALE.**

All Silks in stock are reduced for July Big Reductions. Good Bargains for you.

Rich Heavy Corded Striped Blouse Silks, all newest shades, splendid effects. Regular 55c kind. July Sale Price .....41C

Stylish Striped Silks, in pretty fancy stripes, every fashionable shade for the season. Regular 75c kind. July Sale Price, 59C

New Figure Pongee Silks, in 15 different patterns, shades and effects, for Dresses and Shirt Waists. Regular $1.15. July Sale Price .....91C

**DRESS GOODS BARGAINS.**

Rich Fabrics of every texture are yours now for little money.

Plain Colored French Bengalines, for Ladies' Summer Suits, in 23 different shades. Regular 60c kind. July Sale Price, 45C

New Colored French Venetian Cloth, in a variety of very stylish shades, suitable for Tailor Made Suits. 85c kind. July Sale Price .....68C

Double Warp French Moscovite Cloth, smooth finish, in 18 different shades, for full suits, $1.00. July Sale Price, yard, 77C

## Some "Snap Shots" in the Big Store

| | Regular. | Monday. | | Regular. | Monday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ladies' Leather Belts | 10c | 4½c | Rolled Oats | 5c | 2½c |
| Boys' Straw Hats | 15c | 8c | Corn Starch | 10c | 6½c |
| Ladies' Shirt Waists | 55c | 24c | Club Worcester Sauce | 10c | 7½c |
| Ladies' Summer Corsets | 50c | 23c | Fine Red Salmon | 15c | 10c |
| Children's Cotton Hose | 20c | 7c | Webb's Cocoa | 10c | 7½c |
| China Shaving Mugs | 25c | 10c | Lemon Squeezers | 15c | 9½c |
| 3 Piece Porridge Sets | 50c | 25c | Ice Cream Dishes | 30c | 19c |
| Cups and Saucers | 15c | 5c | Coal Oil Stoves | 75c | 49c |

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# The Auer Light.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
Dry Goods,
ST. CATHERINE ST.

MONTREAL, April 18th, 1900.

THE AUER LIGHT CO.,
1682 Notre Dame Street, City.

GENTLEMEN:—

We have 180 Auer Lights in our establishment, which we have found to be both economical and satisfactory.

The parts of our store which have been best lighted with the least expense and trouble are the third floor and basement, where we have used only the Auer Light. With the other floors we have had plenty of expense and trouble with electrical arc lamps, and still feel the problem is unsolved.

Very sincerely,

(Signed), JOHN MURPHY & Co.

LIGHTS ON TRIAL FREE OF CHARGE.



# Headquarters for Souvenirs.

Strangers and Others Visiting Montreal will find the Attractive Store of

**G. W. CLARKE & CO., 2270 St. Catherine Street,**

Headquarters for all kinds of really beautiful Souvenirs—made up specially for our trade, and not to be had elsewhere. The variety includes:

HANDSOME SOUVENIR CHINAWARE—In Cups and Saucers, 5 O'Clock Teas, Plates, Teapots, Sugars and Creams, Trays, Vases etc. Some with the Arms of Canada on each piece. Also Views of Leading Churches, Hospitals, Hotels, etc. Prices, from 15c to 75c each.

ALUMINUM SOUVENIRS — Fancy Trays, Match Boxes, Paper Knives, Memo Books, Cigar Cases, Napkin Rings, etc., all with Views, etc., on each. Prices, from 25c and upwards.

GOLD PLATED NOVELTIES—Souvenirs, in Little Fancy Baskets, Trays, Watch Stands, Letter Stands, Card Trays, etc. Prices, from 25c to 50c, with Views on each.

GLASS PAPER WEIGHT SOUVENIRS — With Views of Prominent Buildings.

CELLULOID NOVELTIES—Souvenirs in Paper Knives, Fancy Pigs, Boots, etc., and other novelties.

FLORAL DECORATED PORCELAIN AND OPAL WARE — Very pretty Souvenirs, From 10c to 75c. Hundreds of odd shaped articles.

FINE ENAMEL STERLING SILVER, GOLD PLATED SOUVENIRS—In Tea Spoons, Coffee Spoons, Forks, Salt Spoons, Cream Ladles, etc. Also

JEWELLERY SOUVENIRS — With the Canadian and British Arms, City Arms, such as Belt Buckles, Brooches, Stick Pins, Cuff Links, Belt Pins, Watch Charms, Hat Pins, etc., all in Sterling Silver, Gold Plated.

BRONZE METAL GOLD PLATED SOUVENIRS — In Hat Pins, Brooches, Stick Pins, Belt Buckles, with Canadian, British and American Arms, Maple Leaf, etc., at popular prices.

ALSO—A large and attractive variety of FINE FANCY GOODS.

NOVELTIES—LEATHER GOODS—In Purses, Card Cases, Chatelaine Bags, Cigar and Cigarette Cases.

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Catalogue mailed free.


# GRAND TRUNK READY

## Will Submit Plans for Level Crossings Next Tuesday.

### BRIDGE AT MOUNTAIN STREET

**And Acqueducts at the Others—Some Streets May be Closed as Railway Wishes.**

A conference was held yesterday afternoon between Messrs. Hays and Wainwright, representing the Grand Trunk Railway, and the aldermen forming the Level Crossing Committee, presided over by the Mayor. From the tone of the discussion it was evident that both sides are anxious for a final settlement of this level crossing matter, and the Grand Trunk will submit plans to the committee next Tuesday. The proposal is to build an overhead bridge at the Mountain Street crossing, and, from that point west, to gradually raise the level of the track as far as Guy Street, and to build subways at the crossings west of Mountain Street.

At the opening of the proceedings yesterday, Mr. Hays explained to the aldermen what his company proposed, and asserted his desire to have the difficulties between the city and the company settled as promptly as possible. The company was anxious that the city should permit it to relay its temporary track on Aqueduct Street.

Alderman Sadler reminded Mr. Hays of a conference which had taken place some three years ago, when there had been an implied understanding that the level crossing question would be dealt with as soon as important matters then on hand had been disposed of.

Mr. Hays said the Grand Trunk had not the slightest disposition to shirk the level crossing question, and he was prepared to discuss the details. First of all they should agree about the streets that should be closed, as he presumed that the city did not expect the company to build overhead crossings on every street in the city at present crossing the Grand Trunk. Then the height of the bridges should be determined, and the cost, etc. He would be prepared to submit plans for an overhead crossing on Mountain Street, within forty-eight hours. He hoped the city would permit the relaying of the temporary track on Aqueduct Street in order that the company might proceed with its building operations, with the understanding that, should the company fail to proceed with reasonable promptitude in the level crossing matter, the temporary track should be again removed.

Ald. Laporte said that the real estate proprietors about Mountain Street would not be satisfied with a bridge at that crossing.

Alderman Smith said they had to consider the city as a whole and not merely the interests of certain real estate owners.

Mr. Hays next stated that the Grand Trunk proposed a bridge on Mountain Street and subways at the other streets.

OPPOSE STREET CLOSING.

Alderman Laporte said he would oppose the closing of any street, and he believed that question should be settled before any permit was granted in respect of temporary track on Aqueduct Street.

Alderman Martineau asked if there was any objection to a subway crossing at Mountain Street, apart from the expense.

Mr. Hays said that the expense was a serious consideration; but there were other difficulties to be considered as well, some of which were practically insurmountable. It would be impossible to raise the yard at Bonaventure.

Alderman Raby objected to any decision being reached until plans had been submitted to the committee by the company.

Mr. Hays said that his company was prepared to submit plans.

The Mayor proposed that the committee adjourn until Tuesday next at two o'clock.

Alderman Martineau asked what the temporary track on Aqueduct Street was intended for. The company could get all the brick it needed in Montreal, and it could have it all carted from the place of manufacture.

Mr. Hays said the company would purchase all the material it could in Montreal; but it required the track for the conveyance of lumbering stone, iron and other materials.

The Mayor's motion to adjourn was then carried.

### CAR BADLY DAMAGED.

About noon to-day car No. 401 on the Ontario and Wellington line, was badly damaged through a collision with another car. It had to be removed to the repair shop.

Mr. Harvey Graham, who recently returned to Sidney from Newfoundland, stated the strike at Bell Island was not as bad as reported, and he expected it would be settled shortly. He said that the principal demand of the strikers was that $1.25 be fixed as a day's wages for all workingmen.


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*Brent Good*

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Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
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FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. *Brent Good*

CURE SICK HEADACHE.


# CITY MAY BUILD AN INCLINE RAILWAY

## Parks and Ferries Committee Ask for Money for Plans But Finance Committee Delays Action.

The Finance Committee yesterday afternoon discussed a project which The Herald has long warmly advocated, that of providing cheaper means of access to the mountain top for citizens, and the sentiment of the committee seemed generally favorable to The Herald's view. The matter came up on a request from Alderman Gagnon for an appropriation to defray the cost of awarding prizes for plans of an incline railway up the mountain, as suggested in the following report:

"The Parks and Ferries Committee respectfully report:

"That, after considering the various proposals made in connection with the Mount Royal Incline Railway, and, after taking cognizance of the correspondence between the Mount Royal Incline Railway and your committee, and more especially of the refusal on the part of said company to reduce its rates, in consideration of which reduction your committee would have agreed to renew its concession for a certain number of years, your committee consider that it is urgent and in the interests of the public that the following measures be adopted by the Council:

"1. That the Parks and Ferries Committee be authorized to offer to public competition the preparation of plans and specifications for an incline railway or elevator, to be used to convey passengers from some point on Mount Royal Park, near Park avenue, to the top of the mountain. The mode of traction to be used in said railway or elevator might be steam, electricity or any other improved system; the specifications to contain in detail the approximate cost of such incline railway or elevator, as well as all data connected with its operation.

"2. In order to be in a position to judge of the value of the plans to be submitted, that five arbitrators be appointed to examine the plans and report to Council. These arbitrators would be selected among the professors of the universities in this city, the chairmen of the Society of Architects, and the Society of Engineers, and any other persons deemed competent by the Council.

"3. Prizes would be awarded to the authors of the three best projects.

"The first prize to be $250, the second $125, and the third $75.

"In case the Council would decide to build an incline railway, as per one of the plans accepted by the arbitrators, and that the author of such plan would be entrusted with the supervision of the work, the value of the prize awarded to him would be deducted from his salary as supervisor of such work.

"Montreal, May 8th, 1900."

Attached to the report was a copy of the opinion of the City Attorneys to the effect that the city might legally own and operate an incline mountain railway, and also expropriate, if it chose, the track and equipment of the present company.

WHAT ALDERMEN SAID.

Alderman Brunet did not believe the city could successfully operate such a line.

Alderman Gagnon said the city would have to take some action.

Alderman Sadler spoke warmly in favor of providing cheap access to the mountain top. He said it was a reproach to the city that thousands should be sweltering in the poorer districts, while but about a dozen families could take advantage of the mountain. The Incline Railway Company was not treating the city fairly. If the city took over the line fares could be reduced by half at least. The present return fare of eight cents, in addition to the street railway fare, was almost prohibitive.

Alderman Brunet said they would have to expropriate the Incline Company if they built another line.

Alderman Gagnon denied this. The company's contract had now expired.

Alderman Laporte said the company had refused to agree to lower rates, and was taking advantage of the city's supposed inability to build. There was a difficulty about granting Alderman Gagnon's application in the shortage of funds.

Alderman Martineau remarked that the people who had opposed permission to run electric cars in the park had been actuated by the best motives no doubt, but he was beginning to question if they had been well advised, after all. A route could have been found which could have been operated with safety, and one fare could have been charged to the mountain top, without transfer. "Hands off the Park," was all very well; but it was, in the present instance, a case of "feet off" also.

It was agreed to defer decision until next meeting.

Mrs. Percy Leslie (Miss Isabella Ogilvy), Wife of Dr. Leslie, of Honan, China.

# DID THEY ESCAPE?

## Hoped That Montreal Missionaries in China Are Yet Alive.

### THE LATEST NEWS OF THEM.

**Miss King Sailed Yesterday From Shanghai by C. P. R. Boat—Was at Yang Chow.**

The hour of uncertainty and suspense has been the lot for some time past of the Montrealers who have relatives and friends in China. Although nothing definite is known it is now hoped that all the missionaries from Montreal are amongst those who have escaped from the horrible fate which threatened them. The cable received yesterday by Dr. Warden, of Toronto, from Dr. McClure, seemed to indicate that the party was safe. The cable read as follows: "Viceroy sent launch escort down Hau River. Believed safe." Dr. McClure was with the party who got to Chee Foo in safety and it is supposed that he went then to Shanghai to see the viceroy and persuade him to assist in bringing the missionaries to a place of safety. Amongst these missionaries are the persons in whom many Montreal people have a deep and affectionate interest, viz: Dr. Percy Leslie and Mrs. Leslie.

Mrs. Leslie is better known to a wide circle of friends and acquaintances as Miss Isabella Ogilvy, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Ogilvy, 1144 Dorchester Street. Mr. Ogilvy is head of the firm of Jas. Ogilvy, Sons & Co. Mrs. Leslie is a graduate of McGill and has always been interested in missionary work. While engaged in assisting at the Nazareth Street Mission she had for a co-worker, Dr. Percy Leslie, a brother of Mr. A. C. Leslie, also a McGill graduate, and at one time secretary of the Y.M.C.A. of this city. About three years ago Dr. Leslie left for China as a medical missionary, under the auspices of Douglas Church. Miss Ogilvy left for China in October last with a party of other missionaries including Miss Ricketts and Dr. Chalmers and sailed from Vancouver on the 9th October.

The party reached China about the 28th of October, where Miss Ogilvy was married to Dr. Leslie at Shanghai, and both left at once to take up work in the Province of Honan. The journey inland lasted for a month. Since reaching their destination Mrs. Leslie has written home many times, her last communication having been received some weeks ago.

Miss King's friends are fortunate enough to be relieved of anxiety on her account as she has already sailed for this country. Mr. James King, the father of this missionary received word from her a week ago on Sunday, saying that she was leaving on the 20th from Shanghai, probably by one of the C.P.R. steamers. Miss King, who is not a McGill graduate, as has been stated, was sent out four years ago by the China Inland Mission, and has been stationed at Yang Chow. Miss King has spent the greater part of her life here and has many friends in town.

Dr. McClure, who left Honan with the first party of missionaries, has evidently been instrumental in saving the second party as it was from him that Dr. Warden received the cable already mentioned. Dr. McClure can also be claimed by Montreal for although he is a native of Lachute, Que., he has lived a great deal in Montreal and is a graduate of McGill University. He at one time occupied the important position of medical superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital. Dr. McClure is now in his second term as a missionary from the Presbyterian Church to China. He returned to Montreal on furlough about five years ago and since then has been working in Honan. Dr. McClure is a close friend of Mr. Hawthorne of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., and 316 Grosvenor Avenue, Westmount, and a cousin of Mrs. Hawthorne.

It is safe to say that the families and intimate friends of the missionaries will not be alone in their joy and relief when it is known that all is well.

### MUSIC AND DRAMA.

Next week the management of the Arena will present a big double bill that should bring big audiences to that large, cool summer theatre. The first three days and Wednesday matinee, Gilbert and Sullivan's famous old time success "H.M.S. Pinafore" with a strong cast. Marie Laurens will be the "Josephine," Essie Barton, will be an amusing "Buttercup," and Miss Gonsalez will play "Hebe." Among the men, F. D. Nelson plays the Captain, Clayton Ferguson is Rackstraw, Ben Lodge will be Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., and D. V. French will be the Boatswain, with J. R. Oakley as Dick Deadeye. "Pinafore" is too well known here to need any description and the cast given ensures that the rendition will be an effective one.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday matinee, will be given Flotow's charming opera "Martha."

The increasing popularity of Riverside Park was fully attested by the crowds that visited that resort during the past week. To-morrow, at 3 p.m., the vaudeville bill for next week will be inaugurated. Performances will be given at the Rustic Theatre at 3 and 8 daily. Frank Cushman, of minstrel fame, in a melange of songs and absurdities; Gilbert Girard, the famous imitator; Marion Wenchester, the wall paper girl; DuBell, the aerial wonder; and St. Clair and Celeste, an up-to-date team of sisters in grotesque dances. The bookings for Riverside are filled for several weeks to come, every act being a novelty and entirely new to Montreal.

Among the gentlemen engaged by Mr. Grose for the company which is to appear at Her Majesty's Theatre next season, is Mr. Arthur Bruce, who is to play leading, juvenile and character roles. Mr. Bruce is a young man who is well connected, socially in England, being a son of Mr. W. E. Briggs, of Buxton, Derbyshire, a barrister at-law, and a gentleman who sat in the House of Commons for the Blackburn division of Lancashire from 1874 to 1885. After leaving college Mr. Bruce took up journalism, but when an opportunity offered for a stage career he accepted. He "caught on" from the first, and his advance in his chosen profession was very rapid. His early work was mostly confined to modern comedy but when he jumped, he took a long leap and found himself appearing as "Gratiano" in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." Mr. Bruce, however, did not confine himself to Shakespearian roles. His object was to gain experience, and as a result of the many and varied roles he assumed he attained his object. He did a great deal of work in the melodramatic line and had engagements at the Princess and Adelphi Theatres, London. Following the latter came an engagement for a stock season at the West London Theatre. He stayed three years at this theatre and was then engaged for the "Two Little Vagabonds" playing various London theatres. This engagement he relinquishes to come to Montreal. The following are some of the characters recently sustained by Mr. Bruce: "Bob Brierly" in "The Ticket of Leave Man"; "Captain Walker" in "The Barrister;" Sir Frederick Meyrn." in "Second Thoughts;" Sir George Medhurst," in "After Dark"; "Harry Grafton" in "Not Guilty"; "Honeyton" in "The Happy Pair"; and Captain Darville in "Two Little Vagabonds."


# Mountain Street Residence FOR SALE.

Solid brick house, standing in lot about 85 feet wide by 173 feet deep and being about 65 feet back from street. This House has high basement and two full stories and a half.

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BY AUCTION,
At Our Salesrooms,
NOS. 86 AND 88 ST. PETER STREET,
—ON—
**Wednesday, July the 25th,**
At 10 O'Clock A.M.
Sale in lots to suit the trade.
BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

FIRST LARGE SALE
BY AUCTION,
**THURSDAY, the 26th July,**
At 10 O'Clock A.M.
At Our Rooms, 69 St. James Street.
## $15,300 Liquors & Groceries,
ETC., ETC.

From the Late Fire, Canada Liquor Company,

Slightly damaged by water and smoke, will be sold by auction, by order of the Dominion Adjustment Bureau, for the Insurance Company's account, and without reserve, consisting of—

225 cases Brandy, quarts.
65 cases Brandy, flasks.
85 cases Rye, Club, Gooderham, etc.
40 cases Rum, St. James.
15 cases Berrh Wine.
45 cases French Liquors, assorted.
25 cases Gin.
60 cases Champagne, Pommery, Mumms, Vichy.
50 cases Mineral Water, Appolinaris, Vichy, Radnor.
15 cases Plymouths' Gin.
10 cases Mariani Wine.
40 cases Scotch and Irish Whiskies.
25 cases Old Tom Gin.
30 cases Ginger Wine.
125 cases Claret.
15 cases Vermouth.
16 cases Olive.
24 cases Figs.
17 cases Chocolate.
375 cases Assorted Liquors.
200 cases Soap.
125 cases Vermicelli and Macaroni.
65 cases Peas and Mushrooms.
75 cases Octave Sherry and Port Wine.
41 bales Empty Bottles, etc., and quantity of other goods.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

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**WEDNESDAY, July 25th,**
At 10 O'Clock A.M.,
At Our Rooms, 69 ST. JAMES STREET,
**A Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods**
Well assorted, to the amount of
## $13,500.

Dress Goods, Muslins, Ducks, Linens, Towels, Curtain Net, Lining, Sateen, Silk Embroidery, Laces, Gloves, Curtains, Silk Velvet Alpaca, Plaids, Hose, Braces, Trimmings, Woollens, Corsets, Buttons, Umbrellas, Underwear, Tweeds, Beavers, Serges, Meltons, Cloaking, Ladies' Circulars, Braid, Fancy Goods, etc.

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The Bell Telephone Company has just completed a Copper Metallic Line from Three Rivers to Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere, providing those places with perfect communication to MONTREAL, TORONTO, QUEBEC, OTTAWA BOSTON, NEW YORK, and all intermediate points.

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W D O O O C C K Q U L I
A P R T A R I D G E S P N
I E L V E B R D I M W A D O H T L

We will recognize as a bird anything belonging to the feathered tribe, whether it be a Hen, Crow, Singer or any other kind. You can use any letter as many times to make a name as it appears in the list of letters above; for instance, Woodcock, Plover, Snow Bird, etc. To any persons who can make a list of 25 or more different names of birds, we will give absolutely FREE a beautiful Prize, value £200 or less.

BIG PRIZES AWARDED DAILY.

When you have made out your list fill out the line on the bottom of this adv. and send to us with a Stamped, Addressed envelope, then if you are awarded a prize you can if you desire get the prize by becoming a subscriber to The Woman's World. We shall award a prize to every person who sends the name of 25 Birds, and our gifts will be as follows: For the best list, received each day, a Gold Watch; for the second best solution each day a beautiful Imported Tea Set; for the seven next best solutions, each day a Konrah-Sakih Diamond and Ruby Ring; for the next best solution, a Gold Piece; and for all other correct solutions, Prizes of Good Value. These prizes will be forwarded daily, you will not have to wait a long time in uncertainty before you know the result. There is no element of lottery in our plan, it makes no difference whether we get your solution late or early in the day. All you need is to post this adv. to us, and on the day it reaches us, if your list is the best, YOU SHALL HAVE THE GOLD WATCH, or if second best, the beautiful Tea Set, and so on. We guarantee that we will award you a prize. There is absolutely no opportunity for deception on our part—we cannot afford it. We want to get 1,000,000 well satisfied subscribers, and for that reason we don't want you to send any money until you know exactly what prize you have gained by answering the puzzles. As soon after 4 p.m. each day as possible, the examiners will judge the lists to the best of their ability, and will designate the prizes. We will write to you at once notifying you what prize has been awarded you, then if you are fully satisfied you can send your subscription to The Woman's World and your prize will go by return of post carefully packed. To a person of narrow ideas it seems impossible that we should be able to make such a gigantic offer, but we have the money, brains and reputation, we know exactly what we are doing, and if we can legitimately gain a million subscribers by this grand idea, we know that this million of well pleased subscribers can be induced to recommend The Woman's World to all friends, thereby building up our circulation still further. We are willing to spend £5,000 in this contest in building up a big subscription list, and when this money is spent we reserve the right to publish a notification that the contest has been discontinued. Don't delay until it is too late. The contest will continue until January 1st, 1901.

We give a Bonus Prize of £50, independent of all others, to the person who sends in the list gotten up in the best and handsomest manner. Our Committee will decide and award prizes daily, but the special £50 prize will be awarded in March, 1901. Any bird's name found in the dictionaries accepted.

WHO WE ARE.

The "Woman's World" is a thoroughly reliable concern, we are known to do exactly as we advertise. As to our reliability we refer to any Advertising Agency or business man of London.

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM. — This is a condition (or disease) to which Doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, fangour, lassitude, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits, and incapacity or want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is increased vitality—vigour—strength and energy to throw off these morbid feelings, and to secure this there is nothing to equal that wonderful restorative

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, THERAPION NO. 3.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rotan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, surpasses everything hitherto employed, and so surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored, the expiring lamp of life lighted up afresh, and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Stores throughout the world. Price in England 2s 9d and 4s 6d. Purchasers should see that the word "Theraplon" appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by EVANS & SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

Closed To-day at 1 p.m.

# GREAT JULY SALE
....in....
# DRESS GOODS.

## Broken Lines at Broken Prices.

MONDAY MORNING we will offer the following bargains in Dress Goods. We have gathered all the broken lines, and placed them in two lots, and marked them at the following prices:—

## LOT ONE.

Here we offer a magnificent assortment of Debeiges, All-Wool Canvas, Silk and Wool Grenadines, All-Wool Cashmeres, all new goods—decidedly stylish materials, that were priced all the way from 60c to $1.25 yard. On Monday you have your choice—per yard..... 25c

## LOT TWO.

Another lot of Tweed Effects—Fancy Dress Goods in pleasing effects—all the finest quality goods—priced all the way from 75c to $1.50. Your choice, while they last at..... 49c
Per yard.

Come early and secure first choice.

REMNANTS AT A REMNANT OF THEIR FORMER PRICE.

# OGILVY'S

# LAURENTIAN BATHS.

The finest Bathing Establishment in America. Baths of all kinds. Russian, Turkish, Private and Swimming. Turkish Baths, 50c, after six p.m.

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# MEN'S FURNISHINGS
## At Profitless Prices!

LEATHER BELTS, for Men or Boys, 35c, for .....17½c each
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SILK TIES, BOWS and FOUR-IN-HANDS, 30c to 60c, for .....9c each
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### BICYCLE SUITS.

The balance of our BICYCLE SUITS to clear at HALF PRICE.

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Special Counter of BROOCHES and HAIR BROOCHES to go at HALF PRICE, 50c for 25c, 75c for 37½c, etc.
WOMEN'S BEAUTIFUL ROLLED PLATE WATCH CHAINS, 60c for 30c, $1.00 for 50c.
WATCHES — Men's or Women's GUN METAL Watches, a timekeeper worth $5.00 and $6.00 each. Sale Price, only .....$2.99
STERLING SILVER CHAIN BRACELETS, worth $1.25. Sale Price .....89c

### GLOVE SPECIALS.

WOMEN'S 2 CLASP SUEDE AND KID GLOVES, summer shades, $1.25, for, pair .....89c
WOMEN'S FINE QUALITY TAFFETA GLOVES, seasonable colors, the 40c ones, here for, pair .....27c

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100 MEN'S GOOD STRONG AND DURABLE UMBRELLAS, with steel rods and nobby handles, worth $1.35. Sale Price, each .....89c
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If we would give you more for your money a month or two later we'd say wait. If you want style and exclusive selections in Carpets you cannot come any too soon. Many styles we control. Such are individual patterns, and therefore are the most prized. There is no premium on them, but they're limited. Then, again, with the Carpets bought and laid there's a great load off your mind.

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## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

THE HERALD

FOUNDED 1808.

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

If you are going away for the summer season, leave an order for The Herald to be sent to your address. It will only cost 25 cents a month sent anywhere in Canada or the United States.

## A LEGISLATIVE ANOMALY.

The proposal of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to prevent a legislative deadlock by so amending the British North America Act as to provide for a joint session of the Senate and House of Commons and the decision by a majority of the two Houses of any issue upon which there is a conflict of opinion is so moderate and reasonable in itself that it is surprising to find the leaders and organs of the Conservative party meeting it in an attitude of uncompromising and determined opposition. A partizan chamber representing an outworn mood of the nation, which has ceased to command the respect or even the serious attention of the people, has repeatedly during the regime of the administration at present in power blocked measures of legislation urgently demanded by the country. The Government of the day finding themselves powerless to give effect to the people's will, submit for their approval a plan which will remedy a state of affairs at once intolerable and indefensible, with the smallest amount of disturbance to the framework of the constitution. It is because, as has been cogently pointed out in an article which appears in another part of this issue, the dead hand of Sir John Macdonald stifles the living voice of Canada that the Prime Minister proposes to ask the Imperial Parliament to amend the British North America Act. The Commons of Canada, with their mandate fresh from the people, find themselves checked and over-ruled by men sent to the Senate only because in the past they have been faithful to a policy which the nation has definitely rejected. The work of the direct representatives of the people is being revised and undone by a chamber which has been practically nominated by the Opposition—packed by that party, in short, during the long course of years they were in power. By the flagrant misuse of its powers in many instances the Senate has defeated the purposes of the Fathers of Confederation. The principle upon which the appointments to the Senate are made is admirably illustrated by the following letter reproduced from Mr. Goldwin Smith's book, "Canada and the Canadian Question," written by a former Prime Minister to a local party manager:—"My Dear P——, I want you before we take any steps about T. Y.'s appointment to see about the selection of our candidate for West Montreal. From all I can learn, W. W. will run the best. He will very likely object, but if he is the best man you can easily hint to him that if he runs for Montreal and carries it, we will consider that he has a claim to an early seat in the Senate. This is the great object of his ambition." Such was the manner in which the constituencies were juggled with in the old days by the statesman to whom so many of the Senators to-day owe their places. Money spent for the party in election contests and faithful adherence to the person of its chief, especially when he most needed support, against the moral sentiment of the public, were the surest title to a seat in the Canadian House of Lords. The ideal of the fathers of the constitution was to have a Senate consisting of men who in one way or another had lent dignity and distinction to the public life of Canada, but it has never been pretended that the general eminence of Canada is represented by its Senate. Intellectual or scientific distinction rarely finds a place in the Upper Chamber, and illiteracy did not exclude those who served the party leader well. The Prime Minister treated the Governor-General as a perfect cypher in regard to appointments, and looked upon the patronage as entirely his own. Under the name of the Crown a Prime Minister could nominate an entire branch of the Legislature without protest. There is something, as the writer of the sweeping indictment of the Senate which appears in another page, declares radically wrong with a system which makes it possible for the people to speak the thing they mean in unmistakable fashion at a general election and yet find themselves helpless against the existence in the Upper House of the survivors of another regime. To wipe out this anomaly from the constitution is a task to which Canada's elected leaders are about to set their hand.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

The extraordinary story that Russia is secretly intriguing with Prince Tuan, and that Li Hung Chang is behind the negotiations, shows that the fertility of Chinese inventiveness has by no means exhausted itself. That there is a sinister motive underlying Li's mission to Pekin is extremely probable, but the Czar is not likely to choose him for a tool in such circumstances as the present. There is nowhere any confidence in the integrity of Li. He has been regarded in the past in England as the pensioner of Russia, and there is not much doubt in any quarter that he will be on the side which will pay him the most. He would probably not openly join the foreigners, but he is notoriously corrupt, and no dependence can be placed on his utterances in a crisis like the present. In his trip around the world a few years ago one of his first questions to any great personage to whom he was introduced was, "How much are you worth?" Li is reported to be the richest person in China not of the royal family, and most of his wealth is presumed to be plunder.

There is less room to be sceptical about the message from the American Minister, Mr. Conger, to his Government at Washington than there is about Li's mission. Frankly, we should have liked the despatch better had there been no evidence of its having passed through the hands of the Taotl Sheng. The contention of the United States Secretary is, however, reasonable, that if it was possible for the viceroys and Sheng, the director of telegraphs, to communicate with the Imperial authorities in Pekin, it is also possible for Sheng to transmit a message from the United States Minister at Pekin to his Government at Washington. To give authenticity to the message it was written in the cypher code of the State Department, as demanded by the United States Secretary of State from the Chinese Minister who had repeatedly affirmed his belief that Mr. Conger was still alive. The message itself does not tell us very much, but assuming it to be genuine, it proves that the Ministers and foreigners were safe in the British legation at Pekin less than a week ago. This indicates that the other legations have been destroyed, and that all who were then left of the foreigners have sought refuge in the British legation, which was once the palace of a Chinese prince, and is better capable of defence than the others. There is no doubt a responsible government of some kind is in power at Pekin, but that fact does not give much comfort to the powers representing civilization, if the real ruler is Prince Tuan. Mr. Conger's message strengthens the belief that a defensive war against all foreign influence in China is being waged, and it looks to-day as if all China will be united in support of it. There is no apparent slackening of the tense anti-foreign excitement, the indication being rather that it is spreading, and that Central and Southern China are enlisted in it. In his heart, every Chinaman hates all foreigners, and would rejoice to have them all expelled. For that reason they will aid the Tartar dynasty of the Manchus to drive them out, and murder and incendiarism will be the instruments by which they will carry out their designs.

## FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

A good deal yet remains to be done in South Africa before the last embers of organized resistance to Imperial authority are extinguished, but it is interesting to observe that the minds of practical men are now turning from the struggle itself to the steps that are necessary to promote peace and good-will among all classes of the inhabitants and to secure the development of the great resources of the country. Upon this subject the views of Mr. Lionel Phillips, one of the Johannesburg Reformers, who became conspicuous in the course of the proceedings that followed the Jameson Raid, are of importance. Mr. Phillips delivered an able address, in which he discussed at some length the outlook in South Africa before a distinguished gathering at a recent meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute in London. Mr. Phillips thinks that the time has arrived when serious consideration ought to be given to the question of either abolishing or of separating the office of High Commissioner for South Africa from that of Governor of Cape Colony, with which it has been associated. The suggestion is worthy of the serious consideration of the Imperial Government. British responsibilities in South Africa have now become so great, and the interests at stake so diverse that a case might easily arise in which the High Commissioner would find his office in conflict with that of Governor of either of the colonies with responsible Government, under the advice of whose Ministers he acts. While many difficulties stand in the way at the present juncture, it certainly seems to be fundamentally sound policy to have a governor in each colony, with responsible government, and a Governor-General over all. This system would be in harmony with the scheme of Imperial unity, as it has been worked out satisfactorily in the Dominion of Canada and in the new commonwealth of Australia, and it would be undoubtedly preferable to having a number of independent governors in the different parts of South Africa.

The change would, as a matter of course, involve constitutional amendments. It has been suggested that Sir Alfred Milner, the present High Commissioner of South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, should become Governor of the Transvaal, and in that case the High Commissionership would probably be transferred with him to that country, unless the system were changed. Mr. Phillips' idea that he should be made Governor-General seems to be the better one. Brilliant men are rare and Sir Alfred is certainly one of the most brilliant in the service of the British Crown. Unfettered by special office, free to devote his attention to that portion of Her Majesty's South African possessions in which his presence might be most needed, supervising a number of lieutenants in the various colonies, his appointment to such an office would have advantages that might be very earnestly weighed and not lightly dismissed. The newer territories would naturally in the first instance be formed into Crown colonies, and in each Crown colony the Governor would be assisted by an Executive Council of three or five members appointed by the Crown. Great care would be exercised in their selection. Men of local knowledge would be chosen, whose integrity would be unquestionable and whose intelligence would be of the highest order obtainable. Mr. Phillips advocates the entire reorganization of the civil service, including the judiciary. He insists upon the appointments of commissioners for such purposes as the investigation of claims for compensation; inquiry into laws that are in conflict with morality and good government, such as the subjection of the judiciary to the executive; the assessment of amounts to be paid for the expropriation of the Netherland-South African Railway and the acquisition of certain concessions and monopolies which should and can be expropriated—some of which might be justly forfeited; the reforming of the fiscal policy; the examination of sites in agricultural areas suitable to the conservation of water for irrigation; the review of the liquor laws and those applying to natives, so that the latter may be fairly and justly treated and advanced in the social scale without securing entire immunity from taxation; and the determination of the steps necessary for education. These are all important subjects which will demand much thought and careful inquiry.

In order that some of the burden may be shifted from the shoulders of the Central Government,it is suggested that municipalities and mining boards should be created, the former to be charged with the management of towns, and the latter with the control of the mines. Mr. Phillips contends that English should be the official language of the country, but that persons with a good knowledge of Cape Dutch should be available in all public offices to interpret, when necessary. The language spoken by the Dutch Afrikanders bears only a family likeness to the language of Holland, and being without grammar or literature, it is destined gradually to disappear. Many people in all parts of the Empire hold the view that it cannot serve the interests of the Empire to foster the use of a foreign language; it is impossible to alter the errors of the past, but the old mistakes need not be repeated. It is not contended that the Dutch tongue or any other tongue should be suppressed; it is simply argued that there should be only one official language in South Africa, and that that language should be English. Few people will dispute that what is needed in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies is a sound, honest and fearless government, which will keep constantly in view the true interests of all the inhabitants, treating all with justice and showing special favor to none. A feeble vacillating policy in the past, framed with the object of conciliating Dutch feeling, gave birth to those aspirations which culminated in the terrible war that has not yet closed. South Africa has been devastated and thousands of her inhabitants brought to death, sorrow and ruin. The time has arrived to follow a straight path boldly and never deviate a hair's breadth from the course. Mr. Phillips, who speaks from a long and by no means pleasant experience, emphasizes the conviction that any measure obviously designed to propitiate the Dutch will be interpreted as a sign of weakness and will produce an effect entirely contrary to that intended. The Government of the new colonies should aim at the development of their resources to the fullest extent and ignore race prejudices as far as possible. A confederated South Africa is the ideal which all lovers of the country hold in view, but this consummation cannot be looked for until the whole of the white population have buried the fierce animosities of race, and until peace, security and order are well established in the land. Meanwhile effort must be concentrated to welding the Dutch and English into a common brotherhood, and the vast region from the Zambesi to the Cape will in time take its proper place as one of the greatest dependencies of the Empire.

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The citizens of Montreal who recently had an opportunity of seeing and hearing Sir Henry Irving will not be reluctant to extend to him their sympathy under peculiar circumstances. The other day in London he lost about twenty-five pounds' worth of field glasses, watches and gold rings. On one of the watches was the inscription, "John Kemble to Henry Irving." Naturally the distinguished actor is deeply grieved to lose a souvenir so precious. A house boy named Victor Campili has been remanded on suspicion of the robbery, and he must of course be assumed innocent until his guilt is proved. This boy's innocence, however, can only be established at the expense of his truthfulness; and his confession is, to say the least, remarkable. One watch he gave to another boy, who said he could get something on it. The field glasses he threw into the Thames. One of the rings he deposited in a dust-hole, and another in the hands of "Ice Cream Jack," who advanced a shilling on it. Of another of the watches, he said: "I broke it into pieces which I threw into the air." Surely of graduates in the course of dishonesty Victor is one of the most inapt and unsuccessful.

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Mr. H. P. Arnold Forster, M.P., the ablest and most convincing of the War Office critics, has just commenced a series of articles in the London Daily Chronicle on the need for the reorganization of the War Office. The first of the series has just come to hand, and in it Mr. Arnold Forster explains the general plan of his attack on the British military system; he begins by the frank declaration that no serious change for the better in the British naval or military organization is ever made save as the result of public agitation. Not even the lessons of the South African war will teach officialdom anything. In his next article Mr. Arnold Forster says he will explain the need for early and effective action; and after that he will deal with the war and its lessons. The fourth and fifth letters are to show the faults of the present system. The sixth article will answer the question, "Who is responsible and who is to blame for the existing state of affairs." The seventh ought to be the most valuable of the whole, inasmuch as it will show "How matters can be mended, on what principles, and by what persons." These articles will clearly be worth reading.

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There is one foreigner within the British legation at Pekin who is generally thought to have a chance of escaping with his life. This is Dr. G. E. Morrison, the able, cautious and energetic correspondent of the London Times. Dr. Morrison is an artist in make-up, and if he could once manage to get outside and mingle with the crowd his characteristic coolness and "cheek" would, it is thought, enable him to pass himself off as a native and reach the coast in safety. Even if taken a prisoner he has a better chance than the others if the old officials are still able to exercise any authority in the capital. It is an open secret that the earliness and accuracy of his information at critical periods in the past were not unconnected with a secret service fund placed at his disposal by the management of the great journal he represented. If there is any gratitude either reminiscent or anticipatory in the Chinese official bosom this journalistic doctor ought to reap the benefit of it now.

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The tact and good feeling of the Prince and Princess of Wales have been so constantly recognized throughout the Empire that they have come to be taken as a matter of course. Canadians will, however, be interested to know that the latest instance of those characteristic qualities is to be found in the establishment, close to the Prince's home in Sandringham, of a convalescent home for officers returning from the seat of war, who are not fortunate enough to have relations or friends to nurse them. The offer was made in the first instance to colonial officers, and in every case the convalescents were the guests of the Prince and Princess. The gracious idea has been thought out in every particular with conspicuous care and consideration. The Princess of Wales, who has done much for the sick and wounded in Africa, is again especially happy in her decision to send another score of trained nurses to the military hospitals at the front.

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The Municipal Reform Association and its energetic and public spirited chairman, Mr. Darlington, are to be congratulated upon the vigor of their action in bringing the revelations concerning Ald. Jacques at the Tessier trial directly before the ratepayers of St. Gabriel's ward. The disclosures at the trial were such as to fully warrant the association in calling upon the ratepayers for an expression of opinion with regard to the conduct of their representative. The opinion of the ward can be best obtained by asking them to subscribe to a petition calling upon the alderman to resign his seat, a step which it is considered should be taken in his own and the public interest. The petition will be presented to Ald. Jacques on Friday evening next, when it will be interesting to hear from himself his views on the duties which municipal representatives owe to the public.

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Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

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## ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Dr. Ernst Juch, who recently died in London, was the founder, with Gottfried Kinkel, of the Londoner Zeitung, the aim of which was to bring about a union of the German States.

The German historian and novelist, Gustav Freytag, declared shortly before his death that the trouble with Germany was that through the death of Kaiser Friedrich the generation that had grown up with him was deprived of the realization of its ideas in favor of the younger generation represented by the present Emperor.

Charles J. Hunt, of Detroit, a graduate in '46 of the University of Michigan, has given the University a tract of timber land in California, estimated to be worth $25,000. Interest on the money obtained for the land is to go to Mr. Hunt and his wife during their lives, and then four-fifths will be retained by the University for fellowships.

In his recently published memoirs, Edmond de Amicis describes a visit he paid to Jules Verne, who showed him a bookcase containing a complete collection of his books, eighty in all, besides translations of many of them into most European languages, as well as Arabic and Japanese. "And yet," said Verne, "I owe my prosperity not to these books, but to the dramatizations of some of them."

After consulting with substantial colored men in all parts of the country, Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., has decided to assist in the organization of a National Negro Business League. The object of this organization is to encourage colored people, through the central organization and local organizations, to enter all avenues of business. The first meeting will be held in Boston on August 23 and 24.

## Canada Becoming More English.

Ottawa Journal:—The percentage of the French-speaking people of Canada to the rest of the population steadily decreases and always has done so. At the conquest there were only a few thousand English in the northern half of North America. As late as 1830 the French-speaking population of British North America far outnumbered the English. At the legislative union of Ontario and Quebec in 1841, Quebec for a time insisted on representation according to population, the French-Canadians outnumbering the English (as regards these two Provinces). But steadily the English population was swelling more rapidly than the French-speaking part; it had some years before 1841 outgrown the latter, taking British North America as a whole, and now it is much more than twice as numerous.

In 1759, when the battle of the Plains of Abraham was fought, the French-speaking population of Quebec was 65,000, and in the rest of North America about 10,000. The English-speaking population (practically all in Nova Scotia, which for some time had been British), was estimated at 8,000. In the decade between 1775 and 1785 there was an influx from the States of probably 40,000 United Empire Loyalists, so that in 1791 when the Province of Ontario (Upper Canada), was separated from Quebec, the population of British North America was about 200,000 white people, of whom about 140,000 were French-speaking. At the time of the war of 1812-14, the population of Quebec or Lower Canada was 335,000, nearly all French-speaking; of Upper Canada 95,000, of Nova Scotia 75,000, New Brunswick 40,000, and P. E. Island 15,000, all the latter mostly English-speaking. This still showed a French-speaking majority over all. But by the period of the rebellion of 1837-38, the English-speaking people were ahead; the population of Quebec was about 650,000, that of the English Provinces no less than 800,000, namely, Ontario 400,000, Nova Scotia 200,000, New Brunswick 150,000 and Prince Edward Island 50,000.

In 1841, when the legislative union of Ontario and Quebec, alias Upper and Lower Canada, took place, the population of Quebec was a little under 700,000, while Ontario had 450,000. The rest of what is now the Dominion, had about 450,000 white people.

About the year 1850, the upper province ran ahead of Lower Canada, its population like that of all the Provinces save Lower Canada, being steadily reinforced by large immigration from the British Isles. In 1851 for the first time a census was simultaneously taken in the four chief provinces of Canada with the following results:

| | |
|---|---|
| Upper Canada | 952,004 |
| Lower Canada | 890,261 |
| Nova Scotia | 276,854 |
| New Brunswick | 193,800 |

In addition, it was estimated that Prince Edward Island had 70,000 and the Northwest 6,000.

The records do not show the exact respective proportions of French-speaking people and English-speaking people in the above, but it may roughly be estimated that all through there were about as many English in Lower Canada as French, in the other Provinces, so that always the number of people in Lower Canada may be considered about equal to the total of French-Canadians. Since Confederation each Dominion census has shown the exact number of French-speaking people, and altogether the following table may be taken as tolerably accurate. The first five lines of figures are estimates based on the summaries given above; the sixth line is chiefly from census figures; the last three are purely census figures:

| Year. | | French. | Others. | Per cent. of French. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1769 | (Est.) | 75,000 | 8,000 | 90 |
| 1791 | " | 140,000 | 60,000 | 70 |
| 1812 | " | 35,000 | 225,000 | 60 |
| 1837 | " | 650,000 | 800,000 | 46 |
| 1841 | " | 700,000 | 900,000 | 44 |
| 1851 | (Census) | 890,261 | 1,498,658 | 33 |
| 1871 | " | 1,082,940 | 2,402,821 | 31 |
| 1881 | " | 1,298,929 | 3,025,881 | 30 |
| 1891 | " | 1,404,974 | 3,428,265 | 29 |

It is argued, and we think justly, by French-Canadian writers that the emigration of French-Canadians to the States has been greater in proportion than that of English-Canadians, and that but for this the French-Canadian percentage in Canada would be increasing now, not diminishing. We think that is true—but, after all, what tells is what happens—the French-Canadian emigration is the larger, is as likely to be so in the future as in the past, and of those who go a great proportion (or at least the majority of their children), become English-speaking.

Unquestionably the birth rate of the French-Canadian race is much higher than that of the English-speaking people of Canada. But so is the death-rate of their children. And the immigration of English-speaking people is much larger; and the influence of the continent—and of the world—favor the English tongue.

## HITHER AND YON.

### Dandelions.

O mute, wild prophets, what of life know ye,
Of eager breath?
E'en as I pray, ye molt your living gold
And, gray and hopeless on the moaning breeze,
Drop into death.
O way-worn brethren, what of earth know ye,
What end of strife?
Lo, as I grieve, ye bound from chilling sleep,
Breaknig the firmament of the sombre glebe
With beaming life!
—PHILIP GERRY in Lippincott.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Cape Town To-day.

(Good Words.)

At Cape Town the land immediately adjacent to the terminus and the castle is incumbered with traction engines, steam plows, balloon impediments, and other warlike implements, awaiting their turn for transport up-country. The tramp of men and the rumbling of artillery are seldom absent from our streets, while the sidewalks are thronged with soldiers of all arms, who jostle with the refugees, both rich and poor, whose battle they have come to fight. They vanish, no one knows how and no one knows whether, since, by desire of the military authorities, little or no record is kept by the newspapers of the passage of troops. Enormous temporary camps have been erected in the neighborhood of the town—one for infantry on Green Point Common and another for cavalry at Maitland, while yet a third, for irregular mounted corps, is established at Rosebank.

On landing, men and horses alike proceed to one or other of these camps to recover from the effects of the sea voyage, and in a few days they are seen no more. Possibly a brief notice in the newspapers says they have gone to the "front," or to the "north," but never where. Perchance they are next heard of in the ghastly list of casualties supplied by the censor from some spot several hundreds of miles distant. One shudders as, continually, the hospital train, with its dreadful freight, rushes through at express speed to the Rondebosch and Wynberg hospitals, having travelled down from the front with the wounded and the sick, not a few of whom have expired upon the journey.

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### When the Captain Jumped Overboard

(From "Hurrah for the Life of a Sailor." By Vice Admiral Sir W. Kennedy.)

During this cruise, which was rather a monotonous one, being desirous of giving my crew a little diversion and test their smartness, I jumped overboard one evening and was very promptly picked up. The entry in the ship's log ran thus: "H. M. S. Druid, Carthagena to Jamaica, Sunday, March 25, 1880. Lat. 13 deg. 38 min. N., long. 77 deg. 51 min. W., 5:15 P.M. Captain fell overboard. Up mainsail, squared main yard, let go life-buoy, lowered cutter, picked Captain up. Filled and proceeded." It was a pretty evolution, smartly done. Some years afterward I happened to be in the Naval Exhibition looking around, when my eye caught a very sensational picture of a man overboard at sea, with the extract above reproduced, winding up with the remark that he man was picked up in two minutes, and that the boat was fitted "with Messrs. Blank & Co.'s boat-lowering apparatus." It was just an advertisement. Seeing that I was interested in the picture, the gentlemen presiding over the department came up and assured me that it was true. Whereupon I said that I was the man, so he gave me the picture; but as this was an exaggeration, I have done another which more truly describes the scene.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Austria and Bohemia.

National Review.—The most serious difficulty with which Austrian statesmen have to contend is caused by the pretensions of Bohemia. This country is a part of Cis-Leithania, and a portion of its inhabitants desire that it should be formed into a seperarate kingdom on the Hungarian precedent, into which also Moravia and Austrian Silesia should be incorporated. Bohemia derives its name from a Celtic people, who were driven out of it by German invaders, who, in their turn, were conquered by Slavs. The Germans began, however, to reappear in Bohemia in the tenth century, and in the twelfth they were the leading people of the country. At the present moment the population of Bohemia is about 5,800,000 souls. Of these, about 3,400,000 are Czechs and about 2,200,000 Germans. The German population, which is the most thriving and industrious, occupies well defined districts almost exclusively on the frontier. The Germans and Czechs hate each other with intense animosity, and, as they are nearly balanced in number, it is very difficult to imagine such a thing as a united Bohemian nation. Everything is double in the country. There are two languages, two countries, two peoples, and two races; and it would seem very difficult, under such circumstances, to follow the Hungarian precedent.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Dispatch or Despatch?

From Dr. Murray's Romanes Lecture:—Dispatch had been in English use for some 250 years when Johnson's Dictionary appeared, and had been correctly spelled by everybody (that is, by everybody but the illiterate) with dis. This was Johnson's own spelling both before and after he published the dictionary, as may be seen in his letters edited by Dr. G. Birkbeck Hill. It was also the spelling of all the writers whom Johnson quoted. But, by some inexplicable error, the word got into the dictionary as despatch, and this spelling was even substituted in most of the quotations. I have not found that a single writer followed this erroneous spelling in the eighteenth century; Nelson, Wellesley, Wellington, and all our commanders and diplomatists wrote dispatches; but since about 1820, the filtering down of the influence of Johnson's Dictionary has caused this erroneous spelling despatch to become generally known and to be looked upon as authoritative; so that at the present time about half our newspapers give the erroneous form, to which, more lamentably, the postoffice, after long retaining the correct official tradition, recently capitulated.

## THE KICKERS' COLUMN.

Correspondents who have a grievance will please remember that this is a post card column.

### The Infernal Gramophone.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—I make my moan
Against the infernal gramophone,
From early morn till dewey eve
It groans away with no one's leave;
And oft disturbs the needed rest
Of those to whom it is a pest.
Oh, could we find a man ofnerve
Who would on it injunction serve,
Our thanks to him would rendered be,
And we should peace and quiet see.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Nemesis of Broken Faith.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—What is the matter with that insurance scheme of Sir Charles Tupper? It is now five months since twenty of our gallant fellows laid down their lives for Queen and Empire at Paardeberg and up to time of writing Sir Charles' much advertised insurance company has not paid up. Do they intend to pay or not? Have they collected any premiums from Sir Charles' friend? What is the hitch? General elections are coming on and Sir Charles had better look out. NEMESIS.

Montreal July 18.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Water Will Do Him.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir, I am glad to see that the Road Department have at last awakened to the fact that Emily Street needs some attention, and it is now being macadamized. But it has taken a long time—in fact, it is hardly finished yet. Still we residents of the street must not be too impatient. Without another month's rain, it is to be hoped that, with two influential aldermen representing us in the Council, the water carts will occasionally be seen on the street. DUPLEX.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Postal Arrangements.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir, The other evening I had an important letter for Toronto to post and as it was near time for the train to leave I tried to get the post office by 'phone, to find out if I could post the letter on the train. "Enquiry" told me there was no 'phone at the post office, except a private one, the number of which he was forbidden to give me. I told him who I was and what I wanted, and he asked the post office clerk for permission to connect us. This was refused. After losing some time in a vain endeavor to find out what I wanted I spent 35 cents in getting a fast courier to run to the train. I don't know whether the letter was taken or not. You can probably see the point I am trying to work. In the large city of Montreal there is no place a man can find out by 'phone the mail arrangements. OUT 35 CENTS.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Too Much Noise.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Why is it that the street cars make so much needless noise, schaping and screeching while passing the vicinity of Gladstone, Wood Avenue and the Arena? It seems as if motor men kept the brakes on as well as the power. Some times you can hardly hear people talking, with the noise. Is it done purposely to annoy or is it necessary. Yours etc., ANNOYED.

◈ ◈ ◈

### Lubricate the Wheels.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—The attention of the proper authorities ought to be drawn to a nightly affliction to which the peaceful residents of Park Avenue are subjected, viz., the hideous noise of the street cars at all hours of the night. If the traffic is necessary at these unseasonable hours, why are not properly fitted cars sent out, instead of some of the oldest and rustiest, that seem to vie with each other in causing the greatest disturbance? WEARY WILLIE.

◈ ◈ ◈

### A Better Chimney.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—If St. Lawrence Hall would supply a better chimney or stop burning soft coal it would please a few of the citizens on St. James Street. A QUIET CITIZEN.

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### Why Not?

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Why is not that investigation into the charges made by Drury against the Isolation Hospital begun? Is anyone afraid? CITIZEN.

◈ ◈ ◈

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—The automobile is developing a new field of usefulness. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt, of New York, who owns one, says he has so far killed thirty-two dogs with it, and the season is early yet. The most vicious horse could not show a record like this. The auto. must stay.—Daily Paper.

This announcement has cast a cheering ray of hope over the minds of some of us who had settled down to the despairing conviction that the dog "must stay." Among the many reforms which the council is at present engaged in we suggest that a generous appropriation be made for the purchase of automobiles to be engaged in this new industry of dog-killing. In the opinion of the residents of Stanley and Peel Streets this locality is thirsting for the automobile as life has become unendurable, sleep an impossibility and suicide an alluring remedy for an existence which barking, snarling and growling by day and night has rendered worse than valueless by a horde of unlicensed cubs.

A WOMAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARENA TO-NIGHT
Rain or Shine
Merry War
ADMISSION 10c. OPERA CHAIRS 25c. BOX SEATS 50c.
MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.30.

First Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting of the Rifle Association will be held in the Armory at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. As business of importance is to be transacted, every member of the regiment is expected to be present.

By order,
W. GODBEE BROWN,
Captain,
Sec.-Treas. Rifle Association.

The Carillon Trip
PALACE STR. SOVEREIGN.
Send the ladies by 8 a.m. train to Lachine. JOIN YOUR PARTY AT HUDSON, taking 12.30 (noon) train; Saturdays, 1.30 p.m. train (Windsor Station.) ROUND TRIP, $1.00. Get Snap Shots Guide at Ticket Offices. $1.00

AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S . .
SUMMER STOCK SEASON.
This Week— Mat., Wed. Fri. & Sat. 2.15 p.m
BALDWIN-MELVILLE STOCK CO.
In a Lavish Production of The
THE THREE MUSKETEERS
Prices Never Change Matinees 10, 25c. Nights 10, 20, 30, 50c
NEXT WEEK — Mon., Tues., Wed East Lynne; Thurs., Fri. and Sat., Rip Van Winkle.

SOHMER PARK.
3 and 8 p.m.
A GREAT VAUDEVILLE BILL
Acrobats, Ventriloquist, Vocalists,
Lavigne's Splendid Band.
All Cars go to Sohmer Park. All for 10c.

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

RIVERSIDE PARK
Notre Dame Street, foot of Desjardins Street, Maisonneuve.
WEEK COMMENCING JULY 22.
FRANK CUSHMAN,
The acknowledged king of minstrelsy
ST. CLAIR and CELESTE,
Singing and Grotesque Dancing.
DU BELL,
Aerial Artist Supreme.
MARION WINCHESTER,
The Wall Paper Girl.
GILBERT GIRARD,
In Unique Imitations.
RUSTIC THEATRE.
Vaudeville.
WOODED GROVE.
Illuminated River Promenade.
Club House.
Refreshments.
MR. HERBERT SPENCER'S ORCHESTRA.
AFTERNOONS, 3. Admission, 10c EVENINGS, 8.

Hotel--Shawinigan Falls.
The large new hotel building at SHAWINIGAN FALLS, P. Q., "CASCADE INN," fitted with modern conveniences and completely furnished throughout, will be leased on or about September 1st, 1900, to an experienced and responsible hotel man.
ATTRACTIVELY SITUATED FOR TOURIST TRADE.
A GOOD PATRONAGE assured by the RESIDENT staff of MANAGERS and engineers, in addition to COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.
Exclusive MONEY-MAKING PRIVILEGES go with the lease. Apply to
RICHARD W. DOUGLAS, Secretary - Treasurer, Shawinigan Falls Hotel Company..............
Room 12, 1724 Notre Dame Street, : : MONTREAL.

## FROM CANADIAN SOLDIERS

### Help the Maple Leaf to Live.

Garnet Odlum wrote the following vivid description of the moments before Paardeberg for the Woodstock Sentinel-Review:

"The ceaseless rumble of the transports at length is stilled. The heavy tramp of feet is silenced as the long line of tired and thirsty men come to a halt. Twenty-three sandy miles of veldt have been covered; but they know their errand, and are eager to press on. Small rations of coffee, biscuits and rum are served the men. Hark! Boom! Boom! 'Tis artillery! Watch the men now. No sign of languor or weakness. Every one is alert and active. No need of the order 'shun.' Every man is in his place. Quick march! They step off, but their spirit cannot be hushed. Even as they marched, some to their death, many to suffer painful wounds, or the loss of limbs or health, the laughter and mirth and lightheartedness, almost carelessness, resound along the lines. 'Cheer up, you'll soon be dead!' one lad is heard saying to a comrade. 'Well, if I am 'twill help this to live,' was the reply, as he touched the Maple Leaf on his helmet. That was his last speech. Here are words which should live in Canadian history, as the deeds which they record. 'If I die, 'twill help the Maple Leaf to live' is the language of a true Canadian. It is the watchword, the battle cry of patriotism. It is the patriot's version of the watchword of the Cross, of Christianity. 'He died that you may live.' Were there ever nobler words spoken? Were there ever words that more truly express the feelings of Canadian hearts? In this case they were the death song of a young and ardent life. Could any soldier wish that sublimer words would be his last? 'If I die, 'twill help the Maple Leaf to live.' This is the spirit in which the Canadian boys left home. It is the spirit in which they marched to battle in many an action which has brought new glory to British arms. It is the spirit in which they all fought, in which some of them died for their country and their Queen. It is beautiful; it is glorious. Brave boys are dead, but the Maple Leaf lives; and the British flag floats over new lands that will henceforth be the home of freedom and of justice. The Maple Leaf has earned a place on the Union Jack."

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### When Hot Shells Fly.

Dr. S. J. Farrell, formerly of Belleville, who is with the ambulance corps of the second contingent, writes from Kroonstad camp: The sight of the battlefield in all its realities is far from what it is pictured in books or in our imagination. The shells commence first to fly in close proximity to your head—feelings make themselves visible which you could never have for any other cause, then the sight which its contents leave behind is too ghastly to write about. I will perhaps describe them to you some day. I am having a real good experience, an experience of a lifetime. It will be of great benefit to me in many ways. I was offered a good thing in another battalion, at £1 per day, but the colonel here would not allow me to go. I don't know yet, but I may be appointed, and if so the colonel can't keep me, and if he does keep me he should give me something better than I have now, though I can't complain as I have my own way entirely, and have one of the best horses in the regiment. She is a small bay mare, and what I don't know about travelling, scouting and dodging bullets, she will show me. I think we have the Boers pretty well beaten. They are dead scared of our mounted men and set a special value on Canadians—dead or alive. We expected about five days' fighting to take this town, instead of which we took it without a solitary shot. The beauty of every fight we had was that we camped on the enemy's fighting field every night. To describe a fight and some of our marches would take too much time. We are marching on Pretoria and driving the Boers back as we go. They are very treacherous, and often raise the white flag to lead our men on, then pour shot and shell in like rain. They slaughtered a whole troop last Friday by putting up a white flag on top of a kopje, and when the troops got within a few yards they simply slaughtered them—about 175 out of 200. If it had happened ten minutes earlier it would have been our troop that would have had to stand the shot.

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### Its Decimated Ranks.

Private Romans, of Halifax, writing from Bloemfontein, says: Our last engagement at Tobah Hill was stubbornly fought. The enemy had several big guns and their shells made things quite lively for us. We seemed to bear charmed lives, and many were the miraculous escapes. The Boers suffered severely, losing two generals, a large number of killed and wounded and many transport waggons, also a large gun—7 mile range. We have them on the run, and I regretted very much that I was not able to go on with our regiment, or I should say what is left of it, as we have only about 250 fighting men left. We had only three men, including myself, out of the thirty men in the last fight. I have now been in six engagements and am beginning to find a brush with the enemy a rather pleasant break in monotony. I should like to see the Strathcona Horse. They will undoubtedly be very useful out here. It is likely that our regiment will not see Canada before the fall at least, as our services seem to be too much appreciated to let us go. General Hamilton gave us great praise for our behavior in the last engagement. The Gordons and Shropshires say they are proud to be brigaded with us, and they continually talk about incidents where conspicuous coolness and daring have been displayed by one or other of our boys. The heroes of Dargai and the heroes of Pardeberg are indeed very chummy.

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### Skillful in Approach.

Speaking of the manner in which the Canadian Mounted Rifles escaped from a sharp engagement without a man being hit, a member of that corp writes: Regarding this wonderful good fortune of all our men, I may say right here that it has been a subject of remark among all the troops and officers, who have seen them in action. They have been in places where it seemed absolutely impossible for them to escape without serious casualties and yet, somehow, they have escaped. It may be sheer good luck, but I think it is fair to credit them with something more. There is no doubt that they approach the enemy more skillfully than the ordinary "Tommy," taking more advantage of cover, handling their horses better, and scouting far more intelligently. To these things, no doubt, as much as to sheer luck, is to be attributed the remarkable immunity from injury that has so far attended them. Indeed, one of the most extraordinary features about their whole work from Brandfort to Kroonstad is the fact that they have had only two men hit, and those only so slightly wounded that they are already back to duty. These two men were Sergt. McCulloch, who was wounded on the sum at Virginia siding and Trooper Wildman, who received a slight scalp wound from a fragment of a shell in the same fight. Both men belong to D. Squadron.

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Private Pupils, who can board if desired, coached for Examinations, during the holidays.
Special advantages for delicate boys; a trained nurse living in the house.
For particulars apply.
W. R. GILBERT, Head Master.

LOANS PRIVATELY MADE
In sums of $10, $15, $25, $50, $75, $100, $150, $250, to $1,000, without delay, on furniture, pianos, horses, waggons, etc. Property undisturbed. LOWEST RATES IN THE CITY. You can return the money to us in easy Weekly or Monthly Payments. Our plan has proved to be the best, cheapest and most private in the city because our old customers are glad to come again. Remember, it will do no harm to get our rates and plan before borrowing, and thereby save money. Loans in all suburban cities. Kind and courteous treatment to all.
MONTREAL LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO.
Room 8 No 260 ST JAMES ST.

# MULTI-MILLIONAIRE ON HOW TO DRESS CHEAPLY

## Russel Sage Tells What a Young Man Should Wear in Summer—Some Sartorial Stumbling Blocks.

### THE SUMMER YOUNG MAN.

(Described by Russell Sage.)

"Red neckties, striped colored shirts, and all such foolish extravagances are injurious to any boy.

"Some run in debt for the sake of fancy neckties, fancy shirts, fancy silk socks, silk underwear and all that. It is positively criminal.

"Some of our young men dress ridiculously enough during the whole year, but now that warm weather has come our young men seem trying to rival the flowers. It's a mistake.

"The idea of a salaried boy wearing silk underwear !"

"A good many boys think more about their clothes than about their work. Luckily there are a large number of young men sensible enough and plain enough to make faithful employes, but too many of the wrong sort get employment in our business houses.

"If a young man wearing a red necktie and otherwise extravagantly-dressed should seek employment from me he wouldn't get it. I would send him away with some good advice."

Thus spoke Russell Sage in conversation with a reporter in New York city as they rode uptown on an elevated train after the day's turmoil in Wall Street was ended.

"Red neckties, striped colored socks, and all such foolish extravagances are an injury to any boy. So long as he persists in wearing them his chances of success in business are poor," continued the multi-millionaire, who is famous for the severe plainness of his clothes.

"The taste which leads a boy to indulge in such extravagances is apt to lead him sooner or later to do dishonest things. He ought not to be trusted in a position of responsibility.

"My advice to all young men, though, is to keep clean and wholesome," he said; "to dress plainly and show that you have got good sense.

"Economy is the first element of successful manhood. No young man needs three or four suits of clothes. Two are enough. The only thought a young man needs to spend on his wardrobe is to look out for bargains and get all of his clothes—hats, suits, underwear, shoes, etc.—at the lowest price. A good share of the young men now must spend most of their time thinking how expensive they can make their wardrobes.

"Their ridiculous dress more than anything else proves that our boys need some one to keep them in check. I have no doubt that some of them spend three months' salary on fancy dress clothes, and before they half wear them out buy new ones. Some run in debt for the sake of fancy neckties, fancy shirts, fancy silk socks, silk underwear, and all that. It is positively criminal. Such boys are apt to make dangerous citizens.

"Some of our young men dress ridiculously enough during the whole year, but now that warm weather has come our young men seem trying to rival the flowers. It's a mistake.

"Every young man should watch the clothing market as closely as a successful Wall Street broker watches the stock market. Let him be on the look-out for bargains in coats, hats, shoes, &c., and he is fostering a business trait which augurs well for his success.

"The boy who trains himself to look out for bargains in wearing apparel will know how to get bargains in stocks if he ever goes into Wall Street trading. But the young man who pays four times more than their intrinsic value for colored neckties and polka-dot socks just because he thinks they will look pretty had better keep away from any business in which there is competition.

"When in need of anything to wear our young men should not only look out for bargains advertised by the big department stores, but should watch the secondhand stores and auction places as well.

"Some young men attempt to excuse their fancy dress by saying that they want to make a good appearance and associate with the high-toned rich people in the hope that they may make a favorable impression and thus get what they call a 'snap' position with a big salary. My advice to such boys is to get the foolish notion out of their heads, discard their fancy clothes for the plain ones they should always have been wearing, and go to work in earnest.

"For the summer it seems to me that a serge suit and a linen suit are enough, and a young man should be careful and make them last at least two seasons. Seven dollars is plenty to pay for the serge. You can get a very good one for that, and you can get a fine, cool linen suit for $3.50 or $4.

"Too much is given for straw hats. The idea of paying $2 and $3 for them. Fifty cents is enough. The straw hat should last two seasons. The boy should be thoughtful, and put on his old felt hat when it looks like rain. These extra fancy hatbands are just so much waste."

The straw hat which Mr. Sage wore at the time was one season old, and might have been more. When the reporter mentioned the fact that a young man of his acquaintance had just purchased several suits of silk underwear to take with him on his vacation trip Mr. Sage laughed.

"The idea of a salaried boy wearing silk underwear !" he said.

"There are frequent bargain sales in the big stores, and I have often seen good under garments sold for twenty-five cents each.

"You can get very good negligee shirts for from forty to sixty cents each by taking advantage of sales, and as for white shirts, you can get unlaundered ones for fifty cents, and often as low as thirty-nine cents.

"I repeat," he added, "that it is a great mistake for young men to get extravagant notions of dress into their heads. If they are working for small salaries they cannot maintain them honestly. Sooner or later they will have to drop some of their finery and lay themselves open to ridicule by their friends. The sham pleasure their fine clothes might give them certainly is not worth the pain of such a reaction."

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WESTERN HOUSE

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Is now under the management of S. R. BELL, the pioneer of Good Meals Cheap.

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Are intensified and given a sparkling newness by our process of repolishing.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES given on Special Cabinet and Upholstering Work.

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OFFICE TEL., UP 1274. WORKS, UP 922.

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We have a nice selection made of solid copper, heavily nickle plated, and with patent regulating lamp which gives perfect control of the flame.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square, Montreal.


# Doings at Different Summer Resorts.

### VALOIS.

MRS. Richard Hemsley gave a very successful garden party on Friday evening last. The large and pretty gardens looked very nice, with the Chinese lanterns peeping out from amongst the trees, made one think of fairy land, the house being almost hidden away by the number of flags that were so prettily draped about it. The lawn on one side of the house was kept for dancing and a large sheet of canvas was spread. The music rendered by the orchestra was delightful. Mrs. Hemsley was assisted in receiving by her daughters, Mrs. F. D. Henderson and Miss Dolly Hemsley. The ladies all looked very nice in their pretty dresses. Amongst the envied guests were Mr. and Mrs. James Paton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Principal and Mrs. Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Mills (Vaudreuil), Mr. and Mrs. Peck (Beaconsfield), Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Haskitt, Mr. and Mrs. Crawe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Lomer, Mr. and Mrs. Lilley, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Goldsteine (Point Claire), Mr. and Mrs. Macintyre, Mr. and Mrs. Pechen, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. McAllen, Mr. and Mrs. Dudgeon, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Allerdice, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Smythe, Mr. and Mrs. Stroud, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. George Prowse, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Hannah, Mr. and Miss Brosseau, Mr. and Mrs. Dorkin, Valois, Mr. and Mrs. Masterman, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lindsay (Strathmore), Mr. and Mrs. Meredith (Montreal), Mr. and Mrs. W. Robertson, Major and Mrs. Wilson (Strathmore), Captain and Mrs. Starke (Lakeside), Dr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. O'Gready and Mrs. Bell (Point Claire), Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Green, Misses Miller (Beaconsfield), Miss Hackett (Beaconsfield), Miss Meredith, Misses Hasket, Miss Lomer, Misses Holland, Miss McDougall, Miss Goldsteine (Point Claire), Miss Malouin, Miss Paine, Miss Francis, Miss Stephens, Miss Young, Miss Jean Paton, Miss Peacock, Miss A. Ewing, Miss Beatrice McAllen, Miss A. Butterworth, Miss Prowse, Miss Florence Prowse, Miss D. McKenzie, Miss Lulu Duncan, Miss Carrie Jones, Miss Lulu Scott, Miss Daisy Masterman, Miss Masterman, Miss Mable Masterman, Misses M. Riley, Nora Elliott, Fenwick Morrison McQuigg (Que), Houston (Montreal), Miss Hannah, Miss Brosseau, Miss Lilly (Point Claire), Miss Paterson (St. John, N.B.), Dr. Sayre, Capt. Hiam, Messrs. R. Parker, Thornloe Bethune, Anderson, Chadwick, Matthews, Suckling, Montgomery, Strathy, Gray, Dodds (2), Winter, Gineadinger, Burland, Foote, Crombie, Houston, Watt, Mr. King, Eddie Copland, G. Miller, Mr. Tebb, Slaughter, Chipp, Brown, Williams, Heney, Freeman, A. Starke, McNaughton, Laurie Roger, Fred. Roger, Fenwick, Lockerby, Eadie, Hickey, Elliot Hackett, J. Peck (Beaconsfield), J. Meredith, M. Holland, McDougall, Goldsteine, G. Walsh, Redgie Walsh, Walter Ewing, George Cheese, Alexander, Leslie, G. Stephens, L. J. Smith, F. Peden, Percy Walsh, R. Young, Harry Paton, Thompson, Stroud, Royal, Ewing, Dr. E. McConnell, J. J. Riley, jr., (Dorval), W. Riley, Claude Hannah, B. Strachan, and others.

A very pleasant lawn tennis party was given on Saturday afternoon by the members of the Valois Tennis Club, after a few sets of tennis was played, refreshments were served. Amongst those present were: Mr. and Mrs. J. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Gneadinger, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. McKenzie, Mrs. West, Madame Dubeau, Madame DeCory, Mrs. Bernier, Mrs. Slaughter, Miss H. Broudle (Montreal), Miss A. Butterworth, Miss Matthews, Mrs. Jamieson, Miss Hannnah, Miss Johnson, Miss Prowse, Miss Florence Prowse, Miss Theo McConnell, Miss Muriel McConnell, Miss B. McAllen, Mrs. Smith, Miss B. Lockerby, Miss Dufresne, Miss H. Low, Miss Dot McKenzie, Mrs. James Robertson, Mr. Redgie Gneadinger, Mr. Claud Hannah, Mr. Hannnah, Mr. Teddie Law (Montreal), Mr. Harold Mathewson, Mr. B. Knowers, Mr. Rhinehart, Mr. Dick Smith, Mr. Gneadinger.

Miss Daisy Davis, of Montreal, who has been visiting her friend, Miss McConnell, has returned home.

Miss Lockerby is out for a few days and is the guest of Mrs. McKenzie.

Mr. and Mrs. Brousseau left last week for a trip to the seaside, and expect to return in a few weeks.

Miss Johnston is out visiting some friends in Valois for a little while.

Miss Mable Masterman has returned home after a short visit to some friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dorkin and family are out again this season and are stopping with Miss Jolly.

Miss Hilda Broudle was out on Saturday and was the guest of Mrs. Hannah.

Dr. and Madame Dubeau left on Monday for Montreal, from where they intend leaving on Thursday, the 26th, for Paris.

### TADOUSAC.

THE season is open in full blast. The Tadousac Hotel, one of the most charming in Canada, is comfortably filled with a most jolly crowd. The weather during the past week or so has been anything but ideal summer weather, so progressive euchre has been the chief item in the amusement line.

Mrs. Campbell MacDowell, Mrs. R. Forget and Mrs. G. M. Bosworth have each given a charming party during the week.

Mrs. Henry M. Paterson has arrived at the hotel for the season.

Golf is flourishing here; even the rain has no terrors for the enthusiasts.

The Tadousac links are reckoned among the best in Canada.

Dr. Macphale, of Montreal, has arrived at the Tadousac Hotel. He is captain of the Tadousac Golf Club.

Cacouna, Murray Bay and other places may soon receive a challenge from here.

Mr. William Yuile, his son, Herbert Yuile, and Mr. James Laing, all of Montreal, had a narrow escape from drowning on Monday last. Their canoe overturned in the Saguenay.

A list of the latest arrivals at the Tadousac Hotel fololws:—John Land, Ritter Brown, Mrs. J. R. Brown, A. Bruneau and wife, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. D. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. George Hees and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Haas, Mrs. Philip Robin, Toronto; Colonel and Miss Foster, Ottawa; Lewis H. Powell, London, Eng.; Alex. Clerishew and wife, Minneapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Nears, Boston; Mrs. A. Pelletier, Three Rivers; Miss E. St. Jacques, St. Hyacinthe; Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Edy and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Archer, Mr. Charles Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Glackmeyer and family, Mrs. and Miss Kenly, Lieutenant-Colonel Cole and family, Mr. J. D. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Borland and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bethnme, Miss Bethume, Misses Perodeau, Mrs. Archambault, Montreal; William Allanwood, Mr. and Mrs. Lezotte, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Scudder, New York; Major J. W. Summerhays, U.S.A.; M. McClusky, Plattsburg, N. Y.; R. S. Geigein, Mrs. J. S. Kan, W. D. Messer, Philadelphia; Mr and Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson and family, James G. Hunter and wife, Mr. Marcotte and family, James W. Laing, Dr. A. MacPhail, N. F. Lewis, C. C. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. McSweeney and child, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Wott, Toronto; F. X. Labrie, Ed. Valliere, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McKeever, New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. D. Miller, Buffalo; J. M. Remington, Rochester; J. M. Lowenstein and family, Cincinnati; Mr. and Miss Law, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. J. L. Fox, Hartford.

### SWEETSBURG.

THE first Saturday night hop of the season at the Sweetsburg House took place on the 14th, and was very successful in every way. Among those present were:— Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Galer, Mr. and Mrs. Houlton, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Pickel, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. LeBlanc, Miss Jones, Miss Fredrika Brown, Miss Leonard, Miss Addie Leonard, Miss Flo Prevost, Miss Miller, Miss Noyes, Miss Bulman, Miss May Bulman, Miss Galer, Miss Pickel, Miss Frances Pickel, Miss LeBlanc, Miss Ernestine LeBlanc, Miss Powers, Mr. R. Merry Noyes, Mr. E. C. Goyette, Mr. T. C. Harris, Mr. E. Percy Jones, Mr. A. J. E. Leonard, Mr. W. K. McKeown, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. F. H. Leonard, Mr. O. C. Selby, Mr. W. M. Leonard, Mr. T. Mason, Mr. F. MacKeand, Mr. Alf. MacKeand, Mr. F. J. Leonard, Mr. W. O. Shufelt.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Racicot left last week for a visit to Old Orchard Beach, where they will remain a couple of weeks, taking in Boston and other points when returning.

Miss Fredrika Brown, of Montreal, who has been spending a short time at her brother's, Mr. L. Brown, of Gilman Corner, is a guest at the Sweetsburg House.

Mr. Jack Baker, son of the Hon. Senator Baker, returned to Sweetsburg on Monday, from a pleasant trip down the St. Lawrence, extending over a couple of weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Houlton, of Charleston, Vt., are staying at the Sweetsburg House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Gilbert, of Montreal, are registered at the Sweetsburg House.

The Hon. H. T. Duffy, Commissioner of Public Works, was in the village over Sunday.

### COWANSVILLE.

THE following are registered at the Ottawa Hotel, Cowansville :—John McLean, H. E. Halde, Montreal; Nelson Boomhour, Stanbridge East; Louis O. Labelle, St. Jacques; E. E. Banchard, W. Cowan, Montreal; M. B. Rice, Bedford; Hugh Russell, Montreal; G. F. Belknap, Chicago, Ill.; H. Champeau, Montreal; R. P. Buzzell, Bedford; H. A. Gilman, Mansonville; T. H. Paling, Ormstown; J. G. Fuller, Adamsville; W. H. Van Allen, Montreal; A. A. Anderson, Huntingdon; P. S. Gleason, Fr., St. John, N.B.; A. C. Miller and wife, Stanbury; Major O. Amyrauld, Sweetsburg; J. Fuller, Adamsville; J. McCrury, V.S., Granby; J. Martin, Geo. C. Paul, Farnham; D. Wells, San Francisco, Cal.; H. C. Jenkins, Stanstead; F. E. Flander and wife, Manchester, N.H.; N. A. Mansfield, Adamsville; W. P. Hibbard, Montreal; W. Curley, Sutton; W. H. Henelerser, London, Ont.; J. Gibson, Ormstown; G. W. Brock, Glen Sutton; E. Simar, Iberville; A. L. Esty, Abercorn; P. McCullough, East Dunham; J. H. Rocheleau, Mawcook; James Burnett, jr., Farnham Centre; Joseph Jette, St. Sebine; E. G. Welch, Farnham; E. N. C. Streeter, Granby; Aylmer Place, Millington; Ed. Caldwell, jr., Knowlton; Wm. Ray, Granby; P. N. Jones, Bedford; Mrs. Sager, Mrs. Mitchell, Freilghsburg; M. Mitchell, Brome; H. H. Hibbard, Montreal; David Cousens, Bolton; H. S. Foster, Knowlton; W. H. Ladd, Montreal; J. Watson, Kingsburg; Joseph Racine, Sutton; J. A. Buck, East Farnham; W. H. Steele, Stanbury; W. H. Tilson, Farndon; N. G. Davis, Glen Sutton; John A. Odell, Montreal; J. E. Miller, Sweetsburg; T. L. Birnett, Farnham Centre; A. T. Wilkinson, New York city; H. A. Maltby, Montreal; Irving Wilkinson and wife, Miss Grace Wilkinson, Miss Alice Wilkinson, Boston, Mass.; B. W. Cayer, Sherbrooke; C. W. Speir, Montreal; L. N. Levine, Montreal; C. H. Spencer and wife, Granby; C. L. Smith, Swanton, Vt.; L. A. Mathewson, Montreal; H. Caramal, Farnham; Mrs. A. A. Hunter, Brome; Miss McLaren, Montreal; A. A. Anderson, Huntingdon; J. A. Swan, Sherbrooke; Wm. Pettes, Sherbrooke; H. Copping, J. C. Brims, W. P. Baxter, Montreal; E. C. Perkins, Mansonville; H. Forest, St. Catharines, Ont.; J. M. Sibbald, Toronto ;F. H. Minnaker, W. G. H. Marcou, Montreal; L. S. Walker, Manitou, Colo.; W. J. Stafford, Montreal; David Wells, San Francisco; M. English, Bedford; J. C. McConnell, Sherbrooke; A. W. Barnard, Montreal; R. R. Goulding, London, Ont.; A. W. Ramsay, Montreal; C. A. Hase, Farnham.

Miss Edith Tooke, of Montreal, is a guest at Lismore House, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Nesbitt.

Miss Ethel Nesbitt, of Dunrobin, Ont., is spending a short holiday here, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Nesbitt.

Mrs. J. Albert Nesbitt has gone to spend the next two months on the Atlantic coast.

Miss Grace Leach is spending the holidays in Melrose, Mass., at her sister's, Mrs. A. O. Wetherbee.

Mrs. C. G. Sellars and Miss Sellars, of Joplin, Mo., are the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Leach here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCorkill, of Farnham, spent last Sunday here, the guest of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McCorkill.

Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Nesbitt, of Cowansville, who have been making a three weeks' tour of the western part of Quebec, in company with Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Loud, of Farnham, returned home last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving Wilkinson, Miss Grace Wilkinson and Miss Alice Wilkinson, of Boston, Mass., are registered at the Ottawa this week.

Mr. A. E. Doak, of Montreal, is spending the vacation here.

Mr. Forest A. Gleason, of Megantic, is the guest of his mother, Mrs. H. E. Gleason, for a few days.

Mr. E. E. Spencer, of Freilghsburg, was in the village for a short time on Tuesday.

### ST. JOHNS, P.Q.

MR. A. H. Derrick, of Clarenceville, was in St. Johns on Thusday of this week.

Mr. Lyster, of Montreal, was in St. Johns Monday evening.

Miss Kathleen Howard, of Montreal, is in St. Johns on a visit to her cousin, Miss Mollie Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Stewart left on Wednesday morning for a six weeks' outing at Cacouna.

The St. Johns Cricket Club was badly beaten by Sweetsburg Club, on Wednesday afternoon at Sweetsburg.

Mrs. W. C. Trotter and Mr. Clifford Trotter have gone to Long Island, on the Portland coast, for a feew weeks.

The baseball club of St. Johns gave a hop in the town hall on Wednesday night. It was well patronized, and dancing was kept up until the wee hours of Thursday morning.

Miss Edith and Lena Davies, of New York City, are in St. Johns on a visit to the Misses Pearce and Mrs. Martin.

Lieut. McLean and four men forming part of the contingent of the R.R.C.I., which recently returned from the Yukon, rejoined their company at St. Johns on Monday last. They received a hearty welcome form their comrades, as well as from their numerous friends in the town.

The Hon. F. G. Marchand, Premier of the Province, is still in St. Johns, spending a portion of his holidays in this town. Although not in robust health, it is gratifying to be assured that his condition is by no means serious, as some of his friends seem to apprehend.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sewell returned from their visit to Mrs. Sewell's father, in Dayton, O., on Saturday last, and are again under the hospitable roof of Mr. Alex. McDonald.

The regatta of the St. Johns Yacht Club on the 4th of August promises to be a great success. More enthusiasm is shown than has been manifested for many years. All the events iwll likely be filled, and many of the contestants wil be from lMontreal and vicinity, and points up and down the Richelieu. A large influx of visitors is expected, including many from across the border. Strangers will be provided with tickets for the boat house application.

### LONGUEUIL.

ONE of the most enjoyable hops of the season was given last Saturday evening. We had quite a number of visitors from the city. Amongst those we noticed were Mr. and Miss Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Rob Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe and Miss Sutcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Harrod, Mr. Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Almon, Miss Ahearn, Miss E. Ahearn, Mrs. Blackie, Mr. J. Hardie, N. Niven, G. Thornton, W. J. Moffat, L. Hurtubise, J. Hurtubise, L. Maran, J. Maran, W. Maran, Mr. Lightburn, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Dipple, Mr. Benn, the Misses Carmichael, Allan Carmichael, Mrs. and the Misses Cookson, Miss Reynolds, Miss Howard, Miss Donnelly and Mr. Donnelly, Mr. Percy Smith, Miss Barton, Mr. Best, Mr. McCall, Mr. H. Wilson and many others.

We are pleased to see Mr. Cooper is quite convalescent.

Mr. Thos. Nugent, who has lately arrived in Montreal from Kingston, is staying at the "Bankers," on St. Jacques Street, as is also Mr. R. Allan, who is staying for the summer. He is quite a host in himself.

Mr. Geo. Graham is with us again for the summer.

Miss Howard is over for a few days visiting friends.

### BEACONSFIELD.

MISS Peacock, of Sherbrooke, is visiting Miss Oakes.

Miss Edith White is the guest of Miss Robertson.

Mr. Ernest McLea was the guest of Mr. F. Bacon for the dance on Wednesday evening at Point Claire.

Miss Muriel Evans is visiting her friend, Miss Estelle Letendre.

Miss Isabel Mudge is visiting Miss Heubach.

Miss Baugh, of Hamilton, is spending the summer with her aunt, Mrs. Mainwaring.

Mr. F. H. Shaw is away on his holidays.

Mr. Hanning, one of the popular "bachelors of Ku Ku, left for Cushing's this week.

Master Tommy Judah is spending his holidays here.

Judging from the number present at the concert and bonnet hop given in aid of the Pointe Claire Boating Club last Wednesday evening, it must have proved a financial as well as a social success. There were six items on the programme, and if one may count encores as a sign of general satisfaction, the performers ought to feel gratified that their efforts on behalf of the club were so well appreciated. The programme was as follows: Song, Mr. Joe Barlow; violin solo, Mrs. Hone; song, Miss Marr; sleight of hand and recitation, Mr. Lerony; song, Mr. Nelson; pianoforte recital, Miss Reilly. After the concert dancing was kept up till a late hour.

The Rev. Thsan-Ullah, of China, will preach in St. Mary's Church on Sunday.

The Rev. Dr. Hackett has quite recovered from his recent accident, and took both services as usual last Sunday.

Mr. Kensitt Starnes spent last Saturday and Sunday here.

Miss St. George is the guest of Mrs. Robert Meredith.

Mr., Mrs. and Miss Patterson, of Winnipeg, are among the latest arrivals at the Grove.

### BEDFORD.

MR. M. NOYES, B.A., returned from his trip to Bedford last Sunday.

Mrs. George Clayes, of St. Louis, Mo., is in town, the guest of Mrs. S. L. McLean.

Dr. J. Lauder and R. P. Buzzell, of Cowansville, were in town on Sunday.

Mr. M. Scanlan, superintendent of the Dominion Steamship Company of Montreal, was in town last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Farbar, of Sherbrooke, were in Bedford over Sunday.

The Rev. Rural Dean Robinson, of Clarenceville, was here on Monday last.

Mr. H. Hoskin left Bedford this week for Maple Creek, N.W.T., on a visit to relatives.

Colonel and Mrs. Gilmour and Mrs. and Mrs. G. S. Walsh, of Stanbridge East, were in town on Tuesday.

The Rev. R. C. Booth, of New York City, who has been spending a part of his holidays here, left on Monday evening for Knowlton.

Mrs. Chaffee, who has been a guest of her sister, Mrs. Dickinson, left for the Thousand Islands on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Farbar and family, who have been visiting friends here, returned home to Hartford, Conn., on Sunday night.

### KNOWLTON.

MR. W. Prime, of Burlington, Vt., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. J. S. Kennedy is spending the present week in Montreal.

Miss Beatrice McGown, of Montreal, is spending a few days here.

Miss Agnes Robb, of Boston, Mass., is paying a short visit to friends in Knowlton.

Mrs. Amadon, is spending a few days at Bolton Springs.

Miss Minnie Robb, of Cowansville, was in Knowlton last week visiting relatives.

Miss Roddick, of Montreal, is a guest at Mrs. Kennedy's.

Mr. John Bryant, of East Bolton, was in town last Saturday.

Mr. Howard Shufelt, of Burlington, Vt., was here last week for a few days.

Miss Hazel Courtney is visiting friends in Farnham.

Mr. Percy Du Boyce spent Saturday here, returning to Montreal the following day.

Mr. H. V. Truell, of Montreal, was in town over Sunday.

Miss S. Williams left on Saturday last for a few weeks' sojourn in the White Mountains.

Mr. Asa Foster, of Boston, Mass., was the guest of Mrs. H. S. Foster last week.

Miss Amanda Wood left on Monday for the Atlantic coast.

Prof. H. S. Hubbard, of Sherbrooke, was in Konwlton on Saturday.

Mr. J. Houldsworth, of Bolton, was in town on Saturday last.

Mr. S. U. Courtney is absent in Waterloo on business.

Miss Emma Blunt, of Boston, Mass., spent last week here.

Mrs. F. Vancor and Miss Vancor, of Richford, Vt., spent last week here, the guests of Mrs. W. Robb.

The lawn party at St. Paul's Church on Tuesday was well patronized. The weather was all that could be desired, and all enjoyed the occasion very much.

### NORTH HATLEY.

VISITORS are arriving at North Hatley every day, and unless they have engaged rooms in advance, fare very badly. All the houses are either filled or expect the remainder of their visitors by the 1st of August. The very rainy weather has been a drawback to boating, which is charming here, but the roads dry so quickly that walking, between the showers has been possible and even pleasant. Visitors from as far south as Atlanta have come to enjoy the pure air and fresh breezes of Hatley.

There are several new picturesque private cottages built by Southerners, among them Mrs. Burgland's of Baltimore.

Mrs. and the Misses and Master Turner, Mrs. Stephens and the Misses Savage, of Montreal, and the Misses Fraser, Mrs. O. L. Richardson, of Quebec, are staying at Pleasant View House.

Rev. W. H. Warriner and family, the Misses Urquhart, the Misses Holt, Mrs. W. C. Finley, and Mrs. and Miss Dawson, of Montreal, are spending the summer at Glen Villa.

Mde. Pillet and Mrs. and the Misses Lindsay have arrived at Pleasant View House.

Mrs. and the Misses Ewan, Mrs. E. F. Waterhouse, Mrs. Wm. Lennan, and Mrs. Meagher and family are among the other Montrealers visiting North Hatley.

An entertainment in aid of the Waterville Church, was given in the Town Mall, on Tuesday evening and was largely attended.

### ST. AGATHE.

THE following Montrealers have taken rooms at Godin's Hotel, St. Agathe de Monts, for the summer: Mrs. S. H. Hersey, Mrs. J. H. Bell, Mrs. Smart, Miss Jessie Smart, Miss Edith Smart, Miss Beatrice Smart, Mde. N. Granger, Miss M. Benoit, Miss T. Benoit, Miss L. Hecter, Miss Lillie M. Barry, Miss M. Wand, Miss E. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kellly, Mrs. Harris Vineberg, Miss Vineberg, Miss Eva Vineberg, Miss M. Vineberg, Miss S. Lewis, Mms. de Lorimier, Jas. McKeeman.

### TO THE CAPITAL AFTER DINNER

A handsome train leaves Bonaventure station daily, except Sunday, at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Ottawa 10.15 p.m. Passengers can enjoy their dinner with comfort before leaving the city and reach Ottawa at a reasonable hour. Apply City Ticket Office, Grand Trunk, 137 St. James Street. 'Phone 460 Main.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 176D, The Nicholson Institute, Longcott, Gunnersbury, London, W.

### SOME MEXICAN PROVERBS.

He who never ventures will never cross the sea.

There's no gain without pain.

Flies can not enter a closed mouth.

Behind the cross is the devil.

A cat in gloves will never catch rats.

To the hungry no bread is dry.

A book that is shut makes no scholar.

The good laundress washes the shirt first.

No evil will endure a hundred years.

When the river is past the saint is forgotten.

He who has little has little to fear.

If the pill were not bitter it would not be gilt.

Do not trust your money to those who keep their eyes on the floor (make an outward sign of piety).

Wind and good luck do not last.

Don't take a pawn that must be fed.

It is good fishing in troubled waters.

A frugal, rich father and a spendthrift son.

No word is ill-spoken if it is not ill understood.

A tongue may inflict a deeper wound than a sword.—New York Herald.


RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS by using

LYON'S LIQUID BUG POISON.

One application does the work—if not your money back. 25c.

At all druggists, or JOHN T. LYONS, Cor. Craig and Bleury.


# VERE VIRTUE'S COLUMN

## HOW TO MAKE WIRE NAILS.

### Interesting Story of How a Large Industry Has Grown in Montreal —A Reference to the Inventor of Valuable Machinery.

Dear Janice.—I have a strange subject this week. While the marvellous growth of the wire nail industry is attracting general attention, it is interesting to recall at this time, in view of the fact that in the United States a mighty trust now controls the output, that to Montreal belongs the distinction of having turned out the first wire nail machine built in America. This was done twenty-five years ago by the Pillow and Hersey Manufacturing Co., of this city.

Since that time, and especially during later years, the growth of the wire nail business has been phenomenal. The present annual output is nearly 400,000 kegs, while in the United States the output is about 600,000 kegs annually.

The venture of the Montreal firm of Pillow and Hersey was followed by A. Field & Son, of Taunton, Mass. They constructed six machines and from that time to the present the business has advanced rapidly to its present gigantic proportions. For many years the cut nail and the wire nail manufacturers fought for supremacy, but in the end the wire nail superseded the cut nail to a great extent, a condition largely due to the cheaper reduction of raw material, as well as the introduction from time to time of greatly improved wire nail machinery.

"Only a few years ago machines that made 500 pounds of 2 1-2 inch nails in ten hours, were considered good enough," but to-day, there are machines in Montreal making nearly 2,000 pounds of the same size in the same length of time. Anyone who has had the privilege of visiting the Pillow and Hersey Manufacturing Company has seen wire nail machines in operation that are nothing short of astonishing.

Mr. Clapp, the superintendent of the works, is the inventor of these machines and says they will revolutionize the wire nail business. They make two 3-inch nails at each revolution; run 250 turns per minute and turn out 3,000 pounds of nails in ten hours.

"One operator and two helpers can run ten of these machines and turn out from 400 to 600 kegs of wire nails in a run of 22 hours, according to the size of nail made. When these machines were completed it was thought that they could not be surpassed, but Mr. Clapp is now building a number of machines that," he says, "will make three nails at each revolution, and turn out over 1,000 nails per minute.

Mr. Clapp has devoted many years to the perfecting of wire nail machinery, and every indication points to the fact that persistent, honest effort has brought to perfection wire nail machinery that will take the lead for a long time to come.

In last week's column in mentioning the Peddlar Roofing Co.'s work in Father Donnelly's new house, their name was wrongly spelled, Reddlar. Mr. Ramsay, the manager, deserves the correction.

VERE VIRTUE.


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OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.

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Chronic Alcoholism, Drunkenness, Opium and Morphine habits safely and permanently cured by the

Dixon Vegetable Cure.

This cure is absolutely harmless. It cannot injure the most delicate constitution. No hypodermic injections are used. It can be taken at home without loss of time from business and without the knowledge of anyone. The Dixon Vegetable Cure is recommended by physicians and is the only method of treatment used in the Belmont Retreat, Quebec, which is admittedly the most successful sanitarium of its kind in Canada. For further particulars address (in confidence):

J. B. LALIME, Manager,

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OR

Dr. MACKAY, Belmont Retreat, Quebec.

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MANTEL OR PORCELAIN—or an accurate alarmer to wake you up. We have what you want—and when they come from our establishment they are reliable.

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The Work is Safe

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Two minutes walk from Bonaventure and C.P.R. stations.


### RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡8.30 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a.m., 12.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m., ‡8.20 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., g9.40 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.10 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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


CANADIAN PACIFIC

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA.

GOOD SEA BATHING.

Best Golf Links in America.

$12.00, MONTREAL TO ST. ANDREWS and return. An ideal summer resort for the family. Through sleeping cars leave Montreal, Windsor St., Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8.20 p.m., returning leave St. Andrews Wednesdays and Mondays at 5.45 p.m.

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

Tourist Fares from Montreal,

PORTLAND, Me., and Return .....£10.50

OLD ORCHARD, Me., and Return, $11.00

Through the heart of the WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Through Parlor and Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Old Orchard.

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

BEL-AIR RACES.

13 DAYS' RACING—July 7th to 21st, except 8th and 15th—4 Special Trains, direct from Bonaventure Station to Bel-Air Race Track. Going, leave Montreal 12.30 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 1.55 p.m. Last train at 2.15 p.m. Returning, leave Race Track, Bel-Air, immediately after close of last race. Train for employes 30 minutes after close of races. Time, about 20 minutes in each direction.

RETURN FARE—50C

Commutation tickets are not valid on special trains.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN TRAINS.

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

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

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

MONTREAL, STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, VAUDREUIL and intermediate stations — Trains leave Montreal at 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., and 9.00 p.m., and Vaudreuil for Montreal at 7.50 a.m., 10.65 a.m., 7.12 p.m., and 10.00 p.m.

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

SEASIDE RESORTS.

Tourist Fare from Montreal.

Portland and Return ....................$10.50

Old Orchard and Return....................$11.00

Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard Service.

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

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

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

137 ST. JAMES STREET AND BONAVENTURE STATION.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 12.00 noon, for Halifax, N.S., The Sydneys, St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.

THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 7.30 p.m., and daily from Riviere du Loup.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.00 p.m., at Riviere du Loup at 5.00 p.m., and at Little Metis at 8.25 p.m.

THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Little Metis daily, except Saturday, at 4.25 p.m., Riviere du Loup at 7.40 p.m., and Levis at 11.45 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 6.30 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.30 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.

ACCOMMODATION LEAVES LEVIS at 11.45 a.m., daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.

Buffet Cars on Local Express.

The Intercolonial Railway connects the West with the finest fishing streams, seaside resorts and tourist routes in Canada.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 15, 1900.

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CITY TICKET OFFICE.

143 St. James Street, Montreal.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently cured by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent through Canadian Agency FREE to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Limited, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Agent, J. A. Harte, Druggist, 1780 Notre Dame Street.

# AND BAN SAID "SAFE"

## The Birds Had a Lovely Chance to Win Yesterday.

## BUT WERE UP AGAINST IT.

### Game Was Very Tame Because Two Players Did the Umpiring—Score Was: Rochester 2, Montreal 1.

HE BIRDS WERE up against it yesterday all right enough, and Dan McFarlan hammered the final nail in their coffins.

And it came about in this wise.

Early in the morning Umpire Egan packed his valise and flitted away to Providence.

Egan didn't say anything about it, and as far as this goes we can unearth no scandal, because Egan paid his hotel bill.

But he left the teams in a spacious hole, because an umpire is not something that springs out of the ground, even if you wave a graveyard rabbit and say:—

"Chris Cross Chris
Do you hear?
Umpire, umpire,
Please appear."

All eyes turned on "Tip" O'Neil, however, who is the best umpire that ever stepped on the Montreal grounds.

"Tip" consented to help the teams out for a day or so while Pat Powers set his massive brain in motion in an effort to get someone else.

But everybody learned with surprise that Captain Smith—don't forget the "Captain"—objected to "Tip" doing the work, and wanted a couple of players to officiate instead.

Now it happens that "Tip" played baseball while Smith was in the cradle yelling for mamma, and has forgotten more good things about the game than Smith will acquire in the next 24 years.

But Smith has yet to stumble across the hat store that has his size, and he wanted de players or nothin', see?" So Smithy

GOT THE PLAYERS,

and he must have had a premonition of what was going to happen.

With players doing the work all the interest is gone for the spectators, and the game, as was expected, fell away into a funeral procession.

Dan McFarlan and Bowen did the work, and it was a decision of Dan's at the home

### Mugsey O'Hagan Explained the Fine Points of the Game to the Umpires.

plate that we are going to kick about.

The score was 1 to zero in favor of Rochester, and in the seventh they got Dixon around to third base.

A ball was hit to "Shy" and Dixon started down the line.

"Shy" picked it up and threw to Moran at the plate.

Dixon was caught easily, but the crowd was paralyzed to hear Dan shout "safe."

Patrick Moran turned purple in the face and nearly expired.

But "safe" was the word spoken all right, and it settled the game.

Without that run the score would have been tied, as Raub came up in the next inning and knocked the ball into Dorchester Street for a homer.

Dan, of course, called the play as he saw it, but it's

A SAFE BET

that if he had said "out" the Rochester people wouldn't have kicked any.

In calling the play as he did, however, and we believe that it was according to his true convictions, Dan set an example of Lonesty and impartiahty that Bowen might have followed.

Bowen's work on balls and strikes was bad and Montreal managed to get the worst of it.

Both Felix and McPartlin pitched fine ball, but the Birds didn't have their batting clothes on a little bit.

Raub got the only decent swat at the ball all the game.

The crowd could not work up any enthusiasm with players umpiring, and those who yelled only did it to keep themselves from falling asleep.

MONTREAL.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Schiebeck, s.s. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Lezotte, r.f. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 |
| Odwell, c.f. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Dooley, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 |
| Raub, l.f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Johnson, 2b. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Moran, c. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Phelps, c. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Felix, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals. | 29 | 1 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 2 |

ROCHESTER.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lush, c.f. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Smith, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Campau, l.f. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Hagan, 1b. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| Bonner, s.s. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Householder, r.f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Greminger, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Dixon, c. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| McPartlin, p. | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Totals. | 32 | 2 | 7 | 27 | 14 | 2 |

By innings—
Rochester. 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Montreal. 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Lush, Campau. Home run—Raub. Bases on balls—Off Felix 3, off McPartlin 1. Struck out—By Felix 3, by McPartlin 2. Left on bases—Montreal 2, Rochester 7. Double plays—McPartlin to O'Hagan. Stolen bases—Lush, Dixon. Sacrifice hits—McPartlin. Umpires—McFarlan and Bowen. Time—1.55.

TORONTO LOST.

Toronto, July 20.—Syracuse played fast ball to-day and beat the Torontos nicely. A dense fog settled on the diamond in the second innings. Syracuse put a few up in the air in the third and scored because the fielders could not see them. Wally Taylor played at second for Syracuse and the first three times up made beautiful singles. Tommy Bannon was in left field for Toronto. Both pitchers were hit hard. Umpire Rinn was bad in spots, and Syracuse suffered most.

TORONTO.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bruce, s.s. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| J. Bannon, c.f. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| T. Bannon, l.f. | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Lynch, r.f. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Carr, 1b. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Roach, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Schaub, 3b. | 3 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Clymer, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Hooker, p. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals. | 33 | 3 | 9 | 27 | 8 | 3 |

SYRACUSE.

| | A.B. | R. | 1B. | P.O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White, r.f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor, 2b. | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Smink, c.f. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kuhns, s.s. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Stafford, 1b. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Hanniyan, l.f. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Wrigley, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Messett, c. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wiltse, p. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals. | 37 | 6 | 12 | 27 | 8 | 0 |

By innings—
Toronto. 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Syracuse. 1 0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0—6

SUMMARY.

Earned runs—Toronto 1, Syracuse 1. Two-base hit—Schaub. Stolen bases—T. Bannon, Stafford. Double plays—Taylor to Stafford. First base on balls—Off Hooker 1, off Wiltse 2. Time—1.55. Umpire—Rinn. Attendance—900.

### Providence Lost.

At Providence—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Springfield | 100201000 | 4 | 7 | 4 |
| Providence | 00000020 | 2 | 5 | 7 |

Batteries—Wood and Toft; Braun and McCauley. Umpire—Hunt.

### Worcester Won.

At Worcester—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hartford | 00010003* | 4 | 6 | 4 |
| Worcester | 00001001 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 |

Batteries—Magee and Kittredge; Donovan and Steelman. Umpire—O'Loughlin.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Providence | 47 | 29 | .618 |
| Rochester | 40 | 31 | .562 |
| Hartford | 36 | 34 | .514 |
| Springfield | 36 | 35 | .507 |
| Worcester | 34 | 35 | .493 |
| Montreal | 33 | 36 | .478 |
| Toronto | 33 | 41 | .446 |
| Syracuse | 27 | 45 | .375 |

### National League.

At Brooklyn—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 202000031 | 8 | 12 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 300001003 | 7 | 14 | 0 |

Batteries—Scott and Woods; Dunn and Farrell.

At Boston—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 000010020 | 3 | 10 | 3 |
| Chicago | 003110012 | 8 | 16 | 1 |

Batteries—Lewis and Sullivan; Taylor and Donahue.

At New York—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 000000020 | 2 | 7 | 4 |
| New York | 101001001 | 3 | 7 | 0 |

Batteries—Jones and Criger; Carrick and Warner.

At Philadelphia—

| | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg | 010200001 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 100202020* | 7 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Chesbro and O'Connor; Fraser and Douglass.

### Standing of the Clubs.

| | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 46 | 26 | .639 |
| Philadelphia | 39 | 34 | .534 |
| Pittsburg | 40 | 35 | .533 |
| Chicago | 38 | 35 | .521 |
| Cincinnati | 36 | 38 | .486 |
| Boston | 32 | 39 | .451 |
| St. Louis | 31 | 38 | .449 |
| New York | 26 | 43 | .377 |

### American League.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 0.
At Buffalo—Buffalo, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 1; Kansas City, 2.

## NOTES OF THE GAME.

Wally Tayler is playing second base for Syracuse.

Rickert is doing nice work in the outfield for Worcester.

A ball game with players umpiring is not worth looking at.

Rochester will play Montreal to-morrow on the Mascotte grounds at 3.

Delehanty who will take Raub's place in left field is a hitter from hittersville.

Tommy Bannon played his first game with Toronto yesterday, and made an error.

Jack Barry is playing second base for the Boston team, and is showing lots of ginger.

"Bemis' sharp shooting was bad."—Toronto Globe. It often is. His large head gets in the way.

"Tip" O'Neil went out of his way to help the teams out and was objected to by a captain with a swelled head.

The Worcester scribes have succeeded in having Joe Bean removed, and Sheehan is again back on the third corner, with Delehanty at short.

Although we cannot agree with McFarlan on his home plate decision it can be said that he called the plays as he saw them. Bowen, well ——

It is worth the price of admission to watch the work of O'Loughlin. As an umpire he is all right. And it takes more than a Fourth of July mob to scare him.—Worcester Post.

The talent fared well at St. Louis yesterday, four favorites, one second and one third choice carrying a bracket. A shower before the races began made the track slow. Crowhurst put three horses first past the post.

It would be well for the howling dervishes of the bleachers who censure an umpire on a miscalled strike or ball, or on a close base decision, to remember that an umpire is called upon to make an average of 175 decisions in a game, and might miscall a few and still do work of high grade. —Providence Journal.

The crowd gave Lajoie a cowardly deal in the sixth. With two out Thomas made a hit. Slagle drew a base on balls and Delehanty was hit by a pitched ball, filling the bases. This brought it up to Lajoie. The latter picked out good balls, but missed three of them, retiring the side. The crowd jeered him, and in the seventh inning, when the Phillies came in, the spectators made matters worse by cheering Flick and hooting Lajoie. Nothing more contemptible ever happened on the Philadelphia ground.—Inquirer.

### Perth Regatta.

Perth, July 19.—(Special.)—Perth's annual regatta, which is to be held on August 10th at Oliver's Ferry, promises to be the best in the history of the Regatta Association. There are seventeen events on the programme, for which excellent prizes are offered, and competitors are expected from Montreal, Ottawa, Brockville, Carleton Place, Smith's Falls and Perth. There is to be a grand display of fireworks and an illuminated flotilla in the evening, and the proceedings will be enlivened by the popular music of the 43rd Regimental band. The programme of the regatta is as follows:

1.—Sailing race for skiffs.
2.—Sailing race for canoes.
3.—Single scull for boys under 15.
4.—Single canoe open.
5.—Double scull for girls under 15.
6—Single scull open, for championship of the Rideau.
7.—Tub race.
8.—Tandem canoe open.
9.—Ladies' double scull.
10.—Double scull open.
11.—Double scull for boy and girl under 15.
12.—Four in a canoe, open.
13.—Swimming race for boys under 15.
14.—Mixed double scull, open.
15.—Hurry-scurry canoe, open.
16.—Double scull for boys under 15.
17.—Tournament.

### Howell Loses Sculls.

London, July 20.—The final contest for the Wingfield Sculls took place to-day. C. V. Fox won, easily beating B. H. Howell, the American oarsman.

### ONLY JUST COMMENCING.

We seem to be going to have a speel of summer weather after all, and it is more than likely to extend well into the fall, therefore be comfortable whilst you can and purchase one of our light weight suits. Nothing like them in the market. Fit, finish and general satisfaction guaranteed. Hugh Ross, merchant tailor, 206 St. James Street, Montreal.

10c LA TOSCANA 10c
Rich, Sweet and Fragrant.
A Gentleman's Smoke. Choice Havana Leaf.
RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, 5 & 7 DeBresoles St

# LAST DAY AT BEL-AIR

## A Good Card, Including a Big Stake.

## NO SENSATIONS YESTERDAY.

### The Track Has Never Once Been in Anything Like Condition—Gentlemen Riders.

To-day is get-away day at Bel-Air and there is a good card for the finish. The Forest and Stream Stakes is one of the features and there is a full course steeplechase.

Yesterday's races brought out nothing sensational. Favorites won pretty regularly and all round it was a good day for the talent.

In the second race Castro, just as they passed the finish, struck McLaughlin and was put off for a day; as, however, the foul did not influence the horses, the penalty was made light.

The Gentlemen Riders' races aroused a good deal of interest. Mr. Stephens, who rode Infelice, a winner last week, was relegated to second place by Nimrod.

FIRST RACE.

Seven furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds.

1. Ida Quicklime, 102, Castro, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, 2 lengths.
2. Marcy, 107, Coburn, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, head.
3. Donna Seay, 107, Postel, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, 4 lengths.

Scotch Bramble, Prince of Song, Ruth Park, Antithesis, in this order.

Time, 1.09 1-2.

SECOND RACE.

Six furlongs, selling, 3-year-olds.

1. Royal Salute, 104, Castro, 2 1-2 to 1 and even, 5 lengths.
2. George Lebar, 103, McLaughlin, 8 to 1 and even, 3 lengths.
3. Glad Hand, 97, Daly, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, 3 lengths.

Tortugas, Matlock, Annie Laurette, Zellmore, in this order.

Time, 1.21.

THIRD RACE.

Mile, 3-year-olds and up.

1. The Benedict, 96, Coburn, 4 to 5 and out, 6 lengths.
2. Poorlands, 109, Postel, 8 to 5 and 1 to 2, 5 lengths.
3. Winepress, 102, McQuade, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, 20 lengths.

Mr. Murphy, Rapid Fire, in this order.

Time, 1.50 3-4.

FOURTH RACE.

Four and a half furlongs, 2-year-olds.

1. Militant, 106, Coburn, 2 1-2 to 1 and 4 to 5, 6 lengths.
2. Lady Edith, 110, McQuade, 3 to 1 and even, 3 lengths.
3. Billionaire, 110, Castro, even and 1 to 2, 2 lengths.

Flatterer also ran.

Time, 59 3-4.

FIFTH RACE.

Mile, 3-year-olds and up.

1. Highland Prince, 100 1-2, McQuade, 2 to 1 and even, 3 lengths.
2. Kitty Regent, 96, Coburn, 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, nose.
3. Baffled, 86, Daly, 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, head.

Miss Al Farrow, Jack Carey, Viscount, in that order.

Time, 1.52 3-4.

SIXTH RACE.

Six furlongs, gentleman riders, 4-year-olds and up.

1. Nimrod, 145, Stoner, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, 2 lengths.
2. Infelice, 144, Stephens, 3 to 1 and even, 8 lengths.
3. Lizzie Kelly, 135, Lindsay, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, 5 lengths.

Rey Salazar, L. W., Night Bell, in this order.

Time, 1.24 3-4.

### GATHERED AT THE TRACK.

Tremar, the crack two-year-old by Tremont-Margo, is also laid up.

Frank Weir has purchased the three year-old Clipsetta from Scot Harlaw.

Mlle Post and Prospero are both too sick with influenza to be sent to Detroit.

Maggie W. and Infelice will be shipped to Fort Erie to-night to be prepared for the summer meeting there.

J. S. Flynn will leave for Saratoga to-day with Billionaire, Prince Plausible, and Dandy Boy and will join John Carr's stable.

Charles N. Gates shipped his string, including V. R. Customs, Basle, Daryl, Angus and Brown Girl, to Windsor last night.

Lothair Reinhardt was at the track, and had a good bet down on Hilah and Prince. McCarren told all his friends to back the horse.

Quite a crowd went over to the post to see the gentleman riders start. "Hank" Stover got a shade the best of it on old Nimrod, and never let the others get near him, leading all the way.

Horsemen have been saying that if Flatterer could be made to run straight he could beat any horse on the circuit. He ran straight yesterday, but could not overtake anything.

Royal Salute started for the seventh time yesterday since Mike Gorman got him from J. E. Seagram. He was beaten six times and was favorite every time. So unfortunate was he that he was nick-named the "hard luck horse."

A heavy downpour of rain spoilt the programme at Grosse Pointe track yesterday afternoon. The deluge came after three heats had been gone. The 3,500 spectators waited until 5 o'clock, when it was announced that the muddy condition of the track precluded any further racing until to-day at 11 o'clock.

The first fast time of Blue Ribbon meet at Detroit was made on the Grosse Pointe track, Prince Alert, a gelding from Providence, made the mile in 2.05 in the second heat of the 2.06 pace, and The Abbott went a mile in 2.07 in a trial against time to beat his record of 2.06 1-4. The Abbott's record was the fastest of the present season.

To-day the circuit turfmen will say good-bye to Montreal for another year. What might have been the greatest meeting ever held in Quebec was spoiled to a large extent by the almost continual rainfall, which on Wednesday morning compelled the club to break their rain or shine rule and declare the races off for two days. On Thursday, when racing was resumed, the patrons of Bel-Air turned out in force, and yesterday there was also a large attendance, showing that the weather alone has been to blame.

Flatterer's race was most disappointing. Ridden by Thompson, the same boy who piloted him to victory a few days ago, he ran badly throughout, finishing last. The favorite Billionaire also ran disgracefully.

The Benedict was played all over the ring, and backed from 3 to 2 to 6 to 5, and then to even money and 4 to 5. He won in a common romp and was the surest and best thing of the day.

### The Mighty Ethelbert.

New York, July 20. The mighty Ethelbert ran in the fifth race, and he made his only two opponents, McMeekin and Kentuckian, look like common selling platers. McMeekin made the running for a quarter under sufferance, then Ethelbert moved up, ran neck and neck with him to the far turn, came away at pleasure, and won in a common gallop by two lengths in the fast time of 1.45 3-5. McMeekin was three lengths before the Kentuckian.

### John L. Wants His Belt.

New York, July 20.—John L. Sullivan, ex-pugilist, was in Judge Mayo's Court to-day, accompanied by his lawyer, and asked that the champion gold and diamond belt, which Sullivan claims was presented to him by the people of the United States, be returned to him by order of the court. The belt is now in possession of the company which recently employed Sullivan, and with whom he had trouble a few days ago. Magistrate Mayo postponed a hearing of the case until July 30.

### Ten Eyck Won.

Ten Eyck won the Paris singles at Harlem yesterday. Rumohr was second.

### Toronto to Challenge Rochester.

Toronto, July 20.—There is a probability that the Beaver yacht will be sent to Rochester shortly to attempt to lift the Fisher Cup. The Fisher Cup has been sailed for in international contests nearly everywhere on the great lakes. It is at present held by the Rochester Yacht Club. Toronto, Kingston and Hamilton yachtsmen have been regarding it with covetous eyes for some time now, and challenges for it from any one of the three cities would not be a matter of very great surprise.

### LEPINE PARK ENTRIES.

#### The Horses Which Will Take Part in the Pacing and Trotting Events This Week.

The entries for the three days' meet at Lepine Park, beginning Tuesday, July 24, are as follows:—

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY.

2.35 class; purse $150—

E. E. Walker, Perth, Ont., Jack the Hermit.

William A. Anderson, Cornwall, Ont., b.g. Banner Boy, by Dan Sheridan.

L. H. Goulet, Montreal, br.m. Silver Queen, by Byer.

E. Bissonnette, Montreal, ch.g. Bartender, by Tontine.

A. Lefebvre, Montreal, blk.g. Bonsecours Boy, by unknown.

William Smith, Coaticook, Que., b.s. North American Indian, by Rheumatism.

D. Donnelly, Montreal, b.m. Eileen Oge, by Vrowsky.

P. I. Giroux, Arthabaskaville, Que., ch.g. Duster.

G. M. McPherson, Montreal, rn.g. Prince, by Leland.

2.16 class; purse $250—

Chs. Garrow, Ottawa, Ont., blk.m. Belladonna, by Sigbert Wilkes.

Jos. Girard, Montreal, ch.m. Amelia, 2.16 1-4, by Albert W.

Philleas Desautels, Montreal, g.g. Bivouac, 2.16 1-4, by Wedgewood.

N. Lefebvre, St. Remi, b.g. Prince H., 2.16 1-4.

SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY.

2.27 class; purse $200—

G. M. McPherson, Montreal, b.g. Charley C., by Vrowskey.

S. Hutt, Berwick, Ont., b.g. Fred. H., by Sterling.

A. A. Philip, Montreal, ch.m. Armajo, by Sunola.

S. Beaudry, Pointe aux Trembles, b.m. Railway Queen, by Ambrosial.

L. W.D. Houde, Nicolet, Que., Little Franchette.

2.20 class; purse $250—

Charles Garrow, Ottawa, blk.m. Belladonna, by Sigbert Wilkes.

G. M. McPherson, Montreal, b.g. Little Tim, by Paris.

H. Lafleur, Montreal, br.m. Miss K., by Muscovite.

A. Trottier, Montreal, ch.g. Dick French, by Hamilton.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY.

E. E. Wallace, Perth, Ont., Jack the Hermit.

William A. Anderson, Cornwall, Ont., b.g. Banner Boy, by Dan Sheridan.

G. M. McPherson, Montreal, b.g. Wilbert Geneva, by Geneva.

G. H. Goulet, Montreal, br. m. Silver Queen, by Byer.

William Smith, Coaticook, Que., blk.g. Smithy Rheumatism, by Henry P.

D. Donnelly, Montreal, b.m. Eileen Oge, by Vrowsky.

P. I. Giroux, Arthabaskaville, Que., ch.g. Duster.

H. Monenfant, Charlemagne, Que., b.g. Captain A.B., by General Stanton.

Free-for-all; purse $300—

G. M. McPherson, Montreal, b.g. Jewell, 2.09 1-4, by Petoskey.

Jos. Girard, Montreal, ch.m. Amelia, 2.16 1-4, by Albert W.

Philias Desautels, Montreal, g.g. Bivouac, 2.16 1-4, by Wedgewood.

N. Lefebvre, St. Remi, Que., br.g. Prince H., 2.16 1-4.

### THE C.C.A. REGATTA.

#### The Programme for the Big Aquatic Event Which Takes Place at Brockville.

Extensive arrangements have been made for the Canadian Canoe Association aquatic and athletic meet at Brockville, August 4 and 6, under the auspices of the Bohemian A.A.A., the war canoe champions of America of 1899. There will be $400 in prizes in the races, which include the following events:—

FIRST DAY.

War canoe race for championship of Canada.

Single canoe race, for championship of Canada.

Tandem race, for championship of Canada.

Four in canoe, for championship of Canada.

Bohemian A.A.A. four-oared race (two heats).

Single canoe for championship of Canada.

Single canoe, double blade, under 18 years.

Single canoe, upset (double blade).

SECOND DAY.

War canoe race for Major Walsh Challenge Cup.

Canoe fours, Robt. Wright & Co. trophy.

Tandem canoe.

Single canoe.

Single canoe, upset.

Four-oared race.

Four-oared Bohemian race (finals).

Swimming race, 1-4 mile (open).

Foot race, 100 yards (open).

Foot race, 100 yards, C.C.A. club members.

Foot race, 200 yards, hurdle (open).

Foot race, 100 yards, fat men.

Boys' and girls' races.

Putting the shot (open).

Running jump (open).

Standing broad jump (open).

### Sports of All Sorts.

The M.A.A.A. Association football team will practice this evening immediately after the lacrosse match.

Andy Walsh, of Brooklyn, knocked out Jimmy Handler, of Newark, in one minute and 51 seconds at the Broadway A.C. They met for a 20-round go at 152 pounds.

The Montreal Bicycle Club intended taking a trip to St. Johns to-day, returning Sunday. The riders were to have left the city on the 3.45 p.m. boat, riding from Longueuil to St. Johns.

### Ste. Agathe Regatta.

A general meeting is called at the Hotel des Monts this evening to perfect arrangements for carrying out the proposed water carnival. The summer residents and visitors are taking such an active interest in the matter that there is little doubt that the attractive programme already outlined will be given with complete success.

### Caught in the Goal Net.

Captain O'Connel, of the Shamrock senior lacrosse team, has gone to Toronto as referee in the Toronto Capital match.

The Brampton Athletics defeated the Erin lacrosse team by a score of 12 goals to 3. This victory places the Athletics in the fore rank of the race for the junior championship of District No. 3.

The Aberdeens of Markdale defeated the Lornes of Mount Forest by 6 to 5 in the C.L.A. series.

Georgetown on their own grounds defeated Fergus 5 to 4.

Mr. Foley will act as referee at the Montreal-Shamrock match and the umpires will be P. McKenna and P. Quinn.

STONEWALL JACKSON CIGAR — ENORMOUSLY THE LARGEST SALE — CIGAR

E. LEPAGE & CO.

WARM JULY

Is the one summer month when stocks get a thorough overhauling, for at the end of the month is our stock rightening, when departments want to make the best showing possible, and of course a big volume of sales counts more than a big stock. Such goods as we have in too large quantity will be Marked for Quick Selling during this month, and will be our excuse for many of the Monday bargains we shall offer. Those for Monday will be plentiful, and should assure us an immense crowd. But the sooner you get here the better.

Thousands of buyers have responded to our Friday's advertisement; not one has returned home unsatisfied with our prices. Those of our customers who have been prevented from attending this sale should keep their eyes open for next Monday. Only four lots on each floor appear in this ad., but they are of unprecedented values.

OUR SPECIAL ON GROUND FLOOR.

20 Dozen SAILOR HATS, made of extra nice White Straw, trimmed with Double Faced Satin Ribbons, in following colors, Brown, Grey, Myrtle, Fawn and Navy. Beautiful value at 50c. On Sale Monday at ridiculous price of ..... 10C

LOT No. 1
2,000 yards of BEDFORD CORDED PIQUE, guaranteed to wash, only 3 good shades, New Pink, Mauve and Salmon, 30 inches wide, regardless of cost. Price 30c. On Sale, Monday, at ..... 5C

LOT No. 2
Thousands and Thousands yards of LACE of all descriptions and colors, White, Cream, and all other desirable shades, 2, 3, 4 inches. Worth from 15c to 35c a yard. Monday, your choice at 5C

LOT No. 3
40 dozen more LADIES' SCOTCH PLAID HOSE, made of Real Lisle Thread and Silk, striped, Offered on Monday at an extremely low figure, only, per pair ..... 15C
Sizes 8½, 9, 9½.

OUR SPECIAL ON SECOND FLOOR.

175 Dozen WHITE TOWELS — The Monday's Reduction on these goods are well worth coming many miles to secure. Good size WHITE UNION TOWEL, with Blue and Red Border. Regular value 8c. Monday ..... 1½C

LOT No. 1
400 yards SILK, remainder of our 75c, 90c and $1.25 FRENCH FANCY TAFFETA SILKS, big assortments to choose from, over 40 styles, checked, striped and flowered, all newest colorings. Your choice, Monday, at ..... 39C

LOT No. 2
28 pieces FRENCH ALL WOOL CHAMBRY MIXTURE DRESS GOODS, in lovely shades of Grey, Fawn and Brie Grey, all of the finest quality, 42 inches wide. Regular value, 58c. For Our Monday, all at ..... 22C

LOT No. 3
REAL FRENCH PONGEE FOULARDS, richer and more exclusive styles than ever before, exquisite colorings and designs, 20 and 32 inches wide, all guaranteed fast washing colors. Regular values, 35c, 42c and 48c. For Our Monday Sale, all at .... 25C

OUR SPECIAL ON THIRD FLOOR.

Clearing the balance of our DUCK PIQUE SUITS, made of Plain White and Blue Ducks, and Fine and Heavy Corded Piques, nicely trimmed with Applique and Braid, in all the most fashionable effects. Regular prices, $3.00, $3.75 and $4.90. About 14 suits in all. To sweep the balance, suit.. 99C

OTHER LOTS.

LOT No. 1
LADIES' FINE CAMBRIC CHEMISES, nicely trimmed with lace, very well made, in all sizes. Regular price, 38c. Our Monday Sale Price ..... 19C

LOT No. 2
LADIES' LANSDOWNE CAMBRIC NIGHT DRESSES, square yoke, beautifully tucked and trimmed with fine cambric insertion. Regular value, 85c. Our Monday Sale Price ..... 48C

LOT No. 3
UNHEARD OF REDUCTIONS — BEAUTIFUL COLORED SHIRT WAISTS, made of English Percale, Dimities and Zephyrs, Ginghams. The season's choicest novelties. Prices, from $1.25 to $2.00. Our Monday Sale Price, 75C

OUR SPECIALS ON FOURTH FLOOR.

Ready-to-Wear FANCY STRAW HATS, in popular shapes, all nicely trimmed, 10 different styles, in all colors. Just the thing for outing and vacation wear. Worth $2.00. Monday, only ..... 39C

OTHER LOTS.

LOT No. 1
CHILDREN'S AND GIRLS' TAM-O'-SHANTERS AND HOODS, made of very finest Swiss Cambric, some trimmed with fine wide muslin embroidery, some all tucked and shirred, all high class goods, slightly soiled. Values $1.25 to $3.00 each. Our Monday Price, each ..... 25C

LOT No. 2
SAILOR HATS, in Cardinal, Navy Blue, Brown, Green, Drab, trimmed with corded silk ribbon, all this season new shapes. Very special. Our Monday Sale Price, 10C

Flowers.
FLOWERS — 10,000 Bunches of NEW FLOWERS, Mignonette, Hyacinths, Marguerites, etc., etc. Price 50c, 75c and $1.00. Our Monday Special Sale ..... 10C

E. LEPAGE & CO., Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Streets.
AGENTS FOR THE "BAZAAR" GLOVE FITTING PATTERNS.

Our Tailoring Department Will Re-open Monday, July 30th
When we will offer the balance of our stock of Summer Suitings at reduced prices. WAIT FOR US.

John Martin, Sons & Co.
Tailors and Breeches Makers,
455 St. Paul Street.

All work is done on our own premises under the personal supervision of our head cutter and under perfectly sanitary conditions. Precautions have likewise been taken to have all employes produce certificates of recent vaccination.

It's laughable to read some Tea advertisements, but it's no joke to drink the Tea. Better stick to Blue Ribbon Ceylon

**R. Wilson-Smith**
INVESTMENT BROKER,
161 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Government Bonds, Municipal Securities, Industrial Securities
A large line of Gilt Edge Investments always on hand.

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

# THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

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

| STOCKS. | Opening Saturday Bid. | Closing To-day Bid. | Highest Sold. | Lowest Sold. | Sales |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Payne | 95 | 95 | ... | ... | .... |
| War Eagle | 145 | 145 | ... | ... | .... |
| Republic | 87 | 86 | 89 | 89 | 575 |
| Virtue | 63½ | 61½ | 66 | 61 | 2,500 |
| Montreal-London | 24 | 24 | 24½ | 24 | 3,100 |
| Big Three | 1¼ | 1¾ | 2 | 1¾ | 2,500 |
| Brandon and Golden Crown | 12½ | 12½ | ... | ... | .... |
| California | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 1,000 |
| Can. Gold Fields Syndicate | 5¾ | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | 7,000 |
| Cariboo Hydraulic | 135 | ... | 137 | 137 | 1,000 |
| Evening Star | 7 | 6 | ... | ... | .... |
| Fern | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | .... |
| Gold Hills Development | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | .... |
| Iron Colt | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... |
| Knob Hill | 38 | 49 | 49 | 43 | 4,000 |
| Monte Christo | 3¾ | 3½ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 1,500 |
| Montreal Gold Fields | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3,000 |
| Noble Five | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | .... |
| Novelty | 1½ | 1½ | ... | ... | .... |
| Old Ironsides | 35 | 30 | ... | ... | .... |
| Virginia | ... | 1 | ... | ... | .... |
| Rambler Cariboo | 16 | 15 | ... | ... | .... |
| Bullion | 16 | 20 | ... | ... | .... |
| Decca | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | .... |
| Morrison | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | .... |
| Golden Star | 6½ | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 1,000 |
| Slocan Sovereign | 18 | 19 | 19 | 19 | 500 |
| Fontenoy | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... |
| Rathmullen | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | .... |
| Winnipeg | 5 | 9 | ... | ... | .... |
| Dardenelles | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | .... |
| Deer Trail, No. 2 | 5 | 4¾ | ... | ... | .... |
| North Star | 96 | 98 | ... | ... | .... |
| Kenneth | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... |
| Dupont | 20 | 20 | ... | ... | .... |
| Unlisted: | | | | | |
| Mon. & Oregon | ... | ... | 21 | 16½ | 6,500 |
| Hammond Reef | ... | ... | 9 | 9 | 500 |
| Granby Smelter | ... | ... | 35 | 32 | 3,000 |
| Crown Point | ... | ... | 5½ | 4 | 10,000 |

# PERIL OF MISSIONARIES

## What the Soldiers of the Cross Have Suffered While Preaching the Gospel in China.

The best friends of modern evangelism will hardly deny that missionaries and their work are the main indirect cause of the present disturbances in China. "I came not to send peace, but a sword," is as true to-day as ever. By pitting themselves against every native tradition, by opposing the worship of thousands of years, the missionaries have of necessity aroused an antagonism such as no other men do.

There was a time when the foreign missionary was the worst-equipped of any religious teacher. If a man was good for nothing at home, he was sent to some heathen land. That day has long since passed. Our missionaries in China to-day have among them the very pick of the young men and women of England and America. Within the past sixteen years a wave of self-abnegation has passed over our English-speaking churches such as history can rarely parallel. It has made but little noise.

THE CAMBRIDGE SEVEN.

In America to-day there are thousands of collegebred lads and young women who have pledged themselves to work abroad if opportunity affords. The Cambridge Seven, who went to China in 1885, are good samples of the men who are going from England. This Seven included Stanley P. Smith, the champion Cambridge stroke, C. K. Studd, captain of the University Eleven, and two young officers from crack regiments. They were all men of wealth. They abandoned everything to go in the far interior, to dress in Chinese garb, wear pigtails—in short, to become Chinamen. And they are sticking to their work still.

Less than sixty years ago, the number of Protestant converts in China could be numbered on the fingers of one hand. To-day there are a hundred thousand communicants, which probably means about three hundred thousand adherents. The Roman Catholics have over a million adherents. There are over seven hundred Roman Catholic priests and bishops of European blood scattered all over the land. The Protestants have probably six hundred European men workers, and a few hundred women. In other words, there is an average of roughly one European evangelist, man or woman, to each quarter of a million of the population.

NO "EASY BILLETS."

No man is likely to take up mission work in China with a view to an easy billet. The largest of the English societies, the China Inland, never asks for a penny. It sends out its agents without any guarantee of salary, and obliges them to wear native dress and adopt native habits. Its idea is that the European in the interior of China should be able to live decently on about £50 a year. Those of its agents who have private means, as many of them have, support themselves.

In the old pioneer days, the missionary was sent out to China to get along the best he could. This is no longer so. The young evangelist first goes under the charge of some old worker, where he spends the most miserable two years of his life in studying the language. When he can talk without making the natives break into laughter at every sentence, he goes to work.

There are five main methods along which all the missionary societies work. They are the distribution of literature, medical missions, the care of orphans, education, and preaching. The preachers see a likely spot, and they send native colporteurs there with literature. Soon after the missionary himself comes and preaches from the steps of a temple, or at any convenient spot in the open air. If it is a place where no Europeans have been before, he has a terrible time. The crowds flock around him. With the best humor in the world, they peer into his face, handle his hair, maul his garments, and give him no peace. But out of the crowd one or two are interested, and come by night and inquire further. The work has begun.

HOW MISSIONARIES ARE MANHANDLED.

Maybe—and this happens as often as not—the crowd is not in a good humor. Some native association, hearing of the missionary's arrival, will have placarded the walls with the most abominable and obscene caricatures of Christianity. The natives will tell one another of the monster who is coming among them. He, this foreign barbarian, is a kidnapper and murderer of babies. He takes little ones, so the mob will declare, and scoops out their eyes for his magic potions. He dries their brains to make his ointments. He is a sorcerer, whose presence will bring ill-luck to the town and curses on every house he enters.

Then the missionary must look out. If the Mandarin in authority happens to be anti-foreign, the evangelist will have a rough time. Before he knows where he is, a rope will be round his neck, some men will seize his arms, some will force filth in his mouth, some will scatter camphor in his eyes. If he is lucky he will crawl away at night, bruised in every limb—to come back again to renew his attack so soon as the fever against him has abated. And there will be no paragraphs in the paper to applaud this man!

THE FICKLE MOB.

If this were all, missionaries would not mind so much. But what really hurts them is the instability of the Chinese character. An admirable mission may have been carried on in a city for twenty years. Its hospital may have relieved thousands incurable by native doctors. Its agents may have built up a successful church. And yet some day a fierce anti-foreign patriarch comes along and whispers his stories in greedy ears. A great mob gathers, the houses of the converts are sacked, the mission station is stormed, and those not lucky enough to slip off are tortured and cut in a hundred pieces. Next day the mob is very sorry for what it has done, and perhaps turns on the instigator.

This is no imaginative picture. A hundred examples from the history of the last quarter century might be given in proof.

Roman Catholics have gone in more extensively for orphanages than Protestants. The most successful agency of the latter has been medical missions. The Chinese native doctor simply does not deserve his name. His work is mainly quackery, and of surgery he knows practically nothing. Hence the missionary doctors, skilled men from London and New York medical schools have had a splendid field. They have obtained some access to every class. Li Hung Chang built them a grand hospital in one city for the work one of them did in saving his wife. In many cities, and among all ranks, the Christian hospitals have opened the door to the Christian faith.

"DOES IT PAY?"

Have Chinese missions been worth the price paid? Have they been worth the noble lives devoted to them, and often laid down for them? It is a question each man must answer for himself according to his notion of what true value is. But none can deny that the missions have most profoundly affected the life of China. It was missionaries, such men, for instance, as Timothy Richards, who were the real planners of the reform movement which so nearly triumphed in the Imperial Court two years ago. The young Emperor and his councillors were moved by missionary advisers. It was a Christian book that gave rise to the Tae-Ping rebellion, a rebellion which might have saved China had we not interfered.

To become a Christian convert means for the native to become almost an outcast. He is abused by all his relatives, he is thought to have sent his ancestors for five generations to purgatory, he removes himself from all the common life of his fellows.

In China, the trader follows the missionary. As our Acting-Vice-Consul at Fuchow said, in his official report some months ago. "Undoubtedly our commercial interests are advanced by the presence of missionaries in districts never visited by merchants. It is not only that British goods required to supply missionaries' wants are thus brought to the notice of natives in inland districts. Chinese are gradually becoming accustomed to the sight of Europeans, and with custom their hostility diminishes."

**FREY'S PATENT FLAT-OPEN BACK**

Imagine what satisfaction there is in using Ledger like this—
We have sole control of patent for above. Ask for information any time.
**CHAS. F. DAWSON,**
Manufacturing Stationer,
226 St. James Street.

# C.P.R.'S POSITION

## President Shaughnessy Confers With St. John's City Council

WINTER PORT BUSINESS.

Government, He Says, Should Show the Road More Consideration Than it Does.

St. John, July 21.—(Special.)—T. G. Shaughnessy, at the City Hall to-day, explained the position of the C.P.R. with reference to winter port business to the mayor and aldermen and representatives of the Board of Trade. Briefly, he stated that the Canadian Pacific has not yet considered its plans for the coming winter, but they think as they are a Canadian road, making some sacrifices to carry on business through Canadian ports, that the Government by its railway should assist them instead of hampering them and assisting their rival, which does not ship a pound of freight from a Canadian port in winter, by giving it all their traffic. Mr. Shaughnessy said the question was more one of principle than of dollars and cents, but they had shipped grain last winter from St. John at a loss, while the westbound freight the I.C.R. could give them would have made up for that loss.

He acknowledged that it was usual for a railroad to exact its long haul, but if the I. C. R. stood to the hard business and geographical stand the Minister has taken then the C. P. R. should consider whether it should not go where it can do business more profitably than through St. John. He was not bluffing or making any threats, and had not on hand nor did he expect to have any further negotiations with the Government, but he thought it advisable for the citizens of St. John to look into the question and see how it affected them.

Questioned by several of the aldermen Mr. Shaughnessy declined to say whether the C.P.R. would come to St. John if the Government gave them the privilege asked, but declared he would like to see the matter settled for all time so that the only matter to talk over would be improved facilities and increased trade. Aldermen asked him if on a question of principle that did not involve much money, he thought it fair in view of the C. P. R. agreements with St. John under which the city had spent nearly a million dollars in providing facilities the road promising to develop business, now to go back on St. John because of a disagreement with the Government, and Mr. Shaughnessy replied that while the road was willing to do all possible it did not consider itself morally bound, regardless of all other considerations to do business at St. John. Mr. Shaughnessy in his remarks ridiculed the idea that the I.C.R. would ever ship western freight from its new wharves and elevator here.

He was entertained after the conference by Col. H. H. McLean and returned to Montreal this evening.

The Mayor will call the council together shortly to consider its line of action.

# CHURCH NEWS

Douglas Methodist Church, Rev. G. W. Kerby, B.A., pastor.—Services at 1 a.m. and 7 p.m. every Sunday. Preacher to-morrow, Rev. Principal Pinel, S.T.L. Sunday School during July and August meets at 10.15 a.m. Mid-week service on Wednesdays at 8 p.m.

St. Martin's Church—8 a.m., Holy Communion; usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the rector. All seats free. Strangers welcomed.

The Church of St. James the Apostle—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. 7 p.m., Evening prayer; preached, Rev. W. A. Fyles, rector St. Paul's Church.

Church of the Messiah (Unitarian)—Service at 11 a.m. Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach. No evening service for the present.

St. Paul's Church (Dorchester Street)—Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Rev. C. A. Doudiet will officiate at the morning service at 11 o'clock; no evening service. St. Paul's Mission (St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles)—Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 6.30; Sunday School, 3 p.m.; sewing class, Friday, 8 p.m.

Christ Church Cathedral—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Rev. J. Gilbert Baylis, B.D.; 7 p.m., Cathedral service; preacher, Rev. I. Gilbert Baylis, B.D. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

All Saints Church (corner St. Denis and Marie Anne Street)—Seats free and unappropriated. 11 a.m., the Rector; 7 p.m., Rev. Meredith O. Smith, M.A. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. H. M. Parsons, D.D., will preach at both services.

St. George's Church—10.05 a.m., Morning Prayer; preacher, Dean Carmichael; 3 p.m., Sunday School; 7.05 p.m., Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. W. W. Craig, Trinity Church, St. John. Friday, service of intercession on account of African war, 5 p.m.

Maisonneuve Mission, St. George Y.M.C.A. (corner Pie IX. and Adam Streets)—11 a.m., Morning Prayer; 3 p.m., Sunday School; 7 p.m., Evening Prayer.

St. Stephen's Chapel (Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue)—Celebration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock; Morning Prayer at 11 o'clock; Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 o'clock; Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Rev. H. Gomery.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath School and Bible Class, 3 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. A. H. Grace, B.A.; Evening service, Service of Song with a short address by Rev. J. McKillican; everybody welcome. The Christian Endeavor topic at the Monday evening meeting will be illustrated with lantern views. No charge for admission, but an offering will be made.

Richmond Square Mission (corner of St. Antoine and Richmond Square).—Sunday School, 9.30; Evening Service at 7 p.m. Strangers made welcome; seats free.

Mountain Street Church—Rev. Dr. Jackson, pastor. Rev. C. S. Deeprose, of Huntingdon, Que., will occupy the pulpit at both services to-morrow. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

Bethlehem Church, Congregational (corner Clarke and Western Avenues)—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. 11 a.m., "Jesus, the Church's One Foundation," fourth in series of "Pictures of Jesus Painted by Himself." 7 p.m., "Religion in China." Everybody invited. Seats free.

Christian Science (First Church of Christ, Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square)—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. Subject, Love." Seats free. All cordially welcome. During July and August the Wednesday and Sunday evening services will be discontinued. Reading room open to the public daily from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5.

## DROWNED IN THE ST. CROIX.

St. Andrews, N.B., July 21.—(Special.)—A young man named Maxwell, belonging to Calais, was drowned in the St. Croix yesterday near Brooks Bluff. His boat upset. He was a good swimmer and started to swim ashore, leaving his companion, an old man, clinging to the boat. He had got within a few yards of the shore when he was seized with a cramp and sank. His body has been recovered. His companion was rescued.

## HAY FIELDS FLOODED.

Fredericton, N.B., July 21.—(Special.)—The river St. John is rising rapidly because of the heavy rains, and so much valuable land is now flooded that there is little prospect of any of the farmers being able to cut their intervale hay. This will prove a serious loss.

**McCUAIG, RYKERT & CO.,**
STOCK BROKERS,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
Special attention given to transactions in mines and standard mining stocks.
London & Lancashire Chambers
ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

—THE—
**BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.**
OF ONTARIO (LIMITED.)
**Grain, Provisions, Etc.**
EXPORTERS and FORWARDERS.
Trade in Futures in Grain, Provisions and stocks. Private wires to Chicago Board Trade and N.Y. Produce and Stock Exchanges. Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons. Address
H. J. COON, Managing Director,
39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

**MONEY TO LEND**
On first mortgage. Life insurance agents wanted. Apply to
O. LEGER,
Sun Life Assurance Co.,
1766 Notre Dame Street.

**G. J. Adams & Co.**
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold. Investments and Loans Negotiated.
205—St. James St.—205
Telephone. Main 505.

**WALTER E. THORNELOE, B.A., B.C.L**
Advocate, Barrister, Solicitor, etc.
STANDARD CHAMBERS,
151 St. James Street, Montreal.

**C. H. WALTERS & CO.,**
BANKERS,
8 St. Sacrament Street,
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Bonds and Debentures Negotiated

**N. HANSON GREENE, P.L.S**
A.M. CAN. SOC. C. E.
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Twenty years' experience in Engineering, Railway Location and Construction, especially Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Railways—Steam and Electric. Special attention paid to Water Supply, Sanitary Works, etc.
207 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

**THE METROPOLITAN STOCK EXCHANGE**
MAIN OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS.
Incorporated under laws of Massachusetts. Capital, $100,000, fully paid.
45 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain and Provisions bought and sold on margin or for cash.
Bell Telephone Main 4151.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

Fieri Facias de Bonis et de Terris.—District of Montreal.—Montreal, to wit: No. 1732.

LA COMMUNAUTE DES SOEURS DE LA CHARITE DE L'HOPITAL GENERAL DE MONTREAL, a body politic and corporate, having its chief place of business in the City and District of Montreal, Plaintiff; against the lands and tenements of JAMES BAXTER, of the City and District of Montreal, one of the Defendants jointly and severally, with MICHAEL GUERIN, of the said City of Montreal, the other Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of the immovables seized in this cause, which should have taken place on the first day of June last (1900), will take place on the EIGHTH day of AUGUST next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at my office, in the City of Montreal.

J. ARTHUR FRANCHERE,
Deputy Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 20th July, 1900.

## LAST MILITIA ORDERS.

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—Militia order issued to-day contains the following results of service and competitive practice:

A Battery, R.C.A., total marks, 188. Certificates of military qualification have been issued as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Captain J. F. Grierson, 34th Regiment, equitation | 70 |
| Captain C. F. Bick, 34th Regiment, equitation | 70 |
| Surgeon-Major G. E. Roy, 65th equitation | 72.2 |
| Surgeon-Major I. A. Magnan, 83rd Regiment, equation | 75.3 |
| Surgeon-Major R. T. E. MacDonald, 52nd Regiment, equitation | 70. |
| Captain I. D. A. Fitzpatrick, 83rd Regiment, equitation | 73. |
| Captain W. G. Brown, 1st Regiment, equitation | 73.2 |
| Captain G. E. Beauchamp, 65th Regiment, equitation | 79.2 |
| Captain J. E. B. Normandeau, 83rd Regiment, equitation | 76.2 |
| Captain R. Strake, 3rd Regiment, equitation | 88.3 |
| Lieut. G. H. Ferguson, 1st Regiment, equitation | 74. |
| Lieut. R. Rocher, 83rd Regiment, equitation | 72.2 |
| Lieut. J. A. MacGregor, 50th Regiment, equitation | 70.2 |
| 2nd Lieut. Burland, 3rd Regiment, equitation | 72.2 |
| 2nd Lieut. A. D. Reford, 3rd Field Battery, equitation | 85. |

Trumpeter Acting-Sergt. Trumpeter A. Wirtz, R.C.A.

Lieut. and Captain P. E. Thacker, is appointed adjutant of No. 4 regimental depot, vice Carpenter, from the 25th inst.

With reference to M.O. 162 (1) of the 16th inst. Nos. 18, Dodd and 34 Robinson, Strathcona's Horse, shown as missing, are believed to be wounded and not missing.

## THE WINDWARD SAILS.

New York, July 20.—Secretary H. L. Bridgman, of the Peary Arctic Club, of this city, received a message to-day from Captain Bartlett from Sydney, C.B., that the Windward was just leaving that port for Etah, North Greenland, headquarters of the Peary expedition, and that all on board were well. The Windward left this port July 12 with provisions and munitions for the Peary headquarters.

## TRENT CANAL.

Simcoe-Balsam Lake Division.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Canal," will be received at this Office until noon Friday, 24th August, 1900, for the construction of about thirteen miles of Canal between Kirkfield and Lake Simcoe, which will be divided into two Sections.

Plans, specifications of the work and forms of Contract can be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, at Ottawa, or at the Superintending Engineer's Office, Peterboro', where forms of tender can be obtained on and after Tuesday, 24th July, 1900.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and, further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $15,000 must accompany the tender for each section; these accepted cheques must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the parties tendering decline entering into contract for the work at the rates and terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, July 16th, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that, in accordance with the Act 57-58 Vic., Chap. 48, a meeting of the Shipping Interest will be held at the Office of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st AUGUST, 1900, at noon, for the election of the Harbour Commissioner to represent the Shipping Interest, for a term of four years.

One person only shall vote at the meeting on behalf of any Partnership, Association or Company which is a member of the Shipping Interest; and any such member which has not, one week before the meeting, given notice to the Harbour Commissioners of the name of its representative, shall have no voice nor vote at the meeting.

Any information desired by those entitled to vote may be had on application to the undersigned.

DAVID SEATH,
Secretary,
Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.
57 Common Street,
18th July, 1900.

## WANTED—BONUS OF $15,000

NOTICE TO MUNICIPALITIES.

The Advertiser is desirous of establishing a high class dye works in the suburbs of Montreal. St. Henry, Cote St. Paul, St. Louis de Mile End, or Maisonneuve preferred. Will provide employment to a large number of hands, both male and female. For full information, regarding the above, apply to the office of Geo. Bishop, Room 108, Temple Building, Montreal. tf

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1865.—Dame Noemi Larivee, of the Town of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Celestin Giguere, navigator, of the same place, and duly authorized, Plaintiff, versus the said Celestin Giguere, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 18th July, 1900. Pelletier & Letourneau, Advocates of the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 2891.—Dame Flavie Proulx, dit Clement, of the Town of Lachine, District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Ferdinand Sauve dit Laplante, dealer, of the same place, and duly authorized, Plaintiff, versus the said Ferdinand Sauve dit Laplante, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted. Montreal, 18th July, 1900. Pelletier & Letourneau, Advocates of the Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court. — Ex parte Marie Melanie Chausse, of the City of Montreal, widow of the late Alphonse Houle, in his lifetime advocate, of the same place, Petitioner. Seeing the petition of said Petitioner, praying for the nomination of a curator to the vacant estate of said Alphonse Houle, order is hereby given to the relatives and creditors of said Alphonse Houle to appear before one of the Judges of the Superior Court aforesaid, in Chambers, at the Court House, in the City of Montreal, Monday, the 30th day of July instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., in order to give their advice on said petition. Said order to be published twice in the French language, in the paper called "Le Journal," and twice in English, in "The Herald," two newspapers published in the City of Montreal. Montreal, 18th July, 1900. T. T. Curran, Judge Superior Court.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1600.—Delima Fillon, wife of Charles Lovis, cutter, both of the City of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, June 21st, 1900. Wilfrid Lalonde, Attorney for Plaintiff.

**The Chinese Question.**
Where can we buy RICE suitable to Chinese requirements? Have you tried the "Mount Royal Mills" new
**"MANDARIN" RICE**
D. W. ROSS CO., Agents.

### MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

Marriage Licenses Issued
**MONEY TO LEND**
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner
107 St. James Street
And No. 5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy Street, above Sherbrooke Street.

**Pasturage To Rent,**
On GUY FARM, LACHINE RAPIDS.
Apply on the premises,
Or 38 Victoria Square.

### BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

FOR SALE — 250 SHARES OF THE "Colraine Mining Company." Address J. M. Papineau, 110 St. Lawrence Main st., Montreal. 171

FOR SALE — A WHOLESALE BAKERY business, a horse, rig and working utensils and a good round, all in good order; owner giving up on account of ill health; cheap for cash. Apply to 198 Visitation st., city. 172

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, registered trade mark, patent, from $450 to $500 required; good reasons for selling. Call at 147 St. Charles Borromee st. 172

FOR SALE — TO CONFECTIONERS. A first class confectionery business on Sherbrooke st., near Bleury, fully equipped and in good running order, with large clientele. Henry W. Prendergast, Curator, 36 St. Ry. Chambers, Tel. Main 2656. 171

$50 WILL NET YOU GOOD STEADY INcome. For particulars, R. Powell & Co., 26 Commerce Building, Chicago, Ill. Mention paper.

# HERALD WANT ADS.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this heading free for 3 insertions.

WANTED — SITUATION AS WATCHMAN, storeman, fireman, or generally handy man; A1 city references. M 187, Herald. 171x

WANTED — SITUATION BY A YOUNG man, willing to work either in office or hotel, or any outdoor work. Please send reply to Mr. J. T. Short, 183 St. Etienne st., Pt. St. Charles. x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE MARried man, work of any kind; has his own horse and van. Apply C. J., 175A St. Antoine st. x

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS cake baker, in retail store preferred. Address C. C., Herald Office. 171x

YOUNG MAN, STRANGER IN CITY, would like situation in hotel. Address M 188, Herald Office. 174x

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this heading free for 3 insertions.

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE of leading business college, position as bookkeeper or assistant, in reputable place of business. Thoroughly competent in practical business. Kindly state nature of work in reply. B. L., Herald Office. 171x

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY, COOKing, or work of any kind, by respectable woman. 23 Desrivieres ave, 173x

WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERson, a situation as plain cook. Apply 151¼ St. Urbain st. 173x

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY OR week, by young woman. 11 Roy lane, off St. James st. 171

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER to one or two gentlemen, in country or city, or as linen keeper in hotel or other large establishment; references. Address W. N., 15 Richmond sq. 174x

### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For The Herald, such as Servants Wanted, For Sale, Personals, etc., may be left at
**Chapman's Book Store,**
2407 St. Catherine St Near Peel

### ROOMS TO LET.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, IN A PLEAsant locality, double parlors, suitable for married couples. 471 Guy st. tf

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, NEWLY renovated and furnished, modern conveniences, private house, no boarders; transients. 31 McGill College ave. 170

ROOMS — TWO LARGE ROOMS, BATH flat, every convenience; transients accommodated; two doors west Windsor Hotel. Telephone, 899 Dorchester st. 172

ROOMS — CONSULT COMPLETE LIST DEscribing and giving prices of rooms and boarding houses. Information and advertising free. Mutual Agency, 31 St. James street. 171

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED BEDROOM. 87 Union ave. 172

ROOM — A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for married couple or two gentlemen, with or without board. No. 4 Atwater ave., Westmount. 172

ROOM — FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM flat. 2079 St. Catherine st. 172

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen, all modern conveniences. 658 Sherbrooke st. 172

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and single, on ground and bath flat, gas, hot water, with or without board. 77 City Councillors st. 172

ROOMS — AT 742½ SHERBROOKE ST., furnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to superior parties, very private; no children. 172

ROOM—LARGE BACK PARLOR, FURNISHed, on first floor, suitable for two gentlemen; good place for any one wishing the comforts of quiet home. 301 St. Urbain st. 172

ROOMS—IN CHOICE LOCALITY, LARGE, nicely furnished, light housekeeping privileges; terms $8 per month. 39 St. Mark street. 172

ROOM—WELL FURNISHED, GAS STOVE, suitable for light housekeeping; tourists accommodated, near C.P.R. station. 69 Osborne st. 172

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED, with board, terms $3 per week. 71B St. Chas. Borromee st. 170

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED, GAS AND hot water, private family; no children. 147 Mansfield st. 170

ROOMS FOR RENT — ONE LARGE UNfurnished room on 1st floor, fine location and very reasonable. Address 1517B Ontario. 172x

### ROOMS AND BOARD.

Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day, week or month. STILLWELL'S Temperance House, 711 and 713 Craig st. tf

### PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE, COUNTRY houses in various good localities, convenient to the city, ranging in price from $4,500 to $8,000; good city houses would be taken in exchange if necessary. Call for particulars. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE—METCALFE AVENUE, WESTmount, a detached villa residence, in perfect order, with stable and coach house; position overlooks the park. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — CHEAP, ST. PAUL STREET, several warehouse properties near McGill Street, at prices which will interest manufacturers, or merchants requiring such accommodation. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — MOUNTAIN STREET, AN old stone house requiring modernizing; lot extra wide and deep, with stable in rear. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE—CRESCENT STREET, CHOICE lots; 100 feet deep, and any reasonable frontage to suit purchasers. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — DETACHED HOUSE, WESTmount, containing six bedrooms; close to the park on a side street; owner anxious to sell. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — OR TO LET, ABOVE SHERbrooke st., in one of the most desired streets, a modern terrace house, with deep extension; specially suited to a small family. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — BISHOP STREET, A MOdern cut stone house, with an extra deep lot and wide lane in rear; present owner would prefer a smaller house. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — OR TO LET, GARDENERS and florists are advised to look into the merits of a piece of land, about half an acre in size, in a convenient sheltered spot, in the West End, suitable for hot houses, conservatories or market garden; the land has been always highly cultivated. Call for particulars. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

FOR SALE — SHERBROOKE STREET, ON one of the finest sites in the West End, a semi-detached city residence of the highest class, built by one of the most noted Boston architects, lot 170 x 160, house 36 x 73, with large modern stables. Ground floor contains drawing room, library, dining room, smoking room. A special feature of the house is the spacious handsome hall and vestibule. Upstairs are three flats of bedrooms, three bathrooms, twelve fire places, billiard room, luggage hoist, cedar room, and all the accessories of a modern city residence. H. L. Putnam, 1st floor, Temple Building.

### SUMMER BOARD.

WANTED — BOARD FOR MAN AND WIFE and two children, 3 and 5 years old, for one month; lowest terms. Address Box 191, Herald Office. 173x

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading ½c per word.

A FEW BRIGHT BOYS WANTED FOR Saturday afternoon. Apply at once to W. J. Taylor, 603 Craig st. tf

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, SMALL family. 4086 Tupper st. 172x

WANTED — AT ONCE, SEWING MACHINE operator, for upholstering workroom. Steady work and good wages. Henry Morgan & Co., Phillips Square. 171x

WANTED — FOR THE MARBLETON Model School, one head teacher, holding Model School diploma, and one assistant teacher, holding elementary diploma; duties to commence 3rd September. Term 9½ months; salary for Model School teacher $200, elementary $170. Apply, stating diploma, experience and references, to Homer G. Bishop, Marbleton, Que. 171

WANTED — A COACHMAN, UNMARRIED, age between 25 and 40; must have good city references. Apply between 7 and 8 p.m., 999 Dorchester st. 171

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY A GOOD YOUNG girl to assist with light housework. Every evening off if desired. Apply 630C St. Antoine st. 171

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, small family, no washing or ironing, gas stove; highest wages. Apply at once, with references, 2 Gain st., east end, city. 171

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS BUNCH MAKers, rollers and strippers. Apply Hadd & Pelletier, 115 St. Francois Xavier st. 171

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A WORKING housekeeper, full charge, for three young brothers, farmers, no objection middle-aged widow, with child, Protestant. 76 Mansfield st., Gorman's Agency. 171

WANTED—SERVANT GIRL FOR A SMALL family; no washing; good wages. Apply 387 St. Hubert st. 171

WANTED — TWO GOOD PLUMBERS. APply to 13 7McCord st. 171

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, TWO in family. Apply 50 Aberdeen avenue, Westmount, continuation of Churchill avenue. 171

WANTED — A COOK; NO WASHING; REferences required. Apply at 117 Metcalfe street. 171

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework. To sleep at home preferred. Box M. V., Herald. tf

WANTED — YOUNG MAN OR YOUNG WOman, who can give bond, to collect for financial institution. Good salary to right person. Apply Room 46, Canada Life Building, at nine o'clock Monday morning. 172x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, MIDdle aged. Apply 247 Commissioners st. 172x

### FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC FANS, SIGNS and all kinds electric wiring and fixture work done. The Sayer Electric Co., 60 and 62 Victoria sq. Tel. Main 1033. tf

FOR SALE — STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO, $175. $5 cash and $5 per month. Probably cost about $650. This is a splendid instrument if you have the room for it. A great bargain. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. x

FOR SALE — NORDHEIMER UPRIGHT piano, $275. Regular price, new, $550. $25 cash and $10 per month. Very slightly used. Will pass for new. Another of our bargains. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine st. x

FOR SALE—FINE YACHT, FITTED WITH 9 h.p. Globe gasoline engine, equipment complete. Apply to B. A. Couldery, Belleville, Ont. 172

FOR SALE — ONE SAIL BOAT, BUILT 1899, of best material. Can be seen Friday at Ottawa Forwarding Co., G. E. Jaques & Co., agents, 217 Common st. 171

FOR SALE—LADY'S COLUMBIA BICYCLE, cyclometer and lamp; little used, $20. 13 Hutchison st. 171

FOR SALE—FINE YACHT, FITTED WITH 9 h.p. Globe gasoline engine, equipment complete. Apply to B. A. Couldery, Belleville, Ont. 170

FOR SALE — TWO GREYHOUNDS, VERY faithful to children, good hunters and watch dogs, will be sold cheap for cash to a quick buyer. Apply to Rae & Donnelly, Auctioneers, 241 St. James st. 170

FOR SALE — OFFICE SAFE, MEDIUM size, fire and burglar proof, the inside steel chest and combination lock very strong, perfect order, second hand, low price. Address Proprietor, P.O. Box 567, Montreal. 175x

FOR SALE — FAMOUS BED-BUG, ROACH, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main st., wholesale and retail. Beware of imitations. 174x

FOR SALE, CASH OR CREDIT, HOUSEhold Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence st. x

FOR SALE — ROLLERS AND TROWELS for laying cement walks. W. G. Wright, 21 West Ave., North, Hamilton. x

FOR SALE — SAMPLE LOT OF CARPET sweepers cheap. We also repair carpet sweepers. Telephone 274, Ulley's Brush Works, 76 Victoria sq. 172x

### LOST.

LOST — FROM CARRIAGE, LITTLE BOY'S coat. Kindly return to 318 St. Antoine street.

LOST — SUNDAY EVENING, A VELVET cape, lined with black silk, from Royal Victoria Hospital, via streets to Mountain street. Reward. 336 Mountain st.

### FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

UPPER FLAT TO LET — NO. 188 MITCHEson street, 7 rooms, bath and w.c., stone front building; rent low. Louis Boyer, Advocate, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. Bell Tel. M. 2635. 168x

TO RENT — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed flat, of 5 rooms, in central locality. Willing to sell contents of same, cheap for cash. Address M 190, Herald. x

FOR SALE — ADJOINING MOUNTAIN Park, on Outremont Avenue (Upper Durocher st.), two new solid brick cottages, five bedrooms, large drawing room, dining room and library; steel bath, furnace and hot water, stationary wash tubs, modern exposed plumbing, electric cars 12 minutes from Craig st.; easy terms. Apply to N. Binmore, Room 24, London & Lancashire Chambers, 164 St. James st. x

SMALL SHOPS, ST. CATHERINE STREET, TO LET—Corner, and near corner Guy. Alterations to suit. J. Fairbairn, 239 Metcalfe ave., Westmount. 176x

### PERSONAL.

MALLOWS—CHARLES, JAMES, WILLIAM and Henry, sons of Mrs. Charlotte Mallows, will benefit by applying to Gun's Unclaimed Money Registry, 6 Prince of Wales Road, London, England. x

BRIERLY — SAMUEL (SON OF FREDERick), of Rifle Brigade at New London, 1861, or family, will benefit by applying to Gun's Unclaimed Money Registry, 6 Prince of Wales Road, London, England. x

DOYLE — MICHAEL AND WIFE, ELIZAbeth, formerly Welsh, from County Westmeath, will benefit by applying to Gun's Unclaimed Money Registry, 6 Prince of Wales Road, London, England. x

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THERE ARE A NUMBER OF letters awaiting gentleman who inserted ad address P.O. Box 335, at this office. He having given wrong P.O. Box. x

WANTED—9 OR 10 H.P. GAS ENGINE, IN good order. Modern pattern. Address M.-184 Herald. 167

McKINNON'S INTERNATIONAL DETECtive Inquiry and Investigation Bureau; experts only engaged and supplied; correspondents throughout Canada, United States and Europe; business and correspondence strictly confidential. Hugh McKinnon, consulting expert and superintendent. Offices, McKinnon Building; residence, 20 Rathnally avenue, Toronto.

### EDUCATIONAL.

A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay, Toronto. x

# Colored Shirts

Are very fashionable this season. Everybody is telling everybody else about the great values and handsome patterns Tooke is offering in Colored Shirts, and what everybody else is talking about must be true. Perhaps that's the reason why our shirt counters are crowded all day long.

**Good quality Tailor made Shirts, - - - $1.00**

**R. J. TOOKE,** 177 St. James Street, 2387 St. Catherine St., West. 1553 St. Catherine St., East.



**Day after Day—Month after Month—Year in and Year out**

THE DEMAND FOR

# EMPIRE

**Smoking Tobacco**

**Goes merrily on—It does not bite the tongue, and a 5c. plug is as big as a 10c. plug of other kinds.**

HAVE YOU TRIED IT?

**Sold Everywhere.**

**5, 10 and 15c Plugs.**

**Even the tags are valuable—save them**


# MASSACRES OF THE PAST

## Some of the Blood-stained Pages of Chinese History—Mongolian Atrocities and Their Causes.

The pages of modern Chinese history are stained with blood—the blood of helpless and defenceless men and women. Since the days when Europeans first went to the Far East, but especially during the past forty years, there has been a constant succession of brutal murders—murders usually brought about solely by the passionate hatred of the yellow man for the white.

One of the most characteristic of these was the Ku-Cheng Massacre, on August 1, 1895. The Church Missionary Society has a very successful enterprise in that city. There were many converts, and no one dreamed of any danger. Five lady missionaries lived in one house on the hills beyond the city during the summer heat, and close to them lived Mr. Stewart, the missionary in charge, his wife, and five children.

### AN AWFUL BIRTHDAY.

August 1 was the birthday of one of the children, so early in the morning three of his brothers and sisters got up and went out on the hills to gather flowers. Beating horns and drums they ran to look at the procession. One Chinaman seized the eldest girl by the hair and beat her. She tore herself from him and made for home, to find the house occupied by the mob. She caught a glimpse of her father making for her mother's room, and then no more was seen of either of them. Seeing the house burning, she got her little brothers and sisters, and dragged them off. The baby she pulled from under the body of its dead nurse. Her two brothers and her little sister were all wounded.

An American missionary, hearing the riot, rushed up to help, but he was too late. In the brief time nine had been murdered, and two of the children soon died. The story of the death of these brave girls, one of whom, Miss Marshall, was the daughter of a Blackheath vicar, went with a thrill of horror through the land.

Why were they murdered? A proclamation had been issued among the people as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that at the present time foreign barbarians' are hiring evil characters to kidnap small children, that they may extract oil from them for use. I have a female servant, named Li, who has personally seen this done. I exhort you, good people, not to allow your children to go out. I hope you will act in accordance with this."

The mod did act on it.

### WHAT LORD LOCH ENDURED.

The experiences of Lord Loch and his companions in 1857, present a tale of horror rarely equalled.

Harry Loch, then a young man of thirty, was attached to Lord Elgin's punitive mission in China. Messrs. Wade and Parkes, the English interpreters, were sent forward by Lord Elgin, under a flag of truce, to arrange the terms of peace with the Chinese, and part of the way Loch accompanied them. They saw that things looked threatening, as Loch tried to get back to the allied English and French Generals, to tell them of the danger. He and Mr. Parkes, who were together at one spot, were seized, their arms bound, and they were led out to be beheaded in an outer court. A sudden tumult gave them a respite. Every possible indignity was inflicted on them. They were threatened, mocked, tightly bound, tortured. Swords were waved over them to frighten them. Last of all, they were heavily manacled, shoved in a rough native cart, and driven to Pekin.

The tortures of that ride were indescribable. At the best of times, with every comfort it is misery to ride on that rough road. But to those men, bound, bruised, expecting instant death, it was torment beyond degree. Forty years afterwards Lord Loch would never recall it, the memories were so painful.

At Pekin they were hurried into the native prison, separated from one another, and left dependent on the kindness of the Chinese criminals around them. The thirteen French and twenty-three English who had been with them before their capture, were also seized and placed under a strong guard.

When the English and French armies got to the gates of Pekin some of these miserable captives returned.

### THE BUTCHERY OF THE NUNS.

On June 21, 1870, came the infamous Tien Tsin massacre. The French Catholic missionaries and sisters of Mercy had established a mission in Tien Tsin and one of their agencies was an orphan home. A report got about among the natives that the sisters were killing the children to use their hearts and eyes in the manufacture of some medical specific much sought after in Europe.

Every one saw that a storm was coming, and the French Consul was urged to take such steps as would show the slander to be false. But the consul thought such a request was a slur on his dignity, and refused to listen to it. The consul paid for his dignity with his life. No one fully knows what happened, for every European on the spot was done to death. The defenceless sisters were butchered after nameless barbarities, and the French cathedral and orphanage was set on fire. Twenty foreigners, including a Russian and his young bride, who were mistaken for French, were slain.

### VICARIOUS SACRIFICES.

For the moment it seemed that a general uprising, such as that of the present hour, must follow. But in the end the Chinese authorities subdued the uprising, and executed a score of rioters. It was believed that the men executed were purchased victims, and that the real criminals escaped.

In 1875 came the murder of Mr. Margary, between Bhamo and Manwyne. Mr. Margary was pushing on from the Burmese territory to make a journey for the British Government, to Hankow. He had hardly crossed the frontier when bands of native troops fell on him, and murdered him and his attendants. The treachery of the native officials who planned the murder brought on them heavy punishment.

During the past few years the attacks on missions of every kind have been so frequent, that to chronicle all of them would make a wearisome list. The Chinese, it is important to note, have mostly attacked the missionaries, not because of their religion, but because they are foreign. In the north, French and German missionaries have been especial victims, though the mobs are not particular as to the nationality of the white men when they once set to work.


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### COST OF TAKING TIEN TSIN.

London, July 21.—The Daily Express has received the following from Tien Tsin, dated July 18:—

"The casualties of the allied forces in the three days' fighting before the native city of Tien Tsin exceeded 1,000. It is now certain that there were several Russians and Frenchmen fighting on the Chinese side. The Chinese killed their own women wholesale to prevent them falling into the hands of the Russians.

"Yesterday the whole native city was in flames, and the stench of the burning of thousands of corpses was unspeakably horrible.

"Among the incidents of the fighting on July 13 was the precipitate flight of 500 French troops from Annam. They had been ordered to hold an important front; but on being charged by the Chinese with the bayonet the entire detachment bolted panic-stricken. The Russians killed all the Chinese wounded in revenge for the Pekin massacre."

### THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Belleville, July 20.—Wellington A. Way, a well-known resident of Ameliasburg, fell dead last night while sitting on the verandah at a neighbor's house. He was 60 years of age, a widower, and leaves a family.

Toronto, July 20.—One of the oldest ministers of the Methodist Church, Rev. Jas. Caswell, died here to-day. Mr. Caswell was born in England in 1822, and was received on trial into the Methodist ministry in 1844. He has been in a number of pastorates in Ontario, among them St. Thomas, Goderich, London, and Toronto in 1804, and superannuated in 1891. He belonged to what is known as the New Connexion among the Methodists.

# EUROPE DOUBTS IT

## Date of the Conger Despatch is Not Sufficiently Clear.

### LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

**Europe Has a Terrible Task and Must Start on it Calmly and Without Undue Haste.**

London, July 21. — The Conger despatch fails to carry conviction to either the British press or public. Its genuineness is not disputed for, as is pointed out here, the Chinese must possess quite a sheaf of such messages, which the Ministers fruitlessly endeavored to get transmitted, from which they could easily select a non-committal despatch to serve the required purpose. A slight ray of hope is admitted in the fact that both Mr. and Mrs. Conger are known to have been on very friendly terms with the Empress Dowager, but the universal opinion here is that, if the despatch is genuine, the date is falsified.

The Spectator says:—"It matters nothing whether the Empress Dowager or Princess Tuan is the reigning monarch. Both are devoted to the extirpation of foreigners, and not one of the viceroys will dare oppose the anti-foreign policy.

"The plot has covered the whole empire. Men who have dared to order a Russian city upon Russian ground to be stormed will dare anything. Within a month the viceroys of the coast towns will have thrown off the mask, and the only safe place for Europeans will be on shipboard.

"Europe has a terrible task, in which hurry is out of place. Who would have dreamed six months ago that for 10,000 regulars to take Tien Tsin would be a difficult and glorious task?"

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial congratulating the Washington Government upon its energy, says: "Unless the powers are capable of responding immediately to Mr. Hay's appeal by ordering their united forces to face and risk all for an immediate advance, the days not only of old chivalry but of modern humanity are dead together."

Sir Halliday McCartney, counsellor and English secretary to the Chinese legation in London, who was interviewed yesterday, admitted that the legation was in receipt of news which it was not yet able to disclose. He added: "You may take it that on July 18, the date of the Conger message, all the legations and Europeans in Pekin were safe. I cannot say why the other Ministers are not able to communicate with their Governments, but there is no reason why they should not use the same channel as Mr. Conger employed.

"Perhaps a supreme effort was made for Mr. Conger's message; and possibly the Chinese do not realize the anxiety existing in Europe."

# NEW CHARGES OF FORGERY

## FRED S. WITTAKER BELIEVED TO HAVE EMBEZZLED $50,000.

**Many Prominent Merchants of St. John Among Those Whose Names Were Used.**

St. John, July 21.—(Special.)—Four new charges of forgery were to day pronounced against Fred. S. Wittaker by the Bank of New Brunswick. They are all in connection with the use of the name of N. C. Scott, a well-known grocer and shipping merchant. Two are for notes of $151 each, one for $161, and the fourth for $201. The first three were discounted in one day. The case is exciting a great deal of interest, as there is a growing belief that the authorities are not unwilling to aid in bringing about a settlement, and several offers of compromise are understood to have been made. At first it was thought that the forgeries must have extended over a long period, but it is now said that they have all been made within seven months.

The total sum involved is over $50,000, and it is said the names of many well-known citizens were used in addition to those already made public. What has become of the money nobody knows, but this the banks are determined to find out. The belief is among those best acquainted with the prisoner that it went to pay old liabilities and as premiums on a large life insurance.

### FAMILIES LEAVING HULL.

Toronto, July 21.—The Department of Colonization reports that a number of families are moving from Hull to New Ontario. In June about twenty families left. Their objective point is the Nipissing district. Mr. P. H. Chabot, a member of the French Colonization Society, said this afternoon that between forty and fifty families have already left Hull for the Nipissing district, where they have secured good agricultural land. It is expected that another contingent from Hull will leave shortly for the New Ontario district.

### NEW INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian Government through Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Life Building, Montreal:

No. 67,720—Francis W. Briggs, Montreal, ledger system.

No. 67,783—Antoine Lavoix, Paris, France, amalgamating apparatus for extraction of precious metals from minerals.

No. 67,341—Alexis L. Mangin, Jeanne d'Arc (Aylmer), Que., gas generator.

No. 67,835—Albert E. Hodder, London, England, manufacture and distribution of gas, lighting and heating.

No. 67,933—James Mecredy, London, England, food compound.

No. 67,974—Elzear Dore, Laprairie, Que., cultivator.

No. 68,005—Jean Baptiste Giroux, St. Esprit, Que., acetylene gas generator.

No. 68,050—Edward Moriarty, Fulham, England, improvements in apparatus for sorting coins.

No. 68,077—Edward Wm. Parish, Leicester, England, improvements in low pressure steam apparatus for cooking, etc.

No. 68,087—Vincent Davis Tilley, Cornwall, Ont., straight edge or ruler.

### GIRLS BITTEN BY RATS.

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—Two Hull young ladies, Miss Lanthier and Miss Bourdage, were bitten by rats last night while they were asleep. The latter was bitten on the cheek, the wound being an inch long.

# CANADA WAS THIRD

## Mother Country Wins Kolapore Cup at Bisley.

### MEN MUCH DISAPPOINTED.

**Colonial Team Twenty-two Points Behind in the General Aggregate.**

Toronto, July 21.—The Evening Telegram publishes a special cable, dated Bisley Camp, July 20, which says: Yesterday's shooting in the Queen's brought Private A. Tink, of the Governor-General's Body Guards, into the one hundred and eighty-third place, and he won £4; Staff-Sergeant Carruthers, in the two hundredth position, received a similar amount; Lieut. Graham was awarded the two hundred and thirty-first place, and secured a prize of £3.

Canada failed to win the Kolapore Cup, and as a result the team is very much disappointed, but not as badly as the marksmen from Guernsey, who had to lose by two points. Four teams of eight men competed, the Mother Country, Canada, Guernsey and Jersey being represented. Seven shots only were allowed at all the ranges; 200, 500 and 600 yards. The challenge cup, which has been captured by the Mother Country, was donated to the association by His Highness the late Rajah of Kolapore.

The scores of the members of the Canadian team at the three ranges were as follows:

| | —Yards.— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 200. | 500. | 600. | T'tl. |
| Lieut. Blair | 31 | 24 | 31 | 86 |
| Sergt. Corrigan | 30 | 31 | 28 | 89 |
| Gunner Fleming | 25 | 32 | 27 | 84 |
| Pte. Langstroth | 31 | 27 | 28 | 87 |
| Sergt. Morse | 33 | 29 | 33 | 95 |
| Sergt. McVittie | 33 | 31 | 28 | 92 |
| Lieut. Ogg | 32 | 26 | 25 | 83 |
| Lieut. Smith | 31 | 32 | 31 | 94 |
| Totals | 264 | 232 | 232 | 710 |

Compared with the totals of the other competitors, the Canadians stood as follows:

| | —Yards.— | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 200. | 500. | 600. | T'tl. |
| Mother Country | 233 | 254 | 245 | 732 |
| Guernsey | 221 | 244 | 265 | 730 |
| Canada | 246 | 232 | 232 | 710 |
| Jersey | 222 | 215 | 219 | 656 |

In the contest for the Corporation of the City of London's prize, the Canadians competing finished in the following order:

Sergt. J. McVittie, Lieut. A. A. Smith, Sergt. C. E. Morse, Pte. T. A. Langstroth, Gunner Fleming, Pte. G. Milligan, Pte. A. Tink, Bombadier Bodley, Lieut. D. J. Munro, Staff-Sergt. Marris, Sergt. Corrigan, and Lieut. Ogg.

In the McKinnon competition to-day England obtained first place, Scotland second, Wales third and Canada fourth.

# ASKS FOR BIG INDEMNITY

## FRENCH COMPANY WANTS THE UNITED STATES TO PAY 1,500,000 FRANCS.

**Two of Its Vessels Were Seized During the Spanish-American War, but Shortly Released.**

Washington, July 21.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, through Ambassador Cambon, has filed with the State Department a claim for 1,500,000 francs, as indemnity for losses suffered in the seizure and detention of two of its vessels, the Manoubia and Lafayette, during the early days of the Spanish-American war. The vessels were seized while trying to run the blockade established by this Government at the port of Havana. The claim set up by them is that they were not aware of the fact that war had been declared. Both vessels were afterward released, and the company now seeks reparation for their detention.

The correspondence regarding the seizure of the Lafayette begins on the 6th of May, 1898. The claim has been referred by Secretary Hay to the Court of Claims, with the following statement:

"Inasmuch as the claimant has submitted no evidence of the damages suffered in consequence of the seizures and controverted questions of law and fact are involved, and as the decision will affect a class of cases and furnish a precedent for the future action of this department in the adjustment of a class of cases, the claims are hereby referred to the Court of Claims for trial and adjudication, together with the certified copies of the papers, briefs and documents pertaining to the claims."

### CANADIANS AT PARIS.

(Correspondence of The Herald.)

The following Canadians registering at the Canadian pavilion, Paris Exposition, 1900, week ending July 4.

Mrs. J. L. O'Brien, Trail, B.C.; Miss A. L. Rigney, Trail, B.C.; Miss K. Dunn, Montreal; Israel Longworth, Q.C., Truro, N.S.; Miss Longworth, Truro, N.S.; Isabel Aberdeen, Coldstream Ranch, Vernon, B.C.; Stanley House, New Richmond, P.Q.; Haddo House, Aberdeen; Marporie Gordon, Aberdeen; O. Lamontagne, Montreal; Thomas Carey, Carey, Palmyra; R. H. Northcote, Toronto; A. L. Tessier, Montreal; Thomas Hoar, Bowmanville, Ont.; S. Hirsch, Niagara Falls; Lilian King, Toronto; C. Thaxter Shaw, Montreal; Herbert T. Shaw, Montreal; Bessie M. Shaw, Montreal; Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Montreal; Mrs. J. G. Ogden, Dorercourt Road, Toronto; Robert Parsons, Toronto; Mrs. J. Oliver, Tortnto; J. A. Ollis, Toronto; W. F. Oliver, Torontoff Miss H. B. Gibson, London; Dr. J. A. Gibson, Buffalo; Mrs. J. A. Gibson, Buffalo; Miss Hendrie, Hamilton; R. Chartrand, Montreal; Miss Chartrand, Montreal; Moritz Mueller, Hamilton; Max Mueller, Hamilton; J. R. Creelman and wife, Georgetown; Miss E. Richardson, Toronto; Miss S. Kerr, Toronto; Miss M. Duckworth, Toronto; Miss Hutton, Welland; R. G. Boville, Montreal; John Taylor, Winnipeg; J. P. McMillan, Petrolea; G. P. McMillan, Petrolea; A. Evanturel, London; G. Evanturel, London; H. A. Holden, ondonL; Peter Roche, Peterboro; Kate Roche, Peterboro; A. O. Bruneau, Quebec; J. S. Matte, Quebec; Mrs. L. Gurney, Hamilton; Mrs. C. H. Bampfylde, Hamilton; Isidore Bolleau, Montreal; Sydney Moss, Toronto; James B. Campbell, Toronto; J. H. Williamson, Toronto; John McLean, Toronto; H. Vineberg, Montreal; W. L. M. King, Toronto; F. G. Price, Toronto; D. M. Rowat, Montreal; H. J. Cook, Toronto; Mrs. H. J. Cook, Toronto; W. G. Clendenning, Walkerton; J. H. C. O'Brien, Winnipeg; Mrs. T. Johnston, Napanee; Miss F. C. Johnston, Napanee; J. Dunlop Gemmill, Ottawa; F. P. Drake, M.D., London; F. O. Lawrence, M.D., St. Thomas, Ont.; Victor A. Hart, M.D., Bargie, Ont.; B. C. Borden, Sackville, N.B.; Mrs. B. C. Borden, Sackville, N.B.; J. E. Craig, M.D., Montreal; Lawrence Doyle, Montreal; Miss Lily E. F. Barry, Montreal; Mrs. J. M. Young, Hamilton; Miss Young, Hamilton; Miss Elsie Young, Hamilton; Master Alan Young, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Metcalfe, Montreal; Thos. P. Bates and wife, Hamilton.

### WOULD HANDLE ALL MILK.

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—A meeting of the milk vendors of the city was held yesterday afternoon. Two representatives of a proposed local company, to handle all the milk supply in the city hereafter, were present and made an offer to buy up the good will of all vendors and further to pay 12c a gallon in summer and 15c a gallon in winter for all milk delivered on the main road hereafter. There was no decided action taken by the meeting, at which upwards of sixty vendors were present.

### HULL'S ASSESSMENT ROLLS.

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—The property assessment in Hull, as shown by the rolls, which have just been deposited, shows a decrease in the property assessment of $695,638.50, and in the population of 1,564 persons. These figures give an idea of the damage done to the city by the recent big fire.


# Such a Day as Yesterday

Makes one yearn for ocean breezes or fresh green fields. Are you going to take a vacation? Yes. Well, you'll certainly have to call on us first. Everything in haberdashery for your comfort is here now—Negligee and Outing Shirts, Duck Trousers, Light Underwear, Summer Neckwear, etc. If you are not going away, these things help make the city's heat bearable.

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# EUROPE'S BIG TASK

## If all China Rises Powers' Hands Will be Full.

### ESTIMATE OF THE FORCES.

**Allies Should Have 115,000 Men in China by the First of September.**

Berlin, July 20.—The German Government feels confident that the present attempts by Chinese officials to deny the ePkin massacre are insincere and dictated solely by a desire to hamper and retard the powerful and joint action of the Powers. At the Chinese Legation here, where also denials of the massacre have arrived from the Viceroys, the statement was made to-day to the correspondent of the Associated Press that the Chinese Minister himself, Lu Hai Hoan placed small reliance upon them.

Lu Hai Houan has in nowise replied to the recent prohibition by the Foreign Office of his use of the telegraph for secret messages, but he has since sent to Count von Buelow several telegrams for approval which has been granted.

### ATTITUDE OF VICEROYS.

The Foreign Office considers that the gravest point in the situation just now is the doubtful attitude of the southern and central viceroys, with the evident spread of the anti-foreign hostilities. The news received here on this score is very meagre, but it all points to treachery and to a cunning policy of procrastination by the Viceroys until the moment shall have arrived when they can afford to discard dissimulations. Yuan Shi Kai, Governor of Shan Tung, is regarded here as worse than unreliable.

The Foreign Office feels glad that all these Chinese ruses have not succeeded in blinding the Powers or in retarding their serious military preparations.

### THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Official circles deny a number of sensational stories printed by the English press—stories which the Foreign Office characterizes as made of the same cloth as many that were set afloat during the Spanish-American war and the earlier stages of the hostilities in South Africa. The only story having any foundation, according to the Foreign Office, is that the question of who is to be the commander-in-chief in China is now engaging the attention of the papers. Regarding this, a Foreign Office official said to-day: "The suggestion to make Lord Wolseley or some other English officer the commander-in-chief, does not meet with approval anywhere. This is hardly strange, because the British land force in China is rather insignificant, as well authenticated information shows. The proposal to make a German the chief in command would not be accepted by Germany unless a unanimous wish to that effect were expressed by the Powers interested."

### FORCES NUMBER 45,000.

The semi-official Militaire Wochenblatt asserts, from alleged authentic figures, that the number of allied troops in China is 43,000. Of these, however, 20,000 Russians are located in Liao Tung Peninsula and Kwan Tung Province, and 1,000 Germans, with 16 field guns, twelve heavy guns and six machine guns at Kaio Chou. Now on the way frm Germany, France and England, there are about 15,000, and the first part of a Japanese division is also en route. Arrangements have been made for the departure of 57,000, with 144 guns, and altogether there will be, from present arrangements, in China by September, 16,000 Germans, 12,000 English, 65,000 French, 50,000 Russians, 21,000 Japanese, 7,000 Americans, 2,000 Italians, and 170 Austrians, together with 311 guns and 36 machine guns.

Gen. von Boguslawski, a high military authority, whom the correspondent of the Associated Press questioned regarding the foregoing estimate, said it was quite possible that this force of 115,000 men would prove insufficient to bring China down, but that in such an event every power would increase its contingent.

"If the whole of China should rise," he continued, "it might prove to be a question of unparalleled military magnitude, but even then the Powers, by skilfully using their fleets and troops in the harbors and harbor cities, could dictate peace on their own terms."

### WILL DEAL IN FRENCH.

The Vossische Zeitung prints a special despatch from Paris this evening, asserting that the French language will be declared the vehicle of general communication between the allied contingents in China.

Herr Eugen Wolf, the well-known traveller and writer, declares, in the eBrliner Tageblatt, that British policy in China has been solely responsible fo rthe present troubles—"A policy which first coddled up the reform party there, and then left them with the young emperor in the lurch."

Outlining the terms of the final settlement, he says: "Germany, when peace is re-established, must insist upon three points. She must have the prince's palace opposite the British Embassy in Pekin; China must bind herself to furnish Germany, for colonial purposes, as many hundreds of thousands of coolies as German ywants, and the Chinese Government must erect, on German territory, in Tsin Tau, a university, a commercial school, a technical high school, and other similar institutions where Chinese pupils might be taught what European civilization means, thereby killing forever Asiatic barbarism."

As a further step, Herr Wolf recommends that hereafter the viceroys be held directly responsible for the lives and property of whites in their districts.


# Professional Men.

**It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles. First it's backache, then urinary difficulties, then—unless it's attended to—Bright's Disease and—death.**

**DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS**

**Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases.**

**Rev. M. P. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Essex, Ont., says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Sharon's drug store, I can say they are a most excellent remedy for kidney troubles, and I recommend them to sufferers from such complaints."**


### THE CIVIC COURTS.

**A Number of Practice Court Judgments Rendered Yesterday.**

W. H. Ruthven, insolvent.—John Hyde appointed curator.

A. J. Carriere, insolvent.—Meeting of creditors ordered for 28th July inst.

Meldrum vs. Bruneau.—Judgment in ejectment for $200.

Larose vs. Forget.—Applications for habeas corpus refused, each party paying its own costs.

Dame Proulx vs. Sauve dit Lapiante.—Order allowing plaintiff to ester en justice in an action of separation as to property.

Dame Jacobs et al. and Bilodeau, curator.—Order to sell the assets of the insolvent under a resolution of the inspectors.

In re Michel Lefebvre and Stevenson, curator.—Petition to order curator to hand over goods. Granted without costs.

In re Dame Simpson, and Gagnon, and Caron, curator, and McGibbon, petitioner.—Order substituting Y. E. Mitchell as inspector in lieu of P. C. Ryan. Granted.

In re Brandon Manufacturing Company.—Alex. Desmarteau appointed curator.

In re Bernstein and A. C. McDonnell, curator.—Order to sell goods granted.

Rheaume vs. Corbeille, sr.—Judgment for $1,562.70 on an obligation.

Dame Grant vs. Shepherd.—Judgment en declaration d'hypotheque for $1,544.48.

St. Germain vs. Hammond.—Judgment declaring garnishment good and valid.

Ex parte Frost, and Stuart.—Order granting petition that respondent do furnish petitioner copy duly authenticated of last will and testament of De Jane Glover.

# SHIP STRIKE STILL ON

## LABORERS OF ST. JOHN DIVIDE INTO RIVAL CAMPS.

**Sailors and Green Hands Forced to Load the Vessels in Port—Several Accidents.**

St. John, N.B., July 21.—(Special.)—The ship laborers' strike is still on, and the managers of the new society are trying hard to secure men for all the vessels on which work was stopped by the old society. Shipping in the harbor just now is quite brisk, and the old society has among its ranks the most good men, so that the new society's task is a difficult one. There is plenty of work for the good men of each society, and strong efforts are making to bring about an understanding, but there are religious differences at the bottom of the dispute between the two bodies, and this makes the task a difficult one.

At present ships' crews and untried men are working with the laborers, and the result has been a number of accidents, most of them not very severe. One man, John Selgridge, on the Pandosia, had his ankle broken.

# Notes of the News.

### ONTARIO.

Kemtville lumber mills have been destroyed by fire. Loss $20,000 on lumber and $4,000 on mill; no insurance.

The Renfrew power company has been organized to use the waters of the Bonnechere. Some $40,000 will be spent in the development of power.

Mr. Ed. Brunet, contractor of L'Original, is now engaged in erecting a large store and dwelling for Mr. J. L. Laframboise in the town of Hawkesbury.

### MARITIME PROVINCES.

Canadian capitalists contemplate building a $75,000 summer hotel at Sydney.

MacTalla is the name of a newspaper published in Sydney, B.C., It is the only weekly Gaelic paper in the world.

When the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island and Canadian Bank of Commerce open agencies Sydney will have seven banking institutions.

Some more good coins were picked up on the Point Michaux beech last week, one man being the lucky finder of six. There must certainly be a large deposit of these coins in that vicinity.

The remains of Mrs. A. J. Bird, who committed suicide at Boston, as before reported, were taken through St. John Wednesday afternoon to her home in East Leicester, N.S., for burial.

It is reported that a book is being written on "Our Boys Under Fire," by Miss Annie Mellish, of Charlottetown. Miss Mellish, is known as a bright original writer, and, with a brother on the field, we can bespeak for her every success.

John Nicholson, of Port Hastings, recently celebrated his 101st birthday. He has lived in two centuries, born June 15th, 1799, in the Island of Skye, Scotland. He remembers well when the veterans returned home from Waterloo. He attends church regularly, and can walk quite a distance.

The body of William Dunlop, of Campbell Settlement, who lost his life by drowning, near Pokiok, was found on the shore of the river just above the city Wednesday morning. The man's face and hands were somewhat decomposed and both eyes were missing.

A steam mill at Kemptville, Yarmouth county, was burned to the ground Tuesday night; contents totally destroyed. Three hundred thousand feet of lumber owned by Dickie & McGrath, of Tusket, valued at $2,000, were also destroyed. Loss on the building and machinery estimated at $4,000. No insurance.

A lady at Sidney, who has been very much annoyed of late by cows who persist in breaking down fences and invading the premises surrounding her residence, has, after repeatedly and vainly driving them away, hit upon the righteous and ingenious plan of milking the cows. The lady is determined that the equivalent of the clover consumed on the premises shall remain there. Disaster is thus converted into revenue.

James Allen, aged 14, son of R. K. Allen, Buctouche, had one of his legs taken off just below the knee by a train on the B. & M. Railway at Buctouche, Monday. Young Allen worked in a butter factory and was in the habit of riding back and forth on the train. Monday he missed his footing while attempting to board the train and fell under the wheels, with the serious consequences stated.

Jennie, the 3-year old daughter of Wm. R. Gillis, of Loggieville, died suddenly Saturday afternoon. The child was playing around in front of the house and suddenly ran into a room laughing and making a noise. Its mother who happened to be in an adjoining room heard the noise, and a few minutes afterwards went where the child was, when she found it lying on its face and hands on the floor, dead. The child was apparently in the best of health.

### AT FATHER POINT.

Father Point, July 21.—(Special.)—The following tourists are spending the season at Father Point: At Mr. Rouleau's Hotel—Mr. Ronald, Montreal; Mr. F. X. Dion, Quebec; Mrs. Arthur Dion and family, Que.; Mr. Hurtubise, Mrs. Hurtubise and child, Miss A. Varin, Miss H. Varin, Mrs. W. F. Egg and family, Montreal. At Mr. Noel's Hotel—Mr. D. M. MacFarlane, Mrs. R. M. MacFarlane, Miss Lily MacFarlane, Master MacFarlane, Detroit; Mr. H. S. Cowan, Toronto. In cottages—Mr. A. Nolan Deslile, Mrs. A. Nolan Deslile and family, Montreal; Mr. Arthur Globensky, Mrs. Globensky, Miss Louise Globensky, Montreal; Mrs. R. F. McFarlane, Miss Grace McFarlane, Miss Eva McFarlane, Miss Margerie McFarlane, Master McFarlane, Montreal; Mrs. Stevenson, Boston.

Mrs. J. W. Domville and Master Domville have left for Rothesay, N.B., to spend a few weeks with Lieut.-Colonel Domville, M.P., and family.


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**Worthless**

reprints are very misleading; for instance, they are advertised to be the substantial equivalent of a higher-priced book, when in reality, so far as we know and believe, they are all, from A to Z.

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SECOND SECTION
PAGES 9 TO 16.

# THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION
PAGES 9 TO 16.

93RD YEAR. NO 172. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1900.

## NOT RELIGION THAT INSPIRES THE ATTACK

### Nothing in Any One of China's Creeds That May be Held Responsible for Recent Outrages.

It is a mistaken notion that the attacks upon the foreigners by the Chinese are inspired by religious fanaticism. Indeed, there is nothing in the three religions of China to arouse fanatical e tion. It might be said further that the religions of China are less religion and more philosophy. Confucianism is a philosophy, with religion as an incidental. The Buddhism of China lost in its translation from India its intense religious fervor and converted its poetry into a cold and unfeeling idolatry. Lao Taoism is about equal parts of religion and philosophy, the religious part corresponding to western spiritualism; the philosophy is that founded and exploited by Lao-tsze, who was born in the fourth century before the Christian era. There is nothing, as we have said, in any of these religio-philosophies to impel the greater portion of 400,000,000 people to commit the brutal excesses recently recounted by the cables from China.

Confucianism, considered from its religious side, is as much a worship of parents as it is of God. While it admits, after the fashion of a skeptic, the existence of a God, it drops the subject here and proceeds calmly into a system of ethics. Confucius himself was more of a philosopher than a religionist. When he discussed the question of the existence of a supreme being it was always with an "if." He held that if there is a God, He is too sublime and far removed from human beings to be understood; therefore His name should not be uttered. He believed in immortality, but this subject, too, he seldom discussed. He taught that man should be good and do good, and that he would receive his reward on earth. He dealt with to-day and not with the future. "Live well to-day, and to-morrow will look out for itself," is the keynote of his philosophy. He threw his whole strength into inculcating into the minds of the young the love for parents. Filial piety was to him the noblest attribute of man. While some of the teachings of Confucius may have been lost during the intervening centuries, his gospel of duty and devotion to parents remains the corner stone of the Chinese nation to-day. The criminal laws of China provide that in the failure to capture the criminal the next of kin shall be arrested and punished for the crime. There are few instances where the culprit was so lost to his sense of duty to his parents that he would allow them to suffer for him. For this reason criminals in China never attempt to escape justice by flight.

Buddhism is a gigantic collection of big and little deities. As far as possible these have been symbolized into tinseled images. Every element of nature is represented by an idol. Before sending his cargo-laden junk to sea the merchant pays his respects to the storm god, whose favor he curries by liberal contributions of money. The loss of his junk in a typhoon does not shake the merchant's faith in the powers of the god. To the follower of Buddha the present life is but a term of exile—a time when the soul is suffering expiation for crimes committted in the spiritual world before its reincarnation. To the Buddhist there is nothing real except the unreal. Man does not exist till he dies, and then he does not exist if he has committed any sins in this life the penalty of which is reincarnation. This is the Buddhism of the priesthood and is too abstract for the laymen, who are too practical to absorb these mystical dogmas.

Taoism is both a religion and a philosophy. Spiritism is its predominant feature. Lao-tsze, its father, supplied the philosophy and his disciples the spiritism. During the twenty and more centuries this religion has been in existence it has risen to great heights in public favor, and just as often tumbled to as low depths. It has been used as a tool by charlatans, who have resorted to tricks and chicanery or self-aggrandizement and profit. It has mediums who profess to be able to communicate with the spirit world. These are the priests who exercise a remarkable power over their followers. They have deified Lao-tsze into "the Greatest Holy One," who is the godhead of the trinity, the other two being "the Perfect Holy One," and "the Highest Holy One." It is only fair to remark that Lao, who was a good and wise man, would strenuously object to these blasphemous additons to his religion. It is no uncommon thing for a Chinaman to profess all three of these religions, and he does it with no more enthusiasm than he would do up a shirt. He accepts their teachings as a matter of course. They have been instilled into him from infancy and into his ancestors thousands of years before him. It is not possible, therefore, to excite his religious emotions to a fighting point.

The Chinese nature, however, is not without its excitable points. There is no member of the human family so stuffed with pride as the Chinese. They are an old and from their standpoint, an intelligent people. They are taught and do believe that the world is flat and is entirely occupied by China, and that the other nations hang from the edges. They claim to be the inventors of gunpowder, the compass and several other things which modern civilization claims were originated in the western world. They hate foreigners, but their contempt for them far exceeds their hate. They have been taught to believe that the introduction of railways, the telegraph and other modern inventions means death and starvation to millions of them. The crops and manufactured products of China are moved over canals and rivers by junks and over country paths by oxen. This slow method of transportation gives employment to millions of people. Supplant these, the anti-foreign leaders teach, by the locomotive, and what will become of these millions? This argument is not without force to the ignorant Chinaman, who, while he will not do battle in behalf of his religion, will in behalf of his stomach. Couple with this the warning that the "foreign devils" are going to annihilate their empire and partition their country and it is not difficult to see why Prince Tuan's horde of butchers increase with the days.

CHARLES M. ALMY.

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE

### In the Year That Has Passed Since Its Sessions Earth Has Been Filled With Wars and Rumors of Wars.

The world's Peace Conference summoned by the Emperor of Russia met in The Hague on May 18, 1899. Its avowed purpose was to devise a working scheme of international arbitration to which the great Powers of the world agree, and to take the first decided step toward the final abolition of war. Although only a year has passed since this great "parliament of peace" was held, it is a noteworthy fact that that year has been filled with wars and rumors of wars, and has witnessed the beginning of a conflict in China that may result in a struggle of mighty proportions.

During the past year the United States have lost several thousand men by war in the Philippines, England and the Transvaal have lost many more thousands in South Africa, and there are threatening international complications in other parts of the world.

The fact that the year has been one of unusual disturbance has been pointed to by many observers as indicating that the Peace Conference was a failure in its essential purposes. More or less sarcastic criticism has been passed upon the gathering, and it has even been said that it has stirred up more wars that it has prevented. This view, however, is not held by those who participated in the gathering. Mr. Frederick W. Holls, who was secretary of the American Commission, and was largely instrumental in drawing the resolutions introduced by the American representatives and adopted by the Conference, advances the view in an interview dictated for the New York Herald that the Peace Conference has been an important influence in conserving the peace between the great Powers. Mr. Holls gives it as his opinion that but for the Conference a world wide war would have been precipitated before this time between Russia and England. From this point of view his remarks upon the work and achievements of the Conference possess the highest interest and importance.

"I can imagine no more short sighted or unfounded statement," said Mr. Hills, "than the declaration that the occurrences since the adjournment of the Peace Conference at The Hague last summer have in any way tended to prove that the Conference itself was a failure. It should be remembered that the Peace Conference was not a gathering of dreamers or enthusiasts bent on abolishing war or bloodshed, but that it was composed almost entirely of diplomats, jurists and military and naval experts of the highest standing and longest experience—in others words, of men thoroughly conversant with the hard facts of everyday life, and about the last persons in the world who would seek to establish a Utopia.

"Accordingly, the first rule of action was moderation and restriction of their efforts within the bounds of the practicable and the attainable. Whatever success has attended or will attend the work of the Conference will be largely determined by the observance of this rule.

"The practical advantage of the Conference was, above all, the establishment of a permanent Board of Arbitration and a code of rules of procedure in matters pertaining to good offices, mediation and inte national communications of inquiry in matters of fact. Th s object was obta ned to an extent which two years ago would have been considered hopeless, if not absolutely Utoplan.

"The ratifications of the treaty of arbitration have not been exchanged owing to the delay of the twenty-six governments represented. I am informed, however, that this exchange of ratifications will take place within the month of July. Within three months thereafter it will become the duty of the sovereigns of all signatory Powers to appoint not more than four members of the court, and the diplomatic representatives credited to The Hague will meet as a Board under the presidency of the Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, to elect a Secretary General of the court and other officers. Not until this is done and until the court is, so to speak, open for the filing of notes of issue will it be time to speak of the effects of the work of the Peace Conference, so far as the court of arbitration is concerned. I have been informed that about fifteen cases are ready to be submitted is concerned. I have been informed that about fift en c ses are ready to be submitted, but this, of course, may be mere conjecture.

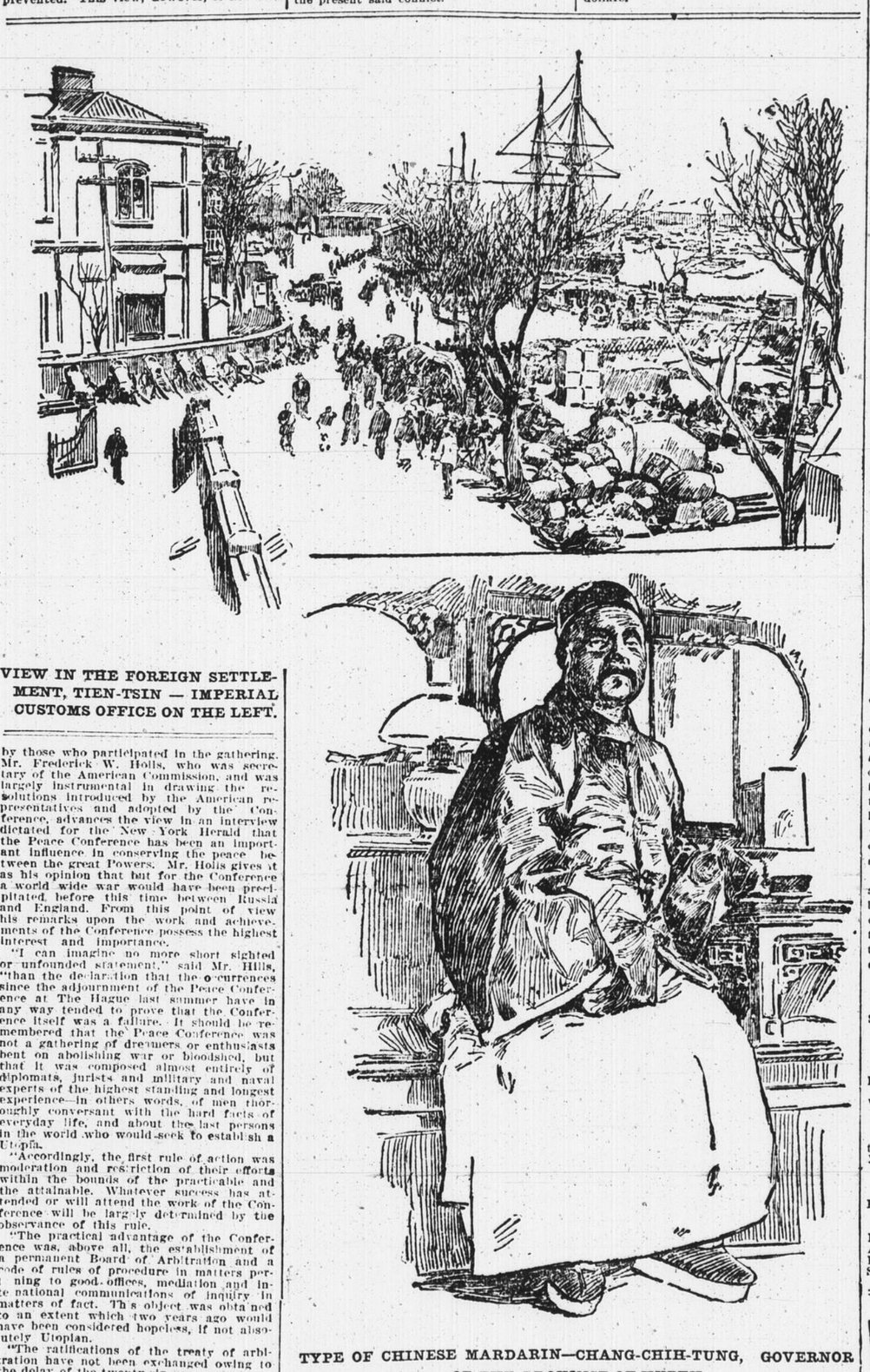
"What effect will the Boer war have on the reception of the work of the Conference?"

"In my opinion," said Mr. Hollis, "the effect of the unhappy war in South Africa can only be extremely beneficial in the long run, so far as the work of the Peace Conference is concerned. In the first place, it must be remembered that the question at issue between Great Britain and the South African republics was practically the absolute independence of the latter, and no such question could be decided. The United States could not have submitted the controversy with the Confederacy to the decision of any outside tribunal, had one existed at that time. Arbitration presupposes at least two litigants who at the beginning unreservedly acknowledge each other to be equal before the law and the court, and this was, under the circumstances, out of the question.

"The exercise of good offices and the offer of mediation remain to be considered as a means of escaping or shortening hostilities. By the Hague treaty it is distinctly provided that this is permissible only where both parties ask it or consent to it. President McKinley went to the utmost limit authorized by the Hague treaty when he used his good offices in negotiating the request for American mediation to the British Government. Upon the declination of the offer, all power of acting under the Hague treaty necessarily ceased. With reference to the hostilities now going on in the Philippines and China the case is even more clear, for in neither of these latter instances is there, so far as we know, a responsible government with which negotiations could be carried on or to which offers of mediation could be made.

"When I speak, however, of the beneficial effect of the lamentable South African war, I refer to the striking example which has been given to all the world of the horrible effect and frightful wastefulness of warfare as compared with peaceable settlement whenever the latter is possible.

"The only argument against the institution of the court of arbitration which was constantly repeated at The Hague, was that arbitration might be a good thing for small and weak States, but that great Powers could not forego their advantage in overwhelming their antagonists by force of numbers and superior preparation. I do not think this argument will be much used again. It has been shown that a small, brave and determined people, with modern weapons for defence, can keep at bay a vastly superior force for a period of time, which in the case of one of the military States of Continental Europe would be amply sufficient to ruin it financially and economically. Not even the greatest military power will hereafter attempt to make war lightly upon a small State armed with modern weapons, and this once more is a lesson fraught with inestimable good to humanity at large, and will be one of the unforeseen results of the present said conflict."



VIEW IN THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENT, TIEN-TSIN — IMPERIAL CUSTOMS OFFICE ON THE LEFT.



TYPE OF CHINESE MARDARIN—CHANG-CHIH-TUNG, GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINSE OF HUPEH.

"Do you think that the Peace Conference has had the effect of preventing or postponing a general European war?"

"It is impossible to answer that question categorically. I think every member of the Peace Conference was impressed by the fact that all European Powers are afraid of war, and are anxious to avoid it by every honorable means possible. I think that all may be credited with good faith in holding that increased armament meant in the end the avoidance of war. No one can question the absolute sincerity of the noble and high minded young Emperor of Russia. It is well known, however, that there is in his empire a war party of great power and influence, and I have heard from various observers of great sagacity and absolute trustworthiness that, but for the fact of the calling the Peace Conference by the Emperor of Russia and his putting himself at the head, as it were, of the peace movement in the world, it would have been impossible to hold back the party which urged upon the Russian Government the policy of taking advantage of England's embarrassment in South Africa by a decided advance against English interests in other parts of the world. If this is so, and I am quite prepared to believe it, the Peace Conference has prevented at least one great war. A striking instance of its possible beneficent effects should, however, occur when the Powers are confronted with the question of what to do about China. I hope and believe that another conference will then be called, not, indeed, as a general "parliament of man," such as the Hague Conference was, but an assembly of the great Powers interested, clothed with authority to settle by discussion, and if necessary ultimately by arbitration, the delicate and perhaps even dangerous questions arising from the insurrection in China.

"I have omitted to sepak of the great treaties adopted at The Hague, improving the laws of war and extending the Geneva rules to naval warfare, for the reason that these treaties, important and far reaching as they are, nevertheless constitute in themselves no adequate result of the Peace Conference. It is by the treaty of arbitration, which is in reality the Magna Charta of international law, that the work of the Conference must and will be judged. Thus far there is no reason whatever for discouragement, but quite the contrary. The members of the Conference and the supporters of its work can afford calmly and confidently to await the judgment of history, before which all superficial, hostile and cynical criticism of the day will surely fade away."

### THE CANADA GAZETTE.

**Important Announcements to Be Found in To-day's Issue.**

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—The Gazette to-day announces these announcements: Smart, deputy of the Minister of the Interior and Edwin F. Stephenson, of Winnipeg, Inspector of Crown Timber Agencies, to be commissioner to audit all accounts, investigate and report upon the sale and management of certain lands set apart for the town sites of Regina, Moose Jaw, and Qu'Apelle, in the Northwest Territories, and Virden, in the Province of Manitoba.

Notice of a general meeting of the subscribers for the capital stock of the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, Sault Ste. Marie, on Monday the 13th day of August, A.D., 1900.

Notice of the application for "The Canada Cold Storage Company" (Limited), of Montreal, with capital stock of one million dollars.

## ENORMOUS COST OF PHILIPPINE WAR

### Nearly 7,000 Lives and $400,000,000 Have Already Been Expended in Subduing the Islands.

Four hundred millions of dollars and the lives of nearly seven thousand men—that is the price the United States has had to pay for war since May 1, 1898. This means that there has been an expenditure in money of $14,500,000 a month, or upward of $500,000 a day.

Oddly enough, there will be no reduction in the amount of money to be expended during the current year for the army and navy. The cost of these two branches of the government will continue to be about $500,000 for every day of the next twelve months.

Puerto Rico has become United States territory and Cuba is peaceful. The Philippine Islands, according to the official reports of Major-General Elwell S. Otis, are "under subjection." Yet the last act of the Congress which has just adjourned was to appropriate $179,301,011 for the army and navy.

Vast figures these are, and figures, too, which are certain to be much discussed during the coming campaign for the Presidency. The army was given by Congress $114,220,000 of the total, the navy getting $65,080,000. The magnitude of these appropriations becomes easy of realization when one recalls that the total appropriations by Congress for the year amount to only $709,729,476. For war and for maintaining the army and navy, therefore, Uncle Sam has set aside more than one-fourth of all the money he will have to pay out during the entire postal service.

This appropriation of nearly $180,000,000 for the army and navy does not include items of $8,000,000 for fortifications and for maintaining the military academies. Neither has it any connection with the pension appropration, which amounts to $145,245,000. To maintain all of the federal post offices and conduct the enormous business of the postal system $113,648,000 has been set aside, these figures demonstrating that this year Uncle Sam will have to pay $55,000,000 more for the army and navy than for the netire postal service.

Many efforts have been made to ascertain the exact amount of money the war against the Filipinos is now costing. None of these efforts has been successful. Statistics from the War and Navy departments show how many men are engaged in attempting to subjugate Aguinaldo's dusky warriors, but the records of both departments are so kept that the amounts of money being expended in the Philippines cannot be ascertained with satisfactory accuracy.

Diligent search through the records of the Treasury Department in Washington has failed to reveal the exact situation. No satisfactory detailed account of the expenditures in the Philippines has been kept. The only definite statement obtainable is that the Spanish war and the Filipino war have cost the United States to date a total of $392,000,000.

Some interesting light on the operations of the United States in the Philippines was brought out in the special report recently sent to Congress by Elihu Root, Secretary of War. Secretary Root had been asked by the Senate to give a statement of the number of soldiers who have been killed or who have died from wounds in the Philippine Islands, the number who have been wounded in action, the number who have died from wounds or illness, and other matters tending to show the exact situation in the Philippines.

Secretary Root's report, sent to the Senate on June 1, showed that the total number of United States troops in the island on April 30 last was 63,598, 2,326 being officers and 61,272 enlisted men. The Secretary of War furnished the Senate with these additional facts:—

CASUALTIES.

In the Philippines during the war with Spain, June 30, 1898, to August 13, 1899. (Average strength, 10,900.)

| | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed (no deaths from wounds) | — | 18 | 18 |
| Wounded | 10 | 99 | 109 |
| Totals | 10 | 117 | 127 |

In the Philippines during the war against the Filipinos from February 4, 1899, to May 20, 1900. (Average strength, 43,232.)

| | Officers. | Enlisted Men. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Killed or died of wounds | 43 | 579 | 622 |
| Deaths:— | | | |
| By disease | 19 | 1,054 | 1,073 |
| Accident | 1 | 43 | 44 |
| Drowning | 2 | 94 | 96 |
| Suicide | 6 | 23 | 29 |
| Murder or homicide | — | 11 | 11 |
| Totals | 71 | 1,804 | 1,875 |
| Wounded | 132 | 1,897 | 2,029 |
| Grand totals | 203 | 3,701 | 3,904 |

These figures from Secretary Root's report covered the situation up to May 20, 1900. Since that date there have been 102 more deaths in the army and 18 deaths in the navy, making the total losses of the Americans more than 2,100.

It is brought out in the last annual reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy that Uncle Sam spent in the Philippines from May 1, 1898, to December 31, 1899, a grand total of $55,137,271. Of this total the army cost $48,928,060 and the navy $6,209,211. During the first twenty months after Dewey's great victory, therefore, the expenditures of the United States in the Philippines averaged two and three-fourths millions of dollars a month, or upward of one hundred thousand dollars a day.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the forces of the United States in the Philippines are greater now than at any previous time. Yet more soldiers are asked for. When the Filipinos rose in rebellion, in February of last year, there were 838 officers and 20,032 men to subdue them. Within a short time thousands of reinforcements were sent to the Americans, and the total present strength of the American troops, according to Secretary Root's reports, is 63,500 officers and men. The American naval strength in the islands, according to the last naval figures obtainable, is 45 vessels and 6,100 men.

What part the Philippine Islands are playing in the expenditures of millions made there by Uncle Sam is brought out in the annual reports of the War Department. The total receipts of the three principal points held by the Americans, from August 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899, were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manilla | $3,134,669.55 |
| Holo | 211,991.83 |
| Cebu | 116,920.19 |
| Total | $3,908675.06 |

During this same period the expenditures from these moneys were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Manila | $2,955,091.05 |
| Holo | 127,516.82 |
| Cebu | 11,494.20 |
| Total | $3,094,102.16 |

The receipts of these three cities included the internal revenue collections, the custom house collections, provost court fines, water rents, taxes and market rents. The disbursements were $814,572 less than the receipts, showing that in his commercial dealings at these three points Uncle Same was nearly $75,000 a month the gainer.

Secretary Root learned upon investigation that the number of soldiers who have become insane in the Philippines is sixty-two, and that two-thirds of these unfortunates still remain in the government hospital for the insane in Washington. Surgeon-General Sternberg, who recently made a report on the subject, told of the difficulties encountered by the American officers in trying to control the sanitary conditions in the Philippines. In many localities visited by the American troops the ground was saturated with water and drainage was impossible. Despite this fact Surgeon General Sternberg was able to report:

"The percentage of sick, disabled and invalided soldiers serving in the Philippines from August 1, 1898, to the present time varied from month to month. At the beginning of the period mentioned the sick lasts, including injuries, constituted 5 to 6 per cent. of the command. The rate increased to 10 or 11 per cent. during the first occupation of Manila. During the progress of the campaign against the insurgents, February to July, 1899, the troops became exhausted by fatigue and exposure, and the sick list for some time reached as much as 25 per cent. of some of the regiments. Since then the average rate of sickness has varied from 6 to 10 per cent. of the commands.

"The most prevalent diseases have been intestinal affections and malarial fevers, typhoid fever and smallpox. Lung diseases have not been common, and rheumatism, notwithstanding the exposure of the troops, has not been in excess. Acute dysentery has been the most dangerous of the diseases, the deaths caused by it having been equal to an annual rate of 4.6 per 1,000 men. Typhoid fever took second place in order of fatality, it having caused deaths equal to an annual rate of 4 per 1,000 men. The mortality from smallpox was equal to 2.25, while that from malarial fever was only 1.1 per 1,000."

## POWER TO PUNISH

### Cape Colony Parliament Will Deal With Rebels.

**SPECIAL COURT ORDERED.**

**Commission Will Inquire Into Cases of Rebels and Administer Punishment.**

Cape Town, July 21.—Sir Alfred Milne, in the Cape Colony Parliament, referring to the noble manner in which all the self-governing colonies had responded to Great Britain's call for aid, said indications were not wanting that the end of the war was approaching.

Those concerned in the rebellion would have to answer for their misconduct. Parliament would be asked to approve a bill providing for a special court with special powers to try hundreds who have already been put in jail and others who appeared to have taken a leading part in the rebellion. A commission would be created to deal with the rank and file of the rebels with the power of sentencing for a period of five years and to disfranchisement and deprivation of other civil rights.

Sir Alfred Milner added that he trusted the deliberations of the Parliament would be characterized by wisdom and moderation so that when the troubles should be passed all would be prepared for the great developments that were assuredly awaiting United South Africa, under the beneficent sway of the Queen's sceptre.

Mr. W. P. Schreiner, formerly Premier of the Cape Colony, occupied seas SAOI of the Cape Colony, and Mr. Solomon, formerly Attorney-General, occupied seats in the Opposition benches. Mr. J. X. Merriman, treasurer; Mr. J. W. Sauer, Commissioner of Public Work and Dr. Te Water, minister without portfolio in the recent cabinet, occupied seats on the front Opposition benches.

Dr. Jameson was sown in as a member of the Parliament.

Amid profound silence Mr. Merriman gave notice that he would move the action of the military in districts where resistance had terminated was contrary to the inherent rights of British subjects, and that martial law should be repealed.

### ASKS FOR MEDIATION.

**Emperor of China Wants France to Use Her Influence with the Powers.**

Paris, July 20.—The Chinese Minister at Paris has transmitted to M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for communication to President Loubet, a telegram from the Emperor of China, which was despatched by th Governor of Sang Tung on Thursday, July 19, asking the mediation of France with the foreign powers. The Telegram makes no allusion to the foreign ministers at Pekin.

M. Delcasse informed the minister that President Loubet's reply would be addressed to the French legation at Pekin, where the Imperial Government can obtain it; but first, the Government of the Republic would wait until it could be certain that the French Minister at Pekin was safe and sound.

### DRAW TWO CONCLUSIONS.

**Officials of the State Department Convinced of Authenticity of Conger Despatch.**

Washington, July 21.—The State Department is satisfied of two facts: First, that Mr. Conger was alive on the 16th inst., two days ago. This date is supplied by Consul-General Goodnow; It may also have been in the original cipher from Mr. Couger though the fact does not appear in the paraphrase given out by the State Department, which is undated. In the second place, it still remains the opinion that the Chinese Imperial Government is not encouraging but is resisting the Boxer movement though some Chinese troops may have joined insurrectionists.

State Department officials do not accept the conclusion reached by some of the London officials that Minister Conger's despatch is an old one, which had been intercepted by Chinese officials. While they refuse to make public the text of the message sent by Secretary Hay on the 11th inst., to Mr. Conger through Minister Wu, they state that the message received to-day from Minister Conger is a satisfactory reply to the one sent by Secretary Hay. It is further pointed out, in support of the authenticity of Mr. Conger's message, that the bombardment of which he speaks did not begin according to all account until July 6th, although the legations had been besieged and attacked prior to that time, but not with artillery.

### GRANTED THE VICTORIA CROSS.

**Two Go to Gordon Highlanders, One to the Fifth Dragoon Guards.**

London, July 20.—Victoria Crosses have been gazetted for Captain Meiklejohn and Sergeant-Major Robertson, both of the Gordon Highlanders, for bravery in the battle of Elandslaagte; and Lieutenant Norwood, of the Fifth Dragoon Guards, for rescuing a fallen trooper at Ladysmith.

### EXPORTATION OF ARMS.

London, July 20.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury, said it was impossible in the present state of the law to prohibit exportation of arms to China, but as the matter was extremely pressing a bill would to-day be introduced to give the Government the necessary power. Such a bill was subsequently introduced in the House of Lords, by the Lord High Chancellor.

### ONE DAY LATER.

Brussels, July 20.—The Belgian consul at Shanghai sends the following despatch under date of July 19:

"Shang (the administrator of telegraphs) announces that the foreigners at Pekin were safe and sound July 19.

"An imperial decree dated July 16, orders the viceroy of Tien Tsin to appraise the damage caused by the troubles and order the military to suppress the rebellion.

### TO PROTECT MINISTERS.

Washington, July 20.—The Secretary of State to-day received a telegram from Consul Fowler, at Che Foo, dated afternoon of the 20th, saying that he had received the following telegram from the Governor of Shang Tung, dated 10 o'clock:

"Received flying express from the Tsung Li Yamen forwarding cipher telegram, dated July 18, from American minister at Pekin which I have transmitted and by which you will see that the newspaper accounts are entirely rumors."

The State Department has also received a despatch from Consul Fowler, dated night July 20, in which he communicates the following message telegraphed to him that day by the governor of Shang Tung: "Ihave just received definite information that the various ministers in Pekin are well and the proper Chinese authorities are devising measures for their rescue and protection."

This message is signed by Yuan, the governor of Shan Tung.

### D. R. A. RIFLE MATCHES.

**Official Announcement of Officers Who Will Have Charge of the Affair.**

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—The following officers have been appointed in charge of the D.R.A. rifle matches commencing August 27: Executive officer, Lieut.-Col. W. C. MacDonald, 48th; Statistical Officer, Lieut. G. L. Blatch, 43rd; Medical officer, Surgeon-Lieut. J. H. Cormack, A.M.C.; camp quartermaster, Captain S. E. De Laronde, 43rd; Range Officer, Lieut.-Col. MacLaren, 13th.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. White, R.O., Guelph; Major R. Brown, P.L.D.G.; Major V. Sankey, R.O., Toronto; Major A. H. O'Brien, G.G.F.G.; Major M. F. McNaughton, Cobourg, G.A.; Capt. W. G. Brown, 1st P.W.F.; Lieut. H. P. Wetmore, 62nd.; Lieut. W. E. Thompson, 63rd; Lieut. A. DeM. Bell, 43rd; Lieut. A. L. Forbes, G.G.F.G.; officer in charge of buts, Capt. T. Aumond, R.L.

It is fully expected that the extension of the street railway system to the ranges will be fully completed before the meeting. A very large attendance is probable, as 47 entries have already been received to-day from Nova Scotia.

### PERMISSION TO LAND TROOPS.

Washington, July 20.—As was anticipated, the Japanese Government has given its cheerful assent to the application of the United States Government for permission to land armed troops and military supplies at Nagasaki in transit to Taku, China. The Japanese authorities have assured the United States Government that they will facilitate the movement of American troops and supplies as much as possible. The quartermaster's department of the army has provided three large transports of the Philippine service for use on the line between Nagasaki and Taku, and it is expected in this way to expedite the movement of troops to China.

### ARCHBISHOP OF DUBUQUE.

Paris, July 20.—The fact of the appointment of the Right Rev. John Jos. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University of America, at Washington, D.C., as Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, is confirmed on the authority of Archbishops Ireland and Kaine, who are now in this city.

### TO FRAME CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

Washington, July 20.—It is understood that the President and General Wood have agreed on September 15, as the time for holding the election in Cuba for delegates to the constitutional convention that is to be called for the purpose of formulating a constitution for an independent government for Cuba. There is no doubt that any constitution which may be founded will be scrutinized with the greatest care by the President and possibly by Congress before it is allowed to go into op r tion.

Ottawa, July 21.—(Special.)—Hon. Jas. Sutherland, is acting Minister of Railways and Canals in the absence of Hon. Mr. Blair.

## WU'S GREAT SERVICE

### The Chinese Minister at Washington Congratulated by Officials

**TELEGRAM FROM CONGER.**

**First Word That Has Been Received from the Legations Shut Up in Pekin.**

Washington, July 20.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu Ting Fang, was to-day a centre of official and personal congratulation over the great service he has performed for the American Government and the American people in opening up communication between the United States Minister Conger and Washington, and in sweeping aside a mass of horrible reports as to wholesale massacre of our officials and others.

The Chinese legation was in a state of jubilation to-day. Minister Wu breakfasts early in the day, after the Chinese custom, and this morning he breakfacted even earlier than usual. Just before he sat down a telegraph messenger boy bicycled up to the legation office and passed in a despatch. This is not unusual, so the message was taken in hand by the secretary while the Minister proceeded with his meal. The message proved to be quite long, and a considerable portion of it was in an unintelligible cipher code. But it was not until the eye fell on the name "Conger," written in English that the full report of the message became evident.

BREAKS THE GOOD NEWS.

Then there was a stir throughout the establishment. The Minister was entirely in the dark as to the meaning of the strange groups of arabic figures, but it was evident to him that this was a reply direct from Minister Conger to Secretary Hay's cipher cablegram of July 11. Mr. Wu went upstairs to his private office, where he was joined by his accomplished secretary, Mr. Chang. Word was sent for the Minister's automobile to take him to the State Department.

A few minutes later he appeared with Mr. Chang on the stone balcony of the legation. In his hand he carried a document, carefully wrapped up in a piece of white linen. His face was wreathed in smiles. He stepped in to the vehicle and his American attendant, Charles Lee, who accompanies him on these trips, turned the lever and they sped down Connecticut Avenue toward the State Department.

It was 9.45 o'clock when Mr. Wu handed the document to Secretary Hay and then after brief congratulations over what the message was believed to contain, he retired in order that the translation of the cipher might begin.

Minister Wu's personal feelings over the receipt of the message are those of intense relief following a long period of extreme depression. He had little to say over the message, as it speaks for itself, and his views could add nothing to it. Above all he is rejoiced that the reports as to the massacre of Minister Conger and all other foreigners is dissipated and this he regards as the supreme fact, notwithstanding the grave statement in the message that bombardment is going on and massacre is imminent. The frankness with which this statement is made is taken as conclusive evidence of the genuineness of the despatch. Moreover, Mr. Wu is personally acquainted with the Taotai of Shanghai, who forwarded the message for him and got back the answer, and the Minister regards him as one of the most irreproachable and high-minded in all China.

ESTABLISHES GOOD FAITH.

Aside from being able to get through the message itself, Minister Wu is chiefly gratified at the opportunity he has to serve the American Government and in this way to establish the good faith which the Chinese authorities, as represented by him, are seeking to deal with the situation. Throughout the legation staff, among the secretaries, attaches, interpreters and American attendants, the great load which has hung over them of late, has now been largely dissipated, and on all hands to-day there are signs of joy and relief. It is appreciated that the crisis is still acute, but at least the mystery as to Minister Conger has been penetrated.

# *How a Dead Hand Stifles the Living Voice of Canada*

## *Senate Makes a Farce of Government*

### How the Upper House Has Belied the Predictions of the Fathers of Confederation and Misused its Powers For Partisan Purposes.

WHEN the men who made the present Constitution of Canada met in conference at Quebec in the autumn of 1864 to unite the various Provinces under a Federal Government, they came to their work with an overwhelming feeling in favor of a Second Chamber. Already they had experience of a second Chamber under two systems—under the old constitution of the united Provinces there was the Legislative Council, nominated by the Crown, and again, after the reforms of 1856, the Upper House of the Legislature was made elective, and its members, chosen by the direct suffrages of the people, were entitled to serve for a term of eight years, instead of only four as in the Lower House, known as the Assembly. The conditions of the franchise were the same for both Houses, but the members of the Upper House represented far larger constituencies.

**Not Partisans, but Judges.**

Looking back at this distance of time we may feel surprised that the framers of the new constitution did not cast their eyes across the border and adopt to their own uses the system that prevails in the United States. Perhaps they might have done so, in spite of the general discredit into which, owing to the civil war, American institutions had fallen at the time, if their wish had been to create a Second Chamber coordinate in authority with the Assembly. The fathers of the Canadian Constitution, however, had another ideal than that; they had no wish to build up a Senate powerful enough to block legislation by courting conflict with the Commons. They thought they had found a more excellent way of revising hasty legislation, and of gaining time in periods of popular excitement for the saving common sense of the people to assert itself. The Senate was to consist not of partisans but, as it were, of judges. Its members were to be selected from the men who in one way or another had lent dignity and distinction to the public life of Canada. Chosen for their acknowledged achievements or their moral and intellectual excellence, by the representative of the Queen—himself placed by his position high above the tide of party strife—the new Senators, it was thought, would invest their decisions with a moral authority in the country which no popular leader could afford wholly to disregard. The better to secure absolute impartiality and independence, appointments for the Red Chamber—a title derived from nothing more sanguinary than its upholstery— like those to the Judicial Bench, were to be, not for a term of years, but for life. Surely, it was urged, a House composed of all that is most eminent in the country, of men who have nothing to hope and nothing to fear from party leaders, may be trusted to act in such a spirit of sweet reasonableness that a deadlock betwen the two branches of the Legislature will be impossible.

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### Didn't Look for Deadlocks

It was felt that the Senate, while upon legitimate occasions it would exercise its immense influence upon public opinion to defeat or modify rash legislation, would also know how and when to give way, and remember that in the last resort the deliberate will of the representatives of the people must prevail. So sanguine, indeed, were some that they refused even to consider the possibility that the Senate might obstinately stand in the way of legislation really demanded by the country.

The Hon. George Brown, leader of the Liberals of Upper Canada, and one of the chief authors of the Constitution, said:—

"And, after all, is it not an imaginary fear—that of a deadlock? Is it at all probable that any body of gentlemen who may compose the Upper House, appointed, as they will be, for life, acting, as they will do, on personal and not party responsibility, possessing, as they must, a deep stake in the welfare of the country, and desirous, as they must be, of holding the esteem of their fellow-subjects, would take so unreasonable a course as to imperil the whole political fabric?"

How completely these anticipations have been belied is written large across the story of Canada. The Senators are nominated in form by the Governor-General, but in reality by the Prime Minister of the day. For years a place in the Senate was openly bargained for and given as a reward for party service. It is no longer pretended that many of these nominations were influenced by any consideration except those of party faithfulness or personal devotion to a leader. Money spent lavishly upon an election, or contributed to the party war-chest, and also, in many cases, a defeat at the polls, were allowed to constitute a claim for a place in the Senate—a place which carries with it a sessional emolument of a thousand dollars.

**A Striking Instance.**

How inexorably the composition of the Senate has been allowed to falsify the hopes of those who designed it as an independent and quasi-judicial tribunal for the revision of the work of the popular Chamber, may be seen from an incident which happened at a bye-election in Montreal shortly before the Liberal party came into power. The Conservative candidate was decisively beaten by his Liberal opponent, and yet, within two months, this very candidate, rejected by the electors, was promoted to the Senate, and so empowered to revise the legislative work of the man the people had preferred. And that a worse thing did not happen a little later was due solely to the firmness of the then Governor-General, Lord Aberdeen. Just before the last general election two Senators belonging to the Government party resigned their places, in order to contest seats in the House of Commons. Both were badly beaten; and they then conceived the bold idea of climbing back into the Senate as if nothing had happened. Lord Aberdeen rather than bring the whole constitution into contempt, refused to listen to the proposal importunately pressed upon him by the outgoing Ministers.

**Packed With Partisans.**

chamber, packed with partisans, and now representing merely an outworn mood of the nation, has ceased to command the respect or even serious attention of the country. And yet perhaps it was all inevitable from the beginning. The constitutional theory which requires the Governor-General to act, not upon his own responsibility and sense of duty, but in accordance with the recommendation of his Ministers, has determined the character of the Senate, and, from the outset, made it certain that appointments to it would become the reward of party service. There is no necessity to rail at this result of party government, or to deny that it has given to the Senate many members who would do honor to any Legislative Assembly in the world. All that is here contended is that the Senate, as the product of the party system, has no claim to be a revising body approaching the legislation sent up to it from the Commons in a spirit of judicial detachment.

### SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S DISCREDITED PARTY STILL GOVERNS CANADA.

**The statesman to whom so many of the Senators owe their places is away in his grave; and the Dominion is learning what it is to be governed by mortmain. The living voice of the country is being stifled by a dead hand; and the Commons of Canada, with their mandate fresh from the people, find themselves checked and overruled by men sent to the Senate only because, in the past, they had been faithful to a policy which the nation has definitely rejected. The work of the direct representatives of the people is being revised and undone by a chamber which has been practically nominated by the Opposition.**

### The Dead Hand Rules

The weak side of the Senate might have been less apparent if political opinion fluctuated in Canada as rhythmically as it does in England. The ebb and flow theory as applied to the general elections, at home, has little application to those of the Dominion. During the thirty-two years that have elapsed since Confederation, the Liberal party has been in power for only eight years. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier took office in 1896 his rivals had governed the country for eighteen years in succession, and during that period had filled all the vacancies in the Senate. Dr. Goldwin Smith, writing when that long tenure of office had still five years to run, said:

"Propose that a party leader shall in his own name nominate one branch of the Legislature, and you will be met with a shout of indignation; but under the name of the Crown a Prime Minister is allowed to nominate a branch of the Legislature without protest of any kind. Such is the use of fictions."

That this is not the language of exaggeration appears from the fact that at the time it was written, with the exception of nine members, the whole Senate had been nominated at the instance of a single party leader. As long as the party associated with the name and fame of Sir John Macdonald commanded a majority in the Commons at Ottawa, there was little reason to fear a difficulty with the Senate—but how if the Liberals should win?

Writing in 1891 Dr. Goldwin Smith said:

"If the other party should come into office, and the Senate, under the influence of the outs, should be inclined to give trouble to the ins, there is no way of bringing it to its senses short of a revolution. Instead of being a mere cipher, it may possibly become an active source of evil if it ever allows itself to be used as an engine by the man to whom the majority of its members owe their nominations for the purpose of embarrassing the Government when he was out of power."

In those words the present situation in Canada was almost exactly anticipated, and to mend or end it a constitutional revolution will be necessary, as John Bright foresaw when he used these prophetic words:

"I venture to say that the clause enabling the Governor General and his Cabinet to put seventy men in that council for life inserts into the whole scheme the germ of a malady which will spread, and which before long will require an alteration of this act and of the constitution of this new confederation."

The statesman to whom so many of the Senators owe their places is away in his grave; and the Dominion is learning what it is to be governed by mortmain. The living voice of the country is being stifled by a dead hand; and the Commons of Canada, with their mandate fresh from the people, find themselves checked and overruled by men sent to the Senate only because, in the past, they had been faithful to a policy which the nation has definitely rejected. The work of the direct representatives of the people is being revised and undone by a Chamber which has been practically nominated by the Opposition.

**The Senate's Misdeeds.**

When the present Government took office in 1896 it could count on the support of less than a dozen Senators, and even now, though death has been busy, it has only twenty-six supporters in a House of eighty-one members. The rejection of the Yukon Railway Bill, of the Redistribution Bill, and of other less important measures, has been followed by the throwing out of the bill respecting provincial judges. The defeat of the Yukon Bill has been described by Sir Wilfrid Laurier as "a crime against Canada," and of the Redistribution Bill it is enough to say that it was unique on the American Continent for its moderation, placing, as it did, the responsibility for a redivision of constituencies in the hands of three of the most eminent members of the judicial bench of Canada. This Redistribution Bill was, moreover, the most important measure of the session in which it was passed. When a nominated Chamber, responsible neither to the Crown nor to the electors, undertakes to wreck the work of the Commons, it is obvious that a change must come very speedily, else Government by the people is at an end.

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### The System in England

Complaint is sometimes made in England that the Liberal party there is under a permanent disadvantage as compared with its rivals. It is said that the House of Lords, while the Tories are in power, is only a recording machine, but as soon as a Liberal administration is formed, the peers awake from their trance and at once assume an attitude of malevolent activity. But however anomalous the position of the House of Lords may be, its powers are rendered tolerable by a number of considerations which obviously have no place in the case of the Canadian Senate. The strength of the House of Lords lies largely in the tradition of respect it has created, and in its historical associations with the past of the nation. And, unlike the Canadian Senators, the majority of its members can never at any time owe their places immediately to the favor of a party leader. To this softening haze of antiquity, which obscures half the defects of the House of Lords, and to the comparative independence which the hereditary principle secures for its members, must however be added another consideration which does much to save its privileges. Deep down in the mind of the people is the consciousness that in the last resort the leader of the Commons must inevitably win in any struggle with the Lords, if only because there is no limit to the number of new peerages which might be created to overcome undue resistance to the will of the electors. The Canadian constitution provides no such safety valve against revolution. The 26th section of the British North America Act provides that "if at any time, on the recommendation of the Governor-General, the Queen thinks fit that three or six members be added to the Senate, the Governor-General may by summons to three or six qualified persons (as the case may be), representing equally the three divisions of Canada, add to the Senate accordingly."

To swamp a hostile majority of thirty, Sir Wilfrid Laurier is invited by the Constitution to create six new Senators. Under the present condition of Canada this limited power of adding to the Senate is absolutely useless. Not the less it is historically interesting, as showing that in spite of their hopes for a judicial Second Chamber, the Fathers of the Constitution were not wholly unmindful of the exigencies of the party system. How far their worst fears have been outrun by the actual facts of the present situation, may be measured by the futility of the provision by which they sought to guard against even the possibility of a conflict between the Houses. It comes to this, therefore, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has no choice but to continue sending up his measures to be slaughtered by his political opponents, or to seek to reform the Constitution.

### Government Paralyzed.

It may be said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's right remedy would be to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the people. That would mean that the power of determining the duration of Parliament would be taken out of the hands of the Government and entrusted to the Opposition. It is impossible to expect that a victorious party will permanently acquiesce in such a disability—the injustice is too apparent. If the chances of the polls should give power to Sir Charles Tupper and his friends, with a tame Senate at their command they could count on holding office during the whole natural life of a Parliament, or until it suited their purposes to dissolve; if the Liberals are successful they must hold office by the sufferance of the Senate, must either look on while their bills are being massacred, or else face the risk of a general election at a moment selected by their opponents.

And let this be remembered, that it is only an accident that this vicious system happens at the present moment to be working to the injury of the Liberals of Canada. Let Sir Wilfrid Laurier remain for a few years more, and the balance of power in the Senate will slowly shift from one side to the other, and in the hereafter the victorious Conservatives may have as much reason to complain of the obstruction of the Upper Chamber as their opponents have to-day. Men of all parties may agree in admitting that the inherent tendency of the Senate is to represent, as it does to-day, opinions which the electors have ceased to hold.

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### The Premier's Appeal.

It is conceded that in the interests of the whole Dominion it is desirable that there should be something either in the Constitution of the Senate or else in the rules governing the relations between the two branches of the Legislature, it remains to consider the specific remedy proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Address to the Queen placed by him on the table of the House of Commons, after declaring that the powers of the Senate in the making of the laws are unsatisfactory, and that they should be brought more into harmony with the principle of popular government, asked that:

"The Imperial Parliament may amend the British North America Act so as to provide that when the House of Commons passes a Bill and the Senate rejects it, and the House of Commons again passes it and the Senate once more rejects it, the Governor-General may convene a joint session of both Houses and that the measure may be decided by a majority of the two Houses."

Sir Charles Tupper has promised to meet this proposal with an uncompromising opposition, and mainly on the ground that it is unfair to the Province of Quebec. The Conservative leader is undoubtedly right in his contention that the Senate was intended by the Fathers of the Constitution to protect and safeguard the interests of the smaller and weaker provinces. While unwilling to entrust the election of the Senators to the Provincial Legislatures, as it is entrusted in the United States to the Legislatures of the separate States, the founders of the Canadian Constitution seem to have followed the American analogy in another respect, for they gave an equal representation to each of the three great divisions of which the

## *How Quebec is Misrepresented*

### The Province Has 49 Liberals aud 16 Conservatives in the Commons, But 17 Conservatives and 7 Liberals in the Senate.

Dominion was then composed, Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. The federal principle was accepted, though it was not carried out quite consistently. Ontario and Quebec each received 24 Senators, while the grouped Provinces, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, each received 12. At the same time it was enacted that if Prince Edward Island should come into the Confederation, the total of 24 Senators allotted to the Maritime Provinces should remain unchanged, but that Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should each give two of its 12 Senators to the new comer. The principle of equality was still further departed from as other provinces became part of the Dominion, Manitoba receiving 4 representatives in the Senate, British Columbia 3, and the Northwest Territories 2.

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### Ontario and Quebec.

Still it is certain, as between Upper and Lower Canada equality of representation in the Senate without regard to the question of population was a condition of Federation. The words of the Liberal leader, Hon. George Brown, are quite decisive:

"The very essence of our compact is that the union shall be federal and not legislative. Our Lower Canada friends have agreed to give us representation by population in the Lower House on the express condition that they shall have equality in the Upper House. On no other condition could we have advanced a step; and for my part, I am quite willing they should have it. In maintaining the existing sectional boundaries, and handing over the control of local matters to local bodies, we recognize, to a certain extent, a diversity of interest, and it is quite natural that the protection for those interests, by equality in the Upper Chamber, should be demanded by the less numerous Provinces."

On the strength of this passage, and other contemporary evidence as to how the union of the Provinces was brought about, Sir Charles Tupper has declared that every man who supports the proposals of the Liberal Premier is "Guilty of the worst description of bad faith, in going back upon the pledge under which the Province of Quebec and the smaller Provinces were induced to enter the Confederation."

**How Quebec is Misrepresented.**

At the present moment while Quebec sends 65 members to the House of Commons, Ontario sends 91, but the two Provinces stand on an equal footing in the Upper House, where each is represented by 24 members. In a joint session of the two Houses Ontario, with a total representation of 115 would be in a position to outvote Quebec with its total representation of 89. Before, however, we accept Sir Charles Tupper's conclusions, we must press the inquiry just one step further, and ask whether in fact the Senate as now constituted does secure a proper representation of the views and wishes of the people of the Province of Quebec.

> At the last general election our Province sent to the House of Commons 49 Liberals and 16 Conservatives, and yet this overwhelmingly Liberal Province is now misrepresented in the Senate by 17 Conservatives against only 7 supporters of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. What does it profit Quebec to have as many Senators as Ontario, when she sees them applauding where she condemns and condemning where she applauds?

Take the case of the bill to amend the act respecting Provincial judges, the elected representatives of the Province have both in the Legislature and in Parliament declared almost unanimously in favor of it, but they are thwarted by men who, sitting in her name, use their powers as Senators to frustrate her wishes. In fact at the present moment the people of Quebec would have far more chance of getting legislation to their mind if, instead of having 24 representatives in the Senate, they had none at all.

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### Quebec Pledged to Reform

But the opinion of Quebec as to the necessity of a reform which shall bring the Senate in touch with the people is happily not a matter of conjecture. 54 out of 65 representatives from Quebec in the House of Commons approved of Sir Wilfrid's proposed remedy for the Senate. Further, the Prime Minister of the Province, Hon. Mr. Marchand, who is supported in the Legislative Assembly by 55 members out of 72, has made this explicit declaration:

"The Government have taken cognizance of the policy announced by the First Minister of the Government with regard to the reform of the Senate, and entirely approves of it, and is of the opinion that the interests of the Province of Quebec would be better safeguarded in Confederation if the constitution were amended so as to render the Senate responsible."

By these words of her chosen Minister, Quebec stands pledged to the general policy of reform, without perhaps being committed to the particular method suggested by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. And so long as the end is gained there is not likely to be any disposition to insist too strictly upon the particular means by which it is to be brought about.

The present proposals of the Government are open to the obvious objection that circumstances easily arising, might make them quite ineffective. Suppose the Government were to appeal to the country upon the Redistribution Bill, and the Liberal party were to come back to power with a reduced but still substantial majority—say a majority of 25 in a House of 213 members, they would pass their bill and send it to the Senate. If the Senate threw it out twice, the opportunity would at once arrive of testing the efficacy of the new machinery for bending the Upper Chamber to the the will of the people. The result would be found highly inconvenient. In the joint sessio nof the two Houses the Liberal majority of 25 in the Commons would be swamped by the large opposition majority in the Senate and so the declared will of the country would still be defeated. On the other hand, if the Houses were brought together, as they are constituted to-day, the submission of the Senate would be at once secured. And it must be remembered that it is very unlikely that parties will again be so unequally represented in the Senate as they are to-day. Owing to the great age of many of the Senators vacancies are constantly appearing, and every vacancy gives the Liberal Ministers an opportunity of doing something to redress the balance of power. Nor can it be anticipated that either political party will again hold office for an unbroken term of eighteen years. Finally, the readjustment of representation in the Commons after every census, by periodically adding to the members of the Lower House, tends to diminish the relative strength of the Senate in a joint session.

But whatever be thought of the particular plan proposed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier for securing the ultimate ascendency of the Commons in a struggle with the nominated Chamber, few will dispute that there is something radically wrong with a system which makes it possible for the people to speak the thing they mean in unmistakable fashion at a general election, and yet find themselves helpless against the resistance in the Upper House of the survivals of another regime. To wipe out this anomaly in one way or another from the constitution of the Dominion is the task to which Canada's elected leaders must set their hands, and assuredly it is one in which the sympathies of free men throughout the world will ungrudgingly go out to them.

# HOW THE LAW IS ADMINISTERED IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

### The Different Courts and Their Functions—The Judges and Their Salaries—City Courts and Officials Connected With Them.

To the uninitiated layman, the Montreal Court House is a mysterious and awful edifice. And, indeed, as it casts its gloomy shadow over the pleasant grass plot in front, which struggles bravely to preserve a cheerful aspect under trying conditions, it may well serve at the outset as a not unwholesome deterrent to the rash mortal who meditates the reference of a dispute which he may have with a neighbor to the arbitrament of the law. Truly, litigation is an unsatisfactory mode of settling a difference, involving, perhaps, really only a small sum of money. The services of a lawyer are more or less expensive, and the tariff of court fees has been compiled with the double view of increasing the public revenues and discouraging suitors.

Still, people will go to law, and the administration of justice is one of the most important charges of government, and therefore a subject upon which the ordinary citizen should be as well informed as possible.

There are two classes of courts in this province for the trial—in the first instance—of civil causes. They are the Circuit Court, for suits involving a sum lower than one hundred dollars, and the Superior Court, for cases involving one hundred dollars and upwards. From the decision of any one of the three judges of the Circuit Court, there is, roughly speaking, no appeal. From Superior Court judgments an appeal lies to the Court of Review, composed of three Superior Court judges other than the judge whose decision it is sought to set aside, or to the Court of Queen's Bench, a tribunal which sits alternately at Montreal and Quebec for the hearing of appeals in civil cases. From these provincial tribunals appeals can be taken to the Federal Supreme Court, sitting at Ottawa, and to the Privy Council, the highest tribunal of the Empire, whose decisions receive the assent of Her Majesty herself. It will thus be seen that a case originating in the Superior Court may pass through many stages before it can be regarded as finally settled.

**THE SUPERIOR COURT.**

The Superior Court holds a term in Montreal every month, except during the vacation months of July and August. It has jurisdiction over all suits relating to transactions in the District of Montreal, which comprises the city of Montreal and the counties of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Chambly, Vercheres, Laval and Laprairie. This is an extensive and populous district, and the staff of judges is at present too small to attend to the increasing volume of business without continual assistance from their colleagues in the rural districts. The House of Commons passed a law this session increasing the number of Montreal judges by three; but the Senate, in its wisdom, rejected the measure, although one of the hostile majority in the Upper House, Mr. de Boucherville, had as a member of the Legislative Council of the Province voted in favor of a law to which the Federal Act would have been a necessary complement.

There are ten judges at present appointed for the District of Montreal, with the addition of a judge for the District of Terrebonne, who reside in Montreal and administer justice in the district. There are four judges for the District of Quebec, and sixteen judges for the rural districts. The Superior Court judges in the cities of Quebec and Montreal receive five thousand dollars a year each, except the Chief Justice and the Acting Chief Justice, who each receive six thousand dollars. In the rural districts the judges receive four thousand dollars a year.

Judges do not go on circuit here as in Ontario; but each district has its Superior Court judge or judges, as shown above.

**THE PROVINCIAL SYSTEM.**

The Province of Quebec is divided for judicial purposes into twenty-one districts, each district comprising one or more counties. The districts are as follows: Arthabaska, Beauce, Beauharnois, Chicoutimi, Gaspe, Iberville, Joliette, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Montreal, Ottawa, Pontiac, Quebec Richelieu, Rimouski, Saguenay, St. Francois, St. Hyacinthe, Terrebonne and Three Rivers.

The present system to which the people of this province seem to have become strongly attached, was the result of the efforts of Sir Georges Etienne Cartier, and has been in existence since 1857. It is based upon the principle of providing parties in the least easily accessible sections of the province with a means of procuring prompt and effective justice. Each judge is presumed to reside at the capital or chef-lieu of the district to which he has been appointed, although the increase and improvement of means of communication within the last forty years permit many rural judges to fix their residence in either Montreal or Quebec, without inconvenience to suitors.

This alteration in the conditions of travel has suggested to some legislators the desirability of reorganizing our judicial system, so as to make of Montreal and Quebec two centres, whence the judges could go periodically on circuit through the different counties, and in 1894 the Hon. Mr. Casgrain, then Attorney-General of the Province, introduced a measure in the Quebec Legislative Assembly having this object in view. This measure was strongly criticized, and its author, in deference to the objections of the bar and the electorate generally, did not press it, and so the present system stands.

**QUEEN'S BENCH.**

In the District of Montreal, as well as in that of Quebec, the Superior Court judges, as such, do not sit in criminal cases, these being the exclusive domain of the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Strictly speaking, there is no appeal allowed in criminal cases, but the prisoner's counsel may apply for a "reserved case" on various grounds. He applies to the trial judge to allow him to submit to the full Court of Queen's Bench certain questions affecting the validity of the trial, such as irregularity in empanelling the jury, the admission of illegal evidence, incorrect charge to the jury, etc., etc. Should the judge refuse to reserve the case, the counsel can then make application to the Attorney-General of the Province, who, exercising judicial functions for the occasion, may, at his discretion, grant leave to apply to the full court. Should that tribunal find that the informalities at the trial were serious enough to make it possible that the prisoner was unjustly condemned, it may quash the verdict and the sentence, and order the liberation of the prisoner, the prosecution having the right to oblige the latter to undergo a new trial. A man can only be tried once for the same offence, but the first trial, being quashed, is no trial, so that the great British principle is not violated by a new hearing of the case.

There are six judges for the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province, and they sit alternately at Montreal and Quebec, as has been stated, for the hearing of appeals in civil cases and also of reserved criminal cases. The criminal court is always presided over in Montreal and Quebec by a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, but in the rural districts the Superior Court judge has civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench receives a salary of $6,000 per annum, and acts as administrator of the province in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The other judges receive $5,000 a year salary.

**THE POLICE COURT.**

The Police Court is presided over by three magistrates, whose duty it is to summarily try small offences, and, in the case of more serious violations of the law, to hold the preliminary investigation for the purpose of ascertaining, not whether the prisoner is guilty, but whether the evidence is sufficiently strong to justify his detention, in order to stand his trial. They also act as judges of Sessions in cases where the prisoners, having been committed, make option to be tried without a jury.

**THE RECORDER'S COURT.**

The two Recorders of the city of Montreal are for the purpose of trying infractions of the city by-laws. They are appointed by the Provincial Government, but are paid their salaries by the city.

The coroner for the District of Montreal is a provincial officer, whose duty it is to hold inquests in all cases of death occurring under unusual circumstances.

The two fire commissioners, appointed by the Provincial Government, and paid by the city, investigate all cases of fire occurring within the city limits.

**COURT HOUSE OFFICES.**

The offices at the Court House, on the civil side, are those of the Circuit Court, the prothonotary and the Clerk of the Court of Appeal. On the criminal side are the clerk of the magistrates' court and the clerk of the Crown and Peace. It is in the office of the prothonotary of the Superior Court that all writs are taken out for Superior Court actions. One of the deputy prothonotaries presides over the insolvency office. In this province, when it is sought to have a merchant surrender his property for the benefit of his creditors, a demand is filed in the insolvency office, and the debtor has three days in which to file his assignment, with his "bilan," or statement of assets and liabilities. A day is then fixed by the court for a meeting of creditors, the court meantime appointing a provisional guardian or curator. At the meeting of creditors a permanent curator is appointed, each creditor having votes according to the amount of his claim, and inspectors, and steps are taken to realize the assets and satisfy the liabilities as far as possible.

**THE TUTELLE OFFICE.**

The "Tutelle" office at the Court House is presided over by another deputy prothonotary. Here all wills, not notarial, are filed, and commercial partnerships registered. Some of the documents in this department date back over a hundred years.

When an action is entered in the prothonotary's office, the clerk gives it a number, which is entered in the book, with the date, amount, date when returnable, names of parties and plaintiffs, lawyers and other particulars. A page is then found for the case in one of the books called "plumitifs," and in this each proceeding in the case is carefully noted. A copy of every pleading has to be filed with the prothonotary, and the united pleadings form the "record," of which the prothonotary is the custodian. The text of the judgment, when rendered, also forms part of the "record."

**JUDGE'S SALARIES.**

The question of the payment of judges is one to which constant reference is made in the Legislature and in Parliament; yet nothing seems to be done to remedy what is generally admitted to be a defect in our system. It is conceded that the salaries of judges are inadequate to the needs and wants of the judges and to the social standing which they occupy. The last time salaries were readjusted was in 1872, when the salaries of judges in cities were fixed at $5,000 a year. This is felt to be insufficient, when bank managers, insurance managers and heads of large corporations receive salaries of from ten to fifty and sixty thousand dollars a year. In 1868 the Legislature of Ontario added a thousand a year to the salaries of its High Court judges, and the preamble to the bill enacting that addition read:

"And whereas, under the altered circumstances of the country and the increased expense of living, it has been found that the judges of the Superior Court are inadequately paid; it is therefore enacted that there shall be paid for the year 1869, and for every other year thereafter out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this province annually, to the president or chief justice of the Court of Error and Appeal, and to each of the judges of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in this province the sum of $1,000."

This was in 1868, and the thousand dollars was in addition to the salary of $5,000 paid by the Ottawa Government.

**PAY IN OTHER COUNTRIES.**

Mr. Casgrain recently quoted in the House of Commons tables to show the salaries paid to judges in other British countries. The following was the schedule:—

**ENGLAND.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Chancellor | $50,000 |
| Lord Chief Justice | 40,000 |
| 3 Lords Ordinary in Appeal, each | 30,000 |
| 28 Judges of first instance, each | 25,000 |

**IRELAND.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Chancellor | 40,000 |
| Chief Justice | 25,000 |
| Chief Baron | 23,000 |
| 2 Bankruptcy Court Judges, each | 10,000 |
| Admiralty Judge | 6,000 |
| 11 Judges, each | 17,500 |

**SCOTLAND.**

| | |
|---|---|
| 13 Judges receive $245,000 among them, or an average of | 19,000 |

**IN ENGLAND.**

Fifty-seven County Court Judges, each, $19,000 and travelling expenses.

Twenty-seven Metropolitan Police Magistrates: senior, $9,000; remainder, each, $7,500.

| Colony. | Population. | Chief Justice. | Pulsne Justice. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 1,104,288 | $17,500 | $15,000 |
| N. S. Wales | 1,042,919 | 17,500 | 13,000 |
| Queensland | 387,463 | 12,500 | 10,000 |
| South Australia | 318,308 | 10,000 | 8,500 |
| New Zealand | 649,349 | 8,500 | 7,500 |

In colonies not possessing the full powers of responsible government, but which have in most cases an elective assembly, the salaries are as follows:—

| Colony. | Population. | Chief Justice. | Pulsne Justice. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jamaica | 580,804 | $10,000 | 6,000 |
| Barbadoes | 171,860 | 5,000 | None. |
| Trinidad | 180,566 | 9,000 | None. |
| Mauritius | 369,302 | 8,750 | 6,000 |
| Hong Kong | 315,800 | 12,000 | [illegible] |

# Of Things Military

... By Corporal Trim ...

### Cars to Rockliffe Ranges.

The great drawback to the fine Rockliffe ranges at Ottawa has been the difficulty of reaching them. Riflemen all over the country will be pleased to learn that an arrangement has been made between the Government and the electric railway company to lay down a double track from Rockliffe to the ranges, and that it will be in operation in time for the coming meet next month of the Dominion Rifle Association.

### Sir George White for Gibraltar.

Lieutenant-General Sir George White, V.C., has been appointed Governor and Commander in Chief at Gibraltar from the 1st July, in succession to General Sir Robert Biddulph. Sir George White has been permitted to delay taking over his duties until the 11th inst. Lieutenant R. G. Hooper, 5th Lancers, and Lieutenant H. A. Cope, 18th Hussars, have been selected to serve as aides-de-camp on Sir George White's staff.

### The Reduced Corporal.

Canadian Military Gazette:—"It appears from the statement made by the Minister of Militia that on the Queen's Birthday the members of the permanent force are allowed a pint of beer, or its equivalent in value, at the canteen. Corp. Courtenay was ordered by his superior officer to march a squad of men to the canteen and see that each was properly served. He refused to obey. The order was repeated, and Courtenay again refused, saying that it was against his principles. He was then placed under arrest and tried before a regimental court-martial.

"In answer to the charge of refusing to obey an order given to him by his superior officer, Courtenay pleaded guilty. His only justification for disobeying the order was his 'principles.' The defaulters' book showed the following charges: For using improper language, twice; for being dirty on parade, once; for abusing horses on parade, once; for breaking out of barracks when a defaulter, once; for insolence, once. Corp. Courtenay had been at the time eight months and eight days in the battery. The court sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, and the sentence was confirmed by the officer commanding A Battery."

### Transport Figures.

General Collinson has calculated that on 50,000 tons of shipping, 30,000 men, 5,000 horses and 700 waggons can be transported, while Lord Wolseley reckons on 150,000 tons being necessary for the transport of 100,000 men. Admiral Morin, however, estimates that 40,000 tons of shipping will be needed for a division of 9,000 men, 800 horses and 150 waggons. On the whole, therefore, about 50,000 tons should be sufficient for the transport of an army corps.

### Whole Battery Won V.C.

An entire battery—Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery—enjoys the distinction of being to a man worthy of the decoration prized by every soldier more than even life. The battery earned this great honor by its conspicuous bravery during the action at Korn Spruit on the 31st March last. It will be remembered that the Boers had formed an ambush at Korn Spruit, and before their presence was discovered by the main body, had captured the greater portion of the baggage column and five out of the six guns of the leading battery. When the alarm was given, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was within 300 yards of the Spruit, when Major Phipps-Hornby, who commanded it, wheeled about and moved off at a gallop under a very heavy fire, and finally succeeded in running back four of the guns under shelter. After full consideration of the circumstances of the case, the field-marshal commanding in chief in South Africa formed the opinion that the conduct of all ranks of Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was conspicuously gallant and daring, but that all were equally brave and devoted in their behavior. He, therefore, decided to grant the case of the battery as one of collective gallantry under Rule 13 of the Victoria Cross Warrant, and directed that one officer should be selected for the decoration of the Victoria Cross by the officers, one non-commissioned officer by the non-commissioned officers, and two gunners or drivers by the gunners and drivers. A difficulty arose with regard to the officer owing to the fact that there were only two unwounded officers—Major Phipps-Hornby and Capt. Humphreys—available for the work of serving the guns, and both of these had been conspicuous by their gallantry and by the fearless manner in which they exposed themselves, and each of them nominated the other for the decoration. It was ultimately decided in favor of Major Phipps-Hornby, as having been the senior concerned.

Sergt. Charles Parker, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, was elected by the non-commissioned officers as described above.

Gunner Isaac Lodge, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, and Driver Henry Glassock, Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, were elected by the gunners and drivers as described above.

### Rifle Clubs in England.

In consequence of Lord Salisbury's speech, that England should be in a constant state of armed preparedness, an effort has been made to establish rifle clubs throughout England and Scotland on a larger and more practical scale than ever before. A. P. Humphrey, a member of the Council of the National Rifle Association, and former commander of the Cambridge University Volunteers, has just returned from Switzerland, where he has made an extensive examination of the rifle clubs and ranges in that country. His report is being published throughout the British press.

The great advantages of the Swiss clubs, which have a close connection with the military system of the country, he says, are: Organization for the purposes of the military regulation of rifle practice, supply of Government ammunition below cost price, possession by the men of Government rifles in their own homes, small expense at which ranges can be made and worked, the custom of shooting on Sundays, when men are free from work; the great popularity of rifle shooting, and the belief in its great value for national defense, and (partly as a consequence) freedom from the competition of athletic sports of other kinds.

Mr. Humphrey states that the following advantages facilitate obtaining ranges: Obligation on the part of the public to provide ground, absence of insistence on an ideal standard of safety to the public, indisposition on the part of land owners to make difficulties, willingness on the part of shooting men to put up with inexpensive arrangements, frequent occurrence of mountains or forests available as stop butts, in populous places the large numbers of contributing members of clubs, and consequent funds available for providing handsomely appointed ranges, and the non-requirement of long ranges.

The rifle clubs which will shortly be formed will bear the imprimatur of the War Office. The scheme as so far formulated commits the taxpayers to no expenditure beyond the cost of one rifle for every ten members and somewhat less than two rounds of ammunition a week with which to practice. The scheme does not provide for every grown-up man possessing a rifle, nor does it make provision for his becoming efficient in its use. It is expected that Lord Salisbury's dream of "an armed people, a people of which every grown-up man can handle his rifle," will be fulfilled later both by natural patriotism and enthusiasm for rifle practice.

It is recognized, however, by the directors of the National Rifle Association, that little can be done, except in small towns, until the Government shall establish rifle ranges. A bill is being drafted by the association, to be presented to Parliament at an early date, which provides for the erection of rifle ranges in the near neighborhood of large cities; that these ranges shall be maintained at Government expense, and that free transportation shall be given to the riflemen between the ranges and their homes.

### Fired at Random.

The entries for the Queen's Prize at Bisley have fallen off from 1668 in 1899 to 1234 in 1900, a decrease of 429.

The Hamilton regiment of Highlanders is almost assured. The committee say they can now see their way.

The Minister of Militia announces that 35,000 sets of the Oliver equipment have been purchased and delivered at $6.45 per set.

The Minister of Militia announces that the matter of establishing courses of instruction in music for bandmasters and sergeants of bands, in connection with the State band of the garrison division of the Royal Canadian Artillery at Quebec, is under consideration by the Department, and will probably be undertaken at any early date. It is proposed to conduct the school somewhat on the plan of Kneller Hall.

The personal estate of Major-General A. G. Wauchope, C.B., who was killed at the battle of Magersfontein on December 11 last, has been proved under £82,742.

President McKinley has authorized the following names for the new warships: For the five battleships, Virginia, Rhode Island, Maryland, Colorado, South Dakota; for the eight thousand ton cruisers, St. Louis Milwaukee, Charleston.

The Government cartridge factory at Quebec is to be considerably enlarged, according to an official announcement just made.

Ald. White, of Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for the construction of the new ranges at Montreal. The cost will be about $33,000.

The Admiralty has given out that the .303 Maxim gun will be substituted for the .450 gun now in use on board ships. The new gun can be fed with the ordinary Lee-Metford ammunition, where as special ammunition has to be made for the old one. The mounting of the new Maxim is also much more handy for field service.

The short courses for officers commenced at Wolseley Barracks, London, on Wednesday, July 18, and terminates one month later.

While marking at the Long Branch ranges, Toronto, at the last Military Rifle League match, Saturday, July 7, a young man named Alfred Clarke, was struck by a rebounding bullet. It entered just below the left eye, passing out behind the left ear. He was removed to a hospital and will recover.

No. 5 Bearer Company, Quebec, has been fully organized, with Surg.-Capt. G. H. Parke in command. The company put in a few days' drill at the Levis camp.

Quebec is expecting a visit from 500 U. S. regular cavalry, recently returned from the Philippines.

Disappearing, skirmishing and running deer targets are soon to be placed in position at the Rockliffe ranges.

The good work done by the colonial contingents in Africa has evidently impressed the Home authorities, and, as a result, it is now announced that a West Indian contingent of militia will proceed to Africa to fight the Ashantis.

### SULLIVAN'S "LOST CHORD."

Though Sir Arthur Sullivan's long compositions have won for him a more ample fame, it is his short piece, "The Lost Chord," which has done more than anything else to augment his popularity. The circumstances of the writing of this famous composition were as follows:—

For the Norwich musicale of 1866 Sir Arthur Sullivan had been asked to write an overture. He had accepted the commission, failing to hit upon an appropriate idea, he neglected the work until the date had approached dangerously near.

At length he decided to give up his commission. His father, however, persuaded him not to relinquish it. "Something is sure to occur to you," he urged, "even at the last moment." Three days after this Sullivan's beloved father died. The blow fell upon the young musician with terrible effect. He sat for hours as one dazed.

Finally, on the night of the funeral, he seized a pen and began writing. By the next morning the score for the Norwich festival had been finished. In producing this work Sullivan seemed to act almost without his own volition, and yet the Norwich score is considered one of the finest he has ever produced. It led almost directly to the production of "The Lost Chord."

The death of his father, to whom he was passionately attached, filled the composer with a profound melancholy, which was intensified a few weeks afterward by the desperate illness of his brother. For weeks Sullivan sat at the bedside, while the life of another whom he loved trembled in the balance.

One night, as the invalid passed off into a quiet sleep, and a respite seemed to have occurred in the battle between life and death, Sullivan quietly, almost stealthily, took a piece of paper from the table in front of him and began writing music to the words which had been running so long in his head. When he had completed his work "The Lost Chord" had sprung into harmonious being.—New York Mail and Express.


Special Notice.

NEW PIANOS.

We have the agencies for the best American and Canadian makers, including Steinway, Heintzman & Co., Nordheimer, Howard and others, and owing to the large number we handle, we are in a position to buy and sell at lower prices and terms than smaller dealers. If you have an old instrument to exchange we will make you a liberal allowance for it, and make the terms on the balance to suit you if you do not wish to pay cash. If you are out of town please write us, and we will be pleased to furnish you with full particulars, or have our representative call upon you. Call and see our Pianos with the Ossian attachment. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2366 St. Catherine Street.


# IN DRAMATIC CIRCLES

Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske has sailed for Germany. She will stay several weeks in Switzerland while abroad.

Jefferson De Angelis, who has been starring in comic opera during the past two seasons, will be seen in what he calls a historical music comedy next season. The book is by Charles Klein, the music by William T. Francis and the lyrics by Grant Stewart. His company will include Jessie Mackay, Teresa Vaughn, Adine Bouvier, Charles Duncan, Harry Norman and William Young.

Stanley J. Weyman's story "The Castle Inn" will not be seen in dramtic form until late in the season. Henry Hamilton, the English dramatist, who is adapting it to stage requirements, declares he cannot do justice to the story unless he is given ample time, and Manager Litt, who will produce the play, has consented to an extension of time.

Robert B. Mantell has written to his manager, M. W. Hanley, to report that he is enjoying his rest at a quaint country place near Belfast, in Ireland. Later he will go to Lond , and will then visit Paris to see the Exposition and secure costumes for his appearance next season in W. A. Tremayne's new romantic play, "A Free Lance."

Blanche Walsh will sail for America Aug. 20th, and immediately on her arrival in New York will begin rehearsals of the new, and yet unnamed, play written for her by Eugene W. Presbery. This piece is a ramantic drama, the story dealing in part with the persecution of the Huguenots in France during the years from 1750 to 1760. The chief characters emigrate from old to new France, and important scenes have their locale in the city of Quebec. Its capitulation forms the basis of one of the strong incidents. Mr. Presbrey has borrowed several of his characters from history, among them Francois Bigot, the king's intendente at Quebec, Marquis de Vaudreuil, Governor-General of French Canada, and Montcalm, the General killed at Quebec.

Frank McKee has received a letter from Mary Mannering, written July 2nd, in the wilderness, 80 miles from Glenwood, Col. She and her husband, James K. Hackett, after spending three weeks in the woods of Quebec, went to the mountains of Colorado. She said that they were encamped 8,000 feet above sea-level, and proposed to remain three weeks longer, going into the mountains 200 miles further. They are living in tents. Their outfit consists of 19 horses and pack mules, six hounds and four guides. One of their men returning to Glenwood gave them the opportunity to send a letter to Mr. McKee. June 30th Miss Mannering shot a bear that the guides estimated weighed 400 pounds. Mr. Hackett shot at bruin, too, but the credit of killing the beast went to Miss Mannering, she firing the fatal shot. She says that when their outfit moves it looks like a regiment on the march.

Corinne will sail July 25 for a six weeks' trip to Paris.

"Red Pottage" is the way of becoming a play. The dramatist is Kinsey Selle, not without experience in this way. The commission is for Charles Frohman; and the work is to be done within a month. The American stage is the immediate destination of "Red Pottage."

The new musical farce in which William Harris will present Louis Mann and Clara Lipman will be called "All on Account of Eliza."

Blanche Walsh's criticism of Italian actresses in her description of a production of "Quo Vadis" seen in Naples has created considerable comment.

Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, met Miss Ada Rehan in London last week. All the arrangements for her tour next season, under the direction of this firm, were then completed. She will return to America the latter part of September. Some of her old repertoire will be utilized during her tour. A new play by a prominent author, will be placed in rehearsal immediately on her arrival.

Since its revival two years ago "Shenandoah" has netted Bronson Howard, the author, nearly $20,000 in royalties. This renewal of life was in a great measure due to the elaborate manner in which it was staged.

Klaw & Erlanger have accepted Molly Elliott Seawell's dramatization of her prize story, "The Sprightly Romance of Marsac," the rights to which they secured several months ago. It will be presented during the coming season with a well-known star in the principal role.

H. C. Barnabee, of "The Bostonians," sailed for Europe last Saturday to visit the Paris exposition.

Klaw & Erlanger's new opera, "Foxy Quiller," will be first presented in New Haven October 15th. It will also be sung in Washington and Baltimore before it goes to New York for a run at a Broadway theatre.

The dramatic version of Miss Mary Johnston's novel "To Have and to Hold" will be called "By Order of the Company" when produced in England.

Miss Loie Fuller, the spectacular dancer, has opened the theatre in Paris which she leased some time ago and upon which she spent $60,000. American visitors to the Exposition crowded the place on the opening night. The most interesting feature of the entertainment given is a spectacular Japanese ballet in which Miss Fuller figures.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be produced at the Paris Exposition.

Sir Henry Irving and Ellen Terry will return to the United States a year from next fall.

Miss Blanche Bates, who recently returned from Europe, will work during the rest of the summer. She has joined the stock company in Denver, where she will be seen in the leading roles.

Alice Nielsen is in San Francisco enjoying life thoroughly.

Richard Mansfield, who is cruising on his yacht, the Wayfarer, invited some people at Newport to come aboard and dine with him when he reached that port last Sunday. Just before he went ashore to get them he had a violent quarrel with his cook, and when he returned to the yacht with his guests there was no cook and no dinner. During his absence the cook had thrown all the provisions overboard and then, hailing a passing craft, had been put ashore.

Cissie Loftus, after a phenomenally successful season, during which she played in Shakespeare, high-comedy, comic opera and vaudeville, has sailed for England. She will take a long and much needed rest on the other side before resuming work. She may return to America next season to give a "farewell" series of imitations, as she intends to devote herself entirely to legitimate work after next season.

As Wilton Lackaye has prepared the dramatic version of "Les Miserables," in which he will appear as Jean Valjean, more than ordinary interest is felt in the coming production.

Marie Wainwright is fortifying herself for her coming season as a star of the vaudevilles by an interesting European trip through the famous New Forest. She will go from there to her little bungalow on the Thames, where she will spend the summer in water sports. Later she will spend a few days in Paris. She has arranged with the celebrated English dramatist, Justin Huntly McCarthy, to write her a one-act comedy for her coming season's repertoire.

Edna Wallace Hopper is in San Francisco taking in the performances given there by Henry Miller.

Robert Bell Hilliard, son of Robert Hilliard, was sworn in last week as a cadet at the Annapolis Naval Academy.

Miss Mary Sanders, whose starring venture in "Little Nell and the Marchioness" last season was not attended by brilliant results, has been very successful in "A Classical Cowboy" and "The Son of Carleycroft," recently produced in Boston. She will create the ingenue role in "Lost River" next season.

"A Free Lance" is the title of the play which Robert Mantell will add to his repertoire next season.

Robert Drouet is spending the summer in the mountains of Colorado. He will not return to New York until the rehearsals of "Janice Meredith," begin in the last weeks in August.

In dramatic circles there is much talk over the debut next spring of a pupil of Mme. Bernhardt. She is young and beautiful and her family name is Rinda. She is the wife of the leading man, Francis Lebargy, and both she and her eminent teacher believe she has dramatic genius of the highest order, says the New York Telegraph. She is to make her debut as Juliet to Bernhardt's Romeo, and that she, an untried debutante, and her friends and the great actress herself, are all willing she should stand the test of comparison, makes it plain that they at least believe her to be one of the coming lights of the stage world.

Eleanora Duse is contemplating the production of Shelley's poetic and tragic drama "The Cenci." Miss O'Neil, the famous Irish actress, once thought of appearing in the play, but the theme was thought at that time to be too revolting for stage illustration.

Mrs. Le Moyne, who will play the Queen in Browning's uncompleted tragedy "In a Balcony," at Wallack's, in New York, next October, is now on her way to Florence, Italy, where she will study Tuscan character for the production of other Browning plays. The playing of these tragedies has been Mrs. Le Moyne's ambition for a long time.

There is said to be no doubt that Anna Held, who was practically unknown in Paris, has accumulated much good American money. She has bought a theatre, it has been announced, for $1,300,000. It is said she made this money in appearing in "La Femme," or, as the play is known on our side of the water, "Papa's Wife."

If Mrs. Leslie Carter creates the principal role in "When the Dead Awaken," under the management of David Belasco, the probability is that justice will have been done at last to an Ibsen play in this country.

Henry Irving and Ellen Terry have visited America six times, their first tour being in the season of 1883-84, and the others in 1884-85, 1887-88, 1893-94, 1895-96 and 1899,1900. Irving has played 22 parts in these tours and Miss Ellen Terry has played 16.

It is understood that Mr. J. H. Gilmour has been engaged as leading man to play in Rostand's "L'Aiglon," with Miss Maude Adams, next season.

An Australian paper states on Kyrie Bellew's authority, that the leading part in the next Drury Lane melodrama has been offered to Cora Urquhart Potter. She has not decided to accept. Mr. Bellew, who is in Australia on private business, has been quarantined at Brisbane. He was unfortunate enough to be aboard the same steamer with a bubonic-plague victim. He will sail for London shortly.

The interesting but not all important announcement is made that Viola Allen will continue to wear a red wig next season when she plays "In the Palace of the King." As Glory Quayle Miss Allen has been displaying red tresses for some time, and is apparently fond of such adornment. Many of Miss Allen's admirers will deplore her decision, since the decision that red hair became her has not been at all unanimous.


FOR FEMALE DYSPEPTICS

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are the Only Means to Cure.

No matter what form of stomach trouble you have Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure you.

Are you a woman with pale or sallow complexion, face disfigured by unsightly pimples and blotches? They will give you a pure, clear, beautiful skin, banish the pimples, and restore the fresh and rosy hue of health to the cheeks by curing the Dyspepsia that haunts you.

Have you Heartburn and frequent distressing attacks of Flatulence? All that you need is a box or two of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. Half a box will cure you in all probability. Heartburn and Flatulence cannot possibly exist for two days after you begin using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are an unfailing, speedy and pleasant cure for every form of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Nausea, Insomnia and Nervous Prostration. The cure begins with the first Tablet you take.

Thousands of people are suffering from these diseases, while there is no more necessity for them to do so than there is for them to walk open-eyed into a furnace at white heat. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure them—one and all—quickly, pleasantly and permanently.

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THE LACHINE RAPIDS are offering the lowest rates for electric light o power.

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Call at our Office and see the list of Motors now being operated by this Company.

Interview our customers and satisfy yourselves that our motors and service are unequalled.

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Attorney, Barrister, &c.
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185 St. James Street,
MONTREAL. TELEPHONE, 1963.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.
The Original and Only Genuine

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.
The Illustrated London News, of September 28th, 1865, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a certain cure for Cholera Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colic, etc.
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M. Walsh & Co. (Late with E. Chanteloup)
562 Craig St.
If you want satisfactory work done in Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, also wiring for Electric Light, Bells, etc., we would be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices.

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I was cured of Bronchitis and Asthma by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
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A Delightful Summer Beverage.

MURDERED IN CHINA.

A MISSIONARY WHOM YOU KNEW IS PERHAPS DEAD IN PEKIN.

A picture you have is a prize now, so the value of good photos in life.
Baby's Picture, Family Pictures, Pictures of School Chums, all beautiful Heart Souvenirs. THEY MUST BE WELL TAKEN — That is the point.

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IS YOUR MAN. He studies your wants and is known for his excellent grouping, a fine finish, his prices are reasonable.
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THIS HOT, SULTRY WEATHER
Suggests COOL SHOES.
We have the COOL SHOES,
And they are ALL RIGHT
For STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE
RONAYNE BROS.,
2027 Notre Dame Street. Chaboillez Square

Flirting With Death.

That is what that little hacking half-nervous cough is doing. You have tried quinine, and all the other nostrums on the market. Your throat and lungs are worried; your heart is worried—will it wear away? No—

CHERRINE

Is able to erase it. It will not only relieve but check it. It will eradicate it by removing the cause and NATURE will heal herself. Don't wait, order it from your Druggist to-day.

WORSE THAN CHINA.
Cruelty to Horses.

This horse was broken down by old-fashioned business waggons.
Try R. J. LATIMER'S Rubber Tires, (Dunlop) six different styles.
CHOICE FOR $100.
Business and Express Waggons up-to-date, guaranteed for durability and excellence.
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Brownie Cameras
$1.00
Make pictures 2¼ x 2¼. Load in daylight with rolls of film for 6 exposures.
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Food for the Sick
—AT THE—
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PORTLAND CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER,
..MORTAR COLAR.
Coal Oil, Gasoline, Benzine, Etc
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TOOLS

WORKMEN! Would you have confidence in a surgeon who would not have instruments? The public will no more have confidence in you unless you have tools—and good ones—It is in our store that you will find these tools in quantity and of all kinds, at low prices.

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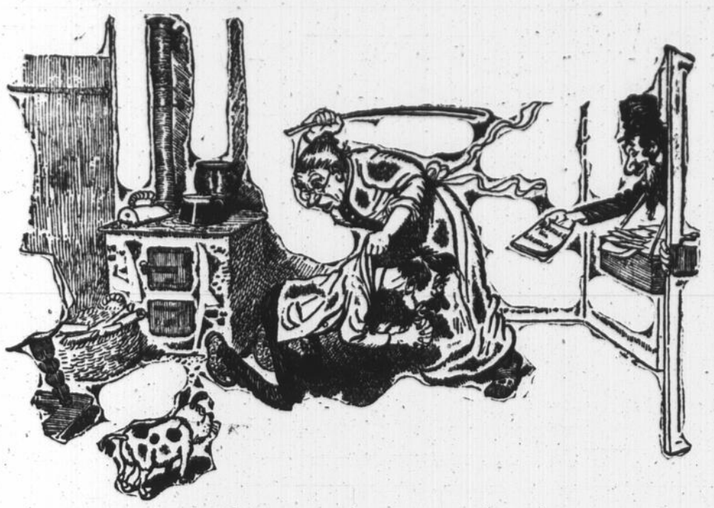
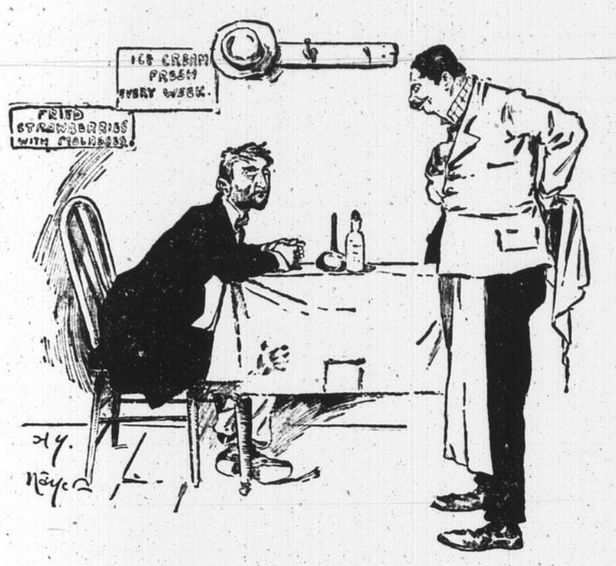
# CHARACTERS AND INCIDENTS AS THE HUMORISTS SEE THEM

RATHER INOPPORTUNE.



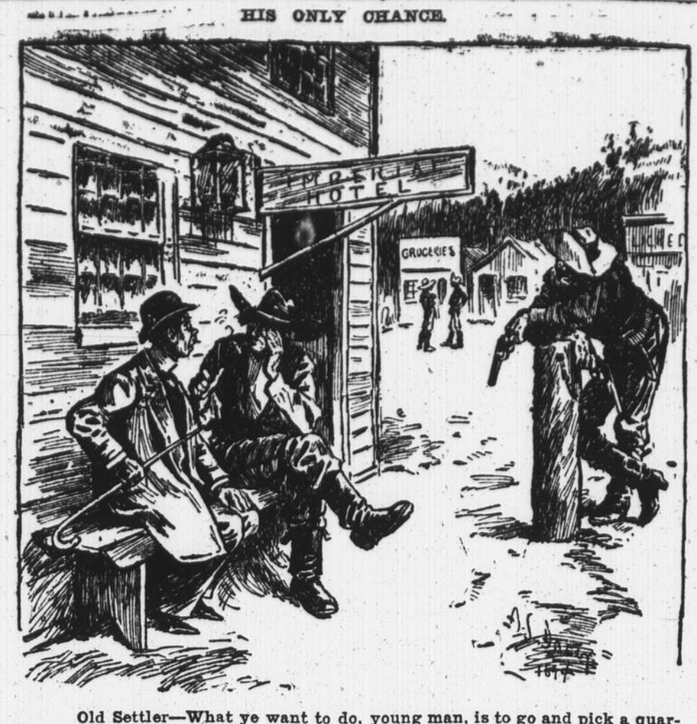
Pedlar—I am selling a fine book—How to Write Love Letters. It should be in every house, sir.

MAKING BOTH ENDS MEET.




Waiter—What will you have?
Shorts—Well, something cheap. I want to make both ends meet.
Waiter—Then I'll bring you some beef tongue and ox-tail soup.

HIS ONLY CHANCE.




Old Settler—What ye want to do, young man, is to go and pick a quarrel with that fellow.
Chollie—Aw—I say—me? I-I-d-don't want to qwarrwel, you know.
Old Settler—Wall, do as ye please; but I tell ye, ef ye don't pick a quarrel with Arizona Jones he'll thrash the life out of ye.

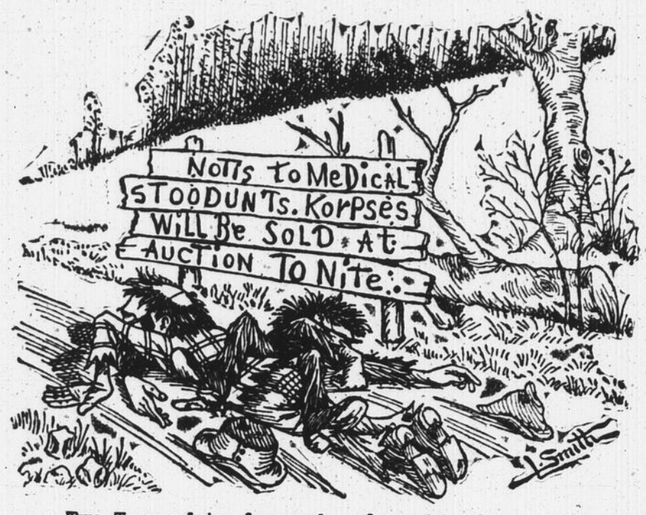
THE PATIENCE OF FLEURETTE.

Marie—I tell yer, yer are false! False to the marrer of yer h'art! I have trusted you blindly, fondly, until the present moment, and now I loathe and dispise yer!
Fleurette—Heaven give me power to restrain myself or I'll knock the neck off her!

HIS GALLANTRY.

"No, Miss, we couldn't think of letting you cross through this dreadful mud and slush!"

THEIR EPITAPH.




Two Tramps being hungered, and perceiving a man walking ahead of them, decided to rob him and forthwith fell upon him from behind. It transpired that the gentleman was possessed of a revolver and and some natural talent as a decorative sign painter.


INSURANCE.

## SCOTTISH UNION
—AND—
National Insurance Co. of Edinburgh.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
Total Assets.....$44,222,472.83
Invested Funds ..... 23,965,472.83
Invested in Canada.. 2,925,940.60
Montreal Office—
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Chief Agent and Secretary.
Montreal Advisory Board — Hon. L. J. Forget, Senator; Charles F. Smith, Esq.; Thomas McDougall, Esq.
$1,000,000 to lend at low rates for satisfactory security.

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Am't invested in Canada..$ 2,110,000
Available Assets ..... 58,553,900
Mercantile risks accepted at low current rates.
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Chief Agent of the Dominion.
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## THE CALEDONIAN
—IS THE—
Oldest Scottish Fire Office.
FUNDS : — $10,000,000
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## Lake of the Woods Milling Co
LIMITED.
The Most Perfect Mills in Canada.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

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This result can be obtained by using Madame Ireland's Celebrated Soaps (Toilet and Shaving), which are reaching to all parts of the world, their medicinal properties being fully endorsed by leading physicians.
These are the only Soaps used in her Shampoos, which are a positive luxury.
Ladies do not travel without it.
Sold by all leading druggists.
ROOMS—506 Birks' Building.

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HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known hotel in the Dominion.

## THE ST. ELMO,
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Sts.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

## BALMORAL CASTLE HOTEL
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American Plan .....$2.00 to $4.00
European Plan .....$1.00 to $2.50
Free Bus to and from all trains and boats.

## McHUGH'S HOTEL,
LACHINE.
Near the boats and cars. Few steps from the Rapids Boat. The best Kitchen and Bar on the Island.
McHUGH & HUGHES, Props.

## HOTEL RICHELIEU,
St. Vincent Street
Comfortable. Near the cars and boat. Popular prices Tel. Main 514.
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## Molson & Bros.,
Ale and Porter Brewers.
Have always on hand th various kinds of.....
## Ale and Porter
Wood and Bottles. 1006
Familie Regularly Supplied. Notre Dame St. Montreal.

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THE BEST AND PUREST
## Malt Extracts
ARE
## Wm. Dow & Co.'s India Pale Ale and Crown Stout.

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SHIPPING.

## DOMINION LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

| Steamer. | From Montreal. | From Quebec. |
|---|---|---|
| Dominion | July 21, 9a.m. | July 23, 6p.m. |
| Cambroman | July 28, 9a.m. | July 28, 6p.m. |
| *Roman | Aug. 4, daylight | Direct |
| Vancouver | Aug 11, 9a.m. | Aug. 11, 6p.m. |
| Dominion | Aug. 25, 9a.m. | Aug. 25, 6p.m. |

*This steamer does not carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $60.00 and upwards single, $114 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $37.50 single, $71.25 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $23.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
BOSTON SERVICE.
From Boston.
S.S. New England ..... July 18, 2.30 p.m.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.

## Ulster SS. Co. Ltd.
"HEAD LINE."
Montreal to Belfast and Dublin.
The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports:
TO DUBLIN.
Bengore Head ..... on or about July 31
Glenarm Head ..... on or about Aug. 15
Inishowen Head ..... on or about Aug. 24
TO BELFAST.
Rathlin Head ..... on or about July 18
Ramore Head ..... on or about July 30
Torr Head ..... on or about Aug. 10
Rathlin Head ..... on or about Aug. 31
To be followed by other steamers about weekly.
A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada. For freight and other particulars apply to G. HEYN & SONS, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Co., Limited; PALGRAVE, MURPHY & CO., Dublin; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec.
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.
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The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, connecting with the I. C. R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I. C. R., C. P. R., G. T. R. and D. A. R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

## MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
SUMMER SERVICE.

| | From Montreal. |
|---|---|
| *Manchester City | July 25 |
| *Manchester Commerce | Aug. 8 |
| Manchester Corporation | Aug. 15 |

*Fitted with cold storage.
The steamers of this Line call at Quebec.
Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
FURNESS LINE.

| | From Montreal. |
|---|---|
| Sylviana | July 24 |
| Boliviana | July 31 |

And regularly thereafter.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

| | From Montreal. |
|---|---|
| Teutonia | July 25 |
| Frisia | Aug. 25 |

And regularly thereafter.
Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Stations.
For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD., AGENTS,
44 St. Francois Xavier St.,
MONTREAL, P.Q.

## LEYLAND LINE
MONTREAL-ANTWERP.
Steamers of this well-known line are fitted up with all the improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched as follows:

| From Antwerp. | Steamer. | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| June 30 | S.S. ALMERIAN | July 21 |
| July 21 | S.S. ALBANIAN | Aug. 14 |
| Aug. 4 | S.S. ASSYRIAN | Aug. 28 |
| Aug. 18 | S.S. ALMERIAN | Sept. 10 |
| Sept. 7 | S.S. ALBANIAN | Oct. 1 |

A limited number of Cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States by the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and their agencies, or from
FRED'K LEYLAND & CO., Ltd.,
300 Board of Trade Building,
MONTREAL.

## Watches and Clocks
Have a way of going when you wind them. ANOTHER WAY to make them go is to put prices on them—just as I am doing.
H. LOGAN, Popular Jeweller, 204 RLBURY ST.
Latest Novelties. Repairing a Specialty Give us a call.

SHIPPING.

## ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.
Calling at Moville both ways.

| From Liverpool. | Steamer. | From Montreal. |
|---|---|---|
| July 3 | Lake Superior | July 20 |
| July 10 | Lake Ontario | July 27 |
| July 17 | Lusitania | Aug. 3 |
| July 24 | Lake Champlain, new, 9,000 tons | Aug. 10 |
| July 31 | Lake Megantic | Aug. 17 |
| Aug. 7 | Lake Superior | Aug. 24 |
| Aug. 14 | Lake Ontario | Aug. 31 |
| Aug. 21 | Lusitania | Sept. 7 |
| Aug. 28 | Lake Champlain, new, 9,000 tons | Sept. 14 |

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, from $52.50 to $80 single, $100 to $161.50 return, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.
Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry:

| | Single Fare. | Return Fare. |
|---|---|---|
| Lake Ontario and Lake Superior | $35.00 | $66.50 |
| Lake Champlain, Lake Megantic and Lusitania | $37.50 | $71.25 |

Two persons occupying a four-berthed room will be charged extra.
Third Class or Steerage, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry, etc., $22 and $23, according to steamer.
MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH.
(Bristol.)

| | |
|---|---|
| S.S. Memnon | July 13 |
| *S.S. Dechma | July 20 |
| *S.S. Etolia | July 27 |
| *S.S. Lycia | Aug. 3 |
| *S.S. Yola | Aug. 10 |

These steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate, $50 single, $90 return.
MONTREAL TO LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arnage | July 14 |
| Montreal | July 23 |
| Strathnevis | July 28 |

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
9 St. Sacrament St.,
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Chicago Agency—JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 12 Sherman St.
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## Black Diamond Line
The A1 steamships of the above Line will run regularly throughou the season from Montreal to
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
INTENDED SAILINGS.
SS. Bonavista .....Monday, July 23
SS. Bonavista .....Thursday, Aug. 9
For further information regarding freight or passage apply to
KINGMAN & CO.,
Telephone Main 57. 14 PLACE ROYALE

The Famous Medical Hall
## BELFAST GINGER ALE
is made ONLY by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,
84 ST. URBAIN STREET.
Please note the Blue Label.

SHIPPING.

## ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, aggregating 141,265 Tons.
NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,376 tons, Twin Screw.
Bavarian, 10,375 tons, Twin Screw.
Corinthian, 8,000 tons.
Sicilian, 8,000 tons.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC & LIVERPOOL

| From Liverpool. | Steamer. | From Montreal. | From Quebec. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 June | Numidian | 7 July | 7 July |
| 28 June | Corinthian (new) | 14 July | 14 July |
| 5 July | Parisian | 21 July | 21 July |
| 19 July | Tunisian | 3 Aug. | 4 Aug. |

Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES — Cabin, $52.50 and upwards, per Numidian and Corinthian; $60 and upwards per Tunisian or Parisian. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single; $66.50 to $76 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $23.50.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.
Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

| From Glasgow. | Steamship. | From New York. |
|---|---|---|
| 28 June | Laurentian | 14 July, 11 a.m. |
| 5 July | Sardinian | 21 July, 11 a.m. |
| 19 July | State of Nebraska | 4 Aug., 10 a.m. |

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards; return tickets, $95 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $22.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.
Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric light throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.
H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

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| St. Louis | July 25 | St. Paul | Aug. 15 |
| Westernland | Aug. 1 | St. Louis | Aug. 22 |
| New York | Aug. 8 | New York | Aug. 29 |

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.

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| *Southwark | July 25 | *Kensington | Aug. 8 |
| Westernland | Aug. 1 | Aragonia | Aug. 15 |

*These steamers carry Cabin and Third class passengers at low rates.
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FROM MONTREAL.

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| S.S. AMARYNTHIA | July 5 |
| S.S. TRITONIA | July 12 |
| S.S. ALCIDES | July 19 |
| S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) | July 26 |
| S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) | Aug. 2 |
| S.S. AMARYNTHIA | Aug. 9 |

—AGENTS—
GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

## THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE
FROM PORTLAND.

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| *S.S. TYNEDALE | July 13 |
| *S.S. HEMISPHERE | July 20 |
| *S.S. BRECKFIELD | July 27 |
| *S.S. FRESHFIELD | Aug. 3 |
| S.S. DARGAI | Aug. 10 |
| *A Steamer | Aug. 17 |

FROM MONTREAL.

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| *S.S. RIBSTON | July 6 |
| S.S. FREMONA | July 13 |
| S.S. KILDONA (cold storage) | July 20 |
| S.S. IONA (cold storage) | July 27 |
| *S.S. ALLANDALE | Aug. 3 |
| S.S. HURONA (cold storage) | Aug. 10 |

LEITH SERVICE.
*S.S. KONG HAAKON ..... July 17
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
*S.S. ENDEAVOUR ..... July 4
(*Chartered.)
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Should be your motto in buying your food, above al things.
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We have the best in the following lines:
Bread. Cakes. Candies. Biscuits.
JAMES M. AIRD.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

# WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

93RD YEAR. NO. 172. MONTREAL, SATURDAY JULY 21, 1900

## BY A WOMAN

### Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

The woman who thinks she has about all the clothes she needs for the summer suddenly decides to go away, and as suddenly finds she really hasn't a thing fit to wear. And so she buys hurriedly, and carelessly, and sometimes too cheaply, many odds and ends which, all things considered, she would be quite as well without. It's rather a mistake for people in cramped circumstances to ape the dress of people with large incomes. It's no disgrace to be poor, but it is very foolish to pretend to a fat purse when it's really as lean as those cattle Pharoah dreamed about. Some girls who really work very hard for their money deny themselves the niceties of life—the little refinements, the simple healthful pleasures, the good books which they might have, if they would not consider dress so essential part of their lives. If they would only not take great strides in the purchase of one garment, and then be compelled to step mincingly when it comes to fresh linen, comfortable cold weather wear, and the luxury of making gifts. Every one has some pet extravagance, and almost every one is able to justify it, by laying it alongside some economy which is made for the sake of an easy conscience. I know a woman who is fond of perfume, and she goes to the best place and buys the best they sell, but she considers it an extravagance and religiously walks instead of taking the car, until she has economized on enough car rides to pay for the perfume. Sounds silly, doesn't it? And yet it's only her little way. Most of us have little ways, and we are so much more patient with our own than we are with other people's. Some women pride themselves mightily on their good and provident housekeeping, but their mothers-in-law and their next door neighbors could open their eyes to sins they had almost counted unto themselves for virtues. Many women feed the bodies of their families and starve the brains. Some are crammed with the knowledge of books until their over-developed heads wobble around on spindling necks, and they haven't enough bodily energy left to make use of their intellectual abilities. Some house mothers cultivate the aesthetic taste of their households. Some are responsible for the gradual coarsening of the natures of those about them. In some families an exquisite cleanliness of body and mind is developed, and some, alas, are remarkable for their general inefficiency, their light natures, or their fondness for dress. A woman may always dress neatly and be sweet and clean and trim, even though she considers ginghams more fitting for her than silks, and wears well darned cotton hose. Some women can gratify every whim of travel and dress. Others must choose, and making a choice, it is of great importance that we choose well. And so, dear woman, off for a holiday, don't burden yourself with luggage, don't fret your mind about clothes. The ideal summer girl is not the dressiest, nor the wealthiest girl. Good nature, good sense and unselfishness even when travelling, are more desirable than many toilettes with parasols to match.

The camping parties are abroad in the land, and what a glorious time they do have. There is something mysteriously irresistible in the solitude of the great woods, or the broad river, or the mountain. There is something in us that sings old songs to a half-forgotten time, when we return from the bonds of civilized life to the simplicity of life without extras. You never had such sweet and refreshing sleep as that to which the bed of pine boughs wooed you. You couldn't get a telegram if the business block was in flames, and perhaps that had something to do with it. There never were such morning dips as those you took in the river or lake near your tent. You tossed your head and swaggered around with importance when you thought of the crowded beaches at summer resorts. Did fish ever taste so sweet as those you caught and cooked in a pie tin, over a bed of coals? Was there ever such a perfect batch of bread as that which somebody made when the supply ran out? She called it "a salt rising," and kneaded it in the bag of flour because there was no bread pan. The mornings—the long, delightful, sunny mornings—when you lay on the ground and watched the clouds, the trees overhead, and the water, dancing in the light, cool and quiet in the shadow. You made friends with the birds and butterflies, you gathered blossoms and berries. In the afternoon you paddled up stream in the shadow of the birches, and dawdled about in the luxurious idleness which smooths all the wrinkles from a year of activity. You return in plenty of time for tea. No camping party needs a dinner bell. The members who cannot tell when meals ought to be ready should be put on the sick list and forwarded home. Those who are well have appetites that puzzle the cooks and surprise even their owners. There are long evenings at camp, the still splendid nights of summer. The golden day turns to red and orange and purple. They, in turn, pale into apricot and pink. The gray shades creep lower and swiftly change the rainbow-hued sunset time to soft twilight, and then to the velvety star-lit darkness of a real night, where there are no electric lights, no din and rattle and roar of busy humans, crazy with their little comings and goings, but a night full and sweet and tender—a night such as fell on these wilds long before our forbears came to them, a night when the bodily presence seems to dissolve and be forgotten, when we wander at will in spirit land and listen to the great mysteries as they are whispered by hill and forest and stream, when the work of the day is done, and the little children of mother nature gather in the sweet old-fashioned way for a chat before they go to rest.

Do you ever busy yourself studying faces and heads? In church and lecture halls and theatres you can see heads, and in open cars too, these hot days when the perspiring men lift off their hats to mop their brows. One week, suppose you study noses. It's very interesting for there are so many kinds, and some of them look as if they are strayed or stolen, because they don't seem to be on speaking terms with any other feature in the face. Another week you will look at eyes, the varieties of color and shape, the bushy eyebrows, the bald eyebrow-place, the skimpy lashes, the wild, bristling lashes, the straight ones and the long and daintly curved ones. You will mark the condition of the eye-nerves, the steady purposeful eye, the supercilious eye, the dull eye, the quick moving eye and the intensely nervous. You will study chins and foreheads and ears in turn, and you will often trace some peculiarity of the ear down through a whole family, mouths are perhaps the most interesting, and since studying them this week it has seemed that the number of turned down mouths is something to think seriously about. Firmness is shown by the set of the lips not by the droop. Most people wish to be firm and perhaps they think that the ill-natured curve helps deceive people. We cannot afford to let our mouths droop. There is no beauty left in a bad-tempered face. There is little happiness in a pessimistic life. We must begin at the beginning if we would correct the drooping tendency. If we live brave, happy, useful lives, we will not carry drooping mouths. No set of physical culture exercises will ever bring a mouth up at the corners. The remedy is beneath all that. An earnest heart, a strong, purposeful life, hope and the blessed faculty of extracting life's honey from every little blossom that blows, will give us better mouths. They will less often curve in scorn, or sneering. They will not droop in weak self-pity. They will not sag with despondency or fall into ill-natured lines. The color of our eyes comes to us from our ancestors, but our mouths are our own to mould. They will be what we are. They will tell to all the world what we, perhaps, would much prefer to hide away.

Sadness, suffering, the stress of living will mar the lines of the mouth, but sheer petulance, cruelty and melancholy are responsible for much of the mischief.

How many women complain every day of the food which comes to the table. They blame the grocer, the green grocer, the butcher and the milkman and they forget to blame themselves. The milk is not sweet, but perhaps it was allowed to stand on the table in the hot kitchen until someone was ready to put it away. The butter is tainted, but is the refrigerator clean? Is there a bit of meat on a spoonful of gravy tucked into one corner? The fruit is soft, but was it treated well after it came to you? We take particular pains to get good milk, but are we as careful that it is kept properly after it reaches us, as we expect the milk man to be before?

Do we allow flies the freedom of our kitchen and then grumble because we find the chops for breakfast have been selected as a fly nursery? We take a great delight in our drawing rooms. We are at much pains to stir up the dust there every day, and particularly on occasions, but the kitchen, where our food is prepared, is too often neglected, entirely. We are not careful about boiled dish cloths and towels, not careful enough about drops of grease or jam, not faithful in our attentions to the darins with boiling water and washing soda or permanganate or potash. We are horrified if our front curtains are soiled, but we are not troubled half enough if our duster bags contain pudding cloths and blacking brushes, and if the darkest cubby hole, has cheated the garbage pail out and a good meal. Some of us have cellars, and because they're dark, we allow bits of potato and pea pods, celery tops and cabbage leaves to remain there when they are screaming at the tops of their voices that they want to go with the garbage man.

We leave soiled linen in bedrooms and it never should stay one minute. When it's past wearing its not fit to breathe and exhale with us. In housekeeping as in most else, it's altogether likely that we devote too much time and strength to keeping up appearances, and take it all in all, there is a good deal to be said in favor of that, woman, who, when she expected company, attended immediately to the washing down of the cellar stairs.

"It's a busy world," sighed the mother of three, as she turned over the mending in her basket to find the hose Johnnie wanted especially the next day. "I always think," she went on, "that there'll come a rest-day sometime and it doesn't arrive." "Surely you aren't so busy in the winter," her visitor said, with a quiver in her voice and almost a reproach in her eyes. "Yes I am. You see we come home from the summer cottage, and the city-house must be gone over thoroughly. The children's clothes need renovating for school, and there is the fall fruit and the pickling to see about. Yes, there is great deal of visiting to do. Societies and clubs are making ready for the winter course of lectures or papers; the winter wardrobes must be arranged; Christmas is on our heels before we know it. There are decorations to see about, Santa-Clausing to do, dinner preparations, holiday festivities and the middle of January is reached before things settle down to normal. Then it's time to see about the house-linen replenishing, and the white-wear, which takes me to the middle of March. Easter is the next thing, and spring clothes and spring cleaning. June is a busy month preparing to go away and seeing the children through their school examinations. In July we leave town. The town-house must be arranged for the summer, moths and rats and burglars prevented, if possible; the country cottage must be put in order, and in August, it's time to think about going back. Add to this the continual warfare with dirt, the unexpected in the way of guests and illness, and the changing of domestics, and you'll agree with me that there isn't much rest-time for the woman of small means, who has three boys and a husband, who likes, as he expresses it, "to have things nice." But that was one of her tired days. There had been one long procession of little difficulties since breakfast. Things looked crosswise, the air was damp and the sky forbidding, and sensitive natures feel the weather more than rheumatics. Six days out of seven, I daresay, you will find her singing merrily as she fusses about her house, and points out cobwebs in the corners or finger-marks on the doors. She will rub arnica on bruises and soothe wounded feelings with kisses, apply the oil of good nature to housekeeping wheels askew, and look over her winter belongings, thankful-hearted because she is possessed of garments worth keeping the moths out of. People go to that woman in trouble and she helps them. No one knows how she does it. She looks as if a breath of wind would blow her away, but she has a strong, direct spirit in her frail body and she takes the sorrows of others into her soul, and crushes it so they can see what it is made of, and somehow or other they feel better after they've talked with her. She doesn't believe in the new woman, and says she hasn't time to vote or anything of that sort. But those two boys of her's are going to vote some day, and they will vote in the interests of women who are good as their mother is good. That is the way she has brought them up.

There is always a great deal of talk about weddings. Everyone talks. The friends who are invited have things to say, and the ones who were not, have more. The bride's mother talks, and papa, and the groom's relatives, though usually they don't count so much. It's queer—that last, but it's true. The wedding garments, the new home, the gifts, the breakfast, the financial prospects—everything is discussed. Even the temperaments are under comment and one June bride's mother was heard to say that her daughter's fiance was slow, but really dear Dottie was so active and so nervous that it was rather a good thing. But is it, I wonder? We talk a great deal about the marriage of opposites, but aren't we talking nonsense when we upbold it? That nervous, active woman will want to light a bon-fire under her slow-moving, slow-witted husband. He will think her very peculiar when she has her first set of nerves, when it thunders, or a mouse comes out of his little hole, or the cook threatens to leave with company coming on the next train. It may be good for future generations, that opposites should marry, but if they live the exciting lives of Kilkenny cats for examples to those generations, there may be something wrong with the idea we all have. We'd marry black eyes and blue, golden hair and jet black, the persistent, cautious man to the careless, impulsive woman. We follow along the old paths, and purr "how lovely," when the extremes in temperament meet in a matrimonial union, but it's pretty safe to say that there will be heart-burnings galore, misunderstandings and much tears before the stronger will has had its way, or the strong natures have learned to subdue their wills, cultivate their patience-patch, and recollect that odd little saying about a still tongue making a wise head.

Aren't you glad your daughter is settled in life, said the old friend to the man, whose daughter had recently been married. "Yes," said the father, with a sigh of relief, "for she's tried to learn laundry on my shirts and cooking on my digestion so long, that I think it's time she chose another man to practice on."

A Western writer says of Paderewski that he's a cheat. His hair looks like a wig and it isn't, and you think all the time that he's going to play a tune and he isn't.

James Lane Allen in his new book "The Reign of Law," says "to discharge patiently and thoroughly a daily hated work—that takes noble blood."

The Humane Society members who leave their dog troughs dry, should take time to recollect that a dry trough is a little worse than none at all.

The elder, the aspen and the mistletoe are believed in various localities to have furnished the wood for the cross of Jesus. The elder is said to have been doomed to grow a stunted straggling bush forever, the aspen to tremble in fear for its sin, and the mistletoe to become a parasite.

The man who, while camping, chops down a tree for firewood and coaxes the green wood to burn, thinks his mission in life is being interfered with if somebody asks him to bring fresh coal for the grate.

Edward Bok says "Not once in a woman's life perhaps will she be called upon to quote from an Assyrian-Babylonic essay, or to dissect a cat. But, three times every day a meal must be cooked under her supervision. At any minute, be she cook or countess, she may be called upon to make a poultice for a sick child, to change the sheets under him, to know why the bread is sodden and the meat uneatable, to give medicine intelligently to the baby in her arms."

In most families it is true the woman is the medicine-giver, but why is she? A man ought to use his spare time (unless he is busy bread-winning, and the countess' husband wouldn't be), in studying something, and since poultice-making and medicine-giving are so useful, why don't the dear papas who have time take it up instead of horse-racing and billiards and baseball?

It is one of the sad facts of life that we do not, for the most part, live it out as it comes to us. We insist that it is better on before, until we get so far along that we can see it isn't, and then we walk backward, and whine that youth is the happiest time while we pine for our rosy cheeks and our first teeth. Every day brings us simple happiness—that which comes from the pure joy of diving, and we sometimes are so foolish that we won't have anything to do with it.

We have a lamentable habit of pressing our noses against the glass of other people's happinesses as we press our noses to the conservatories of our rich friends, and despise the wild weed growths which are every whit as much the gift of heaven. Some of us who are poor yearn for the things which money can buy, until there is no room in our hearts for the happiness of love or the satisfaction of simple usefulness. We call life a grind. We turn down our mouths. We cast envious glances at those we consider happier than we. The topmost apples look fine, but the ones that grow low usually taste quite as sweet. The low ones can be gathered by raising an arm, the others need a ladder, and we all do love climbing.

We have little regard for the tall mullein, with whose leaves we rubbed our cheeks to make them red when we were children, but it is cultivated in European gardens, and English children are forbidden to pluck the tall spike of the "American velvet plant." We need to clear our minds from the mists of custom, and that inherited persistent faculty of belittling our common possessions. We have a dower—we women—in the simple sweetnesses of life. We have an inheritance in the hearts of the people who love us, and that, in itself ought to be a great happiness. We have a royal right to every sunset, to every mystic moonlight night. The fields, with their wealth of blossoms, the birdsong, the great blue mountain tops across the river, are ours if only we choose to take from them the beauty they yield so bountifully. Our way sides are gemmed with blossoms. The air is fat with the smell of the fruit juices cooking in the sun. The shadows creeping across the roadway, the soft music of the wind in the pines, the deep silence of the starry night—these things call to us and the echoes vibrate in our hearts. We have all the world of humans behind us, they have left us their hopes and thoughts, their merriment and their tears. We can read and think. We can dignify the commonest tasks of life by doing them well. We can love and learn patience. We can put out a helping hand, and learn to forgive. Surely, towards each of us this moment, comes happiness in some form. No life need be barren of peace and comfort, if we would but measure things by perfect truth, if we would be humble enough to take life's little gifts gratefully.

## CORRESPONDENCE

**All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Editor Woman's Department, The Herald, Montreal.**

Lady Admirer writes:—"I would like your advice on the subject of giving the addresses of your dressmaker, milliner and charwoman to those friends who have not been so fortunate in these matters as yourself. I remember reading of a lady who would not give the above-mentioned addresses, and of course I thought her a most despicable creature. But since my own experiences I think I would just do the same. My dresses have always been much admired. Their style and fit being good. In an unlucky hour I gave my dressmaker's address to a "friend," who afterwards informed me that my dressmaker was a fiend, as she had spoiled her cloth and overcharged her. When next I saw my dressmaker she begged me for God's sake never to send her such another customer, as she had been nearly heartbroken with her. Milliner and charwoman experiences, just the same, with other friends. I have employed these different persos for years and they give me entire satisfaction. Now do you think I would be doing wrong if I refused to give addresses in future. I hope I have not trespassed too long on your valuable time. Will you please give me your advice in this matter and much oblige yours.

This very query is one I have often heard discussed. It seems to me that if you can work for people who deserve it or need it, that you might give addresses. Sensible people know that work is not done in the same way in all houses, and naturally a cook who suits one family perfectly would not do at all for another. Personally I take a delight I recommending any one who suits me with any kind of work. And yet, in giving any address of anybody to do any sort of work, it is always well to state very plainly the exact truth, and to emphasize the often neglected little point that while she suits you well, you can only recommend her from your own way of looking at things. People who receive a recommendation of that sort ought to take their own risks. There's another side—a less lovely side to this. "I sent some new customers to my dressmaker," said one woman, "and it's the last thing of the kind I'll ever do. She's raised her prices and is too busy to do anything for me." Isn't that the most petty selfishness? Shouldn't every true woman be glad when another woman is successful? Another reason which has selfishness at the bottom is "I don't want the people I know to have their clothes made as cheaply, as nicely or as economically as mine are." Isn't that hateful, and yet—it's true that some women not only think that way, but talk that way.

Take it all in all, I think it's a good plan to give as much work as you can to good workwomen, and be as kind as you can to the friends and acquaintances who are looking for some one to do work for them. It's a queer old world, and no people think alike, which is a good thing sometimes, but very uncomfortable when it comes to sewing, cleaning, trimming, cooking, typewriting, or any other "ing."

Helen.—If you don't believe in love, why do you wish to continue the acquaintance? Certainly you should have returned the gifts. Do you really wish to know what I think? I think you are in love with him, and that's what it's all about. When a man is engaged to a woman, he does not like to think of her accepting too marked attentions from other men. Your brother's invitation should be sufficient. Your writing shows ambition, affection, originality, cheerfulness and some self-will and pride.

Canadienne.—I'm afraid I cannot recommend anything. Keep your scalp clean and singe the split ends, and consult a good hair specialist upon the first opportunity. Your English is excellent. You are orderly, sympathetic, decisive, earnest and very industrious.

Ethel.—Intuitive, somewhat suspicious, warm-hearted, ambitious and gifted, with much executive ability.

Isabelle.—I was so glad to get your letter and I'm answering this way because I'm so very busy. How brave you both are to keep the little lad at school. It will all come out right after a while. Industry, and brave hearts can overcome almost everything. Your letter was not too long—no indeed.

Muriel B. Ernest Seton-Thompson is called "Wolf" Thompson by his friends, and his "Biography of a Grizzly" is well worth reading, as is also that other one "Wild Animals I Have Known." What particularly delights the reader is the detective-like spirit he shows and the ready explanations he has for signs which we in our ignorance of woodland life would pass by unnoticed. I'm glad you like the page, and that your handwwriting was correctly delineated.

Art.—Giotto is said to have been born in 1276 and to have died in 1336, but there is some discussion about the exact dates. Read what Ruskin says of Giotto. In my set it's bound with "Poetry of Architecture" and "Poems."

Trixie—Get an expense book or an ordinary book, or a piece of paper, insist upon having a housekeeping allowance, and account for every cent of it. That is the only way to keep house systematically. If you use a telephone, you will have many small bills, and if you do, force yourself to pay them weekly or monthly or regularly at some stated time. Housekeeping bills are a great nuisance, and should never be allowed. I think if you explain to your husband that you can manage your house much better if you know how much he considers necessary and have it every week, he will at least agree and allow you to try it. It is necessary to keep the custom in mind. A woman who orders a meal ought to know the exact cost of every article to be used to it. If she has an expensive meat course she will maintain the balance by arranging for an expensive dessert and so on through the details. It should be the pride of every housekeeper to live as well as possible upon the money set aside for living.

Prue—If you like that sort of a book, I daresay you will enjoy "James Lane Allen's "Kentucky Cardinal." His best book "The Reign of Law," is a love-story and a bit of theology, in a picturesque setting of Kentucky hemp fields. Best of all I like "The Choir Invisible." Miss Pet has a grievance. The people who address her call her madam and she isn't married at all. My dear the good old word is a tribute to your dignity. Don't you think it's nicer than the "Miss" or "lady" which is so often called out to you in cars and shops? You should hold your head higher and put your best foot forward when you are addressed by that sweet and ceremonious old title, madam.

D. D.—You'll find Margaret Sangster's pretty verse quoted at the top of the chatter column this week. It's a sweet, true bit of wisdom set to music, and if Mrs. Sangster could only guess how many hearts it has helped, she would be gratified beyond expression. 2. Yes. 3. You should ask the young man to visit you. You know it is said that if a girl elects to marry a beer, her family should invite him to their home, and let her see the contrast between her choice and her own people. It might be well to offer him soft-boiled eggs for breakfast.

Dan—The butternut tree is the white walnut. It differs very slightly from the black walnut, though walnuts as you know are round and butternuts ovate. The horse-chestnut differs from the Ohio buckeye first in the number of leaflets. The horse-chestnut is seven fingered, the buckeye, five. The horse-chestnut, too, is European, the buckeye American. There is a sweet-buckeye, too. Its flowers are yellow, red, or purple. When the shell cracks, and exposes the nut to view, it resembles the half closed eye of a deer. That is why it received its name buckeye.

Tilla—You certainly should have a marriage settlement.

Inquirer—"I am just going to go," is so colloquial as to be what the dear proper grammar calls "inelegant." You will speak more correctly if you say, "I am just about to go."

Miles S.—Wear kid gloves or wear none at all.

Fortunatus—I'm so glad you are possessed of a wheel. You certainly deserve it, after having worked so hard for it, and now what a lovely time you will have over all these splendid roads. You'll ride to Lachine, of course, and home by the lower road. You'll go out to Cartierville, and St. Lambert, and through Cote des Neiges and around the Mountain. You'll ride out to Sault aux Recollects, and down to Bout de l'Ile. Perhaps some day you'll go to St. Ann's and come home through that quaint French mystery town, St. Geneviève. Some day you'll take the boat to Longueuil and find Chambly with its old fort, and St. Johns with its picturesque old bridge, the swallows darting to and fro across the water. Perhaps you'll take train sometimes into the Brome district and ride through the scented twilight to Knowlton landing, across to Georgeville, up to Magog, and over to Sherbrooke, the third day. If you get even half the pleasure from these rides which came to four people I know, you will have a wonderfully good time. Asphalt riding is a delusion and a snare. There's nothing like a good earth road, with the sky above and fresh air all around. To walk or to wheel in the city is not good for you. You get exercise, of course, but in getting it you draw twice as much bad air into into your lungs, as you would have needed if you kept still. The country is the place to seek directly you've a leisure hour, and the country or the island is so beautiful in its variety and its wildness.

Pill—Nature is the best doctor, and it's better to prevent illness than to cure it. If you eat and drink all kinds of foods, at all sorts of times and, especially if you eat too much, you will, of course, be ill. Employed as you are, you need a great deal of fruit, and, plenty of fresh water. Very hot water may be good for sick people, but I believe the best authorities do not advise well people to dose themselves with it. Cold water is the natural drink, and our stomachs need it for more reasons than one.

Fairy—The difficulty is, you see, that you really sent him away, and, of course, he won't come back unless you make it very plain that you want him to. Suppose you write and frankly tell him you're sorry for your part in the misunderstanding. That's an honest thing to do, and the best natured is usually the first to take the first step towards a reconciliation.

L. J.—Intuitive, impulsive, decisive, earnest, generous and very cheerful.

E. M. B.—Artistic, sensitive, fairly industrious, with luxurious tastes and a strong will.

Alicia—Sensitive, inclined to be argumentative, artistic, serene in temperament, with good health, good vitality, determination and strong self-reliance. The music will be all the better for the broadening life of college.

Isabel Carnaby—Affectionate, prudent, cheerful, vivacious, and sincere.

Mamie—I can send you the address if you give me your address. It's not permissable to give such addresses in the paper.

Maud P.—Sympathtic, industrious, earnest, energetic and very candid. There may be a grain or so too much pepper in your temper. Better see about that, hadn't you?

400—Ambitious, generous, fairly reticent, persevering and self-controlled.

Pepeeta—Alert, methodical, intuitive and self-controlled.

B. M. J.—Decisive, earnest, ambitious, generous, industrious and sincere. There is a great deal of strength in it. How sweet, the memory of your lovely country is to me. I can almost see the road spread by great trees, the lovely brookline in the ditches, the wild strawberries, the great rocks and the sun flasing on the water. I'm glad the others were correct.

Harry B.—Determined, somewhat self-willed, fond of outdoor sports, devoted to argument for argument's sake, persistent and hopeful.

Sweet Seventeen—Affectionate, fairly persistent, methodical and merry.

Edith—Ambitious, sanguine, meek, self-reliant and artistically inclined.

Belle—Orderly, vivacious, diligent, determined and unequivocally truthful.

Nim—Intuitive, generous, sensitive and self-reliant.

Max—Persistent, cautious, industrious, reticent and self-controlled.

Jay Jay—Determined, original, faithful in friendships, generous and cheerful.

Marguerite—Sensitive, systematic, earnest and intuitive.

Sweet William—Impetuous, cheerful, methodical, executive and intuitive.

Margaret M.—If you like it well enough to do disagreeable work, you will succeed You are earnest, vivacious, affectionate, diligent and self-controlled.

Reader—Sympathetic, adaptable, industrious, persistent and cheerful. I do not recollect "Moll." Was it not delineated? Two studies should not be sent in one envelope.

Angeline—Ambitious, artistic, decisive, sympathetic and industrious.

Quntus—Affectionate, resolute, generous, dignified, hopeful and orderly.

Mab—Original, decisive, merry and sensitive.

Sixty—Earnest, generous, self-reliant and sincere.

## HOUSEKEEPING.

**Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.**

### FOR HOT DAYS.

Frozen fruits are prepared by mixing the fruit cut into small pieces with an equal amount of cold water, and adding sugar to the taste. Pack and freeze precisely as you would ice cream. When the mixture is half frozen add a pint of whipped cream to every quart of fruit and water. You may use strawberries, raspberries, cherries, peaches, pineapples or apricots. All will be found very nice, and you will have a variation in frozen desserts from ice-creams.

Angel cake and sponge cake are especially nice to serve with frozen fruits. And as to ice cream, did you every try serving bread and butter with it in place of cake? Many persons prefer it, especially men, who as a rule are not given to eating cake. And in turn a large number of women are repudiating it, and when they take anything with ice cream, make rolls and butter—cold rolls, not hot ones—their choice.

Another variation of frozen dishes is the sherbet or water-ice. This is made with water, sugar and fruit juice, and frozen in the usual manner. For a lemon sherbet use the juice of six lemons, one pint of sugar, one tablespoonful of gelatine, the whites of three eggs and one quart of water, all but a gill of which should be boiling. Soak the gelatine in the gill of cold water for about a quarter of an hour, then add the boiling water to dissolve it; when it is dissolved add the sugar and juice of the lemons. When the sugar is dissolved strain and set aside to cool, and just before freezing add the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. This will give you a sherbet entirely unlike the watery, snowy affair usually served as water-ice, but it will be like spun glass, white, delicate and velvet. Pineapple sherbet is made by using a pint of freshly grated pineapple instead of lemon juice, and orange-sherbet by substituting a pint of orange-juice in place of the lemon juice. Otherwise they are made like the lemon sherbet.

A Mousse is another easily prepared frozen dessert. A strawberry mousse would be made from the pulp of a quart of berries rubbed through a sieve and sweetened to taste. This is to be added to one and one half pints of rich cream sweetened with a half cupful of powdered sugar and whipped stiff. The whole is then put into a buttered mold and packed in salt and ice for three or four hours.

Notwithstanding the cheap rate at which all kinds of cotton underwear may be obtained, it is oftentimes necessary to mend a garment, and it is well worth while to know the neatest and easiest way of so doing.

Sleeves, of nightdresses and night-shirts often wear thin at the elbow long before the other portions show any signs of giving out, and a restless sleeper will rend them from wrist to shoulder. While it may not be wise, in some instances, to put new cloth in an old garment, it does pay to make new sleeves of a very light material, trim them simply and put them in, instead of trying to seam the rents, or patch the thin places.

If they outwear the original garment, lay them aside when that is ready to be torn in strips of old cotton, and use them on the next one which needs new sleeves.

Hamburg edging wears off around the neck first, and usually in the plain part while the embroidery is still intact. This may be cut off making the ruffle narrower and will last some time.

Unless the refrigerator is ample in size and kept at a uniformly low temperature it is unwise to purchase perishable foods in quantity. Nothing spoils food more quickly than moist heat such as we have through July and August. Lettuce and similar greens should be dipped in cool water, and spread on boards or on the clean floor of the cellar. Fruit keeps better in the open cellar, if cool, than when placed in he refrigerator. Raspberries, cherries and peaches should not be prepared until just before serving; but currants, blackberries, pineapples and huckleberries may be sugared and set aside several hours in advance of the meal.

### HOW NOT TO SWEEP.

"A certain woman, weary, worn and sad, spends most of her time stirring up dust in her house, thus keeping the atmosphere of her home almost constantly charged with flocculent solid matter to which germs may or may not be clinging. This part of her appointed task is known as sweeping and dusting, or 'cleaning house.' She takes a broom and works it vigorously over the carpet, displacing dust and dirt in three ways. Part of it works down through the interstices of the carpet and remains there until the carpet is lifted, or, indeed, if the carpet is closely woven on the under side, the upper soft fabric will become so thoroughly clogged with dust that nothing but a good beating or washing will remove it. Another part of the dirt, the larger particles, is swished with measured strokes to the point where the accumulation is gathered up or swept out after it has been separated from the finer particles. Most women take a delight in removing this part of the household dirt in a dustpan for it is visible, and if allowed to remain long, would soon discolor the carpet. Many of them pick up a surprisingly large quantity too, for they have the knack of throwing it forward and thus pushing the least possible amount into the carpet. But some women and I think it safe to say all men, have the unhappy faculty of sweeping a dirty carpet without taking a teaspoonful of dirt from it; on the contrary, they rub it in. Men are particularly noted for 'rubbing it in.' The third part of the dirt disturbed by the house-cleaner's broom is wafted upward, in air-currents produced by the motion of the broom. This is the fine flocculent dust that is almost invisible in a dingy room, but is very noticeable in a well-lighted apartment."

### NOTES.

A very good broth, particularly nutritious may be made from bones, which should be carefully cracked. The marrow-fat is exposed in this way, and when rice is cooked with it, it makes a most digestible dish. Salt, pepper, and a trifle of nutmeg season is to taste.

"Mrs. Tackert is very ill," said Mrs. Hojack to Mrs. Tomdik.

"What ails her?"

"She has been living on health foods for several months."

Take a number of cucumbers that are too old for slicing, peel, cut lengthwise into quarters, scrape off the seeds and cut each piece in three. Pour over enough thick brown sauce to cover and stew gently for half an hour. Arrange on toasted bread and pour over the sauce.

The pretty silver holder for the jar-cheese is a recent addition to the luncheon service. Like the loving cup, it is with three handles, and on one side a rest for the little scoop, like a flower-petal in shape, with a short, richly-carved handle. Daisies and buttercups are a favorite design, and appropriate for the service of a dairy product.

A couple of hours before cooking a head of cauliflower should be prepared by skinning away the outer green leaves, washing and placing head downward in a bowl of cold salted water to draw out the insects which may be concealed among the flowerets. In cooking place stalk downward in the saucepan, cover with boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil uncovered from twenty to thirty minutes according to size. Test by running a fork down into the stalk.

There was a time when small bakers made about all the pies that were consumed in New York save those that were made by housewives and by the cooks of hotels and restaurants. Nowadays, though, the demand for pies is so great that great factories have been built and in some of them more than a hundred people are employed who do nothing from morning to night but make pie for public consumption. They sell these pies to the restaurants and the hotels, and even the small bakers find that it is cheaper to buy the factory-made pies than to make pies themselves. They say there is a greater margin of profit in the factory pie, and that the people seem to like this kind better than the ones that they used to make themselves.

For a time there was a popular prejudice against the factory pie. Just why there should be never appeared, but people got the idea that the factory pie was turned out by machinery and was not the work of human hands, and they were afraid of them. As a matter of fact, the factory pie is made by hand entirely. About a year ago a genius appeared in New York who had a machine which would make pies of all kinds with about the same rapidity that a modern printing press turns out newspapers. That is, the genius said it would do all of this. The man's explanation how such a result could be obtained was so plausible that one pie foundry in New York decided to try one of the machines. The machine worked beautifully; that is, it turned out the pies, but the trouble was that all of the pieman's customers turned out the pies. There was a taste to the machine pies that the public had not been educated up to, and the most confirmed pie eaters stuck up their noses at the machine pies. No one else has ever offered to spring a pie machine on this city since, and the man who does will need the services of an ambulance surgeon if he makes any proposition to the pie man who was induced to try the pie machine mentioned.

The eyes of a little baby should be cleansed with a piece of soft linen and a lukewarm solution of salt or boric acid, one-fourth of an even teaspoonful to one pint of water. If the lids stick together a little vaseline from a fresh bottle should be rubbed upon them at night. If the trouble is not helped by this a physician should be called immediately, as delay may result in loss of eyesight.

Now, when the summer is here, the time for prickly heat, the trained mother must remember that this is a most vexatious form of irritation to baby temper and flesh. This is usually caused by excessive perspiration and the rubbing of flannel underwear. Linen should be put next to the skin, and the body should be sponged frequently with equal parts of vinegar and water.

Madge Merton

### ROSE TIME.

These are the days one praises God,
Whatever heathen one be,
For the new light dawned on the lovely land
And the new light flung on the sea.

For the gold rose wound on the garden wall,
And the pink briar rose run wild,
For the white rose held in a white girl's hand,
And the red rose plucked by a child.

Some subtle pity creeps into the heart,
And life is a sweeter thing;
And sometimes, after the rose, a soul
Unfolds to its blossoming:

And all the land is a soundless song
Of color that burns and glows;
Until there leaps to the lips of men
The litany of the rose.

—Fanny Kemble Johnson.

# CHILD MARRIAGES

## A Social Custom of the West Indian Hindus Described.

### WIVES BECOME CHATTELS.

### The Prevalence of Wife Murder Said to Be Almost Entirely Due to Matrimonial Conditions.

"Yes, my pupils were all married children," said a young Canadian woman recently returned from Trinidad, B. W. I., "though some were only four years old and the oldest not over sixteen. I was employed by the Presbyterian Church of Canada, which for more than thirty years has engaged in religious and educational work among the hundred thousand East Indians who have made this fair and fertile island their home. "Imagine a school of two hundred and fifty brown-skinned, slender-limber, little folk, having straight black hair, fine regular features, beautiful white teeth, and the most snapping black eyes you can fancy! More than seven-eighths of the number are boys, for the Hindu father clings to the fallacy that 'it bad t'ing let girls go read um book.' The costume of the girls is as simple as it is picturesque; a long calico skirt reaching to the ground and almost concealing the tiny ring-covered toes, a juta—short, sleeveless jacket—and, for head-dress, a gay-colored kerchief, form as graceful and pleasing a dress as the Hindu soul could desire. To complete the picture, however, you must not forget the nose, ear and finger-rings, nor the broad silver bands on the dainty bare arms. The smaller boys wear a single garment, a white cotton shirt reaching to the knees; the older ones boast a two-piece costume consisting of a shorter shirt and kopra.

PREVALENCE OF WIFE MURDER.

Here, then, you have a large group of intensely interesting children, of whose future one thing, at least, is certain, no matter what else the Fates may have in store for them—they will never be called upon to solve the problem of marriage and divorce as it is presented to us in America to-day. The custom requires the Hindu parents to select a life-partner for their child at a very tender age. The Hindu husband is usually kind to his wife, but it is a negative, unemotional sort of kindness, as if he were merely obeying his religion in living a life arranged for him by others. You could scarcely expect to find an ideal affection between men and women who have had no voice in the choice of their life-mates, but must bow to a custom, which, however, was not originally taught by their religion. Sad to say, jealousy is not unknown among the Hindus, as the many cases of wife-murder testify. So far as I have been able to judge, it would seem to be a jealousy based on possession, rather than on love. The wife is the property of her husband, her parents gave her to him without her consent, and in some instances—as when a grown man marries a child of ten or twelve years—he pays for her in money. He puts all his savings into necklaces of gold coins for her shapely neck, and into the heavy silver or gold bands which cover her arms from wrist to shoulder. His desire seems to be, not so much to please his wife, but to be sure his money is safe and to gratify his wish to view the shining gold as often as possible. He tells you: "'Spose me put um money in bank, me no see it; me put on wife, see it all time." So his wife must receive neither glances nor toe-rings from another.

HOW THE TRAGEDY IS ENACTED.

"But sometimes the 'other man' does come! The husband says nothing, there is no quarrel, but one day he grasps more tightly the cutlass he wields so deftly, and there is a fierceness in each stroke as he cuts down the stout sugar canes through the long, hot day. At six o'clock, when his task is finished, he does not go home, as usual, but hides among the tall canes until the darkness, which comes so early and so swiftly in the tropics, falls. Near the barracks where he lives is a pond which supplies the people of the estate with water. In some low shrubs growing on one side of this pond he waits. The gods favor him. His wife comes out of their room, and, pail in hand, goes to the pond. In the darkness he stealthily creeps up behind her, her body bends to dip the pail, the cutlass descends swiftly, surely—one stroke, a faint shriek, and the head falls on the water, the body to the earth. The murderer escapes to the cane field, but in the morning his hiding-place is found by the police. He is arrested, speedily tried, and hanged. The day before the execution he sends word to his friends that he is glad to die; to-morrow he will again wander by the banks of the sacred Ganges; in what form he knows not, neither does he seem to care; his jealous heart has had vengeance at the cost of his own life here, but whether that life will reappear as a snake, butterfly, or human being does not seem to worry him.

DEEDS NOT WORDS.

"Lutchmee's wedding is a typical one, so I shall briefly describe it. The ceremonies consist of deeds—not words; there are no papers to sign; no priestly words to be pronounced. The feasting begins on Saturday night, when Lutchmee's mother, assisted by several women from the same barracks, cooks large quantities of rice and tarkari. This savory dish is served in calabashes and eaten with the fingers. The feast is spread on the grass just outside the room where Lutchmee lives, or rather sleeps, for you can scarcely call a single room where a family sleep, after living and eating outdoors, home. The men group themselves in a circle at a little distance from the women. All laugh and chater merrily. Feasting seems to them a joy indeed, though from our point of view it is scarcely a thing of beauty when no forks or spoons are used! I have seen few human pictures as intensely fascinating as this group of dark-faced men in snowy white shirts and turbans, and slender women with graceful draperies over head and shoulders, squatted comfortably and picturesquely on the grass. Above their constant chatter, in the pleasing accents of the soft Hindustani tongue, comes the sharp call of the cicada; mingling with the softer hum of a million other insects is the gentle rustling of the ripened canes and the murmur of the breeze in the broad-leafed bread-fruit tree. In the background, the long, low, whitewashed barracks, which are all the home these humble toilers know, end near a little pond upon whose waveless surface a feathery palm casts graceful shadows over all, the glorious white light of the tropical moon.

"One gets to love these people. Beautiful natural surroundings help one to get in touch with human nature, and the Hindu nature is very lovable.

LAST GREAT DAY OF THE FEAST.

"Well, this feasting continues in the same place every evening until the following Saturday, which is the veritable 'last great day of the feast.' As many of the guests as possibly can, get a half-holiday so as to be able to take part in the final ceremonies. A donkey and small cart are loaned by the overseer, and the little bride is taken to her home in state. Early in the afternoon the procession forms. In the cart are Lutchmee and her boy husband, the child wife looking rather sober and tired. She wears the usual skirt and juta, but in place of the head dress is a large crown of tinsel, and many-colored tissue paper. About her neck, shoulders, and waist are garlands of paper flowers. Her straight, long black hair is braided, and fairly shines with cocoanut oil; in her ears and on her fingers and toes are many silver rings, and her dainty little nose is half hidden by a large gold ring, the gift of her mother-in-law. Rumkalawan wears a new white cotton shirt ornamented with many rows and circles of stitching, and a kopra of the same material tied so as to form a sort of trousers. Neither bride nor bridegroom wears shoes or stockings. At the donkey's head walk Lutchmee's father and Ramkalawan's father. Behind the cart are other male relatives of the children, then come children of both sexes, shouting, beating drums, and making as much noise as possible. The women do not join the procession, but go direct to the bridegroom's home, where they prepare the feast, adding thin cakes of flour and water fried in cocoanut oil to the menu of rice and tarkari served on the previous evenings. The procession passes through the principal street, and being joined by dozens of boys and girls from the town. Some of the latter are the children of small shopkeepers who years ago completed their term of indenture on some plantation, and are now town dwellers. They have become so Westernized that their children have had a cab instead of a donkey-cart for their marriage procession, but in other respects the ceremonies have been the customary ones.

"It is nearly dark when the wedding party reach Ramkalawan's home. The bride and groom are given the seat of honor in the centre of one of the circles squatted on the ground. The feasting again begins, followed by singing and beating of drums. It is nearly morning when the guests disperse. Although it is the usual custom for the child wife to remain with her mother-in-law, and obey her as her mother, yet where, as in this case, the husband's family is large and the bride is the only girl in her family, she returns to her own home. And so Lutchmee remains with her parents until she is old enough to live with her husband.

"On the following Monday the little bride came back to school, and when I left San Fernando a few months ago, she was learning to read both English and her own language, and singing Christian hymns as earnestly as if she hadn't been the central figure in a week-long Hindu marriage ceremony. Probably she will not remain in school long, as her mother will need her help in caring for her little brothers while she, the mother, works in the canefields. At the age of twelve or thirteen Lutchmee will go to live with her husband, though she will never be known as Mrs. Ramkalawan, but always merely Lutchmee."

# AN IMPERIAL LOVE.

## How Arch Duke Francis Ferdinand Wooed Sophie Chotek.

### A MORGANATIC MARRIAGE.

### Some of the Disabilities Under Which the Happy Couple Will Labor.

The official announcement that the heir to the throne, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria Este, would take a solemn oath on June 28, in the Secret Council Chamber of the Imperial Palace, before the Emperor, the Archdukes, High Court functionaries, Privy Councillors and Ministers, and that this oath was connected with his forthcoming morganatic marriage with Countess Sophie Chotek, came as a complete surprise to everybody. It had not been difficult to observe until lately that the Emperor and the Archduke were not on speaking trems, and it is said that the officials of the Court were so convinced that the Archduke would continue in disgrace that they treated him slightingly wherever they dared.

The oath is to the effect that the Archduke accepts for himself, his future wife and his descendants all the legal consequences of the morganatic marriage—that is, his morganatically wedded wife has no right to claim the privileges and rights of his birth and position, nor have any children born of the marriage. If he succeeds to the throne he will not make his wife Empress of Austria or Queen of Hungary, and he will not give his children the rights and position of members of the Imperial House.

Countess Sophie Chotek comes of a very old Bohemian family, which has never been wealthy or influential, but has always faithfully served the reigning house. The branch from which she descends is quite poor. Her father was governor in Bohemia, and died for years ago; her mother, a Countess Kinsky, fourteen years ago. She has one brother, who is a provincial official, and six sisters, of whom four are married—one as long ago as 1868 in Stuttgart, where her father was minister. The Countess was most carefully educated, and had a great predilection for arts and letters from her early youth. She is of a sweet, retiring disposition, not fond of society, but gay and happy in the family circle. She was very happy when she lived in the Archduchess Isabella's household with the seven daughters and the little son and heir of the Archduke Frederick.

THEIR AFFECTION DISCOVERED.

As the Archduchess' daughters grew up the Archduke Frederick was a frequent visitor, and spent whole evenings with the favorite lady-in-waiting, Countess Sophie, in some cosy corner of the salon, speaking of art and taking her advice on the castles which he was rebuilding, and for which he was laying out parks. One day, about a twelvemonth ago, the storm came. The Archduke had spent a night at Halbthurn, Archduchess Isabella's Hungarian property, and left for his own castle of Eckartsau early in the morning. As is the fashion with young men here, he wears on a chain his keys, pencil, matchbox and other sundries, all in gold, and his valet has to place them in his pocket when he is dressed. The chain slipped under the toilet cover, the servant forgot all about it, and when the servants of Halbthurn found it the Archduke had gone. They took it to the Archduchess Isabella, who closely examined this bachelor property, and found attached to the chain a gold medallion, which, when opened, revealed an exquisite miniature painting of her lady-in-waiting, Countess Sophie Chotek. The Countess went to stay with her sister, who is married in Dresden to Herr von Wuthenau, but she had her Imperial admirer's word, and when he could not go to see her she came to Austria at his bidding.

Thus they spent three days last Christmas at Castle Eckartsau, on the Danube. There was a time when the Archduke was even prepared to renounce the throne if he could not otherwise marry the Countess, but consultations with the first legal authorities convinced him that this was not necessary. This being so, the two have given up a favorite plan of restoring the beautiful Villa d'Este, in Rome, to its old grandeur and glory, and residing part of the year on the Italian estates inherited from the Duke of Modena. But in the eventuality of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand becoming Emperor he will have to give up this property to his brother Otto, so nothing is being spent upon it.

A MAGNIFICENT WOMAN.

The Archduke has been residing since May 1 in the beautiful rococo Palace of the Belvidere, built by Duke Eugene of Savoy.

Countess Sophie Chotek is a tall, graceful elegant person, very lovely, with beautiful, expressive eyes, a sensitive mouth, a finely modelled, straight nose. She is exceedingly tall, but so is the Archduke, and with her brown hair worn wavy and high she just reaches his eyes. She did not expect this great piece of happiness, for a year ago she was filled only with the ambition of going on a journey with the Archduchess Isabella. She is a thorough Czech, and an enthusiast for the rights of her people. Some say that it was due to her influence that the Archduke, when he was consumptive and would not obey the doctors, at last submitted to severe prescriptions, and when he saw that he was indeed mending he took a vow that if he quite recovered he would marry his fair counsellor. It was fear of going in the face of this vow that made the Emperor consent to the marriage. In court circles certain difficulties that will arise out of a morganatic marriage are discussed with interest. Of course the Countess will live in the Archduke's house. If she accompanies him to the station when he starts for some journey she can ride with him in his imperial carriage, but she cannot come back from the station in it, as she must not ride alone in a carriage with golden spokes to the wheels, or with a coachman in full livery. She must not sit in the opera box with him, nor attend the races in the Imperial stand. And so forth, ad infinitum.

ICE CREAM AS A NOVELTY.

### It Was First Sold in New York in 1786—Iced Liquors Introduced in 1660.

"Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with ice cream every day at the city tavern by their humble servant, Joseph Crowe." This advertisement appeared in the New York Post Boy of June 8, 1786.

Pyramids of red and white ice cream, with punch and liquors, rose, cinnamon and parfait amour, were served by a Mrs. Johnson, of that city, at a ball given by her on December 12, 1789. But ice cream was at that time a novelty here, although it was becoming the fashion in Europe, it having first appeared as "iced butter" in Paris in 1774. The first recipe for making ice cream appeared in The Modern Cook, which was published in London by a French cook in 1776.

Mrs. Alexander Hamilton was the first to introduce ice cream in Washington, and it was always afterward a delight to her to tell how President Jackson had no sooner tasted it than he declared that in the future it should form a part of the White House menus. Guests at the next social function at the Executive Mansion are said to have tasted very gingerly the frozen mystery. Those especially from the rural districts eyed it with especial suspicion and melted each spoonful carefully before swallowing it.

At Mrs. Hamilton's suggestion, a negro by the name of Jackson, who kept a confectionery store in Washington, filled quart cans with custard and imbedded them in tubs of ice. These he sold for $1 each. Others followed him, but he retained the reputation of making the best ice cream, and became rich as a result. It came to be hawked about the streets like the present hokey pokey, but remained an expensive luxury.

Saltpetre was first used in Italy to cool drinks in the middle of the sixteenth century. As early as the first of the seventeenth century fruits were frozen in ice by the French, and ice cups became common. Iced liquors were introduced by the lemonade sellers of Paris in 1660. About 1774 the Duc de Chartres was surprised to find his coat of arms moulded in ices.

# LOOK TO YOUR TIES, LADIES!

There are three distinct styles of ties for women's wear this year—the Ascot, the four-in-hand and the string tie. All three, says Woman's Life, may be worn with high, stiff linen collars or attached to the starched white pique stocks, but in either case the tie must be manipulated with the same degree of mathematical precision. It is really an art, this tying of ties, and one which every girl who intends to appear correctly dressed this summer must master.

The four-in-hand, which has been so long in vogue, is as fashionable as ever. It is a little straighter and a little narrower than last year, and generally reaches the belt, where it may be left loose or tucked in. It differs from the old-fashioned sailor knot—which is also fashionable, and which every one knows how to tie—in that the smooth part of the knot must be on the top.

The four-in-hand is made of any variety of material—silk, satin, khaki or cotton. The ends are usually two inches wide, although some of the newest ties measure but an inch and a half across the ends.

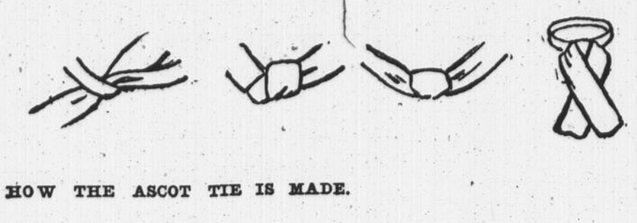
The most fashionable material for Ascot ties is fine colored silk. Satin is worn also, and some of the summer Ascots are made of Scotch plaid gingham, or white pique, or scarlet duck, the last are most often worn with white duck stocks.

In very warm weather the string tie is usually most popular, and not one woman in fifty wears this tie done in the correct fashion. The string tie, to be correct, must be straight and narrow, and crisply tied, and measure about thirty-two inches in length.

A sailor bow, which differs from a sailor's knot, is worn with a stock. It is usually made of soft silk, crepe de chine, Liberty silk, ribbon, or lawn.

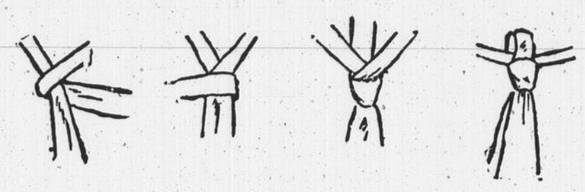
Directions for tying the four-in-hand, Ascot and string ties are given to-day. Practice on a piece of old ribbon, as too much tying ruins the tie.

The Ascot tie is fifty inches long, and may be any width from four to six inches. It is placed above the collar or drawn from the back of the stock, as the case may be, and the ends are crossed in front, right over left, and tied, as in illustration No. 1; then a square knot is tied, as in illustration 2. In tying this knot, draw the under edges of the scarf tighter than the upper edges, which causes the ends to turn up, leaving the knot in a puff, as shown in illustration No. 3. The turning of the ends down, and crossing them at the lower edges of the puff, gives the completed Ascot, as in No. 4. When worn with a stock, the Ascot is tied in precisely the same manner.



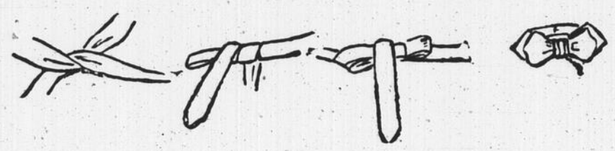
HOW THE ASCOT TIE IS MADE.

Place the four-in-hand, which should be fifty inches long, about the collar, crossing the ends in front, the left end over the right and then under, as shown in the first illustration; then draw the same end over to the right again, as in illustration No. 2; then part away under and up close to the collar, which forms a knot as in the third sketch; and, lastly, draw it down through the knot, as is clearly shown in the fourth sketch.



HOW THE FOUR-IN-HAND TIE MAY BE FASHIONED.

The newest method adopted by the fashionable girl for achieving a smart, mannish effect in her string tie is as follows:—Cross the tie, the left end over right, and tie in the usual fashion, as in illustration No. 1; then wind the upper end over the left forefinger to form a loop, as in the second illustration; transfer this loop to the thumb and first finger of the right hand, and use the left hand to tuck the lower end of the tie through the loop in front of the bow and in the opposite direction; draw the knot tight, and the result is the straightest, neatest, crispest of bows, as shown in No. 4; a bow that rarely loosens, never twists nor droops—in fact, is worthy even of the confidence of a golfing girl on a windy day.



HOW THE STRING TIE IS FASHIONED.

# SUMMER TOILET TABLE SECRETS

There are some articles which are generally deemed necessary for the summer girl to have on her toilet table and there are many luxuries the use of which has long remained the cherished secret of a few.

No toilet table is complete without lard ax; it softens the water and removes grease from the face without parching the skin as ammonia is apt to do.

Be sure your cold cream is made from vegetable fat, and that you keep a sufficiently generous quantity on hand for its many different uses. A little cold cream rubbed on the skin and puffed over with rice powder will do much toward preventing sunburn.

The wise summer girl will have a small bottle of fresh lemon juice put on her toilet table every morning. It will draw the inflammation from prickly heat, as well as subdue a too ruddy complexion. It will remove stains from the skin or nails, and if used daily with an orange stick will hinder any growth of the cuticle. Put in water it is splendid as a skin tonic, or taken internally, two teaspoonfuls in a glass of water every morning will serve as a mild purgative.

The victim of sunburn should provide herself with lime water which is effective to relieve her misery, especially when combined with linseed oil.

Bicarbonate of soda is very popular, and may be put to many uses. It is good for dyspepsia or indigestion when taken internally. Two teaspoonfuls, in a quart of water makes an excellent lotion to bathe any skin eruption, particularly to soothe the itching which results from contact with a poison ivy. This same lotion used as a rinsing water is splendid to make oily hair soft and fluffy.

The list of toilet articles is not complete without a vial of tincture of benzoin. It softens the water, adds brilliancy to the skin and imparts a subtle fragrance to the person of the bather.

Pennyroyal is highly recommended by experienced mosquito warriors who have defied their enemies for years to persons who dread mosquito persecution. Camphor also is effective in keeping away these tiny pests, as well as in soothing their bites.

A place should be found on every toilet table for a piece of cocoa butter, as it is the best known skin food.

All athletic girls must realize the value of witchhazel for the strains and bruises so frequent during summer outings.

Violet lavender, and almond toilet waters are very much used, but the old-fashioned eau de cologne will always be popular.

A tiny box of white vaseline, with which to coax the growth of the eyelashes and eyebrows, should not be forgotten.

Flowers of sulphur is a wise thing to keep handy in summer; only do not put it near silver. One ounce of flowers of sulphur to four ounces of alcohol make an excellent lotion for any skin trouble, and a teaspoonful, thoroughly mixed with a little honey or molasses, and a teaspoonful of the mixture taken internally once in two weeks is an old-fashioned, though very good, blood purifier.

Glycerine and rosewater is good for roughened skin. It also is inclined to draw the blood to the lips, and so redden them, if applied several times a day.

Powdered charcoal whitens the teeth, and it is good to swallow half a teaspoonful in cases of foul breath.

Powdered alum may be utilized in many ways. It will quickly dry up an unsightly pimple or an annoying canker sore. It will stop the bleeding of a cut or scratch. Mixed with alcohol and applied to the hair before curling alum will help the curl or wave in the hair on a damp day.

The juice squeezed from cucumbers, a little benzoin and some crushed strawberries will give the skin a transparent whiteness. To bathe the face in buttermilk will remove freckles and tan. A bath brewed from plantain leaf cures any irritation of the skin. White of egg mixed with lemon juice and rubbed on the face an hour before the bath will render the skin marvellously soft and white after only a few applications.

# GOOD BOOKS FOR ALL SEASONS

There are certain books among our treasures which are not for one time, but for all times. We live by them, and like to look at their familiar covers, even when we have no half-hour to spare for their perusal. We slip the favorites into our trunks and travelling bags, and are happier in hotels and pensions if the worn bindings take their places on our table there.

The girl who likes poetry will have "Aurora Leigh" and "Idylls of the King" in that compartment of her desk where she keeps her best books. Very likely she will have Kipling, with his flavor of the sea, and his swinging rhythm, while Eugene Field's tender and heart-stirring verse, James Whitcomb Riley's strong lyrics, penetrated with America's best vitality, and Will Carelton's plain and homely ballads will stand side by side. Robert Louis Stevenson's "Child Garden of Verse" will be there as well, but she is unlikely to have Cowper's "Task," or Milton's "Paradise Lost," or Chapman's "Homer," though these might have been seen in her mother's hands when she was a girl. Taste changes with each advancing generation. The lovers of Wordsworth and Browning are of different periods, and each decade has its own idols.

William Black, though sometimes called out of fashion amid the newer claimants for popular regard, has yet his loyal adherents.

Crockett's spell is magical, and the lover of Scotch fiction, whose first initiation, let us hope, was when she read "Guy Mannering" and "Kenilworth" and "Heart of Midlothian," by the master of all modern romance-writing, will not overlook his great books. Whether the choice be "Kit Kennedy" or "The Black Douglas," "The Red Axe" or "Men of the Moss-hags," the reward in pleasure is absolutely sure.

Among the books which one keeps as friends, J. M. Barrie's "Maragert Ogilvy" is unsurpassed, Mrs. Oliphant's "Lady Car," and "Madam" and "Kirsteen" bear frequent reading, a sure test of merit, and Ian Maclaren's "Bonnie Brier Bush" is safe from supplanting by later comers.

The Bronte books are favorites, too, particularly "Shirleyy," which is far more a book to enlist the suffrage of women than "Villette" or "Jane Eyre." But more and more one reads and wonders, as she thinks of the young girl in the Haworth rectory, of the narrow life, the limitations, the small experience, and the genius which went to make those novels, than which nothing more vital can be found in English literature.

### A MALAY WEDDING.

Cape Town is terra incognito to most persons, and one is not likely to think of the Malays as the richest class. Such is the fact, however, as they own a great deal of real estate and have a practical monopoly of the cab and laundry business. A Malay wedding is exceedingly picturesque, and the Europeans often seek an invitation. The bride invariably wears white satin, profusely trimmed with silver tinsel, and the guests appear in gorgeous attire of richest satin and silk. The priest wears wide white trousers and gayly embroidered coat, with a flowing cloak of silk or satin of brilliant hue. The wedding feast is a superb affair, with a cuisine reserved for bridal occasions. As the Malay is permitted to have four wives, weddings are not of rare occurrence. From wedding feasts to cemetery is a far cry, but the Malay cemetery is really as interesting in its way. At the head of the newly-made graves are seen the cakes and meats for the spirit of the dead to eat, and also for the ghosts that visit him when night falls.

### THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

At first the infant's cap, soft warm and white,
With strings well mouthed and mauled, in sorry plight.

The giddy schoolgirl's hat, a waif and stray;
Any old thing that hinders not her play.

The budding maiden's hat, pert, smart or trim,
According to "sweet sixteen's" mode or whim.

Bravest of all, the bridal wreath and veil,
Which marks life's great event and turns the scale.

The new-fledged matron's "dream," by Worth designed,
Which "Hubby" pays for, sighs and looks resigned.

The well-planned bonnet of the chaperon,
Which hides Time's ravages from her alone.

Last scene of all, the widow's ruche and weeds,
Sans feathers, flowers, ribbons, lace or beads.

—P. B. Oliver in the Baltimore News.

### NOVEL WINDOW DRAPERY.

A charming effect at a window with a curtain that is at once a graceful drape and mellows the tone of the room by filtering the light beautifully, is the economical contrivance of a New York artist, Miss Alice Donbery, who took the gold medal for tapestry at the world's fair, and is thus described by an exchange:

A white lace curtain of least expensive make, but a good and bold oral design, had become the worse for wear in the laundress' hands and what to do with it was a problem. It was mounted on old gold yellow cheese cloth at 4 cents a yard, tacked on a quilting frame and the outlines were evenly but sketchily run in with old gold yellow crewel stitches. It was then whipped at the edge, finished with brass rings, run on a mahl stick and passed through two polettes, which served as window brackets.

To make the light more graceful to the eye the lower part of the window was lined with blue tissue paper pasted on without a crease, which when dry gives a faint grey light so needful to the artist who at that angle must guard against a glare. The curtain was, however, one of a pair for a tiny drawing room. The effect was rich, and only on close examination revealed its simplicity of method.

### THE GIRL IN PINK.

Some days ago I sang that dear delight,
The Girl in White,
I've seen one since surpasses her—I think;
The Girl in Pink.

Whate'er the garb in which I see that tint
—Silk, foulard, print—
It's dainty winsomeness by sunlight kiss't,
I can't resist.

With Beauty's rose-pink-petal cheek, its grace
Is well in place;
Youth's swelling form in pinky bodice neat,
Looks doubly sweet!

It charms in crowded street, by beach or bay,
At picnic gay;
But most up-Thames, in some backwater dim,
With you as "him."

Ah deem me not (still sweet!) a fickle sprite,
Dear Maid in White!
If fairer yet your cousin now I think—
Love's Dream in Pink.

### ONE MUST BE YELLOW.

If you are of the type of fashionable who cannot get through the season with several parasols, order one of yellow silk. Taffeta is the approved wear. Let it be trimmed in moderation with tucks, and let the border be hemstitched. Have no lace on the parasol, and order a long white enamelled stick with a gilt knob on the end, or a topaz crystal sunk deeply in a pave setting at the end.

### THE YELLOW DOCTOR.

It is at this season that the "little yellow doctor," as the head of a large sanitarium aptly dubs the lemon, finds abundant appreciation by young and old alike. No summer drink is more wholesome or refreshing than plain lemonade, made of the pure juice of the fruit and served ice cold to the accompaniment of the clink of ice against the glass. An old Virginia cook, whose lemonade was pronounced perfection, always allowed a tablespoonful of sugar and a cupful of boiling water to the juice of each lemon. A few bits of the yellow rind were usually steeped in just water enough to cover, and added to the big pitcher which held the cooling drink. Sometimes, yielding to the prayers of the children, pink lemonade showed its color in the glass—a result obtain by adding a little currant or raspberry juice.

### BOAT SONG.

When we boated, you and I,
Swaying willows kissed the Stream.
Was it? Yes, 'twas last July!

Little cloudlets flaked the sky,
Just to make it bluer beam,
When we boated, you and I.

Once again the lillies shy
Blow. Ah, did they fairer seem—
Was it? Yes, 'twas last July!

Far from you the days dragged by—
Wintry hours without a gleam—
Since we boated, you and I.

You were cruel then. Your eye
Gayly mocked my hope supreme.
Was it? Yes, 'twas last July!

Still I love you. Do you sigh?
Sweetheart, make it true—my dream;
While we're boating, you and I,
Say you love me—this July!
—Samuel Minturn Peck, in Harper's Bazaar.


# Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE

Store Closes at 1 p.m. Saturdays during July & August

## Boys' and Youths' Low Shoes

Boys' Low Lace Shoes in Calfskin, Black and Tan, reduced from $2.25 to $1.50.

Youths' Low Laced Shoes in Calfskin, Black or Tan reduced from $1.75 and $2.00 to $1.25, less 5 per cent. cash.

## Men's Tennis & Yachting Shoes

In White Canvas, Buckskin and Tan Calf. These are splendid value.

Also a large range of Men's Low Laced Shoes, so popular this season.

Men's Shoe Dept. Ground Floor, near Union Ave. entrance.

## MEN'S HAT DEPT.

Men's Hats from the best **London Makers,** in all the newest shapes.

**SOFT FELTS,** in Black, Fawns and Greys.
**HARD FELTS,** in Black, Brown, Fawns, &c.
**SILK HATS,** in three shapes.
A full range of Straw Hats and Tweed Caps, etc, etc.

## DRESSMAKING.

The competent staff constantly kept in this department enables the execution of orders on the shortest notice. High Grade Work and Finish. Mourning Orders given special attention at customers' residence.

### NOTICE.

For the convenience of customers residing at the **LAKE SHORE,** all goods purchased during the week, and up to **FRIDAY NIGHT,** will be forwarded on Saturday by our own delivery waggons.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

## HENRY MORGAN and CO.

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# AMHERST PARK

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**High, Dry, Salubrious, Perfect Titles.**
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☞ Take the St. Denis and St. Henry Cars, visit the park and judge for yourselves.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned at Head Office,

## 145 ST. JAMES STREET.

**Good Building Sand For Sale.**

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

TELEPHONE MAIN 2618.

# The Boys and Girls' Circle

## SHORT STORIES OF INTEREST

### BARNUM FOOLED THE CROWD.

Jenny Lind's first tour in America included a trip to Havana, where twelve concerts were given. When the steamer bearing the great songstress arrived in New Orleans an immense crowd of people had gathered at the wharf to welcome her. She had enjoyed a month of quiet in Cuba, free from the excitement of crowds, and was alarmed when she saw the shouting, struggling mass of humanity from her cabin window.

"Oh, Mr. Barnum! I am sure I can never get through that crowd," she said in despair to her manager, the famous showman.

"Leave that to me," he replied. "In ten minutes the wharf shall be clear."

Taking his veiled daughter by the arm, Mr. Barnum descended the gangway and started for a waiting carriage. The crowd pressed forward eagerly.

"Don't crowd Miss Lind, if you please, gentlemen," said Barnum, and, by dint of squeezing and coaxing, the couple reached the carriage and drove away, followed by everyone on the wharf. A few minutes later Miss Lind and her attendant descended and were safe in their apartments before the trick was discovered.

### CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN DOG.

Anyone who has ever owned a big affectionate dog will rise up in arms at once if it is insinuated that our canine friends haven't thinking minds.

Here is a story told by an English lady about how her favorite dog showed that he knew he had done wrong and was sorry for it:—

"We were staying at Yarmouth, and Bran, who was allowed perfect liberty, was lost for one entire day. At night, just before the house was shut up, he made his appearance. Being met at the hall door, he was rebuked and his offered paw not taken.

"His nightly resting place was a cellar, where he had a comfortable straw couch provided for him, and his usual custom was to run downstairs immediately to his bed and supper; but on this evenin he remained at the top of the stairs and cried and whined piteously. Presently my brother said: 'You must come and make it up with Bran, or the poor fellow will cry there all night.' Accordingly, we opened the door, and one by one shook Bran's paw in sign of forgiveness, whereupon he quietly walked downstairs, and, after eating his supper with avidity, curled himself upon the straw and went to sleep."

### OLD-FASHIONED COMPLIMENTS.

Paying compliments is usually a profitless business unless they are deserved, when they are inexpensive rewards of merit that are often more acceptable than would be a gift of fine gold. Learning the art of complimenting was part of the education of gentlemen and ladies of "the old school," but in these busy days we are more inclined to let virtue be its own reward, and fail to compliment.

As an example of the art of complimenting it is told that Lord Ashbrook at the end of a day's shooting, in which he never even shot as much as a feather from a bird, was told by the keeper of the game preserves that "some people shoot worse than your lordship."

"How can that be, when I missed every shot?" asked the nobleman.

"Aye, but your lordship misses them so clean," was the reply.

Mdlle. Rachel was anxious to have her portrait painted by the artist Ingres. He informed her that it would require four or five years to complete the work.

"Then I must abandon the idea," exclaimed the great actress, "for I may be dead and buried before you have immortalized me."

"I have no such pretention," replied the painter, smilingly, "your own genius has already saved me the trouble."

### POSTAGE STAMPS.

Hardly more than fifty years ago Uncle Sam began to use postage stamps. At that time they were sold in solid sheets, and the letter-writer who didn't have a pair of scissors handy frequently spoiled several stamps and his temper into the bargain in his effort to get one whole stamp for postage. Loss and inconvenience from this cause were so great that the Government offered a liberal prize for a device which would overcome the nuisance. The first machine submitted cut the stamps entirely apart, but the perforating machine was soon after adopted by the post-office department and has been used ever since.

Years ago, before people learned to use a sponge instead of licking a stamp, great care was used in providing exceptionally good paper and mucilage. The government has since saved money by adopting cheaper materials. The annual disposal of postage stamps in the United States is enormous. During the year ending June 30, 1901, the government received $41,432,129.50 income from letter postage. It is safe to put the total number of 2-cent stamps used each year at over 2,000,000,000.

### THE MORNING STAR.

Venus, brightest star in the heavens, will be a morning luminary for the rest of the year—after shifting from an evening to a morning star and passing the sun it became like a new moon in form, showing only a long and narrow crescent, which broadens like the moon changes its phases until at the end of July it will be fifty times brighter than on the 8th, when it crossed the sun, and will be so distinct that it can be seen at dawn preceding the sun.

Venus is not only the most beautiful planet that we view, but it comes nearest to the earth and most resembles the earth in size. If the earth and Venus were placed side by side and we could view them it would be difficult to see any difference in their diameter, but science informs us that the substance of Venus is lighter, so that if you should be transferred to the beautiful planet you would seem to weigh less, because the force of gravitation is less there. Venus gets about twice as much heat and light from the sun as the earth.

### WITH VOLTAIRE.

The French philosopher, Voltaire, was for a time a great favorite with King Frederick the Great of Prussia. But it happened of one of the king's pages. So one day o fone of the king's pages. So one day when Voltaire and the king started on a journey by post chaise—as there were no railroads in those days—the page told the postillions, or drivers, that the king had a pet monkey dressed like a person belonging to court that was not to be allowed to leave the carriage. Consequently whenever Voltaire would try to get out of the carriage his exit was opposed, and if he thrust his hand out of the window to open the door he received several raps from a stick.

Whenever the chaise stopped a crowd would assemble to see the king's monkey, and would laugh and point at Voltaire and make remarks in German, which the philosopher did not understand. Voltaire finally became furious and complained to the king of his treatment. But Frederick had discovered the joke, and thought it such a good one that he not only told it to the angry old Frenchman, but refused to punish the page.

You may guess the vexation of the dried-up little old man who was the victim of the joke, but could not afford to have a quarrel with the king.

### MORE THAN SHE BARGAINED FOR.

"Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy.

"I should whip whoever did it," said Mrs. Banks, gazing severely at her little son.

"Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle," said Tommy, "cos papa broke it."—Tit-Bits.

### NOT TO BE DAUNTED BY PIE.

"Poor little Bobby is sick because he ate too much pie! Bobby, can ma do anything for you?"

"Yes'm; after I take this ol' bad medicine I think I'll be better enough to eat more pie."—Indianapolis Journal.

### MOTHER GOOSE TO DATE.

Dickery, dickery, deal,
The pig rode off on a wheel,
And loudly cried:
"Why pigs can ride!"
Dickery, dickery, deal.

Dickery, dickery, deal,
The pig rode off on a wheel,
He struck a stump,
Fell off ker-bump!
Dickery, dickery—squeal!

### THE WEATHER PROVED DERELICT.

"How did your weather prediction turn out?"

"The prediction was all right," answered the prophet a little sternly. "But somehow wor other the weather went wrong again."—Washington Star.

## LAST WEEK'S CONTEST

The boys and girls had lots of fun with the pony puzzle last week, and we only wish we could produce all of the funny solutions received. The prize goes to Beulah Bickell, of 67 Park Avenue, as the contributor of the most original idea. There were many other excellent answers received, however, and we reproduce a few taken at random from the answers just to show what they were like. The names of some of the most successful contributors follow:

Maud Simpkins, Melrose, Ont.
Maynard Smillie, Westmount.
Bryan Hennessy, Newcastle, N.B.
Harry Cavanagh, New Glasgow, N.S.
Juliette Pelletier, Quebec.
Mabel, Aird, Rawdon, Que.
Fred Ritchie, Grand Mere, Que.
Gault McCombe, Montreal.
Charlie Jones, Woodstock, N.B.
Ralph Ritchie, Montreal.
Eddie Halley, Montreal.
Dorothy Waud, Woodstock.
Ernest Longeway, Dunham, Que.
Beulah Bickell, Montreal.
Amy Shute, St. Henri.
Percy Moyer, Ottawa.
Edna Russell, Quebec.
Thomas Dalglish, Cowansville
Lottie Jackson, Montreal.
Ernest Overend, Westmount.
Harry Coon, Westmount.
Regena Tobin, Montreal.
Teddy Russell, Montreal.
Oswald Leger, Montreal.
Fred McGuinness, Montreal.
Gladys Fielding, Montreal.
Norman Seath, Montreal.
Hugh Richards, Montreal.
A. B. Church, Lachine.
Flory Jones, Rockfield.
Arthur Fenwick, Quebec.
Peter Fenwick, Quebec.
Jamie Hegderson, St. John.
Richard Eaton, Ste. Agathe.

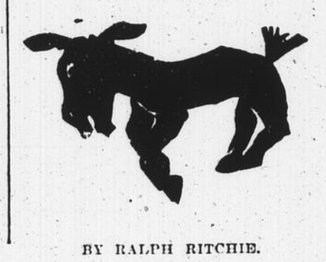
BY BEULAH BICKELL.

BY OSWALD LEGER, AGE 10.

BY DOROTHY WAUD.

BY HARRY JAMES COON.

BY CHARLIE JONES.



BY RALPH RITCHIE.

### NEW PUZZLES.

1.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 11 letters and name a famous Englishman and explorer.

My 2, 5, 10 is a stopping place. My 5, 2, 10, 11 is a number. My 3, 4, 5, 11, 7 are plants bearing grapes. My 10, 4, 1, 11 is a river in Africa. My 6, 3, 4, 5, 6 is about to depart. My 8, 4, 10 is a metal.

NELLIE TREW.

2.—BEHEADINGS.

Behead a word meaning a small piece and leave a game which is against the law.

Behead again and leave a quick, sharp blow.

Behead again and leave one-half of apex.

Again behead and leave a vegetable.

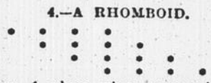
G. FREDERICK PETTIT.

3.—EASY SQUARE.

1. Used in music, a musical instrument, a melody, a pair.
2. A place of contest, an antagonist, to dodge, a point of the heavens, quick and active.

CECIL BUEK.

4.—A RHOMBOID.



Across—A place where money is coined, tidy, an English street car, a plant.

Down—A consonant, a preposition, a snare, sour, a thick, pitchy fluid, a pronoun, a vowel.

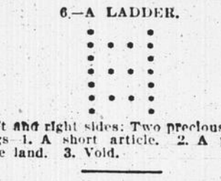
HELEN G. MILLER.

5.—ENIGMA.

I am composed of 7 letters and am a city in Ireland. My 3, 2, 4, 7 is remaining. My 1, 2, 3, 3, 2 is a girl's name. My 4, 5, 6, 7 is not slow.

FRANCIS SMITH.

6.—A LADDER.



Left and right sides: Two precious stones. Rungs—1. A short article. 2. A tract of waste land. 3. Void.

S.M.T.

### ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

1.—LADDER.

R F
E D G E
A R
S H U T
O I
N A I L
I N
N E A T
G Y

2.—ACROSTIC

Handkerchief.

3.—ENIGMA.

Washington Irving.

4.—HIDDEN NAMES.

1. Key West. 2. Chili. 3. Oporto.

5.—WORD SQUARE.

M O L A R
O L I V E
L I V E S
A V E R T
R E S T S

### TOLD OF MRS. KENDAL.

In Mr. Edgar Pemberton's biography of "The Kendals" there are some good stories Here is one illustrating a lively phase of Mrs. Kendal's character. During the last American tour some out-of-the-way town was visited where the dressing-room accommodations were shocking. She objected to wash in a dirty tin bowl, and, getting nothing better, sent for the proprietor. Wearing his hat, and redolent of tobacco, that gentleman lounged into the room and asked, "What's the trouble?" Mrs. Kendal pointed to the tin bowl, and spoke some plain truths as to the abnormally dirty state of the room.

She had never washed in a tin bowl and she never would. The placid proprietor of the theatre remarked, "Waal, I guess you betters hev." Mrs. Kendal promptly sent for their own manager, and asked him what was the penalty for breaking the contract by not appearing. She was told it would mean so many hundred dollars.

"Draw a cheque for it at once," she said, "and either get that man to take his hat off or knock it off; we shall not play here." Then, turning to her maid, "Pack everything up, and tell the ladies and gentlemen there will be no performance." Of course, the proprietor climbed down.

### FROM THE ORIENT.

A cylindrical pillow of old papers placed under the neck is helpful in inducing slumber. The pillow thus checks the flow of blood to the head. The Chinese and Japanese use this method to woo the god of slumber, and nearly always with success.

### OBSERVATIONS.

Work and ambiton are the two greatest factors of happiness in a woman's life.

The quarrels that are the hardest to make up are those that spring from the most trivial causes.

How enviable seems the lot of almost every other woman who grows discontented with her own.

A woman won't get very rusty if she reads half the papers her husband brings home at night.

No matter how much we may dislike people we can never see why they should not feel kindly disposed towards us.

The woman who is absolutely heartless is the one who in all probability will enjoy the happiest life. Emotion is the death knell of content.—Facts.

### HINTS TO A YOUNG WIFE.

Somebody possessed of the general desire to give advice has compiled the following as hints to a young wife.

Try to be content to begin on a small scale.

Try not to see that other homes are more handsomely furnished than yours, lest you give way to envy.

Try to be independent and never to buy anything for which you cannot pay cash.

Try to avoid the common mistake of wanting to begin "where the parents ended."

Try to stifle any discontent by visiting the homes of the poor. You will thus discover how comparatively rich you really are.

### A PRETTY HIGH RENT.

They speak in no light terms in England of the letting of Inveraray Castle to Sir Thomas Lipton. "Bless us! next we shall hear the Queen has let Windsor Castle!" It was a blow to the Campbell clan to have this historic home of the Argylls "let," the more so as it was hoped the present duke would lay out a few thousands on improvements and save that much expense to his heir. But no such luck. The new Duchess of Argyll was not born yesterday, and on this economical arrangement the princess' fine hand is truly noticeable. Inveraray was made a royal burgh by Charles I., when he went to Scotland as a Scotsman, and he placed the crown on the then Marquis of Argyll's head. Of course, the Dukes of Argyll have not boasted of this in the presence of their sovereign, but they feel the importance of King Charles' act to the tips of their fingers, and, consequently, his present grace had no scruples in asking $200,000 a year for his family seat, now in need of considerable upholstering.

### GOWNS FOR THE SUMMER.

A striking feature in summer gowns will be the prominence given to velvet ribbon as a garniture. It is employed with dainty, picturesque and sometimes even bizarre effect.

This characteristic touch of black is achieved in various ways. Straps of velvet appear in numberless ways on waists. Velvet ribbon is threaded through dainty beadings or secured by small gold buckles. It forms a feature of decoration on some of the new gowns and makes a very pretty one for the collar bands when two or three bands encircle the neck and are fastened with the buckles. Straps of velvet are carried across the vests of waists, terminating in little bows in the middle of the front. Skirts are strapped in the same way and box-plaited fronts have the strapping brought across the front, fastening in little buckles in the middle of the front breadth. Belts and streamers are made of black velvet. Rosettes, loops, twisted knots, plain bands or trellis or lattice work often under the touch of the skilful modiste give the last requisite touch of elaboration and the crowning note of color to the costume.

One of the very newest styles of all is to have the bows with the ends looped up and fastened to the bow below, thus making a sort of cascade effect. These are being used both with silk and cambric gowns.

With the evening gown a most daring fashion is carried out in the band of black velvet ribbon that outlines the square cut of the waist around the neck and shoulders. The waists are cut extremely low, a band of velvet is put at the top, outlining the waist, and then across the shoulder will be other bands. This is becoming, but, as has been said, very startling.

### WHICH IS YOURS?

The birthstones are: January, the garnet; February, the amethyst; March, the bloodstone, April, the diamond; May, the emerald; June, the agate; July, the ruby; August, the sardonyx; September, the sapphire; October, the opal; November, the topas; December, the turqoulse.

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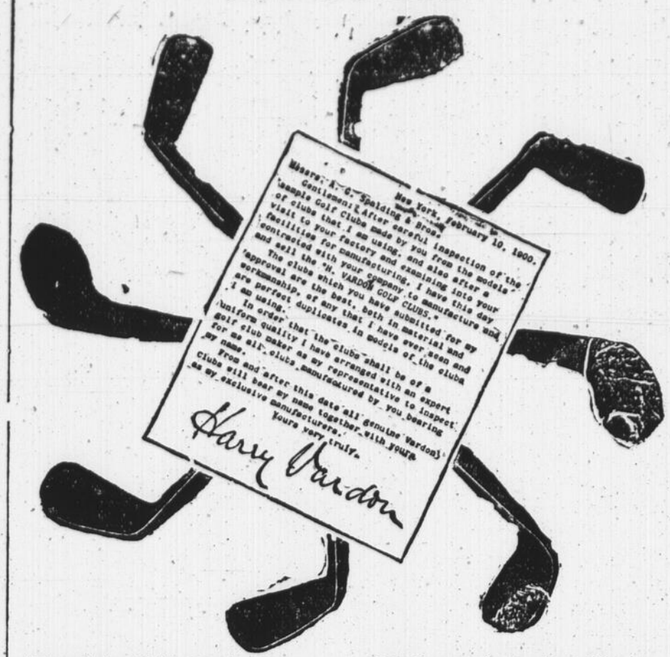


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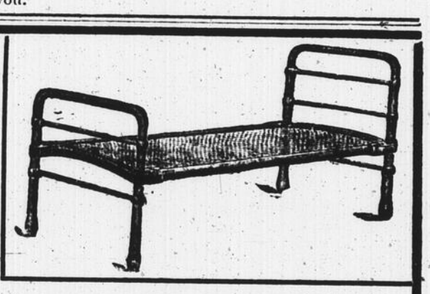

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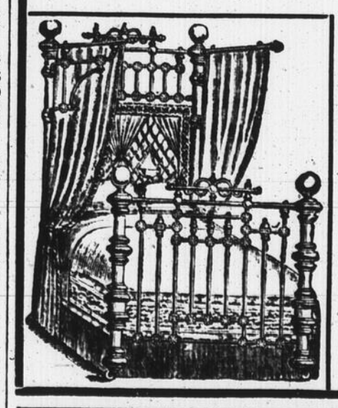

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Doctors try to explain in various ways why catarrh is so prevalent in Canada. Nearly every second person seems to be afflicted with the disease. Climate is sometimes charged with the trouble. The nearness of many people to one or another of our water stretches is also given as an explanation.

But conjecture is unnecessary. The fact is—it is here. It is common to everyone, and it is as loathsome as it is common. What more repulsive than the thickness of speech caused by catarrh, or the difficulty of breathing through the nose—or in some measure worse than all, the foul breath—all resultant from catarrh?

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# How Daly Saved England

A BIT OF IMAGINATIVE HISTORY.

It is a well known if rarely harped upon fact that the Peninsula War would have ended fatally for England, and consequently for Europe, in the winter of the year 1808-'09, had it not been for an untoward accident to a French aide-de-camp.

As it is possible that the precise circumstances of the case may be fresh to or forgotten by some of my readers, I think it as well to set them down concisely here. In December, 1808, Sir John Moore, with 20,000 men and sixty-four guns, was marching gayly after Marshal Soult, who had the same strength, with the intention of giving him such a pounding as would astonish him, while unknown to Sir John, Napoleon himself with 30,000 men, including the Imperial Guard, and with 150 guns, was pursuing Moore with a like intention.

The Napoleonic trap was exquisitely baited, the very door ready to snap. Napoleon's aide-de-camp was on his way to give Soult the order to stand at Astorga and fight, for the moment was arrived when the English leopard might be driven into the sea.

Happily for the leopard aforesaid, Napoleon's messenger came to grief, and his despatches fell into the hands of Sir John, who learned in the nick of time the fate that was awaiting him.

The sequel we all know: the masterly if awful retreat across the Esla, the pursuit by Soult and the Emperor, until the diversion of the latter and his Guard by the Austrian war, and finally the sad triumph of Corunna, which inspired the British Parliament to renew the strife and gave Wellesley his chance in Portugal.

The manner in which these fateful despatches came into English hands has been variously set down, the story to which most credence has hitherto been given running that the bearer, a man of choleric disposition and intemperate habits, allowed himself to be drawn into a tavern brawl and was then and there knifed, his despatches being carried by his slayers to the English camp and sold to the headquarters staff for what they would fetch.

This was the view of the matter I myself until recently entertained. But since access has been given me to the papers of Captain Daly, I have been fain to believe that this admittedly extraordinary business was even yet more peculiar in its reality than has been generally supposed. This is my reconstruction of the plain tale which the gallant officer's papers (more particularly those pertaining to his card) second attest.

On Christmas Day, 1808, early in the morning, Captain Daly was to be found playing lansquenet with two young gentlemen and an elder one, who were assisting him in the arduous task of commanding a squadron of the Horse Grenadiers thrown forward toward the River Carrion, in the Spanish province of Leon. They were no great distance from a similar squadron covering the rear guard of Marshal Soult, and no doubt, as we understand war nowadays, it was the duty of all to be on the alert; but Major Appleby, who was the squadron leader, was not a strictly diligent man of war, so the junior subaltern was deputed to do their work while his elders indulged in a quiet flutter.

Luck was in favor of Captain Masham, and so much against Captain Daly that in tolerably rapid succession he lightened himself of his never enormous stock of ready money, bills on Mr. Greenwood, of Charing Cross, representing a future six months' pay discounted at war rates, his second charger, the saddlery pertaining to the same, various items of his personal wardrobe, and his whole armory, with the exception of his sword. He played away not only what he had with him at the advanced post in the regimental carts and aboard the transport down at the base, but every other possession near and far of which the recollection occurred to him, including a half interest in a chasing stable at the Curragh. After he had actually mortgaged the services of his batman, he had nothing left but his horse, Pious William, the clothes he stood in, the sword he carried, and the value of his commission.

Them he smilingly observed that he would play no more, and, notwithstanding a pressing invitation from Masham to put Pious William in the pool, shook himself and retired, still smiling, from the little knot of gamblers.

The men called a bantering jest after the jauntily retreating figure, and saw the shoulders shake as readily as their own, but had they marked the wistful look which, now his back was turned on them, appeared on Captain Daly's face they would have spared their chaff.

Sauntering past the sentry, Daly made for a clump of olive trees a few hundred yards in front of the furthest vedette; it ought to have been either cut down or occupied, but the youngest subaltern had not a rudimentary knowledge of the business of placing pickets, and no one else bothered his head about the matter.

Captain Daly's object in approaching these trees was to pick out a nice one on which to hang himself, out of sight of his friends; for Captain Daly was as broke as broke could be. Had he been at home he would have put a pistol bullet through the roof of his mouth, but he was a good enough soldier to remember the worry the report of firearms causes on outpost duty, and, besides, he had no pistol, having just parted with his to Captain Masham. Again, he might have played the Roman fool and died on his own sword, but he feared that some wretched peasant might be strung up under suspicion of having murdered him. If he were found hanging, his sword in its scabbard by his side, people would understand no one was to blame but himself.

His mind intent upon the dread sacrifice, he entered the little grove and cast a critical glance around; he had banged other men in his day, and knew what to look for.

The precise kind of tree he wanted stood in the middle of the grove, but as he approached he was disgusted to find that it had already a tenant, a French officer of chasseurs, who had clearly been there some time.

With a revulsion of feeling from his own self intent, Daly cut down the melancholy remnant of what seemed to have been just such another man as himself, and, prodding out with his sword a shallow hole in the moist ground, laid him reverently to rest and said a short prayer over him—in French, as a compliment to his client.

Then he meditated awhile upon the unpleasant appearance one presents if one hangs for a long time upon a tree, shuddered, and made his way to the far side of the thicket to take a whiff of fresh air before he finally made up his mind.

"'Tis an uncommon fine morning," he observed to himself, as he gazed away down the frosty slopes toward the river. He could see a little hamlet on the other side of the stream, but it did not appear to be occupied, nor, indeed, were any of the enemy visible, although a curl of black smoke up the hill a mile or more behind the buildings suggested the probable whereabouts of a picket.

Captain Daly looked long and lovingly upon the hamlet; his eye had caught the glare of sun upon a signboard, and a desire for sherry entered into him.

He had no money to pay for refreshments, but the inn, lying as it did under French protection, was clearly fair game for the poor brave British soldier.

In the other scale, for the poor brave British soldier to venture across the stream in the light of day meant death or capture. "Eut," quoth Captain Daly aloud, very pleased at the reflection, "if I'm killed it'll save me the anxiety of dying, and if I'm captured it'll save me messing expenses. And if neither happens I'll have a good drink for nothing. And whatever happens there's the fun of the thing. So here goes."

He was about to start upon his journey, when a brilliant thought of how the perils of it might be diminished struck him. He turned back to the newly made grave, rooted up the occupant, and, having as delicately as he could removed the uniform, proceeded to don it in place of his own, which, carefully folded, he hid away in the foliage. Then he buried the body again, gave it a second prayer as interest on the loan, and with a light heart danced away on his adventure, caring little whether his own interment were the next to take place in these parts.

In the appropriate uniform, Captain Daly with his Celtic appearance, passed muster well enough for an officer of Chasseurs; so well, indeed, that one of his own vedettes let fly a carbine bullet at him when he emerged from cover at the far side of the trees.

"Bad luck to the man," growled Captain Daly, as he marked the falk of the projectile, "he sees as crooked as a ram's horn. It's ashamed of him I am that he didn't hit me. If I was Honey himself, I'd lay seventeen to two he'd miss me all the same."

Putting his hands to his mouth he bellowed:

"It's a reprimand you'll be having, my friend, if I live to give it to you."

Passing on, he approached the river bank by a route as devious as time would permit, and keeping his body crouched low, searched for signs of a ferryboat of some kind. He continued this endeavor until he had journeyed a mile along the bank, to where the houses of the hamlet lay right opposite to him, and, consequently, concealed him from the view of the French post on the hill. The stream here was narrow, and as there was nothing to be found in the shape of a boat he decided to risk everything and swim across. He was strengthened in this resolve by the reflection that he was not wearing his own clothes, which he could have ill afforded to spoil, seeing that he had gamed away every article of apparel not essential to decency. In he plunged.

The current was running stronger than Captain Daly had suspected, and the water was icy cold. He had not taken five strokes when he wished himself safe on shore. He strove to turn back, but felt himself carried down stream, the action of his already numbed limbs sufficing only to keep his head above water.

Happily down stream meant southward, and, therefore, away from the opposing forces, or he might well have had a bullet put through his head by friend or foe, as he struggled in the water, an interesting mark for weary sentinels. Presently, after drifting in spite of himself many hundred yards, his feeling ears caught the splash of oars upon the circumambient tides. A small boat was pulling across the stream a stone's throw ahead of him; in it he caught the glimpse of a scarlet tunic.

"That's lucky, by the lord!" thought Captain Daly, and spitting the foam from his mouth, yelped out: "Help! Murder! Fire!"

The splash of oars came quicker, the scarlet figure rose, and pointed a long horse pistol at Daly's head.

"Hi! Hall! or I'll you will kill!"

The words came in English, but with a foreign accent.

"Arrah! are you talking to the current or to me?" retorted Daly, angrily, trying to tread water to have a look at the stranger.

Instantly the latter dropped his pistol, and crying "Je vous demande pardon, mon ami!" stretched out a long arm, and grabbed him as the current swept him past the boat.

It was a small, frail craft into which Captain Daly was pulled. It nearly turned upside down during the operation, and when Daly had mopped the spray out of his eyes sufficiently to clear his vision, he found himself in company with an evil visaged Spanish waterman, and his rescuer, who, seen near by, presented a most outlandish aspect. He was a man of some forty years of age, and wore a fierce Gallic beard. On his head he bore a Hussar's busby, with the scarlet bag of the 10th; his tunic was a British infantry coatee, with the tails lopped off; around his loins flung a peasant woman's petticoat, the hem of which touched his calves, and beneath this Captain Daly perceived the high jackboots of the French Cuirassiers. Lastly, there was suspended from his belt a Scottish claymore, and also (this from the buckle) a horsehair plume.

Daly gaped at this monstrosity with something approaching awe.

"Is it the Alcalde of the village, or a lunatic, or what?" he asked himself.

The monster smiled reassuringly.

"Have no fear," he said. "Although I wear the Scottish uniform, I am as good a Frenchman as yourself."

"The devil you are!" thought Captain Daly. "And if that's the Scottish uniform I come from Peking."

He quickly gathered that the Frenchman was a staff officer, carrying despatches to Marshal Soult, in the supposed disguise of a Highlander; but from whom the despatches came Daly could not for the life of him make out.

The Frenchman had been travelling by four horsed chaise, which was too big for the wherry, and had to be left at the other side of the stream. He hoped to be able to find a vehicle and horses at the village with which to continue his journey.

He asked Daly whether he knew of any cattle being available, and the latter, after an affectation of cudgelling his brains, declared that he would not like to say yes, for fear of causing disappointment, should he prove to be wrong.

The aide-de-camp suggested that probably some of Daly's Chasseurs would be found in the village, whereupon the gallant officer replied that it was impossible for him to be sure, as he had been absent for some days, having been taken prisoner by the English, from whom he had only just escaped.

"I see you have recovered your sword," observed the stranger, a shade suspiciously.

"I never parted with it," answered Daly, in tones which made the stranger forget his doubts of him in his admiration for his spirit.

"You must share my carriage with me," cried the aide-de-camp. "You will, no doubt, have much information concerning the English to impart to the Marshal. Tell me, what is their moral state? I hear they are afraid."

"Afraid," answered Daly, "I should think so. The officers are hiding behind the men, the men behind the horses, the horses behind the hedges, and the hedges"—he pulled up abruptly. "They are indescribably afraid."

"Ha, ha!" laughed the aide-de-camp delightedly; "and they would be ten times more afraid if they knew what I have in the lining of my tunic."

"Indeed," said Captain Daly, "I doubt if anything could make them more afraid."

"Not even," cried the aide-de-camp, "if they knew that the Emperor and the Guard were within striking distance of them."

The boat had reached the shore, and Daly was stepping out when he heard these words, whereupon he stumbled heavily upon the gunwhale, capsizing the craft, which dropped its two occupants into the water. The Spaniard was swept away by the current, but, driving the boat hook through the Frenchman's petticoat, Daly was enabled to bring him safely to terra firma.

"How glad I am of this opportunity to show you my gratitude," he cried, before the Frenchman could open his mouth.

"It's very amiable of you," returned the other ruefully; "but I should have been glad to postpone the occasion until I had delivered my despatches. I am wet to the skin."

"So am I," declared Daly, who was busy righting the boat and securing her to the bank; "but a brisk walk and a blazing fire will soon make us ourselves again. Let us only consider how fortunate we have been in making each other's acquaintance when so much in need of mutual assistance."

"You are a true philosopher, sir," observed the aide-de-camp, with chattering teeth, and the two stepped out toward the village, leaving the boatman, who happily had been washed ashore on the opposite bank, where the stream took a short, sharp turn, to curse them for not bringing him back his boat.

"I do not doubt he means to murder us both," observed the aide-de-camp; "they are relentless villains, these Spaniards."

"Indeed," agreed Captain Daly, "we have had a most fortunate escape," meanwhile considering whether it was not his duty to cut down his man then and there, seize his papers and escape. He had certainly the power to do this, and probably few men in his position would have hesitated; but Captain Daly's honor, however inscrutable were its twistings, did not allow of his slaying in cold blood the man who had saved his life; so he racked his brains to think of some other means of possessing himself of the priceless documents.

Fate favored him. There were no troops in the village, but the inn was open, and the patron believed he could provide a chaise and four horses; meanwhile he made a great fire for his guests and prepared for them a meal.

When the two were alone Daly nonchalantly drew off his coat and stretched it out before the fire to dry, doing the same with all his clothing. The other innocently followed his example. The two men faced each other stark naked.

Then the Captain took up a pack of cards that stood on the mantelshelf. "Vous savez le jeu de lansquenet?" he demanded.

"Rien sur!" answered the other eagerly, and in a minute they were at it.

Daly lost the first coup, and suddenly remembered that he had no money. Blushing with shame, he nevertheless mechanically went over to the fire and put his hand in his pocket—the pocket, that is to say, of the dead Chasseur. His fingers burned at the touch of five louis d'or.

He lost four out of the five, and then at last his luck turned. He won back his four gold pieces and twenty more belonging to the aide-de-camp. It was the other now who looked small.

"I have no more money to stake," said he.

"Never mind," said Daly; "stake anything at all—stake your clothes."

"If you don't want them at once, I will do so willingly," said the aide-de-camp; "but I fear they will be too big for you."

"You are right," replied Daly; "perhaps I had better try them on. Have I your permission?"

"Certainly," said the aide-de-camp.

Then Captain Daly slowly and deliberately drew on his own socks, and over them the long cuirassier boots; he tied the petticoat round his waist, drew on the tunic, buttoned it, and buckled the claymore belt around him.

Then he took up the clothes which he had discarded, and under the nose of the dumbfounded aide-de-camp pitched the heap into the roaring fire.

The next instant he was out of the house and footing it down the street as though ten thousand devils trod on his heels.

The naked aide-de-camp pursued him to the water's edge, but only to receive the paternal advice from the departing skiff that if he jumped in he would drown, and if he drowned his body would shock the Spanish ladies.

Within twenty-four hours the retreat to Corunna had commenced.

Captain Daly caught a severe influenza as the result of his escapade, but he saved an army in the field, and in consequence little things were thrown in his way which he established, only temporarily, it must be admitted, his financial equilibrium.

## A CANADIAN COQUETTE

By Chas. G. D. Roberts.

Mademoiselle Lalanne was in a gay mood that night. She was very happy, and might, therefore, have been expected to be kind. On the contrary, with a woman's title to the unexpected, she was filled, for the moment, with a kind of radiant malice; an impulse to be delicately cruel lurked behind the tender scarlet curve of her lips, and the wide innocence of her bewildering eyes held very successfully a merciless desire to wound the two men who hung upon her words. Her mother, Madame de Lalanne, an elderly gentlewoman of Quebec, dozed over her knitting beside the ample hearth.

Mademoiselle was dressed in a shortish skirt of the pattern worn by the country girls. The material, however, was not of the coarse wool of the district, but a heavy homespun linen, bleached to the tint of cream; the bodice was of the same stuff, with sleeves turned back at the elbows to show arms that were slim almost to thinness, but milk-white and bewitchingly moulded. Over her shoulders was thrown carelessly a shawl of fine silk, black, but no blacker than the silken hair above it. On her small, slim feet, one of which kept restlessly tapping the floor, she wore shoes of fine scarlet leather. These little shoes every girl in Acadia had heard of, and discussed with jealous admiration; but few, indeed, even of the Grand Pre maids had seen them, for the De Lalannes, mindful of their past seigneurial pride, maintained their aloofness amid their changed fortunes.

Beautiful as was her face, broad-browed, finely chiselled, white with the warm whiteness of ivory, it was, above all, her eyes that made Marie de Lalanne the wonder of all Acadia. When she turned their dark radiance from time to time full upon her two cavaliers both felt their hearts jump painfully, and each burned with a fierce impulse to pitch the other from the nearest window.

The two young men upon whose passion she was playing so recklessly had come to Grand Pre village that same evening from opposite directions. Both had made all haste out over the hill to the old farmhouse by the Gaspereau. Captain Barras, journeying on snowshoes from the French post at Chignecto, had arrived first, flushed with elation at finding mademoiselle alone—for Madame de Lalanne was ever too sunk in old dreams to count as a personality. Scarcely had he bowed his devoirs over the little restless white hand, which mademoiselle was wont to use as mercilessly as her eyes, when there came from the hunting fields behind La Heve the spare, sombre-suited, silent figure of Jean Michel Landry de Latour, the proud and impoverished descendant of the De Latours of Port Royal and St. John.

Now on the coming of Captain Barras, mademoiselle had not been overgracious. It was when De Latour arrived that the caprice of gayety had seized upon her. What were these unencouraged suitors for, indeed, if not to furnish amusement through the hour of waiting before her? On the instant she was all gracious.

"I trust your absence from Grand Pre has not seemed so long to you as it has to us, monsieur," she murmured as De Latour kissed her finger-tips, and shot a glance of dark disdain at Barras.

The captain's mouth grew suddenly dry as he perceived in this changed demeanor of his hostess an explanation of the chill civility which had greeted his own arrival. But in the next moment those restless eyes flashed upon him something that thrilled like a caress, and straightway, remembering all that he was and his rival was not rich, handsome and of high favor with the Governor at Quebec—he returned the newcomer's glance with interest.

When mademoiselle presented the two, De Latour's curt formality was a veiled declaration of war, while the elaborate courtesy of Barras was an exquisite insolence. And mademoiselle was sinfully delighted.

The burden of the conversation was borne by Barras, who had a flow of glittering compliment at command. Mademoiselle De Lalanne had but to direct the game, now with deft turn of phrase, now with a smile, now with a swift look; and with such wicked nicety of skill did she direct it that within the half hour the air of that peaceful chamber seemed full of swords. At this point, however, she kept things under curb, so that neither man dared ruffle the shining surface of civility which she had spread between them. The ghostly patch of moonlight moved across the floor till it touched and paled the scarlet of mademoiselle's shoes. Then, on a sudden, just as she opened her lips for some sally more sweetly envenomed than any that had gone before, the faint sound of a footstep in another part of the house caught her ear. No one else heard it, but it was what she was waiting for. Her face softened, and she sprang up.

"Excuse me, monsieur," she said, hastily; "I have forgotten something." And, in a breath, she was gone, closing the door behind her and leaving the two men to stand with blank faces staring after her.

So they stood for a moment, then turned to each other. De Latour spoke first.

"Your society is distasteful to me, Captain Barras," said he, coldly.

"I can quite imagine it, monsieur!" murmured Barras, with the most courteous intonation. "Different, I suppose, from that to which you are accustomed?"

De Latour smiled grimly.

"Nevertheless," he said, "I could tolerate it for a short time under other conditions. Behind yonder fir trees there is a level space by the side of the water, where the moon shines clearly. I could meet you there with pleasure, so it be at once, monsieur!"

Barras' bold eyes flashed. This was just what he wanted. Yet for the mere insolence of it, he affected to hesitate.

"Your appearance is against you, monsieur," he drawled; "but—yes, you are received by Mademoiselle de Lalanne, and therefore I may without dishonor cross swords with you. His Excellency would understand, I am sure."

The two strode in silence, side by side, down the crispy glittering slope, their distorted black shadows dancing grotesquely behind them. When they were within about a hundred paces of the fir grove Mademoiselle de Lalanne returned to the room they had so hastily forsaken. Her face was now more softly radiant, and the laughing malice had died out of her eyes. Close at her skirts came a tall, fair-haired, ruddy-featured man, with English written large all over him. His eyes rested for a moment on madame's slumbering form in the big chair, then swept the empty spaces with a quizzical expression.

"Your fine birds have flown, sweetheart," he exclaimed, with a boyish laugh.

Mademoiselle was at the window in time to note the direction of their flight. At a glance she understood the imminent results of her coquetry. Pale with sudden fear she turned and clutched her companion's arm.

"Oh, Jack," she cried, "they have gone away to fight. Quick! quick! Stop them!"

The Englishman laughed again—but very softly, so as not to awaken madame—and looked down into her face. He was thinking of her, of her lips, and he only half heard her words.

"Stop what?" he asked, stooping with a swift movement to kiss her. But she sprang back, angry and frightened.

"Stop them, I say, Jack. They are going to fight, and perhaps they'll kill each other; and it's my fault. I've been very wicked. "Oh, I'll go myself!" and she darted out of the room.

At this he awoke. He caught her before she was out of the house and clutched her firmly.

"It's an awkward thing, sweet," said he, "to interfere between two indignant gentlemen, who have a right to disagree in their own way. But if you say so I'll do it. What shall I say to them? How is it your fault?"

"Oh, stupid! Can't you see how wicked I've been? I've made them both think I cared for them! I've made them furiously jealous; I was so tired waiting for you to come! and now if they're killed I'll never speak to you again!"

Jack Moleby's face broke into a grin of delighted comprehension.

"Wretch," he retorted, "I go!" and made off down the snow with long strides. Throwing a hooded cloak about her, and thrusting her feet, red shoes and all, into a pair of white, fur-lined moccasins, mademoiselle sped after him.

The night was almost like full day in the little white glade where the two Frenchmen faced each other with swords at the salute. The two fought in their vests, their coats lying on the snow near by. In skill they appeared to be well matched, and De Latour, who had never before met anyone at all his equal in fence, began to conceive an unwilling respect for the coxcomb captain. In fact, he had just by the merest hair-breadth escaped a scratch, when, from the edge of the grove, a voice of sharp authority rang out, "Halt!" and Captain Jack's tall figure appeared suddenly beside them.

With instant and instinctive obedience both men sprang back and dropped their points; then, in the next second, both turned indignantly upon the intruder.

"Who are you, sir?" demanded De Latour, curtly.

"And by what right, if I may ask, do you interfere in our pastime?" enquired Barras.

Captain Jack, who was more embarrassed than he would have cared to show, chose to answer the latter question.

"By no right, gentlemen," he replied heartily, "and I beg to apologize in the fullest manner I know, too. I owe you satisfaction for my abruptness, and of course I am quite ready to afford it to you both if you demand it. But I beg you rather to accept my apology."

"We can discuss that later on," said De Latour, in tones of ice; "and meanwhile, Captain Barras, with your consent, we will resume."

But before the blades could cross again the Englishman stepped forward sharply, his own sword half drawn.

"Really, gentlemen," he began, in a voice of mastery, "I must insist that you stop fighting. No more of it, I say;" and his blood began to get hot. Then he remembered that he would certainly not be fulfilling Marie's wishes if he should himself kill one or perhaps both of these impetuous and infatuated Frenchmen; and the thought gave him pause. He considered the situation very awkward altogether.

But now Jack Moleby had an inspiration. He would try diplomacy. Replacing his sword, and relaxing into his customary large good humor, he smiled genially upon the scowling faces.

"You see, gentlemen, I hated to disturb you, but I had to do as I was commanded. Mademoiselle de Lalanne sent me with positive orders to stop the fight at any cost. In my stupidity I thought I might have to fight you both, in order to obey her. But I should have known, as soon as I saw the courtly gentlemen you were, that my one effective weapon would be the expression of her wishes. She simply implores you, if her happiness is of any concern to you, that you will do each other no injury. She beseeches you to promise that you will put your quarrel, whatever it may be, forever by; without which promise she declares that she will live in ceaseless anxiety. I think, gentlemen, from my observation of her solicitude in this matter, that one or the other of you must be honored by a very distinguished place in her regard."

Each on hearing these sagacious words, conceived himself to be the one so honored. Into De Latour's cold eyes came a gleam of elation.

"Mademoiselle de Lalanne's wishes are a command, monsieur," said he, sheathing his sword. "I need no apology from you for having obeyed them. Rather should I wish to hold you to account had you failed to fulfil them to the letter."

"I thank you, monsieur, with all my heart," said Captain Jack, bowing, and biting back a smile. "And you, monsieur," he went on, turning to Barras, "have I grace from you also for my somewhat blundering zeal?"

"Mademoiselle's wishes are my law," said he, bowing very elaborately; "and he who carries them out is my ensample."

At this moment mademoiselle came tripping from the grove, the hood of her cloak half fallen back from her hair. She came up to the Englishman's side, and laid her hand lightly on his arm. Upon the two swordsmen she turned a smile of subjugating sweetness.

"With all my heart I thank you, gentlemen," she said, "for your gracious courtesy in yielding to my wishes. Let us go back to the house, and I will ask you to take a glass of wine with me to the long continuance of friendship between two such gallant gentlemen as I well know you to be."

Both men stood bowing, each with his hand on his heart, and each boiling inwardly at sight of those small fingers on the Englishman's sleeves. There was a brief pause, during which mademoiselle flushed faintly, and her eyelids fluttered down. Then she went on steadily:

"And let me present to you, Captain Barras, and you, Monsieur De Latour, my dear friend Captain Moleby, of the English garrison at Halifax. It is my prayer, gentlemen, that when your flag and his are again at war, as is like to be soon, he may not find such swords as yours opposed to him, for he is my betrothed. I commend him to your kind, good-will."

The two Frenchmen met each other's eyes with a glance of mutual comprehension, murmured some inarticulate compliments and hid their discomfiture in the final bitterness of permitting Captain Jack to help them on with their coats.

It was one of the triumphs of Captain Jack Moleby's career that he did not smile.

## PRETTY ETHEL BARRYMORE.

Ethel Barrymore, more beautiful than ever, has deserted Paris for London, where she is to visit the young Duchess of Sutherland. Miss Barrymore is a consoling creature to the inventors of costume these days when obese dowagers and emaciated actresses are nearly driving dressmakers to reduced prices. Ethel comes in, stands awhile before her tailor, lets her milliner study the lovely Barrymore face awhile and then goes away till they have decided what might be best and least expensive in the way of toilets, and she is charmingly frocked without having any ideas of her own upon the subject at all.


## What do You Drink in Hot Weather?

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## POT-POURRI.

"It isn't the thing you do, dear,
It's the thing you leave undone,
Which gives you a bit of a heartache
At the setting of the sun.
The tender word forgotten,
The letter you did not write,
The flower you might have sent, dear,
Are your haunting ghosts at night."

"——— ——— ——— a lady she,
When first she came to visit me,
And yet her years were only three";

The pre-eminently lovable and attractive child is the simple artless one, and yet without loss of this charm the Science of Child Culture now advances the theory that with proper training even at the early age of two or three years it may be in a certain sense well bred. The all-important point is that it be not permitted to acquire any thing to unlearn. It is now consented that the tone of voice is a powerful factor in nursery educaflon, even the infant recognizing the difference between that of love and impatience. Proof of this is in the "put up lip" and grieved expression at a harsh word. Experiment is in evidence that the baby handled gently and spoken to at all times softly and with tenderness develops a like spirit of sweetness.

Fifty years ago the daughter in a family of gentlefolk was usually educated in a quiet day school, or at home. She learned enough arithmetic to keep her accounts, enough astronomy to point out the constellations, a little music and drawing, and French, history and literature at discretion. In fact, the peculiar characteristic of that old training was that it was all at discretion. Ordinary girls learned enough to enable them to pass intelligently through the ordinary happenings of their lives. But if a girl had the capacity or desire for further development in any special direction she easily obtained it, says Edward Bok, in the Ladies' Home Journal.

A German scientist has patented what he asserts to be a puncture-proof tire-filling. "If successful," says Popular Science, "it will prove a boon to bicycle riders, as well as to owners of rubber-tired vehicles of all kinds, and air saddles and cushions. The filling is a jelly made of glue. Glycerin is addded to prevent hardening, and an antiseptic preparation that keeps it free from fermenting. The mixture is first heated until it liquifies and is then beate nto a stiff foam. While in this frothy condition it is introduced into the tire or saddle, and allowed to cool and partly solidify. The result is a light, spongy material, of celular formation, exceedingly light in weight, and proof against tacks, nails, glass and all puncturing objects.

There is no drug yet discovered, so far as we know, which distinctly adds force to the body when it is taken. All of the so-called strengthening remedies," which enable a man to accomplish more work when he is under their influence, do so not by adding units to his body, but by utilizing those units of force which he has already obtained and stored away as reserve force by the digestion of his food. Kola, cocoa, excessive quantities of coffee, and tea and similar substances, while they temporarily cause nervous words to seem light, do so only by adding the units of force which a man ought to spend in his daily life, these units which he should most sacredly preserve as his reserve fund.

About ten million women are exasperated every day by men sitting on tables. So far as I am aware, women do not pay for the furniture, and it is none of their business how it is used. The habit of men sitting on tables has led to the invention of the cushioned billiard table, and will no doubt ultimately result in other clever notions. At one time it was supposed that men chose to sit on tables because they could get exercise without exertion by swinging their own legs and by kicking the legs of the table. The scientific fact is that tables are more magnetic than chairs. If three men walk into a room where there is no woman two of them will make for the tables naturally.

The really smart girl is always particular to wear the proper shirt waist at the proper time. For all outdoor sports her waists are exceptionally plain. Many of them this year are laid in tiny plaits at the neck and then again at the waist, being plain and full over the bust. The back is either laid in fine plaits or has one box plait down the centre or is made with a plain French back. A few of the outing shirt waists have the yoke back, but only a few. For a waist of this sort the conventional shirt waist sleeve is generally used with a plain stiff cuff, but occasionally the sleeve is tucked.

It is to nature that we must look for the boon of health. Her remedies are few and simple, but they are effectual. First of the agencies which she employs is the self-healing energy of the human body. By this wonderful provision she performs her surgical operations, now binding a broken bone in gristly splints and hastening new bone matter to the spot, or again casting out an irritating foreign body by suppuration, or incasing a non-irritating one in a tough membrane, to render it harmless. By this same provision she sends the life-giving medicine to the blood, charged with oxygen, to any diseased or injured part, to tear down and burn waste matters, and replace them with strong new tissue; and by the same provision she daily renews the cells of the brain, stimulating one faculty to perform the work of another impaired. In short, she repairs and rejuvenates every part of the body, equalizing the physical forces and keeping alive the vital spark.

### LOW-NECKED DAY DRESSES

Used to Be Stigmatized as Odd and Conspicuous—Now the Fashion in England.

It is odd how an English woman will "go the limit" as far as the cut of an evening gown is concerned, but let her bare so much as an inch below her throat in the daytime and she is stigmatized as "so odd and so conspicuous in her dress."

I remember two or three summers ago a charmingly pretty little American girl being made frightfully uncomfortable from what was in her point of view quite an innocent cause. She was at an English garden party and wore an exquisitely simple gown of thin white muslin with a fichu-shaped front that left a small V-shaped portion of her creamy-white neck uncovered. With her big black hat and large white parasol she was quite a picture. All the matrons, however, gazed at her askance, and I heard one of them whispering to another: "She surely can't be quite—quite—well—nice, to wear a bodice cut in that conspicuous fashion in the daytime," says an English correspondent of a Chicago paper.

In time the poor girl became conscious of the remarks that were being leveled at her, and at last asked her hostess in desperation what was the matter. She explained the situation, and said that ladies in England always thought it more correct to wear high collars in the day-time. A small diamond safety-pin quickly rectified the error, but that girl must have felt her triumph pretty complete when she went to the dinner party the same evening and found her would-be detractors of the afternoon practically in a waist-band and shoulder-straps, while she herself did not display much more than the top of a dimpled shoulder.

Now, however, English girls wear very transparent and distinctly low-cut bodices for the daytime. I saw a smartly-dressed society woman at Ranelegh the other afternoon, who had her lovely organdie muslin dress cut into a broad V shape in front and a low curve at the back of her throat. There is no reason why, given the necessary concomitants of warm weather and a good skin, that women should not show a few inches of bare throat in the daytime. It was the fashion in the eighteenth century, while during the days of the first empire in Paris dresses were cut just as decollete for afternoon wear as they were for the evening.

One fact is undoubted, that the soft, transparent neckband or the entire absence thereof, is much more healthful and beautifying to a woman's skin than is the stiff, starched covering of a linen collar that leaves a horrid red mark about the throat, and which occasionally makes one uncomfortable for hours. The softly folded, starchless stock, with its tiny fine linen collar, is delightful, but the harsh, stiff man's collar that so many of us affect is prejudicial not only to comfort but to beauty.

### THE GHOST OF AIRLIE.

A Drummer Herald of Death to the Head of the Ogilvys at Cortachy Castle.

Who heard the ghostly drummer of Cortachy Castle beat the death roll of the late Earl of Airlie?

His spectral tatoo is ever the herald of death to the heads of the Ogilvys. In bygone times, says a writer in the London Mail, there was a drummer who drummed for the "Bonny House of Airly." The wretched player offended the earl of those days and was tied up in his own drum and flung from a high tower. After vainly pleading for his life, the poor little drummer threatened that his ghost should haunt the family for ever and ever.

Legend has it that generation after generation the dead drummer has sounded the last post for Earl and Countess of Airlie, and the roll of the drum has through the long centuries blanched the faces of many inmates of Cortachy Castle.

In 1845 a visitor at Cortachy was dressing for dinner. A tatoo was beaten beneath her window. The lady listened in surprise, for as far as she knew there was no bandsman at the castle. Going down to dinner she said to her host:

"Who is it that plays the drum so skillfully outside the castle?"

The earl turned pale and shivered. The countess could not hide her fear. The face of every Ogilvy at the table was deadly white. Within a week the countess lay in her shroud. The drummer was the spectre of Cortachy Castle.

A few years later a young Englishman who was to shoot with Lord Ogilvy, the eldest son, at the Tulchan, a shooting lodge at the head of Glenshee, missed his way. The night was wild, and darkness had long set in before he saw the lights of the shooting lodge. Then up the glen came the long roll of the drum. There could be no mistaking it. Who could be playing out of doors on such a night, he asked Lord Ogilvy. "Silence," was his only answer. It was the dead drummer of Cortachy Castle. The Earl of Airlie died in London within less than a week.

When the father of the Earl of Airlie, who fell in South Africa last Monday died, it is said that the drummer did not sound his drum. It may be true. Perhaps he has not beaten it on this occasion. But the countryside will not be denied their ghost, and it may be that we shall soon hear that the spectral drum was heard at Cortachy the day before the gallant cavalryman fell in South Africa.

### IN RUBRIC.

I oped an antique missal clasped with gold,
The puckered parchment cover fretted o'er
With curious figures some skilled hand of yore
Limned thereupon—designs, minutely scrolled;
And on an oft-thumbed page did I behold
One word in rubric—Love. This, and no more,
I marked it among black letter lines a score,
So deeply did it on my heart take hold.
To one I showed it whose bright aureole
Of hair had filched the first soft lights of dawn.
And over it she brooded lingeringly:
Could she but ope the missal of my soul,
And turn each page, in rubric thereupon,
That word, and that word only, would she see.

—Clinton Scollard.


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