NEXT EUROPEAN
Saturday—Tunisian, 6.30 p.m.
Allan Line.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW—Easterly winds, fair and a little warmer.
Sun rose to-day at 4.10, sets 7.56.

95TH YEAR NO. 140 MONTREAL SATURDAY JUNE 14 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

OFFER OF 98.05 ACCEPTED FOR CITY'S NEW LOAN OF $2,000,000

Although Below Par, Best That Can Be Done.

ALDERMAN MARTINEAU STRONGLY OPPOSED

Three Separate Amendments Were Defeated in Succession.

The offer of 98.05 made by Coates & Co., of London, Eng., for the civic loan of $2,000,000 was accepted yesterday by a vote of 21 to 8.

The fact that the tender was below par called forth a good deal of opposition, based mainly on the general principle of the eternal fitness of things. It seemed to be felt that Montreal 'ought' to be able to get more for its debentures, but no tangible ground for hope that it could actually do so was presented.

Before the general discussion began the report of the city attorneys was read to the effect that the loan could be made, even below par, without any illegality provided the difference was made up. Another report from the comptroller's department, certifying that there was money on hand to make up the deficiency, was also read.

ALD. LAPORTE EXPLAINS.

Upon a demand from Ald. Martineau for explanations, Ald. Laporte stated that while the terms offered by the only two tenderers from abroad were not as good as had been hoped for, he felt confident that they were the best obtainable.

If they had any hope of being able to do better in four or six months, it would be right to wait; but there was no actual ground for such a hope. After tenders had actively been called for twice, and advertised both here and abroad, the refusal on the part of the city to honor its agreement would be to give the death blow to the system of getting tenders for loans.

Mr. Laporte also pointed out that British consols had, during the past three years, fallen over 3 per cent., which indicated the state of the money market.

Ald. Martineau argued against the acceptance of the tender. He saw no reason why Montreal's credit should go down because Britain's was somewhat depressed in value. He thought it would have been better to [illegible] interest, as [illegible] 3½ per cent. He also thought that the [illegible] connected with a loan where only one local tender had been received. He thought it proposed to call for new tenders [illegible] at once.

Ald. Sadler stated that the city had been advertised in the United States. The conditions, however, were the same as in the largest cities of the United States. There, there was a large quantity of capital which could not be readily invested in any other way than in municipal debentures. In Canada on the other hand there had recently been a great many splendid and increasing opportunities for investment where the security was perfectly good. He did not think it would be wise to refuse the tenders.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

Ald. Martineau then moved, that inasmuch as the city was to lose $10,000 by the transaction, that new tenders should be called for. The vote was:

Yeas—Laporte, Villeneuve, Robertson, Cushing, Chausse, Amos, Couture, Turner, Doyle, Gallery, Lapierre, Lesperance, Bourque, Rochon, Clarke, Nelson, N. Laporte, Watson, Gervais and Hebert—21.

Nays—Lebeuf, Lavallee, Ouimet, Martineau, Wilson, Richard, Lunan, he, L. A. Laporte, Payette and Lemay—10.

Ald. Martineau then proposed two more amendments. One was that new tenders be called for at 4 per cent. This was defeated by 28 to 7. Ald. Martineau, whose persistence deserved better success, had next a motion to the effect that the proceeds of the loan be paid in Montreal or London as the tenderer decided. This also was lost on a vote of 29 to 10.

The vote on the main motion was then taken, and carried, as under:

Yeas—Laporte, Villeneuve, Robertson, Cushing, Chausse, Amos, Couture, Turner, Doyle, Gallery, Lapierre, Lesperance, Bourque, Rochon, Clarke, Nelson, N. Laporte, Watson, Payette, Gervais and Hebert—21.

Nays—Lebeuf, Lavallee, Ouimet, Martineau, Wilson, Richard, Lunan he and Lemay—8.

WILL REVIVE THE ORDER OF DEACONS

Toronto, June 14.—(Special.)—At the closing session of the Anglican Synod last night resolutions were passed in which it was decided to remodel the synodal system so as to work a considerably larger representative element into it, by making the [illegible] more strongly felt through the [illegible] and by [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] and

COAL SUPPLY FOR THE WORLD

Alaska Has an Unstinted Supply of Black Diamonds for Ages to Come.

Vancouver, June 14.—It was a wild and fur-clad Eskimo that ran whooping up the Arctic Sea beach of Northern Alaska. Above him frowned bare, black cliffs of shale and sandstone, cutting off the low, midday sun. The Arctic floes blinked the sky to northward and on the slopes and ledges lay ice masses of compacted snow. The elder ducks, frightened, shrieked and fled away before him, while fast as he ran, yet faster down the cliff plunged and whirled a dancing bogie, which seemed bent on capturing the clumsy native of the Arctic wastes, yet which was nothing more nor less than a big meal sack full of coal.

Almost the entire northern coast of Alaska from Behring Strait to Point Barrow is striped with seams of semi-bituminous coal, and these veins extend inland no man knows how far. Upon the beach live the year round a few Eskimo families with two wolves over at the igloo door—famine and cold. Yet in the very ground under their igloos, in the cliffs on which they precariously snare sea fowl for a scant refuge from starvation, lies wealth which cannot be estimated, and fuel enough to heat the whole world for untold generations. Enormous supplies of coal lie almost on the surface—no man has yet estimated the quantity. As you sail from Cape Lisburne to Cape Beaufort you may see miles of cliff in which the dark bands of it slant ribbon-like from beach to summit. When the brief summer thaws the ice the coal falls out of these veins in masses that lie in the icy surf, blocks containing tons of fuel each. There are places where a ship's crew can actually pick up a cargo of good coal from the beach and the surf at the base of the cliffs. A blast set in these veins sends many tons of it rumbling down to the water, and from the summit of the headland you may see the surface croppings stretching miles inward in the form of parallel ridges. In them the brown ground squirrels, which the Eskimos trap for fur and food, dig their burrows and throw up black heaps of crumbling coal at the doors.

Probably the widest single vein of coal known in the world is found there. Such a vein is considered a good one when it is eight feet wide; this one is eight times that width. If you paddle along the beach a little north of Cape Beaufort in a kyack you may look over the side in shallow water and see the dark band running in from the sea fully sixty feet in width. How far inland it extends no man may know; certain it is that far back in the hills a stream cuts it and runs through black coal, cliffs over a pebbly bed of coal. Its depth, too, is unknown, but it and similar smaller ones are supposed to dip with the sandstone and conglomerate far beneath the inland hills; they certainly reappear several hundred miles to the south of the shores of Kotzebue Sound. The few Eskimos who have explored the inland rivers in their hunting expeditions tell of cliffs through which the water breaks that are similarly seamed with "adloba," the black stones which the white men covet.

Hodlum, the Eskimo, whom the coal bag bogies were chasing up the beach, escaped them in safety and lived to tell the tale about the lamp in the winter igloo. But that night, or rather at sleep time, for there is no night in that country in summer, after having been chased into the sea by a last and particularly vicious coal sack, Hoodlum appeared before the captain and ruefully explained that he must give up his job. He liked the pay of tobacco, flour, ammunition and cloth passing well, but he could not stand the work of the black spirits which the white man evoked from the cliff. It was explained to him that it was not the spirits which the white man was getting from the cliff, but fuel, and in demonstration of this fact and that he and the other Eskimos might not leave us, the whole tribe was invited to the camp ashore, where an ordinary coal-burning cook stove was set up.

Here a wood fire was started before their eyes, and when it was burning well coal was put on. A look of contemptuous intelligence passed from one to another of the fur-clad Innuits, and they winked and murmured "Kokopolook" to one another. Kokopolook is the Eskimo equivalent of "damn fool," and the look meant: "We thought these men were crazy, and now we know it." But a few moments afterward the cover was again taken off the fire and the coal shown to be blazing merrily and giving forth much heat. Then there were nods of appreciation and understanding, and the tribe retired to the topeks for sleep, evidently much impressed with a new-found scheme for cheap fuel.

The coal lies in countless millions of tons locked beneath the Arctic ice to-day as it has lain since the first Eskimo trod the Arctic seabeach, but the tribes freeze over this storehouse of warmth, and only the white man has the key that unlocks the door of the magic of its use.

No one needs to be told to try to cure a cough. But any one will be glad to be told of a means of cure which will be thorough and lasting. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine which can be confidently relied on to cure diseases of the organs of respiration. It cures obstinate, deep-seated coughs, bronchitis and bleeding of the lungs. It cures when nothing else will cure, and the local physician says: "There is nothing more that we can do."

There is no alcohol in "Golden Medical Discovery," and it is absolutely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics.

The dealer, tempted by the little more profit paid by less meritorious medicines, will sometimes try and sell a substitute when the "Discovery" is asked for. No substitute medicine will satisfy the sick like "Golden Medical Discovery." It always helps. It almost always cures.

"Two years ago a severe cough started on me and I was also bothered with catarrh," writes Mr. F. Skjod, of Danewood, Chisago Co., Minn. "I could not sleep nights, as the cough was worse at night. I tried several cough medicines, but to no avail, until a year ago, when I got so bad I could not breathe through my nose at times. I then tried Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. After taking eight bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and at the same time using Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, I am a well man. I can thank Dr. Pierce for my good health, and will recommend his medicines to any one suffering from the same trouble."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation.

MONSOON

ADVICE TO A YOUNG HUSBAND.

Don't start out by giving your wife advice, but bring her home a packet of MONSOON CEYLON TEA.

NEW SPECIES DISCOVERED

The Rothschilds Expedition Makes Great Finds in the Galapagos.

San Francisco, June 14.—The Rothschild expedition to the Galapagos Islands, the home of tortoises, has produced results of remarkable interest.

This expedition was under the leadership of Professor C. M. Harris, now of Los Angeles. It brought back sixteen new species and sub-species of birds, and many species of hitherto unknown reptiles. Over 3,500 valuable bird skins were carefully preserved and brought to the museums in excellent condition. Sixty-four tortoises, including two new species, were taken alive and the sale of sixty of these almost prehistoric monsters netted $30,000.

The Hon. Walter Rothschild, of London, a member of the famous family of bankers, has at his country residence in England the largest private museum in the world. It was with the idea of adding to this valuable collection that he authorized his American agent, Frank B. Webster, of Hyde Park, Mass., to send out an expedition to the Galapagos Islands to collect natural history specimens.

There are about twenty of these islands in the group. From Albemarle island were brought the testudo ephipium and from Duncan Island the testudo vicena, two remarkable species of land tortoises found in the craters of extinct volcanoes. The species were practically new and were the two existing species of six that had already become extinct.

The first batch of tortoises was found in the crater of a volcano 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. Professor Harris and his men had to climb three or four miles from the shore inland over lava beds, up in air a fifth of a mile, and then descend 400 feet down into the crater. These tortoises were in such an out of the way place that they had never been captured by the natives. It took three weeks of solid work to get them to the boat. The big fellows, weighing from 100 to 200 pounds, would be turned on their backs and tied to a heavy pole. Then the journey up and down and away would begin. At times it was necessary to lower the burden over precipices 100 feet high. Again, no headway could be made without cutting trails through cactus and vines with machetes. Everything had a thorn or sticker of some sort to it, even the rocks, to cut and scratch the flesh of the explorers. Twenty-nine tortoises were removed from that volcanic hole. Some varieties of the Galapagos tortoise were much larger than those found in this crater, reaching a weight of from 600 to 1,100 pounds.

Not less interesting than the discovery of tortoises is the record of new birds brought from the islands. Altogether 3,500 specimens were collected. Sixteen new species or sub-species were found, the most remarkable of which is a hitherto absolutely unknown species of cormorant (pholacrocorax Harrisi) named after Mr. Harris. The unique feature of this bird is that it has a perfect wing, and yet so small, never over seven inches long, as to make the bird absolutely incapable of flight.

A triumph of science that has come to stay. "DARDANELLES," pure Egyptian cigarettes. Packed in silver, Cork and Plain tips. Sold everywhere, 15 cts. per package.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS WERE NOT POPULAR

Their Removal Brings Comparative Peace to Strike-Ridden Pawtucket.

Pawtucket, R.I., June 13.—Action which the authorities hope means the beginning of the end of the reign of lawlessness incident to the Street Railway strike, was taken to-day by High Sheriff Hunter C. White removing his deputy sheriffs from the street cars. He did this on representations made to him that the deputies accomplished no good purpose but incited the crowds to acts of violence.

After the withdrawal of these men the city became quiet. The 1,500 troops ordered out by Governor Kimball yesterday are still on duty, but if conditions warrant, they will be withdrawn gradually, the first instalment to leave to-morrow. There was no rioting during the day. Seven men were arrested for misdemeanors committed on Pawtucket Ave., the route of cars from Providence to this city.

None of the lines of the Pawtucket city system of the United Traction Company were in operation, and the lines in Central Falls, Cumberland and Albion suburban towns, were tied up. To-morrow it is proposed to reopen the city system under the protection of the police, assisted by the militia.

It now devolves on Mayor Fitzgerald and the police to maintain order, and if this plan is successful the troops will be sent home. The boy who was shot in the neck by a deputy is still alive to-night. This afternoon Mayor Fitzgerald ordered all the saloons closed, to keep down any possible disturbances during the evening. The proclamation issued by Governor Kimball asking the citizens to maintain law and order was posted conspicuously throughout town to-day, and later Mayor Fitzgerald issued a proclamation to the public.

The only house of the kind in Montreal, with the exclusive business of making Ladies' Apparel, such as Skirts, Costumes, Capes, Blouses, Jackets, Boleros, etc., made and sold retail at the Marchand Factory, 1869-1871 Notre Dame Street; branch store, 1453 St. Catherine Street.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Lesson XII.—June 22.—Temperance Lesson.—Rom. 13, 8-14.

Golden Text.—Let us therefore cast off the works of darkness, and let us put on the armor of light.—Rom. 13, 12.

PLANS FOR TEACHING.

The outline of this lesson is: 1. Love (verses 8-10); 2. Energy (verses 11, 12); 3. Holiness (verses 13, 14). The meaning made plain will enable the teacher to present the moral and spiritual teachings of the lesson under these three heads.

A striking treatment of the lesson is that suggested by the Rev. E. Morris Fergusson, who would write the words "Put off the works of darkness" in the following fashion: The words "Dishonesty," "Defilement" and "Drink" should not be written on the slate or paper until warnings against each sin have been educed from the lesson. One great D will do for the four words; and when the warnings of the lesson have been enforced, change "off" to "o," and turn the D into an L, rub out the four words, and write instead of "Darkness," "Light," then "Loyalty," "Labor" and "Love," as the study of the text brings them out. "Loyalty" is emphasized in the verses of the Bible which precede our lesson.

ANGLICAN.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Cathedral Service; preacher, the Vicar; 7 p.m.—Cathedral Service; preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday School and Bible Classes in Synod Hall, 3 p.m.

St. Matthias Church, Westmount.—Morning Prayer and celebration of Holy Communion, 11 o'clock; preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D. Sunday School and Bible Class, 3 p.m. Evening Prayer, 7 o'clock; preacher, the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome to all services. Edward Bushell, M.A., Rector.

Trinity Church, corner of St. Denis and Viger Square.—Rev. C. G. Rollit, Rector.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer. Preacher at both services, the Rector. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue,—Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Dean. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Evening Prayer at 7 p.m.; preacher, the Dean. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D. C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

St. George's Church.—Holy Communion after Morning Service. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7.05 p.m.—Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A. All strangers and non-seat holders entering by the front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before Divine Service begins. Wednesday.—Divine Service, 8 p.m.

Grace Church, Wellington Street.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon; preacher Rev. F. L. Whitley. 7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon; preacher, Archdeacon Ker. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., Rector; Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, B.A., Assistant Minister.

Church of St. James the Apostle.—Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., Rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., Assistant.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; Communion and Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, Rev. H. A. Brooke. Sunday School at 3 p.m.—Evening Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Strangers welcome at all services. Seats free at 7 p.m.

St. Martin's Church.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon; preacher, Rev. Alfred Bareham, Rector of St. Martin, N.B. 7 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon; preacher, the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

All Saints Church, St. Denis and Marie Anne Streets.—9 a.m.—Holy Communion. 10.15 a.m.—Holy Baptism. 11 a.m.—The Rector. 7 p.m.—Rev. E. McManus. 3 p.m.—Sunday School Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun.—Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning Prayer at 11; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Evening Prayer at 7. Sunday School at 3.

Church of the Redeemer, Cote St. Paul.—Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning Prayer at 11; Dr. L. H. Davidson, K.C. Evening Prayer at 7; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday School at 3.

BAPTIST.

Olivet Church.—Rev. Prof. Geo. Cross, Ph.D., of McMaster University, Toronto, will preach at the morning service; Rev. J. L. Gilmour, the pastor, preaches at the evening service.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Gabriel Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. J. D. McEwen, of Brazil, South America. Sabbath School at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting at 8.15 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., Pastor, will officiate at the 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. services. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening service.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary.—Morning service at 11 a.m., evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Sewing Class on Friday at 3 p.m.

Crescent Street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. Joseph Hamilton, of Mimico, Ont., will preach at both services. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Point St. Charles.—The Pastor will continue his series of sermons on "Life Lessons from Common Things," viz., "The Current that Runs the Cars," and on the following Sunday nights, viz., June 22, "The Stars that Shine in the Sky"; June 29, "The Rivers that Run to the Sea."

Zion Church.—The Pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme, "The Grand Enquiry." Strangers cordially invited.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square Church.—Rev. C. E. Manning, Pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, will preach in the morning and the Pastor in the evening. O. Steward Taylor, musical director. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

Douglas Church.—Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph. D., Pastor. The Pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Classes and Bible Study Circle at 3 p.m. Douglas Brotherhood at 3. E.L. of C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior League on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Public service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Sherbrooke Street Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. P. L. Richardson, Pastor, will preach, this being the last Sabbath of his present pastorate. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

St. James Church, corner St. Catherine and City Councillors Streets.—Pastors, Rev. T. G. Williams, D.D., and Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., B.D. Quarterly Sunday. Special sermons will be preached in the morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. J. W. Graham, and in the evening at 7 o'clock by Rev. George Jackson, B.A., of the Edinburgh Central Mission. Mass meeting at 4 p.m., to be addressed also by Rev. George Jackson. Special collections for circuit funds at all services. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Midweek Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The public cordially invited to all services.

East End Church.—Rev. E. W. Crane, Pastor. 11 a.m.—Topic, "Bear Ye One Another's Burden." 7 p.m.—Topic, "Every Man Shall Bear His Own Burden." 2.30—Sunday School and Pastor's Bible Class. Monday, 8 p.m.—Epworth League meeting. All young people are invited to attend this service. Wednesday, 8 p.m.—Study of the Sunday School Lesson.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's.—Morning Service at 11; topic of sermon, "The Cherubims at the Gate of Eden." Evening Service at 7; topic of sermon, "A Word of Sweet Content." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate at both services.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

Christian Science.—First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "God, the Preserver of Man." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public from 10 to 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m., where the writings of Rev. M. B. G. Eddy and the publications of the Christian Science Society may be had. Strangers and visitors welcome.

CARSLEY'S LINENS.

Great interest is centred in our Linen section, caused by the tremendous values offered. There's unequalled ranges of fine Linen Damask, exquisite Tablecloths. White Applique Linens are shown in really marvellous designs.—adv.

THE NEWEST WASH FABRICS.

This is to preface the mention of an unrivalled collection at The S. Carsley Co., Limited. The perfect taste, the new beauty, the tremendous effectiveness of these dainty fabrics is displayed in such gorgeous array that bring voluntary expressions of surprise from most ladies who view them.—adv.

HEINTZMAN & CO. Baby Grand PIANO

Used one season by the LADIES' MORNING MUSICAL CLUB. Price, regular $750; can now be had for $450.

LIMSDAY-NORDHEIMER CO., 2366 St. Catherine St.

Colonial House
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

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We are now Offering a Lady's Gold-filled, 25 year,

Waltham Hunting Watch

In assorted designs, fancy engraved, engine turned, or plain polished, 7 jewel movement, 6 size, stem wind, and pendant set, case 25 year gold filled guaranteed.

For $13.00

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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Our assortment is now very complete in Limoges, Bavarian and Thuringian China,—many designs being controlled by us.

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These were samples bought cheap and now intended to meet the demand for moderate priced wedding presents.

BISQUE FIGURES—A large collection, in various Dresden effects, richly decorated; all sizes and shapes.

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PAPER BOOKS FOR SEASIDE AND COUNTRY. A FINE SERIES AT 10 CENTS EACH.

SUMMER FANS, 40c, FOR 25c.

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ILLUSTRATED MONTREAL, $1, FOR 50c

BARGAINS IN

Ladies' Straight Brim Sailor Hats

ORIGINAL PRICES.
IN WHITE—$1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.25 $2. 50.
IN COLORED—$1.00, $1.50, $2.25.

CHOICE FOR 50c

Black Dress Goods Dept.

SPECIAL

BLACK STRIPED MOHAIR GRENADINE. Regular price, 90c. To be cleared at 50c per yard.

BLACK ALL WOOL FRENCH ETAMINE. Regular price $1.00. To be cleared at 75c per yard.

REMNANTS BLACK DRESS GOODS, from 1 to 5 yards. To be cleared at a discount of 20 per cent., with 5 per cent extra for cash.

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HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL.

RADNOR Empress of Table Waters Is now The Water of the Empire.

RADNOR RADNOR

"STICK TO YOUR MOTHER STICK TO YOUR BLOOD AND STICK TO YOUR WATER."

Mend the Roof Yourself.

You can do it with

Reed's Patent Asphalt Cement

Put up in 5 and 10 lb. cans ready for use.

Price, 35c and 50c.

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Two Second Hand Safes

Lot of Shelving and Office Furniture and Stationery Supplies.

For Sale Cheap.

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The Dairy Store

LINENS for EVERY USE.

Our Linen Department is overflowing with everything that is Newest and Most Serviceable for Household use. No mixed goods; all Pure Linen or Pure Cotton.

Special Line of Gray Sheeting.
55 inches wide, at 25 cents per yard.

Cream Table Napkins.
At 7 cents, 10 cents, 12 1-2 cents, 15 cents, and 17 cents each.

English Bleached Sheeting.
8-4 or 72 inches wide, at 25 cents per yard.

Satin Marseilles Quilts.
11-4, Full double bed size, at $2, $2.25, $2.50, and $2.75 each.

Brown Linen Bath Towels.
At 40 cents, 45 cents, 50 cents, 65 cents, 70 cents and 85 cents each.

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

Only a limited number of Ladies' Tailor-Made Costumes left, made of all-wool Homespun, light weight, in colors of Black, Navy Blue, Reseda Green, Brown and Light and Dark Gray, Eton jacket, nice flare skirt, trimmed with silk folds, skirt bond with velvet. A regular $10.00 costume for $4.75.

Another line of All-Wool Homespun Costumes, trimmed with Taffeta Silk and Stitching, latest cut, lined throughout with good lining. No such value offered elsewhere for the money.

A Regular $15 Suit for $9.75.

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Unexcelled in FLAVOR and AROMA

Good Paint.

DON'T USE CHEAP PAINT ON your house, or the first blast of storm and rain or hot summer sun will make it look shabby. Cheap paint with no reputation is dear paint.

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Is the purest paint, the oldest and best known in Canada. Made from the purest materials—made right, to preserve your house, to beautify it, to make it look fresh and bright. Ready for use and sold by all dealers at the right price for the best that goes in paint making.

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Summer Costumes!

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN COSTUMES, corded stitched blouse, accordeon pleated flounce on skirt. Price, $2.15.

LADIES' STRIPED DIMITY COSTUMES, assorted colors, trimmed embroidery, newest designs. Price, $2.75.

LADIES' SATEEN COSTUMES, in purple and blue, trimmed lace, and black velvet ribbon, beautifully finished. Price, $5.35.

LADIES' LINEN COSTUMES, trimmed embroidery of insertion waist and skirt. Price, $3.30.

LADIES' DRESSING SACKS

SPECIAL LINE OF BLACK LAWN, trimmed lace and Val. insertion. Price, $6.50.

ANOTHER LINE OF WHITE LAWN, trimmed lace and Val. insertion. Price, $5.50.

A large assortment of other lines, from $1.40.

BLOUSES

A full range of all the LATEST NOVELTIES to select from!

WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, with tucks, and tucked cuffs. Price, 85c.

WHITE BLOUSES, trimmed with insertion, from $1.15.

FINE MUSLIN BLOUSES, tucked, trimmed with insertion and hemstitched, from $2.10.

SPECIAL

LATEST MIDSUMMER STYLES IN LADIES' SHORT SLEEVE BLOUSES, from $3.50.

WRAPPERS

A large assortment of MUSLIN, PRINT, GINGHAM and LAWN WRAPPERS. Prices from 95c. Country Orders carefully filled.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street.
Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740. Corner Metcalfe.

Summer Floor Coverings and House Furnishings

Japanese and Chinese Mattings for Country and Seaside houses in an endless variety of colors and designs.

Malabar Kashgar and Smyrna Squares in the most fashionable shades and in very attractive patterns.

Sanitary and Inlaid Linoleums and Cork Carpeting makes an ideal floor covering for summer.

We handle everything in Curtains, Portieres, Table Covers, Window Shades, etc., in fact, everything in Floor Coverings and House Furnishings may be found in our warerooms.

Mail orders executed promptly and accurately.

Thomas Ligget, — EMPIRE BUILDING 2474 and 2476 ST. CATHERINE ST.

DELEGATION TO VISIT MONTREAL

The delegation from the London, Eng., Chamber of Commerce, who are to attend the inaugural ceremonies of the New York Chamber of Commerce building in November next, will visit this city. At yesterday's meeting of the Montreal Board of Trade an acceptance of their invitation was read from the secretary of the London chamber, couched in the most cordial terms.

The personnel of the delegation has not yet been completed, but the Montreal chamber will be advised in time for them to fix a date for the visit. In the meantime, the letter said, the members would have the gratification of meeting Canada's Premier and other representatives during the coronation festivities.

The conclusion of the London communication read as follows: "It will, I am sure, not only be a matter of gratification to the members of the delegation to visit Montreal, but such a visit following on the satisfaction with which this chamber has on more than one occasion received the Montreal delegates in London must, I venture to think, lead to valuable results through a better knowledge being obtained of the relative positions of both countries on commercial questions of the day."

THANKED TORONTO BOARD.

When the report of the delegates to the Toronto conference had been read by the president and spoken to by the other delegates, the council ordered a minute of its appreciation of the delegates' services to be recorded, and their successful handling of the board's resolutions on preferential matters and Imperial defence.

The following resolution will be forwarded to the Toronto board: "That the council of the Montreal Board of Trade, having heard from its delegates to the conference of boards of trade recently held in Toronto, of the perfect arrangements made by the Toronto board for that conference, of the marked ability, judgment and courtesy with which the president of that board, Mr. A. E. Ames, presided over its deliberations, of the luncheons and magnificent banquet tendered to the delegates, hereby extends to the council of the Toronto board its heartiest congratulations on the complete success of the conference, and its cordial thanks for the splendid hospitality accorded to this board's representatives."

WHERE THE TALK CAME IN.

A long discussion arose over a request received for the council's co-operation in an endeavor to kill the amendment of the provincial tax on companies incorporated outside the province but doing business therein. The matter was finally referred to the Provincial Legislation Committee with instructions to report at a future date.

The board's loyal resolution was acknowledged by the Governor-General's secretary, who stated that it would be forwarded for submission to the King.

POSTAL RATES ARE GOING UP

An important announcement has been made in connection with increased postal rates.

For some time the Postmaster-General has been considering changes in the rates of postage on the several classes of matter other than letters and correspondence. The changes made come into effect on July 1.

The rates remain the same on legal and commercial papers, that is, two cents per ounce or fraction thereof. The first increase is made upon manuscript generally. "On manuscript of books and newspapers, and on those documents of the Dominion and Provincial Governments and of municipal authorities, now subject to the one cent per two ounces rate, the rate shall be two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof, and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof."

On all matter other than newspapers, wholly printed or lithographed, including circulars, catalogues, pamphlets, books, etc., the rate is to be one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Heretofore the rate has been one cent for four ounces on printed matter and one cent for two ounces for lithographic matter.

A similar increase is made in school maps, prints, drawings, engravings, photographs, sheet music, visiting cards, botanical and other specimens which heretofore have been carried at the rate of one cent for two ounces. The change makes the rate two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction.

Seeds, cuttings (but not cut flowers), bulbs, roots, bedding plants, scions or grafts, and patterns and samples of merchandise shall be subject to the rate of two cents for the first four ounces or fraction thereof and one cent for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof. Formerly the rate was one cent for four ounces.

Merchandise generally and miscellaneous matter has been marked at higher postal rates. Where formerly stationery, blank books, dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., were carried at the rate of one cent for one ounce, the charge is now two cents for the first two ounces or fraction thereof and two cents for each additional two ounces or fraction thereof.

The district between Atlin and Yukon was formerly given mail service at general rates. Now, however, except on matter carried at letter rate, the charge will be double those charged on the same classes of matter passing in any other part of the Dominion.

WILLIAM WISEMAN DEAD.

Death came suddenly last evening to Mr. William Wiseman, proprietor of the Volunteer House, 461 Craig Street. During the day he was in excellent health. Shortly after six o'clock while at supper he was taken ill, and lay down to rest. Medical assistance was called, but the doctors were unable to give relief, and Mr. Wiseman died at 8.30. He leaves a family of three sons and one daughter.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY.

Wm. Duperron, 9 years of age, was drowned yesterday morning in a quarry at Delorimier. The body was recovered by Chief St. Amour, of Delorimier. Coroner McMahon has been notified, and an inquest will be held to-day.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

NEW INSTALMENT OF DOCTORS

McGill yesterday set her stamp of approval upon eighty-two young men, presenting each of them with a message to all men certifying that they were competent to cure or kill in any part of the world where human beings and disease exist. The study days for these medical students are at an end, the college is behind them and the world before. The degrees were conferred in Windsor Hall. The former dean of the faculty, Dr. Craik, presided for the governors, and was able to conduct the proceedings with less than the usual amount of rear-hall interruption.

The convocation was opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Barclay.

Dr. Roddick presented the annual report of the faculty, showing there were 455 students registered during the session, of whom 113 were first, 115 second, 117 third, and 96 of the final class; there were also 15 graduates in attendance.

The prize winners were given their trophies by Dr. Craik, and Dr. Ruttan required of all the class an oath of faithful practice. Then the graduates filed before Dr. Johnson, vice-principal, and were capped M.D.'s and C.M.'S.

The valedictory was read by Dr. J. C. Colby, B.A., and was amusing, interesting and complimentary. Dean Roddick's achievement in passing the medical registration bill, Dr. Craik's executive accomplishments, and Dr. Girdwood's Roentgen ray work being referred to.

The faculty addressed the students through Prof. G. F. Martin, who gave them the usual amount of good advice and good wishes.

DR. RODDICK'S ADDRESS.

The dean of the faculty, Dr. Roddick, in his first annual address, began by referring to the recent changes in the medical faculty. Dr. Craik, the former dean, and Dr. Girdwood, professor of chemistry, were regretted in terms of the highest admiration.

NEEDS WORKING CAPITAL.

"But while we can boast of a splendid building and almost unequalled facilities for teaching, I fear we have been in a measure improvident in our methods. In our anxiety to outstrip our rivals we have lost sight of the all-important question of maintenance. Our expenses have practically doubled, while our income is not likely to increase proportionately. We are not "hard up" in the ordinary sense of the term, but we want more working capital. We must either attract at once many more students, or we must get additional financial aid from our friends. At present we would prefer the latter alternative. To enable us to do the work which it would be possible to accomplish with our present facilities, we should have an annual income over and above our students' fees of at least forty thousand dollars. This means the interest on one million dollars at four per cent. Thus would we be enabled to offer a fairer stipend to our teachers, more especially to those who devote themselves entirely to teaching the younger men. The number of demonstrators could also be increased. Travelling scholarships and a travelling faculty fund could be established. Besides we would be placed in a position to encourage original research on an extended scale.

FUNDS ARE NEEDED AT ONCE.

"We must have help, or we shall be rated as a second-class institution in a very few years. How can we continue to compete with Harvard, Columbia, and Chicago? Three million dollars was given to Harvard Medical School the other day, and that for buildings alone. The Chicago school, with Rockefeller as its friend, is even more fortunate. Unless we can get properly into line, Harvard will attract Canadian students from the east, and Chicago will attract them from the west; and when too late our philanthropic friends will find that we are a back number.

CANADA ATLANTIC BLOCK C.P.R. TRAINS

The difficulty which has arisen between the Canada Atlantic and Canadian Pacific with regard to the running of the last named company's trains into the Central depot has not yet been settled. The Canada Atlantic is fighting against what it conceives will be a loss to it consequent upon the recent absorption of the local lines in the Gatineau Valley and Pontiac county. It is stated that the trains of the Ottawa, Northern and Western and the Pontiac and Pacific Junction Railways, of which the terminal was recently changed from the Central to the Union Depot, at Ottawa, will continue to run as at present. Any loss of traffic which may follow as the result of withdrawing the Gatineau and Pontiac trains from the Central will probably be more than compensated for by the operation through that depot of the Imperial Limited, transcontinental, and other trains of the C.P.R. Moreover, the former trains can be handled with greater facility at the Union Depot. The stop blocks, however, which the Canada Atlantic put in at the Central depot having communication to and from the inter-provincial bridge, are still in position. The line will be required by the C.P.R. to-morrow for the movement of the Imperial Limited train. It is expected that by then an agreement will be reached with President Booth, of the Canada Atlantic, to remove the blockade.

BOYS' Y.M.C.A. CAMP WILL OPEN TO-MORROW

The business boys of the Y.M.C.A. junior department are having a relaxation from the cares and troubles of life in a big city, and start to-day to hold forth as campers in the wilds at Lac St. Joseph, Ste. Agathe des Monts. Twenty-five of them will spend two weeks in the freedom of the forest, and they hope to have the whole two weeks crowded with good, whole-some fun. Mr. John Brown, secretary of the boys' department, will have charge of the camp, and as assistants will have Dr. R. C. Paterson, Mr. C. S. Paterson and Mr. F. J. Tees. One of the schemes the boys have on foot is a great celebration of Coronation day.

The school boys go in camp on June 28 for two weeks, and their tent leaders chosen are Messrs. W. C. Montignani, R. Shaw, R. H. Macdonald, H. G. Beall, E. N. Hamell. Mr. F. W. Ober, the editor of "Association Men," will put in two weeks under canvas with the boys, and, no doubt, his presence will add much to the enjoyment of the outing.

The camp location is unexcelled for the purposes for which it will be used. Every possible facility for the full enjoyment of boating, fishing, prospecting and swimming is to be made there, and but little chance remains for the boys to spend one dull moment from the moment reveille sounds until the bugle blows "lights out."

CHANGE IN POSTAL SERVICE.

The C. P. R. "Montreal and St. John" train is to leave at 7.40 instead of 8.05 p.m. on and from Sunday, the 15th instant. The mail for that route will, therefore, close at the Post Office at 6.30 p.m. The "Montreal and Island Pond" train is to leave at 8 instead of 8.30 p.m. on and from Sunday, the 15th instant. This mail will now close at 6.45 p.m.

TAILOR SHOP DAMAGED.

Geo. B. Sadler's tailor shop, at 1986 Notre Dame Street, was damaged by fire early yesterday morning. The blaze did considerable damage to the stock and fixtures.

ON CHARGE OF VAGRANCY.

Leon A. Mendelsohn, waiter, of Brunswick Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective McLaughlin on a charge of vagrancy.

TRIED TO SELL BRASS RINGS.

John Gilligan, 35 years of age, of London, Ont., was arrested last night by Detective Sanson for attempting to sell brass rings on the pretence that they were gold. He admitted the offence.

NO CORONATION MARCONIGRAMS

Halifax, N.S., June 14.—(Special.)—It is learned that no wireless messages will be sent from Tablehead to England on Coronation Day.

COL. LYNCH ON HIS TRIAL AT BOW ST.

London, June 14.—Bow Street Police Court was crowded to-day. The investigation into the charge of high treason brought against Colonel Arthur Lynch, formerly of the Boer Army, who was elected member of Parliament for Galway in November last, and who was arrested at Newhaven, Wednesday, on landing there from France, was begun. Mrs. Lynch and other friends of the accused were present. The Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Carson, opened for the prosecution. He referred briefly to Colonel Lynch's Australian nationality, residence in Paris and departure thence to the Transvaal, in January, 1900.

"The case for the prosecution," said Sir Edward, "will be that on arriving in South Africa, Lynch took service with the Transvaal Government, raised a regiment, of which he acted as commander, to fight in its behalf and actively fought against General Buller's operations. Lynch was in Pretoria January, 15, 1900, and wrote to the Transvaal authorities notifying them of his desire to take up arms.

On January 12 he signed a field cornet's certificate, describing himself as an Irishman, a British subject, and as born in Australia. But he declared his willingness to fight for the South African Republic in order to maintain and defend its independence. Lynch also took the oath of allegiance as a full burgher, the certificate enabling him to do so as well as to accept a commission from the Transvaal Government. Lynch then raised the so-called Irish brigade, joining the invading army in Natal, and issued an appeal, signed "Arthur Lynch, colonel, Irish Brigade," inviting Irishmen to assist the two republics.

The Hon. Charles Russell, second son of the late Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell of Killowen), representing the defendant, said that Lynch had faced the proceedings like a man. What he had done he had done openly, and he desired to facilitate the inquiry as much as possible.

After the police had furnished evidence of the prisoner's arrest, during the course of which Detective-Inspector Walsh testified to finding in Colonel Lynch's pocket a visiting card of Hamilton Holt "introducing Colonel Lynch, of the Boer army, to three Americans—A. S. Hardy, United States minister at Berne, Switzerland; Herbert W. Bowen, U. S. Minister to Teheran (now Minister to Venezuela), and Professor Richardson, of the American School at Athens," and some testimony had been presented regarding Colonel Lynch's presence "on commando" in Natal, the prisoner was remanded to June 21.

PETERSEN & TATE MAY GET DEPOSIT

Ottawa, Ont., June 14.—(Special.)—There is a likelihood that parliament at its next session may be asked to sanction the return to Messrs. Petersen and Tate the $50,000 which they deposited with the Government as security for the carrying out of their fast line contract.

It is believed that Petersen and Tate did their best to fulfill the contract, but circumstances were against them. The failure was due to matters over which they had no control, and such being the case it is believed that Parliament would have no objection to the return of the security.

The contract under which Messrs. Petersen and Tate deposited the $50,000 with the Dominion Government is asked to return was made in 1897 and called for the establishment of a line of fast steamers, of the "bottle-nosed" pattern controled by that firm, to ply between Canada and British ports. In the then condition of the shipbuilding trade Petersen and Tate found it impossible to get their vessels built within the period called for in the contract.

FIRST BULLETINS OF MANITOHA CROPS

The first bulletins of crop reports from Manitoba are considered very satisfactory. Barring unforeseen accidents, the harvest, it is expected, will be abundant. Last evening Mr. F. W. Thompson, vice-president and general manager of the Ogilvie Mills Flour Company, received a telegram from the Minister of Public Works in Manitoba, Hon. Robt. Rogers, showing the following bulletin:—

	Acres.
Wheat	2,039,940
Oats	725,060
Barley	329,790
Flax	41,200
Increase in all grain crops	223,149

FOR A SUMMER HOLIDAY.

Of the thousands of Canadians who year after year spend their summer on the coast of Maine there are but few who have more than a passing acquaintance with the superb White Mountains region through which their route lies. Could they be induced to break their journey by stopping off at the Twin Mountain House it is safe to say that they would in the future arrange to pass at least a part of their holidays at this delightful resort. The excellent service provided by the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railways (whose tracks extend to almost every point of interest) makes sight-seeing both simple and inexpensive.

CONTEST IN ELOCUTION.

A contest in elocution was held at the Catholic High School last evening. The pupils were well trained, and their work was quite a revelation. Eleven pupils from the senior and junior divisions competed, the judges being Rev. Father McKenna, of St. Patrick's; Dr. Curran and Mr. P. Kearney. The results will be announced next Friday night on the occasion of the closing exercises. Among those present at the exhibition were Mr. Justice Curran, Rev. Fathers McGrath, McShane, Ouelette, Leclair and Mr. M. A. Phelan.

POLICEMEN'S CLOTHING.

The aldermen had a long discussion yesterday over the purchasing of policemen's clothing. The Police Committee wanted to favor the highest tenderer because they alleged that last year the lowest tenderer had not given the satisfaction that should have been given. The report was not sustained by the majority, and as a result the men's trousers and the officer's overcoats will be made by Messrs. Drolet, Dufour & Company.

POWER FROM SHAWINIGAN.

Mr. McLea Walbank, managing director of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land Company, stated in a brief interview yesterday that, according to the contract between the Lachine Company and the Shawinigan Water & Power Company, electric power will be transmitted to Montreal from the Falls. Operations will begin early in December.

FOR STEALING IRON.

Francis Tierney and John McKenna were arrested on a charge of stealing iron from the C.P.R. shops. They pleaded not guilty.

Henry Birks & Sons

Diamond Merchants, MONTREAL.

DIAMONDS and Diamond Jewellery.

The latest edicts of Fashion decrees that Society's devotees must be-a-glitter with gems.

Therefore, what more appropriate for the Wedding Gift than a piece of Diamond Jewellery? And that it be a piece made by HENRY BIRKS & SONS is particularly desirable for these reasons:

1. Their Diamonds are superior in cutting and quality to any other Diamonds brought into Canada.
2. Their Settings are all hand made, not machine made.
3. Their Diamond Settings are all 18 karat gold.

TORONTO RAILS WENT LOWER

The Montreal stock market opened this morning with a show of activity in Toronto Rails and Dominion Steel.

The former weakened a good deal on the news that a strike of employes was almost a certainty, but the market seemed to take the liquidation fairly well at times. Later it went to 118½.

Steel was a little steadier if anything, with no particular character to the early trading, which was light and scattered. The remainder of the market was dull, Pacific showing little life, but holding fairly steady around 135¾.

SALES UP TO 11 A.M.

25 Toronto Railway at 119⅞.
25 Toronto Railway at 120.
75 Toronto Railway at 120.
25 Toronto Railway at 119⅞.
50 Toronto Railway at 120.
50 Toronto Railway at 119½.
25 Toronto Railway at 119½.
25 Toronto Railway at 119⅝.
25 Toronto Railway at 119½.
25 Toronto Railway at 118⅝.
25 Toronto Railway at 119½.
25 Toronto Railway at 119½.
50 Toronto Railway at 118⅝.
25 Toronto Railway at 118⅝.
75 Canadian Pacific at 135⅝.
100 Canadian Pacific new at 129½.
50 Detroit Railway at 79½.
50 Detroit Railway at 79½.
50 Virtue at 10.
9,000 Dominion Steel Bonds at 92½.
50 Dominion Steel at 53.
50 Dominion Steel at 52½.
50 Dominion Steel at 52¼.
50 Dominion Steel at 52⅜.
50 Dominion Steel at 53½.
25 Dominion Steel at 53¼.
20 Merchants Bank at 150.
8 Merchants Bank at 150.
3 Merchants Bank at 150.
198 Telephone Rights at 7¼.
30 Telephone Rights at 7½.
2 Telephone Rights at 7¼.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

By private wire to Mr. C. D. Monk, from J. S. Bache & Co.:

DESCRIPTION	June 13. Op	June 13. Cl.	June 14. Op.	June 14. Cl.
Amalgamated Copper.	68¼	68¼	69	68⅝
Am. Locom've com.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
do do pref	....	93¾	....	....
Am. Sugar Rfg. Co.	127½	128¾	129¾	129
do. do. pref	....	....	....	....
A Smelt'g & Ref. Co.	48⅜	48⅜	....	....
Anaconda Mining Co	....	....	....	....
Atch., Top. & St. F.	81	81½	81½	81⅝
do. do. pref.	99½	99⅞	100	99⅞
Baltimore and Ohio.	105⅞	106½	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Brooklyn Rapid T.	67	67½	67¼	67¼
Chic & Alton Com.	37⅜	37½	....	....
Canadian Pacific	135⅞	135⅝	135⅝	135⅝
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio	....	47	46¾	46¾
Chic, Burl. & Quincy	....	....	....	....
Chicago & N Western	253½	253	....	....
Chicago, R. I. & Pac.	171¾	172½	....	....
Chicago, Mil. & St. P	170½	172¾	172¼	172⅛
Colorado Southern.	31½	31¾	....	....
do do 1 pref.	73	71	....	....
Consolidated Gas, N.Y	....	....	....	....
Colorado Fuel & Iron	98¼	98⅝	98¼	99
Cleveland C. C. & St. L	....	....	....	....
Del., Lack & West.	....	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson.	....	175½	....	....
Denver & Rio G. pref.	91½	92	92	92
Duluth. S. Sh. & Alt.	17¾	17¾	....	....
do. do. pref.	....	....	....	....
Great Northern pfd.	185½	185½	....	....
General Electric	....	315	316	315
Jersey Central.	....	188	....	....
Iowa Cen. com	46½	48½	....	....
Kansas & Texas com.	26½	26¾	....	....
Kansas & Texas pfd.	58⅝	58⅜	58¼	58⅜
Louisville & Nash.	138	137¾	138	138
Man. Elevated xd	130¾	131½	131⅝	131¾
Missouri Pacific	103	104½	104⅝	105⅛
Metropolit'n Trac.	....	....	....	....
N. Y. Con. & Hudson.	150¾	150¾	155¾	156⅜
Erie Railroad	36⅞	37½	37¼	37½
do do. 1 pref.	68⅛	68¼	....	....
do do. 11 pref.	....	68¼	....	....
N. Y. Ontario & West	....	33¾	33¾	33¾
Norfolk & West com	56½	57	57¼	58
Northern Sec.	102½	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	40⅝	40¾	....	....
Penn. R. R.	149¾	150¼	150½	150½
Pressed Steel. Com.	47	47	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Peoples Gas	102½	102½	....	....
Phil. & Reading	63½	65	64¾	65
do do 1pfd	....	84¾	84⅜	84⅜
do do 11pfd	....	69¾	69¾	69¾
Pullman	....	....	....	....
Southern Ry. com.	36⅝	37¼	....	....
do do. pref	....	....	95	95
Southern Pac'c	64⅞	65⅜	65¼	65¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	....	64	64	64
Texas Pacific	41½	42	....	....
Twin City	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather com.	....	....	13¾	13¾
do do pref.	84⅜	84½	....	....
U. S. Steel com	38⅞	39⅛	39¼	39¼
do do pref.	88⅞	89⅛	89¾	89½
U. S. Rubber, com.	....	....	....	....
do. do. pref.	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific, com.	104⅜	105¼	105¼	105¼
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Wabash	27	27½	27¾	27¾
do pref.	44¾	45¼	45¾	45⅝
Western Union Tel.	90¼	92¼	....	....
Whling & Lake Erie.	....	....	....	....
do do pref.	....	....	....	....
Wis. Cen. com.	27¾	27½	....	....
do pref.	....	60	....	....
Dominion Steel	....	....	....	....
do. pref.	....	....	....	....
Dominion Coal	....	....	....	....

LITTLE PARISH WANTS A SLICE OE MONTREAL

The little parish of St. Gregoire de Thaumaturge wants to annex a slice of Montreal, and its big neighbor objects to the process. The little fellow wants to raise funds for school purposes, and to that end wants to take a slice of the city situated at or near Park Lafontaine. The parish asked the Government for the needed permission, and the city is putting up a fight over it. In a council meeting Ald. Laporte explained matters and showed that the little neighbor's demand was unjust and uncalled for, as it would mean an increase of taxes to the ratepayers of that locality. He presented the following resolution, which passed: "Whereas the City of Montreal, under the existing laws, has never been called upon to pay any school tax on its parks, which, in the public interest, should be exempt from all taxes, and that, on the other hand, what the school board loses in this respect is more than compensated by the advantage it enjoys of gratuitously collecting its school taxes through the City of Montreal, resolved that the Council of the City of Montreal energetically protests against the said annexation, and prays the Government of the province to reject, as it did in 1896, a project the execution of which would be unfair to Montreal, would create a dangerous precedent, and give rise to endless complications."

GIVEN CASE OF PIPES.

Mr. John G. Hall, who has just resigned as cashier of the Grant-Hamilton Oil Co. to go to Chicago, was presented last night at the Oxford Cafe with a case of silver-mounted pipes by the travellers and members of the Montreal branch of the company.

PURE WATER is necessary for good health.

Laurentian is Absolutely Pure.

Ten half-gallon bottles, 40c

Call Main 443.

R. WHITE & CO.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In Re A. VAILLANCOURT & CO., Grocers, 2135 Notre Dame.

Sale by Auction, at 69 St. James Street, on MONDAY, at 11 A.M., JUNE 16th, 1902. All the assets of the said Insolvents, consisting of

LOT NO. 1—

Groceries	$290.48
Shop fixtures and accessories	213.35
Summer and winter express, etc.	203.50
	$707.33
Lot No. 2—	
Book Debts	$442.44
Lot No. 3—	
Rent of store from July 1st to May 1st, 1903	$450.00

Conditions of Sale—Cash.

Store will be open for inspection on the 12th inst. The inventory and list of book debts are at our offices.

J. M. MARCOTTE,
E. D. AUMOND,
MARCOTTE BROS., Curators.
Auctioneers.

Office of Marcotte & Marcotte, 17 Place d'Armes Hill; June 7th, 1902.

WEDDING GIFTS

In Nice Chinaware

Are always suitable, and now in favor. We have some very pretty pieces in Fruit Dishes, Salad Bowls, Fancy Plates, Sugars and Creams, Cups and Saucers, After-Dinner Coffees, Cracker Jars, etc. All new goods, rich in design, and moderate in price.

Call In and See Them.

G. W. CLARKE & CO.,

2270 St. Catherine Street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

CORONATION DAY.

JUNE 26th, 1902.

DOMINION DAY.

JULY 1st, 1902.

Return Tickets will be issued at first class SINGLE FARE between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls, Buffalo and Massena Springs, N.Y.

Tickets good going June 25, 26. Return limit, June 27th, 1902.

Tickets good going June 30 and July 1. Return limit, July 2, 1902, also at first class FARE AND ONE-THIRD. Tickets good going June 24th to July 1, inc. Return limit, July 3, 1902.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DEMONSTRATION.

Quebec, June 23rd, 1902.

FARE $3.50 ROUND TRIP.

Going dates—June 21, 22, 23. Return limit, June 26, 1902.

Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard.

Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service.

Commencing SUNDAY, JUNE 22nd, through sleeping car for Portland and Old Orchard, Me., will leave at 8.00 p.m., and commencing MONDAY, JUNE 23rd, through parlor car for same points will leave at 8.00 a.m. and will run regularly thereafter until further notice.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Lv. Montreal daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.40 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London, 7.42 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving meals a la carte and refreshments, at any hour during the day.

CHANGES IN TIME

In Effect June 15, 1902.

For Portland, Quebec, Lve. *8.00 p.m.
For Quebec, Sherbrooke, Island Pond, Lve. †4.15 p.m.
For St. Hyacinthe, Lve. x5.15 p.m.
For St. Hyacinthe and Int. Stations, Lve. 1.45 p.m.
For Richmond and Int. Stations, Lve. $8.00 a.m.

*Daily †Daily except Sunday. xDaily except Sat. and Sun. ‡Sunday only. Sat. only.

All other through trains will run as usual. Time Tables can be had at

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street, Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

FOR COTE DES NEIGES CHURCH.

The ladies of Cote des Neiges have been busy for several weeks arranging for a "grand concours," and a pretty entertainment is now anticipated as a result. The affair is for the purpose of raising funds to assist in the payment of the debt of the parish church. The hall and gardens of the convent have been placed at the disposal of the ladies for June 23, 24, and 25, on which days the entertainment will take place. Euchre, ping-pong and refreshments are included.

THOUGHT TO BE INSANE.

Charles Doyle was found guilty of theft in the Police Court yesterday. As he is thought to be insane, however, he was remanded for investigation.

ADMIT STEALING MEAT.

Thomas Kent and John McHugh pleaded guilty yesterday in the Police Court to charges of stealing meat. They will be sentenced on Wednesday.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, situation for light housework; has good references. Please call 175 St. Etienne st. 144

WANTED — BY A RESPONSIBLE, COMPetent man, a position as city agent or collector. M 358, Herald Office. 145

WANTED — PIPE FITTERS, HELPERS and apprentices. Apply W. J. McGuire & Co., 1966 Notre Dame st. 145

TO LET — HOUSE OF SIX ROOMS, IN good repair. Apply 35 Calumet ave. 145

FOR SALE — $40 CASH, SMALL COTTAGE piano, 6⅔ octaves, walnut case, suitable for a country or seaside house. Many other "June Bargains" at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond. Open evenings.

WANTED — COMPETENT AND RELIABLE English bookkeeper, speaking French, with experience in lumber business. State experience, salary expected and give references, to P.O. Box Drawer 17, Three Rivers, P.Q. 145

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 14th, 1902.

60c FINE SATIN CLOTH FOR 50c

SATIN CLOTH, fine quality, in a smooth finish, suitable for Ladies' Summer Dresses, in new drab, new gray, old rose, new brown, royal and purple. Special 50c

Taffeta Silk Arrivals

FRENCH TAFFETA SILK, fine quality, all silk, extra value, for Ladies' Blouses, in a complete range of all the newest shades in rose, old rose, pale blue, sky, new blue, royal, navy, scarlet, cardinal, crimson, garnet, Nile, new green, reseda, myrtle, mauve, heliotrope, purple, drab, fawn, light brown, new brown and dark brown. Special 54c

NEW BLACK GOODS

A NEW LOT OF FINE BLACK SILK AND WOOL CREPELINE, rich quality, and all the latest for Ladies' Stylish Summer Dresses. Special $1.25

Summer Wash Fabrics!

21 PIECES NEW FRENCH ORGANDIE DRESS MUSLINS, 32 inches wide, selected designs, combined shades, in a large variety. Cheap at 45c. The Big Store's Special, per yard 33c

17 PIECES NEW POINT DE MALTE, (Maltese Point), 30 inches wide, in white ground, with neat pale blue, pink and blue, 3 narrow pale blue stripes. Useful for Ladies' Dresses, Blouses, Shirt Waists, etc., etc. (Quantity limited.) Worth 33c yard. The Big Store's Special, per yard 20c

65 PIECES NEW LANCASHIRE DRESS MUSLINS, 27 inches wide, carefully selected designs, in pink effect, pale blue, light heliotrope, gold, and new gray mixtures. Regular value, 32c. The Big Store's Special, per yard 23c

GOOD RELIABLE LINENS

BLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, very heavy, 2 yards wide, new patterns. Per yard 87c

UNBLEACHED DOUBLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide. Per yard 65c

UNBLEACHED HANDLOOM TABLE DAMASK, 72 inches wide, very heavy. Per yard 57c

IRISH LINEN SHEETS, open work, 90 by 108 inches. Per pair $8.05

PURE LINEN SHEETING, 2½ yards wide. Per yard $1.35

NEW TABLE CLOTHS, pure linen, new patterns, all sizes—

1½ x 1¼ yards	80c each
2 x 2 yards	$1.60 each
2 x 2½ yards	$2.00 each
2 x 3 yards	$2.40 each
2 x 3½ yards	$4.30 each

DINNER NAPKINS to match—

⅝ by ⅝	$1.80, $2.00, $2.25
¾ x ¾	$2.95, $3.45, $3.75 per dozen

HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS, very fine make, with Grecian Damask border, 27 x 45 inch ..... 75c each

MONDAY'S SPECIAL LIST

	Worth.	Monday.
Creamery Butter	25c	22c
Wheat Marrow	15c	12c
French Mustard	9c	6c
English Sherbet	15c	10c
Bracket Lamp, complete	$1.00	85c
Toilet Sets, complete	$1.55	$1.25
Salt and Pepper Casters, each	8c	5c
Toilet Ewers and Basins, each	50c	35c
Garden Rubber Hose, per ft.	8c	6c
Ladies' Floral Tools	25c	19c
Fly Screens, per yard	10c	8c
Coronation Trays	12c	9c
Wash Boards	15c	12½c
Dish Mops	5c	3c
Wax Tapers	8c	5c
Boot Brushes	12c	9c

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

This is a Furniture Ad.

It is not intended to deceive you, or to induce you to buy if you are not so inclined. It is written simply to tell you of the best stock of furniture that was ever made. The styles are varied and up-to-date. The furniture is well made, strong, durable and handsome. The prices are economical. We shall be glad to have you come in and look around. You needn't think you must buy.

Renaud, King & Patterson,

The Home Furnishers, 652 CRAIG STREET.

WHAT IS Pantry Lemon?

It is not a flavoring extract, but fresh lemons concentrated to a dry powder, retaining the natural flavor, and is equal to the fresh fruit in every respect. Warranted free from antiseptics.

10c per package. At your grocers.

$2 A PAIR.

The quality and style in our

Boots and Shoes

at TWO DOLLARS for Ladies and Men is unequalled.

Many of our customers say they are the best value at this popular price.

RONAYNE BROS.,

2027 Notre Dame Street

CORNER CHABOILLEZ SQUARE.

Riverside Park, MAISONNEUVE.

Week commencing June 15. Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 3 o'clock. Every evening at 8 o'clock. Special Engagement of J. M. MOORE'S

BIG COLORED MINSTRELS' CO.

25 Artists. Other Attractions. ADMISSION, 10c.

THE HERALD

Established 1808.

CANADIANS AND THE BRITISH PARTIES.

It seems the leaders of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, undeterred by the ridicule to which Mr. Chamberlain subjected them in his speech at Birmingham, took advantage of their last opportunity to debate the grain tax to go fairly upon record against the principle of an Imperial zollverein. They resisted the grain tax as a revenue measure on the ground that such taxation is bad taxation, and they resisted it equally as a means to preferential trade on the ground that preferential trade with the colonies would not be as good policy as maintaining the open door as at present. Even supposing, therefore, that the Conservative party were unanimously in favor of a zollverein, as it apparently is not, there is the Liberal party solidly arrayed against it. Great Britain would be divided into opposing camps on the question. What should be the attitude of a colony like Canada in such a controversy?

It is no longer to be seriously argued that we should close our ears to the arguments advanced by one side or by the other, or that we should even refrain from giving advice if we feel so disposed. Parliament long ago felt that a great principle was involved in the controversy over Irish home rule, and formally enunciated its views on that [illegible] Parliament more lately enunciated certain principles that ought to be honored in what was then the Transvaal republic, a suzerain state. Beyond question Parliament might reasonably, if it were so minded, go upon record as favoring a system of free trade within the Empire, or it might assert the opposing principle of conserving to each part of the Empire in the enjoyment of administrative autonomy the unimpeded and unhampererd control of its own fiscal relations. But whatever decision might be come to by a parliamentary majority, there would necessarily be a very considerable minority to take a different view.

It would, indeed, argue rather badly for the genuine perpetuation of British institutions and British theories of government on this continent, if there were found to be in a British country little or no sympathy with the great Liberal party of Great Britain. The history of that party is the record of constitutional progress for more than one century. It is to British Liberalism that the colonies, and Canada particularly, owe the grant of self-government. It is British Liberalism, organized or unorganized, that has to be thanked for the full measure of religious liberty. It is to British Liberalism that is due the credit for those triumphs of commerce, of industry, and of national progress that marked out the Victorian as a golden era. It is to Liberalism, official and unofficial, that England owes her system of finance, a system to whose perfection and simplicity that of no other nation approaches. What would mean the boast of carrying on, upon a new soil and to endless generations, the best of British political traditions if in a country like Canada there were not to be a great, an abiding, a sympathetic interest in the fortunes and in the declarations of the party that is heir to traditions so glorious? It is inconceivable that there should be an absence of that interest or a denial of that sympathy. Come what may come, those who are proud of what British Liberalism has done for Great Britain, for the British colonies, and for the progress of civilization, will wish well to the British Liberal party and applaud the endeavors of its leaders in the cause they agree to adopt. That there will equally be sympathizers with the opposing party goes without saying. Nor does it necessarily follow that the friends of one or of the other will be found wholly in one or the other of the great Canadian parties, parties formed in respect of matters without relation to the subjects which have divided opinion in Great Britain. There may be those who, with Mr. Chamberlain, will mock at old shibboleths, but we shall not all mock, for there may be those who fear for the safety of the ark of the covenant.

If they are entering upon a great controversy over the fiscal policy of Great Britain, opinion in Canada and elsewhere will not be all one-sided, nor will it anywhere be indifferent. The contest will serve us as an educator. Few of us will be able to withstand the intellectual pressure from one side or the other. There will be few neutrals. And public opinion will emerge from the spectacle with enlarged views of a subject fruitful of controversy here at home. It is being assumed in England that the colonies, and Canada particularly, are bent upon "bleeding" the Old Country. It is by no means certain that such a disposition is general, although the expressions of some semi-public bodies certainly lay us open to the reproach. Lord Rosebery insists that, having been granted full control of our own affairs, we shall now refrain from trying to control those of the Mother Country. The rebuke is not wholly undeserved. Great Britain, apparently, is being dragged into a controversy on the supposition that the colonies want to move towards free trade within the Empire. We in Canada are not prepared for that, but, unofficially at all events, we encourage the people of the Mother Country to grant us favors they might not think of granting except with that end in view.

A SUGGESTION FOR MANUFACTURERS.

In view of the letter and the interview by which he has supplemented the observation he made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day, Mr. Robert Munro will possibly not be offended if we suggest that he elucidate, on some suitable occasion, and in his capacity as president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the following problem, which seems to us to arise naturally from the statements he has put forward:

If one Canadian manufacturer, whose competition is British, can get along comfortably with the protection he now enjoys under the preferential tariff, why should another Canadian manufacturer, whose competition is American or German, and who already enjoys somewhat higher protection than the first man, be furnished with still further protection?

There are in the Manufacturers' Association, no doubt, people whose competition is British and others whose competition is American or German. If Mr. Munro will explain his position to the satisfaction of those members who are of the former class, and convince them of the propriety, not to say the beauty, of his scheme to discriminate in favor of the other fellows, we outsiders will be able to derive some intellectual advantage from witnessing the demonstration.

Mr. Munro, it would appear from his interview, is not for raising the present tariff on British manufactures, but it would be still further interesting if some one of the many local advocates of protection for Great Britain on a zollverein basis would supplement Mr. Munro's demonstration by revealing to the Canadian manufacturers whose competition is British the beauties of parting altogether with what protection they now enjoy, the loss to be made up by treating the lucky ones who have protection against the Germans to still more of it. After these preliminaries have been gone through with the way will be clear for a practical discussion of mutual inter-imperial-preferential trade. But not till then, if we know anything of the temper of Canadian manufacturers, or rightly estimate their strength as a factor in Canadian politics.

PEACE AND WHAT LED UP TO IT.

In the negotiations which led up to the peace agreement between Great Britain and the Boer leaders it is apparent that Lord Kitchener stands out as the "still strong man" in South Africa—great in peace as in war, emphatically a leader of men. It was no easy task to undertake these peace arrangements, for at the start the two sides were far enough apart. So large a mountain as independence actually stood between them. The official correspondence, which, to the credit of the British Government be it stated, was published to the world within an hour of the announcement of the terms of peace by Mr. Arthur Balfour in the House of Commons, shows that it was Lord Kitchener who took the matter in hand in the second week of March, just after the so-called abortive correspondence with the Netherlands Government. On the 12th of that month he telegraphed to the Secretary of War: "Schalk Burgher states in answer to my letter forwarding correspondence with Netherlands Government that he is prepared to make peace proposals, but wishes first to see President Steyn, and asks for safe conduct through our lines and back." The correspondence, it will thus be seen, was not entirely abortive, for it was the beginning, even if it was not the basis, of an honorable and reasonable peace. When the meeting, which was sanctioned by the British Government, took place, it was found that the Boers still clung to the principle of independence. These were the peace terms put forward by ex-President Steyn and Generals Botha and De la Rey:

1. Franchise.
2. Equal rights for Dutch and English languages in educational matters.
3. Customs union.
4. Dismantling of all forts in Transvaal and Orange River Colony.
5. Post, telegraph and railway union.
6. Arbitration in cases of future differences, and only subjects of the parties to be the arbitrators.
7. Mutual amnesty.

But in telegraphing these to the War Office Lord Kitchener added that if these terms were not satisfactory the Boer leaders desired to know what terms the British Government would give them in order to secure the ends they all desired.

Independence, it is true, was not specifically mentioned, but it was implied in the conditions, and that such was the ending of them is clear from the specific declaration by Mr. Brodrick on the 13th of April that the Government were unable to entertain any proposals based on the idea of independence, and the despatch from Lord Kitchener summarizing the situation on the following day. "A difficulty," said the British commander-in-chief, "has arisen in getting on with proceedings. The representatives state that constitutionally they have no power to discuss terms based on the surrender of independence, inasmuch as only the burghers can agree to such a basis; therefore, if they were to propose, it would put them in a false position with regard to their people. If, however, his Majesty's Government would state the terms that, subsequent to a relinquishment of independence, they would be prepared to grant, the representatives, after asking for the necessary explanations, without any expression of approval or disapproval, would submit such conditions to their people." It almost looked as if an impasse had been reached, for on April 16th Mr. Brodrick telegraphed to Lord Kitchener: "We have received with considerable surprise the message from the Boer leaders contained in your telegram of 14th April. The meeting was arranged at their request, and they must have been aware of our repeated declarations that we could not entertain any proposals based on the renewed independence of the two South African States." But the War Minister goes on to say, after commenting on this unsatisfactory method of proceeding: "We are, however, as we have been from the first, anxious to spare the effusion of further blood, and to hasten the restoration of peace and prosperity to the countries afflicted by the war, and you and Lord Milner are therefore authorized to refer the Boer leaders to the offer made by you to General Botha more than twelve months ago, and to inform them that although the subsequent great reduction in the strength of the forces opposed to us, and the additional sacrifices thrown upon us by the refusal of that offer would justify us in imposing far more onerous terms, we are still prepared, in the hope of a permanent peace and reconciliation, to accept a general surrender on the lines of that offer, but with such modifications in detail as may be agreed upon mutually. You are also authorized to discuss such modifications with them, and to submit the result for our approval. Communicate this to High Commissioner."

A whole month elapsed before any further advance was made towards the end in view. On May 17 Lord Kitchener telegraphed a message received from Mr. Schalk Burgher and Mr. Steyn to the effect that the burghers in conference at Vereeniging had appointed a commission consisting of Louis Botha, Christian DeWet, Hertzog, De la Rey, and Smuts, and this commission possessed power to negotiate subject to ratification by the burghers. The meeting took place, and the Boer commission made these proposals:

1. We are prepared to surrender our independence as regards foreign relations.
2. We wish to retain self-government under British supervision.
3. We are prepared to surrender a part of our territory.

At this stage Lord Milner first appeared on the scene, for Lord Kitchener intimates, in his despatch embodying the conditions, that he and Lord Milner refused to accept these terms as the basis of negotiations, as they differed essentially from the principles laid down by his Majesty's Government. Lord Milner then proposed a form of document after consulting with Smuts and Hertzog, which, with certain modifications by the Imperial Government, was substantially the terms of final peace as agreed to by the burghers, and as published to the world nearly a fortnight ago. The main difference between them and those which the British Government were willing to accede a year ago are in respect of the grant of the gift of money to the Boers and the question of amnesty. The Middelburg terms of March, 1901, proposed a loan of £1,000,000 for the payment of debts and the rebuilding of farms. The terms now agreed upon, after a year's fighting, are a grant of £3,000,000 and a loan of whatever dimensions may be found necessary, free of interest for the first two years, to supplement the grant. With regard to the rebels, on whose immunity the Boers a year ago laid much stress, they have felt constrained to yield to the firm insistence of the British authorities that they shall not escape the consequences of their acts. The rebels are not included in the peace document which has been signed. Their treatment will be determined by the Governments of the colonies from which they come if they choose to return within the jurisdiction. The Government of Natal have declared that they will deal with them according to the existing law, while the Cape Government will disfranchise the rank and file for life and send the ringleaders and holders of official positions to trial, leaving their punishment to the discretion of the court. There is no ambiguity in the wording of the clause regarding the language question. There is no recognition of any language but English as an official language in the new colonies, but it is promised that Dutch shall be taught in the public schools when the parents so desire, and that its use shall be allowed in the courts "when necessary for the better and more effectual administration of justice." The experience gathered in the flourishing schools of the refugee camp inclines one to the belief that the majority of the parents in the more advanced districts at least will be anxious to have their children taught in English, which they recognize as the language of trade and commerce as well as Government. The agreement as to the courts guarantees to the new territories a practice which is invariably followed now in British courts where the interests of justice will be best served by receiving testimony in Dutch it will be received in that language.

GO ON WITH THE HOSPITAL.

The Council has openly decided on going ahead with the civic hospital, but the aldermen are individually and in combinations trying to have other use made of the only money available for the hospital. This is rather small business, and ought not to be persisted in. It is a great responsibility that rests upon those who would thus indirectly thwart the undertaking they have directly supported, for the danger to the public health is menacing. Dr. Charlton has written that at present the available accommodation is wholly unequal to the demands, and that children ill of scarlet fever and diphtheria are being cared for in houses where they cannot be properly isolated. He adds that diphtheria cases are becoming more numerous and the disease more malignant, from which he argues the probability of a serious epidemic in the autumn. We must be ready to face such a condition. The citizens have every confidence in the willingness of Ald. Ames and those associated with him to keep a clean bill of health for the city, but neither Ald. Ames nor any other man can fight disease with good will alone, nor should they, in our opinion, continue forever to take the responsibility for the public health if the representatives of the people deny them the means of fighting these contagious diseases as they are fought in every city that has a due regard to its interests. Valuable time is being wasted. There is always a probability of such an epidemic of scarlet fever and diphtheria as we had two years ago, and if we are without facilities to deal with it in the autumn a slaughter of innocents will be the price paid for these delays.

PREFERENTIAL TRADE IMPLIES TARIFF REVOLUTION

Toronto Globe:—It is useless to go to Great Britain and try to strike any kind of bargain unless we have some substantial inducement to offer. The prospect of five, or even ten, million dollars' worth more trade would be of little value to a country whose total exports are a billion and a half. It would be an advantage for us to have a preference, and, of course, this country would accept it if it were offered—without condition. But there is no need for any agreement or consultation for that purpose. If Great Britain wants a preferential tariff giving advantages to the colonies, her Parliament can make one whenever it pleases. Our consent is not required. Ought we to demand it? Ought we to ask for it? Our reply is that we certainly ought not to go to Great Britain as beggars; that if we intend to ask her to tax her food we must be prepared to accept the conditions. We know that our manufacturers do not want free trade. The Conservative politicians simply refuse to look the matter in the face, because they want to keep the question dangling before the eyes of the electors. But why should Imperialists who place Imperialism above all things adopt or countenance these absurd methods? They are always telling us to look facts in the face. Why ignore the fact which stands out in the very front of the present situation? If we want Great Britain to revolutionize her tariff, we must be prepared to revolutionize our own.

A KING WAS LOST WITH MARTINIQUE

Though all the world has been thinking of Martinique, nobody seems to have remembered that the stricken island is the exile home of one of the forgotten Kings of Africa. For eight years King Behanzin has smoked his pipe at Martinique, though a dethroned King is a detail in the presence of a world-moving catastrophe, and one searches in vain for Behanzin's name in the telegrams. The probability is only too great that the exiled potentate has smoked his last pipe and breathed his last threat against Colonel Dodds. Only a few months ago he was at St. Pierre, as happy as a king without a kingdom, and it may be found that Behanzin and his suite have perished in the cataclysm of fire which has swept St. Pierre off the face of the earth.

Behanzin was King of Dahomey—the Dahomey, that is, of yesterday. With him has passed his ancient kingdom, one of the seats of power in Western Africa before the coming of the white man. For 200 years Dahomey flourished. It is, indeed, as dead as Queen Anne, whose contemporary on the throne of Dahomey was a man of giant strength and talent not to be despised. Guadjor Trudo ruled his kingdom well, and Dahomey ranked among the great powers of Africa when those powers were not less real than the powers of Europe which have brought them to an end. But even the good example of a king does not live forever, and a long line of cruel tyrants followed Guadjor Trudo, whose kingdom degenerated into a huge stronghold of slavery and oppression, and remained so until, fifty years ago, France set its foot down in Dahomey territory, and until, in our time, France absorbed the kingdom altogether.

The end came with almost dramatic suddenness. For four years Behanzin was king, and through half of this he was hunted like a fox by the French troops. The crisis was part of his inheritance; already, when he succeeded to the throne in 1890, France was knocking angrily at the gates, and one of the King's first acts was to write to President Carnot entreating peace. Behanzin was one of the troubles of President Carnot. Twice the King appealed to the President by letter and once Behanzin's envoys knocked at the door of Elysee. They knocked in vain. France had come to distrust Behanzin and to doubt his word. The peace concluded with him six months after his accession was rudely broken, and the French Parliament voted three million francs for an expedition against him. It was the King's last chance. His predecessor had challenged France by insulting letters to its officials and complaints of French merchants interfering with politics at Whydah, and France had retorted by bombarding Whydah within forty-eight hours.

The expedition of Colonel Dodds was the last determined blow at Behanzin's power, and the decisive struggle began when the King treacherously drew the French into ambush by waving a flag of truce and offering to evacuate. The treachery sharpened the ardor of the invaders. For six weeks the French troops had been fighting their way forward at the rate of less than a mile a day, and Colonel Dodds was still thirty miles from the capital. But a rapid movement brought the invaders to within eleven miles of Abomey, and when Colonel Dodds reached Cana, the sacred city of the kings, Dahomey sued for conditional peace. Content with nothing but absolute surrender, the invaders moved on towards the capital, working their way with painful slowness through a vast area of forest swamp. The King, with his army, had occupied Abomey, and there it was expected the great battle between the two civilizations would be fought out.

Behanzin, with all the forces of his kingdom to support him, awaited the arrival of the French in significant silence. He had made the war his final trial of strength, and his famous Amazon army, the only regular army of women warriors, perhaps, which a European power has ever fought, was fully armed. The Amazons were the glory of Behanzin's kingdom. From time immemorial the daughters of the chiefs had been trained to defend the kingdom to the last resort and to be a perpetual guard surrounding the King, and at the great fetes it was the commander of the Amazons who struck off the head of the first captive offered to the gods. Waving the knife, dripping with blood, before the King, the commander would lead her troops in their hymn of triumph.

Behanzin had gathered his Amazons around him for his last stand against France, and on the last day of the war the women sang before him in the capital. The French soldiers emerged from the swamps and forests on to a smiling plain, and in full view ahead was Abomey, a city eight miles round, with farms and palaces, and squares, and a population of 20,000 people. The turrets of its palace towers shone like silver in the sunlight, but a more dazzling scene met the invaders as they approached. Suddenly, just as suddenly as Behanzin may have seen it at St. Pierre, the air was filled with flame. Colonel Dodds, like a greater French commander eighty years before, found a city in flames. Abomey was a second Moscow. It was a dramatic finish to a sharp campaign. The glory of Dahomey passed with the burning capital. Behanzin, deserted by his braves, kept his foes at bay two years, and issued a manifesto "to all nations" in his own defence. But the fallen King was run to earth at last, and in 1894 he was sent to Martinique, where to-day he is either alive in terror or dead in peace.—St. James' Gazette.

DEFENDING A SISTER CHURCH

The published reports of the proceedings of the Ottawa Synod of the Church of England in Canada included a summary of an address by a local member in which the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches were condemned, the latter especially as being a parasitic body, drawing its strength from other organizations and doing little or nothing to spread the Gospel in lands where it is unknown. "A Clergyman of the Church of England," writing in the Toronto Mail and Empire, thus comes to the defence of one of the assailed bodies:

"As one who has seen the work of Methodist missionaries in many parts of the world, I am glad to testify to their Christlike and self-denying work. Of course, they absorb from time to time members of the Church of England, and of other churches in remote stations where they are the only representatives of Christianity, and grateful should churchmen be that such provision is found in places where the Church of England has failed to follow her children. Thank God, the vast majority of our clergy rejoice, and will rejoice, by whomsoever Christ is preached. The Methodists continue to be faithful to their first calling in stirring up those whom their founder spoke of as the 'regular clergy,' to diligence and duty; nor are they neglecting their other mission of spreading the doctrine of Christian holiness throughout the land. I hope the Methodist Church will not in this case follow the maxim of 'ex uno disce omnes,' but will believe that, in spite of serious differences, the English clergy as a whole value and respect their work."

HITHER AND YON

To ——

She is enshrined in my heart
A treasured memory.
In all I am she has a part,
And will have—till I die.

When hoar frost decks the trees, and all
Is purest white below,
Upon her name I softly call—
She dearly loved the snow.

And when spring comes with all its flowers
And birds for gladness sing,
And joyous are the sunny hours,
I sigh, "She loved the spring."

'Tis sweet to be remembered so—
I wonder if she knows,
And where this memory will go
When my life here shall close.

O holy love! that sanctifies
Our common earthly lives,
It is thy power that death defies
And through all time survives.

—E. E. Jolly, in Westminster Gazette.

One on Colonel Denison.

A Canadian correspondent of the Manchester Guardian tells a good story of Colonel Denison. He has probably more Imperial British patriotism to the cubic inch than any man in Canada, a fact that is well known to some of the "drunks" who habitually have to appear before him. This is the sort of dialogue that goes on in the Toronto police court. The Colonel: Well, McGinty, what's brought you here again? McGinty: Drunk, your worship; celebratin' the anniversary of Waterloo yesterday. The Colonel: Bless me, I had nearly overlooked the date. A glorious day for England! McGinty, there is some excuse for you. You are discharged.

How to Kill Mosquitoes.

Two and one-half hours are required for a mosquito to develop from its first stage, a speck resembling cholera bacteria, to its active and venomous maturity. The insect in all its phases may be instantly killed by contact with minute quantities of permanganate of potassium. It is claimed that one part of this substance in 1,500 of solution distributed in mosquito marshes will render the development of larvae impossible; that a handful of permanganate will oxidize a ten-acre swamp, kill its embryo insects, and keep it free from organic matter for thirty days at a cost of 25 cents; that with care a whole State may be kept free from insect pests at a small cost. An efficacious method is to scatter a few crystals widely apart. A single pinch of permanganate has killed all the germs in a 1,000-gallon tank.

Lamp Posts as Tenpins.

Says a London correspondent of the New York Herald: While the change of weather was the cause of much jubilation, it remained for the driver of one of the big Great Northern Railway trucks to celebrate the arrival in the most startling manner.

Heated by the rays of the sun and flushed by much strong drink, he startled hundreds of people along Marylebone road the other afternoon by lashing his horses into a gallop and driving full tilt against one of the large cast-iron pillars supporting the street lamps on the edge of the sidewalk. It went down with a smash and a crash of glass.

With wild yells the driver backed his horses away from the shattered lamp, and, galloping them down the road, charged straight at the next post. It, too, was struck, and fell to the ground a wreck. A third and a fourth charge were equally successful.

It was not until the ninth post had been levelled and the entire neighborhood smelled like a gas works, owing to ruptured pipes, that two policemen arrived and stopped the fun. It took six bobbies to handle the man with the heated blood and draw him to the police station.

ABOUT PEOPLE

King Alfonso, of Spain, has been gazetted a Knight of the Garter.

Mr. H. H. Melville, vice-president of the Great Northern Railway, accompanied by friends, are in Quebec city on a visit.

While Hon. Mr. Duffy is absent in England the office of Provincial Treasurer will be attended to by Hon. Mr. Parent.

In the last number of The Car, London, England, Mrs Gilbert Parker, M.P., has an entertaining article on "The Motor as a Social Force."

H. C. St. Pierre, K.C., who has been appointed a judge of the Superior Court in Quebec, studied law in Kingston, Ont., in 1862, with the late James Agnew.

During the absence of Hon. Geo. W. Ross and Hon J. M. Gibson in Great Britain, it is understood that Hon. Richard Harcourt will be acting Premier of Ontario.

Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, inventor of the ocean telephone, began his career in America as an attendant in a Turkish bath parlor in Brooklyn.

At the exercises of Princeton's 155th annual commencement the honorary degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the Rev. Charles Adamson Salmond, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

Mr. E. S. Turner, advertising solicitor with the Stratford Beacon, has been appointed to a lucrative position on the staff of the Farmers' Advocate of London, with headquarters at Winnipeg.

John D. Rockefeller says: "Friendship is one thing to be desired above all else in this world. Wealth and great riches are not worth having if one has not friendship with them." But there is a popular impression that if one has riches one can buy friends.

Andreas De Kozma, a distinguished Hungarian journalist, expresses his admiration for British calm. Chasing the Boers is like chasing one's hat, he thinks, and only a Britisher can do this last with dignity.

Rev. Henry G. Jackson declares that he is not trying to rob George Washington of his laurels, yet at the last meeting of the Methodist ministers of Chicago the presiding elder declared that he had never told a lie.

President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, San Francisco, Cal., accompanied by his wife and young son, has sailed from San Francisco on the steamer Sierra for Samoa, where the family will spend the summer. As head of the U. S. Fish Commission, President Jordan will make an exhaustive collection of the fishes of the South Sea Islands for later study and classification.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

CANAL EMPLOYES' PAY.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—We notice in The Herald of the 9th inst. a paragraph referring to the payment of canal employes. The Herald says that "as a rule the permanent staff are paid on or about the 8th and 10th of the month." This is exactly what the complaint is. Why should they be treated differently to all other Government employes? In other Government departments the employes are paid on the last of the month, or at latest on the first of the following month. Why should not all be treated in the same way? Under present existing circumstances they are subject to all kinds of difficulties and unpleasantness with their landlords and tradesmen, who all want their money on the last of the month, so as to allow them to fulfil their obligations. If it is possible to pay other Government departments on the last of the month, it should be possible to pay the canal department, who are entitled to the same treatment accorded to the various branches of the Government employes. Will you please give this letter a place in your columns, as it is but just that that this matter should be brought before those interested in public administration. Thanking you in anticipation.

X.

During this month every cash offer with a dollar in it will be accepted at Leach's Piano Rooms, 2440 St. Catherine Street. Thirty new and second-hand instruments to select from.—adv.

HAMILTON'S

Special Values for Monday

The special values and prices we quote for Monday ought to attract hundreds of visitors to our store. Come as early as possible.

MONDAY'S SPECIAL SILK BARGAIN:

PLAIN COLORED FRENCH TAFFETA AND GLACE SILKS, Fancy Striped Taffeta Silks, Figured Lousine Silks, Bengalines and French Failles, in a splendid range of colors, "no blacks." These Silks range in values from a Dollar to a Dollar Fifty a yard. As some of them are slightly soiled on edge, you can have your choice of them Monday at ..... 49c yard

35c CREAM GROUND ALL WOOL CHALLIES, colored figures ..... 29C yard
10c 36-INCH WIDE FINE WHITE LANSDOWNE CAMBRICS ..... 7½c yard
50c DOUBLE FOLD BLACK FIGURED AND PLAIN GRANITE CLOTHS .. 25C yard
20c COLORED LAPPET MUSLINS AND SPOTTED LAWNS ..... 15C yard
20c to 25c PRETTY CHECK AND STRIPE GINGHAMS ..... 12½C yard

THIS WILL INTEREST MEN AND BOYS:

MEN'S DOUBLE THREAD GENUINE BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, sateen bands. Sizes 34 to 46 ..... 75C suit
MEN'S AND BOYS' BICYCLE HOSE, all wool, ribbed yarn, fancy roll tops. Worth 59c to 75c. For ..... 29C pair
BOYS' COLORED SHIRTS, both soft and stiff fronts, with or without collars, 65c. For ..... 49C each

There's no reason why any Woman should wear an out of date style Hat when we offer such values:

Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, 50c, for 25c
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, $1.00, for 50c
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, $1.50, for 75c
Ladies' Untrimmed Hats, $2.00, for 95c
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, $1.00, for 50c
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, $1.25, for 75c
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, $1.75, for $1.00
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Hats, $2.50, for $1.50
Every one of them this season's shapes and styles.

SEE OUR TABLE OF FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE, at 5c, 10c and 15C
BOYS' AND GIRLS' BLUE AND WHITE WASHING TAMS, 25c, for 19C
CHILDREN'S PLEATED AND TUCKED SILK HATS, $4.00, for $2.95
25c ALL SILK VEILINGS, in Black and White, for 15C
ALL SILK BLACK GAUZE RUCHINGS, for ..... $1.10 dozen

Special Values in Dressmakers' Supplies:

7c Brush Braids ..... 2c each ..... 5c packages Sewing Needles
10c cards Safety Hooks and Eyes ..... 5c spools Sewing Cotton
5c bottles Sewing Machine Oil ..... 10c Garter Elastic
500 PLAIN ALL SILK WINDOW TIES. Monday 12½C

See Our Special Values in Hammocks at 60c and 79c.

NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, 3½ yards long, 60 inches wide, pretty double borders. Special ..... $1.25 pair
CHINESE AND JAPANESE MATTINGS, from ..... 12C yard up
PRINTED FLOOR LINOLEUMS, new designs, from ..... 50C yard up
STAIR CARPETS, STAIR PADS AND STAIR PLATES, AT SPECIAL PRICES.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, 2 quart size, $1.95. Monday $1.75
3 quart size, $2.50. Monday $2.29
WIRE SCREEN WINDOWS, size 22 x 36, 35c. Monday 25C
Size 26 x 45, 40c. Monday 29C
WIRE SCREEN DOORS, 3 sizes, at 90c, $1.00 and $1.10. Monday 79C

A "Shilling" Bargain Event in Groceries:

6 lbs. Rolled Oats
10 lbs. Pastry Flour
5 lbs. Rolled Wheat
4 lbs. Loaf Sugar
20c
2 tins Red Salmon
3 tins Sugar Corn
8 lbs. White Beans
4 lbs. Putna Rice

HAMILTON'S

Cor. ST. CATHERINE AND PEEL STREETS AND DOMINION SQ.

GOOD VALUE IN

Desks

TEES & CO., 300 ST. JAMES ST.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n,

ST. LOUIS, U.S.A.,

Brewers of the Original Budweiser and Export Pale Beers, use no corn in any of their products, but only the choicest of materials, which accounts for their leading in both

Quality and Quantity

ORIGINAL BUDWEISER. $1.60 per dozen pints. $14.75 per cask of 10 dozen pints.

"EXPORT PALE." $1.40 per dozen pints. $13.50 per cask of 10 dozen pints.

Of all Licensed Grocers, Wine Merchants, Hotels and First-Class Restaurants.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., 209-211 St. James St.

Coronation Souvenirs

In the line of CORONATION SOUVENIRS we have the largest and best variety in the city. The CORONATION CHINA is the best that is made. We have a very handsome stock, in Salad Bowls, Cake Plates, Tea Plates, Pin Trays, Cups and Saucers, Cream Jugs, etc., all in rich colorings. The pictures of the King and Queen are perfect. No home should be without a piece of this Chinaware.

We have just opened some very pretty Photos of King and Queen in Miniature Silver Frames, from 25c to 50c each.

Our CORONATION BELT BUCKLE SET is having a great sale. Prices from 75c and $1.00.

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

Scroggie

Corsets—Light Weight Styles for Summer Wear

And stocks in the heavier grades are sufficiently complete to meet any and every demand.

The concensus of opinion among wearers is that Batiste makes the coolest and most serviceable warm weather Corset, therefore this fabric is being more extensively employed in their manufacture.

Elite Corset—Short, made of white Batiste, bias cut, trimmed with lace and baby ribbon. Sizes 18 to 26. Price $1.50

E. T. straight front Corset, made of Net in white, lace and baby ribbon trimming. Sizes 18 to 26 ..... 75c

Queen Moo Corset—Made of Coutil, white or drab, long waist, short hip, lace and ribbon trimming. Sizes 18 to 26 ..... $1.00

Delivery Days to South and Lake Shore Points:

TUESDAY—Van goes as far as Lachine.

WEDNESDAY—To St. Lambert, Longueuil and all other points on the South Shore.

THURSDAY—All points on the Lake Shore, as far as Beaconsfield are visited.

The start from the establishment is made early in the morning, therefore patrons are requested to see that orders reach us the day previous.

Three Labor Savers for the Housekeepers Especially Low in Price

These prices are quoted for Monday only. Goods on sale in the basement.

Block Tin (retinned) Preserving Kettles. Worth 25c 12½c

One burner Coal Oil Stoves, with block tin Tea Kettles. Proper care will prevent it from smoking or smelling ..... 49c Worth 85c.

Sargent's Gem Food Chopper — will chop meat, vegetables or any kind of fruit. A useful article during the preserving season ..... $1.19 The regular price is $1.75.

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

CAKE
Three Days Old

is still fresh and sweet, when baked with Regent Baking Powder.

—The reason is that no alum, ammonia or tartaric acid are used in its preparation—

These substances are unwholesome and dry and sour the cake—

It's economical to use

15c, 25c, 45c, in tins.

REGENT BAKING POWDER

For sale by leading retailers and wholesalers.

When you think of Beds, think of us.

The Ostermoor Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses

Are proof against vermin or anything unclean or impure. This statement is made without the least exaggeration. We know it to be true. Are you using one of them?

Bear in mind ours is the only store in Montreal where the genuine OSTERMOOR PATENT ELASTIC FELT MATTRESS is sold.

LOCKHART & STODDARD,

(Successors to the Lockhart Bedding Co.)

Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Streets.

IN RAGS AND STARVING.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—The famine in Siberia is spreading with increasing intensity. Reports from Irkutsk show that an enormous number of famine-stricken people are flocking to that city. They are camping in the open, without shelter of any kind, are clad in rags and are dependent entirely on private charity, which is quite inadequate to cope with the distress. Crop reports from Western, Northern and Central Russia show the conditions in those parts of the empire to be flourishing. Reports from Orel, Kieff, Kazan and the provinces in the northwest are satisfactory. On the other hand, the conditions are very bad in the Transcaspian territories, owing to drought and locusts, which will necessitate Government relief and re-sowing to the amount of 500,000 roubles ($260,000). Cattle plague also prevails in the stricken districts.

NO HUMBUG 8 PERFECT 13c. STHUMENTS in 1. Illuminate with V, Stock Marker and Calf Designer. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 68 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price $1.50 or send $1 for trial; if it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 15 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U.S.A.

CANNOT RECLAIM CENTRE BRUCE

Liberal Petition for Recount Was Too Late—North Grey Investigation.

Toronto, June 13.—North Grey Conservatives have entered an appeal against the election of A. G. McKay, the Liberal candidate. McKay's majority was reduced from nine to five in the recount, and it is claimed that there are several ballots which show signs of having been tampered with.

Mr. Harcount, acting as Atorney-General, has commissioned Mr. Aemilius Irving, K.C., to proceed at once to North Grey and make an inquiry into the alleged irregularities concerning four ballots polled in division No. 9, Township of St. Vincent.

In Centre Bruce Judge Klein decided that the application of Dr. Stewart, defeated Liberal, for a recount was put in too late.

C.O.F. OFFICERS.

Elections at Owen Sound Convention Result in a Number of Surprises.

Owen Sound, Ont., June 13. — The fourth day's session of the Canadian Order of Foresters opened this morning. The first work was the consideration of the report of the state of the order. This was followed by the report of the appeals and grievances committees. Both reports were adopted. The notice of motion to amend the constitution was again taken up and discussed. It was decided that when the beneficiary membership of the order in any province, or in any two or more provinces and territories of the Dominion, exceed five thousand in good standing a district high court may be formed.

A motion to add 20 cents a year to the capitation tax was defeated. The election of officers resulted in several surprises. Robt. Elliott, present H. C., and C. E. Britton, P. H. C. R., both retired from the contest, giving the highest office to Geo. Faulkner, Ottawa; J. D. Stewart, Perth, was unopposed for vice-chief.

The elections resulted as follows:—H. C. R., Geo. Faulkner, Ottawa, by acclamation; H. V. C. R., J. D. Stewart, Perth, by acclamation; H. S., Thos. White, Brantford, by acclamation; H. T., Jno. Neelands, Brantford, by acclamation; H. R., D. R. Kennedy, Montreal; H. C., Rev. G. G. McRobbie, D.D., Kembles; chairman of medical board, Dr. U. M. Stanley, Brantford, by acclamation; chairman of associate board, Dr. C. Young, Ridgetown, by acclamation; high auditor, Thos. W. Gibson, Toronto, by acclamation; executive, first, Robt. Elliott, Ingersoll; second, H. Gummer, Guelph; third, Dr. W. H. Smyth, Montreal; fourth, C. Laporte, Montreal; fifth, W. Baillie, Dungannon.

WARD-WHATE'S SCHOOL.

Closing Exercises Held Yesterday. Standing of the Scholars.

At the closing exercises held yesterday at Ward-Whate's School, the headmaster, Mr. F. C. Ward-Whate, B.A., congratulated the boys on the general high standard attained at the examinations just concluded. Special praise was given to the members of Form IV. for the competition existing among them throughout the whole of the year.

Following are the results of the school examinations:—

Form VI.—Fabian Duffy, captain of the school, honors in mental and moral philosophy, logic, chemistry, physics, certificates for philosophy and physics.

Form V.—Bruce Hodgson, dux of the division, first in general standing and general proficiency; Ross Sims, second equal, in general standing and general proficiency; Reginald Tait, second, equal, in general standing and general proficiency.

Form IV.—William Hyman, dux of the division, first in general standing and general proficiency; Gordon Fraser, second in general standing and general proficiency; Norman Prentice, third in general standing and general proficiency.

Form III—Thomas Hodgson; dux of the division, first in general standing and general proficiency; Russell Scott, second in general standing and general proficiency.

Form II—Wallace Stroud; dux of the division, first in general standing and general proficiency; Meredith McLaughlin, second in general standing and general proficiency.

Form I—George Famelart; dux of the division, first in general standing and general proficiency; Jack McLaren Walker, second in general standing and general proficiency.

Preparatory form — Kenneth Hudson, first in general standing; Lionel Hudson, Edwy Dobbs, certificates for geography, writing, spelling.

TOWN WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Montgomery, Atla., June 13.—Alexander City Alta., a town of 1,500 people was practically wiped out by fire to-day, the estimated loss being $750,000, which the insurance does not nearly cover. The town was not supplied with water works, and all the people could do was to save what little they could and escape from the flames. Every business house, including three banks, the post office, two hotels, two livery stables and nine dwellings were destroyed; no lives were lost.

DESCHATELET IS INSANE.

Ottawa, June 13.—Mr. E. B. Devlin, who is acting as counsel for the prisoner Deschatelets, has applied to the Attorney-General of Quebec to commit the prisoner to an insane Asylum. It is thought a report will be made by a board of examining doctors, and the unfortunate prisoner committed as requested without a regular trial on the charge of murdering the boy Richer in the Little Nation River.

NEXT WEEK.

Extraordinary reduction in our Skirts, Costumes, Capes, Jackets, Boleros, Blouses, etc. Marchand Factory, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street. Branch store, 1453 St. Catherine Street.

TOO MUCH SHAKESPEARE.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—It is announced that Grand Duke Constantine is suffering from overwork, consequent upon his overstudy at Shakespearian translations.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!

Ask for our Cheviot Skirt, very light, summer weight, tailor cut, with flares, worth $7.50. Next week, $3.98, at Marchand Factory, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

CABLE COMPLETED BY NOVEMBER.

Victoria, B.C., June 13.—Mr. Reynolds, chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, who has arrived here to inspect the cable station at Banfield Creek, reports that Surva Norfolk Island, Queensland and New Zealand are all connected by cable, and the lines are kept busy. He expects the whole work to be completed by about the end of November next.

FREE! LADIES, send name and you will receive a sample of SLOCUM'S COMPOUND **PENNYROYAL TEA.**

Every mother and lady should use it. Used successfully by thousands of ladies. 25c. Mail for sale by all Druggists, or address THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO, CAN.

SCARTH LOSES HIS CORONATION TRIP

Hard Luck of a Yukon Millionaire Who Was Delayed on the Way.

Ottawa, June 13.—(Special.)—It is not probable that Malcolm Scarth, the Yukon man who came east to go to the coronation, will be sent on by the Dominion Government. He was instructed when he left Victoria that if he did not get to Quebec in time to catch the ship he would not be sent, so he came East at his own risk.

SAY REVOLUTION HAS SUCCEEDED

London, June 14.—The newspapers print a statement issued by the local Venezuelan revolutionary committee, saying that the revolution in Venezuela has succeeded. The committee believes that the insurgents have already captured Caracas. German war ships have been ordered to Laguayra.

Advices from Kingstown, Jamaica, say business is at a standstill especially at La Guayra, Caracas and Valencia. Much indignation has been created in the republic by the imprisonment of General Fonseca, in consequence of his failure to meet President Castro's call for $200,000, and also by the president's call on the widow of Gen. Guzman Blanco, former president, for a similar sum.

The new Cabinet, with General Garrido, as War Minister, is more unpopular than its predecessor, and is gaining increased sympathy for the Matos (revolutionary party).

OUR BUSINESS WITH WAR OFFICE

Ottawa, June 13.—(Special.)—The following are the amounts of foodstuffs which have been supplied by Canada on account of the Imperial War Office up to June 5th, 1902: Hay, 195,600 tons; flour, 125,815 sacks, beef, 40,776 cases; jams, 11,743 cases; oats, 294,772 bags. Three ship loads of hay are yet to go forward this month. Besides these supplies there have been several consignments of manufactured goods sent by private firms. The above goods represent an expenditure by the War Office in Canada of over $7,500,000.

Men, Women and Happennngs

Hon. A. T. Blair is in the city.

Mr. C. T. Austey has left for England.

Mr. Malcolm Milne, is in Granby Hill.

Mr. Davies, New York, is at the Stanley.

Mr. T. B. Weller, Montreal is in Quebec.

Mr. George Hague is at present in Toronto.

Mr. W. G. Kelly was in Granby this week.

Mr. W. F. Angus is at the Chateau, Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Macaulay have left for England.

Dr. and Mrs. Grant Stewart have left for England.

Mrs. C. P. Cheney, Boston, is at the Windsor.

Mayor Cook, of Ottawa, arrived in town yesterday.

Mr. T. Cunningham, Montreal, is in Brockville.

Mr. L. J. Belnap, of Montreal, is at the Chateau.

Mr. J. C. Carruthers, of Prescott, is at the Carslake.

Mr. W. W. Crawford, New York, is at the Windsor.

Mr. H. Stern, New York, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. E. B. Devlin, has returned to Hull from Montreal.

Mr. P. D. Crerar, Hamilton, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Dr. Howard Church of Montreal, is visiting in Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Beck, Carrolltown, are at the St. James.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. J. H. Burland left today for England.

Dr. Hackett, of Montreal, is visiting in Milton and Granby.

Hon. M. F. Hackett, of Stanstead, Que., is at the Queen's.

Mr. Thos. Gilday has returned from a trip to the Coast.

Mrs. P. Laing and Miss Ruth Laing sailed by the Tunisian.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Inglis left by the Tunisian for England.

Mrs. J. G. Lomer has gone to St. Genevieve for two months.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith and their family have left for England.

Mr. R. Dalton has left to spend a month at Kenebunk Beach, Me.

Mr. T. McGillivray, of Toronto, has been in town for a couple of days.

Miss Oakley, of the Royal Victoria College, sailed to-day for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Graham and Miss Aifce Graham have left for England.

Rev. Mr. Brewin and Mrs. Brewin, formerly Miss Blair, sailed by the Tunisian.

Miss Lily Chadwick, of New York, is the guest of Mrs. C. J. Hempey, 158 Lusignan Street.

Mr. Malcolm McLean, of Melbourne, Australia, is at the Windsor, en route to England.

Senator Fulford, of Brockville, took a party of friends on his yacht to Cornwall, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gault, Rokeby, Sherbrooke Street, have left to spend the summer in England.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Crerar, of Hamilton, Miss Crerar and the Masters Crerar have left for England.

Mrs. D. Lorn Macdougall and Miss Macdougall have left for Fairwood, Cacouna, to spend the entire summer.

Mr. James Ross left last night for the Lower St. Lawrence in his yacht, accompanied by Hon. L. J. Forget.

Miss Williamson, 2293 St. Catherine St., shortly leaves to visit in Grenville, and other towns in Argentueuil, Que., and Cornwall, Ont.

The Rev. George Jackson, of Edinburgh, one of the most distinguished and effective preachers in British Methodism, will preach in Dominion Square Methodist Church next Sunday at 11 o'clock.

A pretty wedding was celebrated in the Church of England, Maitland. The contracting parties being Miss Ida L., daughter of John Dumbrille, of that place, and Mr. J. O. M. Wright, of Ottawa. The young couple who were unattended, were married by Rev. R. J. Dumbrille, assisted by Rev. E. Scammell.

Kingston, June 13.—(Special.)—The engagement is announced of Miss Irene Kent, daughter of Noel Kent, George Street, and H. J. Dawson, instructor of matheinatics at the Royal Military College, a distinguished graduate of Toronto University.

Mr. John H. Bell, a former teller in Molson's Bank, but for a number of years past a resident of New York, has spent the past week in the city visiting his relations and friends. Mr. Bell, at one time, was an officer of the Prince of Wales' Rifles.

Kingston, Ont., June 13.—Rev. Thurlow Fraser, B. A., graduate of Queens and assistant pastor of Brock Street Methodist Church, will be married in this city on July 1st, to Miss Irene Fraser, daughter of Mrs. Richard Fraser, formerly of Pembroke. Mr. Fraser leaves in October for Formosa, where he will be a missionary of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

Brockville, June 13. (Special.)—There were three weddings in town to-day. Miss Harriet Beggs and Mr. Thomas C. Mott, both of Montreal, by Rev. R. Lind; Mr. Henry Mussell to Miss May Mott, of Addison, by the Rev. Geo. S. Cleadinnen, and Miss Florence May Ford, of New York, formerly of Brockville, to Mr. E. J. Kyle, a prominent young business man of Brockville, by Rev. Dean Murray, pastor of St. Francis Xavier.

TEST CASE AGAINST LEAGUE.

Lord de Freyne, of Roscommon, Seeks to Have It Declared an Illegal Conspiracy.

London, June 13.—Lord de Freyne, an Irish landlord, has started a great test case against thirty-one defendants, who are charged by him with conspiring to procure the non-payment of rents. He seeks to have the courts declare the conspiracy illegal. The defendants include John Redmond, John Dillon and J. G. MacNeill, all members of the House of Commons, the directorate of the United Irish League, Michael Davitt and the directors of the Freeman's Journal.

WILL WAIT FOR LAURIER.

Promoters of Anti-Morgan Combine Are Resting on Their Oars Till He Arrives.

London, June 13.—It is announced that the promoters of the British shipping combination which is to oppose the Morgan combination will not act until they have consulted Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Prime Minister, who will shortly arrive in England.

MARCONI'S LATEST INVENTION.

London, June 13.—In the course of a lecture to-night before the Royal Institution of Great Britain, Wm. Marconi announced that he had invented a highly sensitive magnetic detector of electric waves, by which it was possible to read about 3 words per minute in wireless telegraphy.

Seventeen Atlantic vessels and forty vessels of the British navy carry permanent installations.

The Campania and Lucania are collecting about £60 per voyage from passengers for wireless messages to friends on land.

MORE WESTERN LAND SALES.

Winnipeg, June 14.—(Special.)—In addition to the $2,000,000 sale of lands to an American syndicate in May, Messrs. Osler and Hammonds sold 103,000 acres for $326,000 in the same month.

JUSTICE TASCHEREAU MAY BE KNIGHTED.

Toronto, June 14.—(Special.)—The Globe's correspondent at Ottawa wires that it is said Justice Taschereau will be honored with a Knighthood at the Coronation.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO. Montreal.

Souvenir Week Again Next Week

The People's Theatre **PROCTOR'S** Don't Miss Next Week

TO-DAY, Last Performance of

"UNDER THE RED ROBE."

Next Week's Clever Bill,

Because She Loved Him So.

A Delightful Comedy.

MONTREAL'S POPULAR STAR,

MISS LOTTA LINTHICUM,

As Gertrude West.

Engagement of MRS. ENID MARTIN, Vocalist.

2,000 Seats for Ladies at Matinees at 10 cents, except Holidays.

Reduced Night Prices—Orchestra, reserved, 75c and 50c. Parquette, 25c.

Visit the pretty Summer Temperance Refreshment Garden.

PING PONG TABLE in Ladies' Parlor.

Proctor's Moving Pictures. Zimmerman's Orchestra.

JUDGMENT AND TASTE

Usually a man's tastes oppose his judgment, as what he likes best costs the most. In our case there is harmony between the two, as

GRANDAS CIGARS

suit the palate and suit the purse. They are identically the same as the best imported cigars, but being made in Canada five-sixths of the duty is saved to smokers. In these cigars judgment and taste agree.

Do you smoke GRANDAS?

Why Do People Ask for Brock's Bird Seed?

Because it has been weighed in the balance and not found wanting. It restores health and song to the little feathered songsters when all others fail.

½ lb. packets 5c. 1 lb Packets 10c.

For sale by all grocers and Druggists. Ask for it.

Notice to the Public.

William Dow & Co. will be grateful if the public will communicate with them when they have reason to suspect the genuineness of ale supplied either as "Bottled Dow" or "Draught Dow," and Wm. Dow & Co. hereby give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person who is detected selling as "Dow's" (either in bottle or on draught) ale which is not of their manufacture.

FRANCAIS | SUMMER STOCK SEASON. | NOW GOING ON.

INSTANTANEOUS HIT. SURE SUCCESS.

Greatest Stock Productions Ever. Press and Public Unanimous in Praise.

HERE FOR THE SUMMER.

THE CORSE PAYTON STOCK CO.

EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

Last Performances of the Gorgeous Production, The Prodigal Daughter.

NEXT WEEK—First Time in Montreal, The Great Military Play

The Girl I Left Behind Me

NOTE OUR SUMMER PRICES.

DAILY MATINEES--10c Everybody.

NIGHT PRICES—10, 20, 30c.—NO HIGHER.

Follow the Crowd. Coolest Theatre in Town. Secure Your Seats in Advance —No Extra Charge. 'Phone East 79.

Third Annual Excursion

OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY TO

LAKE ST. PETER, per Steamer Three Rivers,

THURSDAY, JUNE 19th, 1902.

Steamer leaves Victoria Pier at 1.30 p.m. Concert on return trip.

TICKETS—Adults, 50 Cents; Children 25 Cents.

Plan of Staterooms on view at Sadlier's, 1669 Notre Dame St.

ART ASSOCIATION, —PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries Open Daily, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Admission 25 Cents.

WANTED,

Special Attractions

For July 1st Celebration at PRESCOTT, Ont.

Communicate with B. C. HUGHES, Secretary

WANTED,

Experienced Operators, Basters and Finishers on Fine Coats.

Apply Factory, E. A. SMALL & CO., Latour street.

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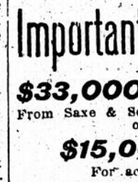
Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, England, British American Assurance Company, Toronto Alliance Asurance Company, London, Eng.

GEORGE C. HIAM, Imperial Building, St. James Street.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL

Popular Patent Medicines. Lowest Cut Prices.

J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST. 1780 NOTRE DAME.



PORTER'S HUMANE BRIDLE should attract special attention from horsemen, because it is acknowledged by all who have tested its merits to be the best bridle made, and just what has long been needed. This new and valuable invention prevents all frothing at the mouth and champing of the bit. This invention is of great service for Fire Departments and Cavalry purposes, being especially adapted to action with horses where quick service is required. Mr. Knox Henry, who controls the sale of the bridle, at 32 Canada Life Building, Montreal, will be glad to give information regarding the bridle. Don't forget that there is no bit needed and it is perfectly marvellous in its action upon a horse.

AUCTION SALES.

WARMINTON ESTATE

PROPERTY IN WESTMOUNT

has been sub-divided into building lots as per plan with the undersigned, and will be sold by auction without reserve by order of the Executors of the Estate on the grounds on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 21st JUNE, at 2.30. This is one of the most beautifully situated parcels of of Real Estate in this progressive and flourishing municipality.

FRASER BROS., Auctioneers.

Important Trade Sale,

$33,000 worth of Goods

From Saxe & Sons' Estate, just taken out of bond, and

$15,000 STOCK

For account of a Bank.

ON WEDNESDAY, 25th JUNE, At Ten O'Clock,

We will offer to the trade, in lots to suit and without reserve, at our Salesrooms, 6[illegible] St. James Street, Montreal, the following goods:

One case Beaver Skins.
400 pieces Worsteds.
250 pieces Coatings.
175 pieces Pantings.
165 pieces Farmer Satins.
4 cases Linings, Canvas and Silk.
1 case Binding.
12 pieces Rainproof Cloth.
11 cases Black and Blue Venetian.
5 cases Black and Blue Vicuna.
2 cases Diagonal Suitings.
3 cases Twills.
4 bales Black and Blue Nap.
2 cases Striped Worsteds.
1200 Suits. 500 Coats and Vests.
1600 pairs Pants. 200 Overcoats. And other goods.

Liberal terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

ON WEDNESDAY, 18th JUNE,

We will sell at our rooms, St. James Street,

A Bankrupt Stock of Dry Goods

Comprising a large quantity of Cashmere Hose, Damasks, Farmer Satins, Embroidery, Lace, Prints, Lawns, Muslins, Skirting, Apron Cottons, Duck, Dress Goods, Umbrellas, Suspenders, Kid and Silk Gloves, Underwear, Linens, Towels, Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Tweeds, Serges, Suitings, Pantings, Thread, Silk, Fancy Goods, etc.

Also a big stock of Ready Made Clothing of all grades.

250 cases of assorted Boots and Shoes.

200 cases of Fresh Lemons, and many other goods. Without reserve and in lots to the trade. Sale at Ten A.M.

Easy terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.

THIS WEEK, JUNE 9.

THE GAY GIRLS OF GOTHAM BURLESQUERS.

Dainty Girls, Funny Comedians and an Olio of Vaudeville Stars. Prices—10, 20 and 30c.

Next Week—The Victoria Burlesquers.

SOHMER PARK

BALLET OF THIRTY Picked Dancers

10 cts.

3 and 8 p.m. Every Day.

Best Vaudeville IN THE LAND.

LAVIGNE'S BAND ALL CARS GO TO SOHMER PARK

A Sail by Moonlight

Under the joint auspices of the Councils of Montreal,

ARCANUM DAY,

JUNE 23rd,

will be celebrated by a Moonlight Excursion. Str. Berthier will leave the Quebec Wharf, foot of Bonsecours Street, at 8.15 p.m. Band Concert by Prince of Wales Fusiliers Band. String Orchestra for dancing. Refreshments at city prices. A Souvenir for every lady. Tickets, 40 cents each.

HEAR

REV. GEO. JACKSON, B.A.,

the Celebrated Edinburgh Preacher,

—IN—

St. James Methodist Church

SUNDAY, June 15, at 4 p.m. & 7 p.m.

Everyone cordially invited.

LOOK HERE!

GRAND EXCURSION —TO— **Burlington,** VERMONT.

By the St. Gabriel's Society, on

Coronation Day, June 26th.

Trains leave Bonaventure Depot at 9 o'clock a.m. sharp, stopping at St. Henry and Point St. Charles. Arrangements are made to arrive back in the city at 9.30 o'clock p.m.

Tickets can be had at 137 St. James Street, P. O'Brien, corner St. Patrick and Laprairie Street, and J. Kane, 107 Richardson Street. Also at depot the morning of the excursion.

TICKETS—Adults, $1.35. Children, 75c.

CORONATION ADDRESSES AND OTHER HANDSOMELY ILLUMINATED. EDWIN COX & CO. 5 FRANCOIS 1ST ST.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers.

Have always on hand the various kinds of

ALE and PORTER

Wood and Bottles.

Families Regularly Supplied.

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Healthful Plumbing

Pure air, indoors and out, is demanded by considerations of health, particularly of growing youths.

You can trust the health of your family in a house when our work, the sanitary kind of plumbing, has been done.

It's as cheap as good work can be done for, with all the supplies of the best grade.

M. WALSH & CO., *652 Craig Street.*

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Electric Illuminations

FOR...

CORONATION DAY.

In order to prevent disappointment, customers of the

LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND COMPANY

are requested to advise us as early as possible of any electric illuminations they may require for Coronation Day.

Orders will be filled in the order in which they are received.

38 VICTORIA SQUARE

TEL. MAIN 1745, 1746.

Where the Pleasure-seekers Gather

LONGUEUIL.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather of last Saturday evening, quite a large crowd of Longueuilers and city people was present at the regular fortnightly dance in the boat house. Miss May Thomson was the pianist, and her music was as good as ever. The floor was in good condition, and the moderate crowd made dancing pleasant. Mr. Jos. Hurtubise was floor master. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Hurtubise, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Miss Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Masson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones, Mrs. Ted Cookson, Mrs. J. Moffatt, Mrs. Bastien, Mr. and Mrs. F. Jones, the Misses Ahern, M. Ahern, Allan, Brown, Barton, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Currie, Ruby Currie, Carleton, Brault, Hurtubise, E. Hurtubise, Francoeur, Varin, A. Varin, Chauveau, Vine (Toronto), Moffatt, G. Moffatt, Smith, Fauna Smith, Cookson, Gladys Cookson, Harold, McGlashan, Masson, Labelle, Marcou, Swinton, Stephens, Ulley, Davis, Edson, Johnson, Tremayne, G. Tremayne, Severs, A. Severs, Walker, Copeman, Bain, Auger, Lynch, Galt, Hardisty, White, Forhan, Thomson, Messrs. Ahern, Allan, P. Smith, J. Marcou, Brown, Brault, L. Brault, P. Desrosiers, L. Masson, J. Labelle, C. Hurtubise, L. Hurtubise, J. Hutchins, J. Foley, M. Rodden, F. McKenna, E. Smith, F. Monk, H. Hughes, Stanway, J. Turcotte, Edson, McColl, A. Hutchings, Pickard, Brooks, W. Marcou, Stewart, De Pensier, Harold, Walker, Brunn, D. Walker, Donnelly, Jos. Hurtubise, H. Lightbourne, H. Cole, E. Phelan, J. Cox, W. Willson, C. Willson, Elliott, McKeggie, Campbell, Davidson, Bain, Galt, Hill, McClure, White, Carmichael, Gareau.

Messrs. McClure and Campbell have taken rooms at Mrs. McGlashan's on Quinn Avenue and will remain there for several months.

Messrs. A. McColl and A. Hutchings were among the Montrealers who spent Saturday and Sunday in Longueuil.

Mr. Henry Pacaud, of Quebec, was over here during the week.

Miss Swinton was the guest of Miss Marcou during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher were over here Saturday evening for the hop.

Mr. Walker, president of L. B. C., and Mr. Harry Willson, our captain, represented us at the annual meeting of the A. C. A. on Saturday last. The Longueuil B. C. was admitted to membership, and it seems likely that next year we shall have the A.C.A. meet here. As it is now, the boys are all at work, and we have hopes of sending up representatives to Ottawa for the A.C.A. meet in the month of July.

Miss Hardisty was the guest of Miss Galt on Saturday.

Mr. Geoffrion spent some time here during the week, the guest of friends.

Among those who spent Saturday and Sunday at Beaulieu's were Messrs. Harold Hughes, Fred Monk and Frank McKenna.

Miss Bastica, of Upper St. Urbain Street, spent the past week in Longueuil.

Miss Pearl Ulley was the guest of Mrs. Pickard last Saturday.

Mrs. Vine, of Toronto, accompanied by Miss Vine, who have been visiting friends in Montreal South for the last ten days, returned home to Toronto last Thursday night.

Miss May Thomson spent Saturday in Longueuil with friends.

Mr. F. DePencier and Mr. Patterson wheeled over here Friday night.

Ex-Ald. Tansey and Mrs. Tansey were in Longueuil Sunday.

The Misses Carmichael were the guests of friends here on Saturday and Sunday.

Messrs. Jack Foley and M. Rodden spent Sunday in Longueuil.

Mr. L. Dyer spent Sunday in Longueuil.

Mr. Louis Hurtubise was in Longueuil from Saturday till Monday, the guest of his brothers, the Messrs. Hurtubise.

Mr. Gough, of Westmount, was visiting friends here during the week.

The wet weather of last Saturday interfered much with our cricket engagements. Our first team was to play a scheduled match with the Mount Royals and our second team were to meet St. John's School team.

The first of the series of yacht races for the yacht cup was held last Saturday afternoon. The wind was a very flinky one, now strong, now weak—altogether unsuitable for an exciting race. As it was, the Alma, sailed by the Marcou Brothers, was first; Rob Elliott's Marion was second and S. Thornton and A. Eaudie's Ilva was third. The next of the series will be sailed on the 21st inst.

Mr. Hannon spent Tuesday evening here with friends.

Mr. C. Grant has taken rooms over here for the summer.

Mr. P. Donovan was in Longueuil Wednesday for some time.

Wednesday evening a most enjoyable organ recital and oratorio was held in the church here. The oratorio was capitally rendered by our local choir, assisted by many well-known Montrealers. Miss Marie Hollinshead and Dr. F. Tobotson were among those who sang.

Mr. W. McKenna spent some hours in Longueuil Sunday.

Rev. Mr. Bushell was in Longueuil during the week.

Already the electric light fixtures have been placed in the club house, and men are now at work putting down the posts connecting the wires. It is almost certain that we shall have the lights for our next fortnightly hop.

Miss Auger was the guest of Miss Brault last Saturday afternoon.

Miss Varin and Miss A. Varin were the guests of the Misses Hurtubise last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. L. Calder spent Monday in Longueuil with friends.

Mr. Galt has brought a new yacht to Longueuil, and it is moored in the bay with the rest of our fleet.

Mr. P. Hicks was over here on Sunday afternoon for some time.

Very few of the yachts ventured out in the big blow of Sunday. Mr. Galt, however, took out his later, and with him were Messrs. Stanway, Hutchins, Campbell, McClure and Colville.

Mr. and Mrs. McEntyre were over from town Wednesday evening and took in the concert at the church.

Mr. and Mrs. J. St. Mars, of Fall River, Mass., who have been visiting Mr. St. Mars' parents here, returned home during the week.

Miss Brault was visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Brault, last week.

Miss Walsh was visiting friends here on Tuesday.

Mr. Alan Hutchings and Mr. Glen White were over during the week.

Mr. Scott, of Quebec, were among the strangers in Longueuil Thursday.

Mr. Demers spent some time here during the week.

Several members of the Hunt Club passed through Longueuil this week on their way to the club house at St. Lambert's. Their new string of polo ponies was much admired.

Mr. Charles Duchesnay was over here during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paquette were in Longueuil Friday afternoon.

Miss Nora Smith, of Quinn Avenue, left Thursday for Beaurepaire, where she will spend a few days with her cousin, Mrs. O. Evans.

Kills Bed Bugs

one application of **LYONS'** Liquid Bug Poison does the work. Costs 25c. a large bottle. Your money back if not satisfactory. At all dealers.

John T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury, and 2453 St. Catherine Street.

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Decorators and Painters,

WALL PAPERS, RELIEF ORNAMENTS, GLASS, ETC.

Designs and estimates, furnished for work in City or Country.

Bell Tel. Up 2432

5 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

BEACONSFIELD.

Notwithstanding the extremely cold and wretched weather so far this season, "The Grove," with its usual popularity, is fast filling up. Among the guests at present are Mr. and Mrs. Taylor-Bailey and son, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong and Miss Margaret Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. W. Turpin, the Misses Turpin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Back, Master Tom Back, Miss M. Back, Mrs. W. Herrick, Miss F. Herrick (New York), Mr. L. Gordon, Mr. F. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. F. Back and Miss Charlotte Back, Mrs. A. C. Clark and the Misses Clark, Mr. A. E. Ellis, Mr. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fisk, Mr. Patterson (Scotland), Mr. Borthwick, Mr. and Mrs. Desrosiers.

Mrs. Bernard Stevenson is visiting her mother, Mrs. William Robb.

Miss G. Ramsay will spend the summer here, the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay.

Mr. A. Tooke spent Sunday here, the guest of Mr. G. Gordon.

The annual meeting of the Beaconsfield Tennis Club took place this week, and the following officers were elected: President, Mr. W. S. Robertson; vice-president, Mr. D. McGill; secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. Morphy; committee, the Messrs. Peck, Shaw, Woods and Morphy.

Miss K. Taylor, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. S. Auchmuty, has returned to town.

Miss Margaret Samuel spent Saturday here.

Mr. Arthur Robb joined his family this week and will spend the summer here.

Mr. Richard Baltie and family are among this week's arrivals.

Mr. Robert Shaw and family moved out this week.

Mr. Peter Mackenzie is the guest of Mr. John Peck.

Mr. W. McGowan has taken Mr. Mainwaring's handsome home for the summer months.

Miss M. Sterns is visiting Miss Ramsay.

The Rev. Mr. Chambers, of Lachine, officiated at St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning, but owing to the inclemency of the weather there was no evening service held.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Desbarats and family will be residents of Beaconsfield this season.

Mr. and Mrs. David Brown and family are among this week's arrivals.

Mrs. C. King, who has been visiting relatives in the west, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Glassford spent Saturday at the Grove.

Mr. Herbert Cushing drove out to the Grove on Sunday.

Miss Brown, who spent the week end with Mrs. G. Peck, has returned to town.

Mrs. A. Robertson is the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. W. S. Robertson.

Mrs. King, Westmount, is visiting Mrs. A. H. Mackenzie.

Miss Williams, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thomas Bacon, has returned to her home in Danville.

The Rev. Mr. Frederick Reeve has been appointed incumbent of St. Mary's Church for this season, and will officiate on Sunday next at both services.

On Wednesday evening the Pointe Claire Boa Club gave their first hop of the season, and an extremely pleasant dance it was in every respect. Mrs. Chillas kindly assisted the president, Mr. Morley Holland, in receiving his many guests, and as the floor committee did their part admirably, everyone fortunate enough to be present were loud in their praises of the new management of the club, and are looking forward to many more jolly Wednesdays. The club house itself was a mass of artistically arranged bunting and flags, and the young ladies who worked so hard are greatly to be complimented on their success as decorators.

POINTE CLAIRE.

The hop given by the P.C.B.C. inaugurated the series of these affairs for the season. The decorations of evergreen and bunting, with numerous Chinese lanterns, were very effective. The boat house looked well, and the floor was in good condition for dancing. Everything had an air of cordial welcome, and guests were made to feel at home. Mrs. Geo. Chillas, who was the chaperone of the evening, assisted by other ladies, received for the club. A pleasant feature of the hop was the predominating number of gentlemen present, a becoming background for the summer girl in this year's lovely fashion. Fortunately the regular nightly downpour held off until pretty late and kept very few people away. A large party came up from Lachine, and there were many visitors from town. Mrs. McIntyre (nee Miss Riley) of everyone was glad to see and hear again at the piano. Among those present were: Mrs. Chillas and the Misses Chillas, the Misses Loman, Holland, Haskell, Letendre and Johnston, Mrs. Saunderson, Mrs. Stikeman, Mrs. Bacon, Miss Bacon, the Misses Jordan, the Misses Shaw, Miss H. Johnson, Mrs. Colson, Mrs. W. A. Magor, the Misses Henly Colson, Strathy, Bickerdike, Knight, Shaeckel, Barnes and Pelton, of Lachine; Messrs. M. Holland, T. R. Nelson, G. Chillas, H. Chillas, S. Chillas, G. H. Skill, F. Shaw, C. Shaw, W. Peck, W. Desbarats, G. Jordan, F. C. Brown, H. Pangman, D. McGill, R. Chillas, G. Jordan, J. Russell, C. Pease, R. B. Buchanan (Hudson Heights), C. E. Allen, A. Reinhardt, W. R. Brown, H. Challoner, H. G. Mathewson, W. R. Morson, E. H. Borden (Lakeside), W. A. Magor, R. R. J. Magor, Reiffenstein, Barnes, Knight, Dauhauesque, Elliott, Ronald, Slaughter, Furlong, Shaw (Lachine).

Next on the tapis will be a ping pong tournament which the club intend holding on June 19, 20, and 21, in which all members are cordially invited to compete. Some extremely interesting play is expected, for both Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield boast crack players, and the tournament will bring forth the champion.

Mr. M. Holland last week presented a fine ping pong table to the club, and a second one has been offered by another members.

The Rev. Canon Chambers came up on Sunday from Lachine to hold the opening services at St. Mary's Episcopalian Church. Rain in the morning deterred many intending worshippers from venturing out, but a large party from Pointe Claire drove up to be present. Canon Chambers was the guest of Mr. H. Holland during his stay.

Wednesday was decoration day at the boat house, and many were busy all morning beautifying the walls with evergreen.

Hon. and Madame Dandurand came out to visit Pointe Claire on Wednesday.

STANBRIDGE.

Mrs. Albert Holden, president of the Montreal Diocesan Branch of the Woman's Auxiliary, has organized a branch here, with a membership of twelve. Mrs. Holden was a guest at the rectory during the week, in the meantime visiting the Phillipsburg branch.

Dr. and Mrs. Emmet Rixford, from San Francisco, were visitors here last week. Though a young man, Dr. Rixford is eminent in surgery, having had exceptionally fine advantages at home and abroad, and was one of the principal speakers at the Medical Association meetings recently held in Albany and Saratoga.

Mr. Wm. Corey, the well-known manufacturer from Manchester, visited his cousin, Mr. Moses Corey, a few days ago.

The Rev. C. G. Rollit, rector of Trinity Church, Montreal, and family intend to spend a part of the summer here.

Mrs. George Adams and Mrs. Gibson, from Gananoque, Ont., have lately been visitors at Mr. Henry Hibbard's.

RICHMOND.

Summer visitors during the week were: Miss Grace Cleveland, Miss Amy Cleveland, Boston; Mr. Sydney Dalton, Winnipeg; Mr. Hill, Fort William; Miss Beard, Scotstown; Mrs. Gemmel and her four children and Mrs. Margaret Gemmel, of Moe's River; Mrs. A. S. Reinbach, Sherbrooke; Miss A. Genest, Sherbrooke; Mrs. Dubord, Montreal, Miss Parker, Rock Island; Mr. Henry Pearson, Boston; Mrs. R. MacLeay and Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McLeay, Danville, Miss Reid, Ulverton.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

The opening club hop of the season has been definitely decided upon for next Saturday. By that time nearly all the schools will be closed, which is always the signal for the great exodus to the country.

Mr. W. Parsons and family are at the Clarendon Hotel for the season.

Mr. Alf. May and Mr. James Riddle passed last Sunday in the village, having sailed up on Mr. May's yacht Ping Pong.

Mr. Chas. Krause spent Saturday and Sunday as the guest of Mr. Russel Kissock.

Messrs. Burt and Fred Finnie spent a short time here last week on a hunt for summer quarters.

Robbie, the little son of Mr. D. H. Fraser, was run over by a carter during the week. As a consequence he is suffering from a compound fracture of the leg.

The Fuzzie Wuzzie party, composed of Messrs. P. Peverley, W. J. Price, C. C. McIntyre, W. Fred Robinson, spent a few days at the Clarendon Hotel during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. McCormick are at the Clarendon Hotel for the summer.

Mrs. M. Easton, of Ogden, Utah, has come to Ste. Anne for the summer.

Mr. R. R. Solmers and son were out here during the week.

Messrs. W. B. Davidson, M. Sangster and L. B. Coyle passed a few days in the village during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Palmer and their daughter spent Thursday as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Kissock.

Mr. J. L. George Dillon and Mr. A. H. Sexton were guests at the hotel during the week.

Mr. Frank Parry, of Liverpool, is stopping at the Clarendon for the summer.

Messrs. Cartwright and E. G. Garfield were out here during the week profiting by the good spring fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot Kissock have left for a trip down the Saguenay.

The latest arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel are: J. E. Carlina, J. R. Grenier, Aug. Chausse, J. H. Turpin, J. F. Vaillancourt, H. G. Dillon, H. E. Bourdaillie, J. A. Daoust, T. Bellsle, R. Lacy de Mon, H. H. Beuveau, J. A. Joubert.

Mr. Eudore Dubeau has taken a house below the village for the summer.

Mr. J. B. Atkins was a guest on Thursday at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mrs. Ross is at the Clarendon Hotel for the summer.

Mr. James Bryce Allan has taken up his residence on his island for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Simpson have just opened their summer house on the Somerville Road.

The first automobile has made its appearance on Ste. Anne's roads. It is the property of Hon. L. J. Forget, who has purchased Mr. Jack Ross' magnificent machine.

ST. LAMBERT.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Town Council held last Monday evening a resolution was moved by Dr. Desaulniers, seconded by Councillor Bruce, expressing the great gratification and pleasure of the citizens of the town at the declaration of peace in South Africa. The offer of the Quebec Government, made through Mr. Maurice Perrault, M.L.A., county member, of 300 tons of broken stone now in the Montreal jail yard was accepted, and it was decided to complete the macadamizing of the river front road from Victoria Avenue to the cemetery this season. It was announced that the Dominion Government had granted $500 towards a railing to be placed upon the guard wall.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Canoe Association held last Saturday evening, the St. Lambert Boating Club was admitted to membership, and Messrs. J. R. Innes, president, and Donald McLeod, hon. secretary, received as delegates. In the election of officers which followed, Mr. Donald McLeod was elected as secretary and treasurer.

Miss Oakes, of England, who has spent the past five months here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. H. W. Cooper, Elm Street, sailed on the Lake Manitoba for home to rejoin her husband, who has just returned from service in South Africa.

Miss Florence Robertson is on a visit to friends in Cowansville.

Mr. G. E. Jacques and family have taken possession of their summer residence, Victoria Park, for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey have moved over here for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Gillean and family have moved into the house vacated by Mr. MacDonald, Argyle Avenue, for the summer.

Mr. Sproule has moved his family over here and opened up his fine residence on the river front for the summer months.

Among the late arrivals here for the summer months are Mr. and Mrs. Warmington and Mr. Bert Clare.

St. Lambert can boast of one representative at least on the coronation contingent in the person of Mr. R. Patton, Argyle Avenue, who, as the sergeant-major of the army medical corps, was the chosen one to represent that corps upon the contingent.

BANFF SPRINGS

The following were amongst the latest arrivals at the Banff Hotel in the Canadian Rockies: T. C. Johnson, James Rodger, Edith M. Rodger, Lillian E. Rodger, Montreal; Ernest S. Ball, A. H. Notman, E. M. Kallmeyer, Owen A. Smily, Geo. Strachan, G. C. Gale, H. H. Dawson, Toronto; Major-General Sir Charles Parsons and valet, Captain Williams, W. D. Ross, C. H. Easson, Ottawa; R. McGregor, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mrs. C. B. Coleman, Brandon; S. S. Arnold, J. J. Zock, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Massey, New Zealand; Mr. and Mrs. Ritson, Miss Ritson, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

C.P.R. TIME TABLE CHANGES.
In Effect 15th June.

From Windsor Street: Halifax, 7.40 p.m. ex. Saturdays, instead of 8.05 p.m. Toronto, 9.30 a.m. week days and 10 p.m. daily. Boston, 9 a.m. week days and 8 p.m. daily. Hudson Heights additional train 12.30 p.m., except Saturdays and Sundays. Sunday train Caledonia Springs and Plantagenet, 10 a.m. Imperial Limited Service to Vancouver, 11.40 a.m. Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Daily through service 9.40 a.m. Ottawa service via Short Line, 8.45 a.m. week days, 9.40 a.m. daily; 11 a.m. Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays; 4 p.m. week days—arriving Ottawa in three hours. Sherbrooke additional train 8.30 a.m. week days. Through parlor and sleeping car service to Portland and Old Orchard, commencing 16th June.

From Place Viger:—Quebec, 8.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. week days, 3.30 p.m. Sundays, 11 p.m. daily. Ste. Agathe, Friday, special, 5.15 p.m. Labelle, 9 a.m. Tuesdays and Thursdays, 5.30 p.m. week days, 1.25 p.m. Saturdays, 9.15 a.m. Sundays. Joliette and St. Gabriel additional trains, 1.55 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. Sundays. Three Rivers local 5 p.m., instead of 5.10 p.m.—Adv.

"ARCANUM DAY."

There is much enthusiasm among Royal Arcanians over the celebration of Arcanum Day, (June 23), which is especially notable this year as being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the order. Throughout Canada and the United States the day will be made memorable in various ways. The excursion by moonlight, which is the mode of celebration decided upon by the united councils of the city, promises to be a great success. It is announced that it will be the aquatic event of the season and elaborate arrangements have been made for the comfort of the patrons. The number of tickets has been limited, there will be an orchestra for dancing, a band concert on the main deck by the Prince of Wales' Fusiliers Band, and handsome souvenir badges for the ladies. The "Berthier" will leave the Quebec wharf, foot of Bonsecours Street, at 8.15 p.m. on Monday, June 23rd.

PURE AND WHOLESOME.
ONE POUND CAN 25 ¢
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

WOODSIDE SEMINARY CLOSING.

Yesterday afternoon the closing exercises of Woodside Seminary, the admirable school kept by the Misses Shanks, 471 Argyle Avenue, were held at Victoria Hall, Westmount, and attracted a large number of interested friends. The scholars looked pretty, the girls in white and boys in summer suits.

A capital programme was gone through by the pupils, those deserving of most praise being the preparatory class in pretty recitations, and a march, Miss Pearl Ulley who acted and sang well, and the Misses Bonner, Howey, Warling, Ulley, McIntyre, Lucas and Skaife in the Shakespeare Club. The junior classes gave a dialogue "A Tour in Europe" in costume. Others taking part were Miss V. Hutcheson, the singing class, Miss Margaret Holden, the Misses McGown, Eaves, Sincennes, Ramsay, McIntyre and Master W. Lightball.

The Rev. T. W. Winfield, B.D., presented the prizes and congratulated both teachers and pupils on the year's work. The following is the prize list:

First senior class—Jean McGown, first in Scripture, and prize in French, rhetoric, etymology, algebra, Roman history, writing and neatness, hon. mention in Latin.

Second senior class—Jessie Eaves, first in English literature, physiology and reading, second in writing; Leeda Ramsay, 1st in writing, second in English literature and reading; Effie Lucas, 1st in spelling and arithmetic.

Second intermediate class—Aileen Lucas, 1st in geography and French.

Third intermediate class—Beatrice Bonner, 1st in composition, reading, writing, spelling, French, arithmetic and recitation (equal); second in geography, prize in neatness; Nora Harling, 1st in geography, grammar and French; second in reading and spelling; Madeline Howey, 1st in Scripture and English history; second in composition; Mildred McIntyre, second in French, arithmetic, writing and drawing; Marguerite Skaife, second in recitation, prize in conduct; Pearl Ulley, first in recitation (equal) drawing; second in Scripture.

JUNIOR DIVISION.

II. Junior class A.—Leonora Deacon, 1st in reading, recitation and grammar, second in writing, spelling, drawing, French and neatness; Evelyn Ling, second in Scripture, French, recitation and composition; Margaret Holden, first in spelling and drawing, second in reading.

II. Junior class B.—Marion Thomson, 1st in Scripture, reading, writing, spelling, history, geography, grammar, recitation, French, composition and arithmetic; Gracie Harling, 1st in French, second in history, geography, reading, recitation and arithmetic; Kylie Lighthall, 1st in reading, second in Scripture and spelling.

III. Junior class A.—Helene Walter, 1st in reading, spelling, geography and drawing, second in Scripture, composition, writing and neatness; Matilde Cook, 1st in arithmetic, French and recitation, second in reading and geography; Elsie Williamson, 1st in composition, second in spelling and French.

III. Junior class B.—Marjory Ross, 1st in Scripture, reading and spelling, second in arithmetic; Ruby Ulley, 1st in writing, second in reading, spelling and drawing.

PREPARATORY CLASS.

Class A.—Bessie McIntosh, 1st in Scripture, reading, spelling, arithmetic and conduct, second in writing, drawing and tables; Hilda Walker, 1st in writing, drawing, tables and conduct, second in Scripture, spelling and arithmetic; Evelyn Ross, 1st in spelling and conduct, second in reading.

Class B.—Charlie Martin, 1st in reading, writing, spelling, recitation and tables; Allan Williamson, 1st in arithmetic, second in reading, writing and spelling; Lilian Drummond, second in writing, arithmetic and tables; Anne Lighthall, prize in general improvement.

Class C.—Marguerite Duclos, 1st in arithmetic and tables; Willie Lighthall, 1st in reading, writing and spelling.

Class D.—Joan Mercer, prize in arithmetic and conduct.

Before deciding on the locality for your summer vacation, you will find it to your interest to make inquiries about the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, the new route to the famed Saguenay, and the only rail line to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and through the Canadian Adirondacks to Lake St. John, the home of the celebrated "Ouananiche," and to Chicoutimi. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests, and Golf Links. Train connections with the Great Northern Railway of Canada for Grand Mere and the Celebrated Shawinigan Falls, the Niagara of the East. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

Read the Opening Chapters of Miss Laut's Great Canadian Novel,

LORDS OF THE NORTH

Beginning in To-day's Herald.

N. S. Valiquette

East End: West End:

1541-1547 St. Catherine St. 2446

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

FOR MONDAY'S SPECIALS.

Golden Curly Birch is one of the most richly colored and attractive woods that is used in the manufacture of Furniture. While it has not been so prominent the last few years as formerly, it is now having a **Revival,** being shown by the largest and most exclusive manufacturers of high-class goods in America. We have no doubt that this beautiful wood will in a short time come back to the high position it should occupy in the Furniture world.

FOR MONDAY—We Have Grouped One Complete Parlor and Three Complete Bedrooms—all in GOLDEN CURLY BIRCH.

The Parlor Contains:

One 3-piece Parlor Suite, upholstered in rich silk tapestry.
One Roman Chair, richly hand carved, with hand tufted silk seat.
One Parlor Cabinet, 32 inches wide, 52 inches high, with a Br. Bev. Mirror, 12 x 28.
One Music Cabinet, 50 inches high, Top 15 x 20 inches, has enclosed cabinet with swell front doors.
One Parlor Stand, with 16 inch round top.

Regular Value $91.00

MONDAY **$65.00**

Three Bedroom Outfits:

EACH CONTAINING

One Bedroom Suite, Dresser, Washstand and Bed, richly hand carved.
Dresser, Top 22 x 46 inches, Br. Fev. Mirror, 28 x 32 inches.
Swell Drawers on Dresser and Stand.
Two Chairs, tastily hand carved, cane seat.
One Rocker to match.

Regular Value $73.00

MONDAY **$55.00**

EVERY PIECE HIGHLY HAND POLISHED.

The Most Perfect Shirts Made

SOLD BY LEADING HABERDASHERS.

Salem Shirts

Manufactured by
Stewart, Allan & LeMaistre,
MONTREAL.

P.S.—Men's Waists.

To Rent for the Season

A neat little six roomed Cottage, in good state of repair. Electric lighted. One hundred feet from the river. Two hours ride from Montreal. Terms reasonable.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
205 St. James St., City.

Tel. Main 505.

For Inflamamtion of the Eyes.—Among the many good qualities which Parmelee's Vegetable Pills possess, besides regulating the digestive organs, is their efficacy in reducing inflammation of the eyes. It has called forth many letters of recommendation from those who were afflicted with this complaint and found a cure in the pills. They affect the nerve centres and the blood in a surprisingly active way, and the result is almost immediately seen.

...STEWART'S...

Particular People
Patronize STEWART'S.

They want Good Shoes,
UP-TO-DATE,
STYLISH and
RELIABLE.

They know Satisfaction
approaches Certainty
at STEWART'S.

TWO STORES — Uptown, 2295 St. Catherine Street. Downtown, 237 St. James Street.

FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

To Introduce Our New HOLLAND LINEN NOTE PAPER.

50c per 5 quires; in 3 sizes and 2 colors, Cream and Gray.

At Chapman's Bookstore, 2407 St. Catherine St.

500 GENUINE South American Panama Hats

In the Rough, take them while they last at - - - - $3.50

Blocked and Trimmed, - $5.00, $6.00 AND $7.00

NELSON'S

1864 NOTRE DAME ST.,
and 2288 ST. CATHERINE STREET

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

[Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.]

BIRTHS.

COWIE—At Carbery, Man., on May 29th, the wife of J. L. Cowie, of a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM—At 993 Cadieux Street, on June 10th, 1902, the wife of Andrew Cunningham, of a son.

HALE—At Truro, N.S., on June 4th to Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Hale, a son.

HILL—At Mount Royal Vale, on the 9th instant, the wife of George H. Hill, of a daughter.

LINDSAY—At Ottawa, on the 7th of June, a son to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Lindsay.

MAXWELL—Near Waskada, Man., on the 25th of May, the wife of Wm. Maxwell, of a daughter. 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

MARRIAGES.

BENTLEY-DONKIN—At Truro, N.S., on 4th June, by Rev. A. D. Morton, M.A., John H. Bentley to Mary Etta, daughter of Conductor William Henry Donkin, all of Truro.

HANNAFORD-EDDINGTON—In Montreal, on June 11th, 1902, by Rev. J. Lyall George, pastor of Calvin Presbyterian Church, Markland Molson Hannaford, of this city, to Jessie Ferguson, youngest daughter of Geo. Eddington, of Cote St. Paul.

HAYER-DREWRY—On June 2, at Rossland, B.C., by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Minnie L., daughter of the late John B. Hayer, of Sparta, Ill., to Andrew J. Drewry, of Rossland, B.C.

JOHNSON-DURHAM—At Ochre River, Man., on May 29th, by Rev. Rural Dean Goulding, B.D., Annie Durham to William H. Johnson.

LOUGHRAN-SKELLY—At the manse, Grenville, by the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, on the 11th inst., Thomas Loughran to Mary Skelly, both of the Township of Grenville.

McLEOD-CAMPBELL—On June 11, 1902, at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, Norman M. McLeod, eldest son of Prof. McLeod, to Elsie McLitta, third daughter of Mr. R. Anson Campbell.

MAGUIRE-COOPER—On June 2nd, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Martin Callaghan, P.P., Samuel J. Maguire, of New York, to Sarah A., daughter of the late William Cooper, of Montreal.

NEILSON-WALKER — At Melville Church, Westmount Park, Westmount, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. T. W. Winfield, Robert Neilson, of Toronto, to Marion, eldest daughter of J. R. Walker, ex-Mayor of Westmount.

OKE-BOWLBY—In London, Ont., on June 4th, by the Rev. A. K. Burns, Miss Grace M. Bowlby, of Toronto, to Mr. Andrew C. Oke, of Seaforth.

ROBERTSON-DORSEY—At the manse, Sydney Mines, C.B., on June 5, by the Rev. D. McMillan, J. J. Robertson to Annie Dorsey, both of that town.

STANFIELD-YORSTON.—On June 5th, by Rev. P. M. McDonald, John Stanfield to Saidee Yorston, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Yorston, all of Truro, N.S.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

COONEY—In this city, on the 13th instant, James Cooney, a native of Limerick, Ireland, aged 74 years.

DAVIS—On June 12th, at 55 Dorion (formerly Shaw) Street, Charlotte Lindenbergh, dearly beloved child of William and Nelson Davis, aged 2 years and 7 months.

DONNELLY — In this city, on June 12th, Francis Donnelly, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, aged 82 years.

GOW—At Westmount, on Thursday, June 12, Isabella M. Brown, wife of John Gow, daughter of S. Joseph Brown, Windsor Mills.

GUILFOYLE—In this city, on the 12th inst., Lucy Agnes, youngest daughter of James Guilfoyle, aged 1 year and 2 months.

MACINTOSH—At 39 Peel Street, on the 11th inst., Sallie B. Grant, beloved wife of John Macintosh.

MORRIS—On June 12th, at his late residence, St. Lambert, John Morris, aged 79 years.

O'BYRNE—In this city, on the 12th inst., Edward O'Byrne, of pneumonia, aged 69 years and 8 months, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

SHORTEN—In this city, on the 12th inst., John C. Shorten, aged 55 years.

WARD—In this city, on the 12th inst., Nelly, youngest daughter of H. J. Ward. Funeral from 762 Lagauchetiere Street, Saturday, at 2 p.m. 140

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

APPLEGATE—In London, Ont., on June 7th, William Applegate, aged 68 years and 4 months.

BRADEN—On June 10th, Samuel Braden, of Ottawa, in his 75th year.

DORAN—At Calgary, on June 4th, Christopher Doran, C.P.R. engineer, son of David Doran.

FORTIER—At Ottawa, on June 9th, Lydia Hannah, widow of the late James George Fortier, in the 73rd year of her age.

HENEY—On June 8th, at Ottawa, Mary, eldest daughter of John J. Heney, aged 11 years and 6 months.

JARIOTT—At Hamilton, Ont., on June 10, Betsy Jariott, aged 65 years.

McCHLERY—At his late residence, Howick, Que., on June 2nd, of heart failure, James McChlery, in his 86th year, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland. (Scotland papers please copy.)

McKENZIE—At New Westminster, B.C., on June 2nd, Peter McKenzie, aged 60 years.

MORRIS—At Ottawa, on June 7th, Kathleen Dowler, infant daughter of W. B. and Mrs. Morris, aged 11 months.

O'HARA—At London, Ont., on June 7th, Marcus Francis O'Hara, aged 9 months.

PORTEOUS—On June 7th, Florence Ida, wife of Wallace Porteous.

ROLPH—At Ottawa, on June 9th, Mr. Alfred Rolph, aged 76 years.

ROSS—On June the 5th, at Cowansville, Que., Therza Mercedes, youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ross. 141

SMITH—At Ottawa, on June 9th, Fred. W. Smith, in his 54th year, late of the Department of Indian Affairs.

TREMEER—At Rosser, Man., on June 6th, Clara, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Tremeer, aged 14 years.

The Cigarette Girl

wants lady charlotte gelatine.

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Between Stanley and Drummond Streets.

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.,

Undertakers,

290 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

123 ST DOMINIQUE STREET,

Ambulance Headquarters.

PATENT NOTICE

Edward Lloyd Pease, of Hurworth-on-Tees, England, the owner of Canadian Patent No. 60,459, covering improvements in method of constructing floors, walls, etc., is willing to grant licenses for the use of such patented invention, or otherwise to supply the same. Applications should be made to Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, Montreal.

Crayon Portrait Coupon **No. 6**

Ten of these coupons, bearing different numbers, and 50c, will secure a three-quarter life size crayon portrait, regular price $3. Out-of-town subscribers will remit 50c extra to cover cost of packing and shipping.

Address Portrait Dept., Herald Publishing Co., 603 Craig St., Montreal, P. Q.

HERALD WANT ADVERTISEMENTS ASSIST EMPLOYEES IN SECURING EMPLOYERS.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

☞ Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — GORDON PRESSMAN and Gordon press-feeder, at once. Apply Herald Job Department.

WANTED — AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village, to canvass for one of the best-known papers in Canada. Liberal commissions will be paid to good agents. Address Box K 85, Herald Office. tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier avenue. tf

WANTED — AGENTS, FOR THE STORY OF South Africa; over 1,000 pages, over 200 engravings; only complete History of the War in one volume, doing justice to Canada and Canadian troops; magnificent premium picture free to every subscriber; liberal terms, freight paid; credit given; prospectus free. Send 20c to pay postage on prospectus and premium picture. World Pub. Co., Guelph, Ont. 137

WANTED — TEACHERS WANTING EMployment during holidays, can learn how to make five to ten dollars a day by writing to Box M 350, Herald. tf

WANTED — AGENTS, IN EVERY CITY town and village in Canada, to handle an easy selling article. From five to ten dollars a day can be made without any trouble. Address Box M 351, Herald. tf

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR family of four; no washing; good wages. Apply, with references, to 4907 Sherbrooke street, Westmount. 141

WANTED — PLUMBERS' APRENTICES, also steamfitters' helpers. Ogilvie Brothers, 249 Bleury st. 141

WANTED — FIRST CLASS CABINET MAKers, Canadian Pacific Railway Car Shops, Hochelaga. 157

WANTED — A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to 428 Lansdowne ave., Westmount. 140

WANTED — ACTIVE SOLICITORS. THE War is over. Agents clearing $3.00 to $20.00 daily with "Pictorial History of Our War in South Africa." Highest endorsements. Everybody wants it. Contains thrilling history of the brave deeds of our boys in the war, and complete history of the war and the country. 600 pages, 8 x 10. Only $1.50. Freight and duty paid. Outfit free. Colonial Publishing Co., Dept. 2, Chicago. 140

WANTED—OPERATORS IN ALL DEPARTments. Good wages and steady work all the year round. We make overalls, pants, shirts, ladies' shirt waists and costumes, collars and cuffs. Apply at main office, The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 189 to 215 Delorimier ave. tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SHIRT AND collar starchers; also girls to learn. Apply Tooke Bros., Limited, 302 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henry. 139

WANTED — SOMEONE TO KEEP BOOKS in the evening. Apply 4209 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 145

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT; second maid kept. Apply 238 Elm ave. 142

WANTED—IN EVERY CITY IN THE DOminion, reliable brokers to sell an unquestionable Beaumont Texas Oil Stock. Liberal terms to hustlers. W. S. Fisher, Commission Stock Broker, P.O. Box 102, Fredericton, N.B. 142

WANTED — LADY AGENTS. QUICK SELLing articles. Salary and expenses paid. Apply 30 Saint Edward st., corner St. Denis and Carriere. 142

WANTED — STARCHERS. NEW YORK Steam Laundry, 191 St. Urbain. 142

WANTED — MEN FOR FACTORY WORK; steady employment; wages $5.00 per week. 171 Common st. 145

WANTED — SHIRT MAKERS, FOR ONE and two needle machines; also examiners. Apply Skelton Bros. & Co., cor. Duke and William sts. 143

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE work; must have knowledge of bookkeeping and typewriting, speak French and be quick and accurate at figures. Apply, stating salary expected, Box M 355, Herald Office. 144

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD SERvant for a family of two. Highest salary paid. Must have best references. Apply between 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., to 1099 De Montigny st. 138

WANTED — A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD address as salesman in a first class hat and fur store. Address, giving previous experience, to Box M 352, Herald. 141

WANTED — A LADY OR GENTLEMAN capable of interesting people in sound and safe business proposition; must have reference. Box M 357, Herald. 140

WANTED — BUSINESS MEN WITH LARGE circle of acquaintances. Opportunity, $50.00 per week. Box 358, Herald. 140

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant; small family; light work and a good home. 232 Charlevoix. 146

WANTED — BOY FOR OFFICE WORK. Apply, stating age and last school attended, to P.O. Drawer 2252. 140

WANTED—CANVASSERS, TO INTERVIEW wholesale and retail business men and physicians. Must be respectable, good personal appearance. Security required. Apply Mills, 215 Temple Building, 10 to 12 or 2 to 4. 143

WANTED — OUR CANVASSERS ARE MAKing 3 to 10 dollars per day selling "World's Only Dustless" floor and carpet brush. Write for territory. McKinlay & Norman, 204 St. James st., Montreal. 145

SUMMER BOARD.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

WANTED — A FEW BOARDERS FOR THE summer; families or adults. Terms reasonable. Apply to Mrs. Hilliker, Foster, P.Q. 140

BOARDERS WANTED AT RUSTIC LODGE, Bondville, Que., near Knowlton; good boating and fishing; charges moderate. W. D. Soles, Prop. 140

CHATEAUGUAY, POINTE AUX ORMES, first class board, carriages, boats, swings, bath house, all at disposition of boarders; fifteen minutes from station; good fishing, etc. Honore Laberge, Prop. 138

SUMMER BOARD — AT RAWDON. A DElightful locality for summer boarders, amongst the Laurentians. Accommodation in a large new house, with modern conveniences; close to post office; boating and driving. Terms moderate. Apply James Skelly, Rawdon, Que. 139

SUMMER BOARDERS — BEST ACCOMMOdation for boarders along Great Northern Railway of Canada, in the "Highlands of Quebec." Pure air, delightful scenery and hunting and fishing, not a couple of hours from Montreal. Send 3c for booklet, "Amidst the Laurentians." People along road having accommodation for tourists, etc., are asked to send particulars to Guy Tombs, Gen. Pass. Agent, Quebec. tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST IN MORTgages, current rates of interest. Doucet & Phillips, Notaries, Canada Life Chambers.

MONEY TO LOAN—5 PER CENT., IN TOWN and country. Mortgages, assurance, bills. A low rate to institutions and corporations. Osw. Chaput & Cie., La Presse Building. 146

BUSINESS CHANCES.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

WANTED — TO LEARN OF A GOOD BUSIness to promote and finance. No objection to scheme if an honorable one. M 234, care Herald. 140

TO LET.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

TO RENT — FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, a small farm house at New Glasgow, P.Q., partly furnished; near river; rent very moderate. Apply M 341, Herald. 142

TO RENT — LARGE HOUSE, IN VILLAGE of New Glasgow, 30 miles from Montreal. Some furniture. Train daily. Apply to 4112 St. Catherine st. 138

TO LET — ST. HILAIRE STATION, FURnished house, on river bank; modern conveniences. Apply 1817 Notre Dame st. Tel. Main 2976. 137

TO LET — CORNER OF MAY AVENUE and Wellington st., also corner of Congregation and Wellington sts.; good business stands; alterations if desired. May Bros., 599 Wellington st. 141

TO LET — WELL FURNISHED HOUSE, near Wharf Station, Lachine; all modern conveniences. Apply 520 St. Joseph street, Lachine. 140

TO LET — LARGE FLAT, 4,000 FT. FLOOR space, with heating and power, suitable for manufacturing purposes, in centre city. Apply 125 Vitre st., The Montreal Watch Case Co., Ltd. 146

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

☞ Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WE WILL REPAIR, RE-COVER AND POLish your furniture in first class style, make over mattresses, also submit designs for hand made furniture in any style; jobbing attended to promptly. Call or ring us up. Phone Up 1363. Biffin & Veitch, 1721 St. Catherine, cor. Bishop. tf

WANTED — UPHOLSTERING, CARPET laying, mattress renovating; hour or job. Please mention work; will call with tools. Fraser, 425 Bourgeois st. 139

WANTED — SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener (married). Box M 340, Herald Office. 141

WANTED — A POSITION AS COLLECTOR; best of city references. Box P 25, Herald Office. 142

WANTED — A YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires work of any kind, in a factory, store, etc.; willing to make himself generally useful; could drive an express; knows city fairly well; can speak French and English. Apply 29 St. Genevieve st. 141

ROOMS AND BOARD.

☞ Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

ROOMS — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED room, with or without board. 85 University st. Phone. 141

ROOMS AND BOARD — LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, also single room, bathroom flat, every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light, 30 Berthelet street. tf

ROOMS — 6 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, nicely furnished front rooms, on bathroom flat; Auer light; central locality. 140

ROOMS AND BOARD — COMFORTABLE rooms, all conveniences; accommodation for table boarders. Apply 49 Union ave. 141

ROOMS — TO LET, AT MONTREAL WEST; two nice furnished rooms. Apply to Mrs. W. C. Pyfe, P.O. Box 739, Montreal. 140

ROOMS — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED rooms, in modern house; transients accommodated. 75 Mansfield st. 139

ROOMS — AND BOARD, DOUBLE AND single, suitable for young men; first class table board; transients accommodated also. 2484 St. Catherine st. Telephone Up 1351.

ROOM — NICE, LARGE BRIGHT ROOM and board, suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 302 St. Charles Borromee st., near Sherbrooke. tf

ROOMS — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board. Rooms on parlor flat. 30 Victoria square. 141

ROOM — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED front room, wardrobe, Auer light, bath and w.c.; private family; rent moderate. 485 St. Denis. 143

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FRONT DOUBLE room, with or without board. 45 McGill College ave. 144

ROOMS — A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double room, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; also smaller room. Both on bathroom flat, with all modern conveniences. Apply 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 139

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with housekeeping privileges, terms moderate. 127 Alexander st. 146

ROOM — TO LET, A NICE SINGLE ROOM, on bath flat, in private family; gentlemen only. 103 Anderson st. 140

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO NICE UNFURnished rooms, with use of kitchen, in a nice part of the West End; $4.00 per month. 32 Gaudry st., city. 146

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four

WANTED — SMALL SHETLAND PONY. Must be quiet. Address Box M 343, Herald. 136

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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FOR SALE — CHESTNUT MARE, SEVEN years old, broken to both saddle and harness, perfectly sound and free from any fault, with foal three weeks old, out of Bell Boy, champion hackney of Canada. Apply to Dr. J. Watson, Howick, P.Q. 142

ROOMS — A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double room, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen of quiet habits; also smaller room. Both on bathroom flat, with all modern conveniences. Apply 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 138

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FRONT DOUBLE room, with or without board. 45 McGill College ave. 144

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

☞ Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — LADY WOULD LIKE POSITION during the summer months of taking care of gentleman's house; references exchanged. M. D., Herald Office. tf

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, cooking, washing and housecleaning. Address C., 64 Hermine st., city.

WANTED — BY A LADY (TEACHER), A house to take care of for the summer months. The principal object, for a home. Highest references can be given. Address M. T. D., Herald Office. tf

WANTED — BY YOUNG LADY, POSITION as companion or nurse; willing to take care of children. Apply at once, 75 St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. 135

WANTED — POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER to widower, bachelor or widow lady; both languages. 977 St. Urbain st. 140

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, position as nurse in good family; excellent reference and experience. Apply 89 Alexander st., near St. Catherine. 145

WANTED — POSITION AS COMPANION and nurse to invalid lady; hospital training. Address J. T., Herald Office.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — NOS. 10 AND 12 READING street, Point St. Charles. Must sell at once. Owner leaving city. Apply No. 10 Reading st. 125

The Herald's Puzzle Pictures

SOMETHING TO INTEREST OLD AND YOUNG.

Hidden in each of these Puzzle Pictures is a figure. See if you can find it.

GENERAL WOLFE RECEIVES HIS DEATH WOUND AT QUEBEC. FIND HIS TWO AIDES.

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle Picture.—One in upper left-hand corner; the other over shoulder of old woman.

FOR SALE.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — SAFES AND VAULT DOORS of all descriptions, both new and second hand. G. Chapleau & Sons, Bell Tel. East 1180, Merchants 190. tf

FOR SALE — NATHAN'S FAMOUS BED Bug, Roach, Rat and Mouse Killer. Tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Beware of imitations. This brand is registered. Sold by all grocers and druggists, or may be purchased at 71 St. Lawrence Main. 143

THE CLOCK HAS STOPPED. PLEASE GO and look at the old reliable sun-dial, $5. R. James, 1779 Ontario st. 140

FOR SALE — PIC-NIC BADGES, ALSO badges for parades, socials, trolley parties, excursions, conventions, pilgrimages, etc. Embossed price tickets for cigar store show cases. Just the thing. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., room 7, Montreal, Que. tf

FOR SALE — EGGS FROM MY PRIZE WINning Black Minorcas, only $1.00 for balance of season; 30 yearling hens, $1.00 each; 1 cock, 7 hens, S.C. Dorkings, $7.00; B. hares, $2.00 pair. E. R. Frith, Maxville, Ont. 144

FOR SALE — LADY'S RAIN CAPE COAT, navy blue. Box B. M. B., Herald. 140

FOR SALE — TWO NEW HIGH CLASS pianos. Will sell at a bargain for cash. M. J. Taylor, 603 Craig st., city. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 813. tf

FOR SALE — SIX UNDER PRICED BARgains in Upright Pianos. To clear these instruments out during the next week, the following prices will be accepted: 1. Pretty little rosewood piano, with iron frame, $50. 2. Well made piano, imported from Leipzig, $100. 3. Heintzman piano, exceptional tone, $175. 4. A very fine Layton Bros. cabinet grand, $200. 5. Three pedaled Newcombe, upright grand, $250. 6. A $425 Evans Bros., oak case, in use for a few months, $275. Terms arranged to suit purchaser. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street, Dominion square. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE — ONE TORONTO SAMPLE cabinet grand piano. This instrument contains third pedal and every modern improvement. Will be sold to an immediate purchaser for $165. A great bargain. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st., Dominion square. N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE — $35.00, ORGAN, IN GOOD order, suitable for small church or school. 328 Grosvenor ave., Westmount. 143

FOR SALE — EGGS FOR HATCHING, AT half price, from silver and white Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks. Breeding pen of white and barred Rocks. W. Utley, Victoria square. 140

FOR SALE — $30.00, ONE COMPLETE SET of Werner edition of Encyclopedia Britannica, perfectly new. Address Box M 356, Herald. 140

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C.H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC. Canada Life Building, 153 St. James St., Montreal.

STEPHENS, HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. C. H. Stephens, K.C.; Horace A. Hutchins, L. S. Margolese. Telephone Main 1565. Cable address, "Stepins."

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling Sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame Street.

LEET & HARVEY, ADVOCATES, BARristers, etc. Third Floor, Temple Bldg. S. P. Leet, K.C. A. E. Harvey, B.C.L.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2279. T. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

R. B. HUTCHESON, B.C.L., NOTARY Public, Commissioner for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Marriage Licenses Issued. Mechanics' Institute Building, 204 St. James St., Montreal.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder. Warehouseman, 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1803. P.O. Box 424.

Horses!

For Sale—High Stepping Cobs,

Matched Pairs, Carriage and Saddle Horses, Heavy Draught and General purpose always on hand.

The Celebrated Thoroughbred Stallion

STONELEIGH

The Best Bred Horse in Canada, will stand at our stables for the season 1902.

THE TELFER & CLIMIE CO.

19 ST. MAURICE STREET.

1 Rue Scribe, Paris, France.

DONALD DOWNIE'S

Bank & Exchange, International Law Office House & Estate Agency.

RAILWAY & STEAMSHIP TICKETS to all points of the world.

Information free. Everything you want in Paris.

Furnished House to Let

FOR TWO YEARS,

From 1st September Next or Earlier.

An exceptionally desirable and well furnished semi-detached house, with good lawn and shade trees, in the western part of the city; fully equipped in every respect for comfort and convenience; 13 rooms; hot water heating; electric light; open plumbing; four open grates.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, MONTREAL.

REAL ESTATE RECORD

FOR JUNE OUT TO-DAY.

Contains the Monthly Review, Recorded Transfers, interesting reading matter and advertisements. Also a list of properties for sale. Call or send for a copy.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.

Building Land for Sale.

Arlington Ave. and Cote St. Antoine Road.

Would be sold en bloc or in building lots. Moderate price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING, 205 ST. JAMES STREET.

The INTERCOLONIAL

COAL MINING COMPANY, LTD.

Works—Drummond Colliery, Westville, Nova Scotia.

Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.

Head Office, Room 511, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal.

PERSONAL.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

PERSONAL — PROF. A. YOUNG, M.P.A., Phrenologist, Scientific Palmist, 30 years' experience. Hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Charges 50c to $2.00. 2304 St. Catherine st. "Fowler's Phrenological Annual for sale, 25c. 140

PERSONAL — EMBOSSED OR PRINTED Badges for Societies, Socials, Bazaars, Conventions, Parades, etc. Also embossed price tickets for windows or show cases. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., room 7. tf

KNOW YOUR DESTINY. Illustrated book on Palmistry and full information for 10 cts. Professional readings given by mail by my new method. Palmistry taught. LaSEER, President National Institute of Palmistry, Houseman Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

DOGS—WANTED. LOST. FOR SALE.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — ST. BERNARD (FEMALE), 3 years old. Kind and gentle with children. Will be sold cheap. Address P.O. Box 14, Longueuil. 141

FOR SALE — ONE WHITE DOG, AGE 3 years; also little dog of five weeks old. Apply 460 Marin st.

LOST.

☞ Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

LOST — ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, ON St. Catherine street, near Essex, a leather purse containing $10 in bills, some silver and car tickets. Finder will be rewarded at 4437 Sherbrooke st. 140

Office Supplies

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,

254 ST. JAMES STREET.

ANDREW CARNEGIE

says: "No man can become rich merely on a salary." Also that a man with a small amount of money should invest it. Easy said! But WHERE—so that it will be safe? HOW—so that it is profitable?

If you have any spare time to devote to outside work, you can learn how to make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS a day by working in the country and smaller towns throughout Canada. Cut out this advertisement and fill in your name and address below, sending it to Box M 352, c. o. Herald Office, 603 Craig Street, Montreal, and full particulars will be sent you.

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

Province.....

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. CONCORDIA ..... June 13
S.S. MARINA (cold storage) ..... June 18
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage) ..... June 25

—AGENTS—

GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. FREMONA ..... June 14
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage & cool air) June 20
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage & cool air) June 27

LEITH SERVICE.

S.S. JACONA ..... June 18
S.S. BELLONA ..... June 25

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

S.S. ESCALONA ..... July 6

Agents—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Sons & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

LORD LINE

CARDIFF SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. LARNE ..... June 18
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT ..... July 6

COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,

LIMITED.

23 AND 25 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.

(LIMITED.)

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:

MONTREAL AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Montreal.
May 16.....	Manchester Importer	June 5
May 29.....	*Manchester Commerce ...	June 15
June 5.....	*Manchester City	June 26

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with cold storage.

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

MONTREAL AND ANTWERP.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
May 11.....	Potomac	June 11
May 24.....	Indiana	June 18
June 11.....	Inkum	July 5

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.

MONTREAL AND HAMBURG.

From Hamburg.		From Montreal
May 22.....	Polaria	June 17
May 30.....	Teutonia	June 25
June 14.....	Frisia	July 10

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.

....AGENTS....

44 St. Francois Xavier Street, MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

S.S. "CAMPANA."

Next Sailing From Montreal:

MONDAY, 16th JUNE, at 2 P.M.

And afterwards on every alternate Monday during season, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners St., City.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets $61,187,215
Funds invested in Canada. $3,300,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company.

Temporary Offices at 87 St. Peter St. (opposite Recollet Street) UNTIL MAY, 1903.

During rebuilding of the Company's New Offices at old address, corner St. James and Place d'Armes.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. F. Gault, Chairman.
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Deputy Chairman.
Sam'l. Finley, E. S. Clouston.
Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, K.C.M.G.
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Canada Branch: Montreal.

Black Diamond Line

Dominion Coal Co. Ltd., Owners.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND

Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
North Sydney, C.B.,
Sydney, C.B.,
St. John's, Nfld.

INTENDED SAILINGS.

SS. COBAN ....On or about June 16
SS. BONAVISTA.On or about June 26
SS. COBAN .....On or about July 3

For all particulars regarding fares, freight rates, etc., etc., apply to

A. KINGMAN,

Gen'l Frt. & Pass Agent, 14 Place Royale.

Telephone Main 57.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Hansa-St. Lawrence Line S.S. Indiana, Captain S. Furneaux, from Antwerp, is entered inward at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED.
JAMES THOM, Manager.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., Fort William, Ont.," will be received at this office until Thursday, 3rd July inclusively, for the construction of a building for Post Office, Customs, &c., Fort William, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen and form of tender obtained at this Department, and at the present Post Office, Fort William.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 11th June, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

24 Steamers, Aggregating 186,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Tunisian ....10,576 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian. ....10,376 tons. Twin Screws
Ionian .....10,000 tons. Twin Screws
Pretorian ... 6,800 tons.

Royal Mail Service.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
28 May..	Tunisian	14 June	14 June
5 June..	Pretorian	21 June	21 June
12 June..	Numidian ..	28 June	28 June
19 June..	Ionian	5 July	5 July

Twin Screw S.S. Tunisian

WILL SAIL FROM MONTREAL,

JUNE 14 AND JULY 19.

Rates, $75.00 and Upwards.

Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer on the Canadian route. Record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 15 hours, 20 minutes.

The saloons and

ALL OVER CANADA.

R. J. TOOKE'S

Perfect Fitting

SHIRTS

DAUGHTER OF GEN. R. E. LEE ARRESTED

Extraordinary Result of Separation of Passengers Law in Virginia.

Alexandria, Va., June 13.—An arrest that caused considerable excitement occurred shortly after 7 o'clock to-night, when Miss Mary Custis Lee, daughter of General Robt. E. Lee, was taken into custody, charged with violating the law affecting the Washington, Alexandria & Mount Vernon Electric Railway, which provides for the separation of white and colored passengers. Miss Lee was arrested on complaint of Conductor Thomas Chauncey, and was escorted to police headquarters, where, after telling her story, she was released on her personal bond for appearance in court to-morrow, should the railroad company decide to prosecute the case.

Miss Lee boarded the car at Washington, D.C., and without realizing it had taken a seat in the portion reserved for colored people. She was comfortably seated, and being encumbered with several bundles declined to move to the forward part of the car, although the conductor explained the law on the subject to her, and frequently requested her to move. At Washington Street, in this city, she started to leave the car, when she was informed by officers who had boarded the car that she was in custody.

NEXT WEEK.

Extraordinary reduction in our Skirts, Costumes, Capes, Jackets, Boleros, Blouses, etc. Marchand Factory, 1869 and 1871 Notre, Dame Street. Branch store, 1453 St. Catherine Street.

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

The Young Men's meeting at the Y.M.C.A. to-night will be addressed by Mr. F. A. Crowe. The subject for the evening being "A Test of Discipleship." There will be special music. On Sunday afternoon at four o'clock the Young Men's Bible Class and the Men's Meeting will combine and the meeting will be addressed by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, of St. Martin's Church. There will also be special music at this service.

CAPE TOWN TO HAVE EXHIBITION

Canada Will Probably Take the Opportunity to Introduce Her Products.

Ottawa, June 13.—(Special.)—The Minister of Agriculture has been notified that a British colonial exhibition is to be held at Cape Town from November, 1903, to Feb., 1904. A letter enclosing the prospectus of the exhibition was received at the Department of Agriculture to-day.

It announces that at the special desire of leading merchants in Cape Town and a home it has been decided to hold this exhibition and considering the very great assistance and sympathy which has been shown by Great Britain and the colonies during the recent struggle, it is only fair that they should participate in the great trade of the future.

An advisory board has been formed from the Chamber of Commerce at Cape Town. Grounds have been chosen and arrangements are well under way.

It is not at all impossible that the Minister of Agriculture will decide that Canada should take advantage of this opportunity to have Canadian products in foodstuffs and manufactured goods represented at this exhibition.

TOYS FOR THE CHILDREN.

The committee on Summer Play Grounds will be glad to receive gifts of toys and games for the use of the children. Parcels may be sent to the caretaker of the Berthelet Street School, or if not convenient to send, by notifying Miss Blackader, 43 Crescent Street, they will be called for.

1,000 PAPER MEN STRIKE.

Sandy Hill, N.Y., June 13.—One thousand men employes of the International Paper Company struck at Fort Edward and Glens Falls, N.Y. Some time ago the company granted an increase in wages of 5 per cent. and later a further increase of 10 per cent. The men demand pay for Saturday night, when they do not work, which was refused. This strike affects mills at Palmers Falls, N.Y., and Bellows Falls, Vt., all owned by the International Company.

PRESBYTERIANS TALK MISSIONS

A Secretary and Two Superintendents Will Take Up Work of Late Dr. Robertson.

Toronto, June 14.—(Special.)—The Presbyterian General Assembly turned from home to foreign missions yesterday. The work in Central India, however, concerning which there is a good deal of dissension, was held over for another session.

The convener and secretary of the committee outlined the work carried on during the year in the eleven fields in which Canadian Presbyterian operations are conducted.

In the Dominion of Canada there are four fields—British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec and the Northwest, including Manitoba, wherever Chinese and Indians are looked after. Central India, China, Japan and Corea are the fields in Asia. The remaining ones are Demerara, Trinidad and the New Hebrides. Upon the last three fields nearly forty thousand dollars was expended last year; upon the others nearly one hundred and fifty thousand. Dr. McClure, Rev. W. A. Wilson, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Ledingham and Mr. Mackenzie, along with some of the men newly appointed to the foreign field, addressed the Assembly to-day.

The standing committee on Sabbath school publications presented an encouraging report through Dr. Warden, the convener. A new weekly illustrated paper was started to-day, and the publication department closed the year with a balance on the right side of over $12,000.

SUCCESSOR TO DR. ROBERTSON.

An important matter was advanced a stage to-day. The home mission committee recommended the Assembly to appoint a general secretary and two missionary superintendents to take up the work where the late Dr. Robertson left it off on account of death.

Dr. Warden, Principal Patrick, of Manitoba College, and Mr. John Charlton, M.P., advocated the new appointments on account of the influx of population, and the growing opportunities presented to the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The Assembly heartily sanctioned the appointments and the Moderator was asked to name a committee to nominate three men to fill the places. The nominations will be subject to ratification by the Assembly at a future sederunt.

FRATERNAL GREETINGS.

Delegations from the Synod of the Toronto Diocese of the Church of England and from the Methodist Church in Canada entered the Assembly to convey fraternal greetings, and were received by a standing vote.

Archdeacon Allen, Professor Clark and Mr. N. W. Hoyles were spokesmen for the seven members of the Anglican delegation. Dr. Cleaver and Mr. J. J. Maclaren spoke for the Methodist Church. The greetings were significantly plain, hearty and hopeful.

The response by the Moderator was full of feeling.

Cut Glass

Our sale of Cut Glass this season has been phenomenal. Our sales have increased rapidly. The color and brilliancy is the very finest and is lasting, the cutting sharp and clean.

BON-BON DISH	$2.25
BUTTER DISH	2.85
LARGE BOWL	7.90

GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO.,

2397 St. Catherine Street.

If your Clock wants attention, telephone UP 1405.

WILL EXPEL ALL WHO NOW WORK

The Miners' Union Takes Decisive Action Against Recusant Members.

Wilkesbarre, June 13.—The work of the strikers, in attempting to bring out those who are still in the employ of the coal mines, goes on. Their campaign against the engineers, firemen and pumpmen is nearly over, most of these men being out, and the union is now paying more attention to the fire bosses, clerks and others who have taken the places of those who quit. Quite a number of fire bosses throughout the region have already stopped work because they had been asked to take the strikers' places, and at a meeting held here this afternoon, about a dozen more consented to join the strikers.

The Miners' Union is now planning to expel from the order all engineers, firemen and pumpmen who have not yet obeyed the strike order. They have been given until to-morrow to join the strikers, and if they do not quit they will be expelled and their names published throughout the region as "unfair" workmen.

Nothing developed here to-day which in any way changed the strike situation.

RESULTS SO FAR.

On May 12 the anthracite strike began, and in that time the losses have reached the enormous sum of twenty-five million dollars. Two boys have been shot and seriously wounded, many watchmen and workers have been beaten, some property has been destroyed, and there is constant apprehension of trouble. The figures which show conditions as they are now follow:

Loss to miners in wages	$5,833,000
Loss to operators in price of coal (normal)	11,750,000
Business men's loss in coal region	3,000,000
Business men's loss outside coal region	2,300,000
Total	$25,033,000
Mine workers left region since strike began	52,000
Strikers at work in region	2,500
Strikers not earning money	92,500
Number of other workers idle	35,000

MITCHELL'S CLAIM.

President Mitchell said this morning: "The anthracite strike is now absolutely complete and all our men are out. The operators are running their pumps with any hands they can pick up. We are going to win the anthracite strike and also the bituminous strike. The West Virginia strike has, however, absolutely no connection with the anthracite strike. It has just happened that the two regions struck at the same time against intolerable conditions. Out of 30,000 West Virginia miners, 28,500 are now out, and the others will soon come out also."

Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor.

Is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts, without pain. Insist on having only "Putnam's"; it's the best.

LAST COURT OF SEASON.

Bad Weather Marked It Like All Its Predecessors, But Oriental Embassies Made It Brilliant.

London, June 13.—King Edward and the Queen held the fifth and final court of the season at Buckingham Palace this evening. It was raining hard, and a cold wind was blowing, and the weather was worse, if possible, than that which marked the four inclement nights of the previous courts.

The scene inside Buckingham Palace was very brilliant, however, as the Japanese and Corean embassies to the coronation, who have just arrived in England, and who attended court, were quite as splendidly attired as were the Indian princes present. The latter were the feature of this, as they have been of previous courts.

The royal party included the Princess Victoria and the Prince of Wales. All the members of the special mission from the United States to the coronation of King Edward were present, and the officers were all in their full dress uniforms.

The only house of the kind in Montreal, with the exclusive business of making Ladies' Apparel, such as Skirts, Costumes, Capes, Blouses, Jackets, Boleros, etc., made and sold retail at the Marchand Factory, 1869-1871 Notre Dame Street; branch store, 1453 St. Catherine Street.

BRANCH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Halifax, N.S., June 13.—A branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was formed in this city to-day, with a membership of 55, representing all the leading industries. Mr. Joseph J. Henderson, of Henderson & Potts, was elected president.

Unrivalled Position

LONDON, ENGLAND.

For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL,

PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

MODERATE TARIFF.

The

Dr. Deimel Underwear.

Wearers of the ordinary underclothing cannot appreciate what real summer comfort means until they have tried this cool, porous, ventilating Underwear.

Our booklet, free, will tell you all about it.

Deimel Linen-Mesh Co.,

2202 St. Catherine Sreet.

KAPPELE GUILTY.

Verdict in the Extraordinary Buffalo Case of Double Identity.—Two Charges Still Remain.

Lockport, N.Y., June 13. — Edward W. Kappele, insurance man, was found guilty to-day of grand larceny in the first degree, in obtaining a mortgage of $3,000 from George F. Green, by false representations.

Kappele's attorney retained all the privileges allowed a defendant, and court adjourned until Monday, when sentence will be pronounced by Judge Hickey.

Teh convicted man instructed his attorney to appeal from the verdict. When indicted Kappele's bail was fixed at $3,500. He was unable to furnish this amount, and as bail will be increased since his conviction, Kappele will probably remain in gaol.

Kappele was arrested in Buffalo on April 7th, and arraigned in Lockport on the following day. On April 11th, the grand jury reported indictments charging him with grand larceny in the first degree, bigamy and filing a false instrument in a public office.

His conviction to-day was on the first of these charges, the two last named still remaining against him.

It is alleged that Kappele, who had a wife and family in Buffalo, assumed the name of Edward W. King, and married Louise, the granddaughter of his victim in the mortgage deal. Green gave Kappele, or "King," as he was then known, a $3,000 mortgage in return for a promised annuity of $360 to be paid by the Nash Improvement Company of Niagara Falls. Evidence was introduced at the present trial to show that Kappele acted as president of the company, under the name of King. The certificate of incorporation of the company filed with the county clerk bore the names Edward W. Kappele and Edward W. King, as directors, and upon this is based the third indictment for filing a false instrument in a public office.

GAS FUEL.

EASY TO MAKE A FIRE.—Light a match, turn a key, and you have immediately full flame and heat.

EASY TO REGULATE.—Turn the key up or down, and you increase or decrease the gas flow accordingly, and fix the temperature where you will.

EASY TO PUT OUT.—Turn it off. No trouble to light it again. Don't have to keep a little fire for a starter. Means comfort and economy. Rent a gas stove for $6.00. Montreal Light, Heat and Power Co.

IN MEMORIAM TABLET.

Bishop's College School Will Honor Memory of Lieut. Beverly Webster, Who Did Good Service in South Africa.

Lennoxville, June 13.—A brass tablet is to be unveiled in the chapel of Bishop's College School here, next week, in memory of the late Lieut. Beverly Webster, who died in London, as the result of illness contracted when serving with the Imperial troops in South Africa. It is 28 by 18 inches and is enclosed in a broad oak frame. The inscription in black and red lettering, reads as follows:

"In memory of Lieutenant Beverly Barclay Webster, lieutenant in the Royal Lancaster Regiment, an old boy and former prefect of this school, who died in London, England, on March 22, 1902, at the age of 23 years, after conspicuous service in South Africa. This tablet is erected by his former schoolmates as a token of their deep affection and esteem for a true friend and comrade."

GORDON WILL HANG.

No Trace of Insanity to Cause a Change of Sentence Passed on Boissevain Murderer.

Ottawa, June 13. (Special.)—In the case of Walter Gordon, the Boissevain murderer, in whose behalf a plea of insanity was entered, it has been found that the man is perfectly sound mentally. His execution is fixed for the 20th inst., and there is no reason to believe that there will be any interference with the sentence of the court.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!!

Ask for our Cheviot Skirt, very light, summer weight, tailor cut, with flares, worth $7.50. Next week, $3.93, at Marchand Factory, 1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

RAIDER JAMESON A DIRECTOR.

London, June 13.—Dr. L. S. Jameson, the leader of the raid into the Transvaal Republic in December, 1895, and Mr. L. L. Mitchell to-day joined the directorate of the British South African Company.

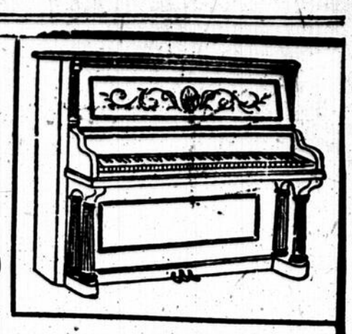
BUYING WEBB-MEYER LOANS.

New York, June 13.—James G. Cannon said to-day that he had purchased a little more than half of the outstanding loans of the Webb-Meyer Syndicate, including some St. Lawrence & Adirondack and Rutland Railroad preferred shares. The amount of the loans bought was about $1,650,000. They are supposed to have been purchased for individuals or financial institutions, which declined to go into the readjustment plan.

Valuable Advice to Mothers.

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidences of an approaching attack of Grippe, Sore Throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

Suppose You Were About to Buy a ..PIANO



And you could get....

DR. FRANZ LISZT, MDE. ALBANI, SIR A. C. McKENZIE, SIR J. BRIDGE (Organist Westminster Abbey), and W. C. SELLES, Mus. Doc.,

to assist you in making your selection? you could not find higher authority nor better judgment.

Every one of them speaks in the highest terms of praise . . .

By their approbation they advise you to buy . . .

Of the **Mason & Risch Piano**

A **Mason & Risch Piano**

Write for Catalogue to **MASON & RISCH CO.,**

Our Warerooms are at **2469 St. Catherine St., MONTREAL, QUE.**

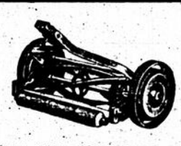
Well-Fitting Garments

And SEATH'S TAILORING HOUSE have been synonymous terms to Montrealers for the past half century. It was little wonder then that

SEATH'S $4 TROUSERS

instituted specially to meet the requirements of Business men, should have met with the greatest popularity. These Trousers are made from choice, imported material, and cut and finished with the same exacting care as is bestowed on the most expensive garment.

Robert Seath & Sons, The Trouser Makers, 1817 Notre Dame St.



LAWN MOWERS.

Will cut grass any length desired, easy running, noiseless, set and sharpened, ready for use.

Price from $4.00

LAWN SPRINKLERS—A large stock of new designs. Price from.. **75c**

RUBBER HOSE, 3-ply, per foot..... **10c**

GRASS SHEARS, English make, per pair..... **$1.00**

Lawn Rakes, Border Knives, Garden Barrows, etc.

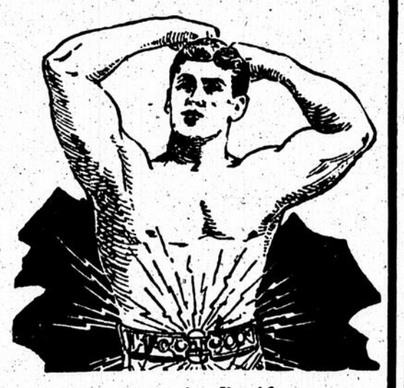
Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

L. J. A. SURVEYER,

Bell Tel. Main 1914 — 6 St. Lawrence Main Street.

Perfect Health.

Perfect health and strength denote the absence of disease. When you are weak it means that you lack that which is the foundation of strength—of life itself—Electricity. You may be afflicted with Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Lame Back, Weak Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Sciatica, Constipation or any of the numerous diseases which lead to an early breaking down of the system. If you have any of these troubles they should be attended to at once. You have tried drugs, and found that if they even stimulated you they did not cure, but left you with some new trouble as a result of the poison put into your system.



Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt

is doing grand work. Its praises are shouted from the Atlantic to the Pacific:—

Thomas Prendergast, Brood Cove, St. James West, Newfoundland, writes me:—I am feeling great benefit from the use of your Belt. My back and limbs, with which I suffered such agony, are much improved and there is a decided change for the better in my general health. I am well satisfied with my investment.

Isaac Game, Grimsby Centre, Ont., says:—I have never begrudged the money that I spent in one of your Belts. I am glad now that I heard tell of the Belt, because I have had so much benefit from it.

In a letter from Patrick Dunn, Powassan, Ont., the other day, he says:—I am pleased to say that your Belt has done me a power of good. It has cured me completely of rheumatism and has eased my catarrh.

Clark Elliott, Sussex, N.B., writes me:—Received your Belt over a month ago, and it has helped me greatly. The losses are entirely stopped and my general health is wonderfully improved.

In a letter from 403 Pie IX. Ave., Maisonneuve, Montreal, Que., Louis Desrosiers says:—It is with great pleasure that I can tell you to-day what your Belt has done for me. I suffered for many years with dyspepsia and kidney trouble, and after having tried patent remedies without relief I tried your electrical treatment as a last resource. It has cured me completely.

In the mail is a letter from W. H. Eaton, 1,231 Homer Street, Vancouver, B.C., he writes:—I cannot say too much in praise of the Belt. I was suffering so bad with pain that I could not rest in my position more than ten minutes at a time. I put the Belt on the night I got it, and wore it all night. I have not felt any pain since. It has convinced a good many that the Belts are all right, seeing that it has done me so much good.

I cannot take up more space with these extracts. But if you will send me your address I will mail you free my beautifully illustrated book, along with testimonials from thousands of grateful people, who have been fully restored to health and strength.

It cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Nervousness, General Debility, Loss of Power in Young, Middle-aged and Old Men, Varicocele, Weak Back, and Kidney Drains of Vitality, Wasted Energy, Sleeplessness, Pains in the Head, Back, Chest, Shoulders and Limbs.

Female Weakness, Bearing Down Pains, and all those ailments from which women suffer.

I make a proposition to any who are suffering from any cause. If they will give me evidence of their honesty and good faith by offering me reasonable security, I will allow them to use the Belt at my risk and they can

PAY WHEN CURED.

I make this proposition to you fairly, and carry it out fairly. Do you doubt that I can do business on this plan? I confess that if my Belt did not cure I could not. But my Belt does cure, and I am willing to take all chances.

Caution. If you value your health, do not accept an imitation of my Belt. There are many on the market. Old style, blistering scorchers, whose only merit is their ability to burn and scar the flesh, are being offered with a cheap imitation of my Cushion Electrode. The cushion electrode is my special invention. Without it all electric belts blister and burn holes in the flesh and can do no good. I take the other belts in trade.

Free Book. Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 1. Wednesday and Saturday evenings till 9.

The War is Over

So are Fancy Prices.

Since the Opening of

THE ROYAL STORES

We Lead All Others in Novelties.

Hats Received Weekly from New York.

Ping-Pong and Panama Hats just in.

SHIRTS (that fit), great varieties.

English Zephyrs and American Percales.

TIES BY THE MILLION.

UNDERWEAR—*We guarantee best value in the city, from 75c to $15.00 a suit.*

Dr. H. J. BRODEUR

Specialist, of Paris.

Skin, Scalp, Blood Poison and all Genito-Urinary Diseases.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts destroyed by Electrolysis. Impotence, Sexual Weakness, Varicocele, Spermatorrhoea, Night Emissions, Drains, Gleet, Orchitis, cured at 5 PHILLIPS SQUARE, opp. Morgans.

Office Hours—9.30 to 1 p.m., 2.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 9 p.m. Sunday Hours, 2 to 3 p.m.

Precious Stones. Artistic Jewellery.

COCHENTHALER

Diamond Jeweller.

149 ST JAMES ST

EXQUISITE SILVERWARE

Solicitor-General Carroll and Madame Carroll has left Quebec for Europe. Mr. Carroll has a number of important cases to plead before the Privy Council.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co., Ltd

The Best Hard Wheat Flour In the World.

Mills at KEEWATIN, 3,500 brls. per day (the largest mill in the British Empire); PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1,000 brls. per day.

Our flour has been exported to warm and cold countries and is FAR FAMED FOR ITS KEEPING QUALITIES. All grades of hard wheat flour sold in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information on application. Offices, First Floor C.P.R. Telegraph Building, Montreal.

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The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James B. Brierley, Managing Director.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 9 TO 22.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 9 TO 22.

95TH YEAR NO. 140 MONTREAL SATURDAY JUNE 14, 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

FAST STEAMSHIPS AND SAFE ROUTE TO BUILD UP TRADE OF CANADA

Mr. Geo. H. Dobson Advises Charting New Path.

TO AVOID CAPE RACE BY A SAFE MARGIN

If New Route Were Adopted He Thinks Insurance Rates Would Fall.

Mr. Geo. H. Dobson, a prominent member of the North Sidney Board of Trade, and a delegate from that city to the conference of the Boards of Trade at Toronto, is spending a few days in Montreal and is a guest at the Windsor. He has with him considerable correspondence upon improved navigation, which shows the deep concern he has taken in the important question of ocean transportation and specially navigation between Canada and Great Britain. The conference, from every standpoint, Mr. Dobson considers a great success. It revealed two questions of moment as rising high above all others that were discussed, they are ocean transportation and the defence of the Empire or the contribution of Canada, as a unit, in Imperial defence. Whether viewed singly or together, these two questions of rapid transportation and Imperial defence are related, according to Mr. Dobson, that they should be considered virtually one, as the great need to be met is for ocean transportation between Britain and Canada, and the means to strengthen the defence of the Empire. Just as a navy is required for the protection of the Empire, a merchant marine of high capacity and speed imposed itself as the best factor in its commercial expansion. The development of this transportation question by fast liners would besides mean more in a time when defence would be necessary than the mere development of the navy, and to best contribute to that Canada could take to Imperial defence would be to assist in restoring the "blue ribbon" on the Atlantic. It is a national Canadian question, says Mr. Dobson, Canada should have. Until recently, however, and perhaps the better to checkmate the arranging of steamship competition as intending by Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, it would be necessary to accept the arrangement of a Canadian-British steamship line, but still, Mr. Dobson's idea is that Canada would be best served and her interests best protected by a national Canadian line upon the basis of the German Lloyds, where in the contract with the Government conditions are stipulated that they must develop the country's trade and industry and at the same time assure Government control and permanence of service. The contract in fact shows that preference must be given German material and German labor and provides that no sale or a charter of a steamer shall be made to a foreign power without the consent of the Imperial authorities.

As to the speed of vessels for a fast line, Mr. Dobson does not make any definite rate. The 25-knot vessels, as suggested in Wednesday's despatch from London regarding a Canadian-British line, is his opinion the best that could be made, and for the present should be the standard. Limit is continually rising. Improvements are being made every day and before the contracts of one week made would expire competing lines would be building faster boats. If therefore any attempt is to be made at equality of service such other must be necessary to keep in touch with every progress and improvement.

"What advantages would a national Canadian line present?" Mr. Dobson was asked.

"A Canadian fast line owned by Canada," he said, "would mean the opening of Canadian services, vast possibilities in ship building, and, as it was in Germany, a great lever in national development.

"New York is at present the great emporium of North America. Why? Because it is two days nearer the European ports than Canada is. Reverse the situation and make Canada nearer Europe, and you will see what that would mean in transportation, national progress and development."

"But is Canada equipped for shipbuilding on so large a scale?"

"Not at the present time, but it would take but a short while to place Canada in a position to compete with any other country, and contracts could be made accordingly."

In a fast service, Mr. Dobson says, it is necessary to consider the selection of a route absolutely free from ice, and other possible dangers, and the natural track would therefore be to the south of Newfoundland, making the Sydneys a port of call and Quebec and Montreal the terminal points. This would present advantages over the track to New York by avoiding the long fog area between Sydneys and New York.

To overcome the serious accidents occurring in the vicinity of Cape Race, Mr. Dobson favors the use of tracks, along the southern coast of Newfoundland as a wide berth. He says about eighty ships have been lost there, while last year eight steamers and one ship were reported stranded in these dangerous waters. The total value of losses of these ships and cargoes exceeded sixteen. These losses from time to time have tended to put up insurance rates at Lloyds some 2 per cent. at our Atlantic ports, compared with New York, and the insertion of a clause in insurance policies which prevents vessels calling at the Sydneys for bunker coal. Roughly speaking, rates on hulls have been placed as follows, viz: New York, 6 per cent; British North America, 8 per cent; St. Lawrence, 10 per cent, that is for steamer vessels. The adoption of safe tracks south of Cape Race should lead to the lowering of rates at North American ports to at least 6 per cent, and should recover the St. Lawrence rates to the extent of the percentage of losses occurring on the Atlantic coast to vessels in the St. Lawrence trade.

Mr. Dobson claims that from 80 to 90 per cent. of the heavy losses to vessels in the Canadian Atlantic trade have occurred at Cape Race, and not a few of the losses on the American trade. The diagram placed beneath shows by dotted lines how the ships are carried inshore from their course by ocean and coastal currents in the neighborhood of Cape Race and wrecked. The accidents in the vicinity are more frequent than at any other points, as they are generally total losses. The black heavy tracks and the safe tracks which can be adopted from time to time to the New York track is a long one to go entirely to Canada in our trade. They will be contended that might be used also for a Canadian fast line that would afford equal speed and safety to that obtained on the New York tracks, thus meeting the universal demand for the shortest possible sea passage for travellers and the quickest delivery of mails.

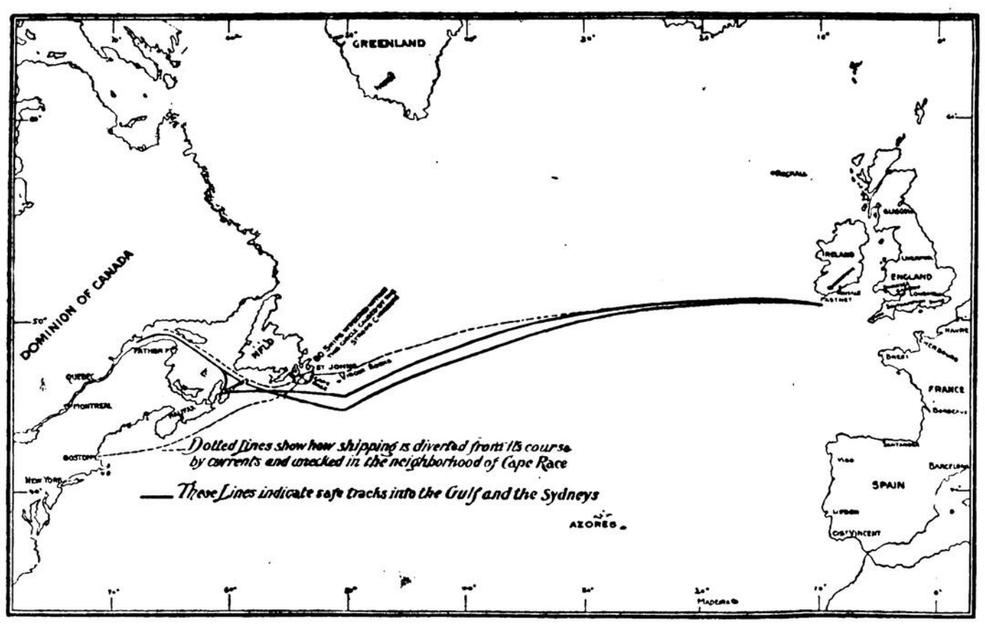
After landing mails at the Sydneys the boats could proceed up the St. Lawrence at a safe speed, as the German fast liners proceeds up the North Sea to Bremen after landing mails, etc., at Southampton.

This view Mr. Dobson says is supported by experts. He received a letter, which he considers of great importance, from W. H. H. Sutherland, commander of the United States navy, in charge of the hydrographic office at Washington, and of which the following is an extract:

"The Hydrographic Office has received your letter of the 5th inst. enclosing a copy of one that you had written to a friend, and also a blue print showing a proposed steamship route between North Sydney and Fastnet, Ireland. The track there laid down seems to be well adapted to your purposes, and is in agreement with the one in common use by the leading steamship lines from August to January. Their other set of tracks (January to August) lies in a lower latitude on account of fog and ice. The danger from fog and ice is of sufficient gravity to warrant a detour on the part of vessels bound to and from Sydney similar to the one made by other transatlantic vessels.

2. "The many losses in the vicinity of Cape Race are undoubtedly a just ground upon which to ask for relief in the form of more effective aids to navigation, and the Hydrographic Office would rejoice to see so dangerous a spot better guarded for the benefit of mariners."

The authorities consulted, Mr. Dobson said, recognize the necessity to Canadians and British underwriters of definite tracks over the ocean instead of the old system of "goes you-please," which is responsible for so many accidents and consequent advance in insurance rates. The subject is of supreme importance, and Mr. Dobson thinks British shipowners would do well to take the matter under serious consideration.



Black lines indicate ocean route between the continents for national Canadian fast line, showing Sydney a port of call and Montreal the terminal point. Dotted lines show how ships are taken from natural course and wrecked near Cape Race.

DYING ORGANIST PLAYED A REQUIEM

New York, June 14. With one hand resting on the keyboard of the organ in St. Michael's Church, corner 34th street and Eighth avenue, Dr. De Grand Val, who was 72 years old, died at the organ bench on Thursday. As the last notes of a requiem were uttered for the repose of the soul of Monsignor Hasse had barely died away on the church organ the signal of death was given.

Members of the choir, unaware of the organist's death, kept on singing, and the congregation remained in their seats, supposing that the music was part of the regular mass.

It was not until some of the members had left the church that the attention of Sexton Peter McQuaid was called to the position of the body of the old organist. He watched it for a few moments, then climbed to the organ loft and found the organist was dead. Death was due to heart disease.

Those who attended the service recalled that the music was more than ordinarily pathetic, and that the organist seemed to favor hymns whose sad strains were in keeping with his own condition.

One hour before the organist's last requiem he had been teaching the children of St. Michael's parish the hymns they were to sing at the coming commencement exercises.

For many years Mr. De Grand Val, who was a native of England, lived in Hoboken, but of late years he resided with a nephew in Ridgewood, N.J. He was never married. He numbered among his friends the late Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan, Bishop McQuaid, McFaul, Farley, and O'Connor, the late Bishop Wigger and the late Father Louis D. Sanz.

WIRELESS NEWS TO AID FISHERMEN

New York, June 14. A new and important use, the betterment of the North Atlantic fishing, has been found for wireless telegraphy. Capt. Solomon Jacobs, of the new fishing steamer Alice M. Richardson, of Gloucester, has arranged to install a wireless apparatus on his vessel, and other owners are thinking of doing so.

The Jacobs is the only fishing steamer on the New England coast. As an experiment to determine the value of wireless on a vessel in the fisheries, she is being watched with more than ordinary interest, and now that Capt. Jacobs has decided to install the wireless telegraph system on board, more importance than ever will attach to her doings.

The mackerel fishery in which this steamer is engaged is a peculiar one. It sometimes happens, in fact, it was the case this spring, that the fleet in pursuit of the fish lose track of them. Often the whereabouts of the fish are reported by steamers and coastwise shipping when they arrive in port, and if the fleet could get this information quickly it would mean much to the fishermen financially.

There is now no practical and effective means to communicate it quickly. Recently Capt. Jacobs has been cruising in the neighborhood of the South Shoal lightship and has occasion to speak the ship, which is in constant touch with passing shipping, in relation to reports of the whereabouts of mackerel. On board this lightship there is a wireless telegraph plant, and the thought occurred to Capt. Jacobs that it would be a good idea to have one on board his craft.

On Beacon Hill in Gloucester a wireless telegraph company has erected a pole for the transmission of their messages. The operators say they have received messages from the South Shoal lightship, 102 miles away. Other stations have been established all along the New England coast and it is the intention of the company to erect poles along the Nova Scotia shore line at regular intervals.

It is thought that a fishing vessel with a wireless equipment could be reported to the watchers on shore at all seasons all along the seaboard. This would save much time in searching for the schools, as mackerel are erratic in their movements and liable to disappear at one point and reappear a thousand miles away a few days after.

Again, the fleet could be informed as to the condition of the market. Another branch of the business to which this system would be put of very important use would be the steam codfish fishery. Advance information in this branch of the business would be particularly valuable and it was at one time suggested that carrier pigeons be employed for this purpose.

St. Pierre and even more important part the wireless service might be made to play on board fishing schooners would be to give warning of danger to a vessel on a lee shore during an easterly storm. Many a fine fishing schooner and crew has been lost through not receiving the Books would need to be supplied with wireless sets.

GIANT MASTODON REMAINS.

Sault Ste. Marie, June 14. Charles Mitchell, of Port [illegible] has been [illegible] ten miles [illegible] Superior, about twenty miles [illegible] Algoma Eastern Railway in Prince to [illegible] the remains of a mastodon [illegible] recently discovered [illegible] Mitchell [illegible] Mr. Mitchell [illegible] the animal [illegible] was found [illegible] the bones [illegible] in length [illegible] Mr. Mitchell [illegible] measurement, [illegible] and could [illegible] seven [illegible] three [illegible] inches.

GENERALS WILL GO TO ENGLAND

Botha, Delarey, Meyer and Reitz Will Visit London in August.

Brussels, June 13.—It is understood that Generals Botha, Delarey and Lucas Meyer and Mr. Reitz, formerly state secretary of the Transvaal, will visit London in August in connection with the details of the peace settlement.

LEGAL CODE FOR TRANSVAAL

London, June 13. It is announced that Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Justice Bigham, the leading commercial judges of England, will visit the Transvaal in August. They will make a tour of the country, and will afterwards advise the Government regarding a future legal code.

SWORD FOR KITCHENER.

The Time's Cape Town correspondent says the Town Corporation has resolved to present Lord Kitchener with a sword of honor.

It is noticeable, he says that in all press comments from distant upcountry districts and large centres a tone of cordiality toward the Boers prevails. It is generally observed that the trouble now will be with those of the two republics. Only two newspapers in South Africa oppose suspension of the Cape constitution.

CHAMPAGNE MAY COST DOUBLE NOW

Paris, June 13. When matured this year's vintage of champagne is likely to cost double the usual prices.

Owing to heavy storms several million francs' worth of damage has been done to the vines.

In the Rheims district the torrents washed the vines from the soil down the hillsides into the valley and village cellars. Wags suggest that the inhabitants may take a vint and grow champagne in the cellars as in London, where a large vintage of "Extra Dry" is produced from cider, sugar and chemicals.

The storm went away to the north-west, deluging the entire region and doing enormous damage to the growing crops. It reached London in three hours. The damage done will amount to millions of francs.

KIPLING RESCUES HIS PRO-BOER AUNT

Lady Burne-Jones Had a Flag Out and the Populace Was Angry.

London, June 14.—Lady Burne-Jones, widow of the late Sir Edward Burne-Jones, the painter, in order to declare her strong sympathy with the Boers, displayed from a window of her house at Rottingdean, Sussex, a flag inscribed with the words, "You have killed, you have conquered." The people of the village, who have been celebrating the conclusion of the war with enthusiasm, were irritated at Lady Burne-Jones' manifestation of her sympathy, and made an angry demonstration outside the house. Her nephew, Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who also lives at Rottingdean, hearing the disturbance, hurried to his aunt's house, and addressed the crowd which had gathered, pointing out to them that such demonstration against a lady was hardly the thing. He succeeded in appeasing them, and the people dispersed, after which the flag was withdrawn.

MANY GIRLS INJURED IN FIRE.

Philadelphia, June 13.—Fire to-day destroyed the novelty manufactory of H. M. Rosenblatt & Co., a four-storey brick structure, at Second and Oxford Streets, and resulted in injuries to several persons. The John Maffett public school, opposite the leather works, was damaged, three dwellings adjoining the factory were destroyed, and nine others were slightly damaged.

The rapid spread of the flames gave rise to rumors that a number of the employes had met death in the burning factory, but these reports proved to be erroneous. A member of the firm of Rosenblatt & Co., tonight said all of the employes had been accounted for.

There were many sensational and narrow escapes, most of the 400 men and women employed in the factory saving their lives by leaping from the windows into nets held by the firemen.

Mr. Rosenblatt estimated his loss at $150,000; partly insured, and the loss on the other properties is estimated at $15,000.

SUCCEEDS CANON BURKE.

Belleville, Ont., June 13.—The wardens of St. Thomas' Church of this city, have received a letter from His Lordship Bishop Mills, stating that Rev. Mr. Beamish, of Brockville, has consented to accept the rectorship of St. Thomas Church in succession to Rev. Canon Burke, resigned. Rev. Mr. Beamish's appointment to take effect immediately. St. Thomas is Belleville's premier Anglican church.

NO FEMALE VOTE IN B.C.

Victoria, B.C., June 13.—The Legislature has extended the provincial franchise to young men of 18 years. The proposal to enfranchise women was defeated 15 to 12.

HULL JOINS OTTAWA IN 'PHONE MATTER.

Ottawa, June 12. At a meeting of the Hull Board of Trade to-night, the telephone question was discussed. It was finally decided that Hull wants a cheaper telephone service and will unite with Ottawa in attempting to make better terms with the Bell Telephone Company. Another issue, is that Hull will probably come to an agreement with this city and instal an independent municipal system of telephones.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN'S GIGANTIC DREAM— A TRANSPORTATION TRUST TO CONTROL THE WORLD

New York, June 13. A world-wide transportation trust!

Such was the dream of J. Pierpont Morgan, the "Father of Trusts."

Both land and sea were to be brought under the control of the industrial world. Railroads and steamship lines were to be federated into one gigantic system of transportation that would girdle the globe.

Six steamship lines, with 105 large ships, are at the present time organized into the Atlantic Steamship Trust. Ten other lines will make a "harmonious working agreement" with Mr. Morgan's Steamship Trust, so that more than 300 vessels will be controlled.

This is almost the entire number of large passenger steamships plying regularly between America and Europe.

Add to this Steamship Trust the American Railroad Trust, practically controlled by Mr. Morgan, and arrange a "harmonious working agreement" with the steamship lines that connect San Francisco with Asia, Australia and the Philippines, and the International Transportation Trust becomes a fact.

These various railroad and steamship companies may not be actually tied into one corporation. Mr. Morgan has a better plan than that. The latest thing in trusts is the "community of interests" idea which he has originated.

The aim of the new Transportation Trust is to capture the carrying trade of the globe.

By means of the new Nicaragua Canal and the Philippines the Transportation Trust will be able to send its ships to every port in Asia.

It is also planning to build a railroad system in China.

A vessel just sailed from Hong Kong carrying [illegible] to Shanghai, [illegible] Mr. Morgan [illegible] the Chinese Government for permission to build railroads from Pekin to Cong Kong Kai.

If the new Trans-Siberian Railroad, now being built by Americans, with American capital and under the management of Mr. Morgan, should come to an understanding with its International Transportation Trust, then Mr. Morgan will absolutely girdle the world with its railroads and steamships.

Railroad trains will cross two continents and his steamships will cross two oceans. He will become the grand stage director and showman of the world.

The organizer of the Steamship Trust also was Comdr. A. Gracie, President of the American and Red Star Lines.

He was asked to look out the interests of Mr. Morgan, the veteran consolidator of the world. At once Mr. Morgan saw the immense possibilities in the scheme, sailed for London and completed all arrangements.

The plan will be brought not only to exporters and importers, but also to the great railroad interests of the country.

Mr. Morgan will act as syndicate manager in the combination, just as he brought together the conflicting interests in the United States Steel Corporation. All the machinery necessary for the deal has been established.

Each line will be conducted under separate management and will have separate officers, as heretofore, but all will be united under one control.

"As some of the foreign ships are subsidized by their Governments they will sail under their own flags. If the Ship Subsidy bill should be passed in this country, then we might be able to complete our organization with American ships.

"This move simply means the extension by the great railroads of their terminals across the Atlantic."

TO CONTROL WORLD'S COMMERCE.

The recent merging of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific completed the gigantic railway combination that has been under way for years.

Of the 190,000 miles of railroad in the United States 108,464 miles are now controlled by seven men—Morgan, Cassatt, Harriman, Hill, Gould, Belmont and Vanderbilt.

Of the new "community-of-interest" plan invented by Mr. Morgan the various groups of railways have made a "harmonious working agreement" by which they act as practically one corporation. In fact, they are absolutely a trust in every sense except the legal one.

The railway mileage controlled by the various groups is as follows:

Groups.	Mileage.
Harriman	20,245
Vanderbilt	19,517
Morgan	19,073
Cassatt	18,220
Gould	16,074
Hill	10,373
Belmont	4,962
Total	108,464

The lines that are under the control of these seven men are the main thoroughfares of the country. They connect with the three ports of the West—San Francisco, Portland and Seattle.

They run through the great wheat States of the Middle West, through the coal, steel and cotton districts of the East and South, and reach every important terminal on the northern lakes and Atlantic seaboard.

Today this committee of seven American citizens, more powerful than any Congress or Parliament in the world, is reaching for the supremacy of both sea and land.

Sixteen steamship lines and 44 railroad systems!

On land a mileage of 108,500 and on sea a tonnage of 1,200,000!

Three hundred of the largest steamships in the world and 30,000 of the best equipped passenger and freight trains!

Such is the outfit of the new world-wide Transportation Trust, controlled by seven men and practically operated by one—J. Pierpont Morgan.

The railway mileage controlled by this trust is greater than the combined mileage of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Spain, Holland and Belgium.

And the 300 vessels which will sail under its orders cannot be duplicated from the merchant marine of every ocean.

It will soon be impossible for "tramp" steamers to deliver freight at any American port without being at the mercy of the new trust. The three new piers now being built in New York City between Twenty-third and Little Twelfth streets, and which will cost $8,000,000, have been asked for by Clement A. Griscom, the head of the new Steamship Trust.

Last week it was stated that 1,000 "tramp" steamships were laid up in various ports of the United States and Great Britain by reason of the dearth of freight.

Shippers predict that "the tramp steamship must go," now that the Ship Trust has been organized and federated.

The total capital stock of the railroads of America is over $6,000,000,000. Consequently it is not an exaggeration to say that Mr. Morgan's Transportation Trust of railroads and steamships has a total financial strength of $4,500,000,000, making it the richest and most powerful industrial combination that the world has ever known.

THE TOWER ON THE CITY HALL WHERE FIRE ALARMS COME FROM — SYSTEM IN OPERATION HERE FOR ALMOST FORTY YEARS

Less than fifty years ago when a fire broke out in any part of Montreal the policeman on the beat, or someone else hastened to the nearest volunteer fire station and gave the alarm; if at night, by pounding heavily upon the doors of the station, if during the day, the captain in charge of the brigade was informed of the event in a quieter way. By the time the meagre apparatus of that period reached the scene of the blaze the flames had made rapid headway, and, splendid and courageous as were the volunteer fire-fighters, their efforts to save the building assailed by the flames more often than not proved futile.

That was less than fifty years ago. Today when a fire is discovered in any quarter of the city some one runs to a cottage-shaped fire alarm box, of which there are 288 placed in conspicuous places throughout Montreal, opens it, pulls down a lever, and almost before he has had time to leave the post to which the signal box is attached, he hears the clanging of the bells on the engine and hook and ladder waggons, as they are being brought by galloping horses to the burning building. Two or three minutes more and huge streams of water are being directed against the flames.

ALL IN LAST FIFTY YEARS.

What rapid strides have been made in the matter of protection against the ravages of fire in a few years less than half a century!

It was in Boston, on the evening of April 29, 1852, that the first alarm of fire by electricity was given on this Continent. It was received and sent out on the tower bells by Charles Carlton Coffin, afterwards famous as a war correspondent and author. The electric fire alarm telegraph which gave the alarm was the original and the first of what has since been known as the Gamewell system, of which Dr. William F. Channing, of Boston, was the inventor. Associated with him in his scientific investigation and experiments was Prof. Moses G. Farmer, formerly a telegraph operator at Salem, Mass.

Philadelphia was the next to install the system, then St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans and Charleston, S.C., in the order named. Charleston, however, did not long enjoy the protection which the system afforded, for three months after its completion, in 1861, the army of the North bombarded the city and destroyed it.

A few months later the Union forces invaded Camden, South Carolina, the home of John N. Gamewell, confiscated all his fire alarm patents, and they were sold, for a small fraction of their real value, from the steps of the City Hall at Washington in 1863. John F. Kennard & Co., of Boston, were the purchasers.

INSTALLED HERE IN 1863.

This, in brief, is the history of the Gamewell fire alarm system, and it takes on additional interest from the fact that Montreal was the first city to adopt it after its owner had passed through a series of melodramatic vicissitudes. After a good deal of opposition on the part of the City Council an appropriation was made and the system was installed in the tower of the City Hall January 19, 1863, being the seventh city to be thus equipped. Quebec followed Montreal's lead on August 17, 1867.

Few citizens have an adequate idea of the vast human ingenuity that may be seen in the mim tower of the City Hall. From this goodly height the operator in charge there are three of them and they work eight hours each during the twenty four transmits the alarms to the various fire stations and to the police stations as well. Much of the praise that has in the past been bestowed upon the Fire Department is due in a large measure to the prompt and correct transmission of alarms. The slightest mistake on the part of an operator would send the brigade to any part of the city but the quarter to which they were urgently called.

TWENTY CIRCUITS.

There are twenty metallic circuits running into the tower. Ten of these are for signal purposes, that is to say, when a box is pulled the number comes in on one of these ten wires. The other ten are for alarm uses; they run to the different fire stations. The instruments in use are of the latest improved and are neatly and uniformly arranged on tables. The battery room is located directly under the operating room and contains about 1,000 cells of "gravity battery." There are a score of distinct batteries, the number of cells in each varying according to the length of the wire, which may be one mile or nine.

The wires enter from each end of the City Hall and just inside the tower they pass through lightning arresters, devices intended to break the force of a shock of lightning should it strike a wire, thence into a large vulcanite switch-board, from which point each wire receives its battery. The wires then pass on to a galvanometer, relay, sounder and key. From the position of the needle of the galvanometer the operator can tell at a glance the exact condition of any circuit or battery.

TO AVOID CONFUSION.

As stated above the signal boxes and the alarm gongs are not placed on the same wires. This is done with a view to greater security and to avoid confusion. When any one of the 288 boxes is pulled an automatically wound spring propels a clock-work motion inside the box. This in turn causes a break wheel to revolve, which breaks the current as many times as the wheel contains notches or insulated points, transmitting its proper number to the fire alarm office. The first indication to the operator on duty of a box being pulled is the sounding of the number of the box on a small bell and sounder corresponding to the circuit on which the box is located. The break wheel makes four revolutions, consequently the number of the box is repeated four times at the central office.

SENT TO THE STATIONS.

Immediately upon receipt of the signal or alarm the operator hastens to transmit the number to the fire and police stations. This is done by reversing a row of switches which connect a number of batteries and place the combined battery in connection with the large three-dial repeater. The number of the box to be struck is then adjusted to the dials, by means of moving the hands to the figures required, a catch is released, setting the train work of the repeater in motion, revolving a large vulcanite cylinder. Metallic projections on this cylinder then come in contact with German silver fingers attached to the alarm wire and a pulsation is communicated to each alarm circuit successively. The number of pulsations and the intervals between the signals is regulated entirely by the train work, each revolution causing a blow to be struck on all the alarm bells and gongs.

The gongs in the fire and police stations are struck by means of a mechanical movement controlled by an electric magnet attached to every machine. Every revolution of the repeater at the central office sends an electric impulse through the magnets, releasing a catch which allows the machine to strike a blow, relocking itself after every stroke.

Every twenty minutes the operator on duty tests all wires and batteries, and his tests are recorded upon a disc of paper by a pencil actuated by an electric magnet enclosed in the clock, and only accessible to the superintendent, who changes the paper daily.

In the event of a wire breaking or coming in contact with a foreign line through any cause whatever, the fact is at once announced by a sounding bell. If the trouble occur in the day time it is at once repaired by the linemen; if at night, the difficulty is easily remedied by attaching ground wires on each side of the fault.

FIRE UNDER CONTROL.

When a fire is under control the chief or a member of his brigade goes to an alarm box, opens the inner door, which discloses the key for the use of the operators, and by a series of consecutive taps the well trained ear of the operator at once distinguishes the difference from an ordinary message or an alarm of fire, and promptly sounds the return signal, one blow indicating that the fire is under control.

Every fire, police and water department is in direct telephonic communication with the fire alarm office.

In the interest of the road and other civic departments, readings are taken six times daily in the tower of the temperature, barometer, hydrophant, velocity and direction of the wind, rainfall, etc. McGill University telegraphs the standard time every day to the tower, and the operator in turn transmits it simultaneously to all the fire and police stations.

READ THE OPENING CHAPTERS
— OF —
MISS LAUT'S Great Canadian Novel
LORDS OF THE NORTH
BEGINNING IN TO-DAY'S HERALD.

INTERESTING DETAILS ABOUT CORONATIONS OF THE PAST BEARING UPON THE GREAT CEREMONIAL OF JUNE 26

REGALIA WITH WHICH QUEEN ALEXANDRA WILL BE INVESTED AT CORONATION

(Written for The Herald by a Canon of Westminster Abbey.)

The regalia of the Queen are very much less numerous in character and importance compared with those of the King. As has been already pointed out, the Queen is not presented with the orb, the emblem of independent sovereignty; neither does she receive any investiture with the spurs. On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that in the event of a coronation of a Queen alone—as took place in 1838—the Queen would naturally herself receive all the ornaments more specially associated with the King.

By far the most beautiful of all the ornaments used by the Queen Consort at her coronation is her golden circlet, which was first manufactured for Mary of Modena, the wife of James II. It is worn by Her Majesty during her actual journey to the Abbey, and, in fact, during all the earlier portion of the actual service. In appearance it consists of a purple cap, turned up with ermine. This is itself surrounded with a wide band of diamons, the upper edge of which is encircled with a string of pearls. The circlet corresponds to the crimson cap of state worn by the King.

QUEEN EDITH'S CROWN.

As the Kings of England have been crowned from time immemorial with the crown of St. Edward, or its modern representative, in a similar manner their respective consorts are invested with that of Queen Edith, so called after his saintly wife. Down to the time of the general destruction during the period of the great civil war, Queen Edith's crown was still in existence, in company with that of King Alfred—or, as it was also termed, St. Edward's crown. In the inventory drawn up by the Parliamentary Commissioners, preparatory to the debacle in 1649 we find the following quaint entry. Queene Edith's crowne, formerly thought to be of massy gould, but upon trial found to be of silver gilt, enriched with garnetts, foule pearle, saphires, and some odd stones." In a picture of Queen Henrietta Maria, now to be viewed in the National Portrait Gallery, a crown, apparently that of Queen Edith, may be still discerned, standing upon a table beside her. It is of a remarkably curious shape, not unlike a helmet, and quite unlike any of the crowns we possess to-day.

Since Charles II. was crowned without his Queen, no substitute was required in 1661 for Queen Edith's crown; but with the accession of James II. it became necessary to provide for Queen Mary of Modena, his consort. Accordingly a diadem was fashioned for this purpose and a crown of state was also constructed for the Queen to put on in St. Edward's Chapel at the same time that the King assumed his own special crown. The state crown of Queen Mary still remains in the Tower of London. It may be described as a golden crown of two arches, surmounted by a globe and cross-patee. It is placed upon a cap of purple velvet, turned up with ermine or miniver pure. It is stated that the value of the jewels employed in the construction of this crown amounted to no less a sum than £111,000!

TROUBLE WITH QUEEN ADELAIDE.

The crown of Queen Edith has, however, been broken up at some subsequent period, and its materials used for other crowns. This fact occasioned some little difficulty at the coronation of William IV. An amusing story is related in the Greville Memoirs, with reference to the crown with which Queen Adelaide, his consort, was to be invested. It runs as follows: "Rode to Windsor to settle with the Queen what sort of crown she would have to be crowned in. . . . She looked at the drawings, meant, apparently, to be civil in her ungracious way, and said she would have none of our crowns, that she did not like to wear a hired one, and asked me if I thought it was right she should. I said: 'Madam, I can only say that the late King wore one at his coronation.' However, she said: 'I do not like it, and I have got jewels enough, so I will have them made up myself.' The King said to her: 'Very well, then, you will have to pay for the setting.' 'Oh, no,' she said, 'I shall pay for it all myself.'"

This incident ended, as a matter of fact, in the crown used by Her Majesty being borrowed for the occasion from Messrs. Rundell & Bridges, the jewellers!

Next come the two sceptres of the Queen, the one bearing the cross and the other a dove. Both of them resemble the corresponding sceptres belonging to the King in their general character, but the workmanship is considerably less ornate. The former consists of a rod 2 feet 10 inches in length, the top being in the shape of a mound with cross-patee rising from a fleur-de-lys. The rod with the dove is some 3 feet or so in length. It is mainly composed of ivory, though very richly adorned with gold. The dove which surmounts the cross is enamelled white.

There still remains a fifth sceptre over and above those already mentioned as belonging to the King and Queen respectively. The sceptre in question has had a curious and remarkable history. It was discovered in the year 1814 at the Jewel Office in the Tower of London. It had apparently been lying at the back of a shelf for years and years, being simply covered with dust, for not a soul had the very smallest suspicion of its existence. From its general appearance, shape and the character of its ornamentation, it has been conjectured, not unreasonably, that this sceptre was originally manufactured for the use of Queen Mary II., whose coronation, as already remarked, was not that of a queen consort, but that of joint-sovereign.

OTHER REGALIA.

Such are the regalia specially appropriated to the use of the King and Queen-Consort. These do not, however, exhaust the tale by any manner of means, as there are several important items of a somewhat more general type.

First of all, let us notice the golden eagle or Ampulla, together with the anointing spoon. This is a very remarkable ornament indeed, and for more reasons than one. It is used for containing the sacred oil with which the sovereign is anointed. The eagle is unscrewed for the purpose of receiving the oil, which is contained within the body of the bird to the extent of some six ounces or so, and when the time for the unction arrives, it is poured out through the beak of the bird into the spoon. It weighs ten ounces, while in height it is about seven inches. The spoon is also composed of gold very beautifully chased. The bowl is divided in a very curious manner into two sections, while its handle is adorned with four pearls. It is just possible that these two articles may have formed a portion of the old regalia. It is quite certain that they do not figure in the careful and exhaustive inventory of the things destroyed by the Parliamentary Commissioners of 1649; and it is more than probable that they may have been retained by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey, by reason of their superior sanctity to the remaining articles of the regalia. A careful examination has revealed the additional fact that the screw within the body of the eagle is of a very ancient character indeed, though it must at the same time be admitted that a portion, probably the pedestal on which it stands, together with the graving of the bird's feathers, are of modern construction.

Another interesting item is St. Edward's staff. This is known as the rod of equity and justice, and at one time it was believed to possess a specially sacred character, seeing that it was supposed to contain a fragment of the true cross. It is borne in front of the King by one of his great nobles.

Then there are the swords. These are four in number; they, too, are carried in front of the sovereign by some distinguished magnate of the realm. Two of them possess ordinary pointed edges, and are representative of the twin ideas of justice to the spirituality and justice to the temporality respectively. The third sword is called by the somewhat singular name of Curtana. Unlike the other two, it has a blunted edge, as representing the royal attribute of mercy.

Last of all comes the sword of state, which is always regarded as being the special property of the sovereign himself. It is the only one which is actually used at the ceremony of the coronation. It is fastened to the King's waist, being attached to his girdle, after which it is offered at the altar, and redeemed immediately by a great noble, generally the Duke of Norfolk, for the sum of one hundred shillings.

The scabbards of these swords are composed of rich crimson velvet, and decorated with gold work and royal badges generally.

MEANING OF THE FLOWERS

The designs chosen for the various robes to be worn on Coronation Day by royal personages should appeal to all lovers of historical sentiment.

On some of His Majesty's garments, for instance, will be embroidered the floral emblems of England, Scotland and Ireland, and besides this his cousin, most magnificent of garments, will be decorated with the fleur-de-lys and silver eagles.

To all these emblems are attached interesting legends, some true, some arising from the superstitions of bygone centuries.

The rose of England ranks with the purely legendary. Years ago, so the story runs, in the reign of the first Edward, there dwelt in the Jewish quarter of London a young girl who had fallen under the charge of witchcraft. The King's Tribunal condemned her to be burned.

In the early morning she was tied to a stake in the market place, a butt for the ridicule and jeers of the people.

The faggots were piled around her, the executioner applied the torch, and the flames leapt up from the oil and wood. Then the miracle happened.

The fierce fire died on the half-burned faggots took root, budded, and before the eyes of every one the girl was hidden in an arbor of beautiful white and red roses.

Charmed by the sight the King gave orders for her release, and commanded that the rose should henceforth be held as the floral emblem of England (at least, so the pretty legend has it).

Scotland, with the thistle for her emblem, provides a legend of a more robust and perhaps more truthful character.

During the reign of Alfred the Danes, driven by that great king's efforts from English soil, turned their attention to Scotland.

Landing, they marched by night on the town of Edinburgh. As the small army drew near to the town their leaders ordered the men to remove their footgear lest any sound should warn the sleeping Scotch of their approach. Silently the band of marauding Danes crept on till they were almost beneath the walls of Edinburgh, when the front rank came unexpectedly on a bed of prickly Scotch thistles. The sharp thorns entered their feet, and a cry of pain arose from the ranks, rousing the slumbering Scots to the threatened danger.

Out poured the guard and fell upon the Danes, who now turned and fled. Thus it was that tradition gave the thistle for the national emblem of Scotland.

To account for their pride in the little green shamrock, good Irishmen say that St. Patrick was walkin galong surrounded by his followers, and it being his last day upon his native sod, his converts were asking him to leave some token behind him by which they might remember him. Stooping down he plucked from the wayside a sprig of shamrock, and holding it up showed them its three leaves.

"This," said he, "you may take, not in memory of myself, but as an emblem and reminder of the Holy Trinity." The Irish took him at his word, and from father to son through generation after generation that little plant has been held sacred by the people of the Emerald Isle.

The fleur-de-lys, from which originated the three Prince of Wales's feathers, is, of course, French in its origin.

Kneeling in silent devotion in his cell, says the legend, a monk was praying earnestly for God to grant victory to the French King's army, which was then engaged in battle against the Teutons. As he prayed his cell filled with a glorious, clear white light, and turning his head the monk saw standing by his side an angel, bearing in his hands a polished shield emblazoned with three white lilies from which came rays of dazzling brilliancy.

The angel presented the shield to the kneeling devotee, saying:

"Your prayers are granted, if you go at once and give this into the King's hands." The monk arose and in the mid-st of the fray saw the French King struggling valiantly.

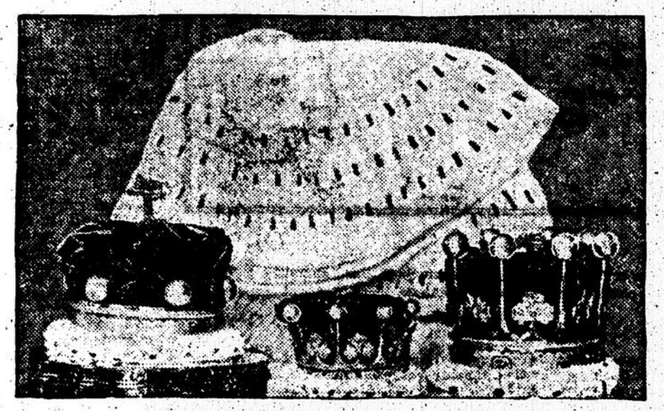
No sooner had the monk handed the King the shield, however, than the fortunes of the battle turned, and, dismayed and terrified by the light from the three lilies on the shield, the Teuton ranks fled.

This badge, runs the narrative, was captured by the Black Prince from the blind King John of France in the reign of Edward III., and so passed into English hands.

The story of the adoption of the leek as the national emblem of Wales goes back to the days when Henry IV., seeking the aid of the Welsh soldiery in a petty skirmish in which he was engaged, ordered his allies to thrown down the leeks which some of the men had plucked for food. Annoyed by the demand the Welsh refused to fight, and it was only on the King promising to restore the leeks that they agreed to assist him.

The Welsh, delighted at their victory over the King, stuck the leeks on the end of their banners and in their bonnets, fought valiantly, and won the day.

The Cups Which are to be Given Away at the King's Dinner.



Three Cornets and the Ermine Cape of a Peer.

EVEN A PEER WILL HAVE TO PAY DEARLY TO WITNESS CORONATION

The following letter on a peer's coronation expenses appeared recently in the London Daily Mail. Being in London on other business early in May, I took the opportunity of looking about for hotel accommodation.

I wanted two double bedrooms and a dressing room, and, if it were possible, a sitting room and accommodation for my servant and my wife's maid.

My wish was to take the rooms for six or eight weeks, to cover the Coronation period, say about from the last week in May until the second week in July. Two hotels I generally stay at, and accordingly first visited, were already fully booked for the season—Brown's, in Dover Street, ones January, and Thomas's, in Berkeley Square, since last season.

From these I turned to the best of the larger hotels, with much the same result. The Carlton, Claridge's, the Berkeley, the Savoy, the Langham, at each of them I met with the same polite and gratified regret: "Not a room left." At the Albemarle they had rooms, yes, a suite that would just suit me, on the second floor—two double-bedded rooms, dressing-room, sitting room, and bath room. The terms in May for them would be twenty-eight guineas a week, and four guineas a week extra for servants' rooms. During the first fortnight in June these prices would be raised to thirty-five guineas and five guineas respectively.

ROOMS AT £55 A NIGHT.

During the second fortnight, with the exception of the two coronation days, the terms would be forty-two guineas for the suite and seven guineas for the servants, if rooms were available for them. For the Coronation days the price of the suite would be four hundred and fifty-five pounds—over two hundred and twenty-five pounds a night, for four people nearly fifty-five pounds each! It is only fair to add that the windows of two of the rooms command a splendid view of the procession, and those of a third a partial view. But, no doubt, the same would be true of most of the rooms at the Berkeley and the Carlton, which had been so eagerly snapped up; neither of these certainly would be cheaper than the Albemarle, and thus we obtain some idea of what prices visitors to the Coronation are paying.

Such a sum as the Albemarle asked being quite prohibitive to me, I next went the round of the great caravanseries of the metropolis. Here I found a wide divergence in charges, both during the Coronation period and at the early part of our proposed stay. The Grand Hotel, for instance, had a suite which would exactly have accommodated my party. For this and servants' rooms the price in May and July would be sixty guineas a week, and attendance extra; during June the price would be seventy-five guineas, and attendance extra.

DOUBLE CORONATION RATES.

The Metropolis, however, proved much less expensive, and I could have obtained what I wanted there during most of my stay for about £22 a week, and about £44 a week, or just double, during the Coronation fortnight from June 15–28, but the rooms were on one of the top floors, and the outlook at Lord's back, all the more desirable rooms had been already bespoken. The Russell could offer me a suite and servants' accommodation for twenty-five guineas a week, except from June 14–28, when here again the charge would be double the ordinary rates.

At the Victoria, as at several other hotels, as I subsequently found, the rule was made that during June all meals would be charged for, whether taken or not. This brought the price of the rooms I wanted up to £64 9s a week, except during the few weeks in May and July, when they would cost me £25 12s a week. The Cecil, of these big hotels, was, and, so far as I know, still is the only one pursuing the wise policy of not asking its regular patrons any increase during the Coronation. To those residing there continuously for two months or upwards no extra charge was made for the Coronation period, and for my party the price of rooms would be thirty-two guineas a week all through.

At the Grosvenor the prices varied enormously with the different floors; but I found that it would be impossible for me to get accommodation such as I desired on any floor, within my limit, and the prices generally were about the same as those at the Grand. Finally, I went eastwards as far even as the First Avenue, in High Holborn; but here I found the whole of their rooms already booked for the Coronation at a uniform charge of £1 1s a day per head, which would include meals, whether taken or not.

THE WESTMINSTER HOTELS.

The hotels in Westminster (Victoria Street neighborhood) suited me no better; the Westminster Palace Hotel, for instance, would cost me about twenty-four or twenty-five guineas a week, on the average, for my stay, and the St. Ermin's Mansions Hotel about the same.

Obviously all these were far outside my limit. I could possibly have got at my price more restricted accommodation; but the more I saw of these large hotels and the way they will be crowded during the Coronation weeks, the more I became impressed with the impossibility of dispensing with a sitting room; and in any case this sacrifice would have made a saving of only a very small proportion of the whole cost, about £10 a week at the more expensive hotels, and not more than £5 a week at the cheaper. The only other direction in which I could curtail my requirements was to dispense with my servants, but this I was loth to do. So I set out on a round of the Kensington hotels.

Weary work it was. But cheaper they certainly were. By going up on the fifth floor of the Royal Palace hotel I could get all I wanted for £13 13s a week, except during the second half of June, when I should have to pay £35 a week for it—which price, of course, was to me prohibitive. Similarly at Bailey's I could by taking the very cheapest rooms in the house get off with about £18 18s a week, or at the South Kensington with about £14 or £15 15s, which at last brought me within sight of my self-constituted limit. Even such hotels as the De Vere and its neighbor The Prince of Wales, asked me from twenty-five to forty guineas a week.

So that it appeared evident I must relinquish my dream of staying comfortably at an hotel, as I had already done all notions of a furnished house.

I have, therefore, finally had to resort to South Kensington again, where I found that for from £10 to £12 a week all included, I could, in a thoroughly well-conducted house, admirably situated in a very nice part, obtain most excellent accommodation. From what I have heard, these prices are considerably less than the same people were originally asking; and one may, therefore, conclude that lodgers are not as plentiful as was anticipated.

SIGNALLING THE NEWS THAT KING IS CROWNED

When the King is crowned a signalling officer seated in the Abbey will send a signal up to the roof of the building. Military flag signallers on the roof will immediately send the signal on its way to the Tower of London, Hyde Park, and elsewhere, so that the guns may boom out the news that the King has been crowned.

On Queen Anne's mansions, Westminster, and on the old Shot Tower on the Thames side there will be other signallers stationed ready with their flags to pass on the signal they have received from the Abbey. The wave of the blue and white flags will be taken up by men stationed at various points of vantage, and conveyed, all in the course of a few seconds—less than half a minute—to a military station to the east of the Serpentine, where guns will be fired.

The gunners at the Tower will receive their immediate signal from men stationed on the White Tower. The news will also be sent to these and many other points by electric wire from inside the Abbey.

As soon as the King starts on his journey from Buckingham Palace to the Abbey on Coronation Day an officer stationed in the courtyard will convey the fact to signallers on the palace roof, and they will wait the message to the Abbey, and the Tower in the same way. Fulham Palace, Battersea Park, and Alexandra Palace will all receive Coronation signals. The suggestion that guns should be simultaneously fired in the big towns on receipt of an electric message from the Abbey is being considered in various places. A royal salute will be fired at Edinburgh Castle.

THE STATE COACH IN WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN WILL BE DRIVEN TO THE CORONATION.

SOME STRANGE OMENS OF EVIL WHICH OCCURRED AT BY-GONE CORONATIONS

(Written for The Herald by a Canon of Westminster Abbey.)

It is not a little remarkable to note the really large number of what may be termed evil omens which have occured in the course of the history of our English Coronations. Very few of the reigns, for instance, which have borne an unfortunate character have failed to display at the outset, unless history has lied to us, some evident tokens of evil that was to come.

A DEATH-BED SCENE.

A violent brawl took place at the death of Edward the Confessor. Harold and a number of his chosen followers rushed with rude and hasty steps almost into the very presence of death. The solemnity of the occasion made apparently little impression upon the rough, rude Earl. In outspoken tones he demanded the Crown of England for himself. The dying Edward nerved himself to make reply: "Ye know full well that I have bequeathed my kingdom to the Duke of Normandy; and are there not those here whose oaths have been given to secure his succession?" Nothing abashed, Harold began blustering once more. With one more last effort Edward gasped forth the words: "Harold, take it, if such be thy will; but the gift will be thy ruin. Against the Duke and his baronage no power will avail thee." How strange it is to think that Earl Harold should have fallen among the English slain at Hastings in another nine months, and that on the following Christmas Day Duke William should have been crowned and anointer to be King over this land.

A BROKEN PLEDGE.

The Coronation of Stephen heralded a wretchedly unfortunate reign, and certainly the actual events of the ceremony seemed to betoken it in full measure. To begin with, there was the Archbishop, William de Corbeuil. Only a little while previously this prelate had sworn in the most solemn manner to uphold the Empress Maude, and now he deliberately trampled this sacred pledge under foot. Some other very strange events marked this coronation. The host, or consecrated bread, is said to have disappeared in some mysterious, unaccountable manner. The kiss of peace, which formed a regular accompaniment of the ceremony, was forgotten, and all the great magnates, whether of Church or State, who had officiated at the ceremony came to some unhappy fate.

THE LOST DUCHY.

Of all our English Sovereigns, John, it may fairly be said, surpassed alike his predecessors and successors, in the disgusting exhibition of irreverence and indecency which he displayed at his Coronation. As was the case at a more recent Coronation, more magnificent, but fully as unfortunate as that of John, the Sovereign declined to receive the Holy Communion. All the way through the service, too, did the King allow himself to be convulsed with laughter. This laughter brought about one singularly unfortunate event. At that time the Duchy of Normandy was still part and parcel, so to speak, of the English Crown. Consequently, it was a part of the order of ceremonial to place a spear—which was the emblem of the dukedom—in the hands of the Sovereign. This act was performed in the usual manner; but this wretched King, shaking as he was from head to foot, could not control his movements, and dropped the spear from his quivering hand. Only six years later he was ignominously expelled from this very Duchy, whose emblem he had thus insulted! John seems to have displayed an extraordinary mixture of religious superstition combined with a thoroughly evil life. Hence, he made a special effort to escape the demons whose slave he had been for some years. His method of procedure was singular, to say the least. He gave orders that his body was to be buried in a monk's cowl; and, as if to make assurance doubly sure, he issued the further command that is was to lie between two saints, which command was duly carried out at John's interment in Worcester Cathedral.

A POLITICAL SERMON.

For some reason or other, the utmost pains and expense were lavished upon the Coronation of Richard II., and a coronation conducted upon a scale never before witnessed in England was the result. The price, however, was by no means inconsiderable, and, when it came to the point, there was no little grumbling and discussion. Strangely enough, the Coronation sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester, who then and there proceeded to lift up his voice against extravagance and profusion, pointing out the danger of overtaxation. It seems that the young King made no attempt to take this warning to heart; indeed, his Coronation appears to have been the starting-point for all the enormous demands for money which were made upon the long-suffering nation. We can hardly wonder, therefore, at the performances of Wat Tyler, John Ball, and their friends a few years later.

THE BROKEN SCEPTRE.

The Sceptre with the Dove was an emblem of peace. It denoted more particularly the peace which descended upon the land when, after the stormy days of Danish invasion and English surrender, good King Edward the Confessor came to rule over the people of this country. Now just before Charles I.'s Coronation, a most unfortunate accident befell the dove which was placed at the termination of this Sceptre or Ivory Rod. The left wing of the dove was broken on the sceptre staff—by what accident God Himself knows. The King sent for Mr. Acton, then his goldsmith, commanding him that the ring stone should be set in again. The goldsmith replied that it was impossible to be done so fairly, but that some mark would remain thereof. The King, in some passion, said, 'If you do not do it another shall.' Thereupon Mr. Acton returned and got another dove of gold to be artificially set in, whereat His Majesty was well-contented as making no discovery thereof." This event was held to be an omen, or the approaching Civil War.

A FUNERAL SERMON.

Charles I.'s Coronation was further distinguished by a most unfortunate sermon. Senhouse, Bishop of Carlisle, was the preacher. He selected for his text the words: "I will give thee a crown of life." As a certain writer has said: "This was rather thought to put the new King in mind of his death than his duty in government, and to have been his funeral sermon when alive, as if he was to have none when he was buried." Whatever connection may have existed between this sermon and Charles I.'s ultimate fate, it is a weird thing to observe that it was literally the funeral oration of the preacher himself. A very short time elapsed, and Bishop Senhouse was removed from this world; and, moreover, he was the victim of a foul disease, described as the black jaundice, "a disease which hangs the face with mourning as against its burial."

A FALLING CROWN.

When the crown was placed upon the head of King James II. it really was most alarming to witness the evolutions it persisted in performing. Nothing whatsoever, so it appeared, was able to induce it to remain on the King's head. As the unfortunate Queen described it years afterwards: "There was a presage that struck us, and everyone who observed it—they could not make the crown keep firm on the King's head; it appeared always on the point of falling, and it required some care to hold it steady." Strangely enough, the crown was supported by Henry Sidney, who hypocritically remarked to his royal master: "This is not the first time, your Majesty, that my family have supported the crown!" All the time this unscrupulous personage was engaged in a treasonable correspondence, having for its object the placing of Prince William of Orange on the throne.

The collapse of the crown was not the only dark event, however, at this Coronation. A blight seemed to overshadow everything, even including Sir Charles Dymoke, the King's Champion. As the latter moved towards the King he fell down and measured his length upon the floor of Westminster Hall for no apparent reason. The Queen cried to her lord and master, 'See you, love, what a weak Champion you have." The King merely laughed, while the Champion fabricated some white lies. This took place in the year 1685; but the events of 1688 and 1689 were not far distant!

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Interesting Subjects Which Concern the British Empire

BRITAIN'S NEW SUBMARINE EQUIPMENT.

It is generally understood, says the Times' special naval correspondent in his description of the new British submarine equipment by the Lords of the Admiralty at Barrow, that the recent Belleisle experiments demonstrated the ineffectiveness against armor of the secondary armament of the battleships of the Majestic and Canopus classes. This result is due to the guns being of the low muzzle velocity of 2,160 f.s. The importance of high velocity in order to obtain accurate shooting and destruction behind armor was brought into public notice by Lieutenant Dawson both at the time when our modern vessels with low muzzle velocity guns were designed and again in recent papers at the Society of Arts and the Institution of Mechanical Engineers. By means of diagrams he succeeded in showing that for an ordinary ship target, 30 ft. high, a 6 in. gun of 3,000 f.s. muzzle velocity at a range of 2,500 yards had a danger space, owing to its flatter trajectory, of over 700 ft. greater than the 6 in. gun in the Majestic, Canopus, and Diadem classes. This being the case, it necessarily becomes a part of Lord Selborne's announced policy of improving the gunnery of the navy that he should recognize the obligation implied in the words of Bismarck: "If we are obliged to stake the blood of our people against our enemies in the field, then are we also bound to provide them with the best weapons of offence and defence which money can procure". We cannot otherwise provide for that minimum of naval strength which Lord Selborne stipulated for when he said "that the navy ought to be so strong that it can have a reasonable certainty of success in the performance of any duty which it is reasonably probable that it will be called on to perform."

To supplement the Belleisle trials, the firm of Vicker, Sons & Maxim (Limited) carried out a series of experiments before the Controller of the Navy, Rear-Admiral May, with projectiles fired against armor at different velocities and with shot fitted with caps such as have been adopted in the French, Russian, German and American navies. These experiments were followed last Friday by an official visit of the Lords of the Admiralty, including a series of trials at the Eskmeals gun range, a tour of the shipbuilding yard at Barrow-in-Furness, and the laying down of the keel-plate of the battleship Dominion, belonging to the 1901 programme, by Lord Walter Kerr. There was also a trial of the submarine boats of which the fourth was launched and joined her consorts moored near the Hazard under Captain Bacon on Friday morning.

After a minute and elaborate description of the new submarine vessels the correspondent observes that the boats are quite capable of being navigated in the more tortuous and crowded channels, such as at Portsmouth, where officers other than the present three torpedo experts can familiarize themselves with this new factor in naval warfare. I watched the boat manoeuvre on the surface, fill its ballast tanks before diving so as to overcome the risks attendant on the displacement of the mass centre in ascending and descending, and then I timed the dives, which were repeated for the benefit of the Lords of the Admiralty, and which ranged from about nine to fifteen seconds. I noted how in the awash position only the 4 in. plated conning-tower periscope and funnel showed above the water, forming a very difficult target to hit or see. I saw the boat manoeuvre with perfect ease and precision with only her periscope to give her the view of the surfaces. In this position she relies on her secondary batteries to drive her at seven knots for a range of 28 nautical miles, though I assume the boats will usually wait for a quarry known to be passing a certain point or will attack vessels at anchor. In the first case the boat could remain for many hours below the surface, using no other power than that required to drive fans. When an enemy is sighted from the surface the boat can dive and be made to steer in a fixed direction, or she can use her periscope, which can be turned from within the boat in any direction. After the conclusion of the trials with No. 1, the second boat, known as No. 2, was taken for a run along the surface. No torpedoes were fired from the fixed bow discharge. This has been done from the American boats, and it has been proved that the compensation for loss of displacement on firing is satisfactory. As this was the only test not carried out, and the others passed off without a hitch, it may be assumed that the submarine is now ready to take its place as an available weapon in the British naval service.

PREMIER SEDDON ON PEACE.

Just before Mr. Balfour announced the terms of peace that had been agreed to between Great Britain and the leaders of the burgher forces, there reached England, says the Times, the most significant news from South Africa by the rather roundabout way of New Zealand. Mr. Seddon, the Premier of the most progressive British colony, telegraphed to Sir Joseph Ward, the acting premier of the colony, that his interview with Lord Milner and Lord Kitchener has been "satisfactory," and that he did not think another contingent, which New Zealand was quite ready to send, would be necessary. The message, says the Times, is brief, but it seems to mean a good deal. Mr. Seddon has proclaimed very often and very loudly what are the essentials of the only kind of peace which he and his constituents in the most advanced democracy of the Empire wish to see concluded. He has just repeated his views with unmistakable clearness in the vigorous speeches which have gained the general approval of the British colonists in South Africa. The plain inference from his message is that he believes peace will shortly be made, and that it will be made in substance on the terms he desires. If that belief is well-founded, as we trust it is, the most ardent Imperial patriotism can have no cause for uneasiness or jealousy. A peace which commends itself to the Premier of New Zealand will satisfy the most anxious and exacting guardians of our Imperial position to be found at home. It will be no sham compact pregnant with mischiefs in the future, but a firm and abiding settlement of the kind the British people set themselves from the first to win. Only the other day Mr. Seddon repudiated any surrender to "dictation" and bade the Boers have confidence in the generosity of England. They need not hesitate to trust the nation which the world has to thank, as a pro-Boer Austrian journal is constrained to acknowledge, for having led the way during three centuries in all the great achievements of politics, economics, and culture. She has beaten them in the field after a resistance which has won for them her ungrudging admiration and respect. She will now incorporate them in her Empire, and, at the earliest moment compatible with their welfare and with ours, she will with joy and pride admit them to the fullest rights of citizenship beneath her flag. That, as the Austrian champion of Boer independence now confesses, is an "invaluable privilege"—a privilege, we doubt not, which the Boers themselves will soon learn to prize at its high worth.

MARRIAGE A FLOURISHING INSTITUTION.

Much light, observes the Daily News, is thrown on the current of our national life by the portly volume dealing with the vital statistics of 1900 which emanated yesterday from the office of the Registrar-General. The document seems somewhat belated, but the fullness of its details and the largeness of its survey sufficiently account for this fact. Most of the broad generalisations which emerge from the tables are familiar; but some strike one as unexpected. For example, it is a little surprising to learn that the marriage rate is substantially increasing. In 1900 it stood at 16 per thousand, which, though below the rates of 1898 and 1899, is higher than the rate in any other year since 1876. This fact should furnish a sufficient answer to such questions as "Why don't the men marry?" which periodically reappear in the dull season. Marriage, so far from being a decadent and unpopular institution, is more flourishing to-day than it has been for at least a quarter of a century. It is in the industrial and urban centres that the marriage rate is highest, London leading the way with 18 per thousand of the population. In the agricultural districts marriages are relatively much fewer, falling to 11.9 per thousand in Rutlandshire. Although the majority of marriages continue to be performed in the Anglican Church, the proportion is not so great as formerly. There were 157,480 marriages in England and Wales in 1090, and 672 per thousand were solemnized by the Church of England, against 684 in the five years 1895-99. The decline in Anglican celebrations is balanced by an increase in those performed in Nonconformist churches, and at the offices of the registrars. There are now 1,495 Nonconformist places of worship where marriages may be celebrated without the attendance of the registrar, the Wesleyan Methodists owning 742 of these, the Congregationalists 278, and the Baptists 142. One of the most interesting tables in the book—a table which would have cheered the heart of Mr. Tony Weller—is that which reveals the fact that widows and widowers as brides and bridegrooms are becoming steadily fewer — proportionately, of course.

We are left to speculate as to the true inwardness of this striking fact, for the Registrar-General does not deal in theories. Quite as remarkable as the foregoing table is that dealing with the age at marriage. It is eminently satisfactory to find that side by side with an increase in the marriage rate there is a substantial decrease in the number of minors who enter into the matrimonial state. There is no more fruitful source of domestic disaster than early and improvident marriages. That is especially the case in Lancashire, where the early period at which girls and boys arrive at maturity, so far as wage-earning capacity is concerned, furnishes a temptation to ill-considered matrimony. The figures before us show a remarkable diminution in juvenile marriages.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN BRITAIN.

One of the points lightly touched upon in the House of Commons the other evening, says the Daily Graphic, was the need for greater facilities for agricultural education. Several members spoke as if the whole fault lay with the Government for failing to establish a better system. It is to be feared, however, that the fault lies further back. The real trouble, as Mr. Hanbury indicated, is the reluctance of farmers and of agricultural laborers to take any trouble to learn anything at all. It is a characteristic English attitude, but it is one that cannot be maintained indefinitely, if we are to preserve our position as a leading race. Fifty years ago there were no better agriculturists in the world than English and Scotch farmers. That proud position is, perhaps, still held by the enterprising farmers of the Lothians, but it certainly can no longer be claimed by the average farmer in England. We have stood still while farmers in other countries who used to come to us to learn have bettered their instructions. The little State of Denmark affords the most striking illustration of what sheer brain work applied to agriculture will do. The climate is unkind, the soil poor; but laborer, farmer and landlord all are almost passionately keen on education, and as a result they have together built up a magnificent trade in the export of agricultural products. How long will it be before our farmers lay this lesson to heart?

THE GERMAN LINES AND THE NEW TRUST.

The Times commenting on the details of the agreement between the shipping combination and the two German lines—the Hamburg-American and the North-German Lloyd, say their exact effect may be difficult to foresee for the reason that makes it difficult to forecast the future of the shipping combination itself. We are dealing in both cases with a commercial speculation, the issue of which depends upon a number of factors of uncertain value. The first broad fact that emerges is, however, that the two German lines have been forced into the precise commercial corner in which our own shipowners found themselves. That is to say, they have been confronted by a competition formidable at present and certain to be more formidable in the immediate future, to avoid which they have to come to terms which they certainly would never have listened to except under compulsion. Their mode of meeting the difficulty is different in detail from that of the British companies, and necessarily so, for two reasons. The first is that they were not offered the same terms as the British shipping companies, and the second is that they are largely creations of the State, depending upon Government subsidies with which they coudl not deal as the British companies deal with commercial profits.

All the talk about retaining the German nationality must be read in the light of the fact that the German Government is a partner in the German lines, and that the shipping combination neither would, nor could, admit a partner of that kind. By the arrangement actually come to, the German companies submit to severe restrictions, receiving in return what amounts to another subsidy, partially ensuring them against loss on their present enterprise. Their capital was four millions sterling apiece, and may now be taken at five millions—or ten millions altogether. As to one quarter of that capital the shipping combination takes whatever dividend the companies may earn, and pays in return 6 per cent. If the German companies pay more than 6 per cent. the shipping combination gains by the difference on two and a half millions. If the German companies pay less than 6 per cent. the shipping combination has to make up the difference on the same sum. In the worst case, that of the German companies paying no dividend at all, the shipping combination would have to pay £150,000 per annum. But as it will have to pay two millions per annum in order to give its own shareholders 6 per cent. the sum of £150,000 would not matter much one way or the other.

On the other hand, the German companies are forbidden to increase their services to English ports. What they have in that way they are at liberty to retain, but there the German competition must stop. They are also forbidden to call at Belgian ports on their North Atlantic voyages, the shipping combination agreeing not to visit German ports, a thing it would not in any case be likely to do. Services in new directions which may subsequently be established by the German companies may include calls at British ports, but the shipping combination may also establish such services, and may claim one-third share in any German enterprise, while conversely the German may claim th same share in new enterprises, including British ports, which may be started by the combination.

THE ENGLISH "HOUSE" CLUBS.

It was an important point which Mr. W. S. Caine scored in committee on the new licensing bill, observes the Daily Graphic. One of the modern developments of the club system is the establishment by firms of brewers of clubs which are, in effect, simply tied houses. They are nominally working men's or social clubs, enjoying all the liberties and privileges attaching to such institutions. But they are originated, financed, and carried on by the brewers, and have no more freedom than the ordinary tied house. It is bad enough that the tied house evil should exist under the sanction of the law, but that it should be extended under the cloak of the club is intolerable, and we are not surprised that Mr. Caine's motion yesterday that a club should be struck off the register if under obligation to buy drink from any particular first met with the overwhelming support of the committee. It is true that it was coldly received by the Attorney-General; but Mr. Ritchie showed a truer appreciation of the matter, and promised to frame a provision that would secure the suppression of clubs established merely to sell drink. Mr. Caine accepted this. The promise, however, does not quite cover his position. A club may not be established "merely to sell drink," and yet it may be tied to a single firm. It is that evil, as well as the suppression of the mere drinking club, that is required.

BRITISH FACTORY LEGISLATION.

The debate on factory legislation in the British House of Commons would, says a London correspondent, have gladdened the heart of the Lord Shaftesbury whose name it is to be hoped, will always be remembered by the working classes of England. When Lord Shaftesbury lived and worked, the proposal that Parliament should interfere to protect factory operatives from themselves and their employers aroused the most bitter opposition from the manufacturing classes. Even men like John Bright opposed many of the factory bills that Lord Shaftesbury and his friends introduced into the House of Commons, and the ruin of British industries was freely prophesied if young boys and girls were not permitted to kill themselves by working day and night in a poisonous atmosphere. The common-sense of the country rejected these absurd prophecies, and Parliament proceeded to legislate on the sound principle that human life was more important than the money to be made out of any industry. That principle, as yesterday's debate showed, is now accepted almost as an axiom. Mr. Asquith, for the Liberals, and Mr. Ritchie, for the Conservatives, united in praising the magnificent work that has been done by the factory department of the Home Office. By steady pressure, rather than by sensational prosecutions, the factory inspectors have succeeded in levelling up the factories and workshops of the country to a state of healthiness and safety that is an immense improvement on their condition even so recently as twenty years ago. There is undoubtedly room for still further progress, but in view of what has already been accomplished, it is not surprising that both parties in the House of Commons should have learnt to speak well of a system of legislation to which the country owes so much.

THE COMING WOMAN.

The Coming Woman of the Anglo-Saxon race is a periodical visitation, and now we have in spectral shade the coming woman in Germany. Although German poets vie with one another in extolling the "eternal feminine ideal," there is, says the Daily Graphic, no country where the emancipation of woman, which forms the great feature of modern life among ourselves and in the United States, has made so little progress. An amusing instance of this occurred some days ago in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, on an interpellation as to the right of women to take part in political meetings. The Minister of the Interior, with his hair on end, his face pale with emotion, and a voice quivering with excitement, replied that although it would not legally be permissible to bar the door against a woman desirous of attending a political gathering, every possible means should be taken to prevent her from speaking. In other words, he declared, amid cheers from the greater part of the House, that women, like children, should be seen, but not heard. Womenphobia has always been a German characteristic. The admisison of women into the civil service met with the most violent opposition in Germany long after female clerks and telegraphists had been successfully employed in England and in France. The right of women to practise medicine was called in question only three years ago, when a committee of experts declared that the idea was too preposterous to be seriously discussed. In 1899 a proposal to establish gymnasia for girls was likened by the Prussian Minister of Worship "to a little spark which should be put out at once, lest it should break into a flame." But there are many signs that even the German woman is growing impatient of her part as upper housemaid, and in the consciousness of being a thinking entity, with a separate life of her own, demands to take her share in the national public life.

MAY SUSPEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The news comes from South Africa that Dr. Smartt has resigned his post owing to a serious difference of opinion with Sir Gordon Sprigg, the Premier of Cape Colony, on the question of the suspension of the constitution, a measure which he himself strongly favors, and which, in face of the contrary view taken by his political chief, he wishes to be at liberty to advocate. His retirement, says the Times, is only the last and most significant of many recent signs that it is time to deal definitely with a state of things which, as matters now stand, is not only undesirable, but actually illegal. Some three weeks ago more than forty members of the Progressive party in the Cape Parliament, the representatives, that is to say, of an overwhelming body of loyalist opinion, presented a petition to the Governor, Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson, praying that the constitution of the colony should be temporarily suspended because the balance of power under existing circumstances is almost sure to be in the hands of the Afrikander Bond, the organization which hatched the Cape Colony rebels during the war. Since then Mr. Runciman, a prominent Progressive leader in the House of Assembly, has delivered an important speech to his constituents at Constantia, which is regarded at the Cape as a fresh public declaration, on behalf of the fellow-members of Mr. Runciman's party, in favor of that very solution of the point at issue which the Premier who holds power by the vote of the Progressives seems disposed to decline. Dr. Smartt's resignation, revealing a fissure, not merely in the Ministerial majority, but within the Ministry itself, shows that the question has now forced itself to the very front of those South African problems which call for speedy and effective settlement. When we consider the facts of the situation we can hardly feel surprised at these decided manifestations in favor of suspension.

To the case of South Africa the argument against a premature fostering of provincial Parliaments applies with special force. The whole condition of affairs is so anomalous that such a sudden recrudescence of party politics as a reassembling of the Cape Parliament would bring with it might not only prove a delay to federation, but a fatal danger. A dissident colony controlled by an Afrikander Parliament—and at the Cape the Bond members balance, if they do not outnumber, the Progressives—would be a fatal bar to that fulfilment which we all desire. The only safe and prudent course in the immediate future appears to be to entrust the administration of the colony to an executive with full powers and responsible only to the Crown. To the vast majority of the inhabitants of the colony, alike Dutch and British, such a solution would, we believe, be eminently welcome, for it would mean placing the destinies of the Cape during the time of transition under the supreme control in the last resort of the great administrator who as High Commissioner has won so unique and enduring a place in the confidence and affections of the people of South Africa.

It would make possible a liberal treatment of the question of amnesty which would be out of the question if a Parliament of doubtful loyalty was sitting in Cape Town. Recognized by official guarantee as being of an essentially temporary character, it would by its very nature be the surest pledge of a speedy return of those conditions under which alone the activities of party politics can be safely and fruitfully exercised. It was realized by Mr. Rhodes, as the Cape Argus, from which our correspondent quotes to-day, reminds us, that a suspension of the constitution was the only means by which the normal and healthy life of the colony could be restored, and he devoted the last days of vigor that remained to him to the initiation of the movement which we now see developing at the Cape. So far as can be gathered from the facts before us, it seems certain that the statesman who envisaged the widest possibilities of the continent for which he spent his life was not mistaken in assuming that the last measure which he advocated was an essential preliminary to the effective organization of a free and federated South Africa.

Some Interesting Anecdotes Told by The Herald Readers

Prizes have this week been awarded to James Wood, of 40 Stadacona Avenue, Montreal, and Miss Gladys Wright, 4203 Dorchester Street, Westmount, for their respective contributions, "A Smart Clock," and "Some Funny Advertisements."

The anecdotes are being received in greater numbers than before and only lack of space prevents the publication of several which are almost as good as those awarded prizes. The competition will continue next week and two prizes of one dollar each will be awarded.

A SMART CLOCK.

Scene—An office in the New York Life building.

Gentleman to office boy (as he looks closely at an old clock which decorates the office, and which is minus its hands)—Say, boy, what is wrong with the clock?

Boy—The clock, sir?

Gentleman—Yes.

Boy—Well, you see, sir, times are so hard just now the boss had to lay off the hands. (Gentleman starts.) But it's a great clock, sir. The boss used to keep it up in his room before he brought it to this office. One night a fire broke out in his house, the inmates escaping with their lives by running down the fire escape. The boss felt sorry about that clock, thinking he had seen the last of it, but he hadn't, sir.

Gentleman—No? (surprised).

Boy—No, for just then——

Gentleman—Yes——

Boy—The clock run down (gentleman starts). He wouldn't part with it now for no money. Why, sir, that clock has Italian works!

Gentleman—Italian works!

Boy—Yes, every time you look at its face you can see the Dago (day go). It's very tricky, too, sir. One night the boss was late getting home. He wanted to see the time, and being dark, he struck a match, and——

Gentleman—Well, go on.

Boy—And just then the clock struck one. (Exit gentleman quickly.)

J. W.

SOME FUNNY ADVERTISEMENTS.

(Found in London papers.)

"One of the best collections—Annual sale now on. Don't go elsewhere to be cheated—come in here."

"For Sale—A pianoforte, the property of a musician with carved legs."

"Wanted—A room by two gentlemen about thirty feet long and twenty feet broad."

"Wanted—By a respectable girl, her passage to New York; willing to take care of children and a good sailor."

"Mr. Brown, furrier, begs to announce that he will make up gowns, capes, etc., for ladies out of their own skins."

"Bulldog for sale; will eat anything, very fond of children."

"Wanted—A boy to be partly outside and partly behind the counter."

"Lost—Near Highgate archway, an umbrella belonging to a gentleman with a bent rib and bone handle."

G. W.

TWO PHILOSOPHERS.

A learned man, who knew or was supposed to know a great deal, once hired a boatman to row him across a wide river. On the way across he began to interrogate the boatman:

"Friend, do you understand metaphysics?"

"Narry a bit," said the boatman, and kept on rowing.

"Then one-fourth of your life is lost. Have you ever studied mathematics?"

"No."

"Then three-fourths of your life is lost. Do you know rhetoric?"

"Not at all."

"Then half your lifetime has been lost."

Just then the boat struck a snag and upset.

"Kin yez swim?" asked the boatman.

"Alas, no," replied the drowning man.

"Sure, thin, the whole av yer life is lost."

Moral—Don't be a philosopher!

G. W.

THE PARSON'S SON.

(True (?).

A parson having some visits to pay,
Absented himself from his home for a day.

'Twas an opportune fine, for his two sturdy boys,
To racket and riot and make a great noise.

Their mother she scolded and pleaded in vain,
'Twas hard to tell which was the worse of the twain.

At last, with her patience and temper nigh spent,
She seized a stout cane, and for those boys she went.

The elder she caught him, and chastised him well;
Where the younger one hid himself, no one could tell.

Just as the searchers were about to give o'er,
They discovered the culprit beneath the barn floor.

Neither coaxings or threats could dislodge him, alack,
So he lay there secure, till his father came back.

When the parson had heard of the doings that day,
It filled him with sorrow as well as dismay.

And immediately out to the barnyard he went
To secure his young hopeful and make him repent.

Arrived at the barn, he thought the best plan
Was to crawl through, and thus, he'd secure the young man.

But hardly his head and shoulders got through,
When the youngster called out: "Is she after you too?"

A. E. L.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES FOR NOTHING.

Mr. A.—That is a nice suit of clothes you have on. What did it cost you?

Mr. B.—Not a cent. I schemed it.

Mr. A.—How did you do it?

Mr. B.—Well, I went to my tailor and put on this suit of clothes that I had ordered, and told him I was very sorry, but I couldn't pay him that day, but would next time I went in. The tailor said, "We don't do business that way. If you can get somebody to go your security I'll let you have it." I left him the suit and went out. There is where I commenced to scheme. I went about three doors above to a bakery and ordered five hundred cream puffs. The baker told me he did not have many on hand, but would have them ready for six o'clock to-night. I told him that would do. I went back to the tailor's and put on the suit, and said: "Do you know that baker just above you?" He said, "Yes, very well." "Well, if he goes my security I suppose it will be all right?" "Certainly." We went up and I opened the door and hallowed to the baker: "How about that five hundred; do I get it at six o'clock to-night?" The baker said without fail. I said: "Give my tailor sixty, will you?" Baker said: "I will," and I walked off with the suit.

A. H. S.

St. Anne de Bellevue.

HE DIDN'T KNOW.

An American citizen, who had been travelling in Australia and other places, returned to the point from which he was to take the steamer for America with only the necessary amount to pay his passage home. The thought struck him that if he was to take the next steamer leaving port it would mean that he would have to go three days or more without anything to eat, as the voyage home took three days at least, and he would have no money to pay for his meals. After considering whether to remain in Australia till he could make a little extra money, he decided to take the next boat going homewards, as he thought he would be able, if he made up his mind, to go three days without eating anything.

At the end of the first day on board ship he felt rather hungry, but comforted himself with the thought that he was a day nearer home. The second day seen matters worse, and the sight of others going to and from lunch, while he kept himself in a corner of the ship, only served to increase the pangs of hunger, but by thoughts of getting nearer home and others he managed to pull through the second day without his appetite getting the better of him.

The third day matters reached a climax, and it was impossible for him, on any account, to go another hour without food of some kind, as he was simply starving, so when dinner time came he went in with the others to lunch, a thing which he had not had since he left Australia, and sat himself down comfortably at the table. After eating and eating and eating, to the astonishment of all present, he sank back in his chair and awaited the bill which he thought would be enormous, if it was anything in accordance with his appetite, but what could he do? He had not a cent, as all his money was spent on his passage home? He thought to himself he would have to do something in order to settle for his dinner. However, he waited until the waiter came along to hand him the bill, but when he asked the waiter for the bill, the waiter simply glanced at him and said: "Oh, the meals are included in your ticket, sir."

M. M.

WHY BAALAM'S ASS SPOKE.

A young lord, afflicted with stammering, and who considered himself a great wit, was travelling with his valet. One night they stopped at an hotel where a young minister was staying. The young lord thought that he could have some sport at the minister's expense, and told him to be careful, as the joke was likely to be turned upon himself, but in his conceit he could not imagine such a thing. Accompanied by his valet, he approached the minister and said: "Co-Co-could you t-t-tell m-m-me——" The minister, knowing that by looking sternly into the face of a stammerer he could be confused, looked at him and sternly said: "What, sir?" "Co-co-could you t-t-tell me wh-wh-why——" The minister looked him straight in the eye and repeated: "What, sir?" The young lord was now very much confused and could only stammer: "Co-co-co——" and stopped. The valet, seeing his master's confusion, endeavored to help him out, and said to the minister: "My young lord would like to know if you could tell him why Balaam's ass spoke?" "Oh," the minister replied, "I cannot tell you, unless Balaam stammered so badly he hired his ass to speak for him."

H. B.

REALLY EXTRAORDINARY.

Two Irishmen got a job to clean some lofty windows. Having no ladder, however, that would reach the windows, they were rather puzzled how to get to them.

"Pat," said Mike, "I have it. Get a plank, put it through the window, Oi'll sit on the plank outside, and you sit on the plank inside."

All went well till Mike on the outside cried out: "Oi let the window-leather fall."

"All right," replied Pat; "Stop where yez are and Oi'll get it."

Away went Pat downstairs, and getting into the street, exclaimed: "Be jabers Mike, you're down here first? Which way did you come?"

H. C.

PARALLEL BARS.

Editor Anecdote Department:

Sir:—I escorted a young lady to a gymnastic entertainment recently. She was a young and very innovent girl who had never seen the inside of a gym. before, and became very much puzzled and interested with different apparatus, and exercises. During the evening she consulted her programme frequently, finally she turned to me and said: "What are parallel bars, Willie?" A cheerful idiot next to me, softly whispered, "Oxford" and "Regent" Every man within earshot snickered, but the poor girl could see nothing to laugh at, and has not since. This is a true one, and I thought worth recording.

W. G. H. M.

WHY HE GOT THE JOB.

A Canadian officer who was appointed to a post with the Northwest Mounted Police, and who is somewhat of a gourmond, arrived at his new post of duty one cold morning. When he arrived the first thing that assailed his olfactory organs was a decidedly appetizing scent of "Something good" cooking. Visions of many choice dainties filled his mind and his impatience until the meal was announced was painful. When finally he hear the summons he rushed into the mess room only to find a very poor meal, very poorly cooked, and in his opinion decidedly bad. His rage was pitiable to see and he rushed to the camp or post kitchen to see the chef, and was confronted by a wild looking old policeman, who in response to his enquiry for the chef said: "I'm it." "Well, what the ——— kind of a cook are you anyway?" The reply was "not much of a cook, Cap. But the way it is I have a bad leg and can't ride a hoss."

ANON.

TRIALS OF A MOTHER.

Little seven-year-old Dorothy was pouring over a story book. She began:

"Taffy was a Welshman,
Taffy was a thief,
Taffy came to my house
And stole a leg of beef,
I went to Taffy's house,
Taffy was not home—

"Mamma, what's the next?"

"Taffy came to my house
and stole a marrow bone,"

says mamma.

Back went Dot:—

Taffy was a Welshman,
Taffy was a thief,
Taffy came to my house
And stole a leg of beef.
I went to Taffy's house,
Taffy was not home—

"Mamma, what is the next?"

"Taffy came to my house
and stole a marrow bone."

repeated mother, and walked away. Dot pounded the book with her small fist and began again:—

"Taffy was a Welshman,
Taffy was a thief,
Taffy came to my house
And stole a leg of beef.
I went to Taffy's house,
Taffy was not home——

"Mamma, mamma-a-a mother-er-er," screamed Dot. "Well, now, Dorothy, if you can't remember when I've told you this time, don't ask me again. 'Taffy came to my house and stole a marrow bone.'"

"If I can't remember it this time I'll ask the very first person I meet," says Dot, and went down to the front door.

"Taffy was a Welshman,
Taffy was a thief,
Taffy came to my house
And stole a leg of beef.
I went to Taffy's house,
Taffy was not home,——

"Oh-oo-oh, Mister, what's the next, please, what's the next," and to an old gentleman's great astonishment she clutched his arm.

"The next; what next, child," said he, thinking her demented. Dot said it all over and stopping at the old place, screamed: "Now, what comes after that?" He thought; then memory returning, said: "Oh, yes, why, of course."

"I took the marrow-bone
And broke Taffy's head."

"Yes, but where did you get the marrow-bone?" asks Dot. "Well, really, Missy, I didn't have it."

"That's not the next." You know it isn't the next. Oh you wicked man, to tell such lies." And she pounded him. The gentleman, now certain that Dot was "silly," ingloriously fled. Dot, throwing her book after him, sat down on the grass, and leaning her head against the wall, sobbed herself to sleep. Half an hour after, when mother found her, she was still saying:

Taffy was a Welshman," etc.

Westmount. M. D.

STOLE HIS FARE.

An Irishman landed in Liverpool when the cholera was bad and went to an undertaker for a job. The man of sombre business said he could give him two days' work and the first job would be to screw a Jew down. Before the operation began all the relatives walked round the coffin and dropped money in. When Pat got back to the shop he asked his master what they dropped the money in for, and the master said it was to pay the dead man's fare over Jordan. "Then," said Pat, "I hope he can swim, for I stole his fare."

Montreal. R.D.

WHAT THEY DID THINK.

"Ha, ha, ha," laughed a well known Perth man as he met a lawyer at the post office yesterday.

A very funny thing occurred in connection with my trip to Glasgow to see the pantomime.

"Yes."

"Stopped at one of the big hotels, you know, and the night I came away I forgot to pay my bill. Yes, sir, walked right off without saying a word, and never thought of the matter again until half way home."

"I see."

"Wonder what they'll think?"

"Why," replied the lawyer, as he drew a letter from his pocket, "they have already forwarded me a request to sue and collect. The bill is two guineas, and my fees are seven and six. Please call at my office at once and save further expense."

Montreal. H. B.

NOT AFRAID OF GHOSTS.

George Smith was addicted to the not uncommon fault of getting drunk. His wife remonstrated with him in vain. At last she thought of a plan by which she hoped to frighten him so badly that he would never indulge again. One night he was away from home, and as she expected him to return in his usual state of intoxication she thought it would be the very time to put her plan into execution. She invited two of her friends in and unfolded to them her plan, which was, that they dress in white and sit on the fence by the roadside as her husband went by. Her friends fell in with her plan, and arraying themselves in white, took up their positions on the fence. After waiting for some time Mr. Smith came reeling along, looked at the figures in white and enquired: "Is this the final resurrection, or are you only out on a time?"

Sellarville. M.S.

THE THREE WISHES.

There was once an old woman and her husband living together in a little house. They were very poor and this made them very unhappy. One day the old woman said to her husband that if they could only have three wishes it would be gratifying. As they were talking, suddenly an old man stood before them, who told them they could have three wishes, but they must wish them inside of three days, and then vanished. They stayed up until midnight thinking what they should wish for. About ten time the next day the old woman was wishing she had a leg of mutton. Just then she remembered about the three wishes, so she thought it would be no harm to spend one of the wishes that way, so she wished for it, and it was there standing on the table ready to eat. When her husband came home and saw how she had spent one of the wishes he got so angry that he wished it at the end of her nose. When she saw it at the end of her nose she began to cry and lament until at last they both agreed that they should spend their last wish in wishing the leg of mutton off her nose, and so they did and the leg of mutton immediately fell off. It was thus they had spent their three wishes.

Montreal. A.B.

TRULY THANKFUL.

"Now, Maria," mother said, "if the duke should ask you for anything, remember to say "Your grace" when you answer. You can remember that, can't you?"

"Yis, mum," said Maria; "I remember it well."

"That's right," said mother.

So down came the Duke about a quarter past seven. No one was in the drawing room, but Maria was lighting the lamps in the hall, and I would see them, though they couldn't see me. When he noticed Maria, he stopped and looked at her, and her face got as red as could be.

"Well, my lass," said the Duke, "you're an uncommon pretty-loking girl. I think I must ask for a kiss."

Maria dropped the lamp lighter and I expected to see the curtain blaze up. But she folded her hands, and just said: "For what we are about to receive, the Lord make us truly grateful," as meek as anything. And he laughed and kissed her right before my eyes.

Montreal. R.S.

HOPE FOR ALL

NO DYSPEPTIC NEED DESPAIR OF BEING CURED.

There is at last a sure Remedy for all Diseases of the Stomach—Not Only Instant Relief but a Permanent Cure.

People who have doctored for years to rid themselves of Stomach Trouble with no good result are naturally skeptical.

It is no wonder, for up till the time Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets were introduced there was no remedy.

Many medicines had been made and sold for Dyspepsia, but all proved to be insufficient.

Some gave a little temporary relief at first by acting on the nerves and stilling the pain, only to have it return again with redoubled force as soon as the influence on the nerves had worn off.

But nothing was to be had that would bring a perfect and permanent restoration of the organs of digestion to their natural, normal functions.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets have firmly established themselves as the best and only real cure for Dyspepsia.

They go about their work in a common sense, natural way—they digest the food, rest and tone the Stomach, tone up the other organs of digestion, stimulate the liver and bowels when this is necessary, and gradually but surely correct every derangement of the digestive machinery.

The blood becomes invigorated and health-giving, when before it was impoverished by imperfect digestion.

The nerves become strong and steady as the general nourishment of the body improves, and the blood less impoverished.

The general health of the body increases, and sallowness, emaciation and the dull, heavy feeling are replaced by rosy cheeks, a robust, hearty, full-fleshed condition and the buoyancy of bounding good health.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure all Stomach Troubles.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed.

Instant relief; no pain; no knife.

Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists. 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper,

A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

READ THE OPENING CHAPTERS
—OF—
MISS LAUT'S Great Canadian Novel
LORDS OF THE NORTH
BEGINNING IN TO-DAY'S HERALD.

Playbills, Programmes And General Philosophy

By Mupday Knight

There is not much going on. In the musical and dramatic line, I mean. Of course there is baseball. But baseball is not musical, and in Montreal it is not even dramatic. For the essence of the drama is surprise.

* * *

There is, according to some people, an interesting fight being waged between two stock companies now playing in this city, a competition for the thirty centses of the wary Montrealer, a struggle which will be a struggle to the death. Personally I have failed to observe it. It certainly has not become spectacular at the present stage. The chief difficulty in observing the fight seems to be the extraordinarily long range at which it is being carried on. It is difficult to believe in any intense rivalry for the patronage of the same people between houses some two miles or more apart. Theatrical artillery is not very deadly at that range. Besides which, as long as Miss Linthicum and Mr. Saimpolis remain at Proctor's there is likely to be a total dissimilarity in the classes of attraction at the two theatres. It is, of course, just conceivable that competition is the reason for this policy of expensive royalty plays. If it is, long live competition!

It must be admitted that the ensemble of Corse Payton's Company this week, by which I mean not the sum total of their individual talents added together, but the way they "act up to" one another and their uniform acquaintance with the lines and business of the piece, was a long way ahead of that shown at the West-end theatre, where there were some very ragged spots during the early days of the week. "Under the Red Robe" is a talky play, and apparently bothered the company more than usual. Be it not supposed that because the production of "The Prodigal Daughter" had a good deal less of this defect therefore it was beyond criticism.

* * *

And then a little more realism in the torturing of Mr. Hudson Liston would have been gratifying. I have no personal desire for Mr. Liston's discomfort, but I consider that he played on Miss Linthicum's sympathy to a most unjustifiable extent. He obviously had not been damaged to any appreciable degree when he came on the stage after his seizure, and his groans during that happy period were not convincing, in spite of which the heroine was with difficulty restrained from risking her life to save him. He might at least have taken off his coat and let himself be flogged with some abandon.

* * *

Miss Lulu Glaser, who has been indisposed for several days, has returned to her place in the cast of "Dolly Varden," which still goes on for ever at the Herald Square Theatre, New York. She has not fully recovered, but her energy is indomitable.

* * *

And still they are elevating the stage. Hall McAllister, a noted San Francisco lawyer, and a nephew of Ward McAllister, the late Beau Brummel of New York society, has joined himself unto a stock company in Richmond, Va. It is said that Henry Irving, that prince of stage elevators, encouraged him.

* * *

The fashion of tragedian-hunting has succeeded to the fad of slumming, and fashionable New York now flocks to the Bowery to discover and revel in unknown Italian artists. Signor Antonio Majori has been playing Othello, and the cognoscenti are rubbing their hands over the discovery of a new Salvini. There would seem to be an excellent opening for some Boer actor (and there should be such) to make a hit in New York as Rip Van Winkle, provided only he were well boomed by an American advertising agent who knows his business.

* * *

Kathryn Kidder is experimenting again. Tired of kicking her shins in an emasculated Wycherley comedy, she has been producing a new version of Francillon in San Francisco. And it was not an unqualified success.

* * *

An analysis of the season's failures, made by the New York Dramatic News, shows that none of the numerous pieces which were "fired on the deck" in Montreal fell into that unhappy category. Several productions on which a great deal of money and care were lavished are included—such as "Miranda of the Balcony," "The Helmet of Navarre," "Lorna Doone," "The Forest Lovers" and "Richard Lovelace." Probably none of these were a deep disappointment to any but their backers, but a large sect on the public, which has the most time hanging for a second "Robin Hood," will be sorry that "Miss Marion" is not with the oil wells admirers of the "Forest Lovers." Count Fromhan's unfortunate "Lover Hood" is unpitiable.

* * *

Rose Ismay Otis, the sister girl who [illegible] last week, [illegible] at the Empire Theatre, New York, [illegible] running a dry goods store on Fifty-Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

* * *

From the manner in which a number of vacant lots are going up to the dramatic critics some cause of anxiety is being expressed as to the manner in which the interests of next season Mr. Bonstelle and Leander Richardson will be regularly employed in a dramatic production, the Empire Sisters are going to star in a play of their own, George Lessie has given up [illegible] Cairns, and has signed with a musical producing Zara King Gross to be starred by the Leslies, the Orpheum are to be a divided couple, both to play in seminal priced houses, Edwin Milton Royle is after a play for the regular week stands, Camille D'Arville is to go into comic opera, Pauline Hall will head an opera company of her own, George Thatcher is to run a musical company, Lily E. Vane and Nance O'Neil have joined the legit route, Frank M. Wills is to be starred by Broadhurst and Currie, and about a hundred minor players have signed with the vaudeville agencies and melodramas, which are now being booked. It is worth remembering, however, that almost all these people were on the dramatic stage four or five years ago. It is simply the pendulum swinging back.

* * *

Two interesting plays are in sight for the near future, not mentioning Mr. Mansfield's Beaucaire. The Corse Payton people propose doing the Grundy play, "Sowing the Wind," and Proctor's has secured rights for "Madame Du Barry." If Miss Linthicum appears in the latter it may be prophesied that it will be a good deal more artistic, though perhaps a good deal less exciting than the Leslie Carter spasm in New York.

MUNDAY KNIGHT.

AT PROCTOR'S

"Because She Loved Him So," is the comedy that is to be put on at Proctor's next week. The play is one of the delicate order with incisive humor, bright studies of character, and really cleverly worked out plot. It gives splendid scope for the various members of the Proctor Stock Company for the delination of character and quaint exposition of personal peculiarities.

The many friends of Miss Lotta Linthicum, who admire her in comedy work, will be delighted with the subtle role of Gertrude West in this production. The story of the play shows how two kindly old souls endeavor to heal misunderstandings that have arisen between two young people whose experience in the world years have sorely limited. Unfortunately complications arise out of the plots which the old folks originate to bring the young

MISS FLORENCE HAMILTON.
Leading Lady of the Corse Payton Stock Company at the Theatre Francais.

folks together; and their planing lead to the most amusing situations.

Mr. Ethier, Mr. Hudson and Mrs. Eva Vincent will have roles in the play that will suit them admirably. Arrangements have been made to give the play a charming setting. The patrons of the theatre, who saw the staging of "Under The Red Robe," "The Christian," etc., know how beautifully the new management at Proctor's is now staging its productions.

A fine souvenir, in honor of Mr. Ethier, the peculiar leading man at Proctor's will be given next week to patrons holding coupon tickets.

An innovation which is giving pleasure to the patrons of the theatre is the inauguration of the pretty summer restaurant garden where ice cream and summer temperance beverages can be secured at city prices. The garden is prettily bedecked with flowers and creeping vines.

* * *

AT THE FRANCAIS.

Even the hottest kind of melodrama cannot make the Francais otherwise than cool. It is about the coolest house in town in summer. But there will be plenty of fire about the performance next week. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" is a stirring military drama in four acts by David Belasco and Franklin Fyles. It will be the first time that this stirring play has been produced in Montreal. It calls for all of the resources of the company.

The story is laid on the Western Frontier in the United States during that government troubles with the Black Feet Indians. General Kenton commanding the Fifth Cavalry stationed at Fort Assiniboine, receives orders from Washington to suppress the sun dances which the Indians engage in at certain periods of the year and through the cowardice of an officer his troops are led into an ambuscade and are only saved from the same fate as did General Custer by the heroism of Lieut. Hawkesworth. The most prominent characters will be Mr. Burke as Lieut. Hawkesworth and Miss Florence Hamilton as Kate Kenaston.

The summer programme includes a daily matinee.

* * *

AT THE ROYAL.

Next week's attraction at the Theatre Royal is the Victoria Burlesquers with its pretty women and funny comedians, and a sparkling burlesque entitled "A Night in Robe Town." The show is headed by Cantwell & Green, Sisters Wood, Belle Harvey, Mesdames and Shannon and Fred Nolan, who have been re-engaged by special request, and concludes with the famous Three Madcap Girls who were last year the talk of all England, and the intensely exciting aerial cycle waul.

* * *

AT SOHMER PARK.

The ballet at Sohmer Park has made a most pleasing hit both with old and young folks. The girls all show signs of the training which they received in the Grau forces and the remarkable manner in which they do some of the dances with only a few days rehearsing is a matter of much comment. This week, in addition to the Chinese ballet, which they do twice a day, they have been giving "Dancing The Ballet of the Hours." It is really Ponchielli's air, "Gioconda," and the tuneful music will be given special attention by Lavigne's band. The band seems to be providing even better music than formerly if that be possible. Ada Arnoldson, the pretty Swedish singer, will be at the Park for another week and fresh vaudeville acts will be introduced.

* * *

MRS. FISKE WILL MERELY MANAG

The new comedy by Mr. George C. Hazelton, author of "Mistress Nell," that Mr. Harrison Grey Fiske will produce at the Manhattan Theatre, New York, next season, is a Colonial comedy entitled "Captain Molly." Its period and several characters—notably its chief figure, which is based on Molly Pitcher—are of the Revolution, yet it is not a historical play, and there is not a "red coat" in it. Like "Mistress Nell", it is written in a vein of light comedy, yet unlike that play it possesses a strong dramatic interest and develops several stirring situations, as might be surmised from the excitements of its period. It is in every sense an American play, and this no doubt will attract unusual attention, aside from the expectation that will attach to any new work by Mr. Hazelton and the certainty that full justice will be done to it by the management that has it in charge. The production will be under the supervision of Mrs. Fiske, but she will not appear in it. The leading part will be originated by Miss Elizabeth Tyree, who is now on her way to New York from London.

* * *

HEGNER'S ROYAL ACCOMPANIST.

Queen Alexandra last week sent word to Anton Hegner, a New York 'cellist, to come to Buckingham Palace that afternoon and play for her. Hegner had received an intimation that he might be summoned at short notice, but he did not expect the summons then, he could not reach his accompanist and repaired alone to the palace, in much distress.

He was received most kindly by the Queen and her daughters, Princess Victoria and Princess Charles of Denmark.

When Hegner explained the difficulty princess Victoria volunteered to accompany him, which she did for a couple of hours, with Queen Alexandra turning the music. The Queen and the Princesses were most gracious and complimentary. Ten other ladies were present.

* * *

MISS MILLWARD AND LORD ROSSLYN.

Mr. Charles Frohman is in London and announces that Miss Jessie Millward is to return to America to play fifteen weeks next season, he having completed arrangements for her to postpone the production in England of "In the Palace of the King" in order to appear in the leading part in his production of Captain Marshall's comedy at the Garrick Theatre, New York, September 15.

She will remain in America till Christmas.

The part Miss Millward will play in New York, it is thought, will rank with the roles she played there in "Lord and Lady Algy" and "His Excellency the Governor," also written by Captain Marshall.

This new play by Captain Marshall will be given in the Haymarket Theatre, London, July 8. Miss Millward's role will be played here by Miss Winstead Emery.

PROCTOR'S TEA GARDEN.
The New and Summery Place of Refreshment at the West End Theatre.

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M. Rostand, after saying that he has always refused to take the affair seriously, but that some day, perhaps, he may recount the serio-comic incidents of the suit against him, though actually brought against another person, adds:

"The Gross manuscript was twice in Paris, first in 1879, when I was eleven years old; second in 1897, when 'Cyrano' was known to all my friends. I only ask to have in my hands a translation of the Chicagoan piece. I have written to my editor to strive to procure and publish it.

"In the meantime I am ready to admit I took from Cyrano de Bergerac his name and the Panache Hotel from Burgundy; Ragueneau from a cook shop; Roxane kissing Cyrano's words on Christian's lips from 'A Voyage to the Moon,' and the siege of Arras and the cadets of Gascony—in fact, all our seventeenth century history—from Eberle Gross, of Chicago; and in order to end the matter once for all I confess I stole 'Les Romanesques' from Smithson, of Jefferson City, Mo.; 'La Princesse Lointaine' from Giles Trumbull, of Columbus, Ohio; 'L'Aiglon' from 'Tom' Sambo, of Springfield, Ill., and that I drew the idea of 'La Samaritaine' from the apocryphal gospel of the Rev. Hon. Augustus Wonnacott, of Hartford, Conn.

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"I'm not used to being interviewed, but if you want the story of my life, I was born in Canada honestly. I can't for the life of me tell you where, since it was in a train. Anyway, I was born, and went on the stage when I was a girl of seven years old. When I was fifteen I played the soubrette role in "The Engineer" at Miner's Bowery Theatre, and then went West. That's why I was never discovered. I had a part in 'My Lady' at the Herald Square two years ago, and there is where the managers of 'The Chaperons' first saw me.

"You See," continued Miss Tanguay, "I never had a chance until I got in this play, and it was a curious way in which I was cast for the part of the girl detective. When I was told to take a part the management declared that I was no earthly use unless that meant me. I was told I must go into a burlesque. Now, I had never played a part of that kind in my life, and I said that I just wouldn't. But they still wanted a real 'funny' girl, but that I could get myself up as I liked and create the role as I saw fit.

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HOW THE CANADIAN TEACHERS WERE ENTERTAINED IN LONDON

Cranston's Haverley Hotel,
Southampton Row,
London, May 16.

This is simply a continuation of my last letter, and gives the remaining part of the entertainment accorded the second party of Canadian teachers while in London.

We were, by Lord Salisbury's invitation, shown over Hatfield House and grounds, by Lady Edward Cecil, a daughter-in-law of Lord Salisbury. Hatfield House is situated a few miles out of London, so a special car was engaged to take us to Hatfield station. On arrival there Lady Cecil and Miss Chamberlain, daughter of the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, were kindly waiting to receive us.

The grounds surrounding this stately and historic old place are beautiful. Two very old oaks are still standing which have a most interesting history. One, we were told, is mentioned as a landmark in Doomsday Book, and another is said to be the tree under which Elizabeth was sitting when the news of Mary's death was brought to her. The foliage of the first is somewhat thin. Time did not permit us to see the second.

We were shown the building, which was a palace in the time of Elizabeth, but is now used as a stable for Hatfield House. The tower in which Elizabeth was imprisoned by Mary forms part of the old palace, and is still in a good state of preservation.

On entering Hatfield House we were shown into a large hall containing some old suits of armor and four very fine old English tapestries representing the four seasons.

We were taken through drawing rooms containing some beautiful portraits of Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. The library was also seen and the King James drawing room. The latter room is beautifully furnished in red and gold and has above the fire place a life sized statue of King James. Many beautiful paintings adorn the walls of this apartment. Here also in a case are the silken hose and the garden hat Elizabeth was wearing when told of Mary's death. On hearing the news it is said she waved this hat over her head.

We were all much interested in being permitted to get a glimpse of Lord Salisbury's own apartments, his study and bedroom.

King James' bedroom, Cromwell's, and the one occupied by our late Queen when visiting Hatfield, all came in for their share of attention, and when we were shown an old clothes press in the last room, which was said to have had a ghost, our idea of the romantic almost reached the limit, and some were so carried away that they actually wished the ghost would walk out. The ceilings, and fire places at Hatfield are exceptionally fine, and also the paintings, many of which are celebrated. After seeing the interior of Hatfield, we were invited into the spacious dining hall to partake of tea. When tea was over, we were taken for a walk over the grounds. The deer park especially delighted us, and particularly when we caught a glimpse of the deer running off as we approached.

After our walk we were accompanied back in our railway carriage as far as London by Lady Cecil and Miss Chamberlain, and on our arrival at Euston Station bade good bye to them, feeling that this indeed had been one of our most enjoyable entertainments, although it would be unfair to draw comparisons, as each entertainment has brought with it, its own peculiar pleasure.

* * *

On Wednesday, the Hon. Maude Stanley, invited us to visit the Tate Gallery of Art. This was indeed a treat, and many felt that the time was altogether too short to even take a glance at the many fine pictures.

From the gallery we proceeded to Lambeth Palace, which is quite near. We were shown the old gateway, and a wall under which it is said the wife of James took shelter when making her escape to France. We were also shown the library and may rare old books which are kept in glass cases.

We were taken up into the Lollards Tower, where we saw the iron rings to which the prisoners were chained.

The palace has been for over 600 years the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, while living in London, and can only be visited when the special permission of the Archbishop has been obtained. In going through the building we had the pleasure of meeting the present Archbishop and Mrs. Temple (his wife). The Archbishop was seated in his drawing room when we entered, but kindly arose to greet us and held a few minutes conversation with us, before we passed on to the adjoining rooms. After visiting Lambeth we had tea with Miss Stanley, and spent a most delightful time in her quaint and cosy home.

* * *

Thursday morning we were taken to Hugh Myddleton's large board school. We had time to visit only the infants and girls' departments. In the infant school alone there are about eight hundred little ones, who show very careful training in Kindergarten work particularly. Twenty-five teachers are employed in connection with the work of this department, twelve of which are pupil teachers. We had expected to have time to visit the department for children of feeble mind, but they had been dismissed before we arrived. However, we had an opportunity of visiting a few who are maintained in what is called the Lloyd Home. They are kept here under the charge of a matron until they are sixteen years of age, and are taught any work for which they show special aptitude.

* * *

Thursday afternoon we were kindly invited by Lord Strathcona to visit his residence, Knebworth House, formerly the residence of Lord Lytton. To reach Knebworth we were provided by Lord Strathcona with railway compartments in a first class carriage, and after an hour's run from London reached Knebworth Station, where carriages were waiting to take us to Knebworth House. Mrs. Howard—Lord Strathcona's daughter—kindly received us, Lord Strathcona, being unable, owing to previous engagements, to be with us. After luncheon we were shown over the grounds. Not far from the house is the church called "St. Mary's Knebworth." The rector, with Mrs. Howard, kindly showed us over this. Parts of the building are quite old, and date as far back as 1300. We were shown the lake on which is situated the cottage where Lord Lytton composed some of his lays. It is an ideal spot for a poet, being picturesque and very sequestered. The grounds surrounding Knebworth are beautiful, as is also the House which is, in some parts almost covered with ivy. The interior of Knebworth is most interesting and has its own place in history too. We were shown a room once occupied by Queen Elizabeth.

Before leaving Knebworth, we were asked to have tea. After spending a most enjoyable afternoon we were driven back to the station, in time to take our train to London. I omitted to mention in connection with our visit to Knebworth that Lord Strathcona's secretary, Mr. Colmer, came down to the station to see us off when we were leaving London for Knebworth. This courtesy was appreciated very much.

* * *

Friday afternoon Lady Audrey Buller invited us to accompany her on a visit to the Tower of London. This was indeed a most interesting and instructive expedition, and many of us, I think, realized how little we knew of our English history, when brought face to face with the many historical facts connected with the Tower. The Warders or Beef-eaters are very quaintly dressed, and are placed on guard at different parts of the building. They are old soldiers of merit, and have the history of the Tower down to a fine point. The Tower is not one building as one would infer from the term but is made up of a number of buildings. The Record or Wakefield Tower contains the Crown Jewels, or Regalia. These are kept in a glass case and are protected by an iron cage. They consist of many pieces of great value, but are already so well known as to make it unnecessary to mention them here. The total value of the Regalia is said to be about $2,000,000.

We were all much interested in the cell occupied by Sir Walter Raleigh while imprisoned here, and also in that of Guy Fawkes', which now forms part of a passage way. The room of torture was viewed with some peculiar feelings, which are not pleasant enough to recall. The same may be said of the instruments of torture. The collection of Old Armour in the White Tower is very interesting, also St. John's Chapel, for its massive walls and for being one of the best examples of Norman architecture in England. On the south side of the White Tower is a winding staircase, under which the bones of the two young princes, murdered by their uncle, Richard III., were found.

When our visit to the Tower was ended, we all went over to Lady Audrey Buller's residence and had tea. This had been previously arranged in connection with our visit to the Tower. We had a most enjoyable time, and Lady Buller mentioned that she had a note from Sir Redvers Buller expressing his regret at not being able to be with us. Of course we were all delighted to think that Sir Redvers was so thoughtful about the pleasure of a little band of Canadian teachers.

We met at tea the following persons, Lady Buller's sister, Miss Buller, Lady Dundonald, Lady Watney and Lady Northcote, who is a Canadian.

After tea we had the opportunity of looking at the many medals and orders won by Sir Redvers, and being Canadians we were especially interested in the medal and clasps given for service in Canada. Lady Buller is a very charming hostess, and we all went home feeling that the afternoon had been most profitable and enjoyable.

* * *

Saturday saw us all astir quite early as we had to leave London on the 10.30 train for Southampton. We had a most delightful send-off. Quite a number of those who had entertained us and acted as guides while we were in London, came down to say good bye. Among the number were: Lady Audrey Buller, Miss Buller, Miss Baden-Powell, Miss Mansfield, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Watney, Mr. Colmer, Lord Strathcona's secretary; Mr. Martin, of the Colonial Office, Mr. Duff Miller, agent-general of New Brunswick; and a number of others whose names we did not know.

We were given flowers and literature before leaving, and amidst the good wishes of all left London for Southampton. Here we were met by three ladies representing the British Women's Emigration Association. In closing it would be unfair not to thank particularly the members of the Victoria League and British Women's Emigration Association for the splendid entertainment arranged by them for us while in London. We would also thank the gentlemen of the Colonial Office who assisted us in every way they could.

Special thanks is due Miss Mansfield who represented Mrs. Hervey in acting as our guide [illegible] ways, was ever ready to [illegible] our memories as [illegible] and happiest times [illegible].

Jessie Ellicott.

Whence Comes This Mighty Healing Power?

All the Land Wonders at the Remarkable Cures Effected by Prof. Adkin

HEALS DISEASES CALLED INCURABLE

Ministers, Doctors and Professional Men Tell How He Has Cured the Blind, the Lame, the Paralytic, and Many on the Very Brink of Death.

FREE HELP FOR THE SICK

Professor Adkin Offers to Help All Sufferers From Any Disease Absolutely Free of Charge—Professional Men Investigate His Powers.

PROF. THOS. F. ADKIN.
President of the Institute of Physicians and Surgeons.

In all parts of the country men and women doctors and surgeons, clergymen and educators are wondering at the remarkable cures made by Prof. Thomas A. Adkin, discoverer of the Adkin Vitaopathic treatment.

Prof. Adkin heals not by drugs, nor by Christian Science, nor by Osteopathy, nor by Hypnotism, nor by Divine Healing, but by a subtle psychic force of nature in combination with certain vital magnetic remedies which contain the very elements of life and health.

"A reporter recently talked with Professor Adkin and was asked to invite all readers of this paper who are sick or who are worried by the ills of those dear to them to write to him for assistance. "Some people have declared," said Professor Adkin, "that my powers are of God; they call me a Divine Healer—a man of mysterious powers. This is not so. I cure because I understand nature—because I use a subtle force of nature to build up the system and restore health. But at the same time I believe that the Creator would not have given me the opportunity to make the discoveries I have made nor the ability to develop them if He had not intended that I should use them for the good of humanity. I therefore feel that it is my duty to give the benefit of the science I practice to all who are suffering. I want you to tell your readers that they can write to me in the strictest confidence if they are troubled with any kind of disease and I will thoroughly diagnose their cases and prescribe a simple home treatment which I positively guarantee to effect a complete cure, absolutely free of charge. I care not how serious their case, nor how hopeless they may seem; I want them to write me and let me make them well. I feel that this is my life's work.

So great is the sensation wrought in the medical world by the wonderful cures performed by Professor Adkin that several professional gentlemen were asked to investigate the cures. Among the gentlemen were Doctor L. B. Hawley and Dr. L. G. Doane, both famous physicians and surgeons. After a thorough and painstaking investigation these eminent physicians were so astounded at the far-reaching powers of Professor Adkin and the wonderful efficacy of Vitaopathy that they [illegible] Professor Adkin's marvelous [illegible] are [illegible] able as it may seem, [illegible] made in many homes as well as those who have been cured in person. Professor Adkin says that he can cure any one in any disease as well as [illegible] sees them.

Not long ago John Adams of Blossburg, Pa., who had been [illegible] for 20 years, was permanently cured by Professor Adkin without an operation of any kind. About the same time [illegible] of Rochester, N. Y., was startled by the cure of one of its oldest residents, Mr. P. A. Wright, who had been [illegible] for a long period. John E. Neff, of Millersburg, Penn., who had suffered for years from a cataract over his left eye was speedily restored to perfect sight without an operation. From Logansport, Indiana, comes the news of the recovery of Mrs. Mary Eicher, who had been practically deaf for a year, while in Warren, Pa., Mr. G. W. Savage, a noted photographer and artist, who was not only partially blind and deaf but at death's door from a complication of diseases, was restored to perfect health and strength by Professor Adkin.

Vitaopathy cures not one disease alone, but it cures all diseases when used in combination with the proper remedies. If you are sick, no matter what your disease nor who says you cannot be cured, write to Professor Adkin to-day; tell him the leading symptoms of your complaint, how long you have been suffering and he will at once diagnose your case, tell you the exact disease from which you are suffering, and prescribe the treatment that will positively cure you. This costs you absolutely nothing. Prof. Adkin will also send you a copy of his marvellous new book, entitled, "How to be Cured and How to Cure Others." This book tells you exactly how Professor Adkin will cure you. It is fully and completely describes the nature of this wonderful treatment. It also explains to you how you yourself may possess this great healing power and cure the sick around you.

Professor Adkin does not ask one cent for his services in this connection. They will be given to you absolutely free. He has made a wonderful discovery and he wishes to place it in the hands of every sick person in this country, that he may be restored to perfect health and strength. Mark your letter personal when you write and no one but Professor Adkin will see it. Address Professor Thomas F. Adkin, office 496 J, Rochester, New York.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Positively cures Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sprains, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stiffness, Soreness, and all Bodily Aches. It kills pain instantly. It acts like magic.

CONQUERS PAIN.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP

BEST FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Antiseptic, Emollient, Refreshing.

Sold by Chemists, Stores, &c.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

Literature

THE SONG OF THE MAN.

God, is it good that a man should know
That the world was made for his own,
From the farthest blow of the ice and snow
To the warmth of his own hearth-stone?
God, is it good that a man should sight
In the birds and the beasts and the trees,
In the day's delight and the marvel of night,
Even God's desire to please?
Is the pulse and the life of the race?
Must he know that the fever that frets in his veins
Must he know that the gains of his farthest domains
Are bred in the flame of his face?
God, is it safe that he knows he was born
To the uttermost joy of the earth,
From the glorious dawn of creation's first morn
To the Judgment's havoc and dearth?

The man you drove from Eden's grove
Was I, my Lord, was I,
And I shall be there when the earth and the air
Are rent from sea to sky.
For it is my world, my gorgeous world,
The world of my dear delight,
From the brightest gleam of the Arctic stream
To the dusk of my own love-night.

Out of the infinite aeons of time,
Out of the womb of the earth,
I make my way to the Judgment Day
With song and jest and mirth.
Born to the Best that God could give,
Heir to the Ages' Gain,
Shall I whine for alms with a beggar's palms,
Or plate of my travel stain?
Dazed by the marvel of Heaven and Earth,
Thrilled by my Maker's trust,
Shall I please God if I brag and boast
Of the drought and the clod and the dust?
By the God of my Gift, by the God of my Joy,
By the God of my Boundless Youth,
I pledge my soul to its Highest goal
Of Love and Honor and Truth!

The man you drove from Eden's grove
Was I, my Lord, was I,
And I shall be there when the earth and the air
Are rent from sea to sky.
For it is my God, my wondrous God,
My tender Lord divine,
What should I fear from far and near,
Since even God is mine?

—Eleanor Hallowell Abbott.

LITERARY JOTTINGS

BRET HARTE AND HIS METHODS.

In the brief reference made in these columns half a dozen weeks ago to the loss that literature has sustained by the death of Bret Harte, it was impossible to give adequate expression to what ought to be said on the character and work of one of the most friendly writers of the later decades of the nineteenth century.

Bret Harte did not belong to any of the schools of the century's maturer age. He never took interviewers into his confidence about his methods. He made no parade of his moral aims, he did not think it his business to instruct the world in matters of politics, theology, or science. He told his delightful anecdotes of the Californian El Dorado, which he found, or invented, in his youth, the land which he peopled with his dreams.

Nobody was less conscious of a "mission," less self-conscious in any way than Bret Harte; he was, in literature, a good tree that bore good fruit of innocent pleasure and harmless entertainment. He was a humorist; and humorists are not apt to take themselves with the owl-like seriousness of our gloomy young geniuses. Yet Bret Harte, though an American and a humorist, was not what used to be thought an especially American humorist. He did not rely on colossal exaggeration, nor on slang, nor on tricks of manner. If he never reached the excellence of Mark Twain at his best in his Mississippi sketches and romance, he never sounded the deeps of Mark in those works of his which are conspicuously not his best.

Bret Harte was naturally a writer who, despite a few defects of manner, might be called elegant. Correctness of style and the deftness of a poet's prose came to him unsought. Probably the earliest "sprightly runnings" of his boyish genius are his parodies of famous novelists. Next to Thackeray's burlesques, longo sed intervallo, are Bret Harte's parodies of "Jane Eyre" and "Guy Livingstone." Sometimes the memory almost confuses the model with the imitation. Was it Mr. Rawjester or Mr. Rochester who leaped through the shattered casement into the storm, who "returned by way of the chimney," and absently wiped his boots on the skirts of an adoring governess? Was it Guy Livingstone or Guy Heavistone who "died as he had lived—hard"?

These early things were full of intellectual high spirits, like "The Heathen Chinee" and the parody of "Uualume" (one of the best in the world), and the ballad of "The Emu." With these were verses charming and tender, like the poem of "Mignonette," and the elegy on the death of Charles Dickens, to whom Bret Harte owed something, more in the way of pathos than of humor, just as Mr. Kipling, in his very earliest, and not his worst, work owed something to Bret Harte. He first made his mark, in England, by the humor, the pathos, and the strangeness of "The Luck of Roaring Camp"—a cheap and ugly little book, probably pirated by way of reprisals. Without being puffed or heralded by "powerful coteries," the "Luck" and the "Outcasts of Poker Flat" took readers in England by storm.

The author had found himself, and he never ceased to work the old vein, which, happily, he never exhausted. There was no falling off in Jack Hamlin, and Colonel Starbottle, and Yuba Bill, and the red-shirted miners, and the bewitching ladies who appeared like angels to civilize a rude but strenuously chivalrous population. The women do not live in our minds, as characters, like Colonel Starbottle, and William Nye, and Truthful James, but they are always adequate; always "very, very woman."

To think of Truthful James is, of course, to think of Ah Sin, of "the game he did not understand," and of the immortal poem in which he was introduced to the Caucasian mind! Why "Caucasian," both in Tennyson's "Palace of Art" and in "The Heathen Chinee"? Were we white men Caucasian before we proudly adopted the title of "Aryan"? The metre of the "Heathen Chinee" raises the question—Did Mr. Swinburne adapt it for the most beautiful chorus in "Atalanta in Calydon," or did Bret Harte pervert it from that chorus? Here is Swinburne—

Ah, would that with feet
Unsandaled, unshod,
Over-bold, over-fleet,
I had swum not or trod
From Areadia to Calydon northward,
A blast of the vengeance of God.

And here is Bret Harte,

It was August the third,
And quite soft were the skies,
Which it might be inferred
That Ah Sin was likewise,
But he played it that day upon William
And me in a way I despise.

Never was an original and exquisite measure so humorously perverted, for Bret Harte "lifted" it, in fact, from Mr. Swinburne. He was not an industrious and energetic writer. Only once did he venture on a regular long novel, "Gabriel Conroy." It was but a series of his usual sketches, loosely knotted together; some, as the picture of the man on the empty prairie, when thousands of cattle crowd round him in perilous curiosity, contained his best work. But, though ingenious and prolific in plots for brief tales, he felt that he was not constructive on a large scale; his characters were whimsical, and did not pay long visits to his fancy. He never repeated the experiment, and, doubtless, he knew what "set his genius" best. To his many admirers his work was invariably welcome. How his name lighted up the page of contents of an American magazine. "A Ward of Colonel Starbottle's," which appeared in Harper's Margazine for last Christmas, showed with what infinite finesse he could surround the old character with an entirely new set of circumstances and make the whole as fresh as a May rose.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE APOSTLES OF THE SOUTH-EAST.

No one could have read "With Christ at Sea" without feeling that Mr. Frank T. Bullen was an artist in character—especially of the religious and emotional type—afloat—and his latest work "The Apostles of the South East" proves that the author is no less an artist in depicting life among the lowly toilers ashore.

It is a story of Christian life and Christian effort in Rotherhithe, in that parts of Eastern London where the seafarer finds a congenial home, with landsmen who seldom obtrude upon his rather circumscribed vision the incongruities of social conditions which his breezy philosophy would fail to comprehend or embrace.

One can readily believe that the phase of London life pictured in these pages is not widely understood and fully realized; but whoever is familiar with London of the dock regions will acknowledge at once that these apostles have been drawn from real characters. This is an admirable piece of literary work in which a keen, observant, thoughtful writer, whose motive is wholly pure and wholesome—to set forth the difficulties, the dangers and the triumphs of the humble class of Christians, and whose enthusiasm and zeal have appealed strongly to his imagination.

Mr. Bullen's theme is the work done by the Plymouth brethern in Lupin Street, where there is a mingling of respectable and decidedly disrespectable inhabitants, where the courts and blind alleys end abruptly in greasy fungus clad walls—slums that never appealed to the fashionable slum visitor.

The central figure which stands out in these pages is Saul Andrews, the "bo'swain," as true a hero as the British nation ever produced, who never halts or hesitates between courses, but sees instinctively the right thing in every position in which he is placed, and does it with a clear head and a strong hand. In his prefatory note Mr. Bullen says it has been suggested in various quarters without any adequate reason that Saul is intended to represent himself; but this is not the case. The author adds with characteristic humility that the real Saul Andrews was a far better man and has long gone to his well earned rest.

One feels a touch of humor of the most delightful kind underlying the accounts of many of the incidents in the lives of the good people of the east end, the little vanities in their apostleship, but the terrible earnestness of purpose which is the predominating influence of their lives stands out above everything else. It is so in the case of Saul Andrews, Jemmy Maskeey, the bright and cheery chimney sweep who superintends the mission, Mr. Salmon the patriarchal painter, with the dome like head, the kindly eyes and long white beard always torn with the conflict between a gentle loving heart and a stern merciless Calvanism.

There is a plainless charm in the manner in which the endless episodes in which Jemmy in his mission work in Rotherhithe and Saul on the big ship Asteroid play the part of men—brave and true men—who never flinch in the face of difficulties which would appal the boldest hearts. The digressions too are most illuminative and suggestive as for example when he describes the senseless cruelty practiced by the poorer classes upon shopkeepers.

The reproach to which Mr. Bullen gives expression is not confined to London but extends to nearly all large cities. For the benefit of the thoughtless it merits reproduction. "In many of the poor quarters of London it has become a regular practice to shop on Sunday morning, butchers and green grocers being the tradesmen chiefly affected. And this is the veriest wantonness. It is the most pitiless oppression, not of the poor by the rich but of the poor by the poor. I know full well it will be said that the poor women doing their shopping at these times are not to blame, that it is the fault of the husbands, who as soon as Saturday morning's work is over, line the public house bars and do not deliver up the wretched remnant of their week's wages to their waiting wives until legally ejected from the drinking bars at midnight. I admit the truth of this to a certain extent, but maintain that it will account for about twenty-five per cent. of the late Saturday and early Sunday shopping that is carried on. If in all cases where there is no need for it this cruel system of shopping were to be discontinued it would be practically put an end to and this I am not saying this from hearsay but from actual observation and experience of the conditions.

But morals of a far more serious character are pointed during the progress of this tale. The contrasts presented in life on boardship where a wholesome sentiment pervaded the master and his officers with that where the reverse in the case. Saul's voyage on the Asteroid, on which the finest missionary work ever recorded, was attended by prosperity. After the voyage he spent a few weeks in London, got married and left his wife, as he considered, fairly well off with his half pay, £2 5s a month, to supplement what she earned by her needle. His ship, the Frozepore, which, as regards her personnel was everything that a vessel ought not to be was wrecked. "All on board but Saul were lost and he was picked up by an Italian ship bound for Hong Kong. His pay stopped when the ship was wrecked and other misfortunes came to his wife who finally died of want after a vain effort to support herself by sweatshop work. This is a branch of trade which Mr. Bullen stigmatizes as the most damnable feature of our commercial system—the system by which every middleman through whose hands a garment passes shall make more profit out of it than the poor slave who produced the garment out of the cloth. The husband knowing nothing of the dreadful straits to which his wife had been reduced, shipped for New York on an American ship where he found the food accommodation and discipline far superior to that on British ships. He gained promotion by assisting to suppress a mutiny and was offered a good position if he would stay with the vessel. He insisted on returning to London where his wife had been dead for months. He resolved to go to sea no more and settled down as a foreman rigger. The story of Saul's inner life of faith, his preaching and his practice of Christianity is not less striking than is that of the hero of Mr. Bullen's former work. But that was was the story of Mr. Bullen's own very real hardships and temptations. This admirably written book closes with a final glance at the Mission with Jemmy Maskery mellowing from day to day under the sunny atmosphere of his home life. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

THE LIFE AND WORK OF GIPSY SMITH.

With some of the faults and many of the merits that are to be found in most autobiographical works, Gipsy Smith tells in a portly volume the story of his life and work.

Like General Booth, with whom he at first worked and afterwards quarrelled, the Gipsy fails to see his own life in its proper perspective; but the General's fault could be condoned by reason of the fact that he was a man of great creative power, and with a rare faculty for organization—the originator of a great movement.

Gipsy Smith has no such claims to attention, but that is not to say that he has no justification for writing his own life and publishing it. The man who broke away from such an environment as his, the mean, despicable, dishonest gipsy life, which is here revealed with a realism that dissipates all the romantic illusions that have been painted of it and becomes a most successful evangelist—a protestor of emotional Christianity, so to speak, is remarkable, and is worthy of studying. Besides the work is valuable for the very reason that it sweeps away the romantic halo with which the gipsy is surrounded.

Gipsy Smith is inclined to resent the prejudice which exists against the gipsy, but he shows no reason whatever why in his original state he should be regarded as otherwise than an outcast from the society of which he is not fit to be a member. Gipsy Smith and his family, by their conversion to Christianity, have risen to better things, and he have found the new life very much more profitable than the old.

The incidents of the old life which he reveals, orchard robbing and the like, does not show that the gipsy boyhood differs materially from the "gorgio" of the mischievous type who is to be found orchard robbing in the summer or cheating his less astute confreres. But it enlightens the public regarding some things that it is interesting to know.

There are from 20,000 to 25,000 gipsies in the British Isles. Economists may be interested to learn that the old trade of basket making is passing out of the hands of the gipsies. They can buy these goods for less than it costs to make them, and consequently they confine themselves to making them. Recaning chairs and mending baskets is still done by some. Most of the men deal in horses and in anything else which is possible to their manner of life, and out of which they can make money. The womenfolk among them do most of the selling, "but I am afraid," says the candid gipsy, "that too frequently they carry their wares about with them merely as a blind." It need excite no surprise that unsympathetic justices of the peace have accustomed themselves to the habit of thinking that it is good for gipsy health and morals to know what the inside of the gaols is like.

The occupation of most of them is fortune telling. Gipsy Smith throws the blame for this upon a gullable public, who in gipsy nomenclature are "gorgios." They have forced the disgraceful occupation upon gipsy women. The gipsies are an Eastern race, and the idea has grown up that they can reveal the secrets of a hidden future. "The gipsies," says the author, "do not themselves believe this; they know that fortune-telling is a mere cheat, but they are not averse to making profit out of the folly and superstition of the gorgios."

Gipsy Smith, although he has been described in a London daily newspaper as one of the finest exponents of the possibilities of Anglo-Saxon speech since the days of John Bright, does not pose as a practical or skilled author, but handsomely acknowledges the invaluable literary help he has received in the preparation of the book from Mr. W. Grinton Barry, M.A. It must be confessed, however, that there is very much in this book which would have been far better left unsaid. The Gipsy is entirely self-educated, and he deserves credit and is reaping the reward for his hard work and hard reading, which have enabled him to remedy the defects of his early training.

It may be doubted if the Salvation Army will thank him for the sidelight he throws upon their methods and the revelation of the fierce personal jealousies that burn in the breasts of these enthusiastic Christian workers.

Gipsy Smith professes the warmest feelings of admiration for General Booth, who dismissed him from the Army because he accepted a presentation of a gold watch, and says he does not share the view frequently expressed among the Army workers, that Mrs. Booth, the General's wife, was the real founder and leader of the Army.

The volume can be thoroughly commended for the frank and evidently trustworthy revelations it contains of what transpires behind the scenes among the people who make their livings out of the profession of emotional religion, and the curious ways in which "conversion" manifests itself.

(Toronto, Chicago, New York: The Fleming H. Revell Company; price, $1.50.)

VISIONS OF LIFE.

This is a volume of poems, by Martha Shepard Lippincott, which gives many different views of life, some meditative, some religious, some dealing with nature in her varying moods, and some sentimental in character and tone.

The title of the volume is derived from the first poem, which pictures a woman's life from dawn to sunset, from the cradle to the grave. Many of the poems are sweet and expressive, and others are commonplace, but they are all written with an evident desire to elevate the mind above the sordid aspects of life and to teach the reader to look to its nobler side.

These lines from the poem, entitled "Contentment," will give a fair idea of the quality of the verse:

"Where shall we find contentment most?
"In the palace grand where everything
"Money and wealth can buy is found?
"Where cries of poverty ne'er ring,
"To load the heart with weary care?
"But gay and brilliant are the halls,
"And everything is rich and grand,
"And costly pictures line the walls?

"'Tis not in palace nor in hut
"That most contentment can be found,
"But in the cottage plain and neat,
"Where love and gentleness abound."

(New York and Montreal: The Abbey Press.)

AUTHORS AND READERS

Mr. Whitelaw Reid who is to be the chief representative of the United States Government at the King's Coronation, has written an introduction to an important work entitled the "Political History of Slavery," which Messrs. Putnam have in hand. The book is to be "an account of the slavery controversy from the earliest agitations in the eighteenth century to the close of the reconstruction period in America." Its author, Mr. W. H. Smith, took an important part in the abolition movement years before the war.

A Melbourne paper recently, in reviewing a life of the Australian writer Mr. Marcus Clarke, says that he wrote books merely for the sake of making an income, and that "he had the same contempt for professional literature as Sir Walter Scott, Alfred de Musset, or Byron." It is added that this contempt arose from the fact that Mr. Clarke had the "common instincts of an English gentleman!" There is, of course, the obvious confusion of thought between the writer of the order to which Mr. Clarke is said to have belonged, who writes only when impelled, and the very different person like Alfred de Musset, who did his best work to please himself, though he bitterly complained at being made "un prosateur galerien" (a slave of the press).

It may be noticed in passing, that when Sir Walter Scott was forced in the latter part of his life to devote the whole of his time to the manufacture of novels, his books were infinitely inferior to his earlier work. There is, of course, a business side to every art. It is sometimes said nowadays that with the establishment of the Authors' Society, the business side of English letters has been too much accentuated. As a matter of fact, it may be assumed that at least ninety per cent. of authors from Shakespeare downwards have spent laborious days writing books of one sort or another with the idea of adding to their incomes. Dr. Johnson said, "Only a fool writes for nothing," and Mrs. Craigie recently said, in an amusing controversy with Mr. Heinemann, there is no more foolish snobbery than the pretence of indifference to the financial side of one's work.

That is not to say that the financial is the only side, or that the author who writes merely to sell, writes best. There must be the original "call," as, of course, there must be to every profession—only more so. The literary artist writes first to please himself, with the hope all the while that he will please a large public as well. If authorship were restricted to persons with comfortable incomes the literary output would marvellously lessen. We should lose many indifferent books, and not a few good ones.

Mr. Stephen Phillips's father, the Rev. Dr. Stephen Phillips, has written a Coronation hymn, to which Mr. Woodgs, of Peterborough, has arranged the music, which is especially adapted for large gatherings of people out of doors, and which, therefore, should be of particular service during the next few weeks.

There have already been some forty-eight editions of the late R. D. Blackmore's "Lorna Doone." The publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low, have now a second sixpenny edition in hand; some five years ago it was issued at sixpence, but the edition was exhausted in the course of two or three weeks. Mr. Blackmore is a striking example of the literary "single speech Hamilton;" none of his other books having achieved a title of the success of "Lorna Doone."

Mr. E. Way Elkington, recently assistant editor of the "King," has written a novel, called "The Lucky Shot," which deals with sport and adventure in New Zealand, a country of which Mr. Elkington has a thorough personal knowledge. The book will be published by Messrs. Treherne and Co. at the end of the month. The same firm announce a second edition of Mr. Harold Tremayne's "Shears of Fate."

The new novel written by the actress-authoress Miss Elizabeth Robins, is to be called "The Magnetic Moth," and is said to have Alaska for its venue. Miss Robins went to Klondike on a journalistic mission for Mr. W. T. Stead.

Coronation books are beginning to be issued, and almost every weekly and monthly periodical announces special Coronation numbers. Two Coronation souvenirs have already been issued.

Popular interest in military matters does not seem to have abated when one reads the announcement of a sixpenny edition of Lord Roberts's "Rise of Wellington."

Two West Country novelists, Mr. Quiller Couch the Cornishman, and Mr. Eden Phillpotts, the Devonian, are busy with new books, which will be seen before the end of the year.

Mr. Crouch, it will be remembered, finished Robt. Louis Stevenson's "St. Ives," and now it is announced that Mr. A. E. W. Mason has accepted the onerous task of writing a conclusion to the late Mr. Stephen Crane's "The O'Ruddy."

Mr. Edward Spencer's "The King's Racehorses" has been appropriately published by Mr. John Long during Derby week.

After Victor Hugo comes Alexandre Dumas pere, whose centenary is to be celebrated in July. To mark the occasion Messrs. Dent are issuing a new and comprehensive life, by Mr. Harry A. Spurr. Dumas was a Titan, whose career has something more than a mere literary interest, and there is decidedly room for a new English biography.

The minor poet revels in a new phrase. In a specimen verse of a new volume shortly to be issued there occurs the following: "The passionate pip fashions the pear tree." "Passionate pip" will surely be unique for a while anyhow.

Important new novels do not loom large among recent books, and the fact is accounted for by publishers holding back their large risks till after the Coronation. The curious circumstance, often referred to here, of the effect of the production of a dramatic version on the sales of a book is shown by the issue of four editions of "Ben Hur," varying in price from sixpence to half a guinea. Dickens' steady popularity is evidenced by three new editions, and eight books appear in the month's list dealing with Shakespeare and his plays. There were three new editions of George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss." The copyright of the latter has just expired. It was published in 1860.

Booksellers report that the appalling disasters in the West Indies have caused a considerable demand for Bulwer Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii." More than one publishing house is hastily preparing a new issue.

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"With great pleasure I beg to inform you of the good I have received from the use of Paine's Celery Compound. For a number of years I have been in very poor health, and lately I was advised to try your medicine. I used three bottles, and have received a world of good. My severe headaches are completely banished, and the heart disease from which I suffered for thirty years has almost disappeared. I am fully convinced that Paine's Celery Compound is all that it is recommended to be.

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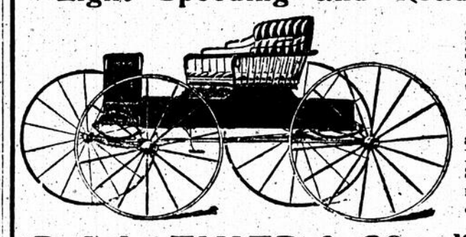

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A teaspoonful in a glass of water in the morning.

Will permanently cure all stomach troubles, dyspepsia, sick headache, liver and blood disorders.

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Given in the Story of One Who Has Suffered and Has Found Renewed Health and Strength.

(From the Sun, Orangeville, Ont.)

It is a good many years since the good wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was first recorded in the columns of the Sun, but during that period the sterling merit of the medicine has increased its reputation and every day adds to the number of those who have found health through the use of these famous pills. Many in this town have freely spoken of the benefit they have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and to these another is added in the person of Miss Victoria Widdis. To a reporter of the Sun who had heard of her cure, Miss Widdis said: "Several years ago I became very much run down; I felt tired all the time, my blood was watery and I was in what the physicians called an anaemic condition. I was always weary and worn out, not able to do anything and yet not sick enough to be in bed. My heart bothered me with its constant palpitation, brought about by my extreme weakness. My appetite failed me and I was gradually growing worse. I had heard and read of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a trial. After using them a short time a decided change was noticeable and it is no exaggeration to say that I felt like an entirely different person. My appetite returned and with it good blood and strong nerves. I can conscientiously say for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that they did me more good than I can tell. To all weak, nervous, easily tired, run down women, I say by all means give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and you will be delighted with the result."

It is because these pills make rich, red blood that they cure such troubles as anaemia, shortness of breath, headache, palpitation of the heart, rheumatism, erysipelas, St. Vitus' dance, and the functional ailments that make the lives of so many women a source of constant misery. The genuine pills always bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper on every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

TOO DAMP FOR BALL YESTERDAY

Although the sun shone yesterday afternoon and many fans went up to the grounds hoping to see a game, there was too much moisture about to start the ceremonies.

Even to-day the centre garden looks like low water at Lachine, and the diamond has not altogether recovered from the terrible soaking it has received the past three weeks.

Two games are on the menu card for this afternoon.

At 2 p.m. the first game will be called with Yeager and Fuller in the points for Montreal, while Souders will pitch the second.

The Buffalo team is doing its best to keep the first place, and the Hon. Pieface Lynch can be counted upon to have interesting doings with someone, most likely the umpire.

Frank Bonner has been playing with the Philadelphia American League team the past few days, in Lajoie's old place, and of a recent game a paper says:

"For the Athletics, Bonner put up a star game at second, accepting seven chances without an error and making a most timely single in the seventh inning, driving in a run."

There will be a performance with Buffalo to-morrow out at the Shamrock grounds; then Rochester opens here Monday.

Rain at Rochester.

Rochester, June 13.—Toronto-Rochester game postponed; rain.

Worcester Won.

Jersey City, June 13.—The local team could do nothing with McFall's pitching to-day and were defeated for the second time by a score of 7 to 4. McFall, besides striking out seven of the Jerseyites, kept their hits well scattered until the ninth inning, when the home team made two runs.

Worcester	00101301[illegible]	7	13	2
Jersey City	00010100[illegible]	4	9	5

McFall and Steelman; Fertsch and Butler.

Newark Beaten.

Newark, June 13.—Providence again defeated Newark to-day, owing to Stricklett's wildness in the early part of the game. Corridon was hard to solve with men on bases.

Newark	00030001[illegible]	4	5	4
Providence	01100010[illegible]	7	7	2

Stricklett and Culvert; Corridon and Brown.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Toronto	22	14	.611
Buffalo	22	15	.595
Providence	21	15	.583
Worcester	22	16	.579
Rochester	17	15	.531
Jersey City	16	23	.410
Newark	15	22	.405
Montreal	9	24	.273

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati	20010200[illegible]	7	10	2
New York	01020210[illegible]	5	11	2

Hahn and Bergen; Sparks and Mathewson.

Philadelphia	20[illegible]	4	10	1
Chicago	00[illegible]	0	5	0

White and Donlin; Taylor and Chance.

St. Louis	00020010	4	8	3
Brooklyn	10000010	1	3	4

M. O'Neil and J. O'Neil; Kitson and Ahearn.

Boston-Pittsburg game postponed on account of wet grounds.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	34	9	.791
Chicago	23	20	.535
Brooklyn	24	22	.522
Boston	19	23	.463
New York	19	24	.442
Philadelphia	20	26	.435
St. Louis	19	26	.422
Cincinnati	18	27	.400

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis	10000000—1	6	4
Washington	03030212—11	13	1

Donahue and Maloney; Orth and Clarke.

Detroit	00000000—0	7	1
Baltimore	30000100—4	10	0

Miller and McGuire; Shields and Robinson.

Cleveland	10000102[illegible]—4	9	2
Philadelphia	00104010[illegible]—6	10	3

Joss and Woods; Mitchell and Schreck.

Chicago	10004301*—9	16	0
Boston	00000000—0	4	1

Platt and McFarland; Dineen, Prentiss and Criger.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	26	15	.634
Philadelphia	24	18	.571
Boston	23	21	.523
St. Louis	20	21	.488
Detroit	20	21	.488
Baltimore	21	23	.477
Washington	20	24	.455
Cleveland	17	28	.378

BASE HITS

Rochester plays here on Monday.

Worcester is going up the ladder in great style.

The Boston Americans seem to have struck the toboggan.

Perhaps the Birds will do a few things to the tail enders.

Wally Taylor, who played second for Montreal, is ill with pneumonia.

Since Lajoie joined Cleveland that team has been playing great ball.

Harry O'Hagan is looking for a job. Anyone looking for a punk hitter please apply.

Joe Delehanty is not hitting as well with Worcester as he did last year with Montreal.

Pitcher John Malarkey, of the Bostons, has typhoid fever. Malarkey pitched for Rochester last year.

Rogers, of Philadelphia, is again after Lajoie in the courts. It looks as if Rogers might win out.

Dooley will be away a few days next week on the lookout for players. Bonner will take [illegible] team

Joyce, our old pitcher, is doing great stunts for St. Louis. He held Brooklyn down to three hits yesterday.

And Dan McFarlan leads the League pitchers! This ought to please the Knockers who chased him from Monteral.

Kittredge leads the National League catchers; Greminger, the third baseman, and Cooley, the outfielder, in fielding.

It is said that Wagner and O'Connor, of Pittsburg, are about to jump to the St. Louis Browns of the American League.

Dummy Hoy, of the Cincinnati Club, is said to have saved $30,000 out of his baseball salary during the last fourteen years.

It is seldom that a home run is made inside the National League grounds at Boston, but Barclay, the former Rochester player with St. Louis, turned the trick last week.

O'Hagen, who played two or three games with the local club, has not been signed. He is eligible to go elsewhere, and some team that needs a good first baseman and can stand a player who is not much of a batter will get a good man in the former Rochester infielder.—N.Y. Telegram.

H. D. Kirkover, jr., of Fredonia, becomes the possessor for the ensuing year of the New York City Cup, as a result of his work in the state events of the 44th annual state shoot.

THE WINDUP AT GRAVESEND TRACK

New York, June 13.—Four favorites were winners at Gravesend to-day. The fact that to-day was get-away day and the great Suburban is run to-morrow, only a small crowd showed up. The card was very ordinary. The handicap for three-year-olds and upwards at one mile and a furlong brought out the best field of the day. Ethics ran his field to the stretch and won handily. Summary:

First race, about 6 furlongs, selling—Criterion, 114, Redfern, 5 to 2 and even, won; Ben Howard, 106, H. Michaels, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1, second; Charles W. Meyer, 106, O'Connor, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.10 2-5.

Second race, 1 mile and 70 yards—Grand Opera, 114, O'Connor, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Connecticut, 114, McCue, 60 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Slip Thrift, 110, T. Burns, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, third. Time, 1.46.

Third race, maiden fillies, two-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Roxboro, 113, McCue, 20 to 1 and 8 to 1, won; Gold Money, 112, O'Connor, 5 to 2 and even, second; Ithan, 112, H. Michaels, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.02.

Fourth race, handicap, 1¼ miles—Ethics, 114, T. Burns, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Vinctor, 111, Bullman, 20 to 1 and 5 to 1, second; Hindred, 110, Wonderly, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.54 1-5.

Fifth race, two-year-olds, handicap, about 6 furlongs—Africander, 117, Shaw, even and 2 to 5, won; Tantalus Cup, 114, Odom, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Bensonhurst, 116, Brennan, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.10 1-5.

Sixth race, 1 1 16 miles, selling—Agnes D., 107, Shea, 7 to 10 and out, won; Henry Clay Rice, 108, Redfern, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Prince Richard, 108, Miller, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.48 1-5.

Fort Erie Results.

Fort Erie, Ont., June 13.—Although the track was heavy from hard rains last night and this morning, the racing at Fort Erie to-day was close and exciting. Close finishes were frequent and results were close to figure, as three favorites and two second choices got the juicy end of the purse. Cherna, in the last race, was the only outsider to score brackets. On account of numerous scratches caused by the change in the condition of the track, the original second and fourth events were declared off, and two selling affairs, one at a mile and the other at six furlongs, substituted. Summary:

First race, 6 furlongs, three-year-olds and up—Audrattus, 105½, Duggan, 7 to 10, won; Sir Kingston, 102, Walker, 3 to 1, second; St. David, 105, Ellis, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.30½.

Second race, selling, three-year-olds and up, one mile—Ratford, 116, Howell, 3 to 1, won; Benckart, 112, Blake, 8 to 5, second; Presgrave, 106, C. Alley, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.49¾.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Au Fait, 100, Alley, 1 to 2, won; F. G. Good, 110, R. Steele, 2 to 1, second; Melbourne Eclipse, 103, Ellis, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1.00.

Fourth race, 6 furlongs, sellings—Edinborough, 111, L. Daly, 3 to 1, won; Filibuster, 105, Wainwright, 3 to 1, second; Easy Street, 104, L. Thompson, 6 to 1, third. Time, 1.20¼.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Competitor, 105, Ellis, 8 to 5, won; Carrie L., 102, M. Williams, 3 to 1, second; Also Ran, 109, C. Alley, 11 to 5, third. Time, 1.20.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs—Clarena, 98, Wainwright 7 to 1, won; Maple, 109, Ellis, 1 to 2, second; Lemuel, 105, L. Daly, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.28½.

Jockey Fatally Hurt.

St. Louis, June 13.—To-day's sport at the last night made the track rather slow.

Summary:—

2.10 pace or 2.14 trot; purse, $250—

Jopo Jr., br.g., A. Davidson, Mitchell	1	1	1
Miss Delmarch, b.m., Gus Goebel, Mitchell	2	4	3
Cooksville Boy, b.g., T. J. Black, Toronto	4	2	3

Time—2.20, 2.19, 2.20.

Second race—2.22 pace or 2.18 trot; purse $250—

Little Fred, b.g., W. Barnes, Toronto	2	1	1	1
Nellie Wilkes, br.m., A. Goodall, Ancaster	1	2	2	2
Daisy E., ch. m., W. Fitzgerald, Detroit	3	3	3	3

Time—2.22½, 2.22½, 2.22¾, 2.23½.

Pacers Took Seven Heats.

New York, June 13.—This was the closing day of the Parkaway meeting in Brooklyn. The weather was fine and the track fast. In the 2.30 trot Jessie Trayer was a prohibitive favorite, and won as she pleased. She also won the 2.40 class on the first day of the meeting. In the 2.18 trot Dolly Durore sold at even money, but Meadow Belle outspeeded the party and won with quite a little to spare. The hard battle of the day was the 2.18 pace, for which Kitefoot sold at 6 to 10 for the field. It was a most exciting race from start to finish, heads or necks apart in each heat being the rule. In a desperate contest of seven heats Belgrave outclassed the party and won the race. Summary:—

2.30 class, trotting; purse $350—

Jessie Traver, b.m., by Dexter Bradford (Lockwood)	1	1	1
Sweet Iniscara, b.m (Putnam)	6	2	2
Hinderina, b.m. (Murphy)	2	3	5

Time—2.25½, 2.26¼, 2.23.

2.18 class; trotting; purse $350—

Meadow Belle, ch.m., by Lynbel (Case)	1	1	1
Camilla, b.m. (Davis)	2	2	4
Dolly Duro, c.b.m. (Snyder)	3	3	2

Time—2.19¼, 2.18¾, 2.19½.

2.18 class, pacing; purse $350—

Lord Belgrave, br. g., by Dark Night (Snyder)	5	6	1	1	5	4	1
Gertrude, ch. m. (Nichols)	2	1	2	3	2	1	3
Kite Foot, b. m. (Arthur)	1	2	5	5	3	3	2

Time—2.20¼, 2.20¼, 2.18¾, 2.19¼, 2.18¾, 2.21¾.

St. Eugene Races.

The annual grand trotting and pacing races at St. Eugene, Ont., one of the best tracks between Perth and Halifax, will take place on Wednesday and Thursday, the 2nd and 3rd of July next. The programme follows:

Class 2.50—1st day, July 2nd	$75.00
Class 2.22—1st day, July 2nd	150.00
Class 2.30—2nd day, July 3rd	125.00
Free for all—2nd day, July 3rd	150.00
Names class—2nd day, July 3rd	75.00
Class of the slowest horses	25.00

CONDITIONS.

National Trotting Association rules to govern. Entrance fee of 5 per cent. and 5 per cent. additional to winners. Entries close June 28th.

The 5 per cent. must accompany entry. Two-thirds of reduction on the C.P.R. from Montreal to Ottawa and intermediate stations. Races at Alfred on the 8th and 9th July.

Fast Gazette Colts.

R. H. Shockency has a green mare by Gazette 2.07 1-4, that has been a mile in 2.20 and very fast halves, he has another bay mare by Gazette 2.07 1-4, out of a thoroughbred mare, which is very promising indeed. Mr. Wm. Craig, trainer for Mr. Moorman, has two green ones by Gazette, 2.07 1-4, that are very fast, this is at Louisville, Ky.

Wm. Hill, the superintendent of the track, is working a number of youngsters, all going well, mostly the get of Gazette, 2.07 1-4.

Trouble at the Woodbine.

The Ontario Jockey Club will give a fall meeting between the dates of September 22 and October 4. The exact racing dates have not yet been selected. This decision was reached yesterday at a meeting of the O.J.C. directors, and will come in the nature of a surprise to the general public, as the fall meetings for years past have been conducted by the Hunt Club, and no intimation had been given that such a step was contemplated by the Jockey Club.

Naturally the Hunt Club people are incensed at the action of the O.J.C., and they talk of building a track and conducting their meetings in future without regard to the Ontario Jockey Club.

The Philosopher's Talk on Sport.

It is rumored in local lacrosse circles that the Tecumseh team are not all bank clerks.

One of the local tennis clubs handicaps every shirtwaist man two lumps of sugar in each cup of tea.

McGill men are talking confidently of next year's football team. The material is there and the enthusiasm is already kindling.

The absence of racing at Bel Air does not seem to give rise to any deep and lasting regret.

Just because lacrosse is an Indian game, it doesn't necessarily follow that the players should scalp one another.

Uncle Sam might as well stay at home. We have the Seawanhaka Cup nailed down.

Lacrosse teams will get a fine for not starting on time. This is fine.

At Cleveland they charge 12½c for admission to the baseball grounds and 62½c to see Lajoie.

George Gould says athletics tend to further the cause of temperance. John L. Sullivan, for example.

The percentage of the Montreal Baseball Club needs a strong tonic.

It takes more than a six-inch rain storm to send a Montreal golf player to the club house.

What's the matter with a set-to between Montreal's three golf "pros"? The clubs should get together and hang up a purse of at least $100.

Turn the percentage table upside down and Montreal's ball team leads the league. Or stand on your head while looking at it.

All the summer hotels are advertising "golf links." Might as well go out of business if they haven't got 'em.

FITZ IS TAKING LIGHT WORK.

Skagg's Spring, Cal., June 14.—Rosy-fingered dawn has not yet got in her daily work on even the loftiest peaks of the Sierras when Bob Fitzsimmons shakes himself loose from the talons of Morpheus, and, clad not even in the wanton brevity of his robe-de-nuit, plunged headforemost into the rushing torrent that rippled lazily outside the door of the training quarters. This done, he clumb out, and, putting himself inside a sweater and other garments appropriate, fed his face and began a hot-foot over the mountains.

His trusty rifle was on his shoulder, and his intelligent sparring partner at his side. Thirty or forty or fifty miles of climbing and sliding down, and he had bagged two bear, a deer, some mountain lions, and throwing them over his shoulder, set out homeward, arriving in prime condition for lunch. It was a simple but wholesome repast. The training partner had fainted during the proceeding and come home by a short cut.

During the afternoon the next champion jumped the rope for three or four hours, punched the bag preparatory to a warming up exercise with his sparring partner. The latter was knocked out three times during the performance, and when he declared himself a-weary of the sport, the bull works began on the rubbers and utility men and cleaned up the bunch.

Then followed a set to at broncho busting—the bronc was busted and a spell of catching gopher snakes, boa constrictors and other varmints. When at last the golden rays of sunset penetrated their retreat the bucolic Pacific, he bethought himself of food and stoked again. An eight-mile spin on a mountain road put him in fine shape for bed. Thither he went.

Dolorimier Park Summer Meet.

The annual races which will take place on July 15, 16, 17 and 18 promise to be a great success, judging from the large number of entries already made for the stake races, which are all filled. The entries for the class races will close on Thursday, July 10, and should be addressed to A. P. Pigeon, 1595 Ontario Street.

Preliminary Meeting.

Delorimier Park will be opened next Wednesday afternoon, when three races, 2.50 trot, 2.35 pace and 2.18 trot and pace, will be given. A purse of $50 for each event will be given. These being the first races of the season, there is no doubt that the sportsmen will avail themselves of this opportunity.

Races at Terrebonne.

Following is the programme of the harness horse races at Terrebonne:—

No. 1—2.50 class, pace and trot, $75.

No. 2—2.30 class, pace and trot, $125.

No. 3—Free-for-all, $200.

No. 4—A special class for Terrebonne horses.

Conditions—National Trotting Association rules to govern races. Five entries, four start, 3 in 5. Entrance fee, 5 per cent. and 5 per cent. additional from winners. No conditional entries. Purses divided, 50, 25, 15, 10 per cent. Entries for the free-for-all will be closed the 14th of June, and must be accompanied with 5 per cent. Address to Jos. A. Berthiaume, secretary, Terrebonne, P.Q. Entries for 2.50 and 2.30 class will be received until 12 o'clock Wednesday, the 18th of June, at Leclerc Hotel, Terrebonne.

Last Day at New Hamburg.

New Hamburg, Ont., June 13.—To-day was the third and last day of the Turf Club's very successful meeting. Rain

fair grounds was marred by an accident in the first race, as a result of which Jockey Donegan will lose his life. Balzac, upon whom Donegan had the mount, stumbled and fell as the field was rounding the stable turn. Pettijohn, the favorite, fell over Balzac and upon Donegan, who sustained a horrible fracture of the skull. His death is momentarily expected. Matthews, who had the mount on Pettijohn, was unhurt. Nickey D. won the feature event in a hair-raising finish, with St. Cuthbert and Frank Bell lapped on his withers.

WAS SCEPTRE PULLED.

The Dread Suspicion That She Lost by Fraud is Aroused in England.

London, June 13.—Was Sceptre pulled in the Derby? Was Mr. Sevier's great filly, winner of the Two Thousand and One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks, beaten through fraudulent riding by her jockey in the Derby, which was to have been the crowning event in her career? These are the questions which are being asked in London clubs and Lordon drawing rooms, and asked in a half ashamed and half incredulous way. The dread suspicion that the great filly might have been pulled had been aroused by the action of the Lingfield Park stewards in suspending Jockey Randall after she had dismounted from Frank Gardner's Racine in a maiden three-year-old plate at the Lingfield Park second spring meeting. What gives a serious aspect to the case is that the stewards of the meeting have decided to send the case to the stewards of the Jockey Club for further action.

The shock comes with all the greater force because up to this season Randall was a gentleman jockey, the most skilful and best-known in England. This year he decided to turn professional. The Jockey Club issued a license to him. He rode Sceptre in the Derby, in which she ran unplaced, and two days later guided her to victory in the classic Oaks. Sceptre was one of the strongest favorites that ever started in the Derby, the most coveted turf event in the world, and the honor of winning would have been all the greater because of the fact that she is a filly. Not thousands of pounds, but hundreds of thousands of pounds, were wagered on her. Her owner issued a challenge to race her against any horse in the world, weight for age, at any distance. The confidence which he reposed in her was shared by the public generally, but to the amazement and regret of practically every turfman in England, the colors of Sceptre were trailed in the dust of defeat.

EDDIE BALD TO RACE BOISVERT

Eddie Bald, the quondam bicycle champion, who has returned to the cycle track, will meet Boisvert, the champion of Canada, at Ottawa, on June 28. The match will be mile heats, best two in three.

This is only part of an extensive programme that is being put on at Ottawa as a preliminary to the three-day meet which is to be held in August, when most of the crack N.C.A. riders will take part.

Mr. A. Martineau, so well known in Montreal, is the secretary of the club which is getting up the meet.

AUSTRALIANS ARE AFTER MINTO CUP

Sydney, N.S.W., lacrosse team wants to play for the Minto Cup.

Mr. W. P. Lunny, secretary of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, is in receipt of a letter from F. J. McDonnell, of Sydney, in which he asks if their team would be eligible. He also asks how much guarantee the Shamrocks could give towards the expenses of an Australian team making a tour of Canada. He points out that the trip would be a very expensive one, and asks for a large guarantee.

The secretaries of all the more important clubs have also received letters asking for guarantees.

The Shamrocks decided that they could not give any guarantee, and have referred Mr. McDonnell to Mr. P. D. Ross, of Ottawa, in regard to their eligibility to play for the Minto Cup.

A COOL RESORT.

Riverside Park, reached by Notre Dame, St. Catherine and Ontario cars, is now open, and offers a pleasant spot to spend the warm evenings. The J. M. Moore New Orleans Minstrels, 25 artists, with many other attractions, will entertain nightly, with matinees Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday, 3 p.m. Admission, 10 cents.

The Sir Thomas Lipton Cup has arrived in Chicago and has been turned over by the custom house authorities to the officers of the Columbia Yacht Club. The trophy, which is to remain in the possession of the club for contests on July 4, 5 and 7, is a beautiful specimen of work, and valued at $700.

Trouble at the Woodbine.

The Ontario Jockey Club will give a fall meeting between the dates of September 22 and October 4. The exact racing dates have not yet been selected. This decision was reached yesterday at a meeting of the O.J.C. directors, and will come in the nature of a surprise to the general public, as the fall meetings for years past have been conducted by the Hunt Club, and no intimation had been given that such a step was contemplated by the Jockey Club.

Naturally the Hunt Club people are incensed at the action of the O.J.C., and they talk of building a track and conducting their meetings in future without regard to the Ontario Jockey Club.

Cricket

The Mount Royal Team.

The following are the Mount Royal team to play against Longueuil in the league match on the Mount Royal grounds: M. H. Gurney, J. Bothomley, R. L. Vickery, W. O'Farrell, W. D. Ducklitt (captain), J. Simpson, E. Barry, J. W. Layton, W. L. Macdonald, W. Bailey, J. H. Taylor. The Mount Royal and Longueuil second elevens also play on Mount Royal practice grounds.

Montreal and McGill to Play.

McGill and Montreal elevens will play on the McGill University campus this afternoon, the match beginning at 2.30. Since their last meeting each team has been strengthened and a close contest is anticipated. The McGill team will be as follows: Philpott, McLea, Walker, Ganter, King, Robinson, McCallum, McDougall, Hill, Hainsworth and Lose.

Montreal will be represented by Messrs. E. G. Rykert, F. Arbuister, P. Barton (captain), P. Davis, E. C. Smith, G. E. Moberly, D. S. Gough, H. F. Sare, F. N. Southam, G. Ferrabee, Fleet.

The Westmount Club.

The team to represent Westmount in their league match against the Y.M.C.A. on Westmount Park is as follows: W. Brown, W. J. Clarke, T. Cox, H. Montagu Davy, T. Donnelly, L. Dowie, F. Hood, J. S. Lyons, J. M. Mayer, E. W. Reif, Myles Smith. Wickets pitched at 2.30 sharp.

Dave Fultz's catch, at the game in Philadelphia, last Wednesday, of Griffith's long line fly in the fourth inning, will live long in the memory of the spectators, and will in the future be the point of comparison of pieces of great fielding. Griffith smote the ball on the nose and it went sailing with the speed of a rifle shot to deep centre. It was a 2c to 1 chance the hit was good for three bases, and a 5 to 1 that a homer would be the result. As soon as the swat of the impact was heard Fultz turned his back to the spectators and sprinted towards the fence with the speed of a Duffy. He turned and saw the ball about to whiz over his head. With unerring judgment he leaped in the air, stuck out his ungloved hand and landed the catch amid a storm of applause, in which the 3,602 spectators all took part. The catch was so marvellous that even the Chicago players could not restrain themselves from applauding.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

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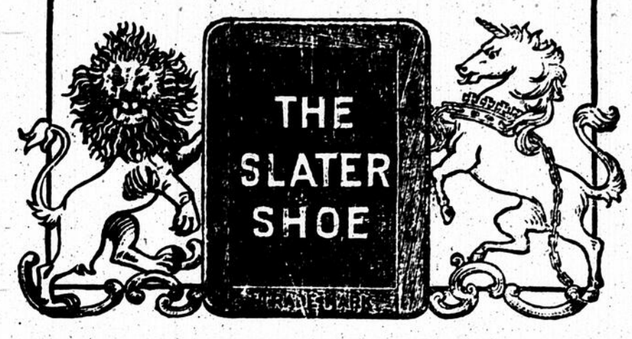
Booklet explains.



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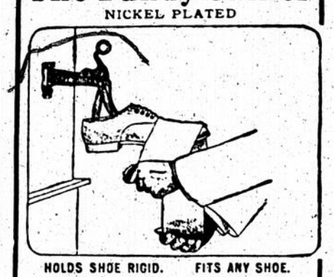

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By Corpl. Trim.

Britain's Premier Regiment.

It is a proud distinction for a regiment to be able to claim that it has been in more engagements than any other regiment in the British army. This high position is occupied by the King's Royal Rifle Corps, the old 60th. Open an army list and it will be found that the 60th Rifles have 34 battle honors to their credit. The regiments with the nearest approach to this long list are the Rifle Brigade and Highlanders with 28, the South Staffordshire with 26, the Royal Scots and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers with 25 each, and the Sherwood Foresters and Royal Dublin Fusiliers with 24 each. The 60th is the senior rifle corps of the British army. It was raised at New York and Philadelphia, under an order dated December 24, 1755, by the Earl of London, then commanding the forces in British North America. It was first styled the 62nd or Royal American Regiment, but in February, 1757, it was renumbered, and then became the 60th (Royal American) Foot, a title it retained until 1824, when it was ordered to style itself the 60th Duke of York's Rifle Corps and Light Infantry (one battalion being equipped as rifles and the other as light infantry). This title was speedily changed to the 60th Duke of York's Own Rifles Corps, and in 1830 the regiment became the 60th King's Royal Rifles Corps. The regiment when raised had four battalions. The 60th took part in the siege of Louisburg and in the victory at Quebec. It was for "alertness and intrepidity" before Quebec that Wolfe gave them the motto "Cler et Audox," which, though lost for some time, was received in 1824, and is still borne by the regiment.

Present for Col.-Sergt. Jacques.

Color-Sergeant W. C. Jacques, besides being one of the best known non-commissioned officers of the Eighth Regiment, Quebec, is also a popular Oddfellow. A delegation from his lodge proceeded to the coronation contingent camp at St. Joseph de Levis and presented Sergt. Jacques with a gold-mounted swagger stick suitably inscribed.

Gathered from Afar.

It is notified that the following will be the standard of height and chest measurement for candidates for enlistment in the Imperial Yeomanry for home service: Height, 5 feet 3 inches and upwards; chest measurement, under 5 feet 6 inches, 32 inches; 5 feet 6 inches and under 5 feet 10 inches, 33 inches; 5 feet 10 inches and over, 34 inches.

The soldiers capable of the most endurance are men of short stature, from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 7 inches in height. As a rule, tall men have bodies out of proportion to their lower limbs, that is, smaller than they ought to be. The result is that they are unable to bear the fatigue which comes easier to short men.

"Cwell angau na chywilydd" ("Death before dishonor"), the motto of the Welsh Regiment, has the distinction of being the only Welsh motto in the service, and similarly "Fauch a ballagh" ("Clear the way"), the stirring war cry of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, is the only Irish motto borne by any British regiment.

Alfred Matthews, the "captain of gun" which fired the first shot at the siege of Sebastopol, has just died at Southend at the advanced age of 78.

During the war the officers and men of the Gordons have gained seven Victoria Crosses, the highest won by any regiment in the British army during the war.

While 120 officers of the British army are qualified as interpreters in French, 46 are similarly qualified in Russian, 81 in German, but only one in Dutch.

Army orders have been issued making further changes in British officers' undress uniform, chief of which is an extra star on the shoulder straps of officers below the rank of major (who wear a second lieutenant's to wear one star, lieutenants two, and captains three on each shoulder.

It is claimed for a new magazine rifle invented by a Spaniard and submitted to the British War office that it will fire from a revolving magazine 28 shots in succession. Its range is about 3,500 yards. The bullet is in a wet jacket, and the charge is fired by electricity.

Stretcher-Bearers Rewarded.

There was a presentation in the Victoria Rifles Armory this week when No. 1 squad of the Stretcher Bearer Section received handsome R.B.R. pins, suitably engraved. This is the squad that won first place in the competition on inspection. The squad consists of Corpl. Herstill, Br. Kerr, Br. Mills, Br. Kinsley. It is but fair to say that No. 3 squad, under Corpl. Mitchell, pushed them very close. The pipes were given by Surgeon Lieut. Yates, and Mr. Hemsley added a pound of tobacco for each man.

An impromptu smoker was given the evening of the presentation.

City Company for 85th.

There is a movement on foot at present to form a company, or two companies of the 85th in Montreal, on the same footing as the city regiments. Senior Major de Chevigny's idea is to have a company drill weekly as do the other corps, and when camp comes these men will be in shape to act as sergeants. The Senior Major will be at the quarters of the 85th, in the Drill Hall, every Wednesday evening, from 8 to 10, to meet any who wish to qualify as non-commissioned officers.

Bugler Dunne Leaves Army.

Bugler Dunne, the little hero of the battle of Colenso, who has been stationed at Dover since his return from the front, with the details of his regiment, the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, recently took his discharge from the army owing to the state of his health.

The lad is suffering from valvular disease of the heart.

Bugler Dunne, who has just terminated his military career—much to his disappointment—went forward with the fighting line at Colenso under a frightful fire, and was hit by a piece of shell, his right arm being wounded. But he boldly went on.

Dunne was much feted a couple of years since on coming to England, and Queen Victoria summoned him to Osborne, where she presented him with a bugle in place of the one he lost in the Tugela. He was also one of the attractions at the military tournament in 1900.

Fusiliers Honor Col.-Sergt.

Color-Sergeant Laffaley was the recipient of a handsome present this week, when the men of his company dined him at Harry Jelly's and gave him a travelling bag, wrist watch and a purse. Capt. Heriot presided and Staff-Sergts. Gaudin and Hirst were present. Col.-Sergt. Laffaley is going over to England, and will be in London for the coronation.

Levis Rifle Shots.

At the Levis Rifle Association annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Patron—Hon. S. N. Parent.

Vice-Patrons—L. J. Demers, N.P., J. C. Blouin, M.P.P., Nap. Lamontagne, mayor of Levis.

Hon. Presidents—L. E. Couture, Lt.-Col. G. S. Vien and J. E. Mercier.

Active President—J. N. Belleau.

Treasurer—Ed. Labadie.

Secretary—L. Guenette.

Assistant Secretary—T. D. Fournier.

Highland Cadet Battalion.

Drill for next week:

Monday, 16th—Corporals class. Candidates must have waist belts. Recruits.

Wednesday, 18th—Battalion march out full dress. Pipe and bugle bands to attend.

Saturday, 21st—Second class members and recruits must have waist belts.

Barrack Room Chat.

No. 3 Bearer Co. and No. 3 Field Hospital have their inspection next Saturday.

The Fusiliers are being inspected this afternoon. This closes their drill season.

The Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars go into camp on St. Helen's Island next Saturday.

H. W. Tammage has just received his long service medal. He served as private, corporal and sergeant in the 49th, and richly deserves the green ribbon.

There will be company inspection for the 14th Battalion in June 23rd and 24th, and battalion inspection on the 25th. The reviewing officer will be the inspector of infantry, Col. Otter.

London is organizing a Highland cadet corps in connection with St. Andrew's Society.

DRILLS NEXT WEEK.

The dates, hours and order of the parades next week in No. 5 M.D. are as follows:—

D. Y. R. C. H.

Monday, 8.15—Squadron drill. Dismounted, drill order.

A. S. C.

Monday, 8.15—Company parade.

TUNISIAN'S PASSENGERS

The R.M.S. Tunisian, of the Allan Line, sails this morning with a full passenger list. Among the passengers are the Bisley team and the Hong Kong coronation contingent. The full list of first cabin passengers is as follows: Mr. C. T. Anstey, Montreal; Mr. John Bain, Ottawa; Miss Mary Bartlett, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Miss R. Bascomb, Toronto; Mr. L. Beggins, Quebec; Mr. T. W. Boville, Rev. Frank Brewin, Mrs. Brewin, Ottawa; Mrs. Burland, Montreal; Mr. W. S. Calvert, Strathroy, Ont.; Mr. D. C. Chalmers, Miss A. Chalmers, Miss M. Chalmers, Toronto; Mrs. Clarkson, Stratford, Ont.; Mr. A. W. Cliffe, Guelph, Ont.; Mr. Peter Connolly, Ottawa; Miss Coward, Toronto; Mr. P. D. Crerar, Mrs. Crerar, Miss Violet Crerar, Master Harry Crerar, Master Alastair Crerar, Master Malcolm Crerar, Hamilton, Ont.; Rev. G. F. Davidson, Guelph, Ont.; Mrs. Diggle, Orillia, Ont.; Miss L. Dougall, Montreal; Miss Marguerite Easter, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. G. C. Egan, Montreal; Mrs. Eoff, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. J. Ferguson, Niagara Falls, Ont.; Hon. W. S. Fielding, Miss Fielding, Miss Florence Fielding, Ottawa; Mr. D. C. Fraser; Mrs. Fraser, Guysboro, N.S.; Mr. A. F. Gault, Mrs. Gault, Miss V. Genin, Miss M. Genin, Montreal; Hon. William Gibson, Miss Francis Gibson, Miss Lillian Gibson, Miss Jean Gibson, Miss Florence Gibson, Miss Evelyn Gibson, Beamsville, Ont.; Mr. Hugh Graham, Mrs. Graham, Miss Alice Graham and maid, Montreal; Sir James Grant, Lady Grant, Miss Grant, Ottawa; Mr. John Greer; Mrs. Greer, Toronto; Mr. Grimani, London, Eng.; Mr. William Hanson, Mr. Gerald Hanson, Mr. Charles Hanson, Master Gordon Hanson, Montreal; Dr. Victor Hart, Barrie, Ont.; Miss Mary Hitman, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. H. B. Howard, New York; Mr. R. J. Inglis, Mrs. Inglis, Montreal; Sir Thomas Jackson, Miss Jackson, Stanstead, Eng.; Mr. Alexander Johnston, Sydney, C.B.; Mr. Charles Junkin, Cannington, Ont.; Mrs. P. Laing, Miss Ruth Laing, Montreal; Mr. E. H. Lasenger, Ottawa; Mrs. Laurie, New Glasgow, N.S.; Mr. H. J. Logan, Amherst, N.S.; Mr. Lorans, Ottawa; Mr. A. C. Lyman, Mrs. Lyman, Mr. C. Sydney Lyman, Master Gordon Lyman, Mr. R. Macaulay, Mrs. Macaulay, Montreal; Mr. Colin Macdonald, Mr. W. Macdonald, Windsor, Ont.; Mr. D. McDonald, Montreal; Mr. A. F. McLaren, Mrs. McLaren, Mr. Kenneth McLaren, Toronto; Mr. Arthur Mallinson, Halifax, Eng.; Mrs. Mather, Miss Mather, London, Eng.; Mr. H. Middleton, Shanghai, China; Mr. J. E. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Liverpool, Eng.; Mrs. C. N. Mitchell, Winnipeg; Miss Frida Montizambert, Ottawa; Mrs. Morrison, Tilbury, Ont.; Mr. A. Mossels, Quebec; Hon. William Mulock, Ottawa; Mr. G. H. Muntz, Toronto; Mr. E. L. Newcombe, K.C., Mrs. Newcombe, Master Newcombe, Ottawa; Mr. R. S. Newton, Chilcoten, B.C.; Major-Gen. O'Grady-Haly, Mrs. O'Grady-Haly, Ottawa; Miss Oakeley, Montreal; Mr. Clement Palmer; Mrs. Palmer, London, Eng.; Hon. William Paterson, Mrs. Paterson, Miss Paterson, Ottawa; Mr. Raymond Pease, Mr. E. Goff Penny, Montreal; Mrs. C. G. Plummer, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. M. H. Poulter, Denver, Col.; Mr. C. D. Rankin, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Mrs. Rennie, Toronto; Mr. Antoine Robert, Montreal; Mr. G. H. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Florence Robinson, Miss Mable Robinson, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. J. R. Savignac, Mr. J. Arthur Savignac, Montreal; Mr. Scott, London, Eng.; Mr. Rolf Seeburg, Mrs. Seeburg and two children, Mobile, Ala.; Mr. F. Shaughnessy, Mr. James Skeoch, Mrs. Skeoch, Montreal; Mrs. Simpson, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. J. C. Sinclair, Toronto; Mr. Thomas Skinner, Mrs. Skinner and child, Tacoma, Wash.; Mr. Charles F. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss Rose Smith, Miss Margaret Smith, Miss May Smith, Master Charles Smith, Master Francis Smith and nurse, Montreal; Mr. Walter Smith, Chicago, Ill.; Miss Strickland, Toronto; Mr. Walter Stark, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. L. K. Stephens, Dr. Grant Stewart, Mrs Stewart, Montreal; Mr. G. A. Stimson, Toronto; Miss Strum, Montreal; Right Rev. Arthur Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto, Miss Edith Sweatman, Miss Gladys Sweatman, Mr. Charles F. Sweatman, Toronto; Mr. Thoburn, Almonte, Ont.; Mr. C. H. Thomas, Mrs. Thomas, New York; Miss C. Wane, Liverpool, Eng.; Mrs. George White, Trenton, Ont.; Col. C. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Halifax, N.S.; Mr. George Williamson, New York; Mr. N. R. Wilson, Winnipeg; Mr. Robert de Ybarrola, Mrs. de Ybarrola, Mexico City, Mexico; Mr. Zinn, Mr. W. A. Zinn, Milwaukee, Wis.

Bisley team, 1902.—Lieut.-Col. J. H. Burland, R.O., commandant; Capt. E. D. Sutherland, 13 D.C.O.R., adjutant; Major R. J. Spearing, 53rd Regiment; Capt. R. J. Davidson, 8th Royal Rifles; Capt. F. G. Margetts, 25th Regiment; Capt. Rennie, 2nd Q.O.R.; Capt. C. N. Mitchell, R.O.; Capt. J. M. Jones, Capt. W. E. King, 82nd Regiment; Col.-Sgt.-Major F. Richardson, 5th R.C.A.; Co.-Sgt. E. Macdougall, 5th R.C.A.; Col.-Sgt. John Moscrop, 6th D.C.O.R.; S.-Sgt. T. S. Bayles, 10th Royal Grenadiers; S.-Sgt. J. C. Carruthers, 4th Hussars; Sgt. S. J. Perry, 6th D.C.O.R.; Sgt. W. J. Smith, 43rd D.C.O.R.; Sgt. George Mortimer, 10th Royal Grenadiers; Lce.-Corpl. L. C. Mortimore, 6th D.C.O.R.; Pte. C. S. Scott, 43rd D.C.O.R.; Pte. T. J. Peddie, 5th Royal Scots; Pte. W. E. Bennett, 43rd D.C.O.R.

Hong Kong Coronation Contingent—Major Arthur Chapman, commandant; Capt. James, Lieut. Armstrong; 40 Hong Kong Volunteers. 20 Chinese Soldiers; 23 Indian Troops.

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A FRENCH FAMILY ARE TURNED BACK

The harsh effect of the strictness with which the United States immigration authorities interpret the stringent law regulating the entrance of immigrants to the United States has just been exemplified in the case of a poor woman and three children from Lake St. John who are stranded at Windsor Station and living on the charity of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The woman's name is Marguerite Grandadam, whose husband is in the Lake St. John District, but whose financial resources are too slender to support his wife and family of three children. The eldest of the children is a bright-looking girl of 16 and the two others are younger, the youngest about ten. They were on the way to join relatives in the United States, who live near Worcester, and they only provided themselves with railway tickets, but were practically without money. At the United States border town of Newport they were turned back on the ground that they were pauper immigrants without the means of support. The children look healthy.

What is to become of the quartette nobody seems to know, for the woman is reluctant to go back to Lake St. John, where her husband is unable to support her. The Canadian Pacific authorities are temporarily providing them with food and shelter.

NIAGARA BISHOP DENOUNCES SOLOS

Some Emphatic Remarks on the Sung Offertory in the Anglican Service.

Hamilton, Ont., June 14.—(Special.)—Bishop Dumoulin, in his address to the Synod of Niagara, which met here this week, made the following very pointed reference to the increase in choir and solo music in the Anglican Church:—

"I take occasion here to refer to a very wide departure from church order, which has established itself all over the land. The church, in her wisdom, has prescribed that the priest shall begin the offertory by saying one or more of certain sentences, most appropriate in their appeals to the consciences of the worshipers. The riches of Holy Scripture are unfolded in these. Nothing more appropriate and altogether effective could have been designed to suit the solemn occasion. Instead of this excellent way, what is the prevailing practice? The clergyman is content to say one text: "Let your light so shine before men," etc., and give the remaining time and opportunity to some soloist, who stands forth and sings to the congregation a selection not found in Bible or prayer book or hymn book—some dreamy song most inappropriate to the occasion, may-hap, and of such length as to keep bishop, clergy, sidesmen and congregation all waiting till it pleases the singer to desist. I have endured these performances at times without being able to distinguish more than a word here and there of the anthem or song, and I have felt sorry indeed that such a substitution should be so generally made for the church's elevated instruction and useful order. I have little doubt that this has its effect upon the inclinations of our people to give, as it certainly would have upon my own, and I cannot resist the strong feeling within me that the loving and heart touching words of Christ and his apostles, arranged by the church for that purpose, would move more our congregations to give than the vapid phrases of some poorly rendered selection."

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A Collection of Most Popular Airs, with Pianoforte Accompaniment.

Contains the following celebrated songs:

A Life on the Ocean Wave.
All's Well. (Duet.)
Anchor's Weighed.
Auld Robin Gray.
Beautiful Isle of the Sea.
Bid Me Discourse.
Child of Earth with Golden Hair.
Comin' Thro' the Rye.
Death of Nelson.
Hark! Hark! The Lark.
Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls.
Home, Sweet Home.
Hunt Is Up.
I Have Plucked the Fairest
I know's Bank. (Duet)
Last Rose of Summer.
Lo! Here the Gentle Lark
Meeting of the Waters
Oft in the Stilly Night
Pilgrim of Love.
Rock'd in the Cradle of the Deep.
Tell Me, Mary, How to Woo.
There Be None of Beauty's Daughters.
The Thorn.
'Tis But a Little Faded Flower.
Tom Bowling.
Where the Bee Sucks.
While the Lads of the Village.
Why Are You Wandering Here I Pray?

128 Pages. 29 Songs. Full Music Size.

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While the Lads of the Village ..... Dibdin
The Wanderer ..... Schubert
In Childhood, my Toys were the Sceptre and Crown ..... Lortzing
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Bonds Dated February 1st, 1902.

Interest payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1, in the City of New York.

Principal payable by sinking fund at 105 either by purchase at or under that price or by yearly drawings to commence January, 1906, and both principal and interest payable in gold coin and free of any tax.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with provision for registration as to principal. Redeemable in whole or in part at 105 per cent. at the option of the Company on February 1st, 1907, or on any February 1st or August 1st thereafter, on giving six months previous notice.

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These bonds are issued partly to take up the following obligations of the Havana Electric Railway Company:

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practically all of which, except about 20 per cent. of First Mortgage Bonds, have already agreed to exchange the same for the Consolidated Bonds.

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MESSRS. HANSON BROS., of Montreal, are authorized by the Company to receive applications for the above described Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

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Applications will also be received simultaneously by Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO., London, England, and EDWARD SWEET & CO., New York.

Subscribers may prepay instalment due July 10th, 1902, and interest thereon at 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed payable August 1st, 1902.

The first coupon for six months' interest will be payable February 1st, 1903, and interest on bonds sold will be payable on instalments as paid at 5 per cent. per annum on August 1st, 1902.

Application will be made to list the bonds on the Montreal, New York and London Stock Exchanges.

The subscription lists will be closed not later than 4 p.m. on Monday, the 16th June, 1902.

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Montreal, 10th June, 1902.

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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.

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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

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from June 24th to July 1st inclusive, good for return until July 3rd, 1902.

CHANGES IN TIME.

(Taking Effect June 15th, 1902).

From WINDSOR ST. STATION.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX, 7.40 p.m.
BOSTON, 9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.
TORONTO, 9.30 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
SHERBROOKE, 8.30 a.m., (l)1.40p.m., 4.30p.m., 7.40 p.m.
HUDSON HEIGHTS, additional train, (a)12.30 p.m. Retg. arr. 3.00 p.m.
CALEDONIA SPRINGS and PLANTAGANET (Sunday train), 10 a.m. Retg. arr. 9.45 p.m.

IMPROVED OTTAWA SERVICE.

From Windsor St. via Short Line.

Lv. Montreal, 8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., (z) 11.40 a.m., 4.00 p.m.
Ar. Ottawa, 11.45 a.m., *12.40 p.m., (z) 2.40 p.m., 7 p.m.

*Daily. (l)Saturdays only. ‡Ex. Saturdays. (a)Except Saturdays and Sundays. (z)Sun., Wed. and Fridays. Other trains week days only.

From Place Viger via North Shore.

Lv. Montreal 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.

From Place Viger Station.

QUEBEC, 8.30 a.m., 2.30 p.m., $3.30 p.m., *11 p.m.
THREE RIVERS, 8.20 a.m., 2.30 p.m., $3.30 p.m., 5 p.m., *11 p.m.
ST. AGATHE, 9 a.m., $9.15, (l)1.25, (w)5.15, 5.30 p.m.
LABELLE, (m)9 a.m., $9.15 a.m., (l)1.25 p.m., 5.30 p.m.
ST. JEROME, 9 a.m., $9.15 a.m., (l)1.45 p.m., 5.30 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m.
JOLIETTE AND ST. GABRIEL, 8.30 a.m., (l)1.55 p.m., 39 a.m., 5 p.m.

(a)Ex. Sat. and Sun. $Sundays only. *Daily. (w)Fridays only. (m)Tues. and Thurs. (l) Saturdays only. Other trains week days only.

IMPERIAL LIMITED Service will be resumed between Montreal and Vancouver, commencing June 15th, running as an additional train, leaving Windsor St. Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10.40 a.m. Daily Trans-Continental train will leave at 9.40 a.m. instead of 9.30 a.m. as at present.

MONTREAL, PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD.

THROUGH PARLOR and SLEEPING CAR SERVICE will be resumed, commencing Monday, 16th June.

Cafe Dining Cars on Day Trains Between Montreal and Toronto and Toronto and Detroit.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Through Coach and Sleeping Car.

From Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily, ex. Sunday. 8 p.m. after 14th June.

SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave Windsor Street 10 a.m. for PLANTAGENET and intermediate stations. Returning arrives Montreal 9.45 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9 a.m. for JOLIETTE, ST. GABRIEL and intermediate stations. Returning arrives Montreal 8.55 p.m.

Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for ST. AGATHE, LABELLE and intermediate stations. Returning arrives Montreal 9.45 p.m.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Changes in Time.

Taking effect June 15th, the Portland and Quebec train will leave Montreal at 8.00 p.m. instead of 8.30 p.m.

For Quebec, Sherbrooke and Island Pond, train will leave Montreal at 4.15 p.m. instead of 4.00 p.m.

The St. Hyacinthe local train, leaving Montreal at 5.15 p.m., will run daily except Saturday, and on Saturdays a new train will leave at 1.45 p.m. for St. Hyacinthe and intermediate points.

All other through trains will run as usual. Time Tables can now be had on application at Ticket Offices of the Company.

New train to Richmond and intermediate points will run on Sunday, leaving Montreal at 8 a.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street, Telephone Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA

THE SHAWINIGAN FALLS ROUTE

LEAVE MONTREAL
(Place Viger, C.P.R.)
VIA ST. JEROME.

9.00 A.M.—For New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Quebec and intermediate points.
5.30 P.M.—For New Glasgow and Joliette.

ARRIVE MONTREAL
(Place Viger, C.P.R.)
9.50 A.M.—From Joliette, New Glasgow, etc.
7.05 P.M.—From Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, etc.

The Grove, Beaconsieldf

The time has come when you want to decide where you are to spend the summer. Do you want a house, or house and board, or rooms? At The Grove there is a variety.

The four cottages (Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4), late of the Shaw estate, will be let, with or without board, to suit tenants.

The Grove cottages as usual.

Apply soon if you want a choice, at

24 Hospital Street, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

CHANGE IN TIME.

Taking Effect June 15th, 1902.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX—Lv. ‡7.40 p.m. Ar. (x)8.25 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. ‡9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., ‡7.15 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m., (z)11.40 a.m. Ar. *6.50 p.m., (y)5.05 p.m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger ‡8.20 a.m., ‡5.45 p.m. Ar. ‡12.35 p.m., ‡10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., *8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., (z)11.40 a.m., ‡4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., ‡11.45 a.m., (y)5.05 p.m., *6.30 p.m., ‡7.00 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. ‡8.30 a.m., ‡2.30 p.m., $3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., ‡2.10 p.m., ‡6.20 p.m., §8.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON—Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., ‡9.10 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. ‡8.45 a.m., ‡9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (z)11.40 a.m., (a)12.30 p.m., (j)1.30 p.m., ‡4.00 p.m., ‡4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., ‡6.15 p.m., ‡10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., ‡8.40 a.m., ‡9.35 a.m., ‡11.45 a.m., ‡12.45 p.m., (a)3.00 p.m., (y)5.05 p.m., ‡6.30 p.m., ‡7.00 p.m., ‡7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. ‡8.30 a.m., (l)1.40 p.m., ‡4.30 p.m., ‡7.40 p.m. Ar. (x)8.25 a.m., (g)9.30 a.m., ‡11.55 a.m., ‡8.40 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. ‡8.30 a.m., §9.00 a.m., (l)1.55 p.m., ‡5.00 p.m. Ar. ‡8.50 a.m., ‡6.20 p.m., (p)8.55 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. ‡8.30 a.m., (l)2.30 p.m., ‡5.00 p.m. Ar. ‡2.10 p.m., ‡6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (l)1.45 p.m., ‡5.30 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. ‡8.30 a.m., (k)8.40 a.m., ‡9.50 a.m., ‡6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE — Lv. ‡9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (l)1.25 p.m., (k)5.15 p.m., ‡5.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., ‡9.50 a.m., ‡6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE—(m)9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (l)1.25 p.m., ‡5.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., ‡9.50 a.m., (m)6.55 p.m., §9.45 p.m.

*Daily. ‡Week days. §Sunday only. ‖Daily, except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. (a)Daily, except Saturday and Sunday. (j)Satur

The Tatler

A Gift, Not a Bargain.

At a time when the greatest intellects in the British Empire are occupied with the subject of inter-Imperial relations, it is out of the question for any ordinary individual to attempt to add any new idea to the common stock. There is one point, however, which I believe cannot be too strongly emphasized, and that is that any advantage that may pass from one part of the commonwealth to another must be in the nature of a gift, and not of a bargain. Such a thing as free trade within the Empire is generally recognized as an utter impossibility under present conditions. A commercial agreement providing a quid pro quo even upon general lines is, I believe, equally impracticable; for the interests which would require to be considered are too vast, complicated and variable to allow of any sort of a balance being either reached or maintained. To attempt to strike a bargain satisfactory to all concerned would only result in causing such friction and such exhibitions of mutual greed as would bring about our ears in a moment the house of cards which we call the sentiment of "Imperialism."

The Magnet of Imperialism.

It is self-evident that sentiment and not self-interest is the backbone of the British Imperialist idea, even in matters of commerce. If it is not so, and if it is merely another phase of the "trust" mania, why do we not propose to take into our mutual benefit society every other country from whose co-operation we might hope to gain an advantage? Since national sentiment, then, is the magnet which draws us together, it is of the utmost importance that at the very outset we should recognize the limit of its influence. In a nutshell it is this: No part of the Empire is prepared to concede to any other an advantage which will involve a disadvantage to itself; any concession granted in the way of preference must be at the expense of an outside party, and not at the expense of the country granting it. This being so, there is little to be gained by compact, but much by conference. The Colonial Conference will afford a starting point, an opportunity for the various units to find out how they may help each other without hurting themselves. This should be followed up by correspondence between the different Governments, and the granting of preferences could be proceeded with by each independently, on the principle that one good turn deserves another, and that even a substantial expression of gratitude is but a lively sense of favors to come. By this method I believe that far more rapid and more satisfactory progress could be made than would come from any grasping policy of attempting to exact a quid pro quo before any favor is granted.

The Preference for Young Preachers.

One of the largest congregations of one of the strongest religious denominations in Montreal has just chosen as its pastor a young man who comes to it fresh from a theological seminary. Before the young man in question has so much as had time to prefix the conventional "Rev." to his name, he is called upon to assume the highest position which the Canadian branch of his church can offer him. It is true that he is a young man of more than ordinary ability, and yet one cannot help wondering that in the ministry, of all professions, experience should so often not be looked upon as an absolute essential.

In other professions a man does not leap from the ground to the topmost rung of the ladder at a single leap. A large business firm does not engage as its legal adviser a member of the year's graduating class at the law school, no matter how brilliant may have been his career as a student or debater. Even in medicine, where recent scientific discoveries give to the younger members of the profession a tremendous advantage and hospitals afford a field for varied and practical training, a few years of independent experience must intervene, and some proof of skill be given upon the persons of those who have not the wealth to be too particular, before the rich flock to consult even the gold medallist of his class.

Experience at a Discount.

Yet in the ministry experience appears to be at a discount. Men and women seem actually to prefer to be instructed in the science of living by men who have neither had time to have the soundness of the principles taught them tested in their own experience nor opportunity to see them worked out in the experience of others. They are, in fact, quite ready to accept theory for knowledge. I can understand to a certain extent the reason why a congregation should hesitate to take over a man who has passed the "dead line" of fifty, not because his preaching at the time is not up to the mark, but because they feel that in ten or fifteen years it must almost certainly show a falling off. But I cannot so easily understand why a man of thirty or less should be preferred to a man of forty. No matter how promising a young man may appear at the beginning of his career, I am convinced that it is practically impossible to predict how he will develop or fail to develop when deprived of the stimulus of rivalry which the class-room provides. On the other hand, a man who matures steadily between thirty and forty may be safely trusted to show riper scholarship and a broader and deeper knowledge of human nature at fifty than he did at forty; and, if physically sound, he will be a still better man at sixty.

The man whom I consider to be the ablest preacher in Montreal, and who, if he did not belong to a denomination numerically weak, would, I believe, be the most popular preacher in Montreal, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his entrance into the ministry a few weeks ago. He is a better preacher now than he was five years ago. Those who hear him regularly say that he is preaching better sermons to-day than he did twelve months ago. And I venture to say that if he lives and enjoys good health, he will be better still five or even ten years hence.

How Development is Checked.

Yet when all is said and done, one is forced, however reluctantly, to confess that such a case is the exception rather than the rule. The minister's position is undoubtedly a very trying one. But there are two features of it which seem to me to be responsible for undermining the effectiveness of his work and checking his development, which I believe could be avoided by consistent effort.

One of these is the temptation to allow the time which should be spent in study and in keeping abreast of the times to be frittered away in social engagements and to be encroached upon by unimportant pastoral demands. The gratifying of the social instincts of a friendly flock may help to maintain a passing popularity; but the pastor who would achieve any lasting success must remember that his crowning vocation is not to prattle but to preach.

The second stumbling-block to which I referred is the tendency to professionalism. There is an unconscious inclination on the part of ninety-nine men out of a hundred not to treat a clergyman like a man, whether the attitude be prompted by a mistaken idea of respect or by a more or less mild feeling of contempt. The clergyman on his part either does not perceive the halo which separates him from his fellow men, or else does not appreciate the importance of insisting upon its obliteration. His very zeal for his calling is often the means of widening the gulf between pulpit and pew. And gradually their points of view become so widely separated that they seem to have nothing in common.

Safety of English Railroads.

The Board of Trade returns of railway casualties in the United Kingdom during 1901 show that in the course of that year out of the millions and millions of passengers whirled along behind the iron horse not a single one met his death through an accident to a train. And it speaks eloquently for the arrangements of the companies, the care and skill of their servants, and the soundness of their material that this record, as it is, should be established at a time when services are fuller, speeds faster, and travellers more numerous than at any previous time since George Stephenson's great invention was put to general public use. It is true that there were mishaps, and that some persons were killed and many injured, but not one of the former was a passenger, and the number of the latter was about 400 short of the corresponding figure for 1900.

THE TATLER.

FROM THE CAPITALS OF THE PROVINCES

CAPTAIN'S DREAM SAVED SAILORS

Strange Coincidence in the Rescue of Two Americans Near Sydney, C.B.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 14.—(Special.)—Three days and three nights adrift on a fog wrapped sea, without food or water, was the experience of Solomon Spinney and Edward Muse, two of the crew of the Schooner Margaret, of Beverley, Mass. These men were found last week in a dory, 40 miles east of Sydney, Cape Breton, and picked up by the barque Gler and taken to Souris. They were out trawling and got lost in the fog, being unable to reach their schooner. They eventually lost their oars and were obliged to rig up a dory—two buoys with an anchor attached to keep the drag's head to wind, and prevent up-setting. When rescued they were terribly exhausted and the younger a lad of 16, could not have endured much longer. There are several curious coincidents in connection with the affair.

The night before the men were picked up, Captain Lawson, of the Gler, dreamed that he had rescued two shipwrecked men and the vision so strongly affected him that he kept his vessel off and ran her thirteen miles out of her course. Fifteen minutes after heaving too, the dory was sighted. It is also a remarkable fact that a similar experience befell two men of the same age. They were lost about the same hour, on the same day, drifted about on their dory without food or water, and were picked up on the same day as Spinney and Muse were recovered. They were picked up off St. John's Harbor by the steamer Buenos Ayrean.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY.

During this week, Duncan Charlton, a native of Highfield, in this province, and a man named Haley, were killed near West Brookfield, Mass., by an electric car. They and a third party were on the track scuffling when the accident occurred. The third party was severely injured. Charlton's body was taken to his Island home for interment.

DOMINION BORES FOR COAL.

Boring for coal, in hitherto supposed to be coal-less Prince Edward Island, will be carried on this summer. Doctor Ellis, of the Canada Geological Survey Department, has been instructed to proceed to the Island to look over the ground and advise where a test should be made.

The prize list of the provincial exhibition, just issued, shows that a large amount of money has been offered for horses, cattle, sheep and pigs. Among these prizes a new class for bacon hogs, the breeding of which is greatly on the increase, has been made by the management. Dairying, fruit growing, poultry raising. Three wealth producing industries for a province appropriately termed "the million acre farm," have received due attention on the part of the exhibition managers. The greatest departure of all from old methods is the introduction for the first time at an exhibition in this province of a lecture [illegible] on the grounds, where at almost all hours of the day, illustrated lectures on leading agricultural subjects will be given by capable public instructors.

SOUTHERN BRANCH RAILWAY.

Good progress is being made on the Southern Branch Railway from Southport to Murray River, and about the middle of July trains are expected to be running.

The cost of the road, including rolling stock, will be $1,600,000. In connection with the railway a bridge is being built over the Nellsborough River connecting Southport with Charlottetown, at a cost of $1,000,000.

Willard Kitchen, of Fredericton, N.B., is contractor for the railway and M. J. Haney, of Toronto, contractor for the bridge. The latter from an engineering standpoint, will be one of the important undertakings of America, owing to the great depth, 90 feet, to which the caissons have to be sunk. The work is expected to be completed next year. The bridge is about 5-8 of a mile long and will have a draw in the centre for vessels. The railway is 42 1-2 miles long and pases for the most part through a rich agricultural country, with beautiful scenic effects as well. There are 500 men and 400 horses employed. At present the terminus is at Murray River, but it is quite probable that soon it will be extended eight miles further and that branch lines will be built.

On Monday, June 15th, the P.E.I. Railway will use Atlantic Standard time, which is the same as our provincial local time.

Among the local events of the past week, besides those above mentioned, were the inter-maritime rifle match on Thursday, sudden death on Sunday of Captain James Bourke, a prominent resident of Georgetown; the commencement exercises of St. Dunstan's College, on Tuesday and the celebration of the first annual reunion of the members of the Alumni Society, by a dinner on the following day, and the announcement that Charlottetown is to be strongly fortified by the Imperial Government.

Ill fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

NEWFOUNDLAND MORE RESTIVE

Thinks Peace Should Bring a Settlement of the French Shore Difficulty.

St. John's, Nfld., June 13.—(Special.)—The French at St. Pierre have not done very well with their early fishing on the Grand Banks, having suffered severely from lack of bait. This has become so serious a difficulty with them now that they are forced to construct warehouses for the cold storage of bait so that they may be able to fight us in this matter on more equal terms. We forbid them access to our bait supply and they have to use salted squid or herring, which is the poorest bait going. They are thus severely handicapped, and cannot make the catches which our vessels can, using fresh bait taken in our own coast waters. The only alternative for the French is to try with frozen bait, and this they now propose to do.

There is much of the usual annual friction between our fishermen and the French along the Treaty Shore again this season. The two squadrons of war vessels have arrived and are patrolling the coast preserving good order between the settlers and the roving Frenchmen. The arrangement is becoming more galling to our people every year, as the naval commanders do not always act with proper judgment, but are needlessly harsh in their treatment of our fisherfolk. We have borne with much during the past three years in order not to complicate the South African trouble, but now that the conflict there is ended we may reasonably hope that something will be done to lighten our lot in this fishery struggle with France. The Imperial Cabinet may be able in the near future to evolve a condition of affairs here which will make unnecessary the dragooning of our quiet and peace-loving settlers by the warships.

The close of the Boer war was learned here with widespread rejoicing. The people of our colony, in spite of, or may be owing to, the disadvantages under which they labor, are second to none in their loyalty, and when the news came in of the signing of peace the town soon let itself out to celebrate the occasion as it deserved. The same policy was observed in the fishing hamlets, and all round our coast line the manifestations of joy and triumph were spontaneous and whole-hearted. A public holiday was proclaimed in St. John's, the warships displayed their bunting in gay festoons, and the whole water front and hillside formed a brilliant picture of flaunting flags, while enthusiastic crowds paraded the streets until midnight, singing patriotic songs and cheering till they were hoarse.

The Coronation will be celebrated here with as much pomp and circumstance as our limited resources will permit of. We shall enjoy the advantage, however, of having an assemblage of six or seven warships in port which will materially assist in having things assume a more important aspect. The French will join with the British in the royal salute, which will be fired, and will also land a contingent to participate in the sham battle which is being planned on shore. The Government will illuminate the public buildings, and the citizens will arrange for some popular fetes.

P. McG.

"AMUSEMENT" RULES MUST GO

Relaxation is in Sight in the Methodist Church in Ontario.

Toronto, June 14.—(Special.)—The feeling in favor of making the "amusement" rules of the Methodist Church more elastic is undoubtedly growing. That the freedom of action which many of the young people of the church already take will be permitted by the church discipline before very long seems almost inevitable. That this important subject has been discussed at all the Conferences in Ontario during the past fortnight is significant. That the abolition of cast iron restrictions had more supporters this year among both ministers and laymen is even more significant. This development of opinion, apparently in a worldly direction may or may not be an indication of the commercialism which is eating its way into the church in its general sense. A surer evidence of the latter, however, may be found in the lull in the supply of young men for the ministry, though this lack is probably more evident in the Anglican Church, than in the Methodist or other church bodies. Certainly the ministry does not offer money-making opportunities, save to a few stars, and there is no concealing the fact that the financial aspect of the calling is receiving nowadays very serious consideration from many of the brightest young men who while inclined towards the pulpit are lured to the pew that they may enter a more lucrative field.

THE POLITICAL SEE-SAW.

The political situation in Ontario continues interesting to both political parties, there being some reason for fear on the part of the Liberals, lest their majority be too small for working purposes. The majority at most is four. One of these seats, North Renfrew, is vacant, and the remaining three are reduced to two on the floor of the House by selection of the speaker, though there is nothing to prevent the Government from choosing a speaker from the Opposition ranks. Still another Liberal riding is in the balance, viz.: Lennox, where the recount resulted in a tie, the final result depending on the Court of Appeal's decision about some thirty disputed ballots. Protests have also been entered in the case certain recounts where the Liberal majority is very small. On the other hand there is the possibility of Liberals gaining in the recounts in certain constituencies where Conservatives were elected by a small majority. Centre Bruce for instance, where Clark has only 7 votes above the Liberal In any case the strength of the two parties is close enough to be exciting.

WILL ROSS BE KNIGHTED.

Premier Ross has gone to the Coronation, and there is the feeling abroad that he will be knighted before his return. That he has earned Coronation honors will not be denied even by his strongest political opponent. Beginning as a school teacher in an obscure country district, then in the wider field of high school education, then as Minister of Education and finally as Premier, it may be said that he has spent his energies in the interests of the public; that he has been a good man and a public benefactor, cannot be denied.

FRUIT PROSPECTS ALL RIGHT.

The report of Fruit Inspector McNeil, of the Department of Agriculture, who has been looking into the fruit prospects of Ontario is received with a great deal of satisfaction. He reports an excellent outlook in apples, plums, grapes, and fruits generally, the early plums being the only fruit even slightly damaged by the June frosts. He also notes with much pleasure that the number of noxious insects has decreased in a surprising degree, but thinks the fruit-growers of certain districts of Western Ontario are making a serious mistake in not planting more young trees, for he defines the district as quite equal to even the famous Anapolis valley for fruit growing purposes.

A. C. B.

THE EAST LOSES AN HOUR TO-MORROW

Three Provinces Adopt a System One Hour Faster Than the Eastern Standard.

St. John, N.B., June 13.—(Special.)—Montrealer's who come to the Maritime Provinces hereafter will want to remember to change their watches when they strike the borders of New Brunswick, for after the 15th instant the time all over the three Provinces will be that of the 60th meridian, which is one hour faster than Eastern standard time. When standard time was adopted by the railroads the Canadian Pacific and the Intercolonial agreed to run their trains in these Provinces on Eastern instead of Intercolonial, which is the correct standard for this section of the country. Some communities such as Moncton fell in line with the railroads and used Eastern standard time. Others, chiefly in Nova Scotia, adopted the Intercolonial standard and others, St. John among the number, continued to use local or sun time. All these times naturally created confusion that would have been avoided if the railroads had done the correct thing at the first. Agitations were made from year to year to bring about a uniform time, but they were always unsuccessful because the railroads would not agree to come to their proper standard and the people would not go to the wrong standard. The railroads did not think it worth while to make the change as the stretch of country covered is so short, but they have at last bowed to the inevitable, and after June 15, when the summer time tables go into force, everything in the Provinces, trains, business and churches will run on Eastern standard time. This has been agreed to and legislation provided. The Dominion and Provincial authorities have issued the necessary orders and the people have been instructed how to change their clocks. Every man in St. John owning a time piece is asked to move it ahead 24 minutes before going to bed on Saturday night and then he will be able to get to church in proper time on Sunday morning. Travellers coming from Montreal by the Canadian Pacific will move their watches ahead one hour, when they reach Vanceboro, and those who come by the Intercolonial will do the same when Campbellton is reached. The train crews will do the same, and as the time tables have been prepared in accordance with this arrangement there cannot be any confusion, for there will be only the one time. Working people are rejoicing over the fact that the change is to give them a longer evening, or to be accurate, more of sunlight in the evening. Employers of labor are at the same time wondering what effect the change will have in winter when it will be necessary for men to turn out to work while it is still dark. A curious thing in connection with the proposed change is that the legislation on it and the order in connection therewith sent out by the Federal and Provincial authorities and by the railroads themselves all announce that Atlantic standard time is the time to be used. There is no such thing as Atlantic standard—the proper name being as stated Intercolonial. The Meterological Department, Ottawa, which gave instructions to have the time bill changed is the only one of all these bodies that has acknowledged the mistake, but it makes little difference what the time is called so long as the present conditions are altered and one uniform system is brought into vogue.

STILL ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—Mr. Thomas S. Bullen, Sunderland, writes: "For fourteen years I was afflicted with Piles; and frequently I was unable to walk or sit, but four years ago I was cured by using Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. I have also been subject to Quinsy for over forty years, but Eclectric Oil cured it, and it was a permanent cure in both cases, as neither the Piles nor Quinsy have troubled me since."

KING'S COLLEGE AND ITS "FRIENDS"

Considerable Feeling Over the Alleged Secularization of the Maritime University.

Halifax, June 13.—(Special.)—Much bitterness is developing over the proposed an algamation of Dalhousie and Kings. The joint committee appointed for the purpose has arranged a scheme which is to be presented to the board of governors of Kings at the Encenia next week. It is proposed to unite the universities of Dalhousie and King's under the name of "the University of Kings and Dalhousie." This institution (in the event of amalgamation) will be governed by a board of thirty members, half selected from each college. The united university will teach all branches so far as its endowments will permit, except divinity. King's College, as distinct from King's University, will not be amalgamated with the new institution, though it will have some such relationship as will allow of students resident at King's attending lectures at the University, special arrangements being made for divinity students in this connection. King's College will have a separate governing board who will appoint the divinity professors and control the college endowments. It will teach divinity only, and confer degrees in that faculty alone. Removal from Windsor to Halifax is, of course, involved in the proposed union.

HOPES OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It is hoped by the friends of the scheme that King's will resume in Halifax a position as a Church of England residential college, open both to divinity and lay students, the latter of whom will go for practically all of their instruction, and the former for part (the secular subjects) to the lecture rooms of the united university. It is contended that in this way the future clergy of the Church of England will be in the way of greater advantages both in theological and general learning than is possible under present circumstances.

This scheme was not given to the public until a few days ago, but in the short time intervening a marked spirit of hostility has developed, and those opposed to a consolidation announce that they will fight the matter to the bitter end. I have received a circular signed by "Some Friends of King's," which sets forth that the principle underlying the foundation of the college was the association of religion as an absolutely essential part of education. The Royal charter of the university is quoted in this respect as follows: "Whereas we have declared our royal intention to establish within our Province of Nova Scotia, in North America a college for the education of youth in the principles of true religion, and for their instruction in the different branches of science and literature. This principle the circular says, has been zealously guarded and maintained in its integrity at King's for one hundred years. All the large endowments have been contributed, all the college property and buildings have been given and built in recognition of this principle. The circular winds up with the following appeal:

"Churchmen, shall we on the opening of the 20th Century fling this principle to the winds?

"The scheme we fearlessly assert, does eliminate the religious element from university education.

"This proposed amalgamation of King's with Dalhousie is a decided departure from the well-known traditions of the Church of England. As members of the church, we are trustees of immense sums of money given by men and women now at rest to maintain the principle we have referred to.

"As a church, the Church of England has ever stood for fidelity to the principle of the sacredness of trusts, as she has for the sacredness of the marriage tie, the integrity of the ancient faith, the supremacy of the British Crown. God forbid that she should at this late day betray the trust committed to her, in these Maritime Provinces, regarding the precious legacy of religion as the only possible foundation of all true education."

July Number of THE SMART SET A MAGAZINE OF CLEVERNESS Out To-day

This is it

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Electric Power!

The Lachine Rapids Company having arranged for the control of the Electric Power at Shawinigan Falls, for the City and Island of Montreal, begs to notify its customers that it is now prepared to contract for Electric Power in large or small units and from one to twenty-four hours' service per day.

If interested write or 'phone us and our representative will call and discuss your requirements, terms, etc.

The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, Ltd.,
38 VICTORIA SQUARE.

The Perfection Clasp Sample Envelope,

With eyelet and fastener, is the most convenient and economical for mailing Calendars, Samples, Catalogues, etc. Made from extra heavy manila, in different sizes: No. 50, size, 7⅛ x 10¼ in.; No. 55, size 6¼ x 9½ in.; No. 60, size 5⅝ x 8 in.; No. 65, size 4⅝ x 6⅞ in.; No. 70, size 4⅛ x 6¼ in. Stock sizes open at ends. Furnished printed if desired. Any other size made to order.

Ask Your Stationer or Printer for These Goods.

The Barber & Ellis Co., Ltd.
43-49 Bay Street, Toronto.
Represented by
J. A. BLACKBURN,
243 Temple Building, Montreal.

PUL-MO IS THE ONLY ABSOLUTE CURE for Consumption and all throat and lung troubles. One dose gives relief. One bottle often cures. A FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE to every reader of this paper.

PUL-MO is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 per large bottle—15 cents for small size, or it may be ordered direct from THE PUL-MO CO., TORONTO, ONT.

FURS. FURS. FURS.

Wholesale Importer and Exporter of Raw and Dressed Furs. Manufacturer of Gents', Ladies' and Children's Furs, such as Coats, Jackets, Capes, Collars, Caps, Ruffs, etc., also Buck Mitts and Gloves. The Highest Market Price paid on all consignments of Raw Furs, Skins, Beeswax and Ginseng Root.

HIRAM JOHNSON,
494 St. Paul Street.

FINEST OLIVE OIL
(SALAD)
For table and cooking. 1-2 gallon, 1 gallon, 5 gallon. Original tins.
LEEMING, MILES & CO.,
Importers Italian Products,
MONTREAL

Curse OF DRINK

CURED BY COLONIAL REMEDY.

Can be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W.C.T.U. in United States.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work." Mrs. A. M. Townsend, 218 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. (for years secretary of the W.C.T.U.), states: "I know of so many people redeemed from the curse of drink by the use of Colonial Remedy that I earnestly request you to give it a trial." Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail. Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Montreal by T. R. Goulden, 281 Bleury St.; E. J. Nadeau, Rachel and St. Denis; Gourlay's Pharmacy, 2613 St. Catherine St.

WE GIVE CASH RECEIPTS.

WILDER'S

We are clearing the balance of our stock of Adjustable Back Go-Carts at 20 per cent. discount off regular prices.

Go-Carts from $1.50 up.

CARPET DEPT.—Our stock of Carpets and Oilcloths are well worth your inspection.

Parlor Suites, from $15 up
Bedroom Sets, from $12 up
Dining Room Sets, from $18 up
Roll Top Desks, from $10 up
REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.50 UP.

258 St. James. 2415 St. Catherine. 1837 Notre Dame. 2080 Notre Dame.

Read the Opening Chapters of Miss Laut's Great Canadian Novel,

LORDS OF THE NORTH

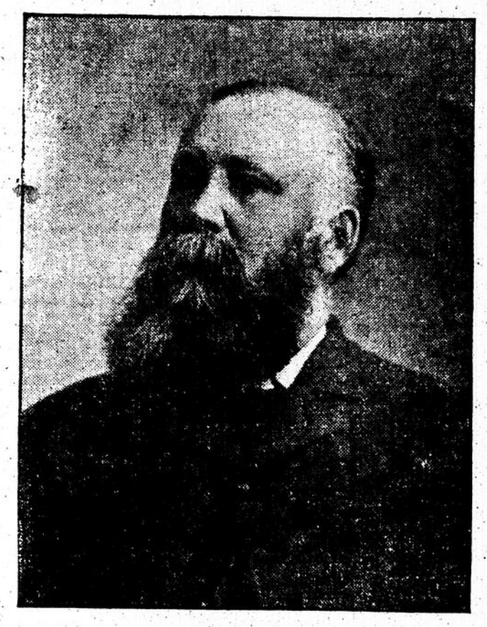
Beginning in To-day's Herald.

DANVILLE—ONE OF THE PRETTIEST TOWNS IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Picturesque Location and Noted for its Beautiful Private Residences.

The Site of Some Prosperous Manufacturing Industries—A Town With a Handsome Surplus in the Bank.

Situated in the heart of a most picturesque and fertile section of the Eastern Townships is the thriving village of Danville, on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, in Richmond County, just 84 miles south-west of the city of Quebec, and about the same distance by rail from Montreal. It is an ideal spot for the active business man of the noisy city in which to spend a few weeks' quiet holiday. The village



C. C. CLEVELAND, ESQ., EX-M.P.

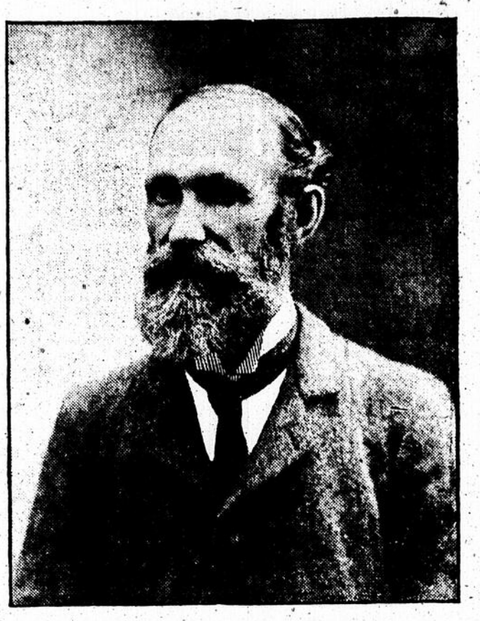
has ample accommodation for visitors, both in its three hotels and at private residences throughout the town. The river of good fishing can go to no more fruitful district, for in almost every direction are streams and lakes, which abound in trout, pickerel, bass, and other members of the finny tribe. Good fishing can be reached in a short drive of a mile, but perhaps the most picturesque spot is a chain of three small lakes known as the Nicolet Lakes, and located about five miles from the village. Many of the residents of Danville have here erected summer cottages, which are to rent for any period of time at reasonable rates, and in addition to this there is a large farm boarding house, which is always well patronized. On the lakes are boats, canoes and sailing craft. There is telephone connection, and, in all, it is a thoroughly modern summer outing resort.

This and much more could be said of Danville as an enjoyable place in which to spend a short vacation away from the rush and dust of city life. The townspeople are an energetic and progressive class, and possess all those sterling qualities which are necessary to good citizenship. The village has the enviable distinction of being absolutely free of debt, with a surplus in the treasury and money to loan. This, it is said, cannot be said of any other town in the province.

The population of Danville at the present is a little over 1,000. In 1859 the village was incorporated, and since then has had a healthy, steady growth due to the general prosperity of the surrounding community, and partly also to the integrity and modern methods of the townspeople in the various industrial activities of the village. The variety of these enterprises, the charming appearance of the country round about, the fishing, the pleasing aspect of many parts of the town, and the general high intelligence of its citizens, make it, as has already been said, a most desirable location both for the tourist and the resident. Its facilities for educating the young cannot be surpassed by any of the larger towns about, for Danville Academy has a reputation for the high standing of the scholars throughout the whole province. The village exercises local option, and is perhaps the most thoroughly temperance town in Quebec. The streets, stores and private residences are all provided with electric lights.

THE VILLAGE HISTORY.

A short history of the early settlers of the village will be found interesting. The first to come to the township of Shipton were from New England, and



MAYOR ULRIC BONNEVILLE, DANVILLE, QUE.

chiefly from the State of Vermont. They were of a zealous, industrial and sturdy character, of Puritanic origin, they have left the traces of their genius stamped upon the country, and bequeathed their virtues in a large measure to their descendants. The township of Shipton originally embraced the territory now comprised in the townships of Shipton and Cleveland; it was not until 1855 that the division now obtaining was made. The party that first entered the township to survey it in 1797 were Geo. Barnard, the manager, Prentice Cushing, John Brockas, the chairman, Joseph Kilburn, the surveyor, and five Frenchmen, the axemen and trackmen. The survey was finally completed in 1801, by Christopher Bailey, from Vermont. The first clearing in the present township of Shipton, north of Brand's Hill, was made by Capt. Joseph Perkins and William Dustin, on lot 27, in both the third and fourth ranges; the second by Daniel and James Doying, on the Nutting Hill; the third, by Samuel Marstin, on the Marstin Hill; and the fourth near Danville, by Jesse Crown. Before 1804 many settlers from New England had already entered the township. The first road leading through Shipton was a line from the Little Forks in Ascot to the French settlements, which was opened in 1802. The second road through the township was made from Richmond to Danville, and in 1811 it was continued to Quebec. The labor was performed mostly by the soldiers of the 49th Regiment, under the direction of Governor Craig, and thence called Craig's Road.

Gradually the township was cleared, and soon arose what was later called the village of Danville. It owes its name to the fact that its first settlers came from the town of Danville, Vermont. Following close upon the division of the township of Shipton into the townships of Shipton and Cleveland in 1855 came the erection of Danville into a municipality in October, 1859. From this on Danville grew comparatively fast, and enjoyed evident prosperity until, in 1882, a disastrous fire broke out in the furnace house of J. L. Goodhue & Sons. This was on May 14th of that year. A violent wind was blowing at the time. The flames spread rapidly, and, after destroying fully one-half of the village, died out for lack of further fuel in their course. From the premises of Goodhue & Son, on Water Street, it passed quickly on, destroying two houses, the belt factory, the tannery, J. P. Stockwell's general store on Main Street, clearing all buildings on Main Street South, except the old Parker residence and that of Mr. U. Bonneville, the present mayor, reducing to ashes the barns and residence of the late J. B. Stockwell, the residences of A. H. Burbank, Dr. Darche, Rev. McKillican, G. S. Carter, and of G. N. Cleveland, the Academy, the residence of F. A. Brien, the residence and store of Mrs. P. McGovern, the shop, home and farm buildings of Chas. Cleveland, the home of F. X. Darche, that of E. A. Mountain, the store of A. McCallum on the square, the stores and houses of James Houston and of Miss M. C. O'Neil, together with a number of smaller residences and buildings, with a total loss of $200,000.

STATION STREET, DANVILLE, QUE.

In 1896 another fire broke out, causing $50,000 damage to property, and resulted in the tragic burning to death of two children of Mr. James O'Bready and another little child of Mr. Thos. Saffin.

It was not long, however, till from the ashes of these two fires rose a new town, the Danville of to-day, with some of the most substantial business blocks and prettiest residences in the Eastern Townships.

THE VILLAGE COUNCIL.

It was on January 19, 1860, that the first village council of Danville was elected. It was made up of Messrs. Enoch Baker, mayor, Peter McGovern, James Boutelle, Stephen E. Smith, James Paul, Wm. E. Davis, Simeon B. Burbank, and Moore W. Mahaffey, secretary-treasurer.

The present Town Council consists of Mayor Ulric Bonneville, Councillors C. R. Thurber, (pro-mayor), B. H. Barnard, M. O'Bready, Emilien Cote, J. C. Stockwell, Mr. C. C. Brown (secretary-treasurer).

The committees are constituted as follows:—

Road Committee—All members of the Council.

Town Hall Committee—U. Bonneville, E. Cote.

Poor Committee—B. H. Barnard.

Fire Committee—C. R. Thurber.

Health Committee—M. O'Bready.

Board of Health—Dr. J. A. Porter, C. C. Cleveland and Joseph Masson, while the medical health officer is Dr. G. L. McKee.

Light Committee—J. C. Stockwell.

The valuators are Loren Gordon, Charels Boutelle and Joseph Masson.

The Mayors up to the present have been:—Enoch Baker, 1860-1861; James Boutelle, 1862-1863; J. P. Stockwell, 1864-1867; James Boutelle, 1868-1871; J. P. Stockwell, 1872; Robert Johnson, 1873; J. P. Stockwell, 1874-75; E. McGovern, 1876; J. P. Stockwell, 1877-78; J. L. Goodhue, 1879; G. S. Carter, 1880-82; J. P. Stockwell, 1883; C. C. Cleveland, 1884; C. R. Thurber, 1885; U. Bonneville, 1886; L. N. Bourgeois, 1887; E. McGovern, 1888; C. C. Cleveland, 1889-91; J. C. Stockwell, 1892; G. K. Foster, 1892-1900; C. F. Cleveland, 1901; U. Bonneville, 1902.

The secretary-treasurers have been Moore W. Mahaffey, 1860; Timothy Leet, 1861-91; C. C. Brown, 1891 to present.

What Danville has:—

1 post office, 1 town hall, 1 bank, 5 Protestant churches, 1 Roman Catholic church; 2 schools, one an academy with four teachers, the other the Roman Catholic school, with two teachers; 3 hotels, 1 fire hall, 1 meat market, 1 saw mill, 1 grist mill, 3 blacksmith shops (4 until recently), 4 carriage shops, 1 clothes pin and spring bed factory, 1 tannery, 1 belt factory, 1 cabinet factory, 13 stores, 3 tailor shops, 2 jeweller shops, 1 tin shop, 1 agricultural implement shop, 1 butcher shop, 1 drug store, 2 millinery shops, 3 dentists, 5 doctors, 1 veterinary surgeon, 2 laundries, 2 lawyers, 2 barber shops, 1 skating rink, 1 band (with Mr. Porter as captain), 6 lodges, 1 library (the donation of Mr. G. O. Goodhue), 2 stock farms within the village, 2 railways (G.T.R. and Danville & Asbestos R.R.), 1,000 population, 1 park (through Mrs. C. C. Cleveland's beneficence, plus public common of 5 acres), more Ayrshire cattle in vicinity than any part of Quebec, except Montreal Island; probably largest number of absolute teetotallers of any town in Quebec, much good spring water.

Within two miles it has 1 grist mill, 4 carriage shops, 1 saw mill, 1 pulp mill, 1 woollen mill, 2 butter factories, 2 cheese factories, 3 large stock farms.

The municipality of Danville in 1891 had a population of 839, while Shipton had 1,548. The same year, Danville's taxable real estate was valued at $216,373, and Shipton's was $545,487, while Danville's untaxable real estate had an estimated valuation of $47,500, and Shipton, $9,200. The large difference here is due to the fact that most of the churches are within the municipality of Danville. Danville's municipal taxes amounted to $1,135.76 in that year, and Shipton's, $1,113.59.

DANVILLE'S MANY STORES.

The stores of Danville are a credit to any town, and the amount of business done yearly is very heavy.

GIBSON BROS.

On the southwest corner of Main and Water streets is one of the most attractive of the larger stores of the town of Danville, and is occupied by Gibson Bros., general merchants. The firm is made up of Messrs. E. W. S. Gibson and F. W. Gibson. Some sixteen years ago the brothers came to Danville from Kingsley Falls, where they had been prosperous farmers, with their father, but wishing for a wider field in which to use their abilities, began business as general merchants. There were other large business houses of the kind then in operation, and many other obstacles had to be overcome, but the more modern methods of the Gibson boys soon placed their business in the front rank. They carry a complete and carefully selected stock of ready made clothes, crockery, glassware, paints and oils, flour and feed, etc., and also do quite a jobbing trade to other stores in the township.

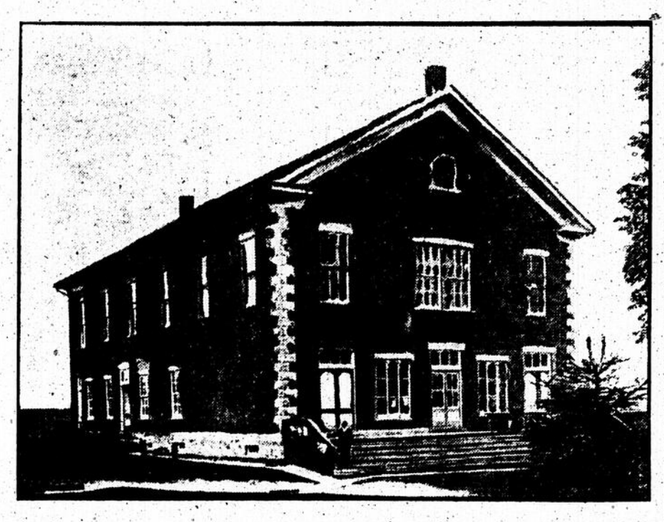
JOSEPH MASSON, MERCHANT.

Mr. Joseph Masson is a fine type of the prosperous merchant of a thriving country town. Mr. Masson came to Danville from Maskinonge some thirty years ago, but after a short stay went out to the West and remained there for some ten years, when he returned to Danville, and in 1889 built the substantial business block which he now occupies as a general store. Mr. Masson carries one of the largest and best assorted stocks in the township, and is doing a most prosperous trade throughout the community. He is the only French-Canadian general merchant in Danville, and does a large trade with the French-Canadian farmers and residents in the district. Mr. Masson was educated at Nicolet College, is a Conservative in politics, and attends the Roman Catholic Church of Ste. Anne de Danville, where his brother, Rev. Father Masson, is the parish priest.

BARNARD BROS.

Just off Station street, near Main, are the two buildings in which Barnard Bros. carry on business. Some thirty-five years ago Mr. W. H. Barnard, father of the Barnard brothers, started a foundry, and in later years the sons, B. H. and C. C., joined him.

BELT FACTORY OF J. L. GOODHUE & CO., DANVILLE. C. C. & G. F. CLEVELAND, PROPRIETORS.



DANVILLE TOWN HALL.

The foundry business was carried on until three years ago, when it was closed down, the father retiring. The sons then went into their present business as agents, representing the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company of Chicago. Last season they sold 158 mowers for their firm. In addition to this they carry a large stock of harness, sewing machines, plows, harrows, stoves, cream separators, etc., and claim to be the largest carriage dealers in the Eastern Townships. Barnard Bros. make a specialty also of plow and mower repairs. The firm has about thirty sub-agents operating between Sherbrooke and Quebec city.

Mr. B. H. Barnard, who is one of the village councillors, is the youngest member of that body. He was born in Danville in 1866 and elected a councillor in February, 1902. He is a member of the Road and Poor Committees.

MR. GEO McCROCKEN.

One of the principal stores in the Main Street Square is that of George McCrocken, who carries on the only exclusive business in the village of flour, grain and feed, dealing extensively in all kinds of seeds, salts and cements. Mr. McCrocken, in addition to his premises in Main Square, has a large warehouse at the station where he receives and ships heavy supplies. He is a lively and thorough business man, with twenty years' experience in this one line, and is very popular in the community. Mr. McCrocken began business for himself in Danville in 1895.

PHOTOGRAPHER ARTHUR ALAIN.

Mr. Arthur Alain, photographer, of Danville, is a young man. His studio is over the postoffice, on the Main Street Square. The location is very central, and the studio and equipment of the best. Mr. Alain is a Montrealer but learned his trade originally in Victoriaville before going to that city. In the spring this year he purchased his present business from Mr. E. C. Pinsonneault. Mr. Alain does some fine work in enlarging pictures, and also considerable in the picture framing line.

BARLOW'S WEATHER STRIP.

Mr. E. J. Barlow, whose place of business is located on the corner of Main Square and Station street, is one of the most energetic business men of the town. He has the leading barber shop, fitted with five chairs, and in addition carries a full stock of cigars and tobacco, gents' furnishings, hats, ready-made clothes, etc. But the most important part of Mr. Barlow's business to the outsider is his anti-freeze asbestic weather strip, of which he is the inventor, proprietor and manufacturer. This part of Mr. Barlow's business is bound to extend rapidly, and his weather strips will no doubt be in general use in a short time. His strip positively excludes cold and drafts from doors and windows in winter. It will exclude the dust in the summer months, making another great saving to the householder. When adjusted, it in no way interferes with the opening and shutting of the doors or windows. This fall Mr. Barlow will thoroughly introduce the strip throughout the country, and its popularity should spread, as it has the advantage of cheapness, durability and adds to the comfort of all houses using them.

JAMES McCOY, BLACKSMITH.

Mr. James McCoy, blacksmith and horseshoer, has a good location on Water street, and does a thriving business. He is one of the old residents of the town, having been born in Danville in 1848, and has lived there ever since. He is popular with all who know him.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

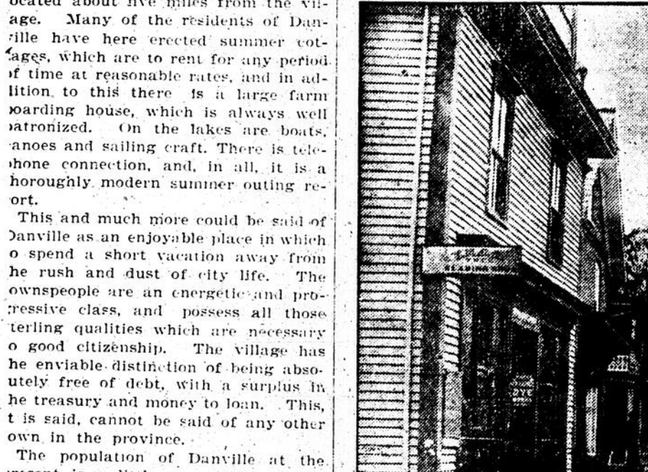
Danville has three hotels, all strictly temperance. The Danville House was the first regular hotel, having been erected in 1852, and in 1896 it was thoroughly remodelled. The Gordon House, which was erected just beside the Danville House in 1898, is quite a nice family hotel. The Commercial Hotel occupies a site near the station. It is a large frame building, with Mr. G. N. Connelly as proprietor.

THE DANVILLE HOUSE.

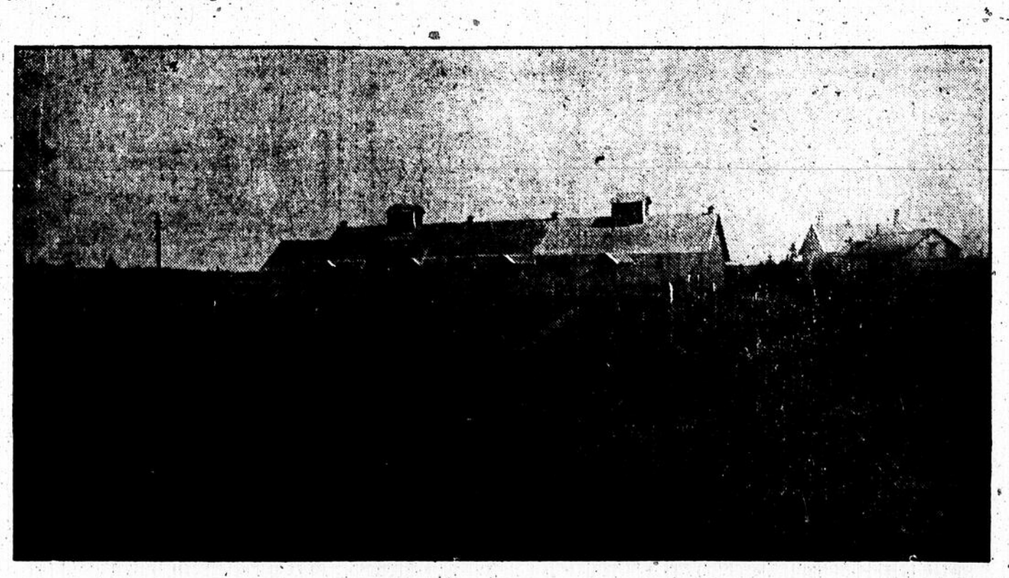
The Danville House is the leading hotel of the village. It is a three-story modern structure on Station street, in the heart of the town, and has twenty-eight comfortably fitted up bedrooms. Mr. O. M. J. Ingalls, the proprietor for the past ten years, has developed an excellent custom. He is a young man thirty years of age, and came to Danville in 1892 from East Durham, where he was born. By devoting his entire attention to the welfare of his guests Mr. Ingalls has won the esteem of every commercial traveller working through the Eastern Townships. He supplies an excellent table, and has several very spacious and well-fitted up sample rooms. The house is fitted throughout with electric lights.

In connection with the hotel, Mr. Ingalls has a living and sales stable, containing twenty-two horses and some fifteen rigs, which are constantly in demand. Mr. Ingalls himself is a breeder of many well known horses, which have gained enviable records for themselves on the track. Among his present stock is the stud Marshal Saul 22281 imported Percheron and the standard bred trotting colt Clausen 29052. Mr. Ingalls has been breeding horses for years, and his stables have turned out some very fast stock, as for example O. M. J., with a record of 2.29 1-4; Saginaw Lass, 2.24 1-4; Baby Ingalls, 2.27 1-4, and this spring sold a finely matched team of 4-year-old standard bred geldings, considered the fastest team of the kind in Canada, to

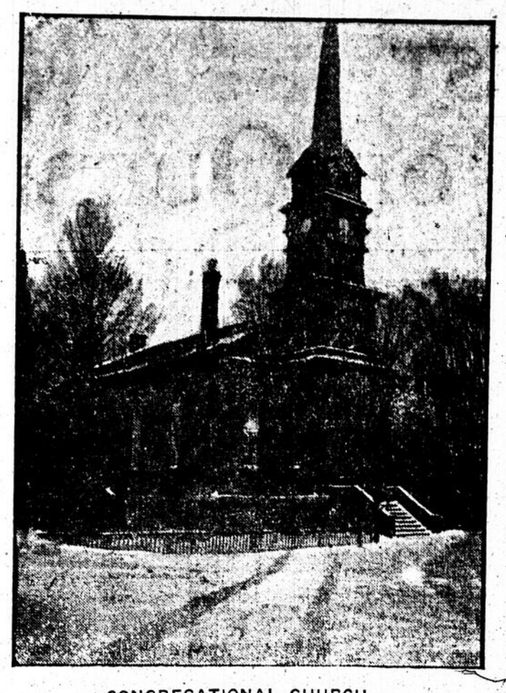
J. N. GREENSHIELDS, K.C.,
Proprietor Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville.



A. J. MORRILL'S WOOLLEN MILL, PULP MILL AND SASH AND DOOR FACTORY, NICOLET FALLS, NEAR DANVILLE.
[Photo by H. Messenger.



ISALEIGH GRANGE FARM, DANVILLE, QUE.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.
[Photo by H. Messenger.

Mr. C. B. McAllister, of Peterboro, Ont. This team brought $1,000 cash. Mr. Ingalls always has some good horses for sale.

FACTORIES AND MILLS.

Danville has a number of important factories, stretching through the town from east to west, all driven by the steam that is fed from the waters of the Upper Pond. The operators are perhaps the best paid and most thrifty class of workmen in the Eastern Townships.

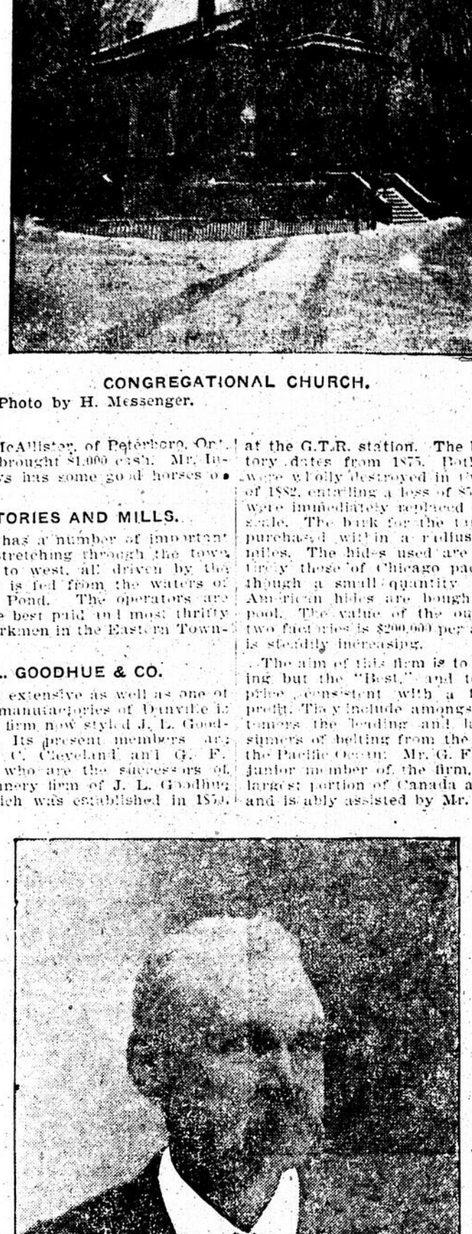
J. L. GOODHUE & CO.

The most extensive as well as one of the oldest manufactories of Danville is that of the firm now styled J. L. Goodhue & Co. Its present members are Messrs. C. C. Cleveland and G. F. Cleveland, who are the successors of the old tannery firm of J. L. Goodhue & Son, which was established in 1859, at the G.T.R. station. The belting factory dates from 1875. Both buildings were wholly destroyed in the great fire of 1882, entailing a loss of $50,000. They were immediately replaced on a larger scale. The bark for the tannery is all purchased within a radius of twenty miles. The hides used are almost entirely those of Chicago packer steers, though a small quantity of Anglo-American hides are bought in Liverpool. The value of the output of the two factories is $200,000 per annum, and is steadily increasing.

The aim of this firm is to make nothing but the "Best," and to sell at a price consistent with a fair living profit. They include amongst their customers the leading and largest conveyors of belting from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Mr. G. F. Cleveland, junior member of the firm, covers the largest portion of Canada as salesman, and is ably assisted by Mr. A. A. Burbank, who has been with the firm for years, and thoroughly understands the business in all its phases.

Mr. C. C. Cleveland, the senior member of the firm, is a native of Danville and was born Sept. 15th, 1849. He has held many public offices, among them Mayor of Danville, 1881 to 1883; warden of the County of Richmond, 1889 to 1891; captain No. 1 company and paymaster 54th Battalion; justice of the peace; member of Parliament for Richmond and Wolfe, 1891 to 1896. He is also much interested in agriculture, owning, with his brother, one of the best farms in the county. He has been president of the Danville Union Agricultural Society for the last twenty-seven years, is vice-president of the Richmond, Drummond & Yamaska Insurance Company, and director of the Royal Paper Mills Company, East Angus.

George Foster Cleveland, the second member of the firm, is a native of Danville and 50 years of age. He has been a member of the Council since 1895, and was Mayor in 1901.



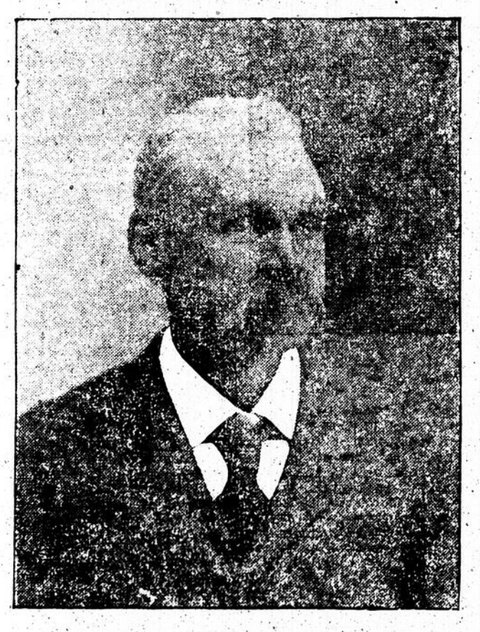
COUNCILLOR JOHN C. STOCKWELL, DANVILLE.

C. BOUTELLE'S FACTORY.

The first factory in Danville was established in 1835 by Mr. Laines Boutelle, one of the most prominent of Danville's earliest citizens. The building was 36 ft. x 24 ft. and was then one of the largest structures in the town. In 1861, in addition, 40 ft. x 70 ft. was built, and again another in 1870, while improved machinery has been added at various dates since. In 1869 his son, Charles, took over the business, conducting it up to the present. From five to thirty men are employed at various periods throughout the year. Mr. Boutelle manufactures and deals in furniture, conducts a planing and moulding mill, is a contractor and general jobber, and the leading undertaker in the village. His plant is operated by both steam and water power, and he keeps right abreast of the times, taking occasionally a trip to Boston and New York to get new ideas. Mr. Boutelle is 54 years of age, was a councillor for 12 years, leaving office six years ago, is a valuator for the village, commissioner of the commissioners court and magistrate. He has lived in Danville all his life, was educated at the Academy, and is a member of the English Church. His is the largest furniture and undertaker's supplies business in the Eastern Townships.

DOMINION CLOTHES PINS.

The Dominion Clothes Pin Factory on Station Street, is one of the liveliest enterprises of the village. Mr. C. C. Brown, the proprietor, established the business, purchasing the sole rights for the Dominion to manufacture these patent spring pins. They are made of two small pieces of birch wood neatly shaped and held together by a strong spring. The many advantages of a clothes pin like this can at once be understood by the housewife of to-day. In the factory are employed four men and three girls to operate the various machines which turn out 13,000 gross yearly. Since the first of this year Mr. Brown has sold 7,000 gross in Canada and is also shipping to foreign markets. The factory contains one large automatic wood sawing machine, one planer, two gang saws, one moulding machine and one tumbler for smoothing the wood of the clothes pins. This machinery is used on the wood of the pins alone and then to manufacture the springs Mr. Brown has an ingenious "spring machine" of his own manufacture. The plant is operated by both steam and water power. In connection with the factory Mr. Brown has a saw mill where he takes the logs in their raw state and works the wood up through its various stages.



C. C. BROWN,
Sec.-Treas. Danville Council, and Proprietor Dominion Clothes Pin Co.

LAFRANCE & MICHAUD.

A new firm which started business only last fall, but which promises to branch out rapidly, is Lafrance & Michaud, undertakers, manufacturers of caskets, coffins, furniture, etc. They also do a general planing mill business, door, sash and blinds and manufacture mouldings. Their plant, which is quite a large one, is constantly in operation. It is run by both water and steam power. Both Mr. Lafrance and Mr. Michaud are Danville boys, and attendants at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Anne de Danville. They do quite an undertaking business and have an elaborate hearse.

SOME OTHER STORES.

MacLeay & Riddle, general merchants, commence business December 1, 1872. Mr. Roderick built the store some time in the early sixties, and kept store in it for some years. He was followed in about 1864, by R. MacLeay & Co. In 1872, Mr. A. MacLeay who had kept store in Cstelbar for ten years, moved to Danville, and with the Riddle Bros. took the management of the present store.

Others who are doing business in stores are; J. P. Edwards, confectioner; George Church, jeweller; J. C. Stockwell, druggist; E. F. Stockwell, jeweller; Mrs. E. McWilliams, milliner; James Houston, grocer; Mrs. J. McCallum, milliner; Miss M. A. O'Keefe, dry goods and milliner; Miss C. E. O'Neill, milliner; L. L. Hannan, grocer; W. N. Paul, general store. Blacksmiths—E. Mountain, F. Olney and A. Boisvert. Butchers—Lect and Johnson. Barber—C. J. Cross. Shoemakers—A. E. Shaw, Mr. Cote. Tailor—J. A. Boivin. Bakers—R. Johnson and H. Dupont. Tinsmith—Mr. Wilson. Harnessmakers—J. Taylor, Thos. Paul and V. Roux. Furniture dealer—A. Chagnon, Chas. Boutelle. Dentists—J. A. Porter, J. J. Porter and G. H. Adams. Doctors—G. L. McKee, F. X. Trudel, Dr. Hargrave Dr. Stevenson.

P. MOULIN.

Mr. P. Moulin has a comfortable home on Water Street, just above Main Square. In part of the premises he manufactures boots and shoes, and is doing quite a prosperous business. In another part of the building Mrs. Moulin carries on the business of dressmaker. Mr. and Mrs. Moulin came to Danville some eight years ago from Drummondville.

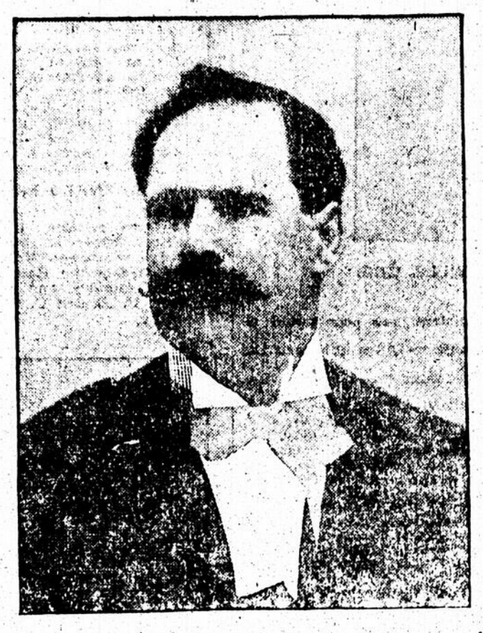
MR. H. T. BARLOW.

Among the leading carriage makers in Danville and the oldest in the business is Mr. H. T. Barlow. He was born in New Ireland in 1834, and six years later his people moved to Tingwick, where he remained until he was nineteen years of age. He then moved to Danville and has been in the carriage making business ever since. For the past 33 years he has been in business for himself. His factory covers about half an acre of land, and he has the reputation of turning out some of the finest and most fin. he Council wagons, farm waggons, sleighs and double top carriages in the Eastern Townships. Mr. Barlow was a school commissioner for ten years, and is one of the most respected business men of the village.

There is also the carriage factory of C. R. Thurber & Sons, Brown Brothers, R. S. Riddle, grist mill, and Land & Co., operated by W. A. Barbour.

KENNEDY'S FALLS, NICOLET RIVER, NEAR DANVILLE.
[Photo by H. Messenger.

DR. A. MAXWELL SPEER,
Danville.



COUNCILLOR M. O'BREADY, DANVILLE.

NICOLET FALLS PULP MILL.

Just a short distance out of Danville, is the Nicolet Falls Pulp Mills, sash and door factory and custom work mills. It is quite an extensive and substantial looking plant situate on the Nicolet River just below the pretty waterfalls bearing the same name. This is one of the most picturesque sights around Danville. The mill derives its power from the tail-, where there is 58 feet head of water driven by three McCormack wheels, two, 42 and one 15, developing 1565 horse power. In the pulp mills are four New England grinders, six screens and four presses, having a capacity of 20 tons of dry pulp per day. The pulp mill building is 133 feet in length by 43 feet in width. Adjoining this is a three storey brick building. The ground floor of which is used for the purpose of manufacturing door, sash and house furnishings. The second storey is occupied by the one-set woollen mill, manufacturing tweeds and blankets. The entire plant covers in all about eight acres. The mills are owned and operated by Mr. A. J. Morrill and his two sons G. A. and E. J. Morrill. They employ a large staff constantly. At present A. J. Morrill & Sons are furnishing pulp to the Royal Paper Mills Company at East Angus; the Napanee Paper Mills, Canada Paper Company, and one or two others. Last winter they shipped a large supply to the Great Northern Paper Company at Milwaukee, Me. As there is no paper mill in connection with the Nicolet Falls Pulp Mill their output is for sale always.

THE SHIPTON CREAMERY.

Located about half a mile out of Danville is the Shipton Creamery, one of the most prosperous institutions of the kind in the Eastern Townships. Mr. J. A. McCallum, the proprietor, is the son of the late Mr. A. McCallum, who had the distinction of being the first man to start the cheese and butter factories of the district and who at one time had no less than nine factories operating under his management at once. Young Mr. McCallum took up his father's work and has been doing business for the past thirteen years, all the time adding the most modern improvements to his machinery, until to-day he has perhaps the most complete and up-to-date plant for the manufacture of strictly high grade butter in the Dominion. At the present time he employs five hands and during the summer months turns out at least one thousand pounds of butter per day. The Shipton Creamery is in operation the year round, the average output for the winter months being 300 pounds daily. As an example of the excellence of the Shipton Creamery butter Mr. McCallum was the only manufacturer awarded the right to supply the Royal train carrying the now Prince and Princess of Wales and Royal party on their trip across the continent. Mr. McCallum supplies many of the leading grocers of Montreal, and his butter is always in ample supply at such grocery establishments as Fraser, Vigor & Co., Walter Paul's, etc. The excellence of the Shipton output has spread abroad, too, and now Mr. McCallum is making quite a quantity of butter without salt for export to the Glasgow market. It is such progressive industries as this that build up and do credit to a town like Danville.

COUNCILLOR CHAS. R. THURBER, DANVILLE.

Mr. C. B. Brown is secretary-treasurer of the Creamery.

MAYOR ULRIC BONNEVILLE.

This is the second time the Council of the village of Danville have elected Mr. Ulric Bonneville as chief magistrate. In 1881 Mr. Bonneville was elected a councillor and held that position until 1886, when he was chosen Mayor. At the end of his term he retired and again became a member of the Council until this year, when he was chosen Mayor for the second time. He has also been a school trustee for a number of years and is now president and chairman of the commission of the summary trial of small cases. There is no stronger advocate of temperance in the village than Mayor Bonneville. He is an independent Conservative and looks more to the cause of good government than government for party purposes. In business Mr. Bonneville is the local representative of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, Guardian Assurance Company of England; Phoenix, of London; Western, Liverpool and London and Globe; London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, the Queen Insurance Company, the Caledonian, Stanstead and Sherbrooke and other mutual offices.

Mayor Bonneville is well known as a breeder of fancy poultry, annually winning many prizes at Canadian fairs. He is a native of Longueuil and is 63 years of age.

MR. M. O'BREADY.

Mr. M. O'Bready, advocate, of Danville, was born at Wotton in 1864, studied at St. Charles College, Sherbrooke, and Laval University, and was admitted to the Bar in 1892. Mr. O'Bready is a member of the Council and chairman of the Board of School Trustees. He has a large law practice. He is attorney for the Peoples' Bank of Halifax, the Asbestos and Asbestic Co., the corporations of Tingewick, Kingsley and Arbustos, and was attorney for the village of Danville until elected a councillor a year ago. His offices are large and are over the bank in Union Square.

MR. J. C. STOCKWELL.

Councillor John C. Stockwell is a native of Danville, and fifty-one years of age. He has been postmaster since 1888, is engaged in business as druggist, and has been a member of Danville Council for several years, serving one term as Mayor. Mr. Stockwell is captain of the Danville Fire Company. It was only 30 years ago when he began business at the head of Station Street. Ten years later he was burned out, but rebuilt again on the old stand and substituted the present building. To-day is the best office, bric-a-brac business and a full supply of groceries, paints and oils, wall paper, etc. Mr. Stockwell is proprietor of the Danville Nurseries, dealing in hardy fruit trees, etc. They are probably the most northerly located nurseries in America.

DR. A. M. SPEER.

Dr. A. M. Speer is one of the leading physicians of the village. Forty-one years ago Dr. Speer was born in Quebec city. There he attended the High School. He is a graduate of McGill and has been practising in Danville for 20 years. His residence on Church Street is one of the most substantial

THE BANK.

The Peoples' Bank of Halifax have a very active branch in Danville. It is situated on the corner of Main Street and the building is one of the best of the business structures in the town. This branch was first opened in November, 1897, with Mr. E. J. Cheshire as manager, but in April one year later Mr. M. Henry Richey, the present manager, took charge. With him are Mr. J. A. Bizo, accountant and teller, and H. Max Ruggles, Mr. Manager Richey is a native of Halifax, N.S., and 45 years of age. He is a son of ex-Premier Richey, of Nova Scotia, and a grandson of the late Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., well known in connection with Canadian Methodism. Mr. Richey has been connected with banking business in Halifax, Pictou and Westport, N.S. Under Mr. Richey's management the bank is doing a thriving business.

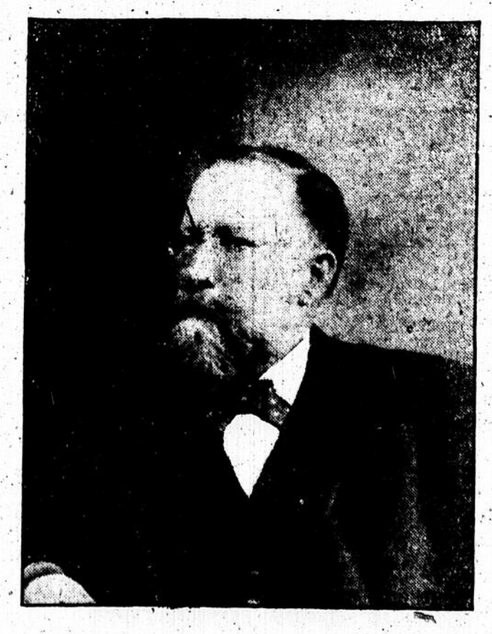
Mr. Cheshire, who first opened the branch in Danville, is now the inspector of the bank.

The People's Bank of Halifax was established in Halifax, N.S., in 1864. The first president was Mr. Jonathan Shannon, and the first cashier Mr. Robert Fairbanks. The present president is Mr. J. J. Stevens, editor of the Morning Herald, Halifax, and the cashier Mr. D. R. Clarke. The bank's capital is now $700,000, and rest amount to $350,000. The deposits are $3,000,000. The assets, as shown by the last bank statement, January 1st, 1902, amount to $4,250,000. The bank has seventeen branches in Nova Scotia, seven principales in New Brunswick, one in Prince Edward Island, one in Montreal, one in Toronto, and one in Winnipeg.

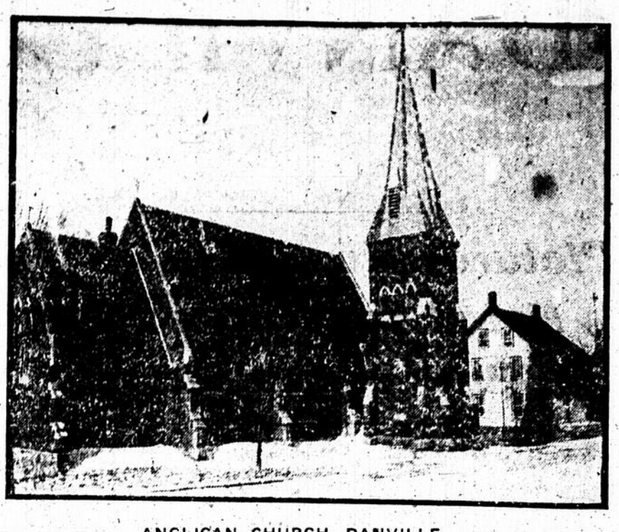
In 1900 a gang of forgers, with Albert Agnew-Germaine at their head, successfully robbed the famous Bank of Montreal of $70,000, and after a short time succeeded in escaping to the Continent with $85,000. A posse, under Mr. Barnes, Barlow, was organized and after a short time succeeded in capturing the gang and getting back $45,000 of the stolen money, which was re-

MR. M. H. RICHEY,
Manager People's Bank of Halifax, Danville, Que.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX, DANVILLE BRANCH.

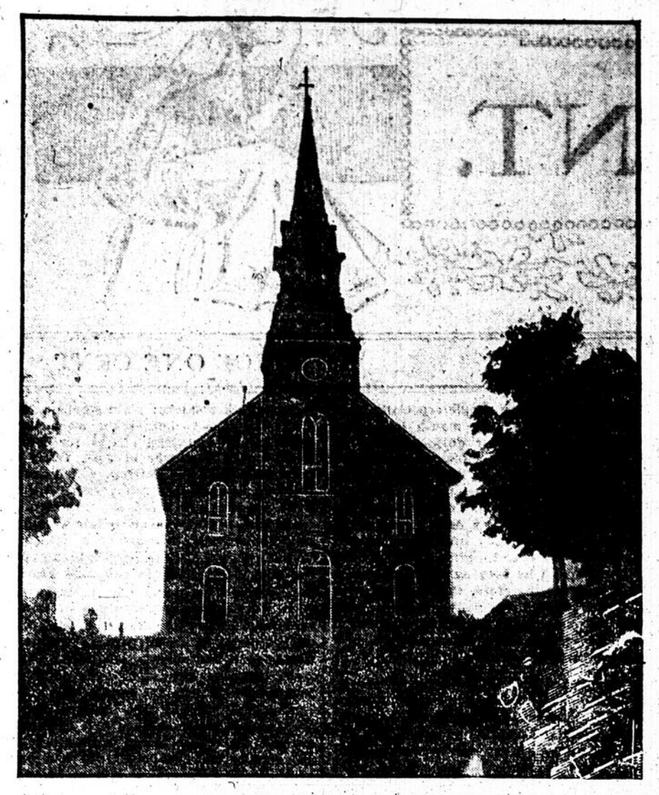


COUNCILLOR GEO. F. CLEVELAND, DANVILLE.



ANGLICAN CHURCH, DANVILLE.
[Photo by H. Messenger.

COUNCILLOR B. H. BARNARD.
Danville.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, DANVILLE.

stored to the bank. Only one of the members of the gang is still at large, and the Government and private detectives are still on the lookout for him. There were six in the gang altogether and four of them are serving terms, ranging from 10 to 30 years. Wm. Dowd, another of the gang, was arrested in Chambersville, Penn., on the 11th instant, by Chief McCaskill, of the Provincial Detective Office, and will be tried in Sherbrooke at the next term of the Court of King's Bench.

DANVILLE ACADEMY.

Back in the earliest years of the last century, the first school in Danville was started, "on the threshing floor of Ephraim Mageon's barn." It was not till 1847 that a definite building for school purposes was provided by popular subscription. In this connection the names are recorded of David Harvey, Homer Cleveland, Simeon Hiatt, and Ephraim Magoon, along with others. $200 was raised and Holsey Cleveland built a school for that amount. It grew and prospered, for the fathers of the present generation, even as their children now, took pride and pleasure in supporting home institutions. In 1854 the Danville school was raised to the rank of Shipton Academy, with Rev. A. J. Parker, C. N. Cleveland, and Isaac Stockwell (who still survives) as Board of Trustees.

Under the care of a few zealous principals, including Alexander Campbell, George Davenport, B.A., and Henry Hubbard, M.A., the Academy continued to flourish with the town, and in 1876, on the separation of Danville from Shipton for municipal and school purposes, it became Danville Academy. The following was the first board of commissioners, appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council:—Messrs. G. S. Cartor, A. E. Lee, W. Honeyman, J. L. Goodhue, and M. Lynch.

In the great fire of 1882 the old building was burned to the ground, and after several temporary quarters had been found inadequate, the present building was put up in 1890. It is a handsome brick structure, beautifully situated and well equipped throughout, and ranks easily first amongst the academies of the province in towns with a similar population to Danville.

To the zealous, steady work of Principal W. T. Briggs, B.A., during ten years (1888-1897), the Academy undoubtedly owes much of its position and its reputation. C. W. Ford (now of Coaticook) took a Government prize of $50 for well-kept grounds; during the present winter complete athletic equipment has been supplied, and during the coming summer it is the intention to provide two good gymnasiums, giving Danville probably the best-equipped Academy in the province, outside Montreal.

The Academy offers yearly a large number of prizes, and scholarships, and sends out a considerable number of graduates.

One of its A.A.'s of June last, Mr. H. O. Wales, stood the highest arts matriculant, of the province at the McGill exams in September. Nearly twenty other graduates are at present making a name for themselves and for their school at McGill, at Bishops, at Glasgow and other universities.

The valuation of taxable school property for 1901 is $263,003, while the rate is five mills. The last payment on the new building was made in 1909. The scholars' fees for 1901 amounted to $1,315.62. Altogether the Danville commissioners and people have a right to a just pride in their academy.

J. J. BARLOW, DANVILLE,
Invontor of Anti-Freeze Weather Strip.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The late Rev. Ammi James Parker, founder of the Congregational Church in Danville, began his labors in 1829, at the age of 27 years, the people pledging $300 towards his support. The place was at that time destitute of religious privileges, being without church or Sabbath school. In 1832 the first church was organized with 35 members and on August 21st, 1833, Mr. Parker was installed. In March, 1826, a meeting was called to consider the advisability of building a church, and the first church was built at a cost of $2,000. The old church has been replaced by a substantial brick building at a cost of $7,500, exclusive of bell and furniture.

In membership the church has had a steady growth. The roll last year showed 125 members.

Mr. Parker was pastor for 40 years, and at his death was followed by Rev. Mr. Rice, who remained about two years. He was followed by the Rev. Mr. Colwell, who labored about the same period. Following him was the Rev. Ebenezer Ireland, who remained about two years. Then the Rev. J. G. Sanderson, of Ottawa, was called. He was installed Feb. 12th, 1879. He ministered most faithfully to the church for 16 years. He died in March, 1895. Rev. A. W. Mack then took the pulpit and remained until recently, when Rev. A. T. Pollock took charge. A parsonage was built and paid for in 1882, at a cost of $2,000. In 1899 the church was beautifully decorated and fitted with electric fixtures, costing $400. The whole church property is valued at $10,000, and is without incumbrance.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was organized about 1871, but it was not until November, 1872, that the first minister, Rev. John McAllister, B.A., was ordained. He was succeeded by M. F. Beaudet, a convert of Father Chiniquy, from Kankakee, Illinois. He remained in the field about two years, when, in 1880, the church was supplied by the Rev. William Bain, who was followed by Rev. J. G. Potter, Rev. Mr. Roberts, who was in charge from 1885 to 1888, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. G. Potter, Rev. P. [illegible] A. Mathieson, Jan. 1895 to Jan. 1899, Rev. S. H. A., B.D., Jan. 1899, Rev. A. Stevenson, B.A., who has just left the field for the pulpit. The congregation is free of debt.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT.

The Second Advent Church had its origin at a meeting held some 50 years ago in what is known as Bell's grove. Since then the cause has prospered. The early preachers were Messrs. Grant, Bartlett, Barnham and Mann, who travelled the circuit and preached in the houses, barns, school houses or public halls, as they were to be found. Father Pierce, Rev. J. A. Baptist, Rev. Mr. Lamb, Rev. Mr. Lathern, Rev. Mr. Scott

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

95TH YEAR. NO. 140 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

The woman who has a discerning eye for color gets more pleasure from a painting, a sunset, a bit of tangled wood and hillside than you and I do, perhaps, but when somebody paints a house with a job lot of paint or sets rose-colored tulips against a brick red wall; when the bonnets that should have been called to order by the riot act dance merrily before her in church, and the chintz guardrobe in the boarding house bed chamber quarrels all the daylight hours of every day with the carpet and the wall hanging. She suffers more in her color perception than the rest of us. Of course, if we believe in compensation, we will fold our hands comfortably, and say dutifully that the enjoyment matches the discomfort, and perhaps it does, but we don't usually believe it very hard when we're having discomforts ourselves. A good deal of our philosophy and several of our texts and prize quotations seem to suit other people's sorrows admirably and be a little worse than nothing for our own.

The woman who finds her nose a good guide when there are forgotten potatoes down cellar, or a misunderstanding between the gas bracket and the pipe, is made much more uncomfortable in the vicinity of certain hot people than the woman who couldn't smell cabbage when it's being cooked in her next door neighbor's kitchen. The woman who recognizes your telephone voice on the instant hears too distinctly the stumbles in the little music pupil's first "piece."

Perhaps the man whose palate is quickest to determine the flavoring of a cake is the first to announce that the porridge is burned. It's rather doubtful this last, but perhaps we will all admit that he probably is the first to discover the fact. The quickest to feel hurt is usually the first to forgive, and the pachydermatous individual is the one who "feeds fat" his "ancient grudge" deep beneath his leathery skin.

The untidy maid whose kitchen looks like a Martinique front garden is the very one who wins your heart by her unfailing good nature. The tidy one too often chases you about the kitchen when you're preserving rhubard, and has a floor cloth handy in case you let your spoon drip. The girl who stays in at night has visitors who own deep voices, and the one whose kitchen is as quiet as a school when the teacher asks who is talking, is the one who breaks the rules by coming in at unearthly hours and creeps up stairs with unshod feet.

"We can't have everything all to once," said an old nurse I used to know, and she had learned to be fairly happy with precious little of life's good, and it came seldom and didn't stay long.

If we have curly hair perhaps our toes turn in. If our complexions are good, maybe we squint, and if our noses and ears and eyes are energetic to our delight, they're probably overenergetic to our sorrow, and, taking it all in all and weighing and measuring, it's to be hoped things "even up," though we can't see it exactly.

The woman in the city who knows what the country is really like begins to hunger for it when first the buds begin to swell on the trees. She knows the delights of the first spring flowers; she sees again the soft twilight gray and the growing luxuriance of the sunsets, as night after night they deepen in color and grow in tenderness. She seems to smell the earth freshly turned over by the plow; to see the grand old orchard whitened with its apple bloom. In fancy she fingers the old-fashioned flowers of the old-fashioned gardens, and buries her face in the sweet blooms of flowering currant and syringa and pink, and looks with joy at the lordly japonica, the peonie and the snowy balls of the guelder rose. As the season advances the woman hears the sharp noise of the mower, she smells the sweet hay mingled with the juices of the wild berries, which, growing alongside the fences, lean their vines against them for support, and slowly cook to perfect sweetness in the glorious sun. The woman feels sometimes the drowsy spell of the nooning hour. It steals everywhere. The horses rest in their stalls, eased of the bit and bridle, though still burdened with the collar and traces. The workmen lie in the shade beneath the cherry trees with their hats tilted over their eyes. The bees buzz heavily. The flowers gape in the bright sunlight. The cheerful clatter of the dish washing and the humming of the kitchen-worker comes out to the wide verandah.

She reviews the twilight time when the home-folk sat together looking out over the lawn, talking of the showy red geraniums, speaking softly of those who used to love them and of the folk who lived here or there or out on the back concession. Along the road hoof-beats and the rattle of wheels announced the passers-by, but we scarcely caught a glimpse of them through the trees. Sometimes a happy giggle told us it was probably true that Big Ben was sparking Robert Arnold's Kitty. A concertina with chronic asthma played long drawn-out tunes at the rear of the house. The crickets and tree toads made merry. The after-glow faded out of the sky. The quick night came down. The moon shone out across the open. The shadows trembled as the breeze fluttered among the leaves, and early in the quiet summer night the lights twinkled in the upper windows and went out one by one till only the peaceful starry lamps above guarded the old homestead through the night.

The city dweller, sitting on her little back gallery or her narrow front steps, sees the country through those wonderful-looking backward eyes that memory brings us. She smells the flowers and forgets the ground below where nothing will grow. She hears the cowbell in the morning, the faint "nalloo," which means dinner is ready at noon, and the whippoorwill singing at night in the woods beyond the fifty-acre lot. Hearing them, the street-car noises, the German band, and the ditty played so often on the near-by piano, fails on unheeding ears. If she is wise—the dreamer—she will remember that the country, as well as the city, has its drawbacks. That will keep her from being envious of the lot of others or discontented with her own.

An enterprising woman routed out her family of little boys and girls at four in the hot weather, fed them and turned them out to play until nine or ten, then called them in again, fed them and put them to sleep in darkened rooms until Old Sol had begun to go down that toboggan slide in the West. She was wise, sure enough. The lucky youngsters didn't know it was hot at all. They played about till late evening, and I'm sure they didn't have prickly heat or sunstrokes, and that they enjoyed their meals and every minute of their play time. It might be a good plan to adopt, for the day does grow woefully hot at eleven, and is enough to scorch our bangs at three, when we're having our truly summer weather. However, the idea may not yet have been perfectly worked, and—no one has heard from the neighbors.

Reserve strength is just as handy in a house as the extra loaf of bread, the extra jars of preserves, and the cans of corn and tomatoes you keep in the pantry in case you might have unexpected calls upon your larder. The woman who has reserve strength can pull herself together and keep from screaming or fainting when things grow wrong. She can stand a shock, endure pain, outwit fate itself. She is better than the fabled happy damsel with a golden spoon ready to eat strawberries with. It's so hard not to say "oh, dear," oh, my," and "what a hard time I'm having;" but it's so much better to think quick and act without any fluster in your finger-tips. One woman with a cool head and a big unselfish heart is worth ten easily unnerved women who would love to do something for somebody in trouble, if only they had brought their wits with them. Reserve strength in our bodies is worth far more in a lump at emergency time than it could possibly be, doubled away in late hours, unsatisfactory evenings out, bad food and too much of it, and general wear and tear on the system. Almost any one can waddle along from day to day without dreaming of a black time when it won't pay to have nerves or whims, but when a little earnest practice in doing your best will help along wonderfully. It pays to be "slept up," to be steady of finger and cheery-voiced, to be adroit of mind and cool-headed enough not to always tell all you know to everybody. Reserve strength is like the last pot of your favorite jam, hiding behind the kind you keep for company. You take it out when your appetite is at its last flicker, and you begin to be interested in even the dullest affairs of life before you've finished. The woman who has reserve strength in plenty isn't a chatter-box nor a feather-brain. She's too busy to be either, but when you're in trouble she comes with her pretty soft hands and cools your feverish ones. She brings out all her philosophy and cheers and comforts you and you wonder you ever thought she wasn't nice, because she hadn't time to be a good fellow among women folks.

The Proverb of Hassam.

From Primary Education.

King Hassam, well beloved, was wont to say,
When aought went wrong, or any labor failed;
"To-morrow, friends, will be another day!"
And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

Long live his proverb! While the world shall roll
To-morrow fresh shall rise from out the night
And new baptize the indomitable soul
With courage for its never ending fight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

Moncton Girl.—You should precede him always, and too much handshaking is bad form. You need not introduce your friend, but may, if you wish, upon going in or coming out. Make it formal and say "My Dear Sir." 2. Be just your own natural self on board ship, but don't allow yourself the uncertain pleasure of prowling about under the stars with chance acquaintances. 4. "Thank you so much for the pleasant," the "enjoyable" or the "lovely" evening are all correct. 5. You are welcome to write at any time, and I will gladly give you any little help I can. Your writing shows energy, sympathy, candor, fair patience, fair excellence, affection and fair self-control.

Rose Red.—I saw another arrangement of stamps with their significance once upon a time, but it has passed out of my mind. The one I sent you is, I think most authentic, for it came from gay Paree, the very place to learn coquetry if one must have it. Many thanks for so promptly returning my precious card.

Four-Eighteen.—That makes me think of the afternoon mail which used to bring me letters in the long ago, when a letter that said almost nothing, meant a great deal. Your difficulty isn't an unusual one, but I suppose you would be real cross at me if I hinted that I was almost getting ready to begin, believing that you were letting your nerves get the better of you. Don't say you "can't stand things," for you may be forced to, and it's so horrid to have to do the thing you said you wouldn't, and eat your words besides. More than that we usually can do the things we ought to, or must, and "can't" is a word for babies and no-account grown-ups. The weariness of life may sometimes set you to wondering what it would be like to rest, but child, don't ever let weariness get the better of you. Do your work and be glad to do it. It's a blessed mission to tend the sick and make the way to Paradise as easy as you can. Strength and patience are what you should ask for, not a lessening of the care or work. I am hard, do you think? Don't believe that for a minute, I know, better than you dream, just how it all comes to you now and again, but believe me it's weak to cry out and say "you can't stand it."

Farthingale.—They say truth like murder, will out, but it doesn't always come out at the trial, as you've probably decided before now. You have no cause for regret. You could do nothing else, but don't be sensitive about the people and their ideas, for even if you can't live there, the world is wide.

Firefly.—I don't know that you ought to be very proud of the circumstance. Your victim couldn't retaliate, and it seemed scarcely fair of you. Did you ever hear that proverb of the Italians, "It is easy to threaten a bull from a window."

Prue and I.—Homer and Scott are recommended to lovers of action in literature.

Juliet.—Hamilton Mabie has a book called "William Shakespeare, poet, dramatist and man." It is two dollars.

Bluebeard.—Your blessed birdie in black and white, with that absurd buff pompon on the nape of his neck is a bobolink. Did you hear him sing? He has all the rollicking swagger of a soldier in his notes, and yet his little brown wifie finds many a pet name in the trills and twitters and chirpings he flings so madly on the air. I'm glad you are interested in the birds and trees and flowers, this year. Isn't life more worth living when you begin to understand how lovely the old earth is by becoming acquainted with her family of bows and girls, learning to know them by name as well as by sight. 2. Your query is not out of the way. I would answer it if I could, but I can't, and if you won't think it too rude, I'm glad I can't.

Behring Sea.—The after effects of chloroform and ether trouble some people. Your doctor knows best. They do not nauseate me in the least, so I can't tell you whether the sickness is worse than the pain of the tooth. Unless it's a case of several, or unless they are the kind that must be dug out, it's surely better to be brave, open your mouth, screech if you must, and take no risks with sweet cold smells from a rubber bag.

Frosting.—The author of "How to Know the Wild Flowers," is Mrs. William Starr Dana. She has also a delightful fern book and a quaint little volume called "According to Season." She is "Frances Theodora Parsons" on the title page of the last two, but I'm assured the little woman is one and the same.

Mowbray.—The puppies are much better underfed than over fed. They are so much like humans that if you allow them to become gluttons, they are not good for much. A clean bed, plenty of pure water and dog biscuit, soaked in milk will meet all their requirements. A bit of hard biscuit is a tid-bit, for the floppy-eared little rascal thinks it almost as good as a bone, and he will growl over it, and gnaw it in the most enthusiastic way.

Ralph.—Give your sister a bit of pretty silver or china. Most women love dainty things for their tables better than extravagant personal belongings. A tea strainer, a pair of sugar tongs, a salad set, a cream ladle, are all small pretty gifts, toast ladle, entree dishes, fern bowls are larger ones. A set of pretty plates, a half dozen cups and saucers, or a quaint teapot or cream jug of good ware are all nice gifts.

Macedoine.—You have evidently tried to make a saint out of a sinner. It's too hard work for humans, so you'd better give it up, and besides, do you know I believe a little bit of a sinner is better company for those of us who aren't yet perfect ourselves. We are more at home with 'em. Even if you'd been able to reform him exactly as you wanted, he'd have been only a rag dolly sort of man and you wouldn't have liked him yourself. Take him as he is, and put up with his little ways. They belong to him, and he wouldn't be himself without them. Besides, he probably is obliged to put up with a good many of your ways, and I know some of them aren't altogether ideal. The Saxon of all this preamble is: Be good and thankful you're married to an honest, industrious, clean man, and let him get himself muddy and wear his necktie up behind if he wants to.

Malvina.—Good milk soups are nourishing and so is cocoa. You can make soups with almost any vegetable for a flavoring, only you must always bind them with a flour or cornstarch or egg. Nothing is more unappetizing than a soup with grease or scum on top and the peas or beans, or potato only a sediment at the bottom.

Rosa.—Affectionate, determined, methodical, intuitive and active.

Pink.—Original, dexterous in the use of both fingers and tongue, merry, sensitive and a little self-willed.

Jennie.—Executive, practical, hopeful, industrious and generous.

Little R.—Ardent, sensitive, diligent, hopeful and fairly methodical.

May.—Persistent, self-reliant, daring, candid, fairly hopeful and very industrious.

June.—Sympathetic, methodical, intuitive, happy-hearted and artistic.

Arline.—I'm sorry you didn't see your answer. You are generous, hopeful, fairly fond of having your own way, active, industrious and executive.

No. 1. A little suspicion, sympathy, persistence, endurance, hope and industry.

No. 2. Affection, a little vanity, industry, self-reliance, self-control and a practical nature.

No. 3. Ambitione generosity, self-reliance, order, endurance, and hope.

Jessie.—Mirth, originality, sympathy, just a little self-will, much diligence, order, faithfulness in duty and much generosity.

Madrigal.—Self-reliance, just a hint of self-esteem, method, justice, hope and fair endurance.

Jim Crow.—Energy, executive ability, mirth, determination and a philosophical nature.

Scissors.—Prudence, energy, system, hope, candor, and courage.

Tape.—Daring, fair persistence, much self-reliance and a very generous and charitable disposition.

Needles.—What a crowd you giddy girlies are. Have you been at mamma's work-basket, I wonder? Method, hope determination, sympathy and fondness for details. You are original and perhaps just a wee bit lazier than the markedly industrious ones.

M. B. R.—Practical hopeful, fairly industrious and very quick to see even the glimmer of a joke.

Papa P.—Cheerful, fairly determined, exact, punctual, sternly just and industrous in a whole-hearted way that ought to prove contagious in your family.

Martha.—Don't worry as that poor namesake of yours did years ago. You are vivacious, a little variable and perhaps pernicketty once in a while. Staunch pride and such good self-control ought to help you to be a comfort to people

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

You can roast meat very slowly under a low flame in the lower oven of your gas stove by sliding a thin sheet of iron into the shelves just under the flame. It will not become as hard as it does in the upper oven. Potatoes will bake beautifully in a dripping pan set under the sheet iron. It is an excellent way to cook them when the upper oven is being used for bread or is full of anything else.

The newest dish in which to serve bonbons, salted nuts or pim-olas, is mounted on a short stem and resembles a miniature compote. In white cut or green Bohemian glass—when the latter the curled leaves are gold-etched—the little dish is far more effective than its predecessor that rested flatly on the table cover. Bohemian glass tableware is continually appearing in new and attractive patterns. Whole sets of flower-like goblets, the petals charmingly shaped and shaded, are to be had in Bohemian glass, from the moderate-sized oval glass in which to serve sauterne with the fish course to the tiny one to hold the thimbleful of liquor to be offered after coffee.

TO BROIL SALMON.

Take two slices of salmon cut from the middle of the fish, sprinkle over a little lemon juice, cayenne pepper, salt and salad oil. Let it then remain for half an hour. Rub the gridiron well with beef suet or pork. As it is a nice matter to broil salmon without burning, it would be well to wrap it in buttered or oiled paper just before broiling. Serve with a maitre d'hotel, pickle, caper, anchovy or horse-radish sauce.

The average saddle of lamb is too large and somewhat too expensive for any but a large family. The French butcher with the ideas of economy in meat that belong to their nation, are able to cut half a saddle in a way that loses none of the flavor of the larger cuts and yet does not weigh—when so little is desired—more than three pounds. This, of course, puts the saddle of lamb within the reach of persons who might not feel able to buy one that weighed ten pounds or more. The saddles are held in correct form by strings tightly bound around them. The kidneys are put in the centre and the straps hold them in place.

An American traveller dined at a Dutch home one day, and was so delighted when she learned she was to have chicken. This is what she says of the chicken:

"Then came the chicken, which the vrouw regarded with great pride as the maid placed the platter before her. Such a sight! Its scrawny, yellow legs and black toes stretched out behind; its wings were pinioned over its back, with the neck drawn under them, and the head, with half-closed eyes, resting forward. This was bad enough, but when the carving began I discovered, to my consternation, that poor bird had been divested of nothing but its feathers, and this was the 'chef d'ouvre' on which I was expected to gorge. At first I feared my American stomach would utterly rebel, but like Samantha Allen, 'I seen my duty and done it,' picking gingerly at a piece of the breast, as being farthest removed from the protruding viscera."

COFFEE CAKE.

Cream one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar. Add one-quarter of a teaspoonful of salt, two well-beaten eggs and one cupful of molasses. Beat in alternately five cupfuls of flour and one cupful of strong cold coffee. Add one-half of a teaspoonful of mace, one-half of a teaspoonful of cloves, one large teaspoonful of cinnamon, one cupful each of raisins and currants, and one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in one tablespoonful of boiling water. Bake in two loaves in a moderate oven.

The Poles have a sauce for fish which, like all their foods, is very rich; and is also known to few but Polish cooks. Even the French, who attempt to imitate the food of the Poles with their invariable dishes "a la Polonaise" rarely arrive at anything like the genuine flavor given by the Polish cooks. This famous fish sauce is made of almonds served whole and raisins that are cooked in a beef juice sauce. The Poles usually eat this sauce with carp, although it goes equally well with any boiled fish.

One of the Polish cooking methods is just now specially suited to some of the spring vegetables. The Polish way of cooking asparagus differs from that in use here only after the stalks have been boiled and put on a plate to be served. Then crumbs of toast that have been soaked in butter are springled over the green ends of the vegetables. Over this melted butter is poured. The toast crumbs are an appetizing variety to the dish.

Spring radishes may be made into a delicious salad that piquantly accompanies fish. The radishes are cut into thin slices not more than an eighth of an inch thick and soaked in vinegar and oil. Cucumbers are also cut thin and mixed with them, but in small amounts, as the radishes are to be the dominating ingredient in the salad. Flavored with shreds of spring onions, the radishes prepared in this way make a delicious salad or hors d'oeuvre.

PITTER-PATTER

Sit down before a mirror and talk as you would if you were entertaining a friend and watch your face, and you will probably be surprised to find in how many unnecessary ways you use the muscles of your face—"talking with your forehead," I heard somebody call it the other day. Wrinkles round the mouth are also caused by talking too much. You chatter away nearly all day long, never remembering how those poor, overworked muscles round the mouth could thank and repay you fro a rest.

Don't always be doing something; have intermittent attacks of idling. To understand how to relax is to understand how to strengthen nerves. Don't worry others, above all things, by forcing them to share your worries. Worry is called the American national disease, and "Americanitis" is its distinctive name. Don't fret and don't worry are the most healthful of maxims.

After their general adoption, it was long before umbrellas ceased to be anything but cumbersome and inconvenient articles, and this notwithstanding the fact that in 1787 a manufacturer in Cheapside advertised pocket and portable parasols, superior to all others in the kingdom, "prepared in a particular way, that they will never stick together." It was not, however, until the substitution of silk and gingham for oiled silk that the chief defects were removed.

Who will found a club for womankind, and call it the No Bric-a-Brac Club, and at once institute a new order of things, in which rest, perfect rest, can be found, with rosebud complexions as one of the rewards of membership? Also freedom from worry, for it is worry that is wearing out the nerves of the average American woman. English women have formed a club which commends itself to consideration. It is called The Don't Get Tired Club. Its main object is the organization, on a hygienic basis, of shopping as pernicious a habit, if carried too far, as the bric-a-brac habit. The members pledge themselves, on their word of honor as gentlewomen, not to shop the whole of the day "without suitable and proper refreshment." Stringent rules are drawn up of what is and what is not allowed under this heading. Then each member swears to do her shopping systematically, to make out a list of everything she wants to buy, and never to toll from shop to shop to see if she can't get it cheaper. A limit is placed on the amount of shopping that may be done in one day—three hours for town women and five for suburbanites. The carrying of parcels is absolutely forbidden, and shopping in a short skirt made obligatory.

It is not for all to boast the proud distinction of having flowers named in their honor, but the majority of women have individual taste enough to prefer some one blossom to another. Now is the opportunity to let this choice be known, for more individuality is given to the custom of wearing flowers when one does not constantly change from one gay bloomer to another. In making such a choice the scent of the flower should come under consideration. Many women would turn giddy with inhaling the odor of gardenias, lilies of the valley or others redolent of such heavy perfumes. Even the scent of violets cannot be endured by some women. Perhaps for this reason we so frequently see on bodices, bunches enormous in size of the lovely but scentless white frezia.

An English writes says: Cosy corners in drawing rooms and boudoirs are still popular, but the ordinarily accepted ones have a great family likeness to each other, and when I am asked to suggest some new departure in them, I am usually beaten. My idea of a corner which can really be called cosy is just a couple of very easy chairs, a tiny table, only large enough to hold a book or two cups and saucers, and a cunningly-arranged drapery. The seat which one generally sees in a corner always reminds me of a first-class railway carriage with one end going off at right angles.

A pretty mouth is one of the absolute essentials to a beautiful face, and many an otherwise attractive woman loses her charm by an ill-formed mouth, or what is almost as objectionable—an imperfectly controlled mouth, for it does not seem to be generally understood that the lips, more than any other feature of the face, are amenable to control. Many young people especially have a habit of allowing the mouth to remain open, and are evidently quite oblivious of the fact that this gives a foolish and vacant expression to the face. As a matter of fact, too, the habitual open mouth, unless it proceeds from some malformation of the throat or nose, generally does denote weak character and an empty brain. If the lips are coarse, thick and puffy, these defects are accentuated by keeping the mouth open and it follows, therefore, that persons with thick lips should specially cultivate the habit of keeping them closed, and, as it were, folded in such a manner as to show them as little as possible.

If you know how to control your mouth, you know how to control your temper. Lavater, the great physiognomist, has said: "Firm lips, firm character; weak lips and quick in motion, weak and wavering character"; and character delineators all make a point of carefully studying the mouths of their subjects. A badly-formed mouth may to a certain extent be improved by careful training, and the knowledge of its defective form should lead its possessor to train it to sweetness of expression, so that the physical deficiency may be partly overcome.

"Without casting reflections," said a French woman of American blood on the mother's side, "on the splendid educational work done and doing by such institutions as Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Wellesley and Wells, or Girton, in England, I must say that I fail to find in my second visit here since my marriage an added tone to that attractive feature of American womanhood which a generation ago individualized her. I call it a case of too much education. I mean by that education to a knowledge of useless or for her comparatively unimportant subjects. Show me the girl of eighteen in the junior class of any of these colleges who, unless entered for a special course in biological study, knows those things which a girl of her age in any nearly village knows, and has come to know by gradual absorption, without shock and without horror."

With different stocks for different occasions, and myriads of these in the bargain, the summer girl finds she must supply herself with many styles and varieties. Carefully folded and laid away in separate compartments, or in faintly perfumed cases, are soft riding stocks; plain stocks without fluttering ends to bother her when playing golf; dainty and trim stocks for morning wear, and all manner of soft, fluffy confections of lace and chiffon, which are destined to encircle her fair throat when she is at some smart afternoon function. It really seems that the up-to-date young woman cannot have too great a variety of modish neckwear. The point which endears the new stocks most to feminine hearts is the extreme coolness and comfort which once was an unknown factor in summer neckwear. Now, however, the neat, hand-worked linen bands so popular with every woman are only partly stiffened, and instead of warm ribbons there are thin ties, which may be fastened in a pretty and becoming knot. Many new designs of turnover collars in linen, lace and embroidery are noticed, while stocks with fancy ends are getting to be so numerous and pretty that one is almost at a loss to know just which styles to choose. Mercerized linen, in all the becoming shades of blue, pink, tan and white, make extremely smart turnovers, when finished with a pattern of drawn work above a narrow hem, or when daintily buttonholed with linen thread to match. The band with the deep-pointed front is going out, and women are choosing instead straight turnovers or else those which have the ornamented edge only slightly curved. An elaborate embroidery pattern gives the collar too heavy an appearance, and besides, just now there is a decided preference for sheer linens and organdies, daintily hemstitched or tucked and decorated with corners, circles or other fancy figures in very fine drawn work. The newest stocks have the collar part finished with pretty turnovers, and then the ends of the ties display the same style of trimming. For instance, a pretty sheer white linen stock, with the centre part rounded slightly to fit the neck and laid in very fine horizontal tucks, has a turnover gently waved at the bottom edge, where it is finished with a quarter inch hem of pale pink linen held to the turnover part by means of fancy stitches worked in very fine linen thread.

Madge Merton

Rev. Marguerite St. Omer Briggs, 35 Mount Calm Street, Detroit, Michigan, Lecturer for the W. C. T. U., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—My professional work has for the past twenty years brought me into hundreds of homes of sickness, and I have had plenty of opportunity to witness the sufferings of wives and mothers who from want, ignorance or carelessness, are slowly but surely being dragged to death, principally with female weakness and irregularities of the sex. I believe you will be pleased to know that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has cured more women than any other agency that has come under my notice. Hundreds of women owe their life and health to you to-day, and, therefore, I can conscientiously advise sick women to try it."—MARGUERITE ST. OMER BRIGGS.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine.

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLE

A FAMOUS SCULPTOR

There is still standing in Copenhagen the plain old house in which Albert Bartholomew Thorwaldsen spent his boyhood days. His parents were in humble circumstances, his father being a wood-carver employed in shipyards to carve figure-heads for vessels. Bertel began to help his father when very young, and it was probably this work that gave him his first inclination toward sculpture as a profession.

When he was eleven years old (he was born November 15, 1770), he was sent to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts to learn to draw, his father thinking he would thus become a more skilful workman. After four years' study he took a prize, and the fact being noted in the newspapers, one of the teachers said to him the next day:

"Bertel, is it your brother who has carried off the prize?"

"No, sir; it is I," replied the blushing, bashful boy; whereupon the teacher said with emphasis:

"Mr. Thorwaldsen, you will go up immediately to the first rank."

Years afterward, when he had earned fame and fortune, and when praise was lavished upon him, he said no compliment could give him the pleasure that he had gained by being called "Mr." when he was a poor student.

When he was twenty-two he obtained another prize which entitled him to $120 for three years, and later the privilege of studying in Italy. He bade his parents farewell, and with his little dog, Hector, started for Rome, arriving there in March, 1797. In after years, when speaking of his age, he was wont to say:

"I was born on the 5th of March, 1797. Before then I did not exist."

In the Eternal City he feasted his eyes on the rich treasures of art. He copied the works of the old masters and tried to earn a little money; but, alas! nobody wanted beautiful things unless the maker was famous. He modelled a beautiful statue of "Jason with the Golden Fleece," and while everybody praised it, nobody offered to buy it. The young sculptor could not live on praise alone; he grew poorer and poorer, his days were passed in anxiety. Finally he decided he must go back to Copenhagen and wood-carving.

His trunks were packed and waiting at the door when a rich English banker, Thomas Hope, entered the studio, and struck at once with the beauty of the model of "Jason," asked the cost in marble.

"Six hundred sequins" (over $1,200), he answered.

"That is not enough; you should ask eight," said the generous banker, and immediately ordered it.

That was the turning point in Thorwaldsen's life. His trunks were unpacked, his belongings put to rights again, and he went to work with a happy heart. Soon he made the acquaintance of the Danish ambassador and was introduced to many wealthy and cultured people. Life now began to look brighter. A famous countess gave him a commission for four statues, and the Academy of Copenhagen sent him $500 as an expression of their pride in his work. But ah! how near to being lost to the world had his rich genius been!

He worked hard and steadily; his fame spread, and riches and honors increased rapidly.

After an absence from Copenhagen of twenty-three years, he returned to his own country for a visit at the pressing invitation of the king. Rooms in the royal palace were prepared for his reception. The students of the Academy escorted him with bands of music, cannon were fired, poems read and cantatas sung in his honor. How different all this from the experiences of the poor wood-carver's son when he was a boy there at school!

When he returned to Rome he stopped on the way to visit Alexander of Russia, who presented him with a handsome diamond ring.

He was considered now the greatest living sculptor. The great composer Mendelssohn had become his warm friend and wrote of him in a letter from Rome:

"I sometimes play to Thorwaldsen while he is at work. He has an excellent instrument in his studio, and when I see him kneading his brown clay and delicately lifting off an arm or a fold of drapery, then I do indeed rejoice that I have the means of bestowing any enjoyment on him. He looks like a lion, and the very sight of his face is invigorating."

Sir Walter Scott came to Rome to visit the sculptor. The two men appeared to be mutually pleased at meeting, but as neither could speak the language of the other, their conversation was necessarily fragmentary, and consisted of a confused interchange of exclamations in various languages. They shook hands warmly, however, and clapped each other on the shoulder in the utmost good fellowship.

One of Thorwaldsen's celebrated achievements forms one of the chief attractions to tourists in the city of Lucerne, Switzerland. It is the figure of a lion hewn out of the rock on the side of a cliff. A tiny lake at the foot reflects the beautiful carving as clearly as in a mirror. The lion is of colossal size and lies in the agony of death, a spear in his side, yet endeavoring to protect a shield bearing the fleur-de-lis (the coat-of-arms of the Bourbon family) which he holds in his paw.

When the revolutionary mob surrounded the Tuileries at Paris on August 10, 1792, the Swiss Guard defended the palace. They had received orders not to fire upon the crowd, the king desiring to avoid bloodshed. As the mob pressed into the palace, however, the Guard at length fired, killing and wounding many. At this the rage of the populace knew no bounds. They broke into the palace and murdered all whom they found. Six hundred of the Swiss Guard were massacred. Thorwaldsen's noble monument at Lucerne was erected as a memorial of these loyal men. Beneath the sculptured monument are the names of the officers of the Guard.

Among other noted works of Thorwaldsen are his exquisite bas-relief "Night and Morning," and his colossal statues of the Christ and the Twelve Apostles; these last are in the Fruenkirche in Copenhagen.

When Thorwaldsen was sixty-eight he left Rome to end his days among his own people. His countrymen were delighted to have him once more among them. Boats decked with flowers went out to meet the vessel which bore him, and when he had landed and stepped into a carriage, the horses were taken from the vehicle and it was drawn by the enthusiastic people to the palace.

A pretty story is told that when he returned to his native land with those wonderful works which had made his name immortal, the servants who unpacked the marbles scattered upon the ground the straw that was wrapped around them. The next summer, it is said, flowers from the gardens of Rome were blooming in the streets of Copenhagen from the seeds thus borne all that long journey by accident.

Six years after his arrival in his own country, on the evening of March 24, 1844, as Thorwaldsen sat in a public gathering, a lady noticed him bending forward.

"Have you dropped something?" she asked.

There was no answer. The great man was dead!

His body lay in state in the royal palace, laurel about his brow, his chisel beside him. The Queen of Denmark made a floral crown for his coffin, and women threw flowers from their windows before the grand funeral procession as the body was borne to the Fruenkirche, where it was received by the king in person, while bells tolled in all the churches.

The body was afterward interred in a huge museum which Copenhagen had built as a repository of his works. On the side of the monument is his boyish name—Bertel Thorwaldsen.

Advertisement.

THE LAUNDRESS' LAMENT.

Bless my heart! Why was I ever born? Toiling and moiling from morning till night, and never a rest? If man was made to mourn, what was a laundress made for—certainly not to sing. My hands are nearly worn off constantly working in filthy suds, washing people's clothes, and other people's dirt. No wonder soapmakers give prizes with their soaps. Those who use some of our soaps deserve prizes. I would rather do without the prizes and have a whole skin. And as to the mistress part of the bargain—imagine rubbing ten dollars worth out of the value of five dollars, and then getting a fifty-cent prize for doing it? It makes one laugh—that is, if you haven't to pay for it. But I cannot laugh at my sore hands. Well, well, I suppose what cannot be cured must be endured.

* * * * *

"Hello, Mary! what's the matter—you seem out of sorts?"

"Out of sorts, Margaret, I should think I am. Life is a burden."

"Oh nonsense, Mary, you have a fit of the blues—it will soon pass off."

"The blues might pass off, Margaret, if that were all; but my poor sore hands and aching back remain."

"Why, bless me, Mary, what has put you in such a state? What hard thick name-less you've got, and how ragged your nails are, too!

"Hard knuckles and ragged nails! Both—that is to me. I wish you'd tell me how to get rid of hard knuckles after I have washed and ragged nails after I have washed and rubbed by cold the flannels—like one hard on your nails or skin, that way?"

"Why, surely you know, Margaret, you've a well as I have no grumbling, and so are mine, they are as soft and fresh as lady's."

"Oh, so they are, Margaret; now, let me see—

"I tell you what, Mary, you want to have your hands shaken."

"Oh! Soap may save my hands, but it won't mend the clothes or soften all the ends."

"Oh, yes, he will."

"A dozen hand clothes and soften hands! You always would have your little joke, Margaret.

"Seriously, Mary, I am not joking, and will tell you a secret. Have you ever heard of Sir Charles Cameron? Well, he is one of the highest authorities in England. He was President of the Royal College of Surgeons and has a whole string of letters at the end of his name." Well, I read a simple statement he made one day, and it cured me of sore hands, hard knuckle-aching back, softened the flannels, and prevented the clothes going so soon to tatters.

"What a funny doctor, and what was it you read?"

"He said there was something he used himself, and he recommended it to women who were washing clothes; and I said to myself, I will try that. I found out that Queen Victoria herself used the same in her castles in England, and that further convinced me. You know, Mary, these people have a means of knowing things that we poor people take years to find out."

"Well, what did Sir Charles Cameron say?"

"Well, it was simply this: 'I have carefully analyzed specimens of the Sunlight Soap. . . . The points in the composition of this Soap that are most valuable are its freedom from free alkali, the large percentage of fatty acids which it contains, and the purity of the materials employed in its preparation. I employ the Soap, and from my actual experience of it can strongly recommend it.'"

"I have myself found from experience—and it stands to reason—that soaps loaded with alkali must ruin the hands and destroy the clothes.* I found there was no sense in burning my hands during the day and rubbing glycerine on during the night.* They never got time to get better. Sunlight Soap being made from pure oils and fats cannot hurt the hand or the clothes. Imagine the foolishness of rubbing the adulteration of common soaps into the skin and into the clothes, and then having to wash out not merely the original dirt of the clothes, but the soap adulterant as well—that is, washing dirt with dirt. Simple Simon could scarcely do worse."

"Oh, Margaret, I wish I had known of this before. My hands might have been like yours to-day. I will try it in my next washing."

"Do, Mary, and be sure it is Sunlight Soap, and ask for the Octagon bar. It is an ideal shape for the laundry. And just a word before I go, Mary, if you find that your grocer does not keep Sunlight Soap you have only got to send his name and address to Lever Brothers Limited Toronto, and they will send you a sample of Sunlight Soap without cost."

*Note. This is absolutely a fact, and it means in every-day language that the skin cannot be hurt even if the hands are immersed for hours in the suds of Sunlight Soap, because this soap is made from oils and fats pure enough to eat; and there is none of that burning sensation that is caused by alkaline poisons. 606.

BURYING THE HATCHET.
Both Together—"We will make a deep, deep hole."

Young Contributors

Boys and girls are invited to contribute sketches, verses, etc., to this column. Write on one side of the paper only, and address Pandora, Herald Office, Montreal.

A COUNTRY HOLIDAY.

My ideal holiday is to go to my grandma's farm seven miles from Quebec. It is a place where the honeysuckles grow carelessly by the roadside, when on a clear day you see the great white-walled prison of Quebec, and by bringing your eyes slowly down you see a piece of the St. Lawrence River whirling rapidly by. Standing well out against the pale horizon are the crooked range of the Laurentian Mountains. Then nearer is the winding road gradually getting wider. On a still day you can hear the little village church bell ringing out the Angelus. The little brown dog will follow you, sniffing the delightful air. Bessie, the old mare, will rub her soft nose against your shoulder; the red calf walks shyly round gazing with unblinking curiosity. Coming from the orchard is the speckled cow, lazily munching an apple; behind her are a troop of hens picking and scratching the earth for a choice worm. If you go down a hill you come to a little stream where forget-me-nots grow in little islands; you will see a frog or two solemnly sitting on the bank. The little brook is not like the hurrying St. Lawrence; it moves slowly by, and for this reason I call it the Tiber, after the old river that rolls past ancient Rome. Near this is a little hill. Alder bushes grow in protecting shade. Here I have erected three small wooden crosses about a foot high in honor of Joan of Arc, that little heroine who gave up her peaceful country home, perhaps like this, for one of war, battle and bloodshed, and striving for her country. As she reached the zenith of her triumphs it was only to be hurled down, sold to her enemies to be fed on mack bread and water for thirty days, and in the end to be burned for witchcraft. The second for that unfortunate Man in the Iron Mask, who felt his youth slip away and his hair grow gray under his grim iron face. He was not like us, who play and frolic in the sunshine. Another was for Mary, Queen of Scots, the unfortunate enemy of Queen Bess. After pondering over the sad events of history, you spy some cherries in a tempting place on the cherry trees. Children can't be expected to be grave all the time; so, forgetting little Joan and the Man in the Iron Mask and poor Mary, we run down the hill, bound over the Tiber and reach out eagerly for the fat cherries, and in a second they disappear, leaving a longing for those up higher. Thus the day passes, while you frolic and frisk and laugh, until the sun slowly disappears behind the blue hazy mountains, and the world sinks into rest. The hens chuckle on their perches, and the children nod with a smile on their faces. A gentle wind stirs the branches and makes them rustle against the eaves of the house. The world floats into silence, and only the distant roar of the river is heard. And this is the kind of holiday I enjoy.—Mabel Doyle, age 14, 16 Osborne Street, Montreal.

TO THE GUILTY ONES.

Will the person who used my name
Find another one, I pray,
As every one likes her own nom-de-plume,
And it's rather mean, I say.

I hope Pandora will know it
That whene'er you've a "pome" to sing,
And you put at the end my little name,
She'll known you're not quite the "real thing."
—John.

ABOUT OUR TELEPHONES.

(Written for the Boys and Girls' Circle.)

This instrument is designed to convey sounds to a distance by means of electricity. In 1860 Reis, of Frankfurt, first recognized the principle of the telephone, using a membrane which, vibrating under the action of sound, caused pulsations of electricity to pass along the wire, and actuated the armature of an electro-magnet, which mounted on a sounding board, reproduced a sound corresponding in pitch and rhythm with original. The quality of the sound was, however, entirely lost. There are several claimants for priority in the discovery of the principle of the articulating telephone, and the discoveries of Gray, of Chicago, and Graham Bell, an Edinburgh gentleman resident in America, appear to have been nearly contemporaneous, and attained by different lines of study. The articulating telephone of Reis, which was first shown at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, is now of very simple construction. A small bar magnet with a coil of wire round one end, is placed close behind a diaphragm of ferrotype. Words spoken into the telephone are reproduced faithfully on a similar instrument at a great distance, and by the use of the microphone the most minute sounds have been distinctly heard and even magnified. Many extraordinary results have been achieved in conveying and reproducing sounds, and self-caught sounds result. While the telephone is already very largely used in America for domestic and business communication, it has been less successful in Britain, the busier lines increasing the difficulties arising from induction. These requirements appear to be demanded to bring the telephone into general use, namely, a simple and reliable call or avertisseur, and increase of the sound to render it unnecessary to hold the telephone to the ear, and the removal of induction currents. Various methods for accomplishing each of these ends have been proposed, but the difficulties are not yet wholly overcome. A controversy exists whether the sounds in the receiving telephone are vibratory or molecular, or a combination of both.—C.T.R.G.
St. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

The Post Bag.

All young people are welcome to this column. The editor is pleased to receive letters and will answer as soon as possible. Please don't write with dignity to say that as your letter was not answered the same week you are sure the editor does not wish to be troubled, and you will not write again.

You are invited to write to the editor of the children's page. Make your letters brief and address Pandora, Herald Office, Montreal.

Thetis.—I suppose your little prize has arrived by now.

C. B. Henderson.—You are interested in mechanical drawing, aren't you? The railway picture will be used later.

Another Artist.—W. J. Q. is now in Montreal. A cartoon of his appeared in The Herald recently.

Nellie M.—Letters are always welcome, and I know the writing of all the regular correspondents. Black ink—for drawings—is Higgins' waterproof India ink, in a special bottle. I hope you will set the example of sending flowers to the hospitals for the children's ward, and that many members will follow your example. The Sunshine Society would, I know, be glad of the papers. Send either to Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark Street, or Westmount Sunshine Society, Victoria Hall, Westmount.

Noiram.—As I have entirely forgotten to what you allude, I think we can bury the hatchet. I don't remember about the nonsense verse, and as it has taken you a year to write and apologize, it can't matter now, my dear. You are a member, and must sometimes contribute to this page.

John.—Perhaps that name was put in by the editor by mistake. What verses, and why would they be offended? The nom-de-plume of this editor is "Pandora."

Gladys.—The verses are not very good. I hope you'll have a lovely summer. You are wrong about Thetis.

Hazel.—I am delighted that your Sunshine branch is doing so well. It is much better to work in your own locality rather than send the contributions to outside places. Robin is hereby informed that you are waiting for her autograph.

Alexandra.—You are right about the Nature book. It was bought with special reference to the winner's taste. Let me know what Sunshine work you do.

There are so many cough medicines in the market that it is sometimes difficult to tell which to buy; but if we had a cough, a cold or any affliction of the throat or lungs, we would try Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. Those who have used it think it is far ahead of all other preparations recommended for such complaints. The little folks like it as it is as pleasant as syrup.

As Seen by Her.

THROWING THE SHOE.

Apropos of June weddings it is rather interesting to know the origin of throwing old shoes after the bride and groom. Probably you do know it but here it is. The origin is attributed to the far East, but it may have a less symbolical origin than Mr. G. Lansing, of Alexandria, Egypt, says it has.

In the East the custom of striking a person with a slipper or throwing a slipper at him signifies renunciation. A father, for instance, who would renounce his son after he has been convicted of being a wicked son, will, before witnesses, take off his shoe, and if near enough, strike him with it, or, if more distant, throw it at him.

Recently we have had three cases of Moslem converts to Christianity, whose relatives and co-religionists have, in this manner, signified their renunciation and cutting off all relations with the perverts from their faith.

The Oriental shoe, being usually a soft slipper, is not thrown as a missile, or weapon, for the purpose of causing bodily pain.

This explains the throwing of the slipper as the bride leaves her father's house. It is saying playfully "Be off with you. We have nothing more to do with you."

This being the case it is rather out of place for any but the bride's family to throw shoes, and perhaps all the wedding guests who have pelted the unfortunate young people with shoes and tied them to trunks and carriages would be surprised if they knew that they were renouncing an inoffensive young man and woman.

* * *

THE ICE CREAM MAN.

What Montreal youth would do without the ice cream cart man is difficult to guess. He provides the office boys and others of that ilk with endless entertainment, not only refreshment but conversation. The cart of one down-town vendor is the centre of attraction every day to a crowd of boys whose employers have probably sent them out on "rush" jobs. If the people who are haunted by the thought of microbes and germs in their food could see the boys devouring ice cream into which the dust blows, they would be horrified. They would feel even worse if they knew that the cups in which the cream is served are then wiped with a cloth, which in its leisure moments is draped gracefully around the neck of the genial proprietor. The ice cream cart is a sort of club, where a select coterie of small boys meet to hear and tell some new thing.

* * *

SPLENDID EVENING DRESSES.

Comparatively few of us appreciate the splendid work being done by the Council of Arts and Manufactures through the evening classes at the Monument National. The prize-giving the other night was most interesting, and as the winners went up to receive their rewards one realized that for the most part those prizes were won by the sacrifice of the little leisure time at the command of the pupils, who preferred improving their minds and training their fingers to mere amusement. The work of the pupils is admirable. The dress-making and cutting classes showed well made garments the result of two evenings a week since October. The women and girls who sacrificed those two evenings a week have the pleasure of knowing that they are not at the mercy of the dressmaker. The art classes exhibited beautiful modelling and good charcoal, pencil and pen and ink work, while there were also examples of the work of the shoemaker, the plumber and the wood carver. The work is on exhibition for some days longer, and it is worth every one's while to go to the Monument National and see what has been accomplished.

* * *

WRITING UP JUNE WEDDINGS.

The advent of June brings not only roses, warm days and thoughts of summer holidays, but, above and over all, the June bride. She is as much a fixture for the month as the roses. The June weddings come in with a rush in the very first week, and the supply from east, west, north and south keeps up at a lively rate till the very end. To the bride and bridegroom this is delightful. To the dressmaker and the florist, and the cabman, and the jeweller, and a few others, it means that the shekels roll in, but there is one person who realizes keenly that there is nothing new under the sun, and this is the unfortunate society reporter.

The limitations of the English language, and the utter impossibility of originality are brought to her notice painfully during about twenty-five of the thirty days of which June can boast.

* * *

To the person who will hand over to the society reporter a few new forms for use in wedding write-ups she should certainly be willing to offer her undying gratitude and perhaps an order on the cashier for part of her week's salary.

The list of expresions is confined to "A pretty wedding," "a fashionable wedding," "the wedding took place," "the marriage was solemnized," "a quiet and pretty wedding," and "a quiet home wedding."

All of these events either "took place" or "occurred," or "were solemnized," whichever form is used, it was in "the presence of a large number of guests," or "in the presence of the immediate family and intimate friends." There is no help for it. Any effort to break away results in the unfortunate correspondent returning to the beaten path of the commonplace.

* * *

In the country nothing so insignificant happens as a wedding taking place. The correspondent from out of town revels in the bride being "led to the altar," the inference being that either shyness or reluctance prevents her walking up the aisle without assistance. She is generally "leaning on the arm" of a male relative, and the groom is in even worse case, for he has to be "supported" by the best man. The "nuptial knot is tied" by the Rev. Mr. Blank, or else the young people are "united in the bonds of holy matrimony." But no matter what else happens, they are invariably "the happy couple." The groom always commands the respect of the whole community, and the bride is an "estimable young lady."

* * *

"The presents were numerous and costly," should be buried in the deepest possible grave, but it is doubtful if from the dust anything more original will arise than "many beautiful gifts were received." However, even that is a relief.

If rumor speaks truly, the Chicago reporters have solemnly bound themselves not to speak of "pretty weddings," "many and costly presents," and "among those present," but they are keeping dark the terms they will substitute, which would be a boon to the society editors in Montreal and other places.

The "extended journey" of the wedding notice sometimes means Ottawa or Quebec, and if this be the case the kinsfolk and acquaintance of the bride and groom know, and other people don't care if it is Lachine or Europe.

The average person reads the wedding notices, speculates on where the bride's father scraped up the money, and whether the groom has anything saved, and then drops the paper, but the society editor groans while she works over the latest, and wishes that appropriate and new adjectives were supplied at the notions counters of the departmental stores. M.

Baby's Own Tablets

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

If your children are subject to colic, indigestion, or any stomach trouble. If they are troubled at any time with constipation, diarrhœa, or any other of the minor ills that afflict little ones, give them Baby's Own Tablets.

This medicine will give relief right away, making sound, refreshing sleep possible. It will put children on the high road to recovery at once. It is doing this to-day for thousands of little ones in all parts of the country.

The Tablets are good for children of all ages and are taken as readily as candy. If crushed to a powder they can be taken with perfect safety and gratifying results to the youngest infant.

A Guarantee.

"I hereby certify that I have made a careful chemical analysis of Baby's Own Tablets, which I personally purchased in Montreal. My analysis has proved that the Tablets contain no opiate or narcotic, that they can be given with perfect safety to the youngest infant, that they are a safe and efficient medicine for the troubles they are indicated to relieve and cure.

A. L. HERSEY, B.A., B.Sc., (Lond.)
Public Analyst
for Province of Quebec

A Mother's Praise.

Mrs. James Spencely, Pembroke, Ont., says:—"Any mother with a cross and restless child should get Baby's Own Tablets at once. When my baby was teething he was cross, feverish and so sleepless that I had to be up with him most of the night. The Tablets were recommended to me and after giving them to baby his fever was reduced, he became quiet, got refreshing sleep, and I was able to get sleep myself. I have since given him the Tablets both for constipation and diarrhœa and find them a cure for both these troubles. I do not know what I would do without the Tablets at times and I always keep them in the house."

Baby's Own Tablets are sold by all druggists, or will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by addressing

The
Dr. Williams Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.
or Schenectady, N. Y.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

WORK.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place, or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray—
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done, in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerful greet the laboring hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows fall,
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.
—Henry Van Dyke.

The secretary of the Montreal Branch is Miss Jones, 510 Cadieux Street, and of the Westmount, Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine Street. These ladies will be glad to give any information about the work of their branches.

Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, president-general, should be notified of any new branches, and should be communicated with by those who desire to form new branches.

CHATHAM'S GOOD WORK.

Mrs. Thomas Richardson, president of the Chatham, Ont., Branch, writes that there are about thirty members of the junior branch, who are most enthusiastic workers.

SUNSHINE IN SUMMER.

The Montreal Branch is working busily and quietly, and its members are doing all they can individually. A very interesting letter has been received from Dr. Grenfell, of Labrador, who asks for books and Sunday School papers, so a box was filled and sent off this week. A box has also been sent the Rev. Mr. Belford, Gladstone, Man.

A large parcel of excellent books and magazines from Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Rodger and Miss Brown has been sent to the General Hospital.

The Montreal Branch acknowledges with many thanks, excellent literature from Mr. W. B. Hutchison, Miss Sutton, Bleury Street, Miss Brodie, Mr. A. T. Chapman.

Miss Hazel Knight, the president of the Moncton, N.B., Branch, writes that they are looking forward to good work, and will try to "do the work that's nearest" instead of far away. They are taking up Empty Stocking boxes.

WESTMOUNT SOCIETY.

The Westmount Branch continues to be busy and useful, and the grateful letters received prove that the rays of Sunshine are appreciated. A letter from the mother of a deaf child thanks the society for books and papers, and another interesting letter from a school teacher in Alberta tells of the joy given by pictures. People come from all around to see the school room, and the credit is due to the Westmount Branch. There were so many pictures that some were sent on to another teacher.

Miss Macdonald, secretary of the Westmount Branch, has received a beautiful collection of photographic views of the Rideau Lakes, Niagara and the Thousand Islands, which will be sent to the women's ward in the same hospital. A barrel of literature has been sent for distribution among the miners at Vanir, B.C.

FITS EPILEPSY

FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a **free trial bottle** with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to **THE LIEBIG CO., 179 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO, CANADA.**

If your children are troubled with worms, give them Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator: safe, sure, and effectual. Try it, and mark the improvement in your child.

SOME OLD POEMS RE-PRINTED

Young readers—and others too—are asked to send copies of popular poems which will be published.

ODE WRITTEN IN THE YEAR 1746.

William Collins was born at Chichester, Eng., December 25, 1720, and died there June 12, 1756. He was intended for the church, was admitted in 1733 as a scholar at Winchester, took his bachelor's degree at Oxford in 1744, went to London, contemplated many things, did few, was pursued by creditors and at one time was in the hands of bailiffs. In 1746 he published his famous odes. The latter part of his life was passed in a lunatic asylum. He died without knowing that fame would proclaim him one of England's choice singers. The following poem was written in commemoration of the royalists, who, under the Duke of Cumberland, died April 27, 1746, in victorious battle against Charles Edward, the young pretender, at Culloden, which is five miles from Inverness, Scotland:

How sleep the brave who sink to rest
By all their country's wishes blest!
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She there shall dress a sweeter sod
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

By fairy hands their knell is rung;
By forms unseen their dirge is sung;
There Honor comes, a pilgrim gray,
To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And Freedom shall awhile repair
To dwell a weeping hermit there!
—William Collins.

Lords of the North

By A. C. LAUT

CHAPTER I.

WHEREIN A LAD SEES MAKERS OF HISTORY.

"Has any one seen Eric Hamilton?" I asked.

For an hour or more I had been lounging about the sitting-room of a club in Quebec City, waiting for my friend, who had promised to join me at dinner that night. I threw aside a news sheet, which I had exhausted down to minutest advertisements, stretched myself and strolled across to a group of old fur-traders, retired partners of the North-West Company, who were engaged in heated discussion with some officers from the Citadel.

"Has any one seen Eric Hamilton?" I repeated, indifferent to the merits of their dispute.

"That's the tenth time you've asked that question," said my Uncle Jack MacKenzie, looking up sharply, "the tenth time, sir, by actual count," and he puckered his brows at the interruption, just as he used to when I was a little lad on his knee and chanced to break into one of his hunting stories with a question at the wrong place.

"Hang it," drawled Colonel Adderly, a squatty man with an over-fed look on his bulging, red cheeks, "hang it, you don't expect Hamilton? The baby must be teething," and he added more chaff at the expense of my friend, who had been the subject of good-natured banter among club members for devotion to his first-born.

I saw Adderly's object was more to get away from the traders' arguments than to answer me; and I returned the insolent challenge of his unconcealed yawn in the faces of the elder men by drawing a chair up to the company of McTavishes and Frobishers and McGillivrays and MacKenzies and other retired veterans of the north country.

"I beg your pardon, gentlemen," said I, "what were you saying to Colonel Adderly?"

"Talk of your military conquests, sir," my uncle continued, "why, sir, our men have transformed a wilderness into an empire. They have blazed a path from Labrador on the Atlantic to that rock on the Pacific, where my esteemed kinsman, Sir Alexander MacKenzie, left his inscription of discovery. Mark my words, sir, the day will come when the names of David Thompson and Simon Fraser and Sir Alexander MacKenzie will rank higher in English annals than Braddock's and ——"

"Egad!" laughed the officer, amused at my uncle, who had been a leading spirit in the North-West Company and whose enthusiasm knew no bounds, "Egad! You gentlemen adventurers wouldn't need to have accomplished much to eclipse Braddock." And he paused with a questioning supercilious smile. "Sir Alexander was a first cousin of yours, was he not?"

My uncle flushed hotly. That slighting reference to gentlemen adventurers, with just a perceptible emphasis of the adventurers, was not to his taste.

"Pardon me, sir," said he stiffly, "you forget that by the terms of their charter, the Ancient and Honorable Hudson's Bay Company have the privilege of being known as gentlemen adventurers. And by the Lord, sir, 'tis a gentleman adventurer and nothing else, that stock-jobbing scoundrel of a Selkirk has proved himself! And he, sir, was neither Nor'-Wester, nor Canadian, but an Englishman, like the commander of the Citadel." My uncle puffed out these last words in the nature of a defiance to the English officer, whose cheeks took on a deeper purplish shade; but he returned the charge good-humoredly enough.

"Nonsense, MacKenzie, my good friend," laughed he patronizingly, "if the Right Honorable, the Earl of Selkirk, were such an adventurer, why the deuce did the Beaver Club down at Montreal receive him with open mouths and open arms and——"

"And open hearts, sir, you may say," interrupted my Uncle MacKenzie. "And I'd thank you not to 'good-friend' me," he added tartly.

Now, the Beaver Club was an organization of Nor'-Westers renowned for its hospitality. Founded in 1785, originally composed of but nineteen members and afterwards extended only to men who had served in the Pays d'En Haut, it soon acquired a reputation for entertaining in regal style. Why the vertebrae of colonial gentlemen should sometimes lose the independent, upright rigidity of self-respect on contact with old world nobility, I know not. But instantly, Colonel Adderly's reference to Lord Selkirk and the Beaver Club called up the picture of a banquet in Montreal, when I was a lad of seven, or thereabouts. I had been tricked out in some Highland costume especially pleasing to the Earl—cap, kilts, dirk and all—and was taken by my Uncle Jack MacKenzie to the Beaver Club. Here, in a room that glittered with lights, was a table steaming with things, which caught and held my boyish eyes; and all about were crowds of guests, gentlemen, who had been invited in the quaint language of the club, "To discuss the merits of bear, beaver and venison." The great Sir Alexander MacKenzie, with his title fresh from the king, and his feat of exploring the river now known by his name and pushing through the mountain fastnesses to the Pacific on all mens lips—was to my Uncle Jack's right. Simon Fraser and David Thompson and other famous explorers, who were heroes to my imagination, were there too. In these men and what they said of their wonderful voyages I was far more interested than in the young, keen-faced man with a tie, that came up in ruffles to his ears, and with an imperial decoration on his breast, which told me he was Lord Selkirk.

I remember when the huge salvers and platters were cleared away, I was placed on the table to execute the sword dance. I must have acquitted myself with some credit, for the gentlemen set up a prodigious clapping, though I recall nothing but a snapping of my fingers, a wave of my cap and a whirl of lights and faces around my dizzy head. Then my uncle took me between his knees, promising to let me sit up to the end if I were good, and more wine was passed.

"That's enough for you, you young cub," says my kinsman, promptly inverting the wine-glass before me.

"O Uncle MacKenzie," said I with a wry face, "do you measure your own wine so?"

Whereat the noble Earl shouted, "Bravo! here's for you, Mr. MacKenzie."

And all the gentlemen set up a laugh and my uncle smiled and called to the butler, "Here, Johnson, toddy for one, glass of hot water, pure, for other."

But when Johnson brought back the glasses, I observed Uncle MacKenzie kept the toddy. "There, my boy, there's Adam's ale for you," said he, and into the glass of hot water he popped a peppermint lozenge.

"Fie!" laughed Sir Alexander to my uncle's right, "Fie to cheat the little man!"

"His is the best wine of the cellar," vowed His Lordship; and I drank my peppermint with as much gusto and self-importance as any man of them.

Then followed toasts, such a list of toasts as only men inured to tests of strength could take. Ironical toasts to the North-West Passage, whose myth Sir Alexander had dispelled; toasts to the discoverer of the MacKenzie River, which brought storms of applause that shook the house; toasts to "our distinguished guest," whose suave response disarmed all suspicion; toasts to the "Northern winterers," poor devils, who were serving the cause by undergoing a life-long term of Arctic exile; toasts to "the merry lads of the north," who only served in the ranks without attaining to the honor of partnership; toasts enough, in all conscience, to drown the memory of every man present. Thanks to my Uncle Jack MacKenzie, all my toasts were taken in peppermint, and the picture in my mind of that banquet is as clear to-day as it was when I sat at the table. What would I not give to be back at the Beaver Club, living it all over again and hearing Sir Alexander MacKenzie with his flashing hero-eyes and quick, passionate gestures, recounting that wonderful voyage of his with a sulky crew into a region of hostiles; telling of those long interminable winters of Arctic night, when the great explorer sounded the depths of utter despair in service for the company and knew not whether he faced madness or starvation; and thrilling the whole assembly with a description of his first glimpse of the Pacific! Perhaps it was what I heard that night—who can tell—that drew me to the wild life of after years. But I was too young, then, to recognize fully the greatness of those men. Indeed, my country was then and is yet too young; for if their greatness be recognized, it is forgotten and unhonored.

I think I must have fallen asleep on my uncle's knee; for I next remember sleepily looking about and noticing that many of the gentlemen had slid down in their chairs and with closed eyes were breathing heavily. Others had slipped to the floor and were sound asleep. This shocked me and I was at once wide awake. My uncle was sitting very erect and his arm around my waist had the tight grasp that usually preceded some sharp rebuke. I looked up and found his face grown suddenly so hard and stern, I was all affright lest my sleeping had offended him. His eyes were fastened on Lord Selkirk with a piercing, angry gaze. His Lordship was not nodding, not a bit of it. How brilliant he seemed to my childish fancy! He was leaning forward, questioning those Nor'-Westers, who had received him with open arms, and open hearts. And the wine had mounted to the head of the good Nor'-Westers and they were now also receiving the strange nobleman with open mouths, pouring out to him a full account of their profits, the extent of the vast, unknown game preserve, and how their methods so far surpassed those of the Hudson's Bay, their rival's stock had fallen in value from 250 to 50 per cent.

The more information they gave, the more His Lordship plied them with questions.

"I must say," whispered Uncle Jack to Sir Alexander MacKenzie, "if any Hudson's Bay man asked such pointed questions on North-West business, I'd give myself the pleasure of ejecting him from this room."

Then, I knew his anger was against Lord Selkirk and not against me for sleeping.

"Nonsense," retorted Sir Alexander, who had cut active connection with the Nor'-Westers some years before, "there's no ground for suspicion." But he seemed uneasy at the turn things had taken.

"Has your Lordship some colonization scheme that you ask such pointed questions?" demanded my uncle, addressing the Earl. The nobleman turned quickly to him and said something about the Highlanders and Prince Edward's Island, which I did not understand. The rest of that evening fades from my thoughts, for I was carried home in Mr. Jack MacKenzie's arms.

And all these things happened some ten or twelve years before that wordy sword-play between this same uncle of mine and the English colonel from the Citadel.

"We erred, sir, through too great hospitality," my uncle was saying to the colonel. "How could we know that Selkirk would purchase controlling interest in Hudson's Bay stock? How could we know he'd secure a land grant in the very heart of our domain?"

"I don't object to his land, nor to his colonists, nor to his dower of ponies and muskets and bayonets to every mother's son of them," broke in another of the retired traders, "but I do object to his drilling those same colonists, to his importing a field battery and bringing out that little ram of a McDonell from the army to egg the settlers on! It's bad enough to pillage our fort; but this proclamation to expel Nor'-Westers from what is claimed as Hudson's Bay Territory——"

"Just listen to this," cries my uncle, pulling out a copy of the obnoxious proclamation and reading aloud an order for the expulsion of all rivals to the Hudson's Bay Company from the northern territory.

"Where can Hamilton be?" said I, losing interest in the traders' quarrel as soon as they went into details.

"Home with his wife," half sneered the officer in a nagging way, that irritated me, though the remark was, doubtless, true. "Home with his wife," he repeated in a sing-song, paying no attention to the elucidation of a subject he had raised. "Good old man, Hamilton, but since marriage, utterly gone to the bad!"

"To the what?" I queried, taking him up short. This officer, with the pudding cheeks and patronizing insolence, had a provoking trick of always keeping just inside the bounds of what one might resent. "To the what, did you say Hamilton had gone?"

"To the domestics," says he, laughing, then to the others, as if he had listened to every word of the explanations, "and if His Little Excellency, Governor MacDonell, by the grace of Lord Selkirk, ruler over gentlemen adventurers in no-man's-land, expels the good Nor'-Westers from nowhere to somewhere else, what do the good Nor'-Westers intend doing to the Little Tyrant?"

"Charles the First him," responds a wag of the club.

"Where's your Cromwell?" laughs the colonel.

"Our Cromwell's a Cameron, temper of a Lucifer, oaths before action," answers the wag.

"Tuts!" exclaims Uncle Jack testily. "We'll settle His Lordship's little martinet of the plains. Warrant for his arrest! Fetch him out!"

"Warrant 43rd King George III. will do it," added one of the partners who had looked the matter up.

"43rd King George III. doesn't give jurisdiction for trial in Lower Canada, if offence be committed elsewhere," interjects a lawyer with show of importance.

"A Daniel come to judgment," laughs the colonel, winking as my uncle's wrath rose.

"Pah!" says Mr. Jack MacKenzie in disgust, stamping on the floor with both feet. "You lawyers needn't think you'll have your pickings when fur companies quarrel. We'll ship him out, that's all. Neither of the companies wants to advertise its profits—"

"Or its methods—ahem!" interjects the colonel.

"And its private business," adds my uncle, looking daggers at Adderly, "by going to court."

Then they all rose to go to the dining-room; and as I stepped out to have a look down the street for Hamilton, I heard Colonel Adderly's last fling—"Pretty rascals, you gentlemen adventurers are, so shy and coy about law courts."

It was a dark night, with a few lonely stars in mid-heaven, a sickly moon cutting the horizon cloud rim and a noisy March wind that boded snow from The Labrador, or sleet from the Gulf.

When Eric Hamilton left the Hudson's Bay Company's service at York Factory on Hudson Bay and came to live in Quebec, I was but a student at Laval. It was at my Uncle MacKenzie's that I met the tall, dark, sinewy, taciturn man, whose influence was to play such a strange part in my life; and when these two talked of their adventures in the far, lone land of the north, I could no more conceal my awe-struck admiration than a girl could on first discovering her own charms in a looking-glass. I think he must have noticed my boyish reverence, for once he condescended to ask about the velvet cap and green sash and long blue coat which made up the Laval costume, and in a moment I was talking to him as volubly as if he were the boy and I the great Hudson's Bay trader.

"It makes me feel quite like a boy again," he had said on resuming conversation with Mr. MacKenzie. "By Jove! Sir, I can hardly realize I went into that country a lad of fifteen, like your nephew, and here I am, out of it, an old man."

"Pah, Eric man," says my uncle, "you'll be finding a wife one of these days and renewing your youth."

"Uncle," I broke out when the Hudson's Bay man had gone home, "how old is Mr. Hamilton?"

"Fifteen years older than you are, boy, and I pray Heaven you may have half as much of the man in you at thirty as he has," returns my uncle, mentally measuring me with that stern eye of his. At that information my heart gave a curious, jubilant thud. Henceforth I no longer looked upon Mr. Hamilton with the same awe that a choir boy entertains for a bishop. Something of comradeship sprang up between us, and before that year had passed we were as boon companions as man and boy could be. But Hamilton presently spoiled it all by fulfilling my uncle's prediction and finding a wife, a beautiful, fair-haired, frail slip of a girl, near enough the twenties to patronize me and too much of the young lady to find pleasure in an awkward lad. That meant an end to our rides and walks and sails down the St. Lawrence and long evening talks; but I took my revenge by assuming the airs of a man of forty, at which Hamilton quizzed me not a little and his wife, Miriam, laughed. When I surprised them all by jumping suddenly from boyhood to manhood—"like a tadpole into a mosquito," as my Uncle Jack facetiously remarked. Meanwhile, a son and heir came to my friend's home, and I had to be thankful for a humble third place.

And so it came that I was waiting for Eric's arrival at the Quebec Club that night, peering from the porch for sight of him and calculating how long it would take to ride from the Chateau Bigot above Charlesbourg, where he was staying. Stepping outside, I was surprised to see the form of a horse beneath the lantern of the arched gateway; and my surprise increased on nearer inspection. As I walked up, the creature gave a whinny and I recognized Hamilton's horse, lathered with sweat, unblanketed and shivering. The possibility of an accident hardly suggested itself before I observed the bridle-rein had been slung over the hitching-post and heard steps hurrying to the side door of the club house.

"Is that you, Eric?" I called.

There was no answer; so I led the horse to the stable boy and hurried back to see if Hamilton were inside. The sitting room was deserted; but Eric's well-known, tall figure was entering the dining-room. And a curious figure he presented to the questioning looks of the club men. In one hand was his riding whip, in the other, his gloves. He wore the buckskin coat of a trapper and in the belt were two pistols. One sleeve was torn from wrist to elbow and his boots were scratched as if they had been combed by an iron rake. His broad-brimmed hat was still on, slouched down over his eyes like that of a scout.

"Gad! Hamilton," exclaimed Uncle Jack MacKenzie, who was facing Eric as I came up behind, "have you been in a race or a fight?" and he gave him the look of suspicion one might give an intoxicated man.

"Is it a cold night?" asked the colonel punctiliously, gazing hard at the still-strapped hat.

Not a word came from Hamilton.

"How's the cold in your head?" continued Adderly, pompously trying to stare Hamilton's hat off.

"Here I am, old man! What's kept you?" and I rushed forward but quickly checked myself; for Hamilton turned slowly towards me and instead of erect bearing, clean glance, firm mouth, I saw a head that was bowed, eyes that burned like fire, and parched, parted, wordless lips.

If the colonel had not been stuffing himself like the turkey guzzler that he was, he would have seen something unspeakably terrible written on Hamilton's silent face.

"Did the little wifie let him off for a night's play?" sneered Adderly.

Barely were the words out, when Hamilton's teeth clenched behind the open lips, giving him an ugly, furious expression, strange to his face. He took a quick stride towards the officer, raised his whip and brought it down with the full strength of his shoulder in one cutting blow across the baggy, purplish cheeks of the insolent speaker.

(To be Continued.)

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Intolerance of motion, noise and light; twitchings of the muscles of the face and eyelids; fatiguing sleep, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body; headache, indigestion, feelings of weariness and depression and loss of interest in the affairs of life.

So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force must be increased, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy.

Mrs. G. Thompson, 240 Munroe Street, Toronto, Ont., states: "I was very much run down in health, and whenever I exerted myself more than usual I had severe attacks of splitting headache, and was very nervous, so much so that I could not rest well at nights. After using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I found that my nerves were steadied; I could rest and sleep better than I have for a long time, and was entirely free from headaches. I can speak very high of this preparation for nervous trouble."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE EASY WAY

THE PATH TO HEALTH MADE PLAIN TO SUFFERING WOMANHOOD.

French Canadian Lady Has Found a Specific Which Will Cure all the Ailments to Which the Sex is Heir.

Valracine, Que., June 13.—(Special.)—Madame Pierre Clouatre, of this village, has been an invalid for a long time. Like many other women she has suffered on, long and patiently, until at last she about made up her mind that for her there was no hope.

Pains in the Back, Dizziness, Headache and Irregularities had combined to make her life one long chapter of pain and distress.

She had tried many medicines, but with no good results. At last she heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and of the theory which has now come to be an acknowledged fact in medicine, that no woman with healthy Kidneys is ever known to be afflicted with Female Weakness or any of the other many complaints which are peculiar to women.

Mrs. Clouatre decided that if there was any hope for her, it was to be found in Dodd's Kidney Pills, and she commenced a treatment of this remedy.

She had faith that they would cure her in time, but did not look for such a remarkably sudden change in her condition, for she had not used two boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills until she found herself in perfect health and strength, and in the full enjoyment of vigorous womanhood.

Her plain, simple, straightforward statement of the case should convince the most skeptical woman that Dodd's Kidney Pills are women's best friend.

Mrs. Clouatre says: "I am happy to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills have cured me of all my troubles.

"I suffered severely for many years, and I will never cease to recommend them most highly to any lady who suffers as I have done."

TOWN OF DANVILLE

(Continued from Page 19.)

silk-like threads of extraordinary strength and whiteness.

The rock is quarried and hoisted from the pits by means of travelling derricks, and the longest veins are "cobbed" or hand-picked, the balance of the rock containing the shorter vein being taken to the crushers and after passing through these it goes into the separating and fibrizing machinery, which automatically grades the fibres for commercial purposes. The fine ground refuse is used for wall plaster, being whiter than the common sand plaster, and furthermore absolutely fire-proof.

Asbestos being a non-conductor and uninflammable is becoming more and more a necessary material in the construction of buildings, electrical work and in the covering of steam pipes, boilers, etc. New uses and new markets are being found for the material year by year, and nearly the whole world's supply is being produced by the mines in the Province of Quebec.

ISALEIGH GRANGE.

At a distance of about 2 1-2 miles from the town of Danville and almost diametrically opposite the asbestos mines, is situated the well known farm of "Isaleigh Grange" owned by Mr. J. N. Greenshields, of Montreal. The farm consists of 800 acres, and is devoted principally to the raising of high-class Ayrshire and Guernsey stock. A herd of over 200 head is kept upon the farm, while from 80 to 100 cows are milked the year round.

The farm is rolling with a moderately rich soil, improved by methods of cultivation. An orchard of 600 apple trees, set out about five years ago, is in a thrifty condition, while all over the farm are seen evidences of a systematic attempt at ornamentation. These ornamental trees, mostly maple and Scotch pine add greatly to the charms of Isaleigh Grange. Much attention is paid to the raising of clover and corn. From 30 to 40 acres of corn are planted every year. This year's 35 acre field is in a thriving condition, though somewhat retarded by the excessively wet weather.

An essential feature of the farm is the group of stables and other buildings, which, under the management of Mr. Reid, always present a neat appearance. The main building is 55 ft. x 165 ft., with two stories, the upper for a storage room, the lower for cow-stables. Two rows of stalls, with gutters and an alley between, and with feed alleys in front, run the entire length of the stable. A truck, suspended upon a track fastened to the ceiling, carries the manure to a shed outside, while a feed truck runs from the feed-room, and conveys meal, roots and ensilage to any part of the stable. The lighting system is excellent. An unbroken row of windows extends along one entire side, shedding a brightness which affords a marked contrast to the foul, dingy stables so often seen. Another feature which commends itself to the stockman, is the fact that the long row of box stalls is nearest to these windows. A complete and perfectly safe system of electric light gives light by night, while a spring affords a constant supply of water.

In a separate building there is a twenty horse power engine which drives the shafting that runs the entire length of the barn, and operates the cream separator, the choppers, the cutting box and thresher.

Sales of cattle are made chiefly in Canada. Many prizes have been won at different exhibitions, chiefly at Sherbrooke. A shipment of milk, cream and butter is sent daily to Montreal.

Mr. James N. Greenshields, the owner of "Isaleigh Grange," is too well known as an eminent lawyer, to call for special mention. He is a native of Danville, being a son of John Greenshields, and was born in 1853. He was educated at St. Francis College and McGill University. A Liberal in politics, he unsuccessfully contested Richmond and Wolfe for the House of Commons with late Hon. W. B. Ives, in 1887. "Isaleigh Grange Farm," is one of the best stock farms in the Province of Quebec.

Special Notice.

The members of the Royal Arcanum, Mount Royal Council, have just purchased from Layton Bros.' Warerooms, 144 Peel Street, a very fine Organ for their lodge room.—Adv.

BOER SURRENDERS.

London, June 13.—It was announced here to-day that 864 Transvaal Boers surrendered yesterday, bringing the total of surrenders for all the Colonies up to about 12,000.

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One Pound of Beefsteak Costing From 18 to 20 Cents Makes a Meal For Two People.

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