Sixteen Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 1 to 8.

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THE PROGRESS OF METHODISM

A Very Satisfactory Sunday School Report Presented at Yesterday's Session.

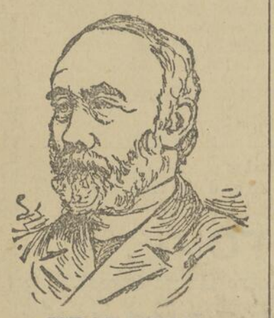
THE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

All the Colleges from One End of the Dominion to the Other Are Full.

EFFORTS OF THE MISSIONARIES.

The Quadrennial Conference is Now Well Under Way in the Queen City.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The members of the Methodist General Conference have been listening to-day to reports from the various departments of the Church's work. A tone of gratitude for past successes and of great hopefulness for the future marked all the reports. Subject matter for much consideration was introduced by the reports. As they were read they were referred to committees and such portions of them which require discussion will come back to conference early in the week. Great interest was manifested in the report of Rev. A. C. Crews, superintendent of Epworth Leagues and Sunday schools. At the last General Conference this office was created as an experiment.



REV. DR. CARMAN, General Superintendent.

The continuance of the office depended upon the results of the work of Rev. Mr. Crews. His account of his stewardship was received with great enthusiasm by the Conference. A remarkable growth in the membership of leagues and Sabbath schools was shown. The report of Mr. Crews was, in part, as follows: It is gratifying to note that considerable advance has been made in the Sunday school work during the past four years. The number of schools in 1894 was 3,251; in 1898, 3,387; increase, 136. Number of teachers in 1894, 30,807; in 1898, 33,018; increase 2,211. Number of scholars in 1894, 252,546; in 1898, 270,239; an increase of 17,783. There are connected with the Methodist church in Canada 900,000 members and adherents. As only 270,239 of these are in our schools, how to reach the other 630,000 is one of the momentous problems which the church should solve. The Sunday school for every Methodist, and every Methodist in some of the departments of the school, should be the Church's motto for the coming century.

The amount contributed for missions by our schools during the past four years is $83,781.68, being a decrease of $14,970.60, when compared with the previous four years. It is possible that the unusual activity displayed in missionary work by our leagues during the past few years may have intertered to some extent with the collecting usually done by the juveniles, but there is really no necessity for this.

The Home Department.

One of the most gratifying features of our Sunday school work during the past quadrennium has been the growth of the home department, which now has 7,151 members, as compared with none in 1894. The following figures show the rapid growth of the home department: In 1895 there were 1,856 members, in 1896 there were 3,419 members, in 1897 there were 5,435 members, in 1898 there were 7,151 members.

This department is intended to interest in the study of the Sunday school lessons, parents, invalids, travellers and others who, from various causes, are unable to attend the regular sessions of the school. Their names are recorded on the register, they contribute to the collections, receive the lesson helps, and in every respect are regarded as members of the school. So far from decreasing actual attendance at the school sessions, the home department has tended to increase it, many of its members have by the home study of the word become so interested in the lessons that they have joined the Bible classes, and are now found regularly in attendance. An increase of 7,000 was shown in the circulation of the three leading Sunday school periodicals published by the Church, the Banner, Onward and Pleasant Hours. The smaller papers also report a substantial increase. The new papers Dew Drops and Lesson Quarterly, have been most favorably received. The entire circulation of our periodicals is about one and one half for every scholar in the school, a ratio which is perhaps unsurpassed in any other church.

One of the greatest needs of our Sunday school work is trained teachers and officers. While teachers in the day schools are required to undergo a special and thorough preparation for their duties, Sunday school teachers are in most cases placed in charge of classes without the slightest preparation. This ought not so to be. Pastors and superintendents are strongly urged to conduct normal classes wherever practicable. There should at least be a regular weekly meeting of teachers for the study of the lesson. It is most astonishing that out of 3,387 schools, only 296 have such a meeting. Many of the difficulties which seem to stand in the way are imaginary and the real obstacles might be removed by earnest efforts.

Youngest Child of the Church.

The Epworth League is the youngest child of the church. Although only nine years old, it has certainly justified its right to exist by the ever-expanding practical and useful work it has accomplished. During its brief existence it may not have realized the expectations of the church in particular, yet to a very large extent has done so, and in some respects the sanguine prophecies have been more than fulfilled. Every department of the church has felt the quickening influence of the new movement among the young hosts of God's Israel. The increase in membership has been steady and constant, until we now have 658 Epworth Leagues and 869 Epworth Leagues of Christian Endeavor, besides a number of unaffiliated societies. The returns for 1898 show a total number of 1,947 Young People's Societies, with a membership of 81,935, as compared with 1,032 societies and 47,175 members in 1894, showing the very satisfactory increase of 915 societies and 34,760 members during the past four years. It is gratifying to note that the active membership is nearly double that of the associate. An increasingly strong feeling of denominational

REV. JOHN POTTS, D.D. Educational Secretary.

loyalty has been developed during the past quadrennium, and it has come to be better understood than ever before that the league is not in any sense a separate affair or a concern run in connection with the church, but is an integral part of the church under its fostering care, and subject to its authority. One of the most marked features of our league work during the past four years has been the increased interest manifested in missions. The action of the last General Conference in forming a missionary department has been fully justified by the results. The conference returns show that our Young People's Societies have raised, during the past year, the sum of $12,759.80, being an increase of $5,314.59 over the previous year. The success of the Epworth League reading course has been almost phenomenal. Commencing in a small way, it has steadily and rapidly advanced. In 1895, 420 sets were sold; in 1896, 1,000 sets; in 1897, 2,000 sets; estimated, 1898, 2,500 sets. The contributions to the general Epworth League fund were sufficient to meet all expenses.

The Educational Report.

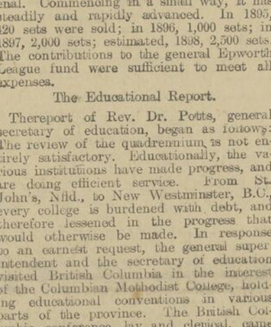
Thereport of Rev. Dr. Potts, general secretary of education, began as follows: The review of the quadrennium is not entirely satisfactory. Educationally, the various institutions have made progress, and are doing efficient service. From St. John's, Nfld., to New Westminster, B.C., every college is burdened with debt, and therefore lessened in the progress that would otherwise be made. In response to an earnest request, the general superintendent and the secretary of education visited British Columbia in the interest of the Columbian Methodist College, holding educational conventions in various parts of the province. The British Columbia conference, by and demand, came to the relief of this college in a spirit of commendable liberality, and it is hoped that the Columbia College is now on the way to efficiency and permanent usefulness to the Methodists of the Pacific Province.

What is true financially of our colleges is emphatically true of our chief educational centre, Victoria College. The amount necessary for the efficient working of the institution never was reached, partly because of the divided sentiment of the church as to its educational policy, but for more largely because of the commercial depression through which the country has been passing of late. There is a brighter outlook, and with returning prosperity it is hoped the colleges of Canadian Methodism shall be made to share the benefits of such prosperity. Several members of the Board of Regents thought that in view of the hard times it was not well to push for subscriptions. Things have reached a crisis which demands the serious consideration of the Conference and the connexion at large. The deficit has caused great anxiety to the Board of Regents and to all the friends of Victoria University.

Since the last General Conference the Board has been able to effect the sale of the old Victoria College property at Cobourg. The property was sold to the Ontario Government for the sum of $25,000, payable in five annual instalments of $5,000. Already two instalments have been received.

During the quadrennium sums amounting to $13,406.25 have been received on account of old mortgages, and the mortgage held by the Canada Landed and National Investment Co. against Faraday Hall, amounting to $7,000, has been paid off. A loan of $3,000 has been effected on good Toronto property. Reductions in rate of interest have considerably affected the revenue of the college.

The most remarkable event in the history of the college during the quadrennium was the bequest of the late Mr. H. A. Massey of $201,000, $1,000 to endow two prizes in the English Bible, $50,000 for a ladies' residence and $150,000 for endowment. The principal of the prize money has been received and invested in a debenture bearing interest at four and a half per cent. While Victoria was thus generously remembered, several other Methodist institutions will be largely helped by the will of our munificent friend. Although this sum is in prospect, there is no certainty as to the actual time when it may be realized, but the hope is that by the end of the present century, or early in the next, the executors will feel warranted in paying this legacy.



REV. A. SUTHERLAND, D.D. Secretary Mission Board.

Need of a Current Income.

An effort has been inaugurated to establish a current income fund to carry us over four or five years to prevent any serious encroachment upon the endowment. From that source we received, in 1897-98, the sum of $1,105, and we hope for additional subscriptions each year.

In view of the pressing financial needs of Victoria and of all the other colleges of the connexion, it is of the utmost importance that this Conference take decisive steps to place the colleges of the church on a much better financial footing.

Attention has been called in this Conference, and shall be still more emphatically, to the proposed twentieth century fund, which has in it more than a gleam of hope for Christian education. Unless that great scheme be adopted and carried to a successful conclusion, there must be during the present quadrennium many appeals for the colleges, and with perhaps uncertain and limited results. If, however, the Methodism of this land acts like the mother Methodism of the world, and like the great Methodism of the United States, north and south, it is certain the much needed help will be forthcoming. Apart, therefore, from the sentiment and the gratitude to God which should characterize us as a people for the mercies of the century just closing, it will be seen that such an effort is the best way of aiding our college, which means so much for the future welfare of Canadian Methodism."

Revenue and Expenditure.

The statement of revenue and expenditure for the four years was appended, showing a deficiency in the revenue account for the quadrennium of about $31,000.

The report of the Board of Regents of Victoria University was received from Rev Dr. Burwash. After a few words of introduction the report continued as follows:—

The period of our history on which we are now called to report has, we think, tested quite thoroughly as well the possibilities as the difficulties and the requirements of our new university relations. The possibilities of our work in its present form will, perhaps, appear most clearly from a statement of the facts of the past four years.

In 1892, the last year of our work in Cobourg, the total number of students who attended lectures or passed examinations in the faculty of arts was 21, at that same date more than a hundred Methodist students were pursuing their studies in University College, Toronto. In the first two years after removal to Toronto the attendance of students in

REV. WM. BRIGGS, D.D., Manager Book Room, Toronto.

Arts at our own college had increased to 167. The following are the numbers for the four years just ended, 1895, 211; 1896, 227; 1897, 227; 1898, 255.

The first result of our six years' history in our new relations is that our students

Continued on page 5.

THE YUKON LANDS.

New Regulations Regarding the Administration of the Law Issued at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—Regulations governing the administration of Dominion lands in the Yukon have been published in the Official Gazette. The commissioner is empowered to sell public lands at not less than $10 per acre, and the quantity sold in the same locality to the same person shall not exceed forty acres. The minerals will be reserved to the Crown. If the land turns out to be used as a town site then the Government can claim one-third of the blocks of lots, the owner holding two and the Government every third one. The Government lots will be sold by public auction. The commissioner is empowered to locate town sites where he thinks advisable. The lots will be 50 feet frontage, 120 feet depth, and street 66 feet wide. No land shall be sold within a distance of one hundred feet of the water edge of a navigable stream. The commissioner can reserve part of the town sites for public purposes.

CADETS OFF TO BOSTON

To Take Part in the Labor Day Demonstration at the Hub on Monday.

The Highland Cadets leave for Boston at 8 o'clock this evening from the Windsor Street Depot. They take part in the Labor Day festivities of the Hub and will arrive home on Thursday next.

ANOTHER BANQUET.

Friends of the Mayor Talk of Giving Him Another in Place Viger Hotel.

There is some talk, in view of the success of the recent demonstration at Longueuil, of Mayor Prefontaine's friends organizing a banquet for an early date at the Place Viger Hotel. At this, it is said, His Worship would be able to speak on the questions of the day at more length, and it would be also possible to obtain a larger attendance of his Montreal friends.

The banquet to be tendered the Minister of Public Works at Valleyfield has been postponed.

THE I.O.F. OFFICERS

Supreme Chief Ranger Named Them at the Closing Session in Toronto Yesterday.

Toronto, Ont., September 3.—The Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters closed its wark last evening. The supreme chief ranger named the following brethren as officers of the Supreme Court: Supreme chaplain, Rev. J. Cregan, Belfast, Ireland; supreme J. S., George O. Harper, Ohio; supreme superintendent of J. C., James Marshall, London, Eng.; superintendent S. W., C. G. Froward, Philadelphia; superintendent J. W., James Clancey, M. P., Aylmer, Ont.; superintendent S. B., Frank Dullam, Flint, Mich.; superintendent S. B., Wm. Kinghorn, St. Mary's, N. B.; superintendent marshall, G. A. McElfresh, Los Angeles; superintendent conductor, Florence Donohue, Chicago; superintendent messenger, J. A. Jenkins, Cardiff, Wales; superintendent standard-bearers, A. T. P. Meserve, M.D., Portland, Me.; and C. P. Stockwell, Attica, N.Y.; superintendent sword-bearer, G. M. Dickenson, Ontario, and P. N. Breton, Montreal; superintendent organist, J. C. Morgan, Barrie. The officers of the Supreme Court were duly installed by Col. A. B. Coldwell.

WHAT WAS DONE AT THE CONFERENCE

Commissioners from U. S. and Canada Know Where They Stand on Several Questions.

THE BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL

The U. S. Can Settle Sealing Question by Paying for Canadian Rights and Outfits.

ARE TO MAKE BONDING SECURE

It Will Be Embodied in an International Compact—The Commissioners Depart from Quebec.

(Special Correspondence to The Herald.)

Quebec, Sept. 3.— (Special.) Doubtless his blundering Majesty, George III., thought he was justified in haggling over paltry tax, though it cost his kingdom the loss of half a continent. The law allowed it and the court awarded it; therefore, the letter of the law was enforced against the New England colonies and the British Empire lost half of its splendid transatlantic possessions. There are still politicians of George III.'s calibre, two or three centuries behind their times, whose main use of great opportunities is to display their own stupidity. They are confronted with one such opportunity on the present occasion of the Quebec Conference, and are disporting themselves as might be expected. At one moment it is the preferential tariff that is the stumbling block; the Laurier Government cannot establish reciprocity with a preferential tariff in the way, therefore let Laurier be accursed. At the next moment Laurier is going to repudiate the preferential tariff in order to bring about reciprocity, therefore let Laurier be more accursed than ever. By way of variety to the fault-finding clamor, they take a tilt at the proposition for the abolition of pelagic sealing. They would persuade the world that the continuance of Canadians catching seals in open sea, and of Americans clubbing pups on shore is vastly more important than the settlement of international disputes that have alienated brother nations for a century, more important, indeed, than the establishment of friendly relations between Canada and the United States, which may lead to a re-union of the Anglo-Saxon race. Happily, the Quebec Conference moves on auspiciously in spite of the spurterings of little George the Thirds.

Has Done Much Good.

The brief session of the International Conference has already effected incalculable good. The good feeling, which was evident when negotiations opened and which has prevailed during subsequent sessions, will prove a lasting antidote to that jingoism which has stirred up so much bitterness on both sides. The desire of both countries to come to a rational understanding regarding international difficulties has been unmistakable. Arbitration is proving a more effective mode of procedure than retaliatory legislation. In brief, each country now knows where it is at, regarding international disputes. Each realizes exactly what agreements are possible, and what divergences still exist to be bridged by compromise. Shorn of the diplomatic misrepresentations and disguises which so long obscured the real issue, the sealing dispute resolves itself into an estimate of the proper sum to be paid for the out-and-out purchase of Canadians' rights and outfits.

The long-standing Atlantic shore difficulty has been reduced to the simple determination of one point. Shall Nova Scotia fish be accorded the same privileges on the American market as Newfoundland fish? Instead of tearing down each other's flags and threatening armed intervention in territory of doubtful boundary, Canada and the United States have decided, through their International Commissioners to submit boundary disputes to an impartial tribunal of experts.

But a few months ago there was talk of the two countries crippling each other's commerce by abolishing bonding privileges. To-day the aim is to have the bonding system rendered secure by embodying it in international compact.

Less than a year ago miners were in fear of hostile regulations if they attempted to carry on operations north or south of their own boundary. Now there is an effort to place the miners of each country on an equal footing, wherever they are operating. It was but a few weeks ago that alien labor laws were engendering hard feelings. The present prospects are that the alien labor laws against workmen from Canada and the United States will be cancelled. All along the lines of international negotiations the same tendency has been evident to dovetail the agreements and to bridge the differences by fair compromise.

This is a more neighborly and rational procedure than the old-time policy of jingoism, no compromise and hostility. One wonders if the multiplicity and intricacy of the international interests between Canada and the United States would not justify the existence of a permanent and impartial tribunal.

Lumbermen's Resolution.

A resolution passed by the lumbermen of the Pacific province is to come before the Canadian commissioners. It is to the effect "That until such time as a broad measure of reciprocity is adopted between the United States and Canada, which will permit not only free entrance into the United States of all kinds of lumber of Canadian manufacture, but also free admission into Canada from the United States of all articles which affect the cost of production of lumber and shingles in British Columbia, the manufacture of these articles in this province will be at a disadvantage in having to compete with the United States manufacturers, and may therefore fairly claim from the Dominion Government the protection of an import duty on products similar to their own."

Protectionist organs continue to repeat the absurd fallacy that the preferential tariff stands as a barrier to reciprocity, and explain if the United States duty were lowered for Canada, Canada's lowered duty for British goods would flood the American market with articles of English make. The Dominion does not seek a lowered tariff from the United States for manufactured articles, but for farm and natural products. Common sense stands amazed at the stupid supposition that the United States Government would hesitate to lower their tariff on natural products, lest such a concession might inundate the American market with goods of British manufacture. A box of British goods is not likely to be mistaken by United States customs officers for a Canadian cow or English machinery for a crate of Canadian eggs. This objection to reciprocity negotiations is a mere stalking horse for those protectionist interests which fear a lowering of the Canadian tariff on articles of American manufacture.

Notes of the Convention.

The alleged tip given by the Hon. Don M. Dickenson regarding the lumber dispute and the commissioners' policy is decided here as utterly absurd.

The Hon. Senator Dingley left by the 7.30 train Friday for Portland. Senator Fairbanks left by the Grand Trunk for New York. Senator Gray also departed, going by the C. P. R. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Parmelee took the boat for Montreal, and Lord Herschell went to New York to be the guest of Chauncey Depew. General Foster visits Toronto.

The Vice Regal ball is on the programme for September 28th, the Citizens' banquet for the 19th, and the Champlain monument inauguration for the 20th.

British, American and French warships will be in Quebec harbor for the unveiling of the Champlain monument.

It is definitely stated that the commissioners will re-assemble in Quebec.

It is said that Postmaster-General Mulock's visit to Quebec was for the purpose of conferring with Premier Winter, of Newfoundland, on penny postage.

The conference adjourned early on Friday to enable the commissioners to leave by the afternoon trains.

Mr. Dingley declared that no statement would be made to the public until the close of all deliberations.

Mr. Dingley is more than disgusted with the treatment he has received from the protectionist press. The misleading references regarding the preferential tariff and reciprocity which protectionist journals drew from his unofficial statement for the purpose of blocking reciprocity negotiations have placed Mr. Dingley in an awkward position towards his Government and in a false position towards the public.

MAJOR-GENERAL COMING.

Military District No. 5 Has Been Ordered to Prepare for Tuesday Next.

Major-General Hutton is to pay Montreal a visit on Tuesday next. The arrangements for his visit here are explained by the circular issued by Colonel Aylmer, adjutant-general, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C., Montreal:

To the officer commanding Military District No. 5, commanding officers and adjutants:

(1) The Major-General commanding is anxious to make the personal acquaintance of all commanding officers as soon as possible, and to discuss with them, collectively, any question which may be proposed for consideration as regards the efficiency and welfare of No. 5 District. The Major-General proposes afterwards to see each commanding officer individually as regards his own command. With the foregoing object in view the Major-General will be glad, if you can arrange, to see all commanding officers with their adjutants at 4 p.m. Tuesday, 6th September, at the District Office, Drill Hall. Full dress may be worn.

Officers No. 5 District—

(2) Major-General Hutton is also anxious to make the personal acquaintance of the officers of the district under your command. With this object in view General Hutton will be at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, upon Tuesday, 6th September, at 5 p.m., where it will give much pleasure to meet collectively as many of your officers as may find it convenient to come.

The Major-General commanding will be glad, subsequently to see any officer individually who may wish to see him upon any personal or other matter.

Mufti to be worn.

The general impression here seemed to have been that the Major-General intended remaining in Montreal for two days. It is evident, however, that the various meetings will all take place in the one day, Tuesday next.

A militia general order just issued provides that musketry courses for all arms of the active militia, including the instruction in the Maxim gun, as laid down in G.O. (62) of 1898, will be held at the depots of the Royal Regiment Canadian Infantry. There will be three courses commencing respectively on the second Monday in May, July and September. These courses will be of three weeks' duration, and will include the recruits' course of musketry as laid down in the Musketry Regulations, 1898. Instruction in the Maxim gun will be given concurrently, as well as a course of lectures on the theory of musketry. Supernumerary second lieutenants may be appointed to corps of active militia. District officers commanding, in submitting recommendations, will state what special reasons there may be for making such appointments. The 69th and 72nd Battalions have been united, and will be known as the 69th Annapolis Battalion of Infantry. The second camp at Aldershot, N.S., will be held on October 4th, instead of September 20th.

In regard to commanding officers after their five years' tenure of office had been up it was provided that they could be reappointed for three years. Now the order has been changed to read that any extension will be given in special cases.

BUDDEN WANTS MONEY

Threatens to Sue the Secret Service—They Reply That They Have Acted Legally.

The man who found the Outrement bonds, W. Budden, has written a letter to the Canadian Secret Service, threatening to institute suit for damages unless they pay him $5 expenses and publish an apology for falsely arresting him.

The service points out very clearly that he was not arrested. He declined to give Messrs. McCaskill and Haynes any satisfaction, and they took him to their office. When they were assured that the bonds were in safe keeping Budden was allowed to go back to work.

Hon. Mr. Geoffrion was consulted this morning, and as a result the Secret Service wrote Budden that they had acted in a perfectly legal manner and declined to further discuss the matter.

CRAIG STREET PAVING

The Talk is Now of Dropping the Work in a few Days for Lack of Money.

The talk of dropping of the work of asphalting Craig street has caused any amount of talk, and interested people are strong in their claim that a big effort should be made to do as much as possible before the winter sets in.

Mr. Strubbe, speaking for Bellehouse, Dillon & Co., the contractors, said this morning that the money at present retained will be consumed in a few days, and unless some more money is forthcoming work must stop. This will mean that asphalting will be done this year on Craig street only between Lacroix and Sanguimet, on the south side, and between Lacroix and St. Denis on the north side.

FRENCH PEOPLE TALKING OF WAR.

They Think Britain and Russia, and Germany and France Will be Involved.

TO STEM THE RISING TIDE.

A Number of Impromptu Ministerial Conferences Held, but Nothing is Accomplished.

REVISION OF DREYFUS' TRIAL.

Paris, September 3.—A member of the Chamber of Deputies had an interview yesterday morning with the Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, on the recent developments in the Dreyfus case. The Minister reiterated that he was convinced of the guilt of the prisoner. But he added that at the same time he was determined to punish all who had derelicted their duty.

The deputy afterwards declared that so long as M. Cavaignac was Minister for War there would be no revision of the Dreyfus case, adding that as in the event of a revision, the trial could not again be held behind closed doors, the enquiry would have to be restricted, and it would be impossible to produce publicly some of the documents. Hence, the acquittal of Dreyfus must certainly result from a reopening of the case.

It was announced this afternoon by the Patrie that several officers of the General Staff had decided to resign shortly and divulge all they know of the entire Dreyfus affair. One officer declares that war will inevitably follow as a result of the revelations which will be made regarding the machination of another Government.

London, September 2.—A special despatch to the Evening Standard, from Paris, published this afternoon, says the French Cabinet has decided upon a revision of the Dreyfus case.

Paris, September 2.—(11 p.m.)—The report put in circulation by a news agency that a revision of the Dreyfus case had been decided upon appears to be premature.

It is now pointed out that a revision must be sanctioned by a cabinet council under the presidency of M. Faure. No such council has been held as yet, but M. Cavaignac has conferred at great length to-day with M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, and M. Brisson, President of the Council. The presumption is that these conferences had to do with the proposal of revision, but the results have not been made public.

Paris, September 2.—(Midnight.)—The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war and that the consequence of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide, M. Sarrien held two prolonged conferences with M. Brisson this afternoon and after M. Cavaignac's long interview with M. Sarrien both ministers looked ruffled. These and other impromptu ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the Minister of War of the necessity on political grounds of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the discussions that will follow revision will probably entail war, but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud, with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

Revision for Dreyfus.

Paris, Sept. 3.—Never since the Dreyfus case existed has a keener, more passionate interest been displayed in it than at the present time. The party in favor of revision has been enormously swollen by the confession of forgery made by Colonel Henry. His suicide has given rise to a sort of suspicion that he sacrificed himself to cover his superiors and has won over many who were still hesitating.

Quite three-fourths of the French press is now in favor of revision. M. Clemenceau devotes over two columns to a leader in the Aurore this morning with the heading, "Crumbling Edifice." This expresses the general feeling. Read between the lines, it seems to be the basis of the articles of even those who have been most bitter in the campaign against Dreyfus.

"At last we are at the beginning of the end. It is not necessary to prove that the arrest and confession of Colonel Henry is a fact of the greatest importance. M. Cavaignac himself, Minister of War, has carefully announced that the document dated November, 1896, fitted in a series of other papers in such a way as to give it all the value it had.

Must Examine All Evidence.

"This being the case, we have now got to examine closely that one beginning "That animal D——" and the other thousand letters to which the Minister of War made such impudent allusions. It would be making a vain fight until the end against the evidence by pretending that Colonel Henry's forgery, being dated after Dreyfus' condemnation, does not constitute fresh evidence necessary for a revision according to the terms of law.

"To dispose of this argumentation it is sufficient to observe, first, that M. Cavaignac dwelt principally, indeed almost solely, upon this document in order to justify the verdict of 1894, the bordereau being too probably the work of Commandant Esterhazy; and second, that M. Cavaignac has declared the solidarity of the several documents, forming a series, in which Colonel Henry's forgery takes its place, and which served in whole or in part to win over to conviction the court martial in its sitting, wherein, contrary to law, the Minister of War or some one authorized by him submitted secret documents to the jury, which were not shown to the prisoner, or his counsel.

Forgery Affects All Documents.

"One of these documents being a forgery, the whole series is invalidated. Revision is therefore obligatory. To delay it would be to add a fresh, unpardonable scandal to those which we have had to fight against for almost a year."

The Journal des Debats deplores the whole case, which is so wrapped in mystery that it is impossible for one to form a clear judgment either for or against Dreyfus, beyond the natural confidence the nation had in the integrity of the court martial jury.

This discovery creates a new situation, which is still obscure, but wherein one can no longer be as confident about certain acts which appeared to be linked solidly together, and which are so now no longer.

Convert to Dreyfus' Cause.

All this put into clear language means that the Journal des Debats has climbed down from the position it held so long, and is also in favor of Dreyfus being retried.

M. Cornely, in the Figaro, advises a sort of moral disarmament so that the affair can be examined with calmness and without passion.

M. Rochefort in the Intransigeant claims that Colonel Henry's forgery changes nothing. He says: "His crime is hateful and stupid. It is hateful because of the misdoings, only to real, of a criminal, and it was, therefore, not necessary to add imaginary crimes. It was stupid because there are one hundred and fifty proofs that Dreyfus was guilty, and therefore to add to them these forged documents was simply gratuitously throwing doubt on unimpeachable evidence."

M. Clemenceau's Sweeping Ideas.

M. Clemenceau in the Aurore says: "M. Zola's condemnation has no longer raison d etre, seeing it was inflicted upon the evidence of forged documents. The acquittal of Major Esterhazy signifies nothing, seeing it was a forger who prevented the judges from recognizing the authenticity of one of the principal papers produced. Colonel Picquart, who has been dismissed from the army upon the evidence of a forger, ought to be reinstated in his rank."

"I say nothing about the trial now going on, which becomes grotesque, as it was called for by the offer of Colonel Picquart to prove the document to be a forgery, which Colonel Henry has now confessed he fabricated.

"As for the Dreyfus case, it is very simple. He was convicted upon a bordereau which was written by Commandant Esterhazy, and upon documents of which the principal one is now recognized to have been a forgery. Revision is, therefore, obligatory, and the judgment must be public."

Case Must Be Retried.

The Lanterne says that whatever may be the judicial procedure the Government may decide to follow, what is certain is that the case must be retried.

Army Officers Want Revision.

The Echo de Paris makes a complete right-about face and says that revision of Dreyfus' trial is desired to-day by a great number of officers in the army, and that these are not officers of mean rank.

THE NEW ANGLO-GERMAN TREATY

A Document Preliminary to a Formal Compact Was Signed on Wednesday Last.

GERMANS IN ASIA MINOR

London, Sept. 3.—The Daily Mail this morning says:—"We learn that Mr. Balfour and the German ambassador, Count Von Hatzfeldt, signed on Wednesday a document preliminary to a treaty which will give Germany a free hand in Asia Minor, and allow England to lease Delagoa Bay from Portugal at a cost between £2,000,000 and £5,000,000.

Germany will, as a further concession, support Great Britain's claim for the abolition of the mixed tribunal in Egypt.

Mr. Shomberg Kerr McDonnell, the Premier's private secretary, has left London for the Continent, to submit to Lord Salisbury a copy of the treaty."

London, Sept. 2.—Mr. Balfour, when questioned on the subject this afternoon, absolutely declined to discuss the reports in circulation regarding an Anglo-German alliance.

Count Von Hatzfeldt, who was believed to have left London, was again at the Foreign Office here this afternoon.

Germany's New Sphere.

Syria, the new sphere Germany acquires by the Anglo-German understanding, is a division of Asiatic Turkey, which includes Palestine, estimated to cover an area of about 146,000 square miles. It has a population of about 2,750,000, mostly Mohammedans, but including about 350,000 Greek Christians, 200,000 Maronites and Roman Catholics, 175,000 Jews, and 48,000 Druses. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and lentils are raised in the plains, cotton and the mulberry flourish on the coast, and silk is extensively produced on the slopes of Lebanon. The other chief products of Syria are sheep's wool, olive oil, sugar, indigo, gums, dates, timber, hides and skins.

Emperor William of Germany has for some time been planning a trip to Palestine, and is expected to visit Jerusalem this fall, in order to dedicate the German church there, and lay the corner-stone of the German school, parsonage and hospital. He has also undertaken to regain for the Roman Catholics the possession of the "Chamber of the Last Supper," and the Sultan of Turkey is said to have intimated his willingness to meet the wish of the Emperor in this matter. The consecration of the Church of the Redeemer at Jerusalem has been fixed for October 31st. Prospectuses of the Emperor's proposed tour in Palestine have been widely published.

An American View.

New York, Sept. 3.—A special to the World from London says:—

Little credence is attached in well-informed quarters to the reported British-German alliance. In the past fortnight the German ambassador has had almost daily interviews with Mr. Balfour, who is acting as Foreign Secretary, and the rumor is a conjecture founded on these visits.

It is regarded as highly improbable that Mr. Balfour has been engaged in negotiating an arrangement for the reconstruction of the mixed tribunal in Egypt, whose existence expires by lapse of time next year. Germany would demand some consideration for siding with England in this matter, and an arrangement is hinted at by which Delagoa Bay is to be acquired from Portugal on the understanding that Germany is to obtain certain trading facilities there.

Beyond this there is believed to be nothing in the air between England and Germany at present.

In financial circles, where the reports originated, a tendency is shown to support Portuguese stocks, which have been very firm, and South African shares have also improved, on the prospects of the settlement of the long vexed Delagoa Bay difficulty.

While Harry Wells and Miss Schumann were driving across the railway track between Paris and Brantford, on Thursday, the horse and rig were struck by the train, and the occupants were hurled to one side. Mr. Wells was killed almost instantly, and Miss Schumann received a bad flesh wound on the side of the head, but is in no danger except from the shock. The horse was thrown sixty feet away.

Mrs. Isabella McRae, aged 73, of Dunwich, Ont., has died from injuries received by being jammed by a cow against the side of a stall.

MR. M'NICOLL ON THE I.C.C. VERDICT

Says That All That Has Appeared is Mere Newspaper Talk and May be Wrong.

THE DISABILITY CLAUSE.

The C.P.R. Has Not "Created" a Disadility Where it Did Not Naturally Exist.

WAITING FOR OFFICIAL REPORT.

Traffic Manager McNicoll, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, returned to Montreal from New York this morning. When seen to-day by a Herald representative he stated that it was quite possible the American press was jumping at conclusions in saying that the C.P.R. had received a knock-out.

"In the first place," said Mr. McNicoll, "no discussion of the question can take place until the actual verdict of the Commission has been made public. All that has appeared is a garbled newspaper despatch; and before to-day I have seen discussions of this same Inter-State Commerce Commission juggled with and distorted to suit partisan purposes. I have not yet received any official report from the Commission. As for newspaper reports, I have with me here a newspaper I bought last evening in New York, stating that the Canadian Pacific was entirely right in their contentions.

"As for our alleged attempts to create a disability, upon which to base a differential claim, by carrying transcontinental passengers over our main line, instead of by our shorter St. Paul route—such is not a statement of facts. We attempt to create no disability. When that disability does not originally and naturally exist we claim no differential. We ask no such differentials on our Soo line, because our Soo line can adequately compete with any of its American rivals. But it is useless to discuss the question at the present time. When the Inter-State Commerce Commission hands out its official report to us, and the facts are known, then it will be time enough to go into these matters."

ALGONQUIN SEIZED.

The U. S. Cutter Was Seized for Arrears of Wages.

The Captain Claims His Vessel is Exempted from Seizure According to Principles of International Law.

The United States revenue cutter is being put together at Cantin's dry docks after a journey down the lakes in sections. The hum of work was suspended for a short time yesterday when a bailiff of the Superior Court appeared on deck, armed with a writ from Her Majesty's Circuit Court, and formally seized the vessel, and demanded of the captain security or a solvent guardian. Neither being forthcoming, he duly installed John Blackwell as official guardian, to hold the vessel until further orders of the court.

The plaintiff in the case is Mr. E. W. Bates, of this city, who was engaged a year ago by the Hon. Patrick Eagan to assist in discovering the means by which Chinamen were being extensively smuggled into the United States from this country.

Not being able to secure the payment of the balance of his wages, $45, Mr. Bates has, through his attorney, Mr. W. A. Weir, M.P.P., issued the writ of saisie conservatoire on the Algonquin, as security for his claim.

The captain of the vessel claims that under the principles of international law his vessel is exempt from seizure. It remains to be seen how far our courts will recognize this claim.

DOMINION LINE CHANGES.

They Will Not Go To Portland With the Grand Trunk This Winter.

As was announced yesterday the Dominion Line and Grand Trunk Railway have not concluded arrangements this year in regard to winter trade and as a consequence the Dominion Line will not run to Portland this winter. Where they will go is being much discussed in shipping circles, though no definite information is yet to be had. One rumor says that Boston will be the port on this side; but this is unlikely owing to the large number of vessels already at that port. Another rumor is that Halifax and St. John will be the western ports, perhaps with the mail service, as it is understood the Dominion Line has tendered for that contract.

The name of the company which is to run between Liverpool and Portland in connection with the G.T.R. and in place of the Dominion Line has not yet been made known, but current rumor says it is the Leland line, which runs between Liverpool and Boston.

A PLACE FOR DRUNKARDS.

Mr. de Montigny, Recorder of Montreal, is preparing a very elaborate report on the desirability of founding an establishment for the detention of drunkards, instead of sending them to the common gaol. Mr. de Montigny is preparing this report at the request of the Government, he having already suggested the erection of such an establishment.

Steamship Movements.

September 2.	At	From
Westwater	London	Montreal
Buenos Ayrean	Glasgow	Montreal
Phoenicia	New York	Hamburg
Britannic	New York	Liverpool
Augusta Victoria	New York	Hamburg
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	New York
Canada	Queenstown	Boston
New England	Boston	Liverpool
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Genoa	New York
Californian	Liverpool	Montreal
Tongariro	Liverpool	Montreal
Cervona	London	Montreal

MONTREAL HARBOR IS THE KEY.

Mr. Edward Farrer Discusses the Transportation Problem—Would Deepen the Welland and Let the St. Lawrence Canals Alone—A C. P. Railway Ocean Line Advocated.

(From the Canadian Magazine.)

My own notion is that it was a mistake for the Government to deepen the canals below Kingston. True, it had been decided on by the former Government; nevertheless, I venture to think it would have been better to spend the money in deepening the Welland to twenty-one feet. The chief engineer of the Public Works Department tells me there was no engineering difficulty in the way. Nothing in the economics of water transportation is much better established than that the modern lake vessel abhors canals. With her costly equipment she cannot afford to incur the delay and danger inseparable from passing through them. Between Kingston and Montreal there are forty-three miles of canals, as against twenty-seven miles on the Welland. I have not been able to find a practical man who believes that when those forty-three miles are deepened to fourteen feet, lake vessels will make use of them to get to Montreal; the vessels, it is universally thought, will, as now, trans-ship at Kingston or Prescott to barges. Had we deepened the Welland to twenty-one feet and left the lower canals as they were, the position would have been this: Vessels could have carried cargo from Fort William or Duluth to Kingston for nearly as low a rate as to Buffalo. The twenty-seven miles of canalling in the Welland, and the difficulty of procuring return cargoes at all times, would, of course, have militated against the route; still, the rate to Kingston would have been materially lower than now. Then, from Kingston to Montreal, 178 miles, we should have had the present barge service of nine feet to compete with a barge service of nine feet—the depth the Erie will have when the projected improvements are finished—from Buffalo to Albany by canal and from Albany to New York by river, a total distance of 500 miles. Under such circumstances the rate from Lake Superior to Montreal would have been sufficiently low to recover for Montreal at least a portion of the Manitoba traffic, and to augment the export via Montreal of grain from Chicago and Duluth.

The best authorities, Canadian and United States, whom I have been able to consult, say the true if not the only way of recovering the Manitoba traffic for the St. Lawrence route is for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to put large grain steamers, with barge consorts, between Fort William and Owen Sound, running them in connection with the railway at Fort William and with a first-class ocean steamship line owned by the company at Montreal, so that the Manitoba shipper can get a through rate and though bill of lading direct from his elevator at Brandon, Morris or Indian Head to Liverpool. This, it is believed, would give Montreal a pull over the United States route which she can hardly hope to get in any other manner.

What is of more moment, it would add to the value of all the grain annually produced in the Canadian Northwest by reducing the cost of transportation of the surplus for export. It would bring the Manitoba wheat grower, the Montreal or Toronto buyer and the English wheat-broker closer together, and enable them to handle the crop to better advantage all round. At the close of navigation grain stored at Owen Sound or Montreal could be shipped over the Canadian Pacific line to West St. John. The distance would be: Owen Sound to Montreal, 460 miles; Montreal to St. John, 480; total 940—a long rail haul, to be sure, but with this vital fact in its favor, that it would be merely part of a continuous rail and water haul in the same hands from Manitoba to the United Kingdom, a distance of 4,500 miles. As it is, the Canadian Pacific ceases to have any interest in the grain once it reaches Fort William. The transportation from Fort William to Montreal, and the transportation from Montreal across the Atlantic, are separate and distinct transactions.

Such a plan would not call for any fresh canal expenditure by the Dominion. The grain steamers of the Canadian Pacific would not enter the Welland, but go straight to Owen Sound.

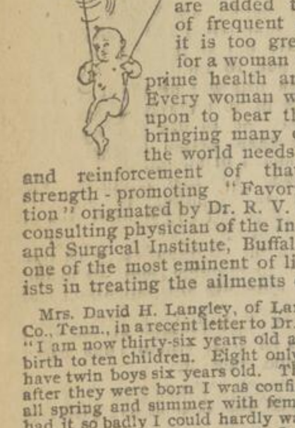
* * *

The North River improvements at New York, carried on by the city, involve the construction of sixteen piers and an outlay of $18,[illegible]00. The United States Government completed in 1892 the work of deepening the Baltimore harbor channel to 27 feet, and is now engaged in deepening it to 30 feet, the cost of this latter work being estimated at $2,500,000. At Boston the United States Government is deepening the principal channel to 27 feet. At Philadelphia, which is 100 miles from the open ocean, the United States Government has just completed a ship channel 26 feet deep at mean low water, at a cost of $2,500,000. Down to 1896 the United States Government had spent $2,500,000 on the harbor at Buffalo, $2,125,000 on the harbor at Chicago, $1,700,000 on Oswego harbor, $1,500,000 on Cleveland harbor, $600,000 on Duluth harbor, $1,100,000 on the harbor at Michigan City, and $1,200,000 at Toledo.

At Montreal the entire expenditure on the harbor has hitherto been borne by the harbor itself, the interest on the debt being paid from wharfage dues, which, notwithstanding a recent reduction of 20 per cent., are a perceptible burden on commerce. The Ottawa Government has not spent a dollar on our national port; it has spent over $60,000,000 on the canals leading down to it, and on the St. Lawrence channels below, but the harbor itself, the key of the situation, is left to the mercy of local effort.

* * *

The policy of the day is to trade more with Europe and less with our own continent—a policy forced on us by the Dingley Act, which, although Mr. Dingley might deny the soft impeachment, is to some extent an expression of United States dislike, not of us as Canadians, but of our connection with England. If, however, trade with England is to be profitable, and there is no denying that it is subject to the natural drawbacks incidental to all trade carried on at long range, it is obvious that we must have as quick and as cheap an ocean service as the people of the United States, whose commodities have the same free access as our own to the British market. And I for one am unable to see how such a service is to be established at Montreal till the Dominion Government takes hold of the harbor and places it on a thoroughly modern footing, as the Government at Washington is doing with the chief seaports and lakeports of the United States. In proposing to utilize the east end of the harbor, Mr. Tarte is moving in the right direction, but he should go further, and ask Parliament to assume the debt incurred for past, present and future improvements. That done, and the Canadian Pacific induced to co-operate with the Government in founding a fast passenger and freight service, so that wheat may be shipped direct from Manitoba and Fort William, Minnesota and Duluth, to Liverpool by the St. Lawrence route, Montreal will once more be in the running as an ocean port, while the farmer of the Canadian Northwest, together with the farmer of Ontario, will be benefited to a very important extent indeed.



To be the mother of many children is ranked among nature's chief blessings but when the cares of the busy housewife are added to the trials of frequent motherhood, it is too great a burden for a woman who is not in prime health and condition. Every woman who is called upon to bear the ordeal of bringing many children into the world needs the support and reinforcement of that wonderful strength-promoting "Favorite Prescription" originated by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., and one of the most eminent of living specialists in treating the ailments of women.

Mrs. David H. Langley, of Lancing, Morgan Co., Tenn., in a recent letter to Dr. Pierce, writes: "I am now thirty-six years old and have given birth to ten children. Eight only are living. I have twin boys six years old. The same spring after they were born I was confined to my bed all spring and summer with female complaint; had it so badly I could hardly walk around the house without feeling worse. I was restless at night, sleep almost left me, and I was almost a skeleton. I did not call my doctor as I had tried the doctors twice before when I was down with the same trouble, and my husband paid out a great deal for me. I received no lasting benefit; I had almost lost all hope of ever being able to do anything. My husband had to work very hard and I could not even attend to the babies. No one can know the distress of my mind as well as body. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was the only medicine that seemed to do me any good. After I had taken the first bottle and part of the second, I could sleep well and all my troubles began to get better. I believe I took eight bottles and then I felt like a different person. I gave birth to another baby and my old complaint came back. I began using the 'Favorite Prescription' and was soon relieved and was able to do my work, including the washing."

Mothers would be immensely helped in raising their children strong and healthy by the sound professional advice contained in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This book will be sent free for 31 one-cent stamps to pay *cost of customs and mailing only*. Address, World's Dispensary Med. Assn., Buffalo, N. Y., or send 50 stamps for a cloth-bound copy.

AMONG THE SHIPS.

In and Out of Montreal.

Arrived—September 2 and 3.

Schooner William Albert, Arseneau, Magdalen Islands, John Magor & Son, seal oil.

S.S. Admiral, Pouliot, Gaspe, D. Robertson & Co., general.

S.S. Norseman, Rees, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co.,

Schooner Pa Platta, Barbadoes, Anderson, McKenzie & Co., molasses.

Cleared—September 2 and 3.

Steamship Ferndene, Sharp, Hull, Carbray, Routh & Co., deals.

Steamship Labrador, Erskine, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.

Norwegian, Gunson, Glasgow, H. & A. Allan, general.

Vessels in Port.

Steamships.

Progressist, Pinkham, Carbray, Routh & Co.

Cresyl, Winship, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Norwegian, Gunson, H. & A. Allan.
Monterey, Jones, Elder, Dempster & Co.
Grecian, Minan, H. & A. Allan.
Westmeath, Stonehouse, J. Thom.
Glenarm Head, Thomson, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Lake Superior, Taylor, D. W. Campbell.
Livonian, Brown, H. & A. Allan.
Admiral, Pouliot, D. Robertson.

Barquentines.

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

Barques.

Sigurd, Oxnevard, T. R. McCarthy.

Brigantines.

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

Schooner.

W. J. B. Mabe, J. G. Brock.
William Albert, Arseneau,, J. Magor & Son.
La Piita, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

Steamships.

Concordia, Stitt, R. Reford & Co.
Norseman, Rees, D. Torronce & Co.

En Route to Montreal.

Kildona, Newcastle, August 20.
Keemun, Glasgow, August 20.
Mendota, Androssan, August 20.
Lakoja, London, August 21.
Rossmore, Liverpool, August 23.
Teelin Head, Belfast, August 24.
Scotsman, Liverpool, August 26.
Parisian, Liverpool, August 23.
Brazilian, London, August 27.
Monarch, London, August 27.
Gallia, Liverpool, August 27.
Tritonia, Glasgow, August 27.
Baron Belhaven, Newcastle, August 27.
Dunmore Head, Belfast, August 28.
Arona, Newcastle, August 30.
Montrose, Bristol, August 30.
Lake Winnipeg, Liverpool, August 30.
Oakmore, Liverpool, August 31.
Monarch, Shields, August 31.
Rosarian, London, September 1.
Laurentian, Liverpool, September 1.
Vancouver, Liverpool, September 1.
Netherholme, Fleetwood, September 1.
Manchester Enterprise, Bangor, Sept. 1.

Arrived Out

Wastwater, London, Sept. 2.
Cervona, London, Sept. 2.
Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, Sept. 2.
Californian, Liverpool, Sept. 2.
Tongariro, Liverpool, Sept. 2.

Founder of the Red Cross.

To Mr. Henri Dunant, a Swiss gentleman, belongs the honor of inaugurating this movement. Being in Italy at the time of the battle of Solferino, June 24th, 1859, he visited the battlefield. Appalled by the needless and terrible suffering, he remained many days, doing all in his power to relieve it. During these terrible days Mr. Dunant conceived the idea of a system of organized relief whereby aid could be given under such circumstances. Returning home he published a little book called "Recollections of Solferino," that aroused great interest. His appeal touched a responsive chord in all hearts. Being invited to address the Geneva Society of Public Utility on the subject, he unfolded to them his plans. From that time forward he labored indefatigably to win adherents to his cause, writing articles, delivering addresses, travelling from place to place, consulting officials high in authority at the European courts. . . . By the provision of the Red Cros streaty surgeons, nurses, ambulance-trains, and all hospital supplies are considered neutral, provided they display a uniform badge and flag, accompanied by their national flag.

In compliment to Mr. Dunant and the Swiss Government the protective sign and flag agreed upon was a red Greek cross on a white ground—the reverse of the Swiss flag. Turkey alone has objected to this. Her soldiers, in their intense hatred of the Christian symbol, refused to work under a banner with a cross, and they were allowed to use a red crescent in its place.

Mr. Dunant is now about 70 years of age. Having spent half his fortune in establishing the Red Cross, and having lost the other half in unfortunate business ventures, he lived for many years, poor and forgotton, in a plain district infirmary in Switzerland, of which he himself was the founder. Now, however, through the pensions granted him by the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Federal Council of Switzerland, and the generous gifts of money sent him by the citizens of Stuttgart, Germany, he is spending a peaceful old age in comfort and plenty—Woman's Home Companion.

BULLS MADE MONEY.

It Was a Profitable Week for the Holders of Stocks.

The Only Real Weakness Was at the Close When the Market Showed a Slight Reaction.

This was quite a profitable week for the bulls on the local stock exchange, for most all the leaders showed quite substantial advances.

In fact, there was only one session held that any real weakness was felt, and that was yesterday afternoon, when the list, led by the reaction in Canadian Pacific, sagged off a little.

Canadian Pacific in London was very strong all week and was quoted as high as 90 1-2. The strength in the stock here was due to this, and the fact that there was heavy buying presumably for insiders. What effect the decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission will have on the stock remains to be seen, as there was no session of the local board this morning, and it will also be closed on Monday, Labor Day.

Street Railway shares were strong during the week, and Royal Electric was also a feature, selling from 161 on Monday to 164 on Friday. A factor was the report that there will be an increase of $500,000 in the capital, one share in three. War Eagle was another strong stock, and it is still in demand. The final price for the week was $2.87 1-2. Following were the highest prices reached on Monday and Friday:

	Monday.	Friday.
Pacific	86½	88¾
Street Railway	277½	278½
New Street	273	274
Electric	161	164
Toronto Railway	101½	102½
War Eagle	$2.85	$2.87½
Richelieu	100	103

There appears to be a slightly firmer feeling to the money market, but a stiffening tendency at this time of the year is only natural. The beginning of the crop movement attracts a good deal of money westward, but of course the east suffers but very little. The demand for money here is fair, and the rate of call loans is unchanged at 4 per cent.

The Bank Won.

Sil Melbourne Tait decided yesterday that there was no ground for the exception to the form of the action of the Bank of British North America against Mrs. E. Howley. The point had been raised that in the writ, the bank had indicated its principal place of business in the Dominion of Canada, but that its principal place of business as a corporation was in London, in a foreign country, and that the bank, being a foreign corporation, the defendant had a right to ask for security for costs, and for a written power of attorney from the bank. The court was of opinion that the bank was sufficiently described, in the writ, and that Mrs. Howley could not suffer any prejudice from such description, and that if she had a right to security for costs, such description did not pdejudice her right. The motion and exception were therefore dismissed with costs.

No Intolerance.

Ottawa, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The Catholic Register of Toronto insinuates that Catholic employes at the Kingston penitentiary have been singled out for dismissal. The fact is that no one has been removed except for adequate cause, and upon the report of the officers in charge. All the parties removed were not of the same faith, and those who are appointed to take their places, it is understood, are of the same religion as their predecessors. It, therefore, cannot be said, as the Catholic Register asserts, that Protestant intolerance was the cause of the change.

Back from Germany.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—Dr. A. Percy Saunders, son of Prof. Wm. Saunders, of Ottawa, has returned from Germany, where he has devoted the past two years to the study of some of the recent developments in physical chemistry. Most of the time has been spent in the laboratories of the University of Gottingen and Berlin, where exceptional facilities are afforded for acquiring a thorough knowledge of this new and important division of chemical research. Some of the results of Dr. A. P. Saunders' original work in physical chemistry have been published in the scientific press in Germany.

Stanstead County Fair.

Ayer's Flat, September 2.—The fifty-third annual exhibition of Stanstead County, which closed here to-day, was a great success. The attendance has been large, and the races on both afternoons were well contested. The improvements in the grounds since last year were very noticeable. The farm and crop exhibits were exceedingly good, and the display of live stock was also excellent. An accident occurred during the exhibition of driving horses on the track. Coming up from opposite direction two of the horses collided, the point of the shaft entering the breast of one. The animal, which was owned by Mr. Stebins, fell on the track, and died almost immediately.

A Diamond Wedding.

An interesting ceremony took place at St. Michel d'Yamaska last week, when Mr. and Mrs. Maxime Beaupre celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding day. Mr. Maxime Beaupre was born on the 2nd of August, 1816, and his wife in 1820. Mrs. Beaupre's father was the late Michel Leveille, who for twenty years, represented Yamaska in the Parliament of Canada, before Confederation. The aged couple bear their burden of years with apparent ease and have probably many years of life yet before them.

Plebiscite Meeting.

The following public meetings will be held in the near future in connection with the plebiscite campaign: This evening, at 8 o'clock, a stereopticon display at 738 St. Lawrence street; Sunday, at 8 p.m., in Karn Hall, St. Catherine street, in Chalmers Church, St. Lawrence street, and in the Presbyterian Church, Westmount; Monday, at 8 p.m., public temperance meetings in the Inspector street mission building and in Taylor Church, Papineau avenue.

Never Missed the Rapids.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co. has had a good season, both on the upper St. Lawrence and on the Quebec and Saguenay routes. The popularity of the upper route is due to the fact that the mail boats this year have not once missed the rapids. Last night the steamer Corsican arrived at 7.10, in time to catch the Quebec boat, and landed 135 passengers, which is a good load for this time of year, especially when the weather is rainy. On Monday the Spartan had 126 passengers.

The Mountain.

Is the proper place to visit at this season of the year. Try a trip on the Montreal Park and Island cars.

DOUBLE FETE ON LABOR DAY

Why the Federated Trades Council Opposes the Central Labor Council.

WANTED NEW METHODS.

The Platform of the New Council as Explained by its Organizer.

THE LABOR DAY PROGRAMME.

Monday is labor's holiday, and will be observed in the usual way. There will be two Labor Day parades, organized by different Councils, and this strikes many people as peculiar. It is looked upon as an evidence of a split in organized labor, but those in the inner circles deny that there is any division in the ranks of legitimate trades unionism.

There are two distinct Trades and Labor Councils, the Central T. and L. C., the old one, and the Federated T. and L. C., which has been in existence a little over a year. To obtain an explanation of the differences which led to the establishment of the new Council, a Herald reporter called on Mr. P. J. Ryan, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, and one of the organizers of the Federated T. and L. C. Mr. Ryan willingly gave the information.

It was in December, 1896, that the movement first started, owing to dissatisfaction with the men and methods of the old Council. It was claimed that some delegates represented organizations which consisted solely of themselves, and as a result of investigation three organizations were disqualified, but further reform was defeated, and a proposal to ask for a charter from the American Federation of Labor was defeated. Owing to the system of representation, by which each organization had three delegates, whether the membership numbered seven or three hundred, the Knights of Labor were able to secure a preponderance of votes by splitting up their assemblies, and so defeat the trades unions. Said Mr. Ryan:

"The trades unions did everything possible to re-construct the Central T. and L. C. on legitimate union lines, but were frustrated in all their efforts to make it the force it was intended to be. There was nothing left but to secede, and in April, 1897, representatives of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Nos. 376 and 134, International Typographical Union No. 176, and the International Plasterers' Union formed an affiliated Trades Council under the jurisdiction of the American Federation of Labor, and we sent out a circular of invitation to all legitimate trade and labor organizations. Our objects were set out as follows: Its work will be to bring all trades and callings in closer unity for the better protection of our interests as workmen, and for the wider extension of the principles of trades unionism, so that all organized bodies of labor may make common cause, and that none may suffer for want of that practical and pecuniary assitance which, isolated and detached, we cannot secure, and which, united and consolidated, we are bound to achieve. We favor a federation of laobr's forces because it is the most natural and assimilative form of bringing the trade and labor unions together. It preserves the industrial autonomy and distinctive character of each trade and labor union, and without doing violence to their feelings or traditions, blends them all in one harmonious whole—a federation of labor. We shall look to the organization of the working classes as workers, and not to their organization as citizens. The latter work must be left to the innumerable political organizations, especially established for the purpose.

"As soon as it became known that a new Council was being formed, personal attacks were made, resulting in one organization, now the strongest in our Council, protesting against our getting a charter, on the ground that the old Council could accomplish all the new wanted to. Enquiries were made from headquarters as to the truth of these allegations, and after thorough investigation the American Federation of Labor granted us our charter, which arrived in July, 1897. We have now the largest number of legitimate trades unions, representing the largest number of workingmen."

Points of Distinction.

Mr. Ryan was asked to state the distinctive features of the Federated Council, and replied:—

"In the first place no organization is recognized unless it is affiliated with its international body or is directly chartered under the A.F. of L. Independent organizations are not recognized, as experience has proved that it is detrimental to the best interests of labor to do so. Thomas J. Kidd, secretary of the International Association of Machine Woodworkers, says that while the woodworkers of Grand Rapids, the largest wood centre in America, were organized on independent lines their wages were the lowest on the continent. Every delegate must be employed at his trade and be a member of his trade organization. We do not admit public officials, civil or civic employes, the professional politician, notaries, lawyers, or any one who is not a wage-earner. In the old Council anyone was eligible, and petty sub-contractors who paid their men 80c a day were so-called delegates of organized labor, representing K. of L. assemblies.

"Another distinction between the old and new Councils is that with us representation is graded according to membership—two delegates for organizations of 50 or less, three for 100 but not less than 80, and one for each additional hundred but not less than 75. The per capita tax for each organization is 25c for each delegate per month, thus equalizing taxation and representation. In the old Council organizations pay half a cent per member, the few big bodies supplying the money, and the delegates of the many small ones saying how it shall be spent.

Will Work for the Masses.

"The Federated Trades and Labor Council, as constituted to-day, is on a solid foundation, and the work which the Council intends doing will be the best evidence for the public to judge as to its claims. We have no loud pretensions to make for ourselves, and only ask to be judged by what we are able to accomplish for the workers."

Mr. Ryan expressed his belief that the celebration of Labor Day by the Federated Council will be a great success.

The Labor Day Programme.

The procession will form on Ontario street, west of St. Lawrence, and proceed by St. Lawrence to Notre Dame, to Place d'Armes Square, to St. James, to Inspector, to Chaboillez Square, Notre Dame to McCord, to Wellington Street, to Queen's Park. Organizations are requested to be in their respective places at 8 o'clock sharp, and proceed as follows:

Grand Marshal and Staff.
Band and Banner.
Operative Plasterers' Union.
Banner.
Montreal Typographical Union No. 176.
Montreal Printing Pressmen's Union No. 52.
International Association of Machinists.
Mount Royal Lodge.
Victoria Lodge.
Banner.
Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.
Local No. 134.
Local No. 376.
Theatrical Stage Employes' Union No. 56 of U.S. and Canada.
Musicians' Protective Union No. 62.
(Affiliated with American Federation of Musicians.)
Band and Banner.
American Flint Glass Workers' Union No. 54.
Wholesale Cutters' Union.
United Garment Workers of America.
Stonecutters' Union.
Furriers' Union.
Band and Banner.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 226.
Cigarmakers' Union No. 58.
Band and Banner.
Federated Trades Council.
Invited Guests.
President Federated Trades Council.

The committee in charge of the parade and fete is: Joseph Ainey, president; B. Mongeau, secretary; A. Gariepy, treasurer; P. Boudreau, W. Barley, Alf. Gagnon, George Latreuille, J. Cantwell, W. Sauer, C. Ryan, B. Pearl, W. Dunlop, A. Ramsey, P. J. Finn, F. Roberge.

CLOSE TO DEATH.

Alfred Lamont, a Lineman, Touches an Electric Wire and Rendered Unconscious.

Mr. Alfred Lamont, a lineman, living on Panet street, had a narrow escape from death yesterday afternoon. He was engaged adjusting the electric wire on the top of a new telegraph pole opposite Mr. Harte's store, on Notre Dame street, when his right hand came in contact with live wires. He received a terrible shock, which rendered him unconscious. He was rescued from his perilous position by two of his fellow-workmen, who let Mr. Lamont down by means of a rope. He was taken into Mr. Harte's drug store, where the wounds of his hand were dressed. He was afterwards sent home.

Conferences Are Secret.

La Patrie: Scrupulous care must be taken not to credit the despatches sent from Quebec by Tory newspaper correspondents touching the business of the International Conference. The secrecy of the deliberations is carefully preserved, and the Opposition stories are only guesswork.

The Frontier Line.

By A. Conan Doyle.

What marks the frontier line?
Thou man of India, say!
It is the Himalayas sheer,
The rocks and valleys of Cashmere,
Or Indus as she seeks the south
From Attock to the fivefold mouth?
"Not that! Not that!"
Then answer me, I pray!
What marks the frontier line?

What marks the frontier line?
Thou Afrikander, say!
Is it shown by Zulu kraal,
By Drakensberg or winding Vaal,
Or where the Shire waters seek
Their outlet east at Mozambique?
"Not that! Not that!"
There is a surer way
To mark the frontier line.

What marks the frontier line?
Thou men of Egypt, tell!
Is it traced on Luxor's sand,
Where Karnak's painted pillars stand,
Or where the river runs between
The Ethiop and Bishareen?
"Not that! Not that!"
By neither stream nor well
We mark the frontier line.

"But be it east or west,
One common sign we bear,
The tongue may change, the soil, the sky,
But where your British brothers lie,
The lonely cairn, the nameless grave,
Still fringe the flowing Saxon wave,
'Tis that! 'Tis where
THEY lie—the men who placed it there,
That marks the frontier line.

Phantoms All.

Come, all you sailors of the southern waters,
You apparations of the Spanish main,
Who dyed the jewelled depths blood-red with slaughters,
You things of crime and gain!

Come, caravel and pinnace, on whose daring
Rose the low purple of a new world's shore;
Come from your dreams of desperate seafaring
And sun your sails once more.

Build up again your stately height, storm-harried
Santa Maria, crusted with salt stains;
Come quick, you black and treacherous craft that carried
Columbus home in chains!

And out of all your angry flames and flashes,
Proud with a pride that only homeward yearned,
Swim darkly up and gather from your ashes
Yon ships that Cortes burned!

Come, prows, whence climbing into light deific
Undazzled Balboa planted o'er the plain,
The lonely plain of the unguessed Pacific,
The standard of great Spain.

In Caribbean coves, dark vanished vessels,
Lurking and hiding thrice a hundred years,
Figure again your mad and merry wrestles,
Beaks of the buccaneers!

Come, you that bore through boughs of dripping blossom,
Ogeron with his headsman and his priest,
Where Limousin with treasure in his bosom
Dreamed, and in dreaming ceased.

Barks at whose name to-day the nursling shivers,
Come, with the bubble-rafts where men swept down,
Along the foam and fall of mighty rivers
To sack the isthmian town!

Through dusky bayous known in old romances
In one [illegible] furtive squadron move, you host
That [illegible] to death and drowning those free-lances,
The Brethren of the Coast!

Come, Drake, come, Hawkins, to your sad employer,
Come, L'Olonnois and Davila, again,
Come, you great ships of Montbar the Destroyer,
Of Morgan and his men!

Dipping and slipping under shadowy highlands,
Dashing in haste the swifter fate to meet,
Come from your wrecks on haunted keys and islands,
Cervera's valiant fleet!

Galleons and merchantmen, and sloops of story,
O silent escort, follow in full train,
This passing phantom of an ancient glory,
The Navy of Old Spain!

—Harriet Prescott Spofford in The Criterion.

BADLY BLISTERED.

A lady writes saying her feet were badly blistered, in fact, fairly parboiled, but one box FOOT ELM completely cured them. It is a wonderful remedy for Sweaty, Hot, Tender Feet. All druggists, 25c.
S. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

GREAT FALL .... OPENING SALE

At Marchand's Big Store,

1869 AND 1871 NOTRE DAME STREET.

On account of our Great Fall Opening Sale we decide to offer our latest importations at very, very low prices; keeping up our new system by SELLING MORE goods with LESS PROFIT, and the result is a considerable increase in our trade.

The balance of our Summer Goods will be cleared without regard to cost.

Now don't miss this chance to get a lot of goods for little money. Come Early.

Black Dress Goods

See our department before you buy your Dress Goods, such as Black Figured Dress Goods, Black Cashmere, Alpaca, Black Crepon, etc., etc.
Ask for our Black Figured Dress Goods, worth 75c. For 25c.
Great Reduction in this department.

Bargains in Black Cashmere

20 pieces of Black Cashmere, worth 45c. For 25c.
15 pieces of Black Cashmere, worth 55c. For 34c.
Our line advertised before at 65c. This week 49c.

For a Few Days Only

Over 800 Ladies' Jackets and Capes will be cleared this week at the following reductions.
Ladies' Jackets worth $3.00 to $20.00. During this week from 50c to $2.49.
Ladies' Capes worth from $2.00 to $18.00. To be cleared from 40c to $2.49.

JOB JOB JOB

20 pieces of Tweed, extra value. For 17c.
15 pieces of Tweed (all wool). For 23c.
10 pieces of Black and Navy Blue Serge, worth $1.50. During this week 79c.
1 lot of Black Venetian Serge, cleared at cost price.
Latest Novelties in Tweeds, for suits and pants.

Great Bargains in Men's Underwear.

150 dozen of Woollen Men's Underwear (samples bought direct from the manufacturer) will be sold at 25 per cent less than the manufacturer's prices. This represents in retail prices 50 cents on the dollar.
A lot of Men's Shirts (all-wool), worth 60c, reduced to 39c.
Another lot of Men's Shirts (all-wool), worth 85c, for 49c.

Feathers for Bedding

Hen's Feathers, worth 15c. For 10c pound.
Hen's Feathers, worth 12½c. For 8½ pound.
Mixed Fealhers (Hen and Duck), worth 50c. For 32c pound.
Duck's Feathers, worth 60c. For 42c pound.
Goose Feathers, worth 75c. For 55c pound.

Stockings Stockings

1 job lot of Ladies' Stockings (seamless), worth 15c to 18c. For 10c.
Ladies' Stockings, worth 20c. For 12½c.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Stockings, worth 30c, For 20c.

Another Lot

200 dozen of Men's Woolen Socks, worth from 10c to 35c. Reduced from 5c to 18c.

Blankets Blankets

Great assortment in Woolen Blankets, to be sold at Half Price.
We have made a bargain in buying a lot of Corsets at 50c in the dollar, so we will offer them at the following reduction prices.

Bargains Bargains

50 dozen of Corsets, worth 50c. For 29c.
25 dozen of Corsets, worth 60c. For 43c.
E. T. Corsets, worth $1.00. For 69c.
D. & A. Corsets, worth $1.25. For 97c.

Remnants Remnants

Remnants of Print, at 3 3-4c yard.

As you can see by the above price list we are determined to prove to our customers that they can get Two Dollars worth of goods for every dollar that they pay us. Don't forget the address at

MARCHAND'S BIG STORE,

1869 and 1871 Notre Dame Street.

PERSONALS.

Mr. A. T. Taillon, of Ottawa, is at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Mr. Alex. Rattray, who met with the bicycle accident a few days ago, has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to leave the hospital.

Colonel Wm. L. Sewell, U. S. Consul at Toronto, and Mrs. Sewell, are guests at the Richelieu Hotel.

Hon. Mr. Gumnerson, Premier of New Brunswick, left last evening for home.

Mr. A. Gobeil, Deputy Minister of Public Works, is registered at the St. Lawrence Hall.

Senator Samuel E. Adams, of New York, and brother of Hon. M. A. Adams, of New Brunswick, is at the Windsor.

Mrs. Hugh Ryan, of Toronto, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. J. A. Fortin, of Kootenay, B.C., is registered at the Windsor.

Mr. W. T. Plaisance, of St. Johns, P.Q., is registered at the Hotel Carslake.

Messrs. J. G. Gardner, and W. McLeod Gardner, of Sherbrooke, are guests at the Queen's.

Mr. Stewart Lyon, who has been representing the Globe at the international conference at Quebec, was in the city to-day on his way back to Toronto.

Mr. W. H. Weir, the stock broker, is going to leave for Europe again in a few days. This time Mr. Weir will only stay a few weeks.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week, are Messrs. John Molson, R. S. C. Bagg, Wm. Weggar and Wm. Bennett.

Mr. Boris Ettenberg, of St. Petersburg, Russia, and family, will visit Montreal next week, and will probably take up their residence in this city. He will be a guest of his son, Mr. Joseph F. Ettenberg, tailor, of St. Catherine street.

Miss Rose Carriere is visiting friends in Buckingham, and is the guest of Miss Chateauvert.

Mrs. Charles Hope, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Guthrie, has been on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Bockus, at North Stanbridge.

Miss Ada Lamb, of this city, is at present the guest of Mrs. John Lamb, of Granby.

Mrs. John O'Day, of Montreal, is visiting Mrs. D. L. Tining at Granby.

Mrs. Thomas Flaherty has been on a visit to her mother, Mrs. W. F. Dearden, at Richmond, P.Q.

Mr. G. A. Gervais and Miss Lilly Barry have returned to the city from a pleasant visit to friends in Richmond, P.Q., where they were the guests of Mrs. A. J. Hudon.

Mr. J. C. Bruce, registrar of the County of Huntingdon, has been appointed returning officer for the county for the plebiscite vote.

Rev. Father Blanchin, of France, has arrived in Ottawa to take charge of the philosophy class at the Ottawa University.

Mr. A. E. Dyment, M.P. for Algoma, registered at the Windsor yesterday.

Hon. Warner Miller, ex-United States Senator for New York, is at the Windsor.

Sir William Markley, of London, England, accompanied by Lady Markley, is a guest at the Windsor.

Mr. G. M. Bosworth, general freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has left with a party of friends for a short hunting and fishing trip to Lake Temiscamingue.

Miss Maggie Ross has been visiting friends in Coaticook this week, and is the guest of Mrs. A. Ross.

Mr. M. A. Duckworth has returned from a pleasant sojourn in the Laurentian Mountains at Ste. Agathe.

Mr. H. Hunter, of Manchester, was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade by Mr. James Alexander, and Mr. A. J. Leitch, of Oak Lake, Man., by Mr. John Wilkins.

After a very pleasant summer of travel in England, Mrs. R. Hemsley, of Sherbrooke, has returned for a few weeks to her beautiful residence in Lakeside. Her daughter, who was married in the spring to Mr. F. D. Henderson, of Edington, England, will be greatly missed by her large circle of friends.

The marriage on Thursday evening of Mr. Arthur Lenox Drummond, of Montreal, to Miss Elizabeth Dowling, daughter of the Rev. George T. Dowling, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, Toledo, Ohio, was one of the fashionable events of the season. The ceremony was performed by the father of the bride. Mr. Hartley Drummond, brother of the groom, was best man, and the bridesmaids were the bride's younger sisters, Lilian and Florence; Miss Alta Rockefeller, Cleveland; Miss Georgia Everett, Toledo; while Miss Jennie Justin, of Rochester, N.Y., was maid of honor. The guests from a distance included D. J. G. Justin, of Rochester, N.Y.; Miss Spellman, of Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Adams, of Cleveland, O.; Mrs. H. E. Whitcomb, of Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Trowbridge, and Mr. Sam Calloway, of New York. Hon. Senator and Mrs. Geo. A. A. Drummond, father and mother of the groom, were unhappily detained at home by illness in the family. After the wedding an informal reception was held.

Marine Insurance

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30 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal
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For the Following Companies:

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool.
RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool.
MARITIME INSURANCE CO., of Liverpool.
BOSTON INSURANCE CO., of Boston.
GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE CO., of Dresden.
GENERAL INSURANCE CO., of Trieste.

Certificates payable in any part of the world.
Bankers give fullest protection on Credits or Advances to Customers.

FAMOUS ACTIVE

Forty-two styles and sizes at Prices from $20 upwards.

R. & W. KERR

BALMORAL BLOCK,
1908 and 1910 NOTRE DAME STREET

Steinway Pianos = =

Cost more than other pianos, because they are in every way worth more. They have progressed in advance of all other pianos throughout the world by genius of invention and excellence of mechanical workmanship. They exemplify in themselves the highest ideal of an instrument the world has ever seen. They exercise the most potent charm on player and listener alike. They retain their beauty of tone and durability doubly as long as the best pianos of other makers. To see and hear the latest pianos by Steinway & Sons, call in at our warerooms, where new stock, just arriving, will be cheerfully shown. Pianos, any make, taken in exchange.

LINDSAY, NORDHEIMER CO.,
2366 St. Catherine Street.

Electric Massage,

as given at the

Laurentian Baths,

affords instant relief to any person suffering with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, or Rheumatic Gout.

Corner of Craig & Beaudry Sts.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. Circuit Court. Bank of Nova Scotia. No. 9056. Plaintiff, vs. F. Dwyer, Defendant. On the twelfth day of September 1898, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the place of business of said defendant, No. 2133 St. Catherine street, in the city of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of show cases, etc. Conditions: Cash. W. W. SMITH, B.S.C.
Montreal, 2nd September, 1898.

WANTED—Two good canvassers. Apply between 9 and 10, Herald Office, St. James street. 209

WANTED—Girl to assist with housework, must sleep in house. 10 Phillips place, Beaver Hall Hill.

ADVANCES MADE BY METHODISM

An Eloquent Address Delivered by Rev. Dr. Carman at the General Conference.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC SCORED.

The Duty of Methodism to Fight the Evil with all its Agencies is Clear.

ECUMENICAL CONFERENCES GOOD

Work of the Church in British Columbia — The Twentieth Century Fund.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—The address delivered by the Rev. Dr. Carman, Superintendent of the Methodist Church, at the General Conference on Thursday evening, was a masterly review of the church's field of work. It has been the subject of the most favorable comment by all the members of the Conference, and its eloquent words will be eagerly read by everyone.

Growth of the Church.

The opening paragraphs of the address were devoted to the spiritual concerns of the church, inciting to gratitude to God and to a due sense of the responsibility of the members of the Conference. The increase in the membership of the church for the quadrennium, according to the summing up of the statistician, Dr. Cornish, has been 19,584, giving now 280,537 members. In the first quadrennium after union the increase was 27,663; in the second, 36,399; in the third, 27,085, showing the last quadrennium to be the least successful in this regard since the consummation of a united Methodism in 1884. This, while by no means utterly disheartening, may well put them upon heart-searching and careful enquiry for the reasons of such a declension. Whatever the occasion, they ought to give themselves to prayer, to learning the weakness if not the disease, and apply the remedy. The ministerial force is over 2,000, and the official force in the various departments of labor, the local preachers, exhorters, class leaders, stewards, trustees, representatives, Sunday school superintendents and Epworth League presidents has risen from 28,142 in 1894 to 28,615 in 1898. Sabbath schools give 26,084 teachers, with 270,329 scholars. Epworth Leagues—a new department of church effort—foot up 1,947 societies, with 81,935 members. The number of church edifices has increased by 118, giving now 3,329, and of parsonages by 69, giving now 1,133. College and school property has increased in value $213,081; but the debt thereon has increased by $111,300. It is gratifying to note, however, that the indebtedness on church property proper, that is, churches and parsonages, has diminished by $284,587. The increase in value of the church property for the quadrennium is set down at $491,489, nearly half a million dollars; and the total value of church property now is $15,392,944. In 1884, at the union, the value of church property was stated to be $9,130,807; in 1890, $11,597,491; in 1894, $14,852,805. "With over 280,000 in our actual membership, with over 2,000 in our ministry, with an official force of over 28,000, with 296,413 in our Sabbath schools, and 81,935 in our Epworth Leagues, with fifteen and one-half millions in church property, with our evangelists and open missions, with our mission schools and colleges and universities, with our printing and publishing establishments, our book rooms and vastly multiplied papers and periodicals, we ought to be doing grand work for God, for our country and for the human race."

Prohibition Plebiscite.

Dr. Carman spoke as follows on the subject of the prohibition plebiscite:

"As well as members of the Church of God, enjoying its privileges, sharing its honors and rewards, bearing its burdens and guarding its interests, we are also citizens of the state, for the most part of the goodly estate of the Dominion of Canada, holding our relations to other citizens and the civil government, entitled to the rights, immunities and franchises of good citizenship, and under obligation to the best of our knowledge and ability to defend and support the state and keep it from harm; and the citizens from injustice, loss, hurt, damages and public or private violence, trespass, oppression, encroachment and wrong. Especially are we bound as citizens and under government to protect and nuture the family, the home, as the creative and indispensable unit of the state, without which no state can properly exist. To guard and strengthen the home we must defend and ennobie the individual, the free moral person. Civil government is an institution of God, as also the state of which the civil government is the agency. The ills of earth and even the conflicts of centuries are in no small measure attributable to the perversions, failures, digressions and inteferences of these high appointments of the most high God through the self-will and consequent blindness of man. Here is why the broad-minded, far-seeing, religious, patriotic and philanthropical man cannot give over his fight against the liquor traffic. The liquor traffic is the foe of every interest of humanity and of every claim of the righteous God. It is the despoiler of reason and intelligence, of virtue and piety, of social order, domestic comfort and civil prosperity and peace. It is the utterly conscienceless plunderer of the wealth of the family and the nation. And yet it boasts it pays seven millions of dollars into the Canadian revenue. Canada, body and soul, schools, churches and homes, agriculture, commerce, manufacture and art sold to Bacchus and his minions for $7,000,000 grog money. The Methodist Church as a church, with all its agencies, must continue to fight the liquor traffic. Our home influence and our family discipline and devotion must array themselves against the liquor traffic. It should be a mark by which every Methodist is to be known, that he is always and everywhere opposed to the liquor traffic. And in the great public test now before the country we should have but one voice throughout all our borders, that we, each of us and all of us, are decidedly in favor of a Dominion law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks for beverage purposes. This is one of the political rights and duties of moral reform. It is time that the moral sense of the people asserted itself, and that public law, the high behest of public opinion, made this great wrong criminal and meted out to it due punishment. It would be a majestic step onward in our Christian civilization. Think of a direct annual loss to the country of over $40,000,000; and an indirect loss through idleness, failure of labor, shortened lives, cost of prisons, asylums, charities, etc., of nearly $100,000,000, and then talk of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 revenue. What nonsence to talk about the statesmanship of immigration agency while we maintain so propulsive an emigration agency to hell by the expensive route of the gallows, the prisons and the asylums and by the dark and desolate way of disease and crime. If the subject were not so frightful this would be the most laughable farce on earth."

Dr. Carman spoke briefly of that irritating anarchronism, the ecclesiastical order of precedence, and of the change won at Sir John Thompson's funeral. Continuing, he said:

Epworth League Secretary.

"The General Conference at London in 1894 adopted a constitution for the Epworth League, and made provision for the appointment of a general secretary for Sunday schools and Epworth Leagues. This officer was to be elected by the General Conference Special Committee on the nomination of the Sunday School and Epworth League Boards. Such election was made May 23, 1895, in the choice and appointment of Rev. A. C. Crews to the said office of general secretary of Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues, as will duly appear in the report of the General Conference Special Committee.

Joint Commission on Japan.

"The same General Conference referred the matters connected with the Japan Mission Council to a joint commission of the General Board of Missions and the General Conference Special Committee, with authority to form a constitution or regulations for the Japan Mission Council for the ensuing quadrennium, provided the same do not contravene any other part of the discipline or interfere with the rights of the Japan annual conference. This commission met soon after the General Conference and framed the discipline in this regard as it now stands. As this enactment was for the quadrennium only, the whole subject now returns to the General Conference. The report of the general superintendent's visit to Japan this spring, under order of the General Board of Missions last autumn, now in the hands of members of the General Conference, renders it unnecessary to say more upon this subject here.

British Columbia Tour.

"Another visit of the General Superintendent in connection with our mission work may, however, be entered into more in detail. In company with Rev. James Woodsworth, Superintendent of Missions for Manitoba and the North-West and British Columbia, in April and May, 1896, as directed by the Executive Committee of the General Board of Missions, a tour was made among the Indian missions on the north-west coast of British Columbia, taking into the purview Fort Simpson, Fort Essington and other places. This trip brought into clearer light several matters upon which the mission rooms and mission authorities had been at work, and are still, and several also that now demand the attention of the General Conference and the General Board of Missions. Nothing could be more striking than the contrast between the conditions of mission work among wandering tribes and in a settled and populous empire. The fundamental need and malady are the same, but the supply and cure are the same, but the variety of methods, and often of agency, is immense, forever showing the necessity of diligent adaptation and watchful supervision. If we have a tabernacle in Japan that ought to be handled vigorously or relinquished altogether, so we have a ship in British Columbia that should be dealt with in the same manner. A compromise in such things to satisfy two opposing views is worse than folly. Such a use of missionary money must bring weakness, dissatisfaction and culpability.

"Protracted conversations were held on this and other matters in the district meeting, which are expected through the annual Conference to come on to the General Conference, whose committee on missions will likely canvass the whole field and report in due time. As travel and communication were at that time (April, 1896), it was very plain that our missionaries in the Port Simpson district were put at considerable disadvantage by being left in a great measure alone for years in succession, fighting as best they could the adverse powers of the rum traffic and social vice on that coast decimating and literally destroying Indian tribes, without anyone going in from the Methodist and national world outside to cheer and assist them and show their enemies they had some backing. Perhaps they were not always prudent; but they were always well intentioned and honest; so that if at all vigorous as missionaries they must encounter the enmity of many traders, adventurers and wicked men. Nor did it always happen that they had the sympathy and support of government agents in their rebukes of iniquity and their rescue work.

"Personally, I was fully persuaded at the time of my visit to the northwest coast that it would be better were Port Simpson district treated as a foreign mission and controlled directly from the mission rooms. Practically it was more distant than Japan, and from insufficient and irregular communication much more inaccessible. There was by no means the liveliest sympathy between it and the British Columbia Conference, the district running into the Conference as a cross-current or counter-current, little understood and less appreciated. The district, with a wise, energetic chairman in close and direct touch with the mission board, would be a much more effective agency than we have had. Whether the Klondike, and multiplied steamers, and projected railways, and rushing gold-seekers, reckless adventurers and feverish, perishing multitudes change the situation in any important particulars, the representatives of the British Columbia Conference may possibly know.

Columbian Methodist College.

"In connection with British Columbia affairs at least brief reference should be made to our youngest educational institution, our representative on the Pacific slope in this department of our work. It will, I presume, be presented to your view more closely in detail in some of the reports. It will be remembered that the late Hart A. Massey, in his far-extended view of our operations and lively interest especially in our educational work, had by a generous donation of $10,000 made it possible for the brethren to obtain what they deemed a very desirable property, though likely events did not justify their expectations. After a few years' experience the enterprise seemed to be plunged into inextricable difficulties. Mr. Chester Massey, unwilling that his father's noble purpose should be thwarted, and the Church lose the advantage of his moral gift, came to the rescue, and desired the General Superintendent and the General Secretary of Education on the spot to ascertain if the college could be saved to the church, making at the same time an offer of help. The college is now again hopefully at its work. The zeal and liberality of these our more youthful communities in British Columbia, Manitoba and the North-West are a groundwork of high expectations to patriotism and faith, and an occasion of ceaseless gratitude and praise to God."

The Superintendent dealt with the subject of land titles in Manitoba and the North-West, connexional fire insurance, and the new regulations affecting the course of study for candidates and probationers. In relation to the latter matter, he greatly regretted that circuit and station arrangements are removing the old Methodist usage of the preacher in charge and his assistant, thus militating against the proper drill of young men in doctrine and discipline under experienced senior members. Nothing in college demand or general administration should be allowed to weaken the probationary system at so vital a point.

The Catechism.

Speaking of the Catechism, Dr. Carman said:—"The committee on Sunday schools and the Epworth League in the General Conference of 1894 led that conference to concur in the proposition to have but one catechism and to appoint a committee to prepare a concise and logical statement of our doctrines for catechetical instruction to be centered in Toronto, with corresponding members in other parts. That committee now reports a catechism of 39 pages, being 83 question and answers with abundant Scripture proofs. Perhaps it is not boasting to say that this is the most compact and comprehensive catechism extant. The local committee spent upon its preparation days and even weeks of studious session in the office of the Chancellor of Victoria University. The corresponding members were very helpful in their criticisms and suggestions, showing on the part of most a very deep interest in the work, which was sweetest and most reviving in those who toiled at it most earnestly. It is by no means claimed for the catechism that i tis perfection's loftiest summit; but it is believed that it gives our fundamental doctrines in formulas and relations that should be committed to memory, like mathematical theorems, by our children and youth, and must be a profitable study to our older people as well. Sabbath schools and leagues should make this catechism, next to the Holy Scriptures, their main field of effort and action. It should be taught in every school all the time and to every scholar. If choice had to be made between the Catechism and the International Series of Lessons, in my judgment the Catechism should have first place; for every scholar in Methodist Sunday Schools should learn a succinct and logical statement of Methodist doctrine. This General Conference may provide for emendations which could be given effect in subsequent editions. Further, there may be call for another catechism for the younger children; such as a catechism on the men and women of the Holy Scriptures.

Church Union.

"Four years ago there was appointed a special committee on union with the Evangelical Association, which is Methodistic in its doctrine and usages; also a standing committee on church union, having regard to churches other than those of the Methodist family; also a federal court for Protestant churches. As there has been no occasion for meting during the quadrennium none of these committees or courts have been called together. Such committees are sometimes like the empty, silent cannon on the quiet forts in times of profound peace. And better than that, they are the strong man's open countenance and outstretched hand, quick to recognize the glance and grasp the hand of a fellow-toiler in holy enterprise and generous fellowship. We believe in the unity of the spirit with bonds of peace; in the essential unity of the true church of God, that mystic body of which Christ is the living head. From the beginning we desire a league, offensive and defensive, with every soldier of Jesus Christ; and so shall keep ourselves in waiting on every proper occasion to initiate fraternal movement and to reciprocate every advance of a genuine fraternity.

Ecumenical Conference.

"A committee representing the Methodist churches of Great Britain has invited the co-operation of the Methodist churches of the United States and Canada in arranging for a thir Ecumenical Methodist Conference, to be held, if so agreed, in City Road Chapel, London, England, in the year 1901. The Methodist churches of the United States have accepted the invitation and taken steps to secure a meeting of representatives of all the Methodist churches on this side of the Atlantic for the formation of a western section of a Committee of Arrangements for the proposed conference. We are asked to appoint a commission on behalf of our church with a view to our taking part in the Conference. These great assemblies are not all mere show and sound. Properly used they are an unspeakable benefit to the church of God, inspiring courage, strengthening faith, quickening zeal, broadening knowledge, widening charity, enlarging brotherhood, knowing God, and saving men. They are the high assembly days, the rallying and training days of the grand army, when the glory and the might of hosts rouse the spirits of the soldiers and their captains, when every warrior feels the stay of battalions, and every trooper the thrill of the thundering charge.

"The International Epworth League convention in Toronto in July, 1897, gave the Epworth League movement a mighty impulse onward, lifted it to a higher plane of vision and activity, and very perceptibly increased the friendly relationships and sentiments between Canada and Great Britain on the one hand and the United States on the other; sentiments whose glow and warmth are happily rising and brightening with the march of events. War is to be deprecated and avoided. The church of God stands for arbitration and peace. This is pre-eminently the policy of our empire, and we rejoiced with joy unspeakable had our kindred nation, the United States, reciprocated Britain's high and heroic advance. Grasping the offered hand with fraternal candor and faith, instead of shouting the Monroe doctrine in the swamps of Venezuela would have saved the world from much Armenian massacre and much slaughter of Cretans.

"Cordial feeling and right understanding among the English-speaking races is of prime importance, and we should do what we can to promote it; for thereby certainly we promote the interests of Christ's Kingdom.

"The Ecumenical Conference in Washington in 1891, inspired the Methodists of Great Britain with a new courage and hope. Leaders on the floor of that august assembly affirmed that, emboldened by what their ears heard and their eyes saw, they were going home to cringe no more to a vauntin, ecclesiasticism, but to assert and maintain the rights, the claims and the honor of Methodism in the face of an overshadowing establishment. The attitude and the utterances of the recent Wesleyan conference in England, with Hugh Price Hughes as president, are proof that they meant what they said. In firm phalanx with the Free Protestant churches their war against the Romeward drift of the establishment is decisive. And we can again strengthen their hands by going thither.

20th Century Fund.

"Warm from the throbbing heart of maternal and ecumenical Methodism has come the call for a 20th century fund, as an expression of our gratitude and our sense of obligation to God, our country and the human race, and of the courage, hope and high resolve of our embattled hosts. The first trumpet blast was sounded by a consecrated loyal layman of British Methodism, and its notes are pealing and resounding over the continents and the islands of the sea, where by the grace of God Methodism has lifted her standard and flung out her banners on the air. Greater opportunities and greater responsibilities are upon this generation than the world has ever before seen. There are more ships to carry the Gospel abroad, more heralds to proclaim it, more presses to publish it, more institutions to maintain it, more railways girdling the continent, and more electric flashes penetrating the thick darknesses than the most resplendent age of past time could claim, or perhaps did even dream of. What the church needs is consecrated talent, consecrated learning consecrated strength, consecrated money, consecrated endeavor, under the baptism of the Holy Ghost. Without such consecration and service, wealth, learning, power, may do us more harm than good. Said Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in his sermon recently before the Wesleyan Conference: 'Oh, how many Methodists have I seen spiritually declining as soon as they have grown rich. The prophecy of Wesley has come true. He spent the greater part of the last three years of his life warning Methodists especially against the love of money. I have had exceptional opportunities of knowing the secrets of many lives; and the great and menacing curse of Wesleyan Methodism to-day is the love of money. But it applies also to those who would like to be rich, and therefore exaggerate the value of money, as much as to those who possess it. Nothing can save any one of us, either the richest or the poorest, from the soul-destroying love of money except the Pentecostal gift of the Holy Ghost.

"These are weighty words, brethren, and apply in their measure to us. The church and her enterprises, humanity and its needs, give us our opportunity to be crucified with Christ, to die to the world and live for God. Not for our pride or the glory of our wealth, or the high-sounding name, would we lay the million dollars at the Saviour's feet, but to spread abroad the spirit of His benevolence and the raving energy of His truth. While stronger Methodisms are raising their millions, let our Canadian and Newfoundland Methodisms at home and abroad roll up its million dollars for the church of God and His Christ. Raised and offered in humility, love and prayer, and used with discretion and grace, the purple floods of a new life would pour through every member of the body, and the electric thrill of a new vigor would manifest itself in all our operations."

Dyspepsia's Clutch.

Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets are nature's most wonderful remedy for all disorders of the stomach. The digestive powers of pineapple can be tested by mixing equal parts of pineapple and beef and agitating at a temperature of 130deg. Fahrenheit, when the meat will be entirely digested. Pineapple Tablets relieve in one day. 35 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame St.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The plot of "Fernciffe," which is to be produced at the Theatre Francais next week, is a very interesting one inasmuch as there appears to be truth in the story that it is founded upon fact. The newspapers of the South at the close of the civil war were full of details of the all but wrecking of the home of a prominent family by a vallain who was in love with the elder son's wife. The story as told by Mr. William Haworth is entirely free from scandal, but is rather a picture of home life in which vallainy is quickly dethroned and love and happiness reigns supreme. The comedy element is strong, and will be in the hands of capable artists. Reno and Richards, the well-known comedy acrobats, are to be the vaudeville feature.

"What Happened to Jones" opens the Queen's Theatre with a special matinee on Monday. Montreal playgoers who remember the great success of Mr. Howell Hansel in the part of "Jones" last season, will be pleased to hear that he reassumes his old part. Mr. Walter B. Woodall, an old favorite here, will be the Professor Goodly; Louis LaBey, the Swedish servant; and T. H. Ince, of the former company, will play Richard Heatherly. There are some prett girls in the cast, and the company will be as strong as any that has played the piece. On Wednesday night the visiting English Cricket Eleven will be present on the invitation of the management.

"On the Suwanee River," the new comedy drama of the Southland, which will be seen at the Theatre Royal for one week and the usual daily matinees, commencing next Monday afternoon, is described as a "home play" which will interest all classes. W. E. Stirling, the author of the play, selected the south as the locality for his story on account of the unlimited possibilities of the section for scenic display and the great character studies one encounters in that land. The story is said to be well brought out, and to possess great heart interest, excellent comedy and thrilling situations. It does not depend in any way upon mechanical or scenic sensational effects; there are no horse-racing scenes, no cotton compresses, no steamboat explosions—it is simply a pure heart story of the South.

A POPULAR HOME WORK.

Successful Only When the Diamond Dyes Are Used.

In thousands of happy and thrifty homes in the Dominion and in the colony of Newfoundland the work of rug and mat making is becoming very popular. Home-made rugs and mats are more highly esteemed just now than imported goods. This is not surprising when we remember the fact that the home articles are the best wearing and prettiest.

The Diamond Dyes have given a great impetus to the work of making homemade rugs and mats. In former times the troublesome part of the work was the dyeing. With the old-fashioned and poorly prepared dyes the dyeing operation was long and unsatisfactory. The introduction of the Diamond Dyes with their special colors for wool, and for cotton and mixed goods, has been a boon to womankind. Old and faded rags and yarns for mats and rugs can now be dyed any beautiful and brilliant shade with the Diamond Dyes—shades that are perfectly fast to sun and soap.

If you wish to be at all times successful in dyeing for rug and mat making, we here utter a warning note against the use of adulterated package and soap grease dyes that only produce muddy and streaky colors that cannot possibly stand an ordinary washing. Ask for the Diamond Dyes, use them as per directions, and your success in sure.

DAILY HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS

SUNDAY—SEPTEMBER 4.

BREAKFAST.

Melon. Shredded Wheat Biscuit, with Cream. Eggs in Tomato Cases. Potato Spikes. Rolls. Coffee.

DINNER.

Mushroom Soup. Tongue in Aspic Jelly. Baked Potatoes. Sliced Cucumbers. French Dressing. Green Corn. Peach Fluff. Coffee.

SUPPER.

Cold Meat. Baked Potatoes. Bread and Butter. Apple Sauce. Cookies. Tea.

Tongue in Aspic—Cook either a fresh or corned tongue very slowly in boiling water, adding a bouquet of herbs. Let it cool in the liquor in which it was boiled. When cold remove skin. Add to a pint of the liquor a teacupful of veal or beef gravy, one tablespoonful of sugar, a teaspoonful of caramel and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Put two ounces of gelatine in a bowl; cover with a small cup of cold water. When softened add to the other liquid and pour over the whole one pint of boiling water. Stir until the gelatine is all dissolved; then strain: As the jelly cools and begins to thicken wet a plain mold or harden in cold water; sprinkle a few capers in the bottom and serve with a thin layer of jelly. Cut out rings of thin slices of two hard-boiled eggs and place about the edge of the mold. Put a layer of thinly sliced tongue in the mold, then the thickened jelly, and so in alternate layers until the mold is filled, having jelly for the last layer. Set on ice, where it will harden. To turn the jelly out invert the mold upon a dish and lay a cloth, wrung out of hot water, around the tin for a moment. It will readily lift off, leaving the jellied form. Garnish with celery tips, watercresses or nasturtium blossoms, as may be convenient. In serving cut with a sharp knife into slices and put upon each plate with the tongue a spoonful of mayonnaise.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

The orange tinted sassafras,
With quaintest foliage strews the grass;
Witch hazel shakes her gold curls out,
Mid the red maple's flying rout.
—Lucy Larcom.

BREAKFAST.

Apples and Pears. Rolled Oats. Breakfast Bacon. Baked Potatoes. Blueberry Muffins. Coffee.

DINNER.

Boiled Fish. Egg Sauce. Stuffed Tomatoes. Corn on Cob. Browned Potatoes. Sliced Cucumbers and Onions. Green Apple Pie. Cheese. Coffee.

SUPPER.

Sliced Beef Loaf. Rice Fritters. Bread and Butter. Spice Cakes. Berries. Tea.

BLUEBERRY MUFFINS.

Beat two eggs light, add heaping tablespoon butter, half cup sugar, two cups of sour milk (not old), one teaspoon each of soda and salt. Mix then add by careful measure, even half-cup meal and three and one-half cups flour and one and one-half pints blueberries. Dust a little flour over after they have been picked, washed, drained and dried. Do not mash the berries. Bake in muffin pans. These are good cold.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Announcements under this head 25c each insertion.

BIRTHS.

SANDERS—At 330 Prince Arthur street, Montreal, on Wednesday, August 31, the wife of Rural Dean Sanders, a daughter.
DEERY—On August 26, Mrs. George Deery, Park avenue, of a daughter.
FRASER—At Huntingdon, Que., August 23, the wife of Mrs. Alfred Fraser, of a son.
CARREAU—At St. Johns, Que., August 29, the wife of G. P. Carreau, of a son.
RICHARDSON—At Cherry River, Que., on August 28, the wife of Melvin Richardson, of a son.
SMITH—At Danville, Que., August 24, the wife of Nelson Smith, of a son.
WILSON—At Danville, Que., August 25, the wife of William Wilson, of a son.
DOYLE—At Ottawa, August 30, the wife of P. Doyle, of a son.
COWLEY—At Granoy, Que., August 30, a son to Dr. and Mrs. D. K. Cowley.
RILEY—In Lake Megantic, August 26, to Mr. and Mrs. P. Riley, a daughter.
PINEL—At Waterloo, Que., August 17, the wife of Mr. Alfred Pinel, of a son.
ELDER—At Beebe Plain, Que., on August 18, the wife of J. W. Elder, of a daughter.
WEEGAR—At Morrisburg, Ont., August 24, the wife of Mr. C. J. Weegar, of a daughter.
HEAGLE—At Morrisburg, Ont., August 18, the wife of Mr. Frank Heagle, of a son.
ROBINSON—At Glen Becker, Ont., Augus. 24, the wife of Mr. Eli Robinson, of a daughter.
COLIGAN—At Farran's Point, Ont., August 26, the wife of Mr. Thomas Coligan, jr., of a son.
ROGERS—At Toronto, August 30, the wife of Mr. A. S. Rogers, of a son.
SAMUEL—At Toronto, August 31, the wife of Montague Samuel, Staten Island, N.Y., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEST-HITCHCOCK—At Bedford, Que., September 1st, by the Rev. Rural Dean Nye, M.A., Mr. Hiram A. Best to Myrtle, daughter of Mr. James Hitchcock, of Fitch Bay, Que., and niece of Mrs. E. Coslett, of Bedford.
DRUMMOND-DOWLING—At Trinity Episcopal Church, Toledo, Ohio, by Rev. George Thomas Dowling, father of the bride, Arthur Lenox Drummond, son of the Hon. Senator Drummond, of Montreal, to Miss Elizabeth Dowling, of Toledo.
LEADEN-CLARK—At Frelighsburg, Que., by Rev. J. W. Humphrey, on August 30, J. D. Leaden, of East Berkshire, Vt. to Miss Mary Ida Clark, daughter of the late Alexander Clark, of Frelighsburg.
BODELL-STEWART—At Ottawa, August 24, by Rev. Robert Herbeson, M.A., John Bodell, of "Pembroke, to Miss Mary Stewart, of Ottawa.
SMITH-NORRIS—At Napanee, Ont., August 27, Frank Smith to Miss Emma Norris, both of Napanee.
RICE-AIKMAN—At Morrisburg, Ont., August 25, by Rev. H. Cameron, Mr. William Nathan Rice to Miss Annie Aikman.
COOK-McCLAY—In Newport, Vt., August 2?, by Rev. C. Edward Fey, Mr. George Forest Cook to Mrs. Elvia A. McClay (nee Spencer), both of West Brome.
WATTS-GENGE—At Toronto, August 31st, by Rev. A. Williams, Miss Mary Ellen Genge to Albert George Watts, both of Kingston.
STEWART-SKILL—At London, Ont., August 31, by Rev. Robert Johnston, George G. Stewart to Amy J. Skill, both of London.
McMULKIN-HUNTLEY—At Stewiacke, N.S., August 31, by Rev. John Murray, Charles W. McMulkin to L. Blanche, daughter of J. Rufus Huntley.

DEATHS.

NIVIN—At Bay Shore, Long Island, N.Y., August 29th, Margaret Dairymple, beloved wife of William Bourne Nivin
RYAN—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Patrick Ryan, aged 79 years. Funeral Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, 96 Colborne street.
GLOVER—In this city, September 2, Gerard P. Glover, son of William Glover, aged 11 months and 12 days.
HANNEY—In this city, on the 1st inst., Bernard Hanney, aged 70 years. Funeral will take place from his daughter's residence 393 Wellington street, on Sunday at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. (New York and Sligo, Ireland, papers please copy.)
MILLOY—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Owen Milloy, from County Tyrone, Ireland. Funeral from his late residence, 139 McCord street, on Sunday, September 4th, at 2.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances, also members of St. Ann's Temperance, Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, are requested to attend. Funeral service on Tuesday, September 6, at 7 a.m., in St. Ann's Church. Boston papers please copy.
BOYD—At the "Homestead," Whitby, Ont., John K. Hill, aged forty-eight years and ten months, only brother of Mrs. Boyd, widow of the late Rev. James M. Boyd, of Chateauguay and Beauharnois, Que.
HARVIE—At Dairy, Ayrshire, on the 19th August, Robert Harvie, in his 78th year, father of Robert Harvie, of this city.
COCKBURN—At Denver, Col., August 31st Louisa Chaplin, wife of W. J. Cockburn, aged 38 years, second daughter of the late Thomas Chaplin, of Montreal. (London, Eng., papers please copy.)
GALLUP—At Gallup Hill, Melbourne, Que., August 26, Loring G. Gallup, of dropsy, in his 68th year.
STEWART—In Cleveland Township, Que., on August 26, Walter Alexander, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart, aged 2 years, 11 months and 5 days.
STERLING—At Independence, Iowa, July 1, 1898, Robert Sterling, of New Hartford, Ia., formerly of South Ely, Que., aged 62 years and 7 months. Deceased was a native of Hempsey, Scotland.
BROWN—On 30th inst., at Lake Beauport, Que., Patrick Brown, aged 53 years.
CHAMBERLAIN—At Nichol, Iowa, August 12, Timothy R. Chamberlain, a brother of Mrs. J. W. Bartlett, of Melbourne, Que., and formerly a G.T.R. engineer of Richmond, Que.
DUDEMAINE—At Richmond, Que., August 24, Mrs. C. Dudemaine, aged 74 years.
CONNOLLY—At Danville, Que., August 25, Elizabeth May, adopted daughter of V. Connolly, aged 3 months.
COOK—At Ormstown, Que., August 22, Jane Black, widow of the late Arch. Cook, aged 70 years.
TWOHEY—In Ops, Ont., August 28, John Twohey, aged 87 years.
DALY—At Toronto, August 30, Bridget Daly, in her 74th year.
CLENDENNING—At Toronto, August 31, R. W. Clendenning, printer, in the 35th year of his age.
THOMSON—At Gravenhurst, Ont., August 29, William Carman Thomson, infant son of William and Eva Thomson, of Longford Villa, Orillia.
DANBY—In Hamilton, August 31, John Danby, in his 78th year.
PRESNAIL—On August 31, at Toronto, Chas. P. Presnail, in the 25th year of his age.
HARPER—In Hamilton, on September 1st, Mary, daughter of the late Andrew Harper.
MILNE—In Brockville, Ont., August 31st, Isabella Duncan, wife of James G. Milne, of Hamilton, aged 39 years.
FLETCHER—In St. John, N.B., August 31, Mrs. Ann Fletcher, relict of the late Robert Fletcher, aged 75 years.
IRVING—At Charlottetown, P. E. I., August 27, Robert Fellows Irving, in the 47th year of his age.
SMITH—At St. John, N. B., September 1st, 1898, Mary Smith, relict of the late William Frith Smith.
McDONALD—At Halifax, August 31, Norman McDonald, in his 74th year.

OUR SECOND SATELLITE.

Discoveries That Show the Earth Has Two Moons.

(London Chronicle.)

If we are to credit the observations made by Dr. Georg Waltemath, of Hamburg, our earth is accompanied in her wanderings, not by one satellite only, as we have hitherto been content to believe, but by two. Although it seems utterly incredible that we should have to wait till the end of the nineteenth century for the recognition of the existence of this second moon, yet we must remember that numerous observations, mostly, it is true, utterly unscientific and vague, have from time to time been made recording the passage of an unknown dark body across the sun's disc.

These observations were some short time back collated by Dr. Waltemath, and from the facts thus brought together he has evolved the theory of the existence of a small moon hitherto unrecognized, having a diameter of some 440 miles, with a volume 123 times smaller than that of the moon, and a mass of eighty times less.

In announcing his theory Dr. Waltemath predicted a transit of this body across the sun's disc for a date early in February last, and, curiously enough, he has since had his prediction confirmed from more than one quarter. He has received letters from China, where three German officers in the Chinese service observed the phenomenon; from Wiesbaden, and other towns in Germany. These confirmatory observations may, of course, be mere coincidences; but wilder theories than that of Dr. Waltemath have by the advancement of science been proved to be sober facts.

Mr. Dooley on the Philippines.

(Chicago Journal.)

"I know what I'd do if I was Mack," said Mr. Hennessy. "I'd h'ist a flag over the P'lippeens, an' I'd take in th' whole lot iv thim."

"An' yet," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis not more than two months since ye l'arned whether they were islands or canned goods. Ye're back-yard is so small that ye'er cow can't turn r-round without buttin' th' woodshed off th' premises, an' ye wudden't go out to th' stockyards without takin' out a policy on ye'er life. Suppose ye was standin' at th' corner iv State sthreet an' Archey road, wud ye know what car to take to get to th' P'lippeens? If yer son Packy was to ask ye where th' P'lippeens is cud ye give him anny good idea whether they was in Rooshia or jus' wist iv th' thracks?"

"Mebbe I cudden't," said Mr. Hennessy haughtily, "but I'm f'r takin' thim in annyhow."

"So might I be," said Mr. Dooley, 'if I cud on'y get my mind on it. Wan iv th' worst things about this here war is th' way it's makin' puzzles f'r our poor, tired head. Whin I wint into it I thought all I'd have to do was to set up here behind th' bar with a good tin-cint see-gar in me teeth an' toss dinnymite bombs into th' hated city iv Havana. But look at me now. Th' war is still goin' on, an' iv'ry night whin I'm countin' up th' cash I'm askin' mysilf will I annex Cubia or lave it to th' Cubians, will I take Porter Ricky or put it by, an' what shud I do with th' P'lippeens.

"Oh, what shud I do with thim? I can't annex thim, because I don't know where they ar-re. I can't let go iv thim because some wan else'll take thim if I do. There ar-re eight thousand iv thim islands, with a popylation iv wan hundred millyon naked savages, an' me bedroom's crowded now with me an' th' bed. How can I take thim in, an' how on earth am I goin' to cover th' nakedness iv thim savages with me wan shoot iv clothes? An' yit 'twould break me heart to think iv givin' people I niver see or he'rd tell iv back to other people I don't know. An' if I don't take thim, Schwartzmeister down th' sthreet, that has half me thrade already, will grab thim sure.

"It ain't that I'm afraid iv not doin' th' r-right thing in th' end, Hinnissy. Some mornin' I'll wake up an' know jus' what to do, an' that I'll do. But 'tis th' annoyance iv th' mane time. I've r-readin' about th' counthry. 'Tis over beyand ye'er left shouler whin ye'er facin' east. Jus' throw ye'er thumb back an' ye have it as ac'rate us anny man in town. 'Tis farther thin Boohlgahria and not so far as Blewchochoo. It's near Chiny an' it's not so near, an' if a man was to bore a well through fr'm Goshen, Indianny, he might sthrike it, an' thin again he might not.

"It's a poverty-sthricken counthry, full iv goold an' precious stones, where th' people can pick dinner off th' threes an' ar're starvin' because they have no stepladthers. Th' inhabitants is mostly naggurs an' Chinnymen, peaceful, industhrus an' law-abidin', but savage an' bloodthirsty in their methods. They wear no clothes except what they have on, an' each woman has five husbands an' each man has five wives.

"Th' rest goes into th' discard th' same as here. Th' islands has been owned by Spain since befure th' fire, an' she's threated thim so well thy're now up in ar-rms again' her except a majority iv thim which is thruly loyal. Th' natives seldom fight, but whin they git mad at wan another they r-run-a-muck. Whin a man r-runs-a-muck sometimes they hang him an' sometimes they discharge him an' hire a new moturman.

"Th' women ar-re beautiful, with languishin' black eyes, an' they smoke seegars, but ar-re hurried an' incomplete in their dhress. I see a pitcher iv wan th' other day with nawthin' on her but a basket iv cocoanuts an' a hook-skirt. They're no prudes.

"We import juke, hemp, see-gar wrappers, sugar an' fairy tales fr'm th' P'lippeens, an' export six-inch shells an' th' like. Iv late th' P'lippeens has awaked t' th' fact that they're behind th' times, and has received much American an'ini-

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No. 3 Prize—All purchasers of School Books and Stationery, over $2.50 and under $5.00, will receive a handsome Colored Glass Inkstand.
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MONTREAL, SEPTEMBER 3 1898.

AN APOLOGY FOR IMPORTS.

The old idea that in trade one man's profit is another man's loss has still a strong hold on the public mind. Thus we find a visiting journalist writing to his paper in Philadelphia that Canada is going into bankruptcy because in July our imports increased some eight millions. Those who sold us the extra bill of goods—so such a person would reflect—must be making money, because he who sells commonly makes a profit, but the unfortunates who buy must be in a sad way. The Toronto Mail-Empire, too, grows melancholy and deeply indignant against the Laurier Government because it beholds with horror that we are constantly buying more goods from the United States. Even the valued correspondent of The Herald at Ottawa was at pains in his despatch of yesterday to prove that the proportion of free to dutiable goods imported from the States is not greater now than it was a few years ago. The Gazette goes so far as to admit that increased imports furnish a fairly reliable sign of added prosperity, but straightway qualifies this sound assertion by hinting that there is something vastly wrong with the commonwealth when there are considerable advances in the imports from the United States. At the very least, the Gazette and Mail-Empire are agreed, larger purchases from the States imply a failure of the Fielding preference to Great Britain and convey a proof that the Laurier Cabinet have been deceiving the country. It will be worth while testing the correctness of these assumptions.

* * *

The Trade and Navigation returns for the fiscal year 1898 are not yet to hand, but it may safely be inferred that no new businesses of any magnitude were created in that year and that what increases there were, were upon the lines laid down in the report for 1897, to which we may therefore look for enlightenment. And first as to goods entering free of duty, which, if we could put any confidence in the inuendoes of the anti-Laurier press, constitute the gravest danger to the state. It is to be found on reference to the blue book that the Government allows anthracite coal to come in free. No danger in that, not even treason to Britain. Raw cotton also comes in free, our manufacturers buying in the same place as do those of England and New England. As we do not grow cotton in Canada it is hard to see where the evil comes in. We also allowed wood for the furniture makers, hides for the tanners, tobacco for the Canadian factories, and a lot of other articles to come in free, including nearly two million dollars worth of settlers' effects. It has been pretty generally admitted that what this country wants is more people. Can there be any great harm or any particular treason to British interests in allowing them to bring their household belongings with them? There must be if the doctrine that imports premise disaster be accepted. To get a little clearer idea of just what is meant by this free importation from the United States of which so much is made we select a few of the more important items from the 1897 report:

Hard coal	$5,695,088
Coin and bullion	4,625,095
Raw cotton	3,097,343
Wood	2,040,000
Hides	2,106,718
Tobacco	1,963,092
Settlers' Effects	1,803,275
Steel rails	768,259
Wire	613,578
Bananas	392,946
Coke	228,772
Crude rubber	120,944
Raw silk	133,354
Rags	138,398

Here we have within a little of twenty-four millions of free imports, all from the States, and none of them likely to bring disaster. We grow some tobacco in Canada, and buy some steel rails from Britain, but for the rest the States have no rival in the goods mentioned. Would it not be the best thing we could wish if the imports of all these articles were ten times the present sum?

* * *

We come next to a class of imports from the United States in which there is no harm and much good for Canadians. Hardly any American grain is consumed in this country, but we import a good deal and ship it out again, getting the profit of handling it. To show how absurd is the idea that there is any loss to Britain in our importing these breadstuffs from the States, it will only be necessary to set side by side the imports from the two countries. For 1897 the figures were:

	Great Britain.	United States.
Wheat	$20	$4,191,944
Corn	None.	3,221,273
Rye	None.	197,866
Oats	$54	280,272
Pease	$771	61,158
Beans	$1,031	11,853
Flour	$114	269,877
Corn meal	None.	33,716
Total	$1,990	$8,267,956

As most of this goes out again, giving work to railways, steamships, merchants, elevators and other employes, it is manifestly absurd to charge that the country is being injured. As for the country being bankrupted by these importations increasing, it is only necessary to remind ourselves that the policy of the railways and the great expense undertaken in improving the St. Lawrence waterway are all to the contrary. What we want is that the increase shall be twenty or fifty-fold, though the Mail-Empire were to develop chronic hypochondria over it.

* * *

Leaving the free list, we come to a schedule which must bear witness of a most arrant piece of sedition if there is any truth to the theory that imports from the States are subversive of the prosperity of Great Britain. The figures are staf for 1897:

	G.B.	U.S.
Cattle	none	$ 52,704
Horses	none	113,331
Sheep	none	80,715
Hogs	none	365,390
Other animals	$311	49,730
Total	$311	$662,370

If it is hard to see where there is any great harm in imports of this class, it is equally hard to say why Canadian manufacturers should not import from the States, as they did, the articles mentioned in the list next quoted, for use in their various businesses. What part it was possible or profitable for them to buy in Britain is indicated in the parallel column

	G.B.	U.S.
Soft Coal	$114,217	$3,408,483
Machinery	191,211	1,115,454
Raw sugar	12,570	844,064
Watch movements	1,518	359,810
Bicycle parts	29,411	245,215
Car parts	3,986	319,844
Piano parts	443	83,207
Cane and rattan	41	17,127
Sole leather	2,953	135,701
Upper leather	28,803	673,722
Total	$385,153	$7,212,217

* * *

Account has now been taken of rather more than forty millions of American imports, and as yet there has appeared no indication that it was wrong to buy them or that they could have been bought in the quantities and of the quality required in Britain, if they could be bought there at all. The fact is, of course, that in the States they have some things that Britain has not, and vice versa. From Britain, for example, we buy most of what we import in the way of textiles. Cottons, linens, woollens, worsteds, silks and a host of other articles are their specialties, and as the months go by with the fully reduced tariff in force we shall be sure to have occasion to observe material increases in these lines. In some cases they compete with American goods; in others the Americans are not in the race at all. Of tweeds, for instance, we bought of Britain $379,213 in 1897, of the States only $1,116. Of silks we bought $515,240 from Britain, $52,196 from the States. British merchants may be expected to make great gains in such lines as shoe laces, suspenders, blue, buttons, corks, cocoas, beads, chinaware, braid, laces, furs, pins, oilcloth, soap and a lot of others. But in many other lines they are not now in a position to compete, and it is more than doubtful if they ever will be. The glaring differences shown in the following tables indicate this sufficiently:

	G.B.	U.S.
Cars	$ 730	$ 74,375
Trucks	6	23,472
Sleighs	none	11,549
Furniture	26,550	249,755
Carriages	1,143	70,747
Total	$27,429	$429,898

The fact that Canadian tastes and requirements conform more nearly to the American than to the English in many respects, as well as the effects of other influences, is shown in yet other items of comparison:

	G. B.	U. S.
Bicycles	$ 36,502	$ 758,783
Brass m'f'r's	28,083	236,986
Copper m'f'r's	3,052	22,168
Builders' hardware	23,260	260,962
Garden seeds	10,729	646,691
Wood m'f'r's	18,849	301,914
Carpenters' tools	18,050	165,523
Total	$138,525	$2,393,027

It may be that British merchants are ready and willing to enter the field with an attempt to equalize or reverse these conditions. If so, they have the leverage given by the discrimination of the Fielding tariff. But how absurd it is to argue that unless the British merchants are ready Canadians must not buy in the States.

* * *

We append a list, only a partial one, it is true, of imports which at present show the same disproportion as between British and American products. Whether it is in the power of British merchants to effect a change of relative positions is by no means clear, even though they have the benefit of the discrimination. But the list ought to help to demonstrate the absurdity of grumbling against imports, as the papers already mentioned have been doing. We do not venture to assume that the truth about the imports is unknown to these journals. At best they can only be credited with a desire and a willingness to find fault with the Laurier Administration, however foundationless the pretext. The list may also possibly serve to suggest to some of our American friends a truth already well known seemingly, in Boston and Philadelphia, namely, that Canada will not be the only gainer in the event of a fair reciprocity treaty being evolved out of the deliberations of the Quebec conference.

	G.B.	U. S.
Bird cages	$ 1	$ 3,131
Tacks	1	2,544
Typewriters	10	60,898
Barbed wire	none	80,291
Printing presses	798	91,145
Watches	3,310	17,433
Pianos	2,603	50,525
Jewellery	35,650	228,448
Silverware	28,110	96,472
Bells and gongs	334	21,951
Clocks	5,476	90,033
Boots and shoes	12,553	271,837
Nickel plate	799	13,688
Printing inks	6,714	42,721
Pumps	391	61,378
Steam pumps	604	24,128
Stoves	197	67,164
Saws	3,612	72,365
Books and periodicals	148,777	348,296
Other printed matter	33,939	154,835
Blacking	2,179	20,608
Brass wire	746	13,966
Express parcels	7,504	387,537
Total	$294,512	$2,021,394

The new treaty between Germany and Britain does not, so far as is known, imply a general agreement concerning the affairs of the two countries in all parts of the world, but the fact that interests of such importance in Asia Minor and Africa are adjusted on lines mutually acceptable shows that there must be an understanding at least regarding China. If Germany were siding with Russia in the far Eastern dispute this agreement with Britain could not have been reached. We may expect then that when China comes to be divided Germany will be given an important sphere of influence in the Shan Tung region, which will act as a buffer between Russia and England, and which will thus tend to administer a final check to the Russian advance. Scarcely less important is the announcement that a free hand is to be given Germany in Asia Minor. William is looking to the dissolution of the Turkish Empire and wants Germany to be on the ground floor when Constantinople passes out of the hands of the Ottoman. Meanwhile German activity in the Holy Land and the adjacent territories will act as some kind of security for the Armenians and as a foil to Russian aggression. This is a sorry reply to the Czar's peace manifesto, for all the peace conferences and treaties in the world will not reconcile Russia to handing over Constantinople to Germany or any other power without a fight to prevent it.

Apparently we are not much nearer to a solution of the Dreyfus mystery. M. Cavaignac, who is a very strong, determined man, says Dreyfus is guilty, notwithstanding Henry's confession of forgery, and that so long as he remains Minister of War the case will not be re-opened. This must be taken as a plain hint that to convict Dreyfus on real evidence would be to publicly accuse one of the great Powers, probably Germany, of dishonorable practices, an accusation almost certain to lead to war. As the effect of the recent disclosures, and indeed of the whole agitation, has been to destroy confidence in the general staff of the army and thus materially impair its usefulness, war is probably the last thing to be desired by the Cabinet. Despite M. Cavaignac's assertion opinion favorable to Dreyfus is steadily increasing, in France probably, and certainly everywhere else. The prisoner has always conducted himself with the quiet dignity of an innocent man, and, rightly or wrongly, the opinion gains ground that he was selected as a scapegoat because his Hebrew origin was certain to excite prejudice against him. The dissensions in the Cabinet make it appear that all are not so positive as M. Cavaignac as to his guilt. If this be true the burden of doubt ought to be in his favor, and to our thinking, France would be taking the right course in doing justice to the prisoner, all the more because he is a Hebrew. Neither a nation nor an individual can continue to profit by injustice.

A writer in Events, Ottawa, says: I had a long conversation the other evening with a gentleman who has just returned from a three months' trip to England. He spoke enthusiastically of the good work the Laurier Government is doing for Canada in the Mother Country. "Canada," said he, "is the coming country, and the next few years will see it go ahead as it has never gone before. Laurier has done more for Canada in the way of bringing it before the people of England, in the two years he has been in office, than the pro-British preaching Tories did in all the years they held office. The preferential tariff first, and now penny-postage, have made the name of Canada familiar with everyone in England, and all are anxious to learn all they can of this great Dominion. I can tell you one feels proud these days to say that he is a Canadian when visiting in the Old Country. Only a few years ago he would have had to explain what he meant by the term, but all that is changed now."

PERSONAL AND PERTINENT.

Mr. Tollemache, Gladstone's Boswell, is out with some new stories in a magazine article. Here are three of them: Gladstone, Sir Roundell Palmer, and the Duke of Argyle were seen at a London party, absorbed in earnest conversation. Hayward went up and spoke to them, or at any rate passed within earshot. As he withdrew he encountered Delane, the then editor of the Times, who accosted him impatiently, "What on earth are those three men talking about all this time?" "They are discussing a new theological book called 'Ecce Homo.'" "If you don't wish to tell me," exclaimed the incensed editor, "say so frankly; but don't put me off with such damned nonsense as that."

* * *

The late eccentric Lord C——, who, when speaking some years ago to a near kinswoman of the great orator and statesman, said in a hesitating voice, as if fearful of overstating the fact, "I think that Mr. Gladstone takes a great interest in politics." This unconscious meiosis sounds too extravagant to be authentic; but authentic it certainly is.

* * *

Speaking of the extravagant hero-worship of which Mr. Gladstone was the object, Mr. Tollemache tells the following: I am assured that a pious Gladstonian lady, on hearing the sad news of her hero's death, took comfort from the thought that his sphere of usefulness could not be closed, "for the Almighty will be certain to avail himself of his valuable advice."

Extraordinary preparations are being made in Jerusalem for the reception of the German Emperor. The Sultan has granted 60,000 piastres for the renovation of the palace, and Arabic journals announce that in the principal street of Jerusalem, which leads to the holy grave, many old houses are being torn down to widen the street or improve it by the erection of new ones. The gate at the head of the street is also to be made wider so as to make room for the passage of the imperial carriages.

The London Daily News has discovered a curious affinity between trade and letters. Charles Lamb and Mills used to adorn the old Indian House. Austin Dobson, Gosse, and Cosmo Monkhouse are in the Board of Trade. Benjamin Kidd and W. M. Rossetti used to be at Somerset House. D. G. Rossetti narrowly escaped, at one crisis in his career, being a telegraph clerk instead of an artist. The postoffice absorbed for many years the superfluous energies of Anthony Trollope.

Prince Bismarck died worth a million sterling. He was rich amongst European statesmen, but poor amongst financiers. About a twentieth part of his wealth was the price paid for the long-expected memoirs, the first volume of which is approaching publication. It is said that the manuscript was divided into very small portions, so that the compositors should not learn the authorship, but the "more sagacious" amongst them guessed the truth from the "pregnant style."

There was a man in the last century, the Rev. Edward Harwood, who also undertook "to clothe the genuine ideas and doctrines of the Apostles with that propriety and perspicuity in which they themselves, I apprehend, would have exhibited them had they now lived and written in our language." In his version the daughter of Herodias becomes "a young lady who danced with inimitable grace and elegance," and the Prodigal's father is defined as "a gentleman of splendid family." On the Mount of Transfiguration St. Peter exclaims, "Oh, sir! what a delectable residence we might fix here!" Perhaps the finest flight of all was in the rendering of the well-known threat to the Laodicean Church, which Dr. Harwood thus made elegant: "Since, therefore, you are now in a state of lukewarmness, a disagreeable medium between the two extremes, I will in no long time reject you from my heart with fastidious contempt."

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Per dozen.		Per case.
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We offer the "Schlitz" Milwaukee Beer in pint bottles at $1.40 per dozen, and in original casks, containing 10 dozen pints, at $13.00 per cask.

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DRY DOCK SITE.

Mr. Tarte, the Mayor and Commissioners Looking About for a Site—Conference Postponed.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Prefontaine, Hon. J. I Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and the Harbor Commissioners went down the harbor in the yacht Eureka for the purpose of selecting a suitable site for the dry-dock. The commissioners were due to attend a meeting of the Finance Committee to discuss the matter of the $1,000,000 voted some time ago for harbor improvements, but in any case there was no meeting of Finance, as only Ald. Reinville, Beausoleil and Archambault were present. The conference has been postponed until Tuesday afternoon.

DID JAGO STEAL MAILS.

The First Officer of the Lucania Appears in Bow Street Police Court.

London, September 3.—J. W. Jago, chief officer of the White Star line steamer Britannic, who was arrested on board the Cunard line steamer Lucania, on her arrival at Queenstown on August 12, charged with being concerned in the robbery of transatlantic mails, and John Kynaston, third officer of the Britannic, who is charged with the theft from the mail of bonds, coupons, diamonds, etc., who arrived in custody at Queenstown, on board the Germanic from New York, on Wednesday last, were brought up for examination at the Bow street Police Court yesterday.

Among the letters stolen, it was said in court, was one containing forty United States bond coupons, and another containing $1,500 in greenbacks.

Counsel for the British post office made a statement saying that Jago was undoubtedly the prime mover in the robberies. He explained that it was arranged that Kynaston should receive the mail bags at Queenstown, and place certain of the sacks, from London, so that they might be easily reached. The same night Kynaston visited the mail room and took the mail bags to Jago's cabin. On the following night he repeated this performance; but both the bags were found to contain matter which was useless to the prisoners. On the third night, however, a registered letter was secured. The day before the arrival of the Britannic at New York Jago gave Kynaston twenty stolen coupons to cash, but Kynaston was arrested as a result of the suspicions of the cashier of the bank to whom he applied, and Jago fled, after endeavoring to dispose of a quantity of stolen property, by posting it to his relatives and friends. Counsel added that most of the above facts were derived from a confession made by Kynaston.

After the presentation of evidence in support of the statements made by counsel for the post office, including Steward Galway's description of the smuggling operations and mail robberies, Jago and other prisoners were remanded.

Common Sense and the Plebiscite.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—Certain plebiscite correspondents seem to forget that reformers must learn to take what they can get before they can hope to get what they want.

The fact of a plebiscite vote means three things. First, that there is general dissatisfaction with the present liquor traffic; second, that Government has determined the times demand some recognition of the call for reform; third, that prohibition is the reform measure chosen by the people.

It may not be a measure popular with the aristocracy of brains, money or manners, but it is not with the aristocracy, but with the people, that a democracy must mainly deal.

Temperance reformers other than prohibitionists have no working scheme, no organization, and no political influence. They voice certain common floating sentiments and opinions, but only those sentiments and opinions which have been boiled down to principles, solidified in organization and rendered dynamic by a definite and realistic purpose can become a force in a nation's development.

What we face is no philosophical question, but a practical issue. What the voter must decide is not whether the people should have chosen some other measure, but whether, in face of the fact that they have chosen prohibition, he should vote for or against it.

The question for him is not whether Government can enforce prohibition, should the people declare for it. In a democracy any government, backed by the voters, can enforce their will, even when that will demands legislation so drastic as prohibition. The concern of the voter is, therefore, not what government intends to do should the vote go one way, but which way he intends to make it go. Nor has the voter to decide whether a majority for prohibition should be followed by immediate or federal prohibition. That is a question that depends on the future of the vote, and can best be answered by it. To question the sincerity of government may be party tactics; it cannot affect the issue before us. Only the voter can belittle the vote. The vote is an effort to find out the will of the people. It is the duty of the people to declare their will, and the will of the people sooner or later shall become law. Nor is the voter called upon to decide whether prohibition is the best measure that could be devised. If the legislation the people demanded disappoints them in its results, they will call for its repeal. No power on earth can fasten artificial legislation on a free people for any length of time. "You can fool some of the people all the time, and all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time."

Nor is the voter called upon to enter into a philosophical discussion as to whether prohibition is an infringement on personal rights. The question behind prohibition is not an individual, but a national, one. It is one not the liquor traffic an enemy to the health, sanity and progress of the nation? If it is, then the nation has a right to protect itself, and our constitution gives the electorate the power to decide the matter. Some may question the rights of majorities to govern, but the fact remains that though "vox populi" may not be "vox Dei," history teaches that the voice of the many has safeguarded the people's liberties better than the voice of the few.

That prohibition would interfere with the habits of certain individuals is a secondary effect and one common to many other laws than the one in question. This is an overestimated difficulty. Many moderate drinkers are honest in their declaration that they would be willing to abandon their habit, if once proved it was the main stumbling block in the way to national sobriety. If each voted away his own rights there would be no afflicted brethren's wrongs left to bother us. The real question before the voter is this: "Are the faults of the present license system sufficiently grave to justify a trial of the only alternative provided by the people?"

No popular measure can be proved ineffective without a fair trial. National prohibition, such as the bill outlines a prohibition of manufacture, importation and sale of, has never yet, in any part of the world, had trial at all. The proposed law does not imply prohibition in isolated sections surrounded by licensed districts, nor prohibit the manufacture, but permit importation, nor prohibit the sale but allow the manufacture. It does not leave the enforcement of law mainly to the exertions of private individuals, but places it within all the executive ramifications of a powerful and popular Government.

The objections which are made to other prohibitory laws cannot apply to this, because the laws are not identical. But we repeat the voter is not required to answer all hypothetical objections to a proposed law before voting for or against it. It is easy to raise objections which nothing but time can discount. The objections with which the voter has mainly to deal are objections to the present laws.

These are the questions he has to answer: Have the license laws proved their capacity for enforcement? Does this manner of enforcement add to the general respect for law? Is the present liquor system a factor in the evolution of national sobriety? And is it level with the demands of Canadian morality?

The facts that face the voter are these: First, that no laws are more flagrantly broken in Canada than the license laws. There are in the City of Montreal alone, from two thousand to four thousand places where liquor is sold without a license; while the majority of license holders (more or less) consistently evade the laws. Second, that a system which permits manufacture, but restricts sale, must naturally foster evasions of law. It is to the interest of the manufacturer to distribute his liquors as widely as possible; it is to the interest of law to confine distribution within its chosen channels. Illegal overdraws are the result.

Prohibition has at least the merit of consistency. If you dry up the source there are no streams left to dam. Third, the voter must remember that in a reform contest all negative influences count on the side of the things that be. Omission of a vote will damage the cause of reform as well as an adverse vote. The defeat of the prohibition party will mean at least temporary triumph for the liquor interest. In that event we may expect the brewery and saloon to be more aggressive factors in our public and private affairs than they are at present. Fourth, we repeat, the choice is not between many schemes of reform and the continuance of the existing liquor traffic, but between one scheme prohibition, and the continuance of that traffic.

We know the situation must inevitably create a certain amount of irritation. Many approve of neither one thing nor the other. To them prohibition seems a feeble and impracticable scheme. But no adverse opinions of an untried measure can overbalance the evils and lawlessness which we know. One of the great thinkers of our century has said: "The blessed work of helping the world forward, happily does not wait to be done by perfect men," or, we may add, by perfect measures. The main thing for each of us is to lend our weight to the forward, not the backward movement. The question for the voter, therefore, is, in face of the known evils of the liquor system: Is he justified in rejecting the only alternative provided by the people?

—Imary.

There Are Presses and Presses.

They were sitting in the parlor,
When the light was low and dim,
She seemed very well contented,
And no murmur came from him;
"George," she said, "are you reporting
For that horrid paper yet?
It is shameful how they publish
All the scandal they can get."
"No, my love," he answered slowly,
And he winked his other eye,
"I have left" (in fact that morning
They'd requested him to fly his kite.)
"But," he added, drawing closer,
She returning his caress,
"Just at present I am working
For the Associated Press."

Board Need Not Hurry.

In regard to the application of the Board of Trade for permission to lay its views on reciprocity before the Canadian delegates at Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written that there is no need for immediate haste in the matter. The executive has decided not to do anything until the council reassembles after the summer vacation next Wednesday.

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Fine Watch Repairing.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.

REOPENING. ALL THIS WEEK "DARKEST RUSSIA."

AND REVERE SISTERS.

Prices 10c. 20c, 25c. Box office open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone—East 316.

Provincial Exhibition.

QUEBEC,

Make your entries before the 1st of September and secure a good place.
Prize List sent on demand.
Wondrous Attractions and Grand Fireworks Display in which the Battle of Manila will be represented.
Trotting and Running Races. $2,600.00 in PRIZES.

For all information apply to

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273 St. Paul street, Quebec. Q.

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Interprovincial Lacrosse Championship.

CAPITAL vs. MONTREAL

M.A.A.A. GROUNDS.

TO-DAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER

BALL FACED AT 3.30 P.M. PLAY RAIN OR SHINE.

Admission to all parts of Grand Stand, 25c.

W. NORTHEY, Hon. Secy., M.L.C.

MONTREAL FOOTBALL CLUB.

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Montreal Football Club will be held in the Gymnasium, Mansfield Street, ON FRIDAY, THE 9th SEPTEMBER, INSTANT, at 8.15 p. m. All active members are requested to attend.

Business: Election of Secretary, filling vacancies on committee and general.

A. G. BROOKE CLAXTON, President.

GEO. BARRAT,

Optician, MONTREAL.

2365 St. Catherine St.

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To Readers of The Herald.

WE RESPECTFULLY INVITE LOVERS OF

Fine Furniture

To come and see the American Importations and Canadian Purchases which we have just received.

We are very anxious for you to see our assortment, so that you can compare our styles and prices with those of our competitors.

AMONG Other Novelties we would draw your attention especially to our

Bedroom Furniture

IN MAHOGANY,

We have Twenty Different Varieties, each prettier than the others.

Come and see them even if you do not need any. It is a pleasure for us to show you the Latest Creations of Cabinet Makers in Canada and the United States.

N. G. Valiquette,

1575 St. Catherine Street,

MONTREAL.

A Chinese Couple in the City.

There registered at the Place Viger Hotel on Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Moy Loy. They were Chinese, and they were on their honeymoon. Moy Loy is a Christianized Chinaman, and is also official interpreter for the United States in the district of Champlain, with headquarters at Malone. Previous to this, Moy Loy had been stationed at Richford, Vt., and, while there had wooed and won an American girl, a graduate of the High School. Mr. and Mrs. Moy Loy, after a day's sight-seeing here, leave this evening for Niagara Falls. Moy Loy is an American citizen, and his position carries with it a salary of $4 a day and expenses.

THE WAR PUZZLE. A GREAT SELLER.

2,000,000 sold in the United States in 20 days. Agents Wanted.
231 ST. JAMES STREET.

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Are supplied in various qualities for all purposes.

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Ask your dealer to obtain full particulars for you.

F. C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester,

Paint Brushes

That save a painter time, trouble and money, and do cleanest work—

BOECKH'S

Patent Bridled Brushes. Live dealers sell them.

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ADMISSION 25 CTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC OPENING OF SEASON

THIS WEEK—FIVE Nights Only.

DE WOLF HOPPER

In a New Sousa Opera, THE CHARLATAN.

Music by John Philip Sousa—Book by Chas. Klein. Only Matinee Saturday. No Saturday night Performance. Box office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Telephone—"Up 1448."

Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50.

QUEEN'S THEATRE,

BRILLIANT OPENING. | SEPT. 5TH.

(Special Holiday Matinee Monday.

WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES,

Howell Hansel as "Jones."

Old Favorites, New Faces. Regular Matinee—Tues., Thurs. and Sat. PRICES—10, 20, 30c. NIGHT PRICES—15, 25, 35 and 50c. 'Phone, Up 1032. Box office opens Saturday, Sept. 3, 10 a.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, Every Afternoon and Evening.

WEEK AUGUST 29.

KELLY & MASON in WHO IS WHO?

Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Box office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Next week—ON THE SUWANEE RIVER.

LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT. | SOHMER PARK.

3—McDONOUGHS—3

GROTESQUE, WONDERFUL ACROBATS.

3 p.m.—Every day in the Week—8 p.m.

5,000 seats at 10c. Children, including ride on Carousal, 5c.

CANADA'S GREAT EASTERN

EXHIBITION.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

September 5th to 10th, '98.

Five Full Days of Fair and Two Evening Performances.

GRAND PROGRAMME OF ATTRACTIONS, including the following celebrated artists:

THE VAIDIS TWIN SISTERS in their original performance on the Revolving Trapeze, illuminated with 200 incandescent lights. Thrilling and perilous dive by Miss Lizzie Vaidis from a tower 100 feet high. The greatest attraction beneath the sky.

THREE BARTELLIS, acrobats and balancers, in the most marvellous feats known to acrobatic world.

MAJOR R. H. HENDERSHOT, the original Drummer Boy of the Rapahannock.

DAVENPORT BROTHERS, the famous original comedians, in comic, acrobatic and sparring eccentricities.

BESSIE GILBERT, the peer of all cornet virtuosos, late of Sousa's and Gilmore's Bands.

THE LUNDGREENS, in their sensational revolving ladder act.

THE DECOMAS, aerial bicycle riders, gymnasts extraordinary.

Contortionists, Aerialists, Acrobats, Tumblers, Jugglers, etc.

Grand Parade of Horses, Cattle, etc.

EVENING PERFORMANCES—In addition to platform attractions on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, there will be a magnificent display of FIREWORKS, consisting of many set devices and designs, such as "The Destruction of the Maine," etc.

The wonderful Guideless Pacing Horse "Tommy" will give exhibitions at each performance.

BALLOON ASCENSIONS, Races, and Parachute Leaps.

EXCITING RACES—$2,400 IN PURSES.

Class Races—No. 1.—2.40 pacing, 2.35 trotting, $200. No. 2.—2.40 trotting, $200. No. 3.—2.28 pacing, 2.25 trotting $200. No. 4.—2.22 pacing, 2.19 trotting, $200. No. 5.—Free for all, trot and pace, $200.

Stake Races.—No. 6.—2.34 pacing, 2.30 trotting, $500; 15 entries, closed. No. 7.—2.20 pacing, 2.17 trotting, $500; 10 entries, closed.

Running Races.—No. 8.—Open flat, $150. No. 9.—Handicap flat, $150. No. 10.—Handicap hurdle, $150.

Cheap rates and Excursions on all Railways.

Entries on Live Stock close August 29th. In all other departments, August 31st.

For further information, etc., apply to H. R. FRASER, Mgr. and Sec.

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The fine Steamers of this Line have excellent accommodation for a few

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS.

Full particulars on application to ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., 219 Commissioners st., Montreal.

The Choicest Tea You Can Buy Is

Walla Galla,

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At 40c, 50c and 60c per lb.

Red Cross on Every Package.

You pay no more for this choice Tea than the common stuff sometimes put up in packages.

Buy WALLA GALLA and you are sure of good tea.

National Horse Assurance ASSOCIATION.

47 ST JOHN ST.

The Advent Christian Church,

CONSERVATORY HALL,

2269 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

services will be resumed on

SUNDAY, Sept. 4th, at 7 p.m.

Subject—"What Christianity Would Substitute for Popular Tradition."

ELDER WM. W. ROBERTNSO officiating

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OUR SPECIALTY. We Repair Bicycles too. Tel. 1712.

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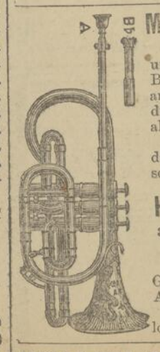

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Also Fall and Holiday Goods of all description.

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315 ST. PAUL ST., Montreal.

Headquarters for Globe Putz Extract. Agents wanted.

Write for catalogue.

HEALTH SOAP —Ask your grocer for a 10c box.

EASTERN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

Richard Kinch, of Jasper, Leeds County, had his barns with their contents destroyed by lightning this week. He carried $500 insurance.

Lachute is now pretty well protected against fire. Forty hydrants have been placed in position, and at an exhibiton given this week a stream of water was thrown over sixty feet.

Efforts are being made to get the parish of St. Jacques le Mineur annexed to the district of Iberville for judicial purposes. While it is only nine miles from St. Johns at present, the residents are forced to come to Montreal, thirty miles distant.

Active preparations are being made at St. Johns, P.Q., for the exhibition at that place on September 13th to 15th. The lists of entries in the various departments are filling up, and success is assured.

Mr. Leonard H. Berry, an old resident of Waterloo, died at the home of his brother, Mr. Austin Berry, warden, after a very short illness. He was 60 years of age.

G. H. Poirier, of Waterloo, P.Q., received a severe electrical shock during a heavy thunderstorm this week, and it was a wonder that he was not killed outright.

The new St. Charles Seminary building at Sherbrooke, which is now under construction, will, it is expected, cost when completed about $100,000.

Extensive arrangements are being made for the Huntingdon fair, which takes place on Thursday and Friday next. The St. Alban's Band has been engaged, and there will be bicycle races on the second day.

The Bedford Manufacturing Company held its annual meeting the other day. The directors were able to show a profit of 6 per cent. on the first year's business.

The widow of Octave Ayotte, who was killed some time ago in McLaren's saw mill at Templeton, P.Q., has taken action for $8,000 damages against the company.

The death is announced at Great Falls, Montana, of John McLean, who was a native of Lanark County, Ont. He was 72 years of age.

An old native-born resident of Bathurst, near Perth, Ont., has just died at the age of 80 years. His father was a native of Ireland, and was a soldier, receiving the customary grant from the Crown of 100 acres of land, which he selected in Bathurst.

Mr. Louis Simard, son of Mr. Bernard Simard, of Hull, P.Q., who is studying at the Ottawa juniorate, will leave next week for Rome, where he will study theology previous to entering the Jesuit Order.

A man named Grenier had his leg fractured while working on the Grand Allee at Quebec. He was struck on the leg by the heavy iron cap of the drinking fountain which he was working at, and was so seriously injured that he had to be taken to the hospital.

The Shawinigan Water and Power Company have decided to install machinery capable of developing 100,000 horse-power at their works at Three Rivers immediately. They are also asking for plans for the construction of a general office.

A large barn belonging to Westover, of Sutton Junction, P.Q., was struck by lightning Wednesday night, and completely destroyed. The barn was full of hay and grain, all of which was burned, also three cows. Total loss about $2,000; insurance $800.

The recent railway collision enquiry at Sherbrooke was the 1,632nd inquest held by Coroner A. G. Woodward. Mr. Woodward, who is in his 86th year, was appointed as district coroner in October, 1860. Born in Hanover, N.H., on April 30th, 1813, he came to Canada in 1830, and was in the village of Sherbrooke during a portion of his time till 1836, when he definitely settled there. He was the first mayor of Ascot, and the first warden of the County of Sherbrooke.

Wellington Bradley, aged 52, a farmer residing a short distance from Carp, in the county of Carleton, Ont., took his life on Thursday, by cutting his throat with a jack knife. Early in the morning Bradley went out to cut corn. Not returning at noon for dinner Mrs. Bradley sent one of her sons to the field to call his father. The boy was horrified to find him lying on the ground, with a frightful gash in his neck. Life was extinct.

Mr. Jos. Taylor, whose farm is situated in the first range of the Township of Brome, Brome county, has found gold-bearing quartz on his place, and believes that the precious metal is there in paying quantities. The find has created great excitement among the people of that section of the country.

Adelard Bouvier, who lived in Waterloo last spring under the name of Raphael Charpentier, and who stole $30 from Mr. Gilbert Fortin, of Eastman, a bicycle from Mr. C. M. Hall, and a suit of clothes from Mr. Narcisse Brisette, has been sentenced to six months in gaol.

Mr. Robert Henry, an Ottawa baker, threw out a plate of meat for the cat. When the cat started to eat a large rat came out and ate of the plate with the cat until the plate was cleared, when the cat lay down and the rat went off. Several friends of Mr. Henry's saw the occurrence and pronounced it the strangest thing they had seen for a long time.

Burglars are again creating no little excitement in St John's P.Q. Between three and four o'clock in the morning the house of Mr. Louis Molleur was entered by a back window and money and jewellery to the value of $325 stolen. The thief evidently went about his work in the coolest manner possible, and took everything of value he could lay his hands on, including Mr. Molleur's watch and studs, and Mrs. Molleur's rings and $35 in money.

The building and plant of the Cotton Company, Coaticook, were some years ago exempted from taxation on condition that they should employ a certain number of hands in their mill. A portion of the mill was closed recently, and the council claim that the required number of hands not being employed, the company must now pay taxes. They are assessed at $100,000, and at the usual rate of taxation would have to pay taxes of $1,000 per annum.

An establishment for the purpose of converting sawdust into carbon is almost completed at the mills of W. C. Edwards, at New Edinburgh, Ottawa. The chief substance to be derived from the manufacture of carbon is calcic carbide from which acetylene gas is obtained by exposing to water. The pure carbon is mixed with lime and heated in an electric furnace in an atmosphere of hydrogen. The fusion of the carbon and lime produces calcic carbide.

Rev. Father Paradis, of Domremy, a new village in the district of Nipissing, is in Ottawa on colonization business. Rev. Father Paradis has a great scheme on hand in order to induce people to settle in his village, having arranged for the construction of an electric line which will run from Lake Sturgeon to Lake Tomagami, a distance of 26 miles. Several sportsmen and capitalists of New York visited the place on an excursion some time last month and were very well pleased. There are already a number of families settled in Domremy, which is about 25 miles east of Sudbury.

While out at Chelsea, about nine miles from Ottawa, Mr. W. T. Lawless and a party of friends entered a vacant house formerly inhabited by a millhand. When they opened the door what seemed to be the giant spectre of a cow met their gaze. The animal seemed all head, so much had it wasted away; while from another part of the house came an awful stench. The door was opened and the cow dragged itself out. Upon investigation the party found the body of a cow which had evidently died from starvation. It seems the cows had been missing two weeks, and it is supposed the animals entered the house and the door closed behind them, with the result that one starved to death and the other wasted away almost to a skeleton.

Wm. Duke, aged 80 years, who has just died at Richmond, Carleton County, Ont., had been a resident of Canada since 1830.

Mr. and Mrs. John Milliken, of Smith's Falls, Ont., recently celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their wedding, when there was a gathering of the entire family, four sons and four daughters, death not having entered the family circle during the sixty years.

A remarkable gathering assembled at Kingston the other day. It included four male members of a direct line, whose combined ages totalled 201 years. They were:—Robert Hendry, sr., 99 years and 9 days; Robert Hendry, jr., his son; John Henry, Robert's grandson, and John's little son, four generations.

Augustus Boyd, of Kempfville, Ont., who died the other day at the age of 81 years, was the second male child born in Kemptville.

A young lady cyclist, while riding down Coted'Abraham, in Quebec, on Thursday evening, had a narrow escape from meeting with a serious accident. The wheel got beyond her control and ran down the grade at a rapid rate, when it crashed into a vehicle which was coming up, knocking the front tire completely off, but fortunately not injuring the rider.

The Imperial Bridge Company of Montreal have been awarded the contract of building the new iron bridge across the Madawaska at Arnprior, for $4,6. Their tender was the lowest.

Our Wedding Presents

Are all that fashion demands and good taste approves. Gifts for the bride. Remembrances for bridesmaids and ushers. Selections sent out of town on approval.

Diamond Merchants, Jewellers, Silversmiths.

Henry Birks & Sons,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

IN LOCAL LABOR CIRCLES.

In the case of the appeal to the Executive Board, Cigar Makers' International Union of America, of A. Pepian, of Montreal, against a decision rendered by the International president, all the members voted in the negative. Mr. Pepian admitted that he had attended his grocery store while in receipt of sick benefits from the union, and President Perkins contends that the payment of this benefit would be an imposition upon one of the best beneficial features of the organization.

Mr. Hugh O'Brien, an old member of Typographical Union, 176, met with a serious accident, being run down by a cab Thursday afternoon, on Craig street, but happily he is not dangerously injured.

The Furriers' Union held a special meeting last night and decided that they would wear their regalia and march in a body Monday.

District Assembly 18, Knights of Labor, held a picnic at Ile Gros Bois last Saturday. A peculiar thing in connection with this event is that the programme bore the typographical union label, but no union printing office in town admits having done the work. Something is wrong.

The rendezvous of the Federated Trade procession on Monday will be at the corner of Ontario and St. Lawrence streets, and the route will be by way of St. Lawrence to Notre Dame, to Place d'Armes square, to St. James, to Inspector, to Chaboillez square, Notre Dame to McCord, to Wellington street, to Queen's Park, Verdan. Organizations are requested to be at their places at eight o'clock sharp. There will be so many different features to the parade that it is hard to single out any one attraction for special mention. The cigarmakers will cut quite a big figure, No. 58 being the largest trade in line. The plasterers, escorted by Ville Marie Independent Guard, will make a grand spectacle, while the stonecutters and carpenters will make a good showing. The machinists, printers, furriers, pressmen, garment workers, wholesale cutters and glassworkers will all have their respective features. Eighteen organizations will be in line, every one of them real trades unions, none of them mere societies for mutual admiration or political trickery.

The Garment Workers' local hold a special meeting to-night at 278 St. Lawrence street to complete arrangements for the celebration Monday.

Montreal Typographical Union No. 176 holds the regular monthly meeting tonight, and amongst other important matters which will come up for consideration will be the label question.

It is a pity that the Central Trades and Labor Council did not select a better place than the Exhibition grounds for their bicycle races, as there is really no path at all up there; besides, having been "scooped" by the Federated Trades Council, who secured the Canadian Wheelmen's Association official sanction, no rider of any standing will care to risk the heavy penalties attached to riding on unsanctioned grounds.

The Wholesale Cutters decided, at a special meeting held on Wednesday evening, to parade in a body on Labor Day, all to wear silk hats and ride in carriages, and to go to Queen's Park and take part in the Federated Trades picnic.

A mass meeting of machinists will be held Sunday afternoon at three o'clock, at 278 St. Lawrence street, when Labor Day matters will be discussed.

The Plasterers, at their regular meeting last Wednesday night, received a communication from the Masters' Association suggesting the need of a walking delegate, who should receive a salary and attend exclusively to union affairs. The meeting considered the matter, but final action was postponed until the next meeting.

The International Machinists' lodges, Victoria and Mount Royal, intend to cut quite a figure in the parade, some riding on gaily decorated wheels, whilst others will occupy carriages.

The Labor Day Parade.

The following will be the order and route of the procession for Labor Day on Monday:

The organization will assemble on the Champ de Mars at 8.30 a.m. to take the places allotted to them in the procession, and proceed by the way of Gosford, Notre Dame, Lacroix, Craig, Visitation, St. Catherine and St. Lawrence Street to the Exhibition grounds.

A feature of the procession this year will be by the members of the Firemen's and Seamen's Protective Association of Great Britain taking part.

Delegates of cyclists from St. Hyacinthe Sherbrooke, and Brockville will take part in the races on the Exhibition grounds.

Everything is in readiness for the Labor Day demonstration, under the auspices of the Federated Trades and Labor Council, and the committee in charge have every reason to believe that it will be a grand success, from both a social and financial standpoint. There will be about twenty bodies of men in the procession, representing the sixteen trades unions which at present are affiliated with the council. Labor organizations which have never taken any part in Labor Day demonstrations since the first one in 1886 will be in the parade. The programme of the picnic and games is an attractive and varied one, and the bicycle races will be the only ones under C.W.A. sanction in the East that day. A feature will be two Chinese races for the championship of Chinatown. Music will enliven the afternoon, Smith's Union Band having been engaged. The amount of music in the parade will be limited, as the Federated Council will only engage union musicians.

THE HEAVENS FLAMED.

A Splendid Display of the Northern Lights Last Night.

There was a magnificent display of Aurora Borealis last night, but at an hour when few people would be likely to see it. Those who did not, missed one of the most beautiful of natural phenomena. After the dreary downpour and the gloomy skies of early evening came the clear, star-sprinkled vault, with the moon sailing serenely across, and a cool breeze drove away the recollection of the former sultriness.

About twenty minutes before eleven half-a-dozen faint rays of light shot out from behind the dark outline of the mountain. Soon these developed into, first, one band, and then two, of dancing beams, coalescing every few seconds into a luminous mass, and again spreading out. As one looked, the bands of radiance grew and diminished, fully justifying Burns' use of the image:

" . . . . like the borealis race,
"That flit ere you can point their place."

The display changed from bands to the characteristic wavy ribbons, upright in the air. These flaunted across the sky, doubling and curving, now showing the broad surface of the ribbon, and anon turning a narrow edge of flame to the spectator.

Soon a transformation came. The ribbons fluttered a little space, broke into fragments and reappeared as a great cloud of light in the centre of the heavens. With such magic changes it was no wonder to see a beautiful violet color dashed on the picture, followed by a faint tinge of green. The cloud seemed to be wafted hither and thither, but towards a definite end. Slowly it assumed the form of a great semi-circle, a brilliant Niagara of fire, the lower edge of which was serrated. Along this edge from north to south there flowed a deep violet, merging into purple, until the entire lower part of the luminous mass was suffused with it. Meanwhile the upper portion took on the green tinge.

For two or three minutes this phase lasted, one moment the cloud being perfectly motionless, and the next quivering as if a gentle breeze swept over it. Then there came, as it were, one mighty blast, which tore the whole airy fabric asunder and scattered it over the sky. Part became a kind of gauzy veil, through which the stars were dimly seen, and the more northern portions focussed in brilliant tongues of flame, swaying one way and another. A belated fragment of the rain-clouds, which had passed off to the south, hung over the mountain, and as the light played behind it little bits stood out like islands in a sea of brightness. Slowly the aurora faded away, and the sky became clear again. Half an hour later there was a minor display.

Women Who Should Not Marry.

Homes would be happy, a writer says, if women who answer the following descriptions were to remain single:

The woman who proudly declares that she cannot even hem a pocket-handkerchief, never made up a bed in her life, and adds with a simper that she has "been in society ever since she was fifteen."

The woman who would rather nurse a pug dog than a baby.

The woman who thinks she can get £1,000 worth of style out of an £800 salary.

The woman who buys for the mere pleasure of buying.

The woman who thinks that men are angels and demi-gods.

The woman who would die rather than wear a bonnet two seasons old.

The woman who thinks that the cook and the nurse can keep house.

The woman who reads cheap novels and dreams of being a duchess or a countess.

The woman who marries in order to have somebody to pay her bills.

The woman who expects a declaration of love three times a day.

The woman who cares more for the style of her winter cloak than she cares for the health and comfort of her children.

The woman who stays at home only when she cannot find a place to visit.

The woman who thinks embroidered centre-pieces and doylies are more necessary than sheets, pillow cases or blankets.

The woman who buys bric-a-brac for the parlor and borrows kitchen utensils from her neighbors.

The woman whose cleanliness and order extend no further than the front hall and the drawing-room.

If You Are Troubled

With those painful and annoying corns, try Dr. Russell's Corn Cure. It will most effectually remove them, roots and all, without the slightest pain, in from three to five days. No other remedy has been so highly recommended by its users as this remedy. Sold by all druggists, 25 cents.

Ballads of Bygone Dances.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

With rich attire and jewelled hair,
They come not now at our command,
In samite, sandal, gold and vair;
The old world dancers, hand in hand:
Hushed are the measures quaint and bland,
The stately steps are all forgot,
Of minuet and sarabande,
Of galliard and gavotte.

The world is cold and carked with care,
Seeing no dainty maiden stand
In grave chaconne to pace and pair,
With laughing faces ivory fanned;
Bourree, mustee, no fairy's wand
May wake, and spell availeth not
To bid the faded flowers expand
Of galliard and gavotte.

From panell'd hall, from green parterre,
Pavane is banished, brawl is bann'd;
Gay rigadoon and passept rare
None treadeth now by stream or strand;
The nymph and shepherd, summer tann'd,
No more in meads of melilot
Do move in gigue and allamande,
In galliard and gavotte.

Princess! In some far fragrant land
Of lavender and bergamot,
Dream shadows glide o'er gray sea sand
In galliard and gavotte.

IT IS FUNNY.

It is strange how some merchants will spend time trying to sell an inferior article when FOOT ELM is asked for, just because they make one or two cents more on a box. Always insist on getting Foot Elm. It satisfies. 25 cts. at drug stores, or by mail.
S. H. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

DECIDED AGAINST CANADIAN PACIFIC

More Particulars from Washington Regarding the Finding of the Interstate Commission.

U. S. ROADS ARE WARNED

Against Making an Illegal Settlement With the Canadian Trans-Continental Line.

CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED.

Washington, D.C., September 2.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission, by a decision to-day in tht matter of the passenger rate disturbances, involving the propriety of differential passenger rates between eastern points and the Pacific coast, held that the Canadian Pacific is not entitled to the differential contended for. The case is one of the most important that has been before the commission for a long time, the American railroad lines and the Canadian Pacific having been engaged six months or more in a war in passenger tariff between the east and west. The decision says:

"The commission holds that the claim made in behalf of the American roads that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential unde rany American line on any American business is probably untenable, even from the standpoint of the American roads, as some Canadian roads, notably the Grand Trunk, work in close connection with American lines and the public interest in the reduced rates caused by competition is not to be ignored."

The commission, however, states that it has no power to allow or disallow the differential in dispute, but would consider it extremely fortunate if the conclusions reached should be made the basis of an early adjustment.

The commission, in conclusion, says: "It must be distinctly understood that we do not recommend the settlement of this controversy by the making of any agreement, involving arbitration or otherwise, which is in violation of the Anti-Trust law, as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. Such features of the past or future history of this controversy as may in our judgment render appropriate any statement or recommendation to Congress will be presented in our annual report to the body. So far as our official action can affect the matter we conclude that we ought not at present to rescind the suspension orders hereto made but if the difficulty should be adjusted in accordance with the views expressed, it may become our duty to revoke the permission granted by those orders."

The passenger tariff war involved in this dispute also applies between St. Paul and other localites and points on the Pacific Coast which arose from the refusal of American lines to longer continue allowing the Canadian Pacific a differential basis under which fares from the East to Pacific points by that route were less than those by the American lines by $7.50 on first class, and $5.00 on second class business. Very large reductions in rates have been made during the contest. This was after the commission had suspended the long and short haul clause to enable American lines to meet the rates made by the Canadian Pacific. This order was to expire on June 30, but on June 22, the suspension was extended by the commission until January 1, 1899, and about the time this was done the present inquiry was instituted. Investigaion was had in Chicago on August 1, 1898, and the decision now rendered is based upon the feats then disclosed.

The decision says: "The first agreement for a differential in favor of the Canadian Pacific was made in 1888, when the trans-continental association was formed. The Great Northern became a trans-continental line in 1893, made large reductions in passenger rates from St. Paul to the Pacific Coast, and it subsequently agreed to give the Canadian Pacific an all-rail connection to Seattle, Tacoma and Portland, in return for which the Canadian Pacific differentials thorugh St. Paul were waived and the Great Northern obtained train service to Vancouver. The differentials were, however, continued on the Canadian Pacific main line until after the United States Supreme Court decided the Trans-Mississippi Freight Association case under the Anti-Trust Law. The then existing Trans-Continental Association was thereupon dissolved. The Klondike travel soon after assumed considerable volume, and the Canadian Pacific found upon enquiry that tickets were being sold by the American lines at from $10 to $15 less than their tariff rates, the concessions being made through increased commissions allowed to ticket agents. The American lines asserted that the Canadian Pacific had also cut the rates, but insisted that this was not material to this investigation, on which the differential is the real matter at issue. The Canadian Pacific offered to arbitrate the differential question, provided the old rates should first be restored, but this was during the heavy Klondike business, and the American lines refused; subsequently, it made this offer without any condition, and the American roads appear to have consented, with the exception of the Great Northern. The other American lines afterwards came around to the Great Northern's view. The commission is unable to find in the testimony anything outrageous in the conduct of the Canadian Pacific in this matter. It says there may be reasons why this particular differential ought never to have been granted, but insisting upon it, the company simply claimed what numerous American lines had claimed and which many were enjoying.

Whatever induced it to openly reduce its rates, the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, its chief competitors, had cut their rates in wilful violation of the law, and thereby not only abolished the differential, but took a substantial differential for themselves. If the American lines deemed the differential unwarranted they should have published a rate which ignored it. Neither does the commission see anything radically wrong in the present attitude of the Canadian Pacific respecting the settlement of this question. Its proposition for arbitration was not unfair. On the other hand, the company disclaims any intention to criticize the Great Northern for refusing to arbitrate. In view of the aid granted to the American roads by suspension of the long and short haul clause, and the request for its continuance, the commission finds it necessary to determine whether this claim for a differential is just, and says that all along this has been and is the real source of contention between the parties.

The commission holds that the claim made in behalf of the American roads, that no Canadian road is entitled to a differential under any American line on any American business is probably untenable even from the standpoint of the American roads, as some Canadian roads, notably the Grend Trunk, work in close connection with American lines; and the public interest in the reduced rates caused by competition is not to be ignored. The application of a rule that a Canadian road shall in no case charge less than an American road might go far towards destroying the benefits of Canadian competition. Whether or not Canadian roads should be allowed to participate at all in the carrying trade of the United States is a much broader and altogether different question. Under acts of Congress they are now admitted to such participation, and whether this rule is wise or the reverse is for the consideration of Congress, or the treaty-making power, and it is pointed out that this is one of the subjects before the Anglo-American High Joint Commission now in session at Quebec.

Passing to the question of fact whether, at the present time, the Canadian Pacific ought to have a differential on the business involved, the commission holds that the distance between New York and San Francisco by the Canadian Pacific is about 4,000 miles, as against 3,000 by the direct American routes, that the Canadian Pacific does not seem to have any business with the passenger traffic between these points, and that a differential should be denied on that ground. But the Canadian Pacific does not seriously contend for a concession on San Francisco business, and its real claim is that the differentials should be applied to Portland and points north on the Pacific Coast, and upon the Atlantic coast to Eastern Canada, New England and the State of New York. Between these sections the Canadian Pacific is a natural and feasible route, and should be treated as a competing line.

The time and distance by the various routes are compared, and the claim of the Canadian Pacific that it ought to have a differential on account of longer time consumed is found to have little force, from the fact that it makes much better time via St. Paul than over its main line, and the presumption is that it could make as fast time over the latter route. A railway must not create a disability for the sake of obtaining a differential. Every other consideration, except that of time, is against the granting of the differential. It is in perfect physical condition. Of all these competing lines the tracks of the Canadian Pacific alone extend from ocean to ocean. Its roadbed and equipment are equal to any. It has railway connection with Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. It runs through cars from Boston and Montreal. It has steamship connection to Asia by its own steamers. It may be doubted if the name of any of its rivals, perhaps of any American railway, is more generally known throughout the civilized world than is the Canadian Pacific.

When this differential was first granted, business to the Pacific coast points went largely to San Francisco. Practically none went north to Vancouver. It is largely in consideration of that fact that the differential was then allowed. To-day this is not so. The great volume of traffic by these north trans-continental lines is to Puget Sound or through Puget Sound to points beyond. Ten years ago the Canadian Pacific was out of the direct line of traffic between the East and Pacific cost. To-day it is the direct line for a large portion of that traffic. In location, distance, construction, equipment, through car service, reputation, facilities for obtaining business and scenic attractions the Canadian Pacific would not for a moment admit its inferiority to either of the others. Again, the use of differentials is almost exclusively confined to trunk line territory, and rates made in combination therewith. The Great Northern is at a disadvantage as compared with the Northern Pacific in the matter of obtaining an equal proportion of passenger traffic, and yet the Great Northern asks for no differential. No line, American or Canadian, ought to insist upon a differential unless it is at a manifest disadvantage. This is especially true of the Canadian Pacific, a Canadian institution, built largely by Government aid and for Government purposes.

If it comes into the United States to compete for traffic between United States points, it should be content to operate upon the same terms as its competitors, unless these terms are clearly unjust or unreasonable. It should not insist upon a different order of things here unless it can make its demand to the title clear, beyond all question. The Canadian Pacific appears, however, to be entitled to make as low a rate on this trans-continental business as any American line. The commission further points out that it has also suspended the long and short haul clause for American lines on business to and from the Kootenay mining district in British Columbia and upon traffic between the Province of Quebec and Ontario and the Province of Manitoba.

The decision, which was written by Commissioner Prouty, then concludes as quoted previously.

THE PROGRESS OF METHODISM.

Continued from page 1.

in the Faculty of Arts have been doubled in number, and the accommodation afforded by our large and beautiful new building taxed almost to its full capacity. This growth, which is quite unprecedented in our history of over sixty years, can scarcely be expected to continue, especially as the number of university students in the Province has diminished or at least has not materially increased during the past two years. Our growth is due to the fact that we are now in a position to secure the patronage of the great body of Methodist students of the country. This desirable result has been attained first of all by the thoroughly efficient work of an able staff of professors. As tested by the common university examination our students have maintained the credit of their college and proved the efficiency of the work of their instructors by winning their full share of university honors and of places of honor in the annual class lists. Twice in the four years they have won the Governor-General's gold medal, and of the two awards of the post graduate travelling scholarship of £150 sterling, one was given to a Victoria student, another Victoria man, who has since won high honors at Cornell, standing second in the competition. The only award also made in the four years of the medal for general proficiency in the ordinary course was made to a young lady of Victoria, and our students have each year secured a large share of honors in general proficiency.

Scholarship Grants.

Continuing the report referred to the scholarship grants, the additions to the library, the decease of three of the college professors and of several of the regents.

Referring to the results of federation the report says:

"Many of our people, and even of our ministers, were disposed to look upon federation as a means of avoiding expense in our work of higher education. From the beginning of the movement we sought to guard against such an impression. The arrangement is, indeed, an economical one, as compared with the modern university, fitted out with all that could be required for successful independent work to-day. But our foremost aim was to place our students in possession of the best modern educational advantages. We think no one can question the fact that this has been attained; and that whether we consider the general course or the special honor courses, the opportunities of our students are now unsurpassed in any country. In post-graduate work alone are we behind the best universities of the world. The primary object of our new educational policy has thus, we think, been fully attained. It has, in this respect exceeded our expectations, for the movement has given an impetus to the entire university life of the country, and in all departments the standard is higher and the provisions more ample than were ever before enjoyed in this country."

With expenses increased, resources had fallen off in two directions, the shortage in the estimated endowment and the fall in interest. In conclusion the report called attention to the pressing needs of the church. Already the present building was too small in some respects. A great need of the university was a residence, especially for the young lady students. The concluding words of the report were:

"It will not have escaped the attention of the members of the conference that our age is a time of great movement in which intellectual and religious, moral and social influences are powerfully reacting upon each other. The results are perhaps in many ways disturbing. The old methods of work are giving place to new. New ideas are taking the place of the old ways of thinking. There is a development of new phases, even of religious character, feeling and experience. Such changes cannot take place without grave anxiety on the part of men of conservative spirit. Nor can they proceed without at times undue rashness on the part of the men whose nature urges to lead the advance. In the past history of the world such movements have in almost every instance sprung from the universities. Especially has this been the case where they have profoundly touched religious life. The history of Oxford and Cambridge has been the history of all the great religious movements of England. If the world is to move onward, such changes must mark its progress. And perhaps they can begin in no safer place than in the university. There, if anywhere, the watchword and goal of all work is truth. Buy the truth and sell it not. The safety of the church and the world lies in the truth. God is honored by the truth. The Kingdom of Christ is the kingdom of truth. But it would be foolish, indeed, for us to dream that we have exhausted all truth. The church that studies, that searches for the very truth, that keeps herself in touch with all the world's progress in the discovery of truth, whose stability of the times and strength of salvation lies in wisdom and knowledge, will be the church of the future. Such was the spirit of our fathers in the early days of this country, and we trust that the same spirit will ever abide with their children."

The report of Wesley College, Winnipeg, read by J. M. Aitkens, was highly satisfactory in every respect. The attainments of the students were highly gratifying, and the income and expenditure balanced each year. The report was received with much applause.

Montreal College.

Rev. Principal Shaw presented the report of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, as follows:—

"The total number of students for the quadrennium has been 259, an average of 65 per session. Of the total number, 11 1-2 per cent. have taken the arts course; 34 per cent. the B.D. course (of those studying in the B.D. course 25 per cent. have been graduates in arts, the remaining graduates in the S.T.L. course); 27 per cent. have taken the S.T.L. course, and 27 1-2 per cent. the ordinary course for probationers at college. The number of candidates to whom degrees have been granted during the past four years has been 60, classified as follows:—D.D. (honoris causa), 6; B.D., 21; S.T.L., 27; graduates in arts of McGill University, 6.

The financial condition of the institution, while not as encouraging as we desire, is fairly satisfactory. The present endowment on a most conservative estimate is $65,635.97, which is $2,400 less than was reported in 1894. As a sum of $6,000 which was then counted as a productive asset has had to be written off within the past year, and other assets have seriously depreciated, it will be seen that the endowment fund has, nevertheless, received some additional support during the quadrennium. The real estate and equipment of the college, together with the endowment, make the total assets $130,000, against which is a debt of $4,430.41. The institution, therefore, represents to the church a money value of over $125,000.

The cost of conducting the educational work of the college is over $8,000 per year (last year $8,400), and, as the income in each year of the closing quadrennium has been somewhat less than the expenditure for educational purposes, a debt has been created to the extent above specified. The boarding department has been self-supporting.

We are hoping for the augmentation of our endowment. We urgently need it to meet our present requirements, and to advance with the advancing demands of the church. Though the college has other wants, an increase of endowment is our greatest need at present."

The report of the nominating committee naming the conference committees was received. Mr. Joseph Tait and Rev. William Kettlewell wanted a sociological committee appointed. Rev. Salem G. Bland and Rev. Dr. Chambers spoke in favor of the Methodist Church declaring her attitude to the social questions of the day. The motion for the appointment of the committee prevailed. It was also decided to appoint a sustentation fund committee, one on fraternal delegations, a judicial committee and an ecumenical conference committee.

The Shan-si and Ho-Nan Concessions.

The concession, sealed by the Tsung-li-Yamen, and sanctioned by imperial decree, which was signed at Peking on June 21st by representatives of the Anglo-Italian syndicate and the Governor of Ho-nan, forms an important addition to the undoubtedly valuable rights already obtained by the same syndicate in Shan-si. Under this latest agreement the concessionaires obtain the exclusive working for sixty years of those coal and iron mines which lie in the province of Ho-nan to the north of the Yellow river, and, what is more important, the right to build railways connecting the mines with the nearest main lines, (i.e., either with the Peking-Han-kau or with the Tien-tsin-Chin-kiang railway or with both), and with navigable waterways such as the Yellow river, the Wei, the Grand Canal, etc.

A glance at the map of Shan-si will show that this further concession was essentially necessary to the protection of the syndicate's interests, especially since the construction of the railway from Cheng-ting via Tai-yuen-fu to the Yellow river near Signan-fu has been acquired by Russia. Whether it will be sufficient to render the syndicate's future operations financially and industrially successful will depend partly upon the energy and determination with which the work of development is undertaken, and partly upon the future international relations existing between China and the European Powers. From the text of the Shan-si contract made (May 21) by Signor Luzzatti on behalf of the syndicate, as well as from that of the Cheng-ting-Tai-yuen-fu railway agreement completed on the same day with the representative of the Russian Bank, it is obvious that the value of these mining rights must depend to a very great extent upon the firmness or complaisance which may hereafter be shown by Her Majesty's Government, not only in dealing with the Chinese, but with those Powers whose evident object is to close the door on every kind of British enterprise. It is, for instance, just as necessary that the Chinese Government should not be permitted to exclude non-treaty port provinces, such as Shan-si and Ho-nan, from the application of the new inland steam navigation rules, as that no preferential rates should be allowed to be established on any of the various railways now being constructed or projected. China, playing off one Power against another in the vain hope of reducing the pressure brought to bear on her from all sides, has already attempted with characteristic shortsightedness to limit in various ways the value of the inland navigation rules, the only important concession made to British trade. This matter will doubtless be satisfactorily adjusted, but the other contingency which I have mentioned, that of preferential rates discriminating against Great Britain, though more remote, will probably be found to constitute a serious problem.

The best opinions in China as to the value of the Anglo-Italian syndicate's concessions are agreed that, if energetically exploited and supported, they must undoubtedly prove of great industrial importance and lead to a much-desired opening up of a large area of country hitherto untapped. There exists, however, at the same time, a widely spread impression that the present enterprise is connected rather with the field of finance at home than with that of genuine enterprise in China, and it is generally felt that the promoters of the "Peking Syndicate (Limited)" are more concerned with the successful floating of the company in London than with the future development of the resources of Shan-si. This impression may prove to be erroneous, but there is at present little evidence before the public to show that those who have been successful in obtaining these concessions have any definite intention of working them themselves, and the earlier history of the agreement made by Signor Luzzatti is significant.—Shanghai correspondence London Times.

To Visitors.

The most charming outing on the Island of Montreal is a trip over the Belt Line Railway to Bout de L'Isle Park. All St. Catherine and Notre Dame street cars going east connect at Lasalle avenue, Maisonneuve. Return tickets 25 cents; children 10 cents.

A Ballad of the Ranks.

By Conan Doyle.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from over the Tweed.
Then let him go, for well we know
He comes of a soldier breed.
So drink together to rock and heather,
Out where the red deer run,
And stand aside for Scotland's pride—
The man that carries the gun!
For the Colonel rides before,
The Major's on the flank,
The Captains and the Adjutant
Are in the foremost rank.
But when it's "Action front!"
And fighting's to be done,
Come on, come on, you stand or fall
By the man who holds the gun.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from a Yorkshire dale.
Then let him go, for well we know
The heart that never will fail.
Here's to the fire of Lancashire,
And here's to her soldier son!
For the hard bit north has sent him forth,
The lad that carries the gun.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from a Midland shire.
Then let him go, for well we know
He comes from an English sire.
Here's a glass to a Midland lass,
And each can choose the one,
But east and west we claim the best
For the man that carries the gun.

Who carires the gun?
A lad from London town.
Then let him go, for well we know
The stuff that never backs down.
He has learned to joke at the powder smoke,
For he is the fogsmoke son,
And his heart is light and his pluck is right—
The man who carries the gun.

Who carries the gun?
A lad from the Emerald Isle.
Then let him go, for well we know,
We've tried him many a while.
We've tried him east, we've tried him west,
We've tried him sea and land,
But the man to beat old Erin's best
Has never yet been planned.

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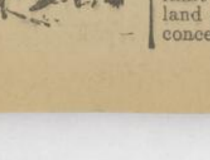

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ABOUT SPORTS AND SPORTSMEN.

This week both football and hockey have come to the front as topics for conversation among those athletically inclined. It is a big undertaking in connection with the latter that has brought it to the fore. All the papers have made reference to the proposal to erect a large rink for hockey purposes, at the corner east of the baseball grounds on St. Catherine street. It is purposed to make the building complete in every particular, to have a seating capacity of 7,000, and a sheet of ice 200 x 85 feet. Seats in amphitheatre style, from each one of which a spectator can have an uninterrupted view of a game, comfortable and spacious dressing rooms and "all modern conveniences" are other advantages the new rink is to have over all others. The fathers of the scheme deserve great credit for their enterprise, which, it is to be hoped, will result in speedy realization of their aim. If hockey continues to be the premier winter sport in Montreal the public should have better conveniences for watching the contests than they have had in the past. If the game continues to be popular the investment will surely prove to be a profitable one. It is proposed to make it a revenue producer all the year around by holding entertainments of various sorts in it in the summer months. A west end Sohmer Park should be very popular. It looks like a good thing, and no great difficulty should be experienced in raising sufficient money to erect the building.

Centralizing hockey and keeping it separate from skating should do it and skating good. A large sheet of ice with rounded corners, high borders and good light would improve the game, and the new system of seats would tempt the public to patronize it even more generously than in the past. You know how it is at the Victoria rink when a large crowd turns out to witness a game. If you are upstairs your breastbone stands an excellent chance of being driven back in the region of your shoulder blades, and then the prospects are good that you will fall overboard when a particularly interesting tussle is taking place below you. If you are downstairs you have to look pleasant and smile blandly when a handsome player is deposited somewhat abruptly in your young lady's lap. Or perhaps your shin will protrude and intercept the business end of a stick as its owner is racing up the rink. It is discouraging. The Victoria rink would be the only one affected by the centralization of hockey in the new rink, and I think it would be much better for the rink if it were rid of hockey and devoted entirely to the pleasures of skating. With the game out of the way more attention could be given to skating, attractive functions could be given frequently, and the pleasure of the members enhanced in various ways. An increased membership and less expenditure would more than make up for the small profits the Victoria Club has made since it has been the centre of the important hockey games for the last few years.

The Ottawa football team is again harping on the re-admission string. They are very anxious to get back into the Quebec Rugby Union, and haven't the manliness to come out and say so. They want to be pampered and petted and coaxed, and might then consider the proposition. It is a ridiculous stand for them to take, as it is much more to their interest to get back than it is to the other clubs in the Union to have them once more in the Quebec series. One thing is certain—that if the Ottawas wait until any of the Montreal clubs invite them to return, it will be a long, long time before they will again be competing for the Quebec championship. The Union will get along just as well without them, but they will never get along well without the Union. There are ways of doing things in order to achieve an end. The Ottawas ought to think out one of those ways.

Footballers generally are pleased to see that Jack Counsell will again prowl in the jungles with the Hamilton Tigers this fall. He, as no other man could do, will get the most out of the Tigers, and under his captaincy they should get to the top of the Ontario heap as they did last season. The advent of another club, the Argonauts, and the consequent drafting on other clubs for players should reduce the individual strength of the Toronto teams, and help the Hamilton aggregation. Hamilton fought bravely and in a sportsmanlike manner last season, and it is to be hoped they will be as strong as ever this fall.

The Senior Lacrosse League has a great eye for sport. The members were anxious to make the championship struggle as even as possible, so they set aside two victories that the Nationals had won, one each from the Shamrocks and Cornwalls, and now a tie between the three clubs is probable, with good prospects of the final game being one of the attractions for Christmas day. The reason for the action was because the grass on the National grounds was too green or because something equally terrible was the matter with the field on which the games were played. There are some people who like to refer to the good old days of the past and complain of the degenerate present, and to make the past of lacrosse better by comparison, and the present worse, the Senior League ruled out the two games. A good Briton thinks a man is a cad who cannot take a licking squarely. It is the hour of defeat, and not the hour of victory, that proves a man a good sportsman. The merits of the case before the Lacrosse League would have to be ten times as strong as they were before any such action was justifiable.

At the beginning of the season the baseball and lacrosse people knew that it would be war to the knife—good-natured war, of course—between the two games to capture public patronage. How happy the baseball people must have been to see the generals of the other army put the biggest nail of all in the coffin that they are building for the once honorably conducted national game.

THEY ARE LEFT PERFECTLY FREE.

The Sailing Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club Has Full Power

TO RETURN THE CUP,

Or Do Anything Else With it That They May See Fit—Meeting Last Evening,

GENERAL YACHTING NEWS.

As was expected, the meeting of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club last evening resulted in absolute power being put in the hands of the Sailing Committee of the club to do what they thought fit with the Seawanhaka Cup. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this club approves of the resolution in relation to the International Cup passed by the Sailing Committee of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club on the 19th of August last, and approved by the Executive Committee of the club, and authorized the Sailing Committee of this club to take such further action with respect to the matter as they may deem advisable.

The discussion of the matter generally brought out commendation of the action the committee had already taken. Those speaking to the resolution were Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Duggan, Mr. Buchan, Mr. Greene and Vice-Commodore Riddell.

A month's adjournment was proposed, but the necessity for immediate action was pointed out, and the motion as above unanimously carried.

What will follow the action of the meeting is now a question. However, the Sailing Committee has already put itself on record as anxious to return the cup, and this will be the most likely course for the committee to adopt.

During the discussion last night it was brought out that very few members of the club would be anxious to spend money in building boats to defend the cup. The general feeling is that the club will be better off without it.

ABOUT DOMINION.

Mr. Herrick Duggan Writes a New York Paper in Reference to His Speedy Yacht.

The New York Tribune of yesterday publishes a letter written by Mr. G. Herrick Duggan, the designer of the much-talked-of one-rater, Dominion, on August 30th, to Stinson Jarvis. It explains the design of the Dominion, and the following is an extract containing the most interesting part of the letter :—

I think the trouble has arisen in the present case through the Seawanhaka Committee not being fully informed as to the design of the boat, and it has been aggravated by the fact that yachtsmen who have not taken an interest in this particular type of small boat perhaps do not fully appreciate the principles that have governed the design for the last three years, or since the appearance of El Heirie and Glencairn I. In these boats I think the principle was first used of deliberately designing a boat to sail on her side, using the vertical position for purposes of measurement only. As soon as we realized that the weight of crew to leeward was sufficient to heel a light boat, it became apparent that by adopting a flat midship section and always sailing the boat on her side, we could make a great gain on the measured waterline; and, what is of still greater importance, it became possible to largely decrease the wetted surface, obtain a small waterline beam when sailing, and a large righting lever for the weight of the crew when lying out to windward. All of this you will readily understand from the rough sketch enclosed of Glencairn II. In her the vertical waterline beam is 6 feet 2 inches, while when inclined at her best angle it is only 4 feet 6 inches. The wetted surface of her hull when vertical is about 93 square feet, but when inclined only about 75 square feet. Her vertical waterline is 17 feet 6 inches, and inclined waterline about 21 feet. The sketch plan shows the vertical waterline in dotted lines, and the inclined waterline as hatched areas.

Once having recognized this principle, you can see that the next step was to make the sections at the ends of the waterline both forward and aft quite flat, instead of having the old "V" form, so that, when the boat was inclined, these sections would immerse their bilge, increasing their waterline and giving the inclined waterline plans the form shown by the hatched area on the plan of Glencairn II., which has its axis practically parallel to the centre line of the boat, and is fairly symmetrical about this axis. With the flat floor, it was, however, impossible to make this inclined plane perfectly symmetrical about its axis, and it was, moreover, impossible to cut down the wetted surface beyond a certain amount. It became apparent to me that the only way to make any substantial gain on previous designs was to use a hollow floor, so as to cut off the end of the immersed triangle. The logical conclusion was to make the immersed bilge a semi-circle, giving, as it does, the least surface for a given displacement.

I think you will see, from the above, that the Dominion is a perfectly natural evolution from such boats as Glencairn II. and Momo, and is nothing but a single-hulled boat with her floor hollowed out to reduce the wetted surface and give a more symmetrical form when heeled to her best sailing angle. The whole motive of her design and construction is essentially different from the catamarans, and I cannot see how anyone who had seen her could honestly call her such. As far as I know, the principle on which all successful catamarans have been built is to use two narrow, canoe-like hulls, connected together by an articulated platform which will allow more or less motion in the seaway; and to place these hulls so far apart that there is little danger of one of them ever being listed from the water, as disaster is almost sure to follow the lifting of the weather boat. In Dominion the essential principle of sailing her is to keep her at such an angle that only the lee bilge is immersed.

Looking at Glencairn's section again, you will see that when sailing at her best angle, her keel—so called, for she has none—is out of the water, and this feature is common to all the later and more successful boats of this class. Why it should be objectionable to lift it still further out of the water, and thus get a more efficient form, is quite beyond my comprehension.

SEAWANHAKAS MEET TO-NIGHT.

At the written request of members, as provided in the by-laws, a special meeting of the Seawanhaka Club will be held at the club house at Oyster Bay, at half-past eight o'clock to-night, for the purpose of receiving a report from the race committee concerning the recent match with the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and taking action thereon.

FOOTBALL.

THE ONTARIO UNION.

The Ontario Rugby Football Union will hold a meeting at the Rossin House, Toronto, on September 7th.

The Toronto News says :—Barrister T. L. Church, ex-president of the Osgoode Hall Rugby football team, has a scheme by which much of the confusion that will be caused by the multiplicity of Rugby unions this season will be overcome. Mr. Church points out that the unions are divided as follows :—

Ontario Union—Argonaut, Osgoode Hall and Hamilton.

Inter-Collegiate Union—Queen's, Varsity and McGill.

Quebec Union—Ottawa City, Ottawa College and Montreal.

Mr. Church suggests that McGill play in the Quebec Union, and Queen's and Varsity in the Ontario organization. By so doing the necessity of a bye every Saturday would be obviated. The college clubs could be drawn against each other in the provincial unions, and the identity of the Inter-Collegiate Union preserved by the victorious clubs in these unions playing off with each other for the college championship. The college teams would have the additional advantage of being eligible for championship honors in the provincial unions.

OSGOODE AFTER GLEASON.

Toronto Star.—Local football men are discussing the report that Eddie Gleason, the great half-back, who has led Ottawa College to victory so many times in the past, would play with Osgoode Hall this season. Mr. Gleason is still under the ban as an alleged professional for playing on the Capital lacrosse team, but it is expected that he will be reinstated at the meeting of the executive committee of the Amateur Athletic Association at Montreal on the 24th prox. The application has been made by the Osgoode Hall men. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on Gleason to remain with Ottawa College, but there is a feeling prevalent that he will come here to-day. Gleason has promised a definite reply by Friday. Jack Counsell, the other great Canadian half-back, will again be with the Hamilton team, and under his efficient handling the champion Tigers should make an excellent showing.

BROCKVILLE'S INTENTIONS.

Brockville, Ont., September 1.—A general meeting of the Brockville Rugby Football Club was held to-night to take action in regard to a communication from the secretary of the Ontario Union asking whether Brockville desired admission this season in the union. After a long discussion it was decided to enter teams in the junior and intermediate series. If clubs east of Toronto are placed in the senior series it is possible that Brockville will be found in that category. Brockville can place a strong fifteen on the ground.

WILL ACCEPT THE INEVITABLE.

Ottawa, September 2.—At a meeting of the Ottawa Football executive, held in the Russell House this evening, it was decided that the club remain in the Ontario Union and be scheduled. The executive were unanimous in this decision, as they did not feel disposed to crawl to the Quebec Rugby Union. The annual general meeting will be held Friday evening next.

TO SMASH HOUR RECORD.

This Will be the Aim of Michael in His Race With Linton on Monday.

"Jimmie" Michael will have a double contest on his hands in his hour race with "Tom" Linton at Manhattan Beach on Monday afternoon. Not only will he attempt to gain a decisive victory over his lifelong rival, but he will endeavor to prove himself the undisputed champion by lowering the world's figures for that time, established by Harry Elkes, at Philadelphia, on August 6. Elkes' record is 34 miles 646 yards, and, if weather conditions are favorable and no accidents happen Michael hopes to go close to 35 miles in sixty minutes. This will be a rate of speed not attained by many railroad trains. The fact that the men will start from opposite sides of the track and that pacing will be unlimited insures fast time.

In preparation for the contest Michael worked out on the road yesterday morning for one hour, finishing off with ten miles on the rack at a 1.40 clip. In the afternoon he rode ten miles behind six "quints" in 17m. 50s., and could have gone much further at the same rate had his trainer permitted him.

MONTREALERS GOING WELL.

Winnipeg, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Coussirat and Drury the speedy Montreal amateurs, are now in active training at the exhibition track. Coussirat is in fine shape and is already spotted by the knowing ones as a winner in the championships. He worked ... miles to-day with the E. and ... in 4.02. Drury is also doing good work, but is not supposed to be as fast as his club mate. The professionals are also working hard and everything points to a splendid race meet.

INTERNATIONAL SPORT.

The London Daily Graphic Wants to Know Why We Always Quarrel With the Americans Over Our Sport.

How is it that British-American sporting contests so often end in quarrel? We can meet French, German and Hollander in the rivalry of coast and river regattas, and of the football field, and part better friends than when we met, but somehow or other a sporting match between representatives of our own empire and the United States seems almost bound to engender bad blood. The lamentable results of the last America Cup contest, of the visit of an American university crew to Henley, and of the racing season of Mr. Howard Gould's Niagara are fresh in the memory of everyone. Now comes the news that the Seawanhaka Yacht Club, of the United States has quarrelled with the St. Lawrence Yacht Club, of Canada, about the races for the Seawanhaka Cup, and that the St. Lawrence Club has in consequence decided to return the cup lately won by its representative boat. The incident is not, perhaps, a very important one in itself, but it will certainly lend strength to the opinion so strongly expressed by many English yachtsmen that the challenge for the America Cup which has been issued by Sir Thomas Lipton and backed by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club is likely to be productive of more harm than good.

TURF.

RACING AT FORT ERIE.

Buffalo, N.Y., Sept. 2.—After the last race at Fort Erie to-day the judges called Sweeny, rider of Sim W., into the stand and ordered the production of the bookmakers' sheets. Sweeny is accused of deliberately pulling Sim W. for the second time this week. After deliberating, the judges suspended the payment of bets until to-morrow, pending investigation. Three favorites landed the money. Results:

First race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 1 mile—G. R. Longhurst, 103 (Mason), 15 to 5, won by three lengths; Everest, 107 (Ross), 1 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by half a length; Sissie Chance, 93 (Vittitoe), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1.44. Grosse Isle, Miss Al. Farrow, Clay Pointer, Cosner, Infelice, and Carronade also ran.

Second race, 2-year-old maidens, 6 furlongs—Merode, 95 (Mason), 9 to 10, won by a head; Jim Lick, 98 (Frost), 15 to 1 and 4 to 1, second by a length; Bridal Tour, 95 (Valentine), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.18. Silver Fish, Curio, Miss K., Mountain Rose and Margaret Dumont also ran.

Third race, 3-year-olds and up, selling, 6 furlongs—V. R. Customs, 98, Valentine, 3 to 1, won by a neck; Violent, 95, Reitz, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Josephine K., 95, Weber, 2 to 1, third. Time 1.15 3-4. Our Lizzie, Stachelberg, St. Rupert, Fontumka, Looram, Dental and French Ford also ran.

Fourth race 3-year-olds and up, 1 mile, selling—Leoncie, 107, Ross, 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, won by two lengths; Demosthenes, 93, Gormley, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by a head; Confession, 103, Mason, 11 to 5, third. Time, 1.42 1-2. Kenosha, Hover, Bob Leach, Burnap, Lauretta D. also ran.

Fifth race, 3-year-olds and up, 3-4 mile, selling—Nicholas, 107, Mason, 6 to 5 and 1 to 3, won by a length and a half; Sim W., 107, Sweeny, 2 to 1 and 1 to 2, second by a head; Sister Jane, 105, Sherland, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1.15. Dogilda, Jesse, Bop Garnet also ran.

To-Day's Entries.

Official entries for Saturday, September 3rd, sixth day :—

First race, 1 mile, 4-year-olds and up, selling—Chiquita, 113; Pommery Sec, 112; Odd Genius, 111; Bombardon, Sister Ione, 109; Rockwood, 108; Gracie C., 103; Devault, 102; Red, 98; Infelice, 97; Downright, Nero, Percita, 95.

Second race, 5-8 mile, maidens, 2-year-olds—Mildred Baines, Frankie, Prospero, 110; Annihilator, 106; Miss K., Kittie Regent, Dar Boone, Boll In, Diana, 103.

Third race, 3-4 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Brown Girl, 102; Me Jacks, 101; Jim Lisle, Gew-Gaw, Forfeit, 98; Sifter, Tokio, 95; Locksley, Annie Lauretta, Nellie Baker, Fontumka, Sister Mamie, 92.

Fourth race, 7-8 mile, 3-year-olds and up—Ed. Farrell, 111; Cogmoosie, 109; Alice Farley, Miss Gussie, 108; Simon D. Venetian, 101.

Fifth race, 5 1-2 furlongs, 2-year-olds—Floridan, 102; J. E. Clines, Flurrine, Mouzeltoff, Neada, Lizzie Kelly, 99.

Sixth race, 3-4 mile, 3-year-olds and up, selling—De Bride, Collateral, 107; Rey Salazar, Lady Irene, 104; Ferryman II., Bob Leach, 98; Beguile, Col. Bowles, 95.

Seventh race, steeplechase, short course—Parson, 162; Brother Bob, 150; Arezzo, 139; Populist, 138; Last Fellow, Sweden, 130; Marble, 136.

TROTTING.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Readville, Mass., Sept. 2.—There was another day of fine sport at the Grand Circuit meet at the Readville track to-day, two races being run off in fine style, with a couple of heats in the third race to end the racing, the event going over until to-morrow. Summary:

2.25 class, pacing; $3,000—

Lady of the Manor, ch.m., by Mambrino King — Princess Chimes (Geers)	3	3	1	1	1
Exploit, gr.h. (Bathelder)	4	1	2	2	2
The Swift, ch.m. (Stannard)	1	2	4	4	3
Roy R. Snelden, blk. g. (O'Neill)	2	4	3	3	4
Split Silk, ch.m. (Wilson)	dis				

Time—2.11 1-4, 2.09 3-4, 2.13 1-4, 2.10, 2.11 1-2.

2.08 class, trotting; purse $1,500—

The Abbott, b.g., by Chimes, dam by Mambrino King (Geers)	1	1	1
Kentucky Union, ch.m. (Curry)	2	2	2
William Penn, b.h. (Ludwig)	3	4	3
Grace Hastings, ch.m. (Spears)	4	3	6
Benton M., ch.m. (Marble)	5	7	5
Dan Cupid, b.h. (McCarthy)	6	6	7
Captain Jack, blk.g. (Flynn)	7	5	4

Time—2.08 1-4, 2.09 1-4, 2.08 3-4.

Joe Patchen, blk.h., driven by Mr. Marks, to break previous amateur driving record of 2.08 1-4, held by Marks, made the mile in 2.02.

AN OFF DAY.

There Were no Games in the Eastern League Yesterday—Double-Header To-day.

The ... was again in evidence yesterday and the local baseball game had to be called before the first innings had been completed. There were no games between the other teams, as it was an open date.

To-day at 2 o'clock a double-header will be commenced. Ottawa will be the opposing team, and first-class games may be counted on. To-morrow at 3 p.m. the same teams meet at the Shamrock grounds.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Shamrocks and Cornwalls Meet This Afternoon in the Senior Championship Series.

At the Shamrock grounds this afternoon the Shamrocks and Cornwalls meet in one of the senior lacrosse championship games. It is bound to be an exciting struggle, as both teams are in excellent condition. The result of the game will have an important bearing on the championship, so no stone will be left unturned by either side to secure a victory.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburg—

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	03000020x—	5	6	4
New York	110000110—	4	11	4

Batteries—Tannehill and Schriever! Doheny, Rusie and Grady.

At St. Louis—

St. Louis	031000201—	4	8	3
Philadelphia	202212300—	12	15	2

Batteries—Carsey, Taylor and Kinslow; Field and McFarland.

At Boston (called end 10th, darkness).

Boston	1050000000—	6	10	5
Cleveland	0201030000—	6	9	4

Batteries—Nichols, Lewis, Yeager and Bransfield; Young, Powell and Criger.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Cincinnati	74	43	.632
Boston	71	42	.628
Baltimore	68	41	.624
Cleveland	67	46	.593
Chicago	65	50	.565
New York	63	51	.553
Philadelphia	55	56	.495
Pittsburg	58	60	.492
Louisville	47	69	.405
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Washington	40	73	.354
St. Louis	32	85	.274

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME GOOD SCORES MADE AT THE TRAPS.

Pigeon shooting has had a boom this fall at the Back River. The many handsome prizes brought out a large number of competitors, with the following results :

Twelve birds—

Louis Leboeuf, Montreal	9
Charles Mosse, Point aux Trembles	9
Emile Messe, Longue Pointe	9
—— Gauthier, Montreal	10
—— Cameron, Montreal	10
H. Lajeunesse, Montreal	11
Goodhugh, Sherbrooke	9
Dumont, Montreal	9
—— Vaudelec, Montreal	9
—— Larin, St. Michael	11

Twelve pigeons—

E. Larin, St. Michel	11
Cameron, Montreal	10
Goodhugh, Sherbrooke	10
C. Messe, Point aux Trembles	9
M. Tardy, St. Leonard	12
Louis Leboeuf, Montreal	9
Gauthier, Montreal	10
Dumont, Montreal	9
Nap. Lajeunesse, Sault au Recollet	9

First Sweepstakes.

Eight pigeons—

Cameron, Montreal	8
Goodhugh, Sherbrooke	7
E. Larin, St. Michel	8
Gauthier, Montreal	8

Second Sweepstakes.

Twelve pigeons—

Cameron, Montreal	11
Goodhugh, Sherbrooke	12
Larin, St. Michel	11
Gauthier, Montreal	10
Tardy, St. Leonard	11

For cup, presented by Mr. Deschamps, for title of champion, open to all pigeon shooters in the province; gained by Mr. Cameron: twelve pigeons—

Goodhugh, Sherbrooke	10
Cameron, Montreal	12
Brault, Montreal	11
Larin, St. Michel	11
Tardy, St. Leonard	11
L. Larcheveque, St. Leonard	12

Cameron and Larcheveque tied, and in the shoot off Larcheveque missed his first pigeon.

Cup, presented by Mr. J. Clifford (Mgr. of Beauport Lager Company), and Alex. P. Lynch (Montreal Cigar Company), for novices; six pigeons—

Alfred Deschamp, Sault au Recollet	5
C. Gervais, Montreal	4
Navel, Montreal	4
Obertin, Longueuil	4

Judge—Mr. Mayor Delonde, Sault au Recollet.

CHESS INNOVATION.

A Divan Will be Opened in the City This Afternoon—New York Champions to Meet on Monday.

Monday evening at eight o'clock a match will be begun between N. Jasnogrodsky, the Russian chess master, and F. J. Marshall, a former resident of Montreal, now of Brooklyn. The match is to be the best of seven games, and a suitable prize will be given. Considerable interest is being taken in this match, as both players are chess champions of New York. Marshall is a clever young player, and has a good many friends in this city, but the feeling seems to be that the Russian expert will be the winner. The new chess divan, No. 64 Cathcart street, will doubtless have its capacity fully tested on Monday evening. It is neatly fitted up with chess tables and men for chess players, and those who wish to play checkers or dominoes, can find both at their service. The rooms are nicely carpeted, brilliantly lighted, and the chairs are cosy and comfortable. In addition, Mr. Jasnogrodsky will furnish at any time an excellent meal, cooked in the most appetizing manner, accompanied by a cup of delicious Russian tea, which cannot be equalled. All for a moderate charge. The opening of the Divan will be a great boon to chess players, as it will be a very convenient place to drop into going up town from the office, play a game of chess, get a good cigar, a cup of Russian tea, or fragrant coffee, before going home to dinner. Mr. Jasnogrodsky is entitled to credit for the neat, comfortable, well furnished rooms he has placed at the disposal of all chess players, free of charge, and it is certain his liberality in this respect will be well met, and that his cafe will be freely patronized. Such a place as this Divan, where ladies and gentlemen can meet to play chess or have a cup of tea or coffee, is wanted. The situation, 64 Cathcart street, is a suitable one.

TENNIS.

AT THE Y.M.C.A. TENNIS COURTS.

A handicap tournament of the Y.M.C.A. Tennis Club will be held, starting to-day. The following are the entries with their handicaps :

1. A. F. C. Ross, owe 30.
2. John Ross, owe 1-2 15.
3. A. Robertson, scratch.
4. O. M. Sharp, scratch.
5. F. W. Sharp, receives 1-2 15.
6. R. C. Patterson, receives 1-2 15.
7. W. Cushing, receives 1-2 15.
8. A. P. Allingham, receives 1-2 15.
9. A. Patterson, receives 15.
10. S. Munn, receives 15.
11. H. Field, receives 15.
12. F. McRobie, receives 1-2 30.
13. O. Mowat, receives 1-2 30.
14. B. Kyle, receives 1-2 30.
15. F. Benedict, receives 30.
16. L. Cushing, receives 30.
17. G. Lynch, receives 30.
18. A. Dougall, receives 30.
19. B. Forrester, receives 30.
20. E. Hutchison, receives 30.

Schedule of First Two Rounds.

First round—
Match A—No. 5 vs. 9.
Match B—No. 8 vs. 10.
Match C—No. 14 vs. 19.
Second round :—
Match D—No. 16 vs. 20.
Match E—No. 3 vs. 6.
Match F—No. 11 vs. 15.
Match G—Winner C vs. winner D.
Match H—No. 2 vs. 12.
Match I—No. 1 vs. 18.
Match J—No. 1 vs. 13.
Match K—Winner A vs. winner B.
Match L—No. 4 vs. 17.

The players in the first round must play off during the first week or else the game will go by default.

A consolation prize will be played for between the losers of the first two rounds.

On Saturday, September 10, the club play with the Maisonneuve Tennis Club at the latter's grounds.

RING.

CORBETT'S PLANS.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Jim Corbett, pugilist, passed through Chicago to-day on his way to New York. In an interview, he said: "I am feeling perfectly well, and have not allowed myself to worry. As regards the fight with McCoy, I have not made up my mind whether to fight on October 1st or not, and cannot tell until I have talked it over with Considine. I am still in the business, though, and mean to give everybody a chance."

LACROSSE.

THE INTERPROVINCIAL GAMES.

The Montreal lacrosse team which will play the Young Capitals on the M.A.A.A. grounds to-day in the first of the Interprovincial League will be as follows: Price, Carlind, Chaplin, Taylor, Haynes, Williams, Mackerrow, W. C. Christmas, E. Christmas, Porteous, Patchel and Robinson. Spare, Lunan and Cooke. The boys are in good shape and Capt. Andrews expects them to give a good account of themselves.

The War Excitement

Is over, but the excitement attendant upon the new fall goods suitable for seasonable overcoats still continues with us. If you have not ordered your fall overcoat, we are now ready for it. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

CRICKET.

THIS AFTERNOON'S MATCH.

There will be a cricket match on the McGill grounds this afternoon at 2.30, and all the Montreal players are requested to be on the grounds.

The Cup Race.

The brilliant sun of Monday shines
  Upon a festive scene,
Gay fringe the busy world hath sent
  To deck the verdant green;
Proud steeds with beauteous forms you see
  Careering, 'ere the race,
And show, like men of noble blood,
  Their bearing, ease and grace.

The signal falls, away they go,
  Impetuous in their speed,
The glances of ten thousand eyes
  Are centred on each steed;
The riders bold, in gay attire,
  Now blend in colors bright,
An iris of prismatic hues,
  A charming, glorious sight !

At lightning pace the racers fly,
  The favorite spares her strength,
Like he, who wisely draws the rein,
  When travelling through life's length.
She leads ! She leads ! resounds the cry.
  'Tis now the final run.
She wins ! She wins ! the die is cast,
  Untold wealth lost and won !

Life is a race, the world a field,
  And man the noble steed,
When guided by the reins of truth,
  Outstrips a rival's speed.
With hands of care he should be trained,
  'Tis there the secret lies,
His course to run direct and true,
  To win the cherished prize !
—By Prof. J. E. Webster, 2436 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

MENAGH & COOPER,
756 ST. LAWRENCE ST.
Everybody says they are experts at Bicycle Repairing. What everybody says must be true. Try their LIVERY. 'Phone 6648.

JURY WAS SUFFICIENT.

Judge Ouimet Decides Eleven Grand Jurors Enough if Seven Agrees.

Proceedings in the Court of Queen's Bench—Seers Acquitted on Homicide Charges.

In the Court of Queen's Bench this morning Mr. Justice Ouimet dismissed Mr. St. Pierre's motion for the rejection of a bill of indictment, which had been considered by eleven grand jurors only. His Honor said that as the eleven were unanimous, whereas the law only required seven, the bill was properly before the court.

Francois Xavier Demers was found guilty yesterday afternoon of stealing a quantity of harness.

Louis Seers, accused of involuntary homicide, was acquitted. Seers was foreman of a gang engaged in blasting, when a piece of rock struck and killed a child.

F. McGlinchy was indicted for having broken into the tobacco store of L. Fortier, 242 St. Lawrence Main street, in June, and taken 15,000 cigarettes, a number of pipes and $5 cash, value, in all, $229. Evidence was given by Mr. Fortier, Timothy Murphy, sr., who is accused of receiving the goods, and others. The case was continued this morning.

The Grand Jury reported the remainder of the bills before them, returning true bills in the following cases: Charles McCarthy, theft; Elizard Mann, murder; J. P. Raymond, forgery; John Clendenning, theft; Elizard Mann, attempt to kill; Charlie Sun, keeping a gambling house; U. Gibaud, theft; D. E. Gillespie, publishing false statements. No bills were found in three cases: Mary Hart, intent to do bodily harm; G. W. Taylor, intent to do grievous bodily harm; A. Desormiers, theft. There being no further work for the Grand Jury His Honor thanked them and discharged them.

ASKED NO TENDERS.

School Commissioners of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge Borrows $50,000, and There Is a Kick.

The school municipality of St. Gregoire le Thaumaturge has just borrowed $50,000, for forty years, at five per cent., for the erection of a college. There is some dissatisfaction about the manner in which the transaction was effected. No tender was asked through the press, and the meeting at which the loan was approved was held on Monday morning, whereas many persons, thinking the meeting was to have been in the evening, delayed sending in tenders until the afternoon. Some of these offers are said to have been at four and half per cent.

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

PERSONALS.

The following is a list of saloon passengers per Dominion Line steamship Scotsman, from Liverpool 26th August, for Montreal :—Mr. E. H. Ambrose, Mr. J. F. Archibald, Mr. A. S. Ault, Mrs. Ault, Mr. G. Bamberger, Mr. G. W. Bamberger, Miss A. Bamberger, Miss E. Bamberger, Miss F. Bemberger, Mr. C. Beazer, Mr. Bonnin, Miss Botterill, Mr. E. Broome, Rev. L. Brousseau, Mrs. Bushell, Miss D. Bushell, Master L. Bushell, Miss Campbell, Mr. Carsley, Miss Dr. A. Chambers, Miss H. G. Corthorn, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. J. B. Creighton, Miss Danby, Mr. W. Dixon, Mr. A. F. Eden, Mrs. Eden, Miss Erinatinger, Miss Fairley, Mr. R. F. Gourley, Mr. W. Hinds, Mrs. M. A. Hinds, Miss A. Hinds, Mons. Maxim Iingres, Mr. R. H. R. Kenner, Mr. J. King, Miss L. King, Mr. A. Kitkpatrick, Rev. J. Labreuaye, Dr. R. M. Lapsley, Miss Lefroy, Prof. A. E. MacIntyre, Mrs. A.A Marsh, Miss Marsh, Mr. Charles McKisack, Mrs. Jas. McKisack, Mrs. J. S. McLachlan, Miss W. McLachlan, Miss M. H. McLachlan, Dr. H. J. S. Nichol, Mrs. Nichol, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. H. S. Osler, Mrs. Owens, Rev. Jos. Paris, Mr. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Miss F. T. Payne, Rev. G. R. Pike, Mrs. Pike, Miss Redpath, Maj. R. B. Roberts, R.E., Mrs. E. A. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Miss J. Robinson, Miss MacSchultz, Mr. W. D. Schultz, Dr. W. H. Seymour, M.D., Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. F. H. Scrlinfi, Mrs. Stirling and maid, Mr. Villeniuve, Mr. F. P. Walton, Mrs. Walton, Mrs. W. F. Whipple, Miss K. L. Whipple, Master S. C. Whipple, Mr. F. Wilkins, Miss Maggie Wright, Mrs. W. P. Yuile.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Appleton and Miss Fanny Appleton, of Magog, Que., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Stanley, at Toronto.

Rev. J. A. Morison, B.A., Ph.D., pastor of the East End Presbyterian Church at Toronto, accompanied by Mrs. Morrison, has left this morning for Germany, where he will study at the University of Leipsic. Dr. Morison recently resigned his pastorate to pursue his studies abroad.

Mrs. (Hon.) Thomas White, and Miss White, of this city, are spending a few days at Ottawa.

Mrs. J. Desjardins, of Montreal, nee Miss Claudia Landry, daughter of ex-Ald. Landry, of Hull, P.Q., is visiting her cousin, Mr. Wm. McEwen, jr., of that city.

Miss Dora L. Shaw, colonial editor of the London Times, who has just reached Victoria, B.C., from the Klondike, will probably be in Quebec when the joint High Commission resumes its sittings on the 20th instant.

Lord Herschell has left Quebec for New York, where he will be the guest of Mr. W. F. Whitehouse and Dr. Chauncy M. Depew. His Lordship will be the special guest at several festivities, which have been arranged there in his honor.

OXFORD CAFE.
University Street
Meals a la Carte Until Midnight.

While the chief night engineer of the Lockport Gas and Electric Light Company, Thomas H. O'Farrell, was at work in the light station he in some way caught hold of the two terminals of a fifty-light machine, and received 1,900 volts of electricity. He died instantly. He was a first cousin of Mr. J. O'Farrell, of Ottawa.

Telegraphed in Africa.

(London Chronicle.)

We are able to announce the immediate commencement of a new and striking African enterprise, in the shape of a Central African telegraph scheme. An expedition will leave Europe in about a month, most of its preparations, both scientific and commercial, being nearly completed, to lay a line of telegraph from some point on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika to Stanley Falls on the Upper Congo. The scene of the undertaking is therefore in the Congo Free State, and all the expense is to be borne by the King of the Belgians.

The chief of the expedition is an American who has seen much service on the Congo, and a doctor, well known already both in India and Africa, will have charge of the health of the party, and fill at the same time the position of naturalist and photographer. The rest of the white personnel of the party will be artisans.

The question naturally arises—what purpose is this new line to serve? The answer is not yet to be had. But it may safely be surmised that the new line is but a link in some larger enterprise, and probably we shall not err in seeing Mr. Rhodes's hand behind it. As is well known, he is now about to push on his own line from the region of the Zambesi, and W. H. Cavendish is already in Africa at the head of an expedition to carry the line northward. No doubt he will reach the point from which the Belgian line starts, so that in two years from now, if all goes well, the Cape will have telegraphic connection with Stanley Falls—that is, the Cape to Cairo line will stretch more than half the length of Africa.

But the wire already runs from Cairo to the present readquarters of the Anglo-Egyptian army on the Athara. It will be at Khartoum within a period which may almost be measured by weeks. If any force pushes on beyond Omdurman, as it doubtless will, it will take the wire with it, and therefore, when the two years above spoken of are completed, the gap between the end of the line coming south from Cairo and the end of that running north from Cape Town will be much nearer together than Khartoum to Stanley Falls. Moreover, the wire goes but little out of the straight line to reach Stanley Falls and by so doing it must pass through the fertile country of Sennaar and recruiting grounds of Darfur to reach Khartoum.

Three Rivers Excursionists.

About a thousand excursionists are expected by the Three Rivers, to-morrow morning. Most of them are coming to take part in the Labor Day demonstration.

Will Not Withdraw.

Kingston, Ont., Sept. 3.—(Special.)—The secretary of the Ontario Rugby Football Union has written Manager Webster, asking the Granites to withdraw from the Quebec Union and play in Ontario. Mr. Webster says the Granites are in the Quebec Union to stay.

All kinds of job printing done at The Herald office, 603 Craig Street, Montreal.

Advice Gratis.

We strongly advise your ordering your fall overcoat at once, as the weather is very changeable, and a violent cold would be unpleasant. Our new fall goods are now in stock, and we can please you. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.G.T., will be held at Magog on Wednesday and Thursday next.

The Methodist Church at Lennoxville celebrated its jubilee festival on Wednesday evening.

The heat reached 95 degrees in New York at noon yesterday. A number of deaths and many prostrations from the excessive heat are recorded.

HERALD BULLETIN
ANNOUNCEMENTS.
CANADA'S
Grand Eastern Exhibition
SHERBROOKE,
Sept. 5th to 10th, 1898.
Grand
Programme of Attractions
Exciting Running and Trotting Races. Trains leave Bonaventure Station at 8 a.m.

TO-NIGHT
MONTREAL'S PROGRESSIVE AND LEADING DRY GOODS STORE WILL CLOSE AT 6 P.M.
We are confident that the shopping-public will favor the change, which is a great boon to our employes, by making their purchases before that hour.

Monday's Store News
Boys' Clothing to the front. Although we say boys, we have natty little Suits for the little boy going to school for the first time, up to the young man attending college. That means we have all sizes, and in all the most fashionable styles. Already our Clothing has won for itself a name for sterling worth.

School Suit Specials
Children and Boys' 2-piece Tweed Suits, all wool, double-breasted jacket, beautifully lined, regular price $4.00. Now $2.85. Sizes 24 to 28.
Children and Boys' 2-piece Suits, brown and grey check, pleated and double-breasted jackets, regular $4.00 Suits, to clear at $2.85.
Children and Boys' Navy Blue Serge 2-piece Suits, pleated jacket, short pants, very stylish, well lined and finished, regular price $4.00, now $2.85.
A few odd Suits selling at 30 per cent. off regular prices.
Boys' 3-piece Suits, in fancy checks, brown and heather mixtures, regular prices, $6.00, $6.50 and $5.00, now $4.55, $3.75, and $3.50.
Youths' Suits, in all wool Tweed, brown, grey and fancy mixtures, $8.00, $7.50, $6.00, now $6.00, $5.50, $4.50 each.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.
JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS,
The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion
Mountain and St. Catherine Sts., Montreal.

To Sportsmen.
Have you seen the
NEW Patent Collapsible DECOY
Light and Portable. Call and see samples at our office.
JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO., General Outfitters,
455 St. Paul Street, MONTREAL.

Hamilton's New Fall Dress Goods
COMMENCING MONDAY
We will show a complete assortment of Imported Novelties in French and German Dress Goods, together with a beautiful collection of Plain Fabrics, in all the New Fall Shades. Some of the Latest Novelties in "Boyader Circular Stripes," Printed Oubrees, Broken Plaids, Brocaded Mattelasses, Figured Armures,
POMPADOUR FANTAISIE,
SOLEIL CHEVIOTS, DIAGONALS, Etc.
SPECIAL.
Monday we place on sale 550 yards of 42 inch wide Illuminated Mixture Dress Goods, in new two tone combinations, such as Bluette and Black, Green and Black, Red and Black, Resida and Black, Cerise and Green, worth 75c. Monday's price, 55c. yard.
If you can't visit our store, write card for samples of these goods. We take pleasure in announcing to the ladies of Montreal that we have retained the services of MISS SNYDER as head dressmaker for the coming season, who is now prepared to execute all orders for costumes promptly and satisfactorily. Charges moderate.
HAMILTON'S,
St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square,

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

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

FINE CROPS WILL HELP BUSINESS.

Merchants Lay a Lot of Stress On the Splendid Agricultural Outlook,

AN IMPROVEMENT ALREADY

The Buyers in Town Attending the Millinery Openings Have Helped Materially.

SOME OF THE WEEK'S FEATURES

The fall improvement in trade is now making itself felt. It is true that in some branches merchants are complaining a little of the inactivity, but at the same time they are mostly all sanguine as to the outlook, and the belief is expressed that it will not be long now before the trade expansion is quite generally felt.

All apprehension as to the crops is now over, and it is a good thing for business. As a rule, merchants always like to be certain as to the exact agricultural prospects, and the fine crop conditions at present are certainly encouraging. A gentleman who has covered Eastern Ontario pretty well states that the outlook was never better than it is at present, and although the high prices of last fall and this spring cleaned out stocks pretty well, the farmers seem to be as bountifully supplied with grain as ever. Just at present they do not show much disposition to market grain, and the majority are holding back with the idea of getting

Higher Prices

in the near future. The dairy season is panning out fairly satisfactorily, and while prices are not on quite the same level that existed a year ago, it is said that the factory men have no reasonable cause for complaint.

In regard to local trade during the past week, some activity was noticed in several of the leading grocery lines, and prices were pretty firm all round. In dry goods the expected improvement came around, the principal houses getting a large number of orders from the buyers who were in the city to attend the millinery openings. So far there has not been much improvement in boots and shoes, and the leather and hide men have also had rather a quiet week of it. There has been a much better trade in paints and oils, however, and in iron and hardware business kept at about the ordinary volume. Speaking of business, the Trade Bulletin says: "Although we still hear

A Few Complaints

in different departments of the wholesale trade respecting the dullness of trade, on the whole there is a tendency to improvement, and the volume of business is steadily increasing. Payments are also decidedly better this week, although in one instance a merchant was unfortunate in having more drafts returned than for a long time past, but this was an exceptional case, and we mention it lest the party might think we were inclined to be partial in our reports. The late rains all over the country have done an immense amount of good to the pastures and root crops, and a more favorable fall so far could not be wished for. Money is in ample supply, although there is a steadier feeling noticeable. Call loans are steady at 4 per cent., and discount rates range from 6 to 7 per cent. on commercial documents, as to name and nature of account."

Montreal Exports.

The export trade appears to be looking up. During the past week there has been a much better demand for ocean space, and it is now in quite limited supply, especially for grain. Recent shipments have also been quite large, and the figures for the week ending August 31 are as follows: Flour, 55,062 sacks; peas, 84,911 bush; peas, 250 bags; corn, 321,513 bush; oats, 233,645 bush; oatmeal, 755 sacks; wheat, 177,453 bush; rye, 28,437 bush; seed, 46 sacks; hay, 470 bales; cheese, 55,386 boxes; butter, 10,383 pkgs; eggs, 7,227 cases; salmon, 3,395 cases; meats, 5,756 boxes; apples, 2,903 brls; tomatoes, 281 cases; meats, 43 cases; canned goods, 43 cases; fruits, 5,095 pkgs; beef, 1,920 quarters; honey, 25 cases; sugar, 500 bags; glucose, 250 brls; provisions 13 boxes; deals, etc., 797,842 pcs; boards, 7,061 pcs; lumber, 110,136 pcs; boards, 440 bdls; shooks, 1,000 bdls; shooks, 81 cases; oak, 321 pcs; staves, 1,500 bdls; timber, 41 pcs; scantlings, 718 pcs; doors, 300; maple squares, 1,997 pcs.

Export Cheese Trade.

The Trade Bulletin points out that we are now into the September make with a decrease of 190,717 boxes in our exports this season, which, added to the shortage in the United States shipments, makes a total decrease of 374,352 boxes from both countries, as compared with the corresponding period last year. The exports from the United States continue to exhibit a very marked falling off, being less than half the quantity shipped up to this date last year, and the shipments from New York last week were only one-third of those sent forward during the same week in 1897. One would feel inclined to look upon these facts, combined with the present reasonable values, as bullish pointers, and strong incentives to a speculative movement, which, however, fails to assume any tangible shape on either side of the Atlantic as yet, although in a quiet way a little better volume of business is discernible both on spot and in the country at about last week's prices. It would not be at all surprising at any moment to see certain English houses secure their fall complement of Canadian cheese, and depend upon it, the least sign of this would be the signal for the rest to rush in like a flock of sheep. A year ago to-day, August cheese sold on this market at 9½c for finest Western, and at 9¾c for finest Eastern, which prices were fully 1½c per lb. above present rates, so that the latter appear very reasonable, considering the large falling off in the exports from Canada and the United States, and the undoubted short production in both countries in comparison with that of 1897. On the other hand it is contended that this shortage is counterbalanced by the increased English make. But be this as it may, there is a growing belief that values are dragging on rock bottom. Regarding the September make, it promises to be large, although estimated at ten to fifteen per cent. below that of the same month last year. The principal shortage this season occurred in July and the first half of August, which cannot now be regained. The following are the combined exports from Canada and the United States up to the close of last week, with comparisons:

	1898.	1897.
From Montreal, boxes.	945,877	1,136,594
From New York, boxes..	178,067	361,702
Total, boxes..	1,123,944	1,498,296
Decrease, boxes..	374,352	

The Hops.

All over the crop prospects are splendid. Late telegraphic reports from Manitoba state that about 75 per cent. of the wheat is cut and the weather is now more favorable for the work than it was a week or ten days ago. The yield will likely reach the expectations of the Provincial Government. As to crops across the line, Prime, the authority, speaks as follows: "There are no indications of what we have most dreaded—an early frost. The corn crop of the country to-day is by no means in condition to stand even a very light frost until the twentieth or twenty-fifth of September. You cannot point to a single State to-day in the corn belt where the crop presents an even appearance. There is a great growth of stalk and lots of leaves, and east of the Mississippi the crop still looks very green and flourishing, but west of the river the conditions are varied. It will be found, I think, without doubt on maturity of the crop that corn has eared out very poorly, and has not filled well. There is still no change of feeling in the winter wheat belt among farmers as to marketing their new wheat. As the days and weeks have rolled around we have anxiously looked for an increased volume of grain, but it will not come. The winter wheat mills of the country have not been able yet to stock up at all, and while they generally report a fair demand for flour, still very few of them are able as yet to run upon full time. One effect of the recent Leiter deal in wheat was to clear up reserves of '95, '96 and '97, and consequently to-day, no matter how big or how little the crop of '98 may be, it is all we have to-day for home use and export. Farmers are well aware of the fact, and are taking due notice thereof, and governing themselves accordingly. We have no excessive receipts at this market this week of either corn, oats of wheat, and with the present uncertain condition of the corn crop they look to see no increase in receipts of corn during September."

Manitoba Wheat.

The first sales of new Manitoba wheat have taken place during the past week, but there is considerable difference of opinion as to prices. It was understood some days ago that a sale of No. 1 hard Manitoba had been made, September delivery, at 66c afloat, Fort William, but a Winnipeg man telegraphs that the wheat is not to be had at that price, But on the other hand the Toornto reports that the price for No. 1 hard at Fort William is even as low as 65 cents.

Trade in Toronto.

Toronto, September 2.—The millinery openings and the opening of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition this week, which always set the ball rolling for the fall trade have had a good effect so far on business. The millinery openings have brought in many buyers from various centres of the country, near and far, and promise to be the most successful in the history of this market. There are a great many country merchants in the city, and more are expected during the next two weeks, so that it is likely the wholesale people will be kept busy for some time taking orders and shipping goods. The buying for the fall trade has now begun in earnest, the retailers in the country, stimulated by the large crops and the outlook for continued prosperous times in the Dominion, are inclined to buy largely. Values are very firm in nearly all lines. Country remittances are satisfactory for this time of the year, and, when the grain deliveries increase, will get better. The local money market is easy ata 6 to 7 per cent., as to name and date, and 4 to 4 1-2 per cent. for call loans.

A "Quadruple" Fake.

It's a popular delusion that plated ware stamped Quadruple has been plated four times.

It's not the case. There's nothing to prevent a dishonest manufacturer from stamping Quadruple on the flimsiest plated ware. BUT if you see this trade mark: Wm ROGERS. on knife, fork or spoon, you may know that the plate is of the best quality—the kind that will look well in 20 or even 30 years. It's the trade mark and guarantee for this class of plate of the celebrated silversmiths,

Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
1794 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Dominion Bank.

Capital paid up.......$1,500,000.
Rest.....................$1,500,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Toronto.
Hon. Sir Frank Smith, President.
E. B. Osler, M.P., Vice-President.
R. D. Gamble, General Manager.
MONTREAL BRANCH.
Cor Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier streets. A General Banking Business transacted. Collections promptly made. Exchange bought and sold. Domestic and Foreign Credits issued. Savings Bank Department—Interests allowed on highest current rates.
CLARENCE A. BOGERT, Manager.

"WHAT WE HAVE WE'LL HOLD," viz., our reputation for ARTISTIC ADVERTISING CALENDERS AND NOVELTIES.

ST. LAWRENCE LITHO. and PUB. CO, Temple Building.
Telephone 142. E. C. CURRIE, Manager.
Chromo advertising cards at 75c to $5.00 per thousand.

EGYPT OUT OF SEASON.

Cairo in Midsummer, When Tour-ists Have Disappeared.

(G. W. Stevens, in London Mail.)

There was no difference in Port Said. Ships want coal in July as in December; the black dust hung over the canal in sullen fog, and the black demons of the pit wailed as they tripped from lighter to deck under their baskets. In the hotel the Levantine clerks and agents took their breakfast in white ducks under the punkah, but that was all the change. Black island of coal, jabbering island of beggars and touts, forlorn island cranked in by sea and canal and swamp and sand, Port Said in summer was not appreciably more Godforsaken than in the full season.

Ismailia was not appreciably deader than usual. If anything, with half a dozen French summer gowns and a French bicycle club in blue and scarlet jerseys, doing monkey tricks in front of the station, it was a shade more alive.

In Cairo came the awful change. Cairo, the fashionable, the brilliant, was desolation. When you run into the station in the season the platform is lined with names of hotels on the gold-laced caps of under porters; you can hardly step out for swarms of Arabs who fight for your baggage. On the night of July 12 the platform showed gaunt, and large, and empty. The streets were hardly better—a few listless Arabs in the square outside the station, and then avenue on avenue of silent darkness.

By daylight Cairo looked like a ballroom the morning after. Our hotel was shamelessly making up a rather battered face against the next season. The veranda of Shepheard's, where six months ago you could not move for tea-tables, nor hear the band for the buzz of talk, was quite empty and lifeless; only one perspiring waiter hinted this was a hotel. The Continental, the centre of Cairene fashion, had a whole wing shuttered up; the mirrors in the great hall were blind with whiting, and naked suites of bedroom furniture camped out in the great dining-room. Some shops were shut, the rest wore demi-toilets of shutter and blind; the dozing shopkeepers seemed half resentful that anybody should wish to buy in such weather. As for scarabs and necklaces and curiosities of Egypt, they no longer pretended to think that any sane man could give money for such things. As you looked out from the Citadel Cairo seemed dazed under the sun. The very Pyramids looked as if they were taking a holiday.

All that was no more than you expected; you knew that no tourists came to Egypt in July. But native Egypt was out of season, too. The streets that clacked with touts and beggars, that jingled with every kind of hawker's rubbish—you passed along them down a vista of closed jalousies and saw not a soul, heard not a sound. The natives must be somewhere, only where? A few you saw at road-making, painting and the like jobs of an off-season. But every native was dull, listless, hanging from his stalk, half dead. Eyes were languid and lustreless; the painter's head drooped and swayed from side to side, and the brush almost fell from his lax fingers. In the narrow bevel of shadow left under a wall by the high sun, flat on back or face, open-mouthed, half asleep, half fainting, gasped Arab Cairo—the parasite of the tourist in his holiday, the workman leaving his work, donkey boy and donkey, flat and panting together.

Well might they gasp and pant, for the air of Cairo was half dead, too. You might drive it in at night and feel it whistle round you, but it did not refresh you. You might draw it into your lungs, but it did not fill them. The air had no quality in it, no body; it was thin, used up, motionless, too thin to live in. The air of August London is stale and close, poor; exaggerate it fifty times and you have the air of July Cairo. You wake up at night dull and flaccid and clammy with sweat, less refreshed than when you lay down. You live on what sleep you can pilfer during the hour of dawn. As you drive home at night you envy the dark figure in a galabeah stretched on the pavement of Kasr-en-Nil bridge; there only in Cairo can you feel a faint stirring in the air.

To put all in one word, Egypt lacks its Nile. The all fathering river is at his lowest and weakest. In places he is nearly dry, and what water he can give the cracked fields is pale, green, unfertile. He was beginning to rise now, slowly; presently would come the flood and the brown, manuring water. The night wind would blow strongly over his broadened bosom, the green would spring out of the mud, and Egypt would be alive again. Only in one place was she alive yet, and that was the Continental Hotel. There all day sat, and came and went, clean-limbed young men in flannels, and at dinner time the terrace was cool with white jackets. Outside was the only crowd of natives in Cairo—a thick line of Arabs squatting by the opposite wall, nursing testimonials earned or bought, cooks and valets and grooms—waiting to be hired to go up the Nile. Up at the Citadel they would show you the great black up-standing forty-pounder guns, with which they meant to breach Khartoum. Out at Abbassieh the Twenty-First Lancers were changing their troop horses for lighter Syrians and country-breds. The barrack-yard of Kasr-en Nil was yellow with tents, and under a breathless afternoon sun, the black-belted rifle brigade marched in from the station to fill them. The wilted Arabs hardly turned their heads at the band; the Rifles held their shoulders square and stepped out with a rattle.

The Egyptian may feel the sun; the Englishman must stand up and march in it. You see, it is his country, and he must set an example. And seeing Egypt thus, Nile-less, bloodless, you felt more than ever that he must lose no time in taking into firm fingers the keys of the Nile above Khartoum.

TEETHING BABIES.

Thousands of Them Die Every Summer of Cholera Infantum Who Could Be Saved by the Timely Use of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry,

There is not a mother who loves her infant but should keep on hand during the hot weather a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. Thousands of babies in Canada are sacrificed every year owing to neglect of this simple precaution.

There is no remedy so safe and so effective for the diarrhoea of infants as Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. No remedy has the endorsation of so many Canadian mothers who have proved its merits, and therefore speak with confidence. One of these is Mrs. Peter Jones, Warkworth, Ont., who says: "I can give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry great praise, for it saved my baby's life. She was cutting her teeth and was taken with diarrhoea very bad. My sister advised me to get Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. I got a bottle and it cured the baby almost at once."

There can be no doubt about it. Over forty years' experience has proved Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to be the best remedy for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cold, Cramps, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaint. Sold by medicine dealers at 35c a bottle. Always insist on the genuine. Many of the imitations sold are positively dangerous, as they often check the diarrhoea too suddenly and cause inflammation.

Duke of Westminster's Income.

The following paragraph, which appeared recently in T. P. O'Connor's London journal, known as M. A. P., on the subject of the Duke of Westminster's income, was reprinted in the Liverpool Daily Post:—

It is difficult to realize, when looking at the Duke of Westminster's refined and even distinguished features, that sixty years ago his extreme plainness gained for him the sobriquet of "Jack Sheppard" among his school-fellows at Eton. It is even said on authority that he owes his nickname in the first instance to his mother. The Duke was forty-four years old when he succeeded to his titles and princely estate, from which his income to-day is, at a moderate estimate, a sovereign a minute. His square mile in the West End yields a revenue of £400,000 a year, and its value, when the leases expire, will be represented by a weight of gold which would tax the strength of sixty of the Duke's strongest horses. This vigorous Duke is almost as much an ascetic as the late Cardinal Manning.

The publication of this statement led the Duke to write in reply the following letter to the Liverpool Daily Post:

Sir.—A paragraph appeared in your issue of yesterday, in which it is said that my extreme plainness obtained for me when at school the nickname of "Jack Sheppard," whereas that name was given to me on account of my hair being cropped short—a characteristic of that youth—but for none other of his delightful qualities. But I should like to protest against the wild guesses at my income, which sometimes take gigantic proportions, for which there can be no known data. In this case you have given me more than double that which I receive. The South Belgravian leases does not fall in for nearly forty years, and meantime produce one shilling a house as rent to me.

Yours, etc.,
WESTMINSTER.

TO LONDON IN THREE DAYS,

That is What the Time Will be by the Turbine Steamer.

Two Are Now Being Built and One Will Run to Newfoundland—Will Go Forty Miles an Hour.

If the two turbine steamships that are now being built on the Tyne come up to the expectations of their designers, Canada will be called upon to make no contribution for the establishment of a fast Atlantic service. The service will come about of its own accord, and it will be a fast service in very truth. A London despatch to a New York daily says that the establishment of a turbine service across the Atlantic is no visionary scheme, but a well-considered commercial venture with the solidest kind of financial backing. We are told that plans have already been drawn up for the formation of a giant transportation company, which, if the new boat proves a success, will at once order a fleet of the same kind. Simultaneously there will be begun the construction of a submarine tunnel between Ireland and England, so that trains may run through from London to Galway Bay, which is intended to be the point of departure of this surprising line. On the American side, the harbor will be at Hall's Bay, Newfoundland. The distance between this place and the west coast of Ireland is 1,650 miles, or about one half that between New York and Liverpool. It is expected the new boats will make forty miles an hour at least, so that the trip to Newfoundland will be made in forty hours. Express trains will convey passengers across the island, and a few hours' run by steamer from the western coast of Newfoundland will make connection with the American railway system. By means of this astonishing service New York and Montreal will be brought within a little over three days of London.

We have little doubt that the recent advent of the Turbinia has acted as a disturbing element in the flotation of the proposed Canadian fast Atlantic service. Capitalists see in that wonderful little steamer the germ of a novel trans-Atlantic passenger fleet, and the route of such a fleet undoubtedly will lie via Newfoundland and Canada. We agree with the London correspondent that the scheme is by no means a visionary one. Its realization is the natural outcome of what has already been proved by the Turbinia. The two vessels that are now under construction at Wallsend, on the Tyne, are rated at 10,000 horse-power. One of them is intended for the admiralty. The very fact that such a conservative body as the admiralty has ordered a vessel of the Turbinia type is evidence in itself that the new turbine motor must possess great possibilities. The success of the invention means much for Canada. it will make this country the gateway to all North America of the passenger traffic from Europe.

Eccentricities of temperature.

(From Notes and Queries.)

We have ground for expecting that in England, about three times in the century, the Thames will be frozen over at London Bridge; but that consummation is synonymous with an intense degree of continuous frost which will not be confined to Britain; for of late years it has become patent that these areas of extreme temperature are very extensive, and that when there is an excessively cold winter in England and France, even Italy, is often included. I can recollect in the winter of 1881 seeing the Arno at Florence being skated upon, and icicles like a prodigious portcullis hanging from the Ponte Vecchio, some of which were seven and eight feet in length. I have known Cannae and Pompeii smothered in snow, and the entire lemon crop of Amalfi and Padermon destroyed by frost. Nevertheless, I have never experienced anything approaching to the following, which is related by Bembo in his "Storia Veneta," l. i.:

"In 1491, through the severity of the season, the (salt) water of the Grand Canal was frozen, and the Stradiots (Greek mercenaries of the Republic) held their tournament on the ice, horse against horse, with their lances."

Labor Day Excursions.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company are running a special excursion to Quebec for Labor Day for single fare. The tickets are good to leave Montreal Saturday or Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, returning Tuesday night. This gives two whole days in Quebec.

Canada's Military Forces.

(London Chronicle.)

The exact state of the military forces of Canada has been the subject of a report just issued at Ottawa, the numbers given being those actually on the rolls on June 30 of this year. The forces are divided into two sections, the first being the permanent force, and the second the active militia. The first consists of the Royal Canadian Dragoons, two squadrons stationed at Toronto and Winnipeg; the Royal Canadian Artillery, two field batteries and two garrison companies, stationed at Kingston and Quebec, and the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry, with depots at London, Ont., Toronto, Ont., St. John's, P.Q., and Fredericton, N.B.

The active militia consists of nine regiments of cavalry and five independent squadrons; seventeen batteries of field artillery, six regiments and eight independent companies of garrison artillery, two companies of engineers, and ninety-one battalions and four independent companies of infantry and rifles. The total establishment, of all ranks in these two sections, was on June 30 of this year, and on the same date last year, as follows:

	Permanent Force.		Active Militia.	
All Ranks.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
Cavalry....	151	145	2,546	2,383
Artillery..	385	340	4,112	4,052
Engineers....	—	—	212	212
Mounted Rifles.. ..	—	—	46	*—
Infantry and Rifles.	329	317	28,516	28,792
Bearer companies..	—	—	64	*—
Total....	865	802	35,106	35,386

*In 1897 these were included in "Infantry and Rifles."

These figures show that this year the total military forces of Canada number 36,271 men of all ranks, as against 36,188 last year, an increase of 83 men on the year. The permanent forces have 203 horses and the active militia 3,512, or a total of 3,715 horses for the whole forces of the Dominion. It may be added that the period of service in the active militia is three years, after which they go into the militia reserve. Although the militia of Canada by law consists of all the male inhabitants of Canada (with certain exceptions and disqualifications), it is practically maintained by voluntary enlistment, very much the same as our volunteers. The command of the whole of these forces is vested in the Queen and the control in the hands of the Dominion Parliament.

Toronto and Return $5.

Canadian Pacific, Toronto and return $5 Tickets good going Sept. 3rd to 8th. Good returning leaving Toronto until Sept. 12th, 1898.

CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Church of England.

Thirteenth Sunday After Trinity.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal. Rev. Prof. Steen, M.A. special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service and Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Professor Steen. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—2557 St. Catherine Street — Rev. Canon Ellegood, rector. Rev. Charles G. Rollit, assistant minister. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service and Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. Canon Ellegood. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. C. G. Rollit. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

TRINITY CHURCH—Corner St. Denis Street and Viger Sq.—Rev. Fred. H. Graham, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

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

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE—2557 St. Catherine Street — Rev. Canon Ellegood rector. Rev. Chas. G. Rollit, assistant minister. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Rev. D. Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. Evening service, 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Coleman, Bishop of Delaware. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Bible class, 3.15 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reformed Episcopal Church.

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

Presbyterian.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. The pastor. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Rev. Robt. Campbell. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

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

ERSKINE CHURCH — Sherbrooke St., head of Crescent St.—Rev. A. J. Mowatt, pastor. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach. C.E. Society Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH—Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor. Re-opening the church. Rev. Robert Campbell at 11 a.m. and Rev. Dr. Barclay at 7 p.m. Sunday school, 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. C.E., 8.15 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m.

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

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

Presbyterian.

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

STANLEY STREET CHURCH — Near the Windsor Hall—Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. 3 p.m., Sunday school, Bible class and Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E. Society, in parlor. Wednesday, 8 p.m., meeting for prayer and Bible study. Strangers welcome.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodist.

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

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

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

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST Church — Rev. T. J. Mansell, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Rev. J. J. Blythe will preach at both services. Professor J. H. Marceau, tenor, of Boston, will sing at evening service. Solo, Babylon, by Watson. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Prayer services on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST Church — Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Charles Borromee Streets — Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E., Friday, at 8 p.m. Junior C.E., Friday, at 4.15. Midweek service on Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methodist.

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

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

Baptist.

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

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

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

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

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

OLIVET BAPTIST MISSION — Winstanley Hall, Delisle Street, Ste. Cunegonde — Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.30 o'clock a.m. Preaching service on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m.

Congregational.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Corner Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. Rev. Dr. E. C. Evans, pastor, has returned to the city, and will officiate morning and evening. Evening subject, "Nicholas II. as a Prince of Peace." Chinese class at 3 p.m. C.E. meets at close of evening service. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed.

POINT ST. CHARLES — 185 Congregation Street—Rev. D. S. Hamilton, B.A., pastor. Residence, 393 Bourgeois Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E. meeting, Monday, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope, Tuesday, at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All welcome.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH—Cor. Clarke and Western Avenues—Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Everybody invited. Come.

ZION CHURCH—Corner Mance and Milton Streets—Rev. W. H. Warriner, pastor. Usual services at 11 .am. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting, Sunday school and C.E. meeting as usual.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL Church—Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Streets—Rev. E. C. Evans, D.D., pastor. Morning service, 11 a.m. Chinese class at 3 p.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. F. J. Day, of Sherbrooke, will preach in the morning and evening. C.E. meets at close of evening service. Seats free. Strangers cordially welcomed.

CALVARY CHURCH—Guy Street, above St. Antoine Street—Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Sunday school, 3 p.m. "Men's Own" meeting, 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday evening, 8 p.m. Wednesday evening service, 8 p.m.

Church of Scotland.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH — Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., pastor. Rev. Professor Ross will officiate at both services.

Advent Christian.

THE ADVENT CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—Conservatory Hall, 2269 St. Catherine Street—Service at 7 p.m. Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject, "What Christianity would substitute for popular tradition."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH — Rev. W. S. Barnes, pastor. Service in the morning only. Rev. Wm. S. Barnes will preach.

House of Industry.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes — Longue Pointe — Divine service will be conducted at 3 p.m. by Rev. E. A. Davis.

The New Church.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—Corner Dorchester and Hanover Streets Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Christian Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST—Harmony Hall, 2456 St. Catherine Street. Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Wednesday evening meeting discontinued during July and August.

Undenominatonial.

Y.M.C.A.—Dominion Square—All young men will be welcome at the following meetings: Young men's Gospel meeting, Saturday, 8 p.m. Young men's Bible study, Sunday, 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Social song service, Sunday, 8.30 p.m.

ST BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH — Corner Beaver Hall Hill and Lagauchetiere Street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek services on Wednesday evening, at 8 p.m., in the lecture room.

Y.M.C.A.—Dominion Square. Mr. Fred. Meyers wil address the Young Men's meeting at eight o'clock this evening. Mr. Budge will lead his Bible Class as usual to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. All young men will be welcome at the following meetings: Young men's Gospel meeting, Saturday, 8 p.m. Young men's Bible study, Sunday, 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Social song service, Sunday, 8.30 p.m.

FRIENDS OF ZION—Members of the Christian Catholic Church, Friends of Zion. Meetings at 3 p.m. Sundays. Strangers welcome. 419 Victoria Avenue, Westmount. Services conducted by C. A. Hope.

GOSPEL HALL—289 St. Antoine Street (corner Guy Street)—Christians meet simply in the name of the Lord every Lord's Day at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread. 7 p.m., Gospel meeting. Tuesday, 8 p.m., for prayer, and Thursday, at 8 p.m., for Bible study.

CHRISTIAN MISSION TO THE JEWS—No. 205 St. Urbain Street—Rev. John McCarter, superintendent. Divine service every Saturday at 4 p.m. Sunday, at 7.30.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—896 Dorchester Street—Union prayer meeting open to all ladies, every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of The King's Daughters, second and fourth Tuesdays of every month at 8 p.m. Bible class every Wednesday at 7 p.m. Service of song and Bible class every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the W.G.R., No. 2434 St. Catherine Street. Willing Circle of The King's Daughters on Friday, at 8 p.m., at W.G.R., 2434 St. Catherine Street. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.M.C.A. Hall, corner Wellington and Richmond (subway), every Sunday, at 4 p.m. Live talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

HERALD'S... Legal Directory

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TEMPLE BUILDING, ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Room 58. 'Phone 1868.

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ADVOCATE, BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
Commissioner for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.
The Most Perfect Mills in Canada.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bbls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

The Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, LIMITED.
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—199 Commissioners St. MONTREAL.

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FINER GRADES.
"India Bright."
"Royal."
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POLISHED GRADES
To which particular attention is invited.
"Polished."
"Japan Glace."
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MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
D. W. Ross Co'y, Agents, Montreal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
REST - - - - - 1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
H. S. HOWLAND - - - President
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Montreal Branch, 157 St. James Street,
ALASKA—YUKON—KLONDIKE.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at agencies of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael and Dawson City, and at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Posts on the Mackenzie, Peace, Liard and Athabasca Rivers, and other Posts in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

G. J. ADAMS & CO.
General Financial Agents.
We are in a position to negotiate first mortgages on real estate in the city of Montreal and district with our London, Eng., agents at 4, 4 1-4 and 4 1-2 per cent., according to amount.
157 St. James Street, Standard Building.
Bell Tel Main. 1717.

B. D. McCONNELL, Memb. Can. Soc. C. E. D. and P. L. S.
J. A. MARION, A. Memb. Can. Soc. C. E. Memb. Amer. W.W. Assoc.
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CIVIL ENGINEERS
ROOMS 308 TO 311 NEW YORK LIFE BLDG., MONTREAL
Water Powers and Water Supply Systems (proposed or existing) examined and reported on. Drainage and Municipal Works generally. Surveys of every description undertaken.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
Write today for a free copy of our interesting books "Inventors Help" and "How you are swindled." We have extensive experience in the intricate patent laws of 50 foreign countries. Send sketch, model or photo. for free advice. MARION & MARION, Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal, and Atlantic Building, Washington, D. C.

The Best is the Cheapest
Babbitt Metal, Solder, Stereotype Electrotype and other metals. Manufactured by the SYRACUSE SMELTING WORKS, corner William and St. Thomas Sts., Montreal. Dealers in and importers of Pig-tin, Lead, Copper and Brass, etc Write to us.

PATENTS ALL COUNTRIES
FETHERSTONHAUGH & Co
Montreal, Canada Life Building, St. James Street. Inventions simplified and shown in best marketable form in patents obtained by us. Working drawings a specialty. Free petitioner. Montreal, 1st September, 1898.

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS,
OWEN N. EVANS,
TEMPLE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION hold services every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., at the Chapel of the American Presbyterian Mission, No. 75 Inspector Street. All Scandinavians are cordially invited.

HOLINESS MOVEMENT MISSION — Public services are held in the hall, 174 Inspector Street, on Sundays, at 10.30 a.m. and 3 and 7 p.m. Also on Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 8 p.m. Everybody will be cordially welcomed. Rev. E. F. Smith, pastor.

HALF PRICE SHIRT SALE

FRIDAY and SATURDAY.

All Neglige Shirts, Cambric, Oxford and Zephyr, also three lines Starched Bosoms, to be sold at half price for two days only, Friday and Saturday.

$1.00 Value for ... ... 50c | $1.50 Value for 75c
$1.25 Value for ... ... 63c | $1.75 Value for 88c
$2.00 Value for $1.00

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine St. West, 1553 St. Catherine St. East.

John Martin, Sons & Co.

Beg to announce the arrival of a choice line of FALL and WINTER Suitings. Prices from $18.00, less 10 per cent discount for cash.

A CALL SOLICITED.

JOHN MARTIN, SONS & CO., 455 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL.

TRADE LOOKING UP.

Bradstreet's Says That Canadian Business is Improving.

Failures Are Fewer Than They Were Last Year Both Here and Across the Line.

New York, Sept. 3.—Bradstreet's says: The advent of September finds fall trade apparently in full swing at the West and Northwest, and more reported doing at southern Mississippi valley points and in the east, but the volume of business in wool and dry goods in the latter section is rather smaller than expected. Early reports of large business doing during August are confirmed by aggregates of monthly bank clearings, which show unprecedentedly large totals for that month, little below, indeed, the immense monthly aggregates of last winter. Reports from the iron and steel trade are in a high degree favorable, the tonnage moving being unprecedentedly large, and the tone of prices firm at the advances recently scored. Business in steel is exceptionally large, and in the west particularly the output is limited only by the ability of the mills to keep up with orders. The western crop situation remains practically unchanged, cash wheat being lower on a rather larger movement of spring wheat, but an active demand for export has furnished sustaining power. Corn has been ruled by the weather in surplus-producing States, which is dry and hot with a steadying effect on prices. The close of the cotton year finds the price of that staple slightly firmer on reports of damage by rain to the crop in the South Atlantic States. From other parts of the South, however, crop reports continue favorable, and a yield at least equal to that realized during the year just ended (11,191,000 bales) is looked for by many. Sugar is higher, and the holders of raw products are very firm at the advance, the approach of the canning season stimulating demand for refined and raw alike. A better tone is evident in the print-cloth market this week, and an advance of 1-16 cent is reported, largely the reflection of a more cheerful outlook at Fall River. Failures in the United States are shown to very low figures, numbering only 207 this week, against 172 last week, and 198 in 1897.

Bank clearing totals at eighty-nine cities for the week ended September 2, as telegraphed to Bradstreet's, show total clearances of $1,269,381,943, an increase of 12.4 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year. Outside of New York city the clearances were $458,931,071, an increase of 1.5 per cent.

Clearances for the Dominion of Canada were: Montreal, $31,370,601; decrease 2.3 per cent.; Toronto, $6,963,458; increase 1.6 per cent.; Winnipeg, $1,285,998; decrease 4.4 per cent.; Halifax, $1,094,972; increase 2.2 per cent.; St. John, $589,717; decrease 3.1 per cent.; Hamilton, $517,063; decrease 8.1 per cent.

Fall trade has been active this week in the Dominion of Canada. Toronto reports a good business in dry goods and millinery. Canadian woollen goods and refined sugar higher in price, but with wheat receipts small, and cattle light. Montreal reports a business in dry goods and grocery good business doing and collections will be higher. Trade in Quebec is reported healthy, and collections good. A light business is doing in the Maritime Provinces, but crops, Victoria and Vancouver report heavy shipments to Dawson, and that jobbers are doing a full business for the season. The British Columbia salmon pack will be less than one-half of last year, and higher prices are confidently looked for. Failures in the Dominion number 23, against 27 last week and 30 in this week a year ago.

THE CORBETT TRAGEDY:

The Particulars of the Murder and Suicide by Which James J. Corbett Lost Both His Parents.

A despatch from San Francisco gives the following of the Corbett tragedy:

Last night Mr. Corbett sat conversing with the members of his family until quite a late hour. During the evening he had gone to City Hall to register, and one of the main topics of the family conversation was the coming election, and the fact that Mr. Corbett was one of the last to register, as the books closed last night. During the evening he gave no indication of a condition of mind that would lead to the slightest supicion that the tragedy of a few hours later was contemplated. Nothing unusual occurred about the house until five o'clock this morning, when three shots were heard in rapid succession. Esther Corbett, one of the daughters, rushed into the room of her parents and found Mrs. Corbett dead, with a bullet hole in her head, and Mr. Corbett with a bullet hole also through his head. He lay across the bed.

Later, it was learned that Corbett told his wife last night, after they had retired to their room, that he would not live in the same house with her any longer. He went out, but must have returned in the early morning. For he was partly dressed when his son-in-law, Charles King, and his daughters, Esther and aKtie, hearing shots, rushed into the room, followed by Frank Corbett, and found their parents dead. Mrs. Corbett was shot in the right temple and under the right eye. Evidently the pistol was held at some distance from her face. Mr. Corbett was shot through the mouth, the ball entering his brain. The indications are that he placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth. Yesterday Mr. Corbett tried to purchase some arsenic at a drug store near his home, saying he wanted to kill rats. His actions were so suspicious that the druggist refused to sell. There is little doubt that Mr. Corbett was temporarily insane. His sister, Margaret Griffin, is now an inmate of the Napa Insane Asylum, having been confined there six years. As in the case of her brother, her insanity is periodic.

Patrick J. Corbett was a native of Ireland. For years he conducted a livery business at the stable beneath the flat where he resided. When his son, James J. Corbett, gained fame as a pugilist the father shone in reflected light. He was a pleasant, honest, upright man, and well liked by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Corbett, likewise, was a native of Ireland. To the couple were born eleven children, ten of whom still live. They are James J., the pugilist; Harry, who conducts a pool room on Ellis street; Frank, who is associated with Harry; Joe, who gained fame as a baseball pitcher; Tom, also athletically inclined, and John Corbett. There are four daughters, Esther and Katie, unmarried; Theresa and Mamie. It it said that Corbett lost all his money and property on his son's fight with Fitzsimmons. The banks were about to foreclose on him, and it is believed he became temporarily insane through brooding over his losses. He was a man of very domestic habits, and took great pride in the success of his son. While he would have preferred that Jim should have led a commercial life, the old gentleman was pleased at his success. The reverse at Carson was a severe blow.

News of the double tragedy reached the pugilist at his training quarters, at Asbury Park, N.J., about eight o'clock, when a telegram from his brother Harry conveyed the startling intelligence, which was immediately communicated to him by Mrs. Corbett, while he was boxing with Steve O'Donnell in the barn near the residence. Tom Corbett, John McVey, "Kid" Lavigne and Tom Lansing were standing near at the time, and they went to the assistance of Corbett, who was staggered by the awful news. He was taken to his room, where he dressed himself. He could not realize the situation and said but little, and that only in answer to questions from bystanders. Tom Corbett, the ex-champion's brother, was much affected and could not restrain his feelings. The news greatly affected Corbett. Under it, however, he kept up. His first impulse was to go to San Francisco at once, but when he thought that he could not reach the Pacific coast within five days, and possibly longer, he changed his mind. He telegraphed home, saying that he would come on if the bodies were embalmed. In response came a despatch from Harry, stating that the bodies of his parents would be placed in a vault to await his arrival. Accordingly he started for San Francisco early the following morning, accompanied by his wife and brother Tom. Before leaving Corbett was the recipient of numerous telegrams from friends in various parts of the country, expressing condolence, among them being John L. Sullivan and "Kid" McCoy, the latter of whom has agreed to a reasonable postponement of the match between him and Jim. The Hawthorne Athletic Club, of Buffalo, N. Y., wired George Considine, the representative of Corbett, that the club would wait until Sept. 24, and pull off the fight upon that date. Considine replied that Corbett would not be able to box before Oct. 1, but that they wanted the match to go on, and would be prepared to fulfil the agreement after Jim's return from 'Frisco. Bob Fitzsimmons, Tom Sharkey and Tom Ryan all offered to take Corbett's place before McCoy on the original date, in case the latter objected to a postponement, and claimed forfeit of the $2,500 in Al. Smith's hands, but their offers were declined or ignored.

St. Catharines Lawyer Dead.

St. Catherines, Ont., September 3.—Mr. W. H. McClive, senior partner of the law firm of McClive & McClive, died at his residence here yesterday. His death was not unexpected as he has been ailing for a long time with a complication of diseases. He, however, did not give up his office work until about a month ago, since which time he has gradually grown worse. Mr. McClive did a very extensive law business, and was known and honored by all in this section. He was a staunch reformer politically. He leaves a widow and one son.

Carnegie and Jamaica.

Kingston, Jamaica, September 3.—The Gleaner yesterday published a symposium of the views of the leading merchants and other public men here on the question of solving the annexation movement by exchanging the British West Indies for the Philippine Islands according to the proposal of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. Opinions on the subject are almost balanced with an adverse tendency. The Gleaner further suggests that Mr. Carnegie solve the problem by purchasing Jamaica, and thus practically illustrate his "triumphant democracy."

Boat Song.

One thought comes ever hauntingly
Across my path of day,
Awaits not any shunning.
Nor needs a prayer to stay;
And if I flee, this only that
I ever may pursue.
The thought, my love, is you,
The thought is you.

A star dawns glowingly before
My vision every night.
Tho' all the sky is radiant,
I see no other light.
To find its gleam my eyes would seek
The very Cosmos through,
The star, my love, is you.
The star is you.

A haven beckons luringly
With arms flung warmly wide,
My little bark of life to moor,
And in its heart abide.
How free my bark! No other shore
Could tempt it from the blue.
The haven, love, is you.
The haven—you.

—Ruby Archer.

Huntingdon Fair, September 8 and 9. Reduced rates via St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway. Enquire for particulars, 129 St. James street, or Windsor station.

MAJOR-GENERAL'S TOUR.

Commandant of the Canadian Forces Will Inspect Them.

His First Visit Will Be to Montreal—From Here He Will go to Halifax.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—Major-General Hutton intends leaving Ottawa on Tuesday next on a tour of inspection. He will remain in Montreal for two days, afterwards proceeding to Quebec, where he will stay until the 14th inst. From Montreal the major-general will go to Halifax and will visit the camp at Aldershot. On his way back he will be two or three days in Halifax, after which he goes to St. John, N.B., where he expects to remain a couple of days. He will visit Fredericton, and call at St. Johns, Quebec, on his way back to Ottawa, reaching here about the 27th inst.

NO NEED TO JUMP.

Man Injured at the McDonald Factory Fire Showed Imprudence and Cannot Get Damages.

Another action for damages arising out of the McDonald factory fire of 1895 was decided yesterday afternoon, this time in favor of Mr. McDonald. The plaintiff was Orvis E. Finley, who, during the fire, had jumped from a fourth-storey window, sustaining serious injuries. He sued Mr. McDonald for damages, alleging want of proper facilities for escape in case of fire. Judge Tellier, who had heard the case, decided yesterday afternoon that the injuries had resulted from Finley's own imprudence in jumping from the window without there being urgent necessity for his doing so. The action was dismissed with costs. Gouin, Lemieux & Decary for plaintiff; Macmaster & McLennan for defendant.

The "Greek Consul" Case.

Haralambos Couchoyanopoulos is at liberty, and the fraudulent Greek consul is safely on his way home. Fouriosis, the pretended Greek consul, with Couchoyanopoulos as an accomplice, was charged with defrauding Mrs. Rheinhardt. Fouriosis, it will be remembered, under the pretence that he was Mr. P. Sexton, the Greek consul, of Montreal, induced Mrs. Reinhardt to confide to him a power of attorney, and armed with that, obtained nearly $4,000 from her husband's estate, a portion of that left her by Mr. Reinhardt by will in Australia. He left with the money and the authorities have not been able to locate him since. Couchoyanopoulos was arrested as an accomplice, and his trial has since then been hanging fire before the police magistrate, with the hopes that the chief actor would be captured. Now, Mrs. Reinhardt has withdrawn the charge against him and he has been liberated. It seems Fouriosis is heading for Greece, where he has a wife and family waiting for him. His escape was effected from the Windsor Street Station at midnight, immediately after getting the money, and he there took the train for Vancouver, B.C. Three weeks after he landed at Vladivostock and is now making his way overland through Siberia to Greece.

Action Against Mayor Bingham.

Toronto, Ont., September 3.—Chief Justice Meredith has reserved judgment upon the application to commit to jail Mayor Bingham, of Ottawa, for alleged violation of the injunction recently granted to certain rate payers of Ottawa, in their action against the city, and the Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company, over a local paving contract.

SAVOY HOTEL.

Nos. 10,12, 14 and 16 Victoria Street Conducted entirely on the European plan, The best furnished bedrooms in the city, $1 to $2 per day. All meals a la carte. Dining rooms open nightly until one o'clock for theatre parties. Private rooms reserved for parties of four or more on order by telephone 4276.

A special rate will be given for permanent guests.

W. D. & H. O. Wills.

Bristol, Eng. Their entire better makes of tobaccos, such as "Capstan Navy Cut," "Gold Flake Honey Dew," "Traveller," "Bristol Bird's-Eye," and others always to be had at E. A. Gerth's, agent, 2235 St. Catherine street, Queen's Block.

Typo Union, 176, To-night.

The regular monthly meeting of the above union will be held to-night at 223 McGill street. As business of the utmost importance will be brought up for discussion, all members are urgently requested to be present.

Cleaning and Repairing Clothing — Is quite a specialty with us. Send us your address on a post card and we'll call for and and deliver your clothes promptly looking fresh and new.

M. J. ACLER, Merchant Tailor, 2320 St. Catherine.

THE CONTINUED POPULARITY

Of John Bull's Shirts attests the possession of Real Worth and a personal practical trial will convince the wearer of just what this means.

"SPECIAL" SHIRTS TO ORDER, 3 FOR $5.00

JOHN BULL, SHIRT TAILOR, 2381 St. Catherine St.

PROBABILITIES FOR NELSON'S 1864 Notre Dame St.

Fall and Winter ...1898...

Cool Evenings in September—suitable to wear one of Nelson's Stylish Collarettes, Boas or Ruffs.

Frost in October—time we had any of your Furs requiring Remodelling ready to wear,

Early in October select your skins at Nelson's for your Seal, Persian, or Raccoon Coat.

Bear this all in mind, and leave your orders now, where you can have thousands of skins to select from, and have the article delivered when repaired.

Furs Remodelled Up-to-Date.

ALEX NELSON,

1864 Notre Dame Street.

THE FURRIER.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

WANTED—A smart, industrious office boy, who can speak French and English fluently. Services required about September 21st. Apply 203 New York Life Building. 208

WANTED—Wiremen for electric light wiring. Apply at once, Ness, McLaren & Bate, 419 St. James Street, corner Craig Street. 208

WANTED—Agents for "History of Spanish-American War," 700 pages, illustrated. Send 25c, silver, for agent's outfit. Address National Pub. Co., Lakeside Building, Chicago, Ill. 208

WANTED—Manager and designer for a medium sized woollen mill, manufacturing fine all wool tweeds, worsteds and silk mixes; none but a thoroughly competent man need apply, stating age and experience, with testimonials and salary expected. The John Gillies Estate Co., Limited, Woollen Department, Carleton Place, Ont. 208

WANTED—Two intelligent ladies and gentlemen of good address, good remuneration assured to workers, industrious persons only required. Christian workers preferred. Apply between 8 and 12 Friday, Bishop, St. James Hotel. 208

WANTED—Young girl as general servant. 6 McGill College Avenue. 208

WANTED—A general servant, in small family; no washing. Apply 100 Park Avenue. 208

WANTED—Cooks, housemaids, nurses, general servants, wanting situations. Registry Office, 3 Phillips Square. 208

WANTED — Boys used to feeding Gordon presses. L. E. & A. F. Waters, 715½ Craig Street. 208

WANTED—A general servant and cook. Apply at 46 Crescent Street. 208

WANTED — To lady tailors. Coat makers wanted, steady employment all year round Maloney & Bocquet, 91 King Street west, Toronto. 208

WANTED—Two experienced saleswomen for mantle department, must speak both languages. Hamilton's, St. Catherine and Peel streets. 208

WANTED—A good cook, also a house and tablemaid, highest wages paid to the right ones; no children or washing. 49 Union avenue. 208

WANTED—General servant, must have good city references; no children, no washing. Apply 130 Stanley street. 208

WANTED—Two experienced dry goods salesmen. W. H. Scroggie. 208

WANTED—Strictly first-class travelling representative for the United States, to sell a line of high grade toilet soaps and perfumes, for an old established English firm, who have opened a manufactory in New York. Good salary and expenses paid. Apply by letter only, stating age previous experience and all particulars, to W. G. M. Shepherd, 20 St. Francois Xavier street, Montreal. 208

WANTED—Improvers and apprentices for our millinery room. Apply to Henry Morgan & Co., St. Catherine st. 208

WANTED—Cabinetmaker; steady employment; one who thoroughly understands repairing and picture-framing; state wages expected. M. A. McDonald & Co. Cornwall. 208

WANTED—In Ottawa, a competent nursery governess for three children, youngest nearly three years, German or French Protestant, and able to teach music, preferred, must be able to sew. Address, stating qualifications, experience, religion, references, and salary, to Mr. W. D. Harris, Little Metis, Que. 208

WANTED— A thoroughly reliable woman (married, or widow, preferred) in every city, town and village in Canada, to act as soliciting agent for a well advertised and established article. Easy to sell, and satisfaction ensured. No deposit required. Give references when replying. Address E. A. Sprong, Hamilton, Ont. 208

English Railway Wreck.

London, September 3.—A terrible accident has taken place at Wellingborough Railway station, on the London & North Western Railway, near Manchester. Two boys pushed a luggage "trolley" on the track just as the express was approaching at a speed of fifty miles an hour. The train was derailed and a fearful scene ensued. The wreckage of the railway carriages caught fire. The engineer, fireman and two passengers were killed, and many others were seriously injured.

Mr. Budden Rewarded.

Mr. William Budden, who found the lost Outremont bonds, which caused the sensation of the week, was yesterday presented with a cheque for $100 by Mayor Dunlop, in appreciation of his business-like and honorable conduct in connection with their restoration.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS & HICKS & SONS

Dissolution Sale

Goods on consignment and under advances must be sold at once to close accounts.

At Private Sale.

TURKISH RUGS
PAINTINGS
ENGRAVINGS

Table Linen, Quilts, Curtains, Cut Glass, Silverware, Cutlery, Furniture, Mirrors, Gasaliers, and a variety of other goods which must be disposed of at once,

AN VERY LOW PRICES

—ON ACCOUNT OF—

Dissolution of Partnership.

Consignors having goods under advances will please take notice.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers, 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame Street.

Good dry storage for furniture etc.

QUEEN'S AUCTIONEERS & HICKS & SONS

AUTUMN 1898 AUCTION SALES AT Private Residences.

Our list for booking sales at private residences during September and October is now ready.

Those intending to favor us with the sale of their Household Furniture are kindly requested to give early intimation so as to secure a choice of date.

Inventories made and valuations given. Advances made on consignments. Furniture, Household Effects, Pianos, and all classes of merchandise sent to our rooms are displayed to advantage, and best results guaranteed.

Charges moderate and returns prompt.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers, 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame Street.

School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.

SESSION 1898-1899 begins September 26th. Matriculation Examination at Queen's University beginning September 19th. Degree Courses in Analytical Chemistry and Assaying, in Geology and in Mining Engineering. Special Students admitted without matriculation. W. L. GOODWIN, Director.

The Montreal Park and Island Ry. Co,

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its office, No. 1 Place d'Armes Hill, Montreal, on THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15th, 1898, at the hour of twelve o'clock (noon), for the election of Directors and transaction of business appertaining to said meeting.

By order of the Board.

ALF. BRUNET, Sec. pro tem.

Montreal, August 1st, 1898.

Toronto Street Railway.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Upon the total receipts for August the Toronto Railway Company will pay a percentage of ten per cent. to the city. Under the agreement the company pays eight per cent. upon amounts under one million dollars, and ten per cent. upon the next half million. The million dollar mark was passed in July. Last year the receipts reached about $20,000 in excess of a million dollars. The fiscal year between the company and the city closes on August 31st every year.

GOOD WILL SOAP

NONE BETTER—FEW AS GOOD—ALWAYS THE SAME QUALITY—

Better Fit — More Stitches
Better Satisfaction — More Wear
Better Looks — More Comfort
Better Material — More Goodness

More for Your Money

—IN—

MUNROE'S SHIRTS

Than in any other Shirt on the market.

Munroe Bros.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

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The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from Monday, August 29th, to September 12th, both days inclusive.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court, No. 9277. R. E. Bouret, Plaintiff, versus Delle D. Bonilla, Defendant. On the twelfth day of September, 1898, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said Defendant, No. 75 St. Elizabeth Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household goods, etc., etc. Conditions cash. P. Leclerc, B.S.C. Montreal, September 3rd, 1898.

Sixteen Pages.

The Herald.

Pages 9 to 16.

91ST YEAR. NO. 207. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

THE SCHOOLS IN OLD MONTREAL

How the Protestant Children Were Taught One Hundred Years Ago.

STRUGGLES OF TEACHERS

In the Early Years Schoolmasters Were Poorly Requited for Their Services.

A FEW GLIMPSES INTO THE PAST.

The re-opening of the schools under the control of the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, which takes place on Monday, carries the mind back to the beginning of a Protestant educational system in this province. It would be unfair to make any comparison between the splendidly appointed schools and the methods of to-day and those of one hundred years ago, but perhaps greater credit is due to the schoolmasters of the past for work which was carried on amid great disadvantages and not always to the bettering of their own circumstances.

In the early years of British occupation of Canada the Protestant population was a small and scattered one, and even as late as the closing years of the eighteenth century the number of children attending school was but a moiety of the attendance at any one of the Commissioners' schools to-day. At first the schools were of an exceedingly elementary sort, and struggled along on what little aid the Protestant population was able to give them. Not much information can be gleaned from the archives regarding these small beginnings of education in Montreal, Quebec, William Henry (Sorel), St. Johns, Three Rivers, Machiche (Yamachiche), and other settlements, but one can easily picture the hardships which beset the early instructors of youth. So far as the evidence goes, the earliest schools were not of a character to furnish more than the most limited education. It was not until about 1782 or 1783 that the Government gave £100 for the maintenance of a school in Montreal and a similar sum for Quebec.

John Pullman's School.

The first teacher in Montreal who aimed at anything higher than the early schools was John Pullman. In a memorial written in January, 1779, he states that he had come to Montreal in 1773 from New York, on the recommendation of Rev. Dr. Ogilvie. It would seem that an application was made to that clergyman by several gentlemen here for a teacher who would try to establish a good school, and Pullman was the man sent. For five or six years he carried on a small school under the direction of a committee. In the memorial mentioned he applied to General Haldimand for a license as Protestant schoolmaster, similar to that granted to James Tanswell in Quebec, and his petition was signed by the leading men of the city. No allowance appears to have been granted to him, and he struggled on for some years longer, but owing to the number of loyalists and others who had opened schools his scholars decreased in number. He was reduced to great poverty, and in 1782 he is found petitioning Haldimand for any small position as a clerk that might be available, and he also asks for a subscription to a work on currency which he had prepared. The full title of the work, as was customary in those days, is a long and descriptive one, though the author fortunately provided a short title—as in acts of Parliament—which was "The Cash Clerk's Assistant." But here the fortune-tossed dominie is lost to history, and we know not how his affairs turned out—whether he shared the fate of many another poor schoolmaster or whether Fortune smiled on him through the medium of "The Cash Clerk's Assistant."

Rev. Mr. Stuart Follows.

The first teacher of whose life there is any definite information was the Rev. John Stuart, afterwards the first Anglican clergyman of Cataraqui, now Kingston. Mr. Stuart was born in the then Province of Virginia in 1736 or 1740—historians differ—and was ordained in England. In 1770 he was sent out to Philadelphia by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and from the Quaker City he was sent to the Mohawk Valley as an Indian missionary. His loyalty to Britain is unquestionable, as at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War he was put under arrest, and after a couple of years liberated on parole. In a letter to Sir John Johnson, dated November 29, 1780, from Schenectady, he says that after being a prisoner on parole for two years he had at last obtained permission to exchange for Mr. Gordon, of Ball's Town (Ballston, N.Y.) The exchange was not effected, however, as the Government loked to Mr. Stuart for information concerning the movements of the Americans. Haldimand wrote to Johnson in July, 1782, that he could not think of exchanging Mr. Gordon for Mr. Stuart, and pointed out how useful the latter might be in the revolted provinces, althought at a sacrifice of his own personal comfort.

Mr. Stuart evidently did not think so, or was tired of living as a paroled prisoner, and seems to have fled to Canada. In October, 1782, he was in Montreal, and opened "an academy for the instruction of youth," in conjunction with a Mr. Christie. In acknowledging receipt of a copy of the advertisement Haldimand offered to give every encouragement to so laudable an undertaking, and appropriated towards it part of the bounty allowed by Government. He added: "Your advertisement will be published to-morrow, but I directed the words, 'principally intended for the children of Protestants,' to be left out, as it is a distinction which could not fail to create jealousies, at all times improper, but more particularly so at present." He also desires Mr. Stuart to receive all classes with the same readiness, to which the schoolmaster replied that he had already done so, having, in fact, admitted every child for whom application was made, Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and that in his academy no distinction would be made on the score of religious belief or any other ground.

Trouble With the Assistant.

All was not plain sailing at first, however, for according to a report which Mr. Stuart made to Haldimand on Nov. 27, 1782, his assistant, Christie, was incapable of teaching even the lowest branches of learning. He knew nothing of the classics, which Mr. Stuart was himself to teach, but he professed to be a perfect master of all the practical branches of mathematics, of arithmetic, etc., yet he could not solve the simplest problems, and knew nothing of even the most ordinary English subjects. As the report with great simplicity states: "I could have dispensed with his ignorance of the English language and faulty accent, but when I found him unacquainted with the rules of common arithmetic, and often obliged to apply to me (in the presence of the pupils) for the solution of the most simple questions, I could no longer doubt of his inefficiency." Of course Christie was sent about his business—which was plainly not teaching—and a new assistant was engaged as well as new rooms. At this time the number of pupils was forty-four, with the prospect of increasing. The amount paid Mr. Stuart was £50, one-half the sum allowed for education in Montreal.

It was Mr. Stuart's great desire to settle at Cataraqui, as well as the wish of the S. P. G., and he pressed this on the Governor. In April, 1784, he engaged a substitute to take charge of the school while he went up the river, and in July he reported that he had obtained a lot within a mile of the barracks at Cataraqui, and had spent some time among the Indians. In the spring of 1786 he would appear to have finally severed his connection with education in Montreal, as the last warrant for his salary as schoolmaster is for the six months from November 1, 1785, to April 30, 1786. The Government allowed him £100 a year as Anglican minister at Cataraqui, where he also had a school, and the S. P. G. paid him £50 additional.

Other Montreal Schoolmasters.

In 1778 Finlay Fisher, a Scotchman, had opened a school on his own account, and it was well attended and flourishing five years later. After it had been established some time he received a grant of £25 a year, the remaining £25 out of the grant of £100 to Montreal going to Christie for a short time. In a memorial dated June 5th, 1783, Fisher applies for a portion of the grant which had been made to Christie, but it was not until November 1st, 1785, that effect was given to his petition. The first warrant for the increased grant of £50 is dated May 1st, 1786, for the preceding half-year, and this sum Mr. Fisher enjoyed for many years. The grant which became available by Mr. Stuart's removal from the city does not seem to have been applied to educational purposes thereafter.

Christie, despite his manifest unfitness, had sufficient effrontery to conduct a school by himself after Mr. Stuart got rid of him. He continued on in the old premises, and at first had a few pupils. He was certainly a prototype of Squeers as regards attainments, and there is a strong probability that he also resembled the famous "pedagogue" of Dotheboy's Hall in manner and general character. The pupils soon left him, he became profligate, and absconded from the Province within six months of the time his former principal had dismissed him. The share of the grant which he enjoyed went, as stated, to a very much better man in the person of Fisher.

In 1790 there were four Protestant schools in Montreal, with 146 scholars attending them. Mr. Fisher had 42, a Mr. Nelson 48, a Mr. Bowen or Owen had 39, and 17 children were taught by a Mr. Gunn. There is an undated memorial asking for the appointment of Rev. John Doty as schoolmaster at Montreal, signed by members of the Church of England, but as he was for many years after the probable date minister at Sorel it is evident that he was not appointed.

The Schools in Quebec.

The first teacher in Quebec, so far as known, was a Mr. Reid, but practically nothing is on record concerning him. He was succeeded by James Tanswell, who, according to his own statements in memorials, "spent the first twenty years of my life in acquiring a universal education," was assistant in several schools in England, and opened an academy in London, which he continued for seven years. In 1772, through Messrs. Watson and Rashleigh acting on behalf of some Nova Scotia gentlemen, he "was prevailed upon to cross the Atlantic in order to plant the liberal Arts and Sciences in that country." After teaching in Halifax for five years he was induced by Sir Guy Carleton to remove to Quebec, where he was to receive every encouragement. He did not arrive until after Carleton had left, but he appears to have been well received by Haldimand.

The boarding school established by Mr. Tanswell in Quebec proved a financial loss to him, as he did not meet with all the encouragement he had been led to expect. In five years he had sunk £500 in the venture, probably the extent of his resources. It appears by a memorial sent to Haldimand on July 1, 1782, that the income from the school was not sufficient to keep himself and family. This, it will be remembered, was prior to the grant of £100 being made for educational purposes. A situation was asked for, or if the school was to be continued he requested that some employment be given him to fill up his leisure hours and enable him to add to his slender income from school fees. One year later he asked permission to call his school "His Majesty's Royal Quebec Academy," which authority was granted to him. But even this title did not bring greater prosperity, for in March, 1784, he again addressed Haldimand on the subject of his circumstances. He refers to the conditions on which he removed from Halifax to Quebec, points out the losses he has sustained through bad debts and other causes, and asks for rooms for his family and his school, suggesting that he be given an additional room in the Bishop's Palace, "that which Mr. Reid did formerly keep school in."

At this time Tanswell was on the eve of better days, as he had been placed on the civil list of the province for £100 a year. In those days salaries were not paid very regularly, though, and in the old records in the Archives' Office are to be found hundreds of letters from officials asking for arrears of pay. The warrant for Tanswell's first half year's salary, from November, 1783, to April, 1784, was not issued until July 9 following. It is probable that he always got it thereafter, regularly or otherwise, as there are no further complaints. He was enabled to supplement his salary by acting as interpreter for the courts, besides holding some other small offices. In 1790 there were twenty-five children attending his school. The other schoolmasters in Quebec at that period were: Mr. Fraser, eighteen pupils; Mr. Keith, thirty-two pupils; Mr. Jones, fifty-three pupils; Mr. Serjeant, eleven pupils; Mr. Borrows, forty-one pupils. At Three Rivers Mr. Brown had eleven scholars and Mr. Morris had fifteen. There was a school in Sorel taught by Mr. Bisset and attended by seventeen children. None of these received any Government aid.

A University Suggested.

Towards the end of 1790 the Council spent some time in discussing the state of the schools in the Province, and on November 10 Lord Dorchester conveyed a summary of their proceedings to Earl Granville, then Secreary of State for the

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GOLDWIN SMITH ON CURRENT TOPICS,

Thinks the Czar's Message is Sincere, but That England Won't Heed It.

THE QUEEN AND WAR TALK.

Doesn't Think Canada Should Annex Newfoundland Without Mature Consideration.

U. S. WAR OFFICE INCOMPETENTS.

Toronto, Sept. 2.—Goldwin Smtih writes in the Weekly Sun :—

The event of the week is the Czar's manifesto, inviting the powers to a conference, with a view to the relief of nations by the reduction of armaments and the assurance of a general peace. It is not in the industrious homestead that visions of world-wide rapine styling itself "expansion," or the passion for wasting the substance of the people in engines of destruction, has its seat. The farmer is ready to defend his country, a duty which is certain to be cast on him, as it always is, when aspiring politicians, sensation journalists, and music halls have provoked war. But what he desires for himself and his fellow-men is peace, good-will and leave to eat the bread they earn by the sweat of their brow, untaxed by ambition for objects in which they have no share.

Is the Czar's overture sincere? There is no reason why it should not be; still less why the contrary should be assumed. There have been philanthropic despots on the Russian throne. Catharine was philanthropic, as well as philosophic in her way. Alexander I. was eminently philanthropic, though visionary, and dreamed of making Christianity the general rule of government. Alexander II. was practically philanthropic; at no small risk to his dynasty, he emancipated the serfs, and he granted a measure of municipal self-government, for which his people were not ripe. Apart from philanthropy, Russia has the strongest reason for desiring to put a limit to a system which, as the wealth is very far from being in proportion to her extent of territory and population, strains her resources to the utmost and is probably engendering dangerous discontent. Nihilism, though of late it has been slumbering, may be reawakened, and has not lost its terrors for the occupant of the Russian throne. It is, we may be pretty sure, the Czar personally, not his Foreign Minister, who speaks.

Will the manifesto produce an effect? Not certainly if Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Goschen can help it. Probably not directly on the governments. But it will produce an effect upon the people, and the people in Europe generally have votes. The right word has been said in a high place, and will not have been said wholly in vain.

Will the Queen Sign?

It has often been noted that in England bye-elections as a rule go against the Government, people then feeling at liberty to indulge all their local or personal discontents. But the recent defeats of Lord Saisbury's Government are ascribed to resentment at the feebleness of his policy in China; a fact, if it is a fact, which shows that Jingoism is very much in the ascendant. The rumor still prevails that the Prime Minister's hands are tied by the Queen, Her Majesty having declared that she will never again sign a declaration of war. That this is mere club gossip we may be pretty well assured. It would be nothing less than treason to the nation on the part of a Prime Minister to hold office under a restriction which would practically lay the country at the feet of hostile powers. Constitutional monarchy may work well enough, so long as the monarch is constitutional, that is, so long as he is content to reign without governing, and be entirely guided by the advice of his responsible Ministers. But a monarch wielding personal power, without responsibility, would be worse than a recognized autocrat, who would at least have to face the consequences of his own acts. A recognized autocrat could hardly have done as much mischief as was done by George III. Lord Salisbury has been accused by impatient Jingoes of weakness, when perhaps he was guilty of nothing more than necessary concession; but if he could consent to be the tool of royal whims and fancies, he would be weak, indeed.

That Lord Salisbury is a diplomatic giant nobody maintains. He has not the force of Palmerston, the consummate tact of Lord Granville, or the European influence of Pitt's Foreign Minister, Lord Aberdeen. He has shown infirmity in failing to control the rash and unauthorized utterances of members of his Cabinet on a subject on which they had no business to speak at all. But he is a man of honor, with a thorough sense of his responsibility; and the character of the nation, at all events, has not suffered in his hands.

Annexing Newfoundland.

Mr. Chamberlain is reported as advocating the annexation of Newfoundland to the Dominion. It is needless to say that the question has often been before us. Nothing seems more natural than that the one outstanding British colony in North America should unite in Confederation with the rest. Yet there are points of importance to be considered. In the first place, and most obviously, we should have to undertake the naval defence of the island. On this the Home Government would insist, and it would have right upon its side. In the second place we should entangle ourselves in the angry and interminable dispute with France about her claims on the French shore. In the third place we should add to the string of provinces which already is fatally deficient not only in territorial compactness, but in commercial unity, and in the unity formed by the interflow of population. Already the necessity of propitiating and enlisting, not to say bribing, all these separate Provincial interests so to form them into a basis for a Government is a serious difficulty of our politics, and is always opening the door to corruption. The annexation of Newfoundland, whose industries and interests are totally different from those of any of the other provinces, would be a considerable addition to this difficulty; especially as, unless Newfoundland is greatly slandered, her factions are excessive-

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NEW REIGN OF TERROR IN FRANCE.

New York, Sept. 2.—The Post says :—If unsettled questions have no pity for the repose of nations, it is certain that questions wrongly settled have none. For four years France has been protesting that the Dreyfus case was forever settled. It was chose jugee. It could not only not be reopened, but no one must even speak of reopening it. Any man suggesting that Dreyfus, whether really guilty or not, was illegally convicted and was entitled to a new trial, has found life in France almost intolerable. If a military man, he was subject to degradation and challenged to fight duels. If a civil servant, he was deprived of office and covered with insults. If a private citizen, he was ostracized or mobbed. Eminent professors have been suspended, poets silenced, editors muzzled; the courts have been deaf to appeals for justice; a veritable reign of terror has spread over all France—and all in the frenzied effort to prevent the Dreyfus case from being reopened. But here it is again clamoring to heaven for a rehearing.

The sequence of events leading up to these latest sensations, with which France is convulsed, is worth noting. It all grew out of the blundering but honest attempt of the new Minister of War, M. Cavaignac, to allay the agitation which would not be allayed. He made a statement in the Chamber on July 7. It was the speech of a bluff but rather obtuseman. He assured the country on his honor that Dreyfus was guilty; other-wise he, honest Cavaignac, would not remain a day a member of a Government persisting in injustice. This was all very well, and the Minister was undoubtedly sincere. But in an unlucky moment he proceeded to give his reasons for believ-ing in the guilt of Dreyfus. Doing what all preceding Ministers of War had been astute enough to avoid, he read to the Chamber and the country the evidence which, in his mind, was ample to convict Dreyfus. Great was the enhusiasm over Cavaignac's speech. It was ordered placarded in all parts of the republic. At last it was settled; no one could doubt longer; the 'chose' was for ever 'jugee.'

But even from the first some of the most furious anti-Dreyfusites thought a blunder had been made. This thing of giving out secret documents was dangerous. Where would it end ? It was much better to follow the old plan—roundly assert the man guilty, and refuse to give a glimmering of the testimony, falling back all the while on the fierce demand, "Do you mean to insinuate that the court-martial, made up of such distinguished officers, condemned an innocent man ? Is that your opinion of the honor of the French army ? Why, you are no better than a German !" And it must be said that the fears of these advocates of pronouncing and sticking to a sentence without stating reasons for it were speedily justified. Within two days the storm broke on poor Cavaignac's head. First came the open letter of Col. Picquart to the Prime Minister, M. Brisson, offering to prove in any court that two of the letters read by Cavaignac had nothing to do with the Dreyfus case, and that the third "has all the marks of a forgery." Then came Dreyfus' counsel, Maitre Demange, to assert publicly that, whether the letters were authentic or not, they were not produced at the original trial, and therefore the accused man had never been heard of the evidence upon which it was now declared he was condemned. Here was the case re-opened with a vengeance. Honest Cavaignac could not rest until he had set on foot the investigations which led up yesterday to the extraordinary confession of Col. Henry that he had himself forged the letter supposed to be so fatal to Dreyfus. The forger had the grace to cut his throat later—an example which others in the conspiracy would do well to follow.

The deepest impression one gets from the whole shameful business is that it is an awful comment on the "honor" of the army. It was to preserve the army spotless and free even from suspicion that France had consented to the disgrace of repeatedly denying justice to Dreyfus. The army was placed far above justice. Instead of the old motto, "Let justice be done though the heavens fall," the French people were saying, "Let the army remain unsuspected though justice fall." Especially must the honor of army officers be stainless. Where was the certainty of a victory over Germany, when the time came, if it could be supposed that high officers of the French army could be capable of a dishonorable action ? Well, here is a high officer of the French army, Chief of the Intelligence Department of the General Staff, confessing an act of the blackest dishonor. We say nothing now of the many rumors that his superior officers were also implicated. Col. Henry alone shows what France was leaning upon when she staked everything on the superior "honor" of the army. To have strangled justice, suppressed freedom of speech, exiled or insulted her noblest—and to have done it to preserve stainless an honor which was all the while covering itself with pitch ! No wonder that the French people are filled with dismay at the position they now occupy in the eyes of the world.

What added fuel to the flame in France was the desire for revenge on Germany which pervades all classes, and which was presumably stronger in the army than elsewhere. Now a deliberate cherising of revenge is inconsistent with the finer sentiments of honor—even, in the end, as we now see, of military honor. It perverts not only the judgment, but morals. Everything must give way to the preparation for revenge, and, if truth and justice make a difficulty, they must give way, too. This is the most solemn warning which France presents to the civilized world to-day. A cultured people furiously clutching a sword, and then finding it broken in its hand—there is the vengeful military spirit, when it is finished, bringing forth moral death.

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

How an Incident on the Chinese Coast in 1859 Proved that Blood Is Thicker Than Water.

In view of recent events any reference to an historical event which occurred on the Chinese coast in the summer of 1859, just after the treaty of Tientsin between England and China had been concluded, may be interesting. An account of it appeared in a recent number of the London Spectator, giving the English version of the incident. It was on the Peiho river, in China, in the summer of 1859. The treaty of Tientsin between England and China had been concluded, and had to be formally ratified at Pekin, June 26th. Admiral Hope, with a British squadron, was unable to reach the mouth of the Peiho river until June 19th. But the next day, when he attempted to proceed up the river to Pekin, he found the Chinese had blocked its mouth by three barriers, and had rebuilt the forts which had been destroyed the year before. Orders were given to him by the British Minister, Mr. Bruce, with whom the French Minister was acting, to remove the obstacles and proceed to Pekin as rapidly as possible. Admiral Hope had under his command only eleven small gunboats, mounting thirty guns between them. On the morning of the 25th the little squadron began the accomplishment of its task. The first barrier was removed without firing a shot, but when the boats reached the second barrier, which lay midway between the guns of the forts on either side of the river, the Chinese opened fire with forty pieces of artillery upon the two leading British vessels.

At this instant the admiral made the signal, "Support me by engaging the enemy more closely," and this signal was kept flying the whole day. Never was a British admiral in greater need of support, and never was his appeal more nobly responded to. It seemed to be the object of the Chinese to annihilate the flagship, and so well trained on the space between the first and second barriers that within twenty minutes of opening fire the Plover and Opossum had so many killed and wounded that their batteries were completely silenced. It was at this critical period of the fight that the Americans rendered assistance to the sorely tried British. Captain Tattnal, commodore of the American squadron in the China seas, had been watching the treacherous attack on the British squadron from the Toey-Wan, a small steamer of very light strength. The Commodore, who was a great character in his way, at last, seeing the desperate condition of the British admiral, could stand it no longer. Observing that "blood was thicker than water, and he was damned if he was going to see white men butchered before his eyes," he ordered his barge and announced his intention of paying an "official visit" to the British admiral. The commodore rowed through a storm of shot and shell, one round shot going through the American ensign in the stern of the boat, cutting it to ribbons, and was wildly cheered by our people as he passed through the fleet. Just as he reached the flagship his barge was again struck and sank alongside. The Americans managed to scramble on board, only to find Admiral Hope, desperately wounded, seated in an arm-chair on deck, still directing the fight.

"Tattnall, after exchanging a few words with Hope, sent his boat's crew forward to man the big eight-inch gun, the whole crew of which had been killed or disabled. His men responded with alacrity, and for the next hour and a half this gun was worked entirely by American seamen until relieved by a fresh crew from another gunboat. Borrowing a boat from the Plover, Tattnall then returned to the Toey-Wan, and knowing that the British reserves, who had been placed in sailing junks at the beginning of the action, were sorely needed, and that without a steamer there was no means of getting them to the front, took them in tow himself, and boldly started up the river with 600 British seamen behind him. Nor was this the last occasion on which Tattnall assisted us on this disastrous day. After the landing party had been driven back, and had retreated to their boats, they found that many of their boats had been destroyed by the enemy, and there was not enough to take off all the seamen. Realizing this, Tattnall got his light draught Toey-Wan close in shore, and in this way took the fugitives aboard, thus saving many a life that would otherwise have been sacrificed. In this unfortunate affair we lost 434 killed and wounded out of 1,100 engaged, and out of our eleven gunboats six were either sunk by the enemy's fire or had to be abandoned in a sinking condition. It was not till the following year that Sir Hope Grant, with 10,000 British and 7,000 French troops, was able to avenge our defeat by destroying the forts and occupying the imperial city of Pekin itself."

When Hungry in China.

From Travel.

There was a painful lack of variety in our food. Men dying of thirst spend their last hour in thinking of iced champagne, sherry cobblers, cocktails and draughts of beer, whiskies and sodas, dead horses' heads, or whatever their particular beverage may be. We gastronomically fooled ourselves to the top of our bent. "I think," one would say, "when we get to the Hotel de Paris to-night we'll have a nice little French dinner of six courses, with coffee and green chartreuse to finish with." "Well," another would remark, "I should be content with some soup, a little fish, a slice of beef, and some tart." "Chops and tomato sauce for me," murmured a third, oblivious of the fate that befell Mr. Pickwick, who had a similar desire.

Then we would reach a slimy, begrimed village, creep into a smelling hut, and make our dinner of pork and rice, or rice and pork when we desired to vary the menu. But one night at a spot called Taeping-pu, when we called for the perennial pork, we were informed we could not be supplied. "No pork !" we exclaimed, "no pork in China? Why, Chinamen are three parts pork." Then we were told we were in a Mussulman village, where swine were an abomination, but we could have salt beef. We jumped joyfully at the salt beef, so called, though we knew perfectly well it was nothing else but stale, unprofitable, sinewy wild goat.

Patent Reports.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life building, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct.

Canadian patents—Tanning machinery, J. N. Smith; automatic car couplers, P. Hoff and E. Francis; belt shippers, C. Dawson; wire tightening device, O. Johnson; spring cable tension device, T. S. Witman; valves, F. Roy; frame saws, L. Long; steps for stairways or entrances, H. J. Hamilton; Hollon spring wire cable, J. Morlock; vehicle wheels, I. Henderson; art or process of reducing coppers and mattes, W. J. Urquhart; refrigerators, L. N. Bate and B. A. Sproule; oil rock excavator, E. Windsor; paper files, C. E. Mountford; eradicating acid from cider, E. Huber; attachment to ploughs, P. Perdue; coffin handles, L. Girard and H. Godin; butter presses, A. Chicoine and D. Chicoine; appliance for harness, J. P. Mabee.

American patents—Sash balance, W. Driscoll; voting machine, P. A. Macdonald; apparatus for mining in frozen ground, S. H. and E. B. Haycock; sash fastener, F. H. Peters.

BRITAIN AND THE DERVISHES.

Something About the Remarkable War Which Should Soon be Over Now.

THE MEN OF THE DESERT.

They Have Left a Trail of Blood Behind Them in Egypt and the Soudan.

ENGLAND SLOW BUT SURE.

("Bimbash" in London Telegraph.)

I was sitting one day in December, 1882 on a Nile dahabeah, at Assouan, when Minchetta, Sheik of the Ahabdeh Arabs, came to pay me a visit. He was a good type of an Arab gentleman. His aquiline nose, deep brown eyes, high features and well-formed hands and delicate fingers betrayed the noble stock from which he descended, and, black though he was, his voice and manner were those of a polished man of the world. Alas for Minchetta! his partiality for Mahdism led him to an untimely end—his bones now whiten the sands of his wide domain. In 1882, however, Minchetta was with Mohammed Pasha, Khalifa and Saleh, all important characters in the Eastern desert. His men travelled constantly to Berber, Kossein, Suakin and Kassala, and wide was his knowledge of the politics of the Soudan. It was during this visit that he told me of the Mahdi, of whom till then I had never heard, and prophesied his greatness. It was natural that I should not believe him. Mohammed Achmed was a native of Dongola and the Dongolawi are of the vilest type of riverain Arabs; so I laughed at the idea of his becoming a formidable enemy or a power. But Minchetta, even then a disciple, was right, as four years' campaigning and many a hard fight told me.

I little thought tht sixteen years later his followers would still be possessors of the Soudan and Khartoum. Mohammed Achmed conquered Darfour and Kordofan, destroyed Hicks and Gordon, held his own against the English in the Byuda and the Eastern Soudan, and actually fought a battle at Toski, within 100 miles of Assouan. It shows us the power of fanaticism when we consider that the Mahdists took Obeid, Khartoum, Kassala and Berber, destroyed Hicks, shattered the Abyssinian army led by the King himself, and killed that monarch, fought and all but won the battles of Abu Klea and Gubat, to say nothing of Teb, Tamai, Giness and Toski; and if to-day their race is nearly run, they still hold Omdurman and 20,000 men, armed with every civilized instrument of destruction, accompanied by the English Grenadier Guards, a dozen powerful gunboats, and led by the Sirdar in person, are thought necessary to give a final blow to their power.

Long experience of their tactics has made me consider the Mahdists as a brave but not a dangerous enemy. Favored as they were in the wars of 1883-87 by the best of luck, they were only able to hold their own, while at Abu Klea and Gubat the flower of their army, in overpowering numbers, failed to defeat the little camel corps—an incongruous weak force, without artillery; a force, indeed, which was not intended for anything but a dash across an undefended road. The public, even if the Khalifa makes his threatened stand at Omdurman, need have no fear of the result; this, to use a racing expression, will be a walkover for the Sirdar and his huge army. I shall be surprised if he loses many men, especially as the Dervishes are supposed to be behind walls in a strong position. A Dervish in a fort is indeed a fish out of water; to be dangerous he must be on his feet or on his charger, spear in hand; behind a wall, bombarded by modern artillery and howitzers, he cannot be considered an enemy at all to a civilized army.

It is sad to think that we shall never see again the charge of the true Dervish. I am inclined to think that the great charge on the Second Brigade at Tamai, which shattered the square, the overwhelming attack at Abu Klea, and, finally, the beautiful advance at Gubat, were the most picturesque episodes of the Mahdist's battles against the English. As long as I live I shall never forget the memories of Gubat. The Camel Corps, shattered by the losses of Abu Klea, started on the evening following the battle to march to the Nile. No sooner had darkness fallen than we had every proof of the disadvantages of night marches over an unknown and bushy country. Soon we were wandering, a confused mass of camels, cattle, horses and bewildered infantry. Notwithstanding this unpleasant night we arrived next morning at daybreak on the high ground above Metemmeh, and the sun painted us a picture on the plain in front that well repaid our unpleasant vigil. The golden desert stretched before us until it merged into the green dourra-clad valley of the Nile, through which the great river ran like a thread of silver. Far in the distance rose the blue hills, the ramparts of the mysterious stream, and the desert at our feet was peopled with the chivalry of the Soudan. Horsemen galloped to and fro, thousands of spearmen wended their way to intercept us, lances glittered in the sun and a myriad waving banners spread out to the morning breeze.

It was a grim moment when eventually the little force of Guards and mounted infantry, perhaps not 800 strong, advanced to meet the huge army in front of them and to pierce a lane through it to the Nile. Aching, anxious eyes watched them from the zareba, where lay our general, stricken early in the day, and many wounded comrades, with only enough water to last till morning. The vultures, anticipating a certain meal, soared over the little square, and the gazelles, rudely weakened by this unaccustomed strife, rushed madly here and there, or stood spellbound as we passed. At last we reached an open plain, and the Mahdist host, which had been gathering round us, only waiting for a favorable moment to attack, massed on some rising ground to our left. For a moment the two forces halted, looking almost into each other's eyes.

The English, despairing of victory, but calm and steady, each soldier wearing on his face that stern, determined look peculiar to an Englishman when he finds himself in a tight place. The Mahdists, all animation and exaltation, led by their emirs and standard-bearers, stood forth in all their glory; 10,000 spear tips glistened in the sunlight, and, with loud cries of "Allah Akbar," this beautiful force dashed at its enemy. As the charge began the soldiers of the English square cheered. Whether there was something ominous in the sound, for indeed the cheer of English soldiers going into battle is a sound which no enemy can hear without emotion—or whatever was the cause, the Arabs checked their charge and paused for one moment, as one sometimes sees a huge flight of birds stoop before they turn in their flight; it was but for one instant, then the hope and flower of Mahdism, like a great wave whose white crest was formed by a thousand banners, dashed out its strength against the wall of determined men who waited silently at the bottom of the hill. Nor is it easy to forget the surpassing bravery of the old Sheik who led his men into the square at Abu Klea. Amid the storm of battle he rode calmly in front of his men reading his Koran, up to the muzzles of our rifles, and fell actually inside the square. I saw him afterwards, and never saw a face so calm and serene. Let us hope his spirit had entered the Paradise which Mohammed promised, and which this disciple had surely earned.

The charge of the Hadendowas, though more effective, was nothing like so picturesque. Theirs was a sudden rush, generally when least expected, for they were as a rule hidden, their dark naked bodies being almost the color of the bush. Gen. Graham at Tamai charged them with the Forty-second Highlanders, and not successfully. On the other hand, as large a body of Arabs attacked Sir Redvers Buller's force simultaneously with the charge of the Black Watch, and was driven off without the loss of a man. Discipline and steadiness were always too much for the Dervish, who is an able adversary against an indifferent leader, and fatal to troops the least out of hand.

Sir Herbert Kitchener knows every move on the board in the game he has so successfully played. I only hope that he will spare all the Arabs he can in memory of the star, medals, promotions and glorious recollections of which Mahdism was the direct cause.

But for the Mahdi and Osman Digna the names of Kitchener, Hunter and Wingate might have been unknown. It was Mahdism which gave these gallant and able soldiers their chance. Therefore, I hope that the bloodthirsty, but brave Bagaras will not be exterminated in their vain attempt to defend an impostor's tomb. Let us recollect that their only line of retreat is across an unfriendly desert on one side, or by the river on the other, where they would be shut off from water by the gun-boats. And they have none of the transport necessary to support even their hard lives in the desert. Finally, they are brave men.

I long to hear that the Khalifa has flung up the sponge, or that the Bagaras, who are by no means fools in their own interests, have thrown him to the vultures and wolves. I shudder to reflect that our old gallant, fearless enemy may soon be flying starved and wounded in the desert, or meeting death cooped up in some primeval style of fortification, battered by modern explosives. At all events, I shall be sorry to think that with the collapse of Mahdism my heart will never again be stirred by the weird beating of the war-drums, the only sound which broke the stillness of the long watches of the desert night; that the mad excitement, as weary and thirsty I watched the charge of white-clad Bagaras, will never again be awakened; that as the dawn rises in all its beauty over the deserts of the Soudan, and opens the doors of that enchanted palace of the Sun, the day will break no longer upon the serried masses of Arab chivalry, with glinting spears and waving banners. I shall cherish these recollections as long as life lasts, and devoutly hope that in the coming, and I know necessary, slaughter in the Soudan, many of the best and pluckiest race of Arabs in the world will escape.

KHARTOUM AND AFTER.

A New York Papers Ideas on What Will Follow the Smashing of the Mahdi.

Sir Herbert Kitchener's force is within twenty miles of Omdurman, and a decisive battle may be expected at any moment. The blow will almost certainly be finally subversive of the Khalifa's power for Kitchener's plans seem to close in upon the objective point with the precision of natural agents. He is England's greatest desert fighter, but he is something more. He is a consummate master of military calculation and prevision, who in any field would fuse all details of the service into a unit of greatest possible striking force against his foe. In his Soudan campaigns he has handled his forces with the highest skill in an area where distances are great, transportation difficult and the health of the army is in danger from a trying climate. British official circles have credited him in advance with the occupation of Khartoum, and some of the leading minds are just now deeply concerned about the uses to be made of this occupation. English journals of high authority assert this with confidence, and point to plans which must be unrealized without a further advance southwards. Khartoum, according to this view, is to be a leverage for further conquest.

Certain facts and conditions lend support to this. It is known that Mr. Rhodes is fired with the ambition of connecting the Nile and the Zambesi, of making a line of imperial communication continuous from Cairo to Cape Town. He is working his way north to meet that welcome southerly advance which would actualize his plan. Mr. Chamberlain is in hearty sympathy with him, and, apart from that, Rhodes is a leader whom no section of British opinion, except that embodied in the "Nonconformist conscience," will oppose in his African policy. With Kitchener at Khartoum, the question of control of the remaining part of the Nile valley will at once become acute. France and Russia and French advisers have plainly indicated their support of the Abyssinian monarch in his threatened revival of alleged rights in opposition to the British policy. Such is the possible situation which the events of the next few days may make imminent. Is there any hostile force sufficient to nullify it? There is little doubt that the Anglo-Egyptian army would crush any present opposition to the British, and not one French or Russian soldier could reach that region in defiance of the naval power of England. England's African policy is being broadly outlined in two or three cardinal features which present themselves as inevitable from control both in the north and in the south of that great continent. A glance at the latest map will show the broken chain of great possessions which demand the forging of the complemental links.

Patent Reports.

Below will be found the report of patents granted this week to Canadian inventors by the Canadian and United States Governments. This report is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building, Montreal.

Canadian patents—609,62, Olafur Johnson, Glenboro, Man., wire tightening device; 609,76, Ferdinand Roy, Montreal, valve; 610,32, L. Girad et L. Godin, Three Rivers, coffin handle; 610,40, Alexis, Arthur & Delphis, Chicoine, St. Mare, butter press.

American patents—609,930, Wm. Driscoll, Brockville, Can., sash balance; 610,048, Samuel H. Haycock et al, Iroquois, apparatus for mining in frozen ground; 609,-825, Patrick A. MacDonald, Winnipeg, voting machine.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE ROUND ROBIN

Commanders Grew Desperate Over the Situation and Were Obliged to Sign It.

MEN WERE DROPPING DEAD

On Top of This Came Orders from Washington to Move Camp Daily.

TOOK "BIT IN THEIR TEETH."

New York, Sept. 2.—When the commanders under General Shafter issued their so-called "round robin" at Santiago, declaring "this army must be moved at once or perish" the declaration came as a shock to the people of the United States.

The inside facts which led to the formulation of the extraordinary document have been slow in coming out, but to-day one of the participants in the famous meeting of commanders and surgeons gave a narration of the story of how and why the "round robin" was formulated.

The fact is there were indications of insubordination among the commanders, but the protest was against orders issued from Washington by Secretary Alger and Surgeon Gen. Sternberg.

This is the story of the participant in the meeting.

"After the surrender of General Toral General Shafter asked some of the army surgeons:

" 'Can this army be taken back to the United States without danger of starting an epidemic of yellow fever?'

" 'Certainly,' said the general's advisers. 'If yellow fever should break out on the transports the patients can be transferred to the hospital ships and isolated.'

"The men by this time were dropping by the dozen, by the hundreds. Health conditions had become alarming. Already we had about 3,500 to 3,800 men reported on the sick list. But that was nothing.

"Out of 22,000 men at least 75 per cent. were really sick. Nearly all were taking medicine. The fact was that had there been any fighting to do we could not have mustered 5,000 efficient fighting men.

"With the army in this condition down came an absolute order from Sec. Alger and Surgeon-Gen. Sternberg that camp should be moved two miles every day. Each day the old camp was to be destroyed by fire, and the new camp ground was to be fired before the camp was made. The sick on each day were to be isolated and left behind.

"This was Sternberg's asinine theory as to how disease was to be stamped out. Well, any man who knew that army and knew the work necessary in breaking camp, knew it was physically impossible to carry out such an order. Why, few of the men were able tot walk a mile, much less to carry a gun, and still less to move their baggage.

"Shafter wanted to send the troops home. But here was the order from Washington right in his face. So he asked his commanders to meet and bring their surgeons with them.

"The meeting was held on Aug. 3. Just as the meeting was held down came another order from Alger. The new order was to transfer the entire army to San Luis, 25 or 30 miles away on the line of the railroad.

"Now I suppose these Washington theorists supposed we had a railroad at our command with which we could do anything in the way of transportation. The fact was, that railroad, if in repair, would have enabled us to move 400 or 500 men a day. You can figure for yourself how long it would have taken to move 22,000 men. These men couldn't march to San Luis. So when Gen. Shafter read this latest order to that meeting there was an outburst of indignation. Each commander had had his say, each surgeon had made his report. All agreed that it was necessary to send the troops home unless their lives were to be sacrificed.

" 'If I were you, Gen. Shafter, I would absolutely ignore those orders from Washington,' declared Gen. Bates, emphatically. 'I would put those men on the transports and send them back to the United States. Then I'd let those people at Washington deal with us afterward!'

" 'I hope you'll telegraph those men at Washington that anyone who keeps our troops here is guilty of murder,' said Col. Roosevelt.

" 'I am going to send a telegram to the effect that if the army is kept here we will take nothing back but mortuary reports,' said General Shafter.

"Then Roosevelt asked Gen. Shafter if he would not like to have the opinions of his officers in writing, and this resulted in the so-called 'round robin.' "

An Iberville Wedding.

Iberville, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Mr. Geo. H. Felch, formerly of Montreal, and now in the Boston & Maine Railway employ, and Miss May Black, eldest daughter of Mr. James Black, of Iberville, Que., were married in the English chapel at seven p.m., Aug. 31st. The church, which was most elaborately and tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, was packed to the doors with the friends of the couple from Iberville and St. John's. The bridesmaids were Miss Bella Tressider, of Montreal, and Miss Minnie Gordon, of Iberville, and the groomsmen, Mr. James Sellars, of Lawrence, Mass., and Mr. Frank Black, the brother of the bride, who was given away by her father. The contracting parties were attired in travelling costume, and left on the C.P.R. express for an extended trip through the White Mountains, Old Orchard, Boston and New York. They will reside at Woodsville, N.H. A serenade by the town military band was tendered the couple at Mr. Black's residence, immediately after the ceremony, and they departed from the C.P.R. station in St. John's amid showers of rice and good wishes from a host of friends.

Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The Right Rev. C. J. Corfe, D.D., Lord Bishop of Corea, who was expected on Sunday last, but was detained in New York, reached the city on Tuesday. He will be the preacher at the Church of St. John the Evangelist on Sunday next, and leaves at 10 o'clock on that evening for Vancouver, to catch the steamer sailing on the 12th instant for China and Japan.

THE CLOSE OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON

Cool September has arrived, and a great many of those who spend the hot months along the lake side and at other equally favored spots have returned to the city. The last week of August witnessed the home-returning of the heads of families in order that the children might resume their studies. On this page of The Herald correspondents who have faithfully recorded the doings of their respective localities tell of the departure of scores of summer resorters. The paddle and the knockabout suit have been laid aside for college gowns and books.

Taken altogether, it has been an ideal summer for pleasure, and the list of regattas, lawn tennis parties, sailing parties and bonnet hops has made one continued round of enjoyment.

In closing this page for the season of '98 The Herald desires to thank its contributors for the complete and accurate reports of all local events which have been sent in for publication.

LONGUEUIL.

The sixth and final race in the trophy series will be sailed this afternoon.

Several entries were made from Longueuil for the St. Lambert Horticultural Show, held last evening. It is proposed to form next season a local committee to encourage flower cultivation and to arrange with St. Lambert for a joint exhibition.

Miss Maud Ackfield, of New York, is visiting Mrs. Duncan Cameron.

The Protestant Board of School Commissioners opened their day schools in Longueuil and Montreal South on Thursday, 1st September. Miss Johnson is the head teacher and Miss Latimer the assistant at Longueuil, and Miss Thomas has charge at Montreal South.

Miss Grace Walker has returned from her lengthy visit in the west. She has been visiting in Brantford, Ont., and elsewhere.

Miss Winnie Cookson is home from her Newfoundland trip per steamer Coban, Black Diamond Line.

The ladies of the B.C.H. will give a "muslin' dance in the club house on Saturday, September 12th. Tickets 25 cents.

Notice is posted in the club house that at the semi-annual meeting of the Boat Club, to be held September 10th, a motion will be presented for the addition of the following clause to by-law No. 12, relating to the "Duties of Treasurer": "The financial season of the club shall close each year on April 30, and the treasurer shall distribute a detailed and audited statement at or prior to each annual meeting."

The adjourned vestry meeting of St. Mark's Anglican Church will be held in the school house on Tuesday evening, 6th September. Important parish matters will be considered.

The Longueuil Boating Club have decided to give their annual "closing dance" on Friday evening, September 30th. An orchestra and light refreshments will be provided. Tickets $1.

The Hurtubise family will move to the city for the winter months on September 14th.

Miss E. H. McClure returned per steamship Numidian from a pleasant sojourn in the ancient capital.

The Mayor Prefontaine demonstration on Wednesday last passed off successfully. The torchlight procession and fireworks were viewed by a large crowd. It looked like old times to see Mr. Prefontaine addressing the electors at Longueuil from the market hall balcony. Mayor Perrault made an admirable chairman at the banquet.

Miss Edith McColl returned from North Hatley on Thursday.

On Wednesday afternoon the steamer Hosanna broke her shaft and she had to lay up for repairs. She was not replaced by another R. & O. steamer, but the enterprising captain of the Dama took up the running for a day.

A large crowd will likely attend the bicycle races this afternoon on Broadway Park. The Montarville Amateur Athletic Association have worked hard to ensure the success of the meet.

The Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, of Durham, Que., who preached last Sunday evening in St. Mark's Church, is not a stranger in Longueuil. For the greater part of the winter of 1882-3 he conducted the services here, and filled the gap between the resignation of Rev. Ernest J. Houghton and the appointment of Rev. F. W. Webber.

The Rev. Mr. Thomson will probably preach in St. Mark's to-morrow.

A very acceptable entertainment was given on Thursday night in the Club House and will be repeated to-night, by the L.B.C. minstrels. The boys have been practising and rehearsing till, thanks to the intervention of Mayor Perrault, they were all black in the face, and needless to say the troupe has evolved an excellent show. Mr. R. M. Rodden (Everett Wrest) acted as manager, Mr. A. C. Wurtele (Harmony Tonor) as musical director, Mr. Oswald Sutherland (Tired Feeling) as secretary-treasurer, and Miss Maye Thomson (Serphina Dearbear) as accompanist. The "boys in black" appeared in the opening scene, and the "Handicap March" was effectively rendered as a curtain-raiser. "The Belle of the Season," grand march by the end men, went nicely. The interlocutor was Mr. A. W. H. Janes (Howel N. Shout); bones, Messrs. Charles E. Robinson (Dusty Rhodes), and Bob Walker (Willie Graw), and the tamboes were Messrs. R. M. Rodden and Wesley Reynolds (Welland Strong). Mr. Robinson sang the first solo, "The Warmest Baby in the Bunch"; then followed Mr. Frank Sutherland (Weary Walker) with "I Love You in the Same Old Way." His fine tenor voice and careful rendition of the pretty song brought him a hearty recall. "Oh, Ebenezer" was sung by Mr. Walker, and Mr. Roulleau (Rufe Garden) sang "Don't Say Good-bye Forever," which was followed by "Answered" as an encore. "My Coal Black Lady" was admirably rendered by Mr. R. M. Rodden, and Mr. Ernest T. Brunn (Reuben Glue) got "stuck" on "The Banks of the Wabash," and sang the popular air very well indeed. Mr. Wesley Reynolds closed the first part with "I Want My Lu," and received an enthusiastic encore. The choruses were all excellent. The olio consisted of a series of songs and stories entitled "Five Minutes in Laughter," by "Lollypop Fresh," and a sketch called "Paul and Virginia," in which Messrs. Reynolds and Charles S. Virtue (Noah Heap) "interfered with themselves and supplied the audience with some of their pungent pavement personalities." The cake walk concluded the programme, and it was an highly ludicrous performance. The competitors were: 1, Messrs. Reynolds and Walker; 2, Messrs. Edwin Hurtubise and C. S. Virtue; 3, Messrs. J. Hurtubise and W. A. Anderson; 4, Messrs. O. Sutherland W. H. Janes; 5, Messrs. Rodden and Desrosier. Mr. Frank Tansey acted as master of ceremonies and the judges were Messrs. Bevan Giles, O. J. Tansy and F. Percy Smith. The contest resulted in a tie between Hurtubise and Virtue and Rodden and Desrosier, but on a second trial the former couple won the coveted cake, which was a very elaborate and toothsome-looking bit of pastry. After the show the room was cleared for a dance. The unsettled weather and occasional heavy rain storms had no appreciable effect upon the attendance.

The work of erecting the poles in Longueuil for the new fire alarm system is now in progress.

LAKE ST. JOHN.

Amongst the arrivals at "The Roberval," Lake St. John, the past week were the following: Miss Helen F. Miller, Albany, N.Y.; Max Winkler, Ann Arbor; J. N. Davidson, wife and four daughters, Allegheny, Pa.; Henry A. Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Jones, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hubbell, Bridgeport, Conn.; W. E. Martin, A. C. Conredt, J. F. Daily, M. C. Luckenbach, Bethlehem, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Twombly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Ferole, Miss Lucy Flusk, James R. Murphy, Misses Murphy, C. M. Cabot, W. R. Cabot, A. A. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, Dr. Wm. A. Dunn, Jas. A. Buckley, Boston, Mass.; H. T. Beacham and wife, Miss Mary S. Miller, Francis T. Hemer, Thomas S. Beer, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Hebbis and wife, Buffalo, N.Y.; P. V. Savard, J. E. A. Dubuc, Chicoutimi, Que.; Wm. H. Yeomans and wife, Columbus, Conn.; V. Morregh, Chas. B. Cook, Miss H. E. Henry, Dr. L. C. Hill, Fall River, Mass.; Mrs. Warren C. Breckinridge, Miss Breckenridge, Hamilton, Ont.; D. Treau de Coeli, Hull, Que.; Wm. Lilly, Indianapolis; J. L. Z. Magnan, Joliette, Que.; N. M. Rose, Mrs. Hose, Miss Rose, Little Rock; Wm. Hunter, London, Eng.; F. L. Richard and wife, A. G. Cumock, Mrs. Cumock, Miss Cumock, Miss Grace N. Cumock, Lowell, Mass.; Louis L. Lehman, Matteson, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Ball, Mahancy, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Benedict, Montclair, N.J.; Miss Lilly, Miss J. Lilly, Mrs. L. Lilly, Mount Clemens, Mich.; J. W. R. Brunet, D. J. Lesperance, J. A. C. Madore, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Forget, Miss Forget, Miss H. Forget, Miss B. Forget, Miss P. Forget, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bittinger, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Frigen, J. Z. Besther and wife, Montreal; Miss Kalish, P. Kalish, New Britain, Conn.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Fox, Miss Fox, Newark, N. J.; J. A. McCall, J. Chapman McCall, Stewart, Browne, T. B. Maloney, M. Wolf and wife, Miss E. T. Wolf, Master J. S. Wolf, Miss Frankenkat, Mrs. C. Twombly, Madison Grant, Mrs. H. F. Bauge, Miss Bauge, Miss J. S. Bauge, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Anthony, nurse and infant, J. J. Murray, jr., Mrs. W. R. Jenkins, Miss L. G. Alexander, G. S. Taylor, Miss Murray, S. K. Holeman, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hetcham, Oscar G. Kalish, G. Ledlie, Mrs. and Miss McGlynn, J. D. Weed, Miss Weed, New York city; Mr. and Mrs. G. Thomas, Ohio; J. C. Blais, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lemoine, G. Brown, Ottawa; L. T. Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Ralph, Miss M. A. Brown, Pennsylvania; J. Auger, G. Burstall, G. S. Parke, M.D., F. X. Garneau, Mrs. Cinqmars, Miss Cinqmars, M. Lavoie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Begin, Miss Robertson, Miss Richardson, Quebec; M. Wilkinson, St. Joseph, Mo.; Mrs. A. Gratz and child, Miss E. P. Hough, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Julia Miller, St. Bernado, Cal.; D. LeRoy Tapping, J. W. Paxton, C. N. Brady, G. R. Stitson, Washington, D.C.

KNOWLTON.

School was opened in the new academy on Monday last, with a large attendance of pupils. On Tuesday afternoon an opening of the new academy building was held, at which all were invited to attend. Speeches were given by Judge Lynch, Rev. E. M. Taylor, and Mr. Moore, principal of the academy. The building is fitted up with all the modern improvements which makes it very much more comfortable for pupils. With the new building, a good attendance, and a good staff of teachers, there is no reason why the school will not stand near the "top of the list," in the coming scholastic year's examinations.

Mr. Holloway and family have returned to their home in Redlands, California.

Mr. C. A. MacFarlane, of Lawrence, Mass., is visiting friends in this place. While here he will conduct a series of gospel meetings in the W.C.T.U. Hall, beginning on Sunday next at 3 p.m., and continuing every evening until at 7.30 further notice. All are invited.

A supper was given Dr. W. W. Lynch at Kimball's Hotel, on Monday evening last by the Knowlton Cricket Club, to show their esteem for one who has stood by them in every game during the summer and has now left for Montreal to practice his profession in the General Hospital. He left on Tuesday morning.

Dentist McGowan and family have returned to the city after their summer outing on Browne Lake.

Miss Helen Wood will soon leave for her school in Quebec.

Mr. F. England has returned home from a business trip to New York.

A meeting of the British and Foreign Bible society was held in the W.C.T.U. Hall on Sunday evening last with President S. W. Foster in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Bennett addressed the meeting concerning the works of this society. Also Rev. E. I. Rexford, Rev. D. T. Cummings and Rev. E. M. Taylor made a few interesting remarks. The meeting was closed by singing a hymn.

The grand concert given in the Pettes Memorial Hall on Friday the 26th inst., by Miss Marie Hollinshead, dramatic soprano soloist, of Montreal, Miss Lena McLaughlin, violinist of Waterloo; and Miss Beatrice MacGowan 'cellist of Knowlton, was a decided success. They were very ably assisted by the following well known artists. Mrs. J. E. Fay, violinist; Mr. A. Grant Ferrier, Dr. W. O. Lambly, Mr. J. P. Hall, of Knowlton; Mr. Frank Johns, of Philadelphia; and Miss Peck, of New York. They were ably assisted as accompanists by Miss A. Wood, Mrs. J. E. Fay, Mr. J. Henry Robinson.

This was the first appearance of Miss Hollinshead in Knowlton. She sang three times and graciously answered to her persistent encores. The programme as a whole was rendered in a pleasing and delightful manner and every one present was pleased with the evening's entertainment.

VAUDREUIL.

September is a quiet month here, as many of the cottagers who have children going to school leave us in the early part of the month, and by next Saturday many of the cottages will be closed up for the season. The month is really the best of the year, and only those who remain out know of the pleasures of the country during this month.

Miss Day is visiting the Misses Macdonald.

Miss Baby was out for the euchre party Wednesday evening.

Judge Taschereau spent a few days with Dr. L. de L. Harwood and Mrs. Harwood.

The final meeting of the Euchre Club was held at the club-house Wednesday evening and was a decided success. The ladies who organized the club are to be congratulated on the successful carrying out of the different meetings. The object of the club was to help the Boat Club financially, and the ladies handed over to the treasurer over $50. The commodore in a happy speech thanked, on behalf of the Boat Club, the ladies and all who had contributed to the success of the Euchre Club meetings.

The following took part in the ten games played: Judge Lafontaine, Mrs. Lafontaine, Ald. G. W. Sadler, Mrs. Sadler, Mr. W. E. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. W. D. Aaird, Mrs. Aird, Mr. J. D. Ambrosse, Mrs. Ambrosse, Hon. N. Perodeau, Mr. Mathieu, Mrs. Boodley, Mrs. English, Miss English (Peterborough), Dr. J. Rodier, Mrs. Rodier, Mrs. E. J. Haigh, Mr. A. E. Merrill, Mrs. Merrill, Mr. N. E. Hamilton, Misses Macdonald, Harwood, Day, Baby, Mathieu, Tooke (2), Tough (2), McNiece (2), Bordley, Buckley, Dawson, Clerihue, Perodeau (2), Leduc, Rainville, Laviolette. Messrs. Colson, Ambrosse, Tooke, Tough, Beique (3), Leduc (3), English (2), Aird, Harwood, Haigh, Bordley, Mathieu, Archambault, Normandeau, Perrault. After the games ended the winners were (ladies) Miss Bordley, (gentlemen) Guy Harwood.

At the finish of the game the floor was cleared for dancing, Mrs. A. E. Merrill and Miss Day taking turns at the piano, and giving the dancers the very latest music in capital time.

The directors have decided on giving the children a hop on Saturday the 3rd inst., to which will be added the usual supply of good things for the little ones.

The annual meeting of the club advertised for Wednesday, the 31st August, was postponed to a date to be decided later on.

The return ball game between the village and Dorion took place last Saturday, and resulted in the village winning by the close score of 5 to 4, the game being called off in the seventh innings on account of an accident to one of the Dorion team. Bert was umpire, and acted in his usual way.

Ald. Laporte is making a hard run with Mr. W. E. Davis for the record of catching fish. His taking of a ten-pounder this week gives him a slight lead, but large fish are more plentiful now, and we look for some thirty to forty pound ones before many days.

Mr. C. J. Haigh paid a visit to Niagara Falls and arrived back here on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Beique have left for home.

Mr. Riendean has closed his cottage for the season.

The usual Saturday hop was well attended, the evening being a perfect one. The following were present: Hon. A. Perodeau, Mrs. Perodeau, Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Mrs. Geoffrion, Mr. and Mrs. A. Geoffrion, Mr. and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. J. Tough, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tooke, Mr. and Mrs. Simard, Judge and Mrs. Lafontaine, Dr. and Mrs. Rodier, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrosse, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Haigh, Mr Normandeau, Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu, Dr. and Mrs. Leduc, Mrs. Bordley, Mrs. English, Miss English, Misses Dawson, McNiece, Clerihue, Tooke, Tough, Aird, Perodeau, Buckley, Leduc, Rainville, Laviolette, Cummings, English, Laford, Harwood, Macdonald, Miles, Messrs. English, Meagher, Leduc, Tough, Tooke, Colson, Ambrosse, Beique, Harwood, Desrosiers, Mathieu, Archambault, Archibald, Sheridan.

STE. ANNE'S.

Last Saturday was an ideal day for the two yacht races on the Lake of Two Mountains, which made it a great success, and which is better evidenced by the fact that there were five entries for the Challenge Cup, which was again won by Mr. G. H. Duggan, with the famous Dominion, and twenty-six entries in the handicap race. Amongst those present were Miss M. Angus, Mrs. Wanklyn, Mrs. Duggan, Mrs. Arthur Abbott, the Misses Gillespie, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Oswald, Miss Hutchinson, Mrs. Girdwood, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meredith, Mr. and Mrs. R. Reford, jr., Mrs. Burton, Hamilton; Mr. A. Allan, Mr. Travers Allan, Mr. J. L. Kerr, Mr. Walter Kavanagh, etc., etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Watt returned last Saturday from a pleasant trip up the Saguenay River.

Mrs. John Karley was out on Saturday visiting her many friends here.

Mr. J. Mervyn Jeffrey spent Sunday here, having sailed up from Lachine.

Mr. and Mrs. James Boden left on Saturday night for Toronto to visit the Fair.

Mr. Robert Reford, the proprietor of "Fredinnock Farm," was out on Saturday inspecting the cattle that were being shipped to the Industrial Fair at Toronto.

RIVIERE DU LOUP.

Among the latest arrivals at the Chateau Royal, River du Loup Point, are: Mrs. J. H. Wilson, Miss Blanche Wilson, Miss Albani Wilson, Miss Mamie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Brosseau, Miss Germaine Brosseau, Montreal; Mr. J. H. Bropeau, Chicago; Mr. A. Brosseau, Chicago; Lord Chief Justice Palles, Dublin; C. Palles, jr., Dublin; Lord Ashburn, Dublin; Professor Tugan, Trinity College, Dublin; Mr. J. H. Coffee, Toronto; Paul Du Bord, Montreal; E. B. Blanche, Montreal, Miss Howard and Miss McCulloch, Montreal; Gerald H. Brown, Ottawa; Percy F. Crierie, Montreal; Reginald Matley, Montreal; the Hon. and Mrs. Chas. Langelier, Quebec; the Hon. A. Tessier, Miss Tessier and A. Tessier, Jr., Rimouski; Reginald C. Patton, Quebec; W. G. Ellwood, Ottawa; W. G. Radford, Montreal; Miss M. Bennet and Miss M. Boswell, Quebec; Dr. L. F. Millar and Mrs. Millar, Toronto.

Another grand illumination and display of fireworks was given at the Chateau Royal last week, and the management intend continuing the same every week until the end of September.

BEACONSFIELD.

Although the season is on the wane, none of the summer residents have as yet taken their departure for the city. If the weather is at all agreeable the majority will probably remain until the middle of the month.

The tennis tea given by the Misses Tooke last Saturday afternoon was most successful, several visitors being present, including Dr. McLean, of Toronto, who was the guest of Mr. Jordan and Dr. Campbell.

Miss Lucy Stevenson, Drummond street, spent Saturday and Sunday with Miss Harleen Shaw.

Mr. and the Misses Riddell came up from Dorval last Thursday and spent the day with Mrs. Labbe.

Mr. J. S. Lewis and Mr. Hobart Springle have returned from a short trip to Chicago and Dubuques, Iowa.

Miss Edna Craig gave a delightful haycart drive to a number of her young friends on Wednesday afternoon. After the drive refreshments were served at Mrs. Craig's pretty cottage.

Miss Edith White has been staying with Miss May Robertson for the past week.

Miss MacFarlane has returned to town after a short visit to Miss Bolton.

Rev. Canon Adams was taken suddenly ill last Sunday evening, and had to be removed to the Royal Victoria Hospital Monday afternoon.

Dean O'Meara, of Winnipeg, and Mrs. O'Meara have been the guests of Mrs. Peck for some few days. Dean O'Meara took the service in the church last Sunday morning.

Miss Bacon, of New York, is at present staying with Mrs. Bacon.

This evening, in the Grove boat-house, the prizes will be presented to the successful competitors in the mixed doubles tennis tournament, which Miss Winnifred Robb and Mr. D. Acer have won. Immediately afterwards a small dance will take place, Mrs. Ernest Judah having very kindly consented to preside at the piano.

A very jolly 'bus load went up to Beaurepaire Thursday evening to take part in the dance given by Mrs. Shorey.

Miss Sweeny spent Tuesday with Miss Butler.

Mr. Lennoxville Adams, son of Rev. Canon Adams, has arrived at the Grove.

Mr. Aylmer was Mrs. Ernest Juhad's guest on Tuesday.

Mr. Lewis, city editor of the Gazette, returned from his visit home to Chicago, where he spent a most delightful time.

DORVAL.

The Dorval summer resorters have commenced to move to their city residence. M. A. A. Ayer and family moved on Thursday last, very much pleased with Dorval's fresh air. They enjoyed the season on the lake greatly. The boys were very much esteemed in Dorval.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Smith moved into their winter residence in the city last Thursday. Their Dorval friends felt very sorry to see them depart so early in the season.

The lecture given by Mrs. J. S. Buchan at the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club on Wednesday evening was well attended by the lake shore resorters.

The excursionists on the steam yacht Alcyone returned Tuesday last from Quebec, much pleased with the trip.

Mr. E. Dumaine, who has been staying with J. A. Gordon, left on Thursday evening for Summerstown, Ont., on a shooting trip. He will be a guest of Mr. Casgrain, of Glengarry Point.

The fox hounds had several runs in and around Dorval bushes Thursday morning. Quite a number of foxes are daily seen in this locality. For some time to come Dorval will likely be a meeting point for the Hunt Club members.

The Dorval steam yacht, Chipmunk, owned by Mr. Geo. W. Eadie, is now located at Thousand Islands, with Mr. Eadie's family on board. They are on a pleasure trip.

Mr. E. T. Whitehead left on Wednesday afternoon for the west on a shooting trip.

NORTH HATLEY.

The advent of September ends the vacation of many of the summer boarders. Knee-breeches, golf stockings, knockabout suits are being cast aside, and more staid and dignified ones put on. College boys and high school boys and girls are beginning to think of their books. They all have made the best of the summer. The boats and canoes, with their oars and paddles, are being stored where they will not be disturbed until next summer. Many noble specimens of fish have been drawn from the depths of Sleeping Water, which is the true meaning of Massawippi. The lads and lassies have acquired a good color on their faces, which will compare well with any color acquired at other summer resorts. The dyspeptically inclined stomachs and general constitutions have been strengthened by the hearty Canadian diet and bracing air. Overworked business and professional men, ambitious students, busy matrons can now return to their homes immensely refreshed and strengthened by the congenial atmosphere and surroundings in which they have dwelt during the summer months. While the men who are heads of families have left for their homes, quite a number of other members will remain at least during September, and a few have expressed a purpose to tarry till and even into October.

Miss Millie Reed, of Reedville, has started a private school at her parents' home.

Mr. Austin, a prominent Philadelphia stock broker, who, with his family, have been at the Victoria for a number of weeks, left for their home Wednesday night.

At the baseball game that came off on Wednesday, the Derby Line Club beat the North Hatley Club 12 to 1.

Another reunion of the Le Baron family took place Tuesday at the home of Mr. Willie Le Baron.

Arrangements are being made for a series of plebiscite meetings to be held in this village and vicinity.

The annual two-days' meeting will be held this Saturday and Sunday at the Universalist Church in Huntingville.

All are anxious to hear from Mr. Joseph Blanchette, who is at the Protestant hospital, where an operation for appendicitis was performed on him last Tuesday.

Col. Montgomery, who managed so successfully the Venetian regatta, is to give a lecture on the Land of the Incas.

A large number of people from here attended the fair at Ayer's Flat.

Mr. Charles Ramsdell, who was thrown from his sulky at the fair at Stanstead, has nearly recovered.

The waters of the lake are lower this season than they have been for years past.

New arrivals at the Misses Moys': Miss Phipps and Miss Hall, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. John Penhalt, and Master Howard Penhalt, Black Lake, Que.; Miss Susie Patten, Brome; Mr. B. Heilner and Miss Heilner, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mr. Thomas Aspinwall, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Parker and Miss Winder, Compton.

Mrs. Alice Louise Dunton, of Allendale, Minnesota, who was married a year and a half ago to Mr. Stephen H. Dunton, is visiting her friends, Mr. and Mrs. C. Orville Le Baron, of this place.

The following names are registered at the Valley House: F. A. Brainard, A. C. Harlow, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Clift and three children, Mrs. Drew and servant, W. E. Paton, Miss Paton, Mr. and Mrs. Topliff, L. E. Whitehead, W. H. Dickinson, James S. Walton, G. M. Boucher, J. A. Tate, T. H. Moorehouse, N. G. Bray, Sherbrooke; D. T. Irish, Miss Irish, Miss Winder, Miss King, Compton; A. M. Cox, Massawippi; H. Jenkins, Stanstead; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Burton, Leorrinstee, Mass.; J. W. Thompson, East Angus; C. McClary, Ayer's Flat; J. A. Wooton, Springfield, Mass.; G. A. McCall, Longueuil; Walter E. Feltnee, Beebe Plain; F. Crouse, J. Lindsey, Cookeshire; R. W. Moore, L. W. Clarke, Derby Line; C. E. Hanson, Boston; R. Matthewson, Lennoxville; Mrs. M. Reed, Bury; Chas. M. Thomas, Stanstead Plain; H. W. Blake, Harrower, N. H.; F. E. Hadley, Springfield, Mass.; Mrs. Lyon, Staten Island, N. Y.; Mrs. Cook, Miss Buckminster, Mr. W. P. Thomas, M. B. Heilner, Miss M. B. Heilner, Miss Nancy Heilner, Master Geo. Heilner, Miss Helen Heilner, Elizabeth, N. J.; Thos. Gourdeau, Quebec City; C. D. McCall, B. Vineberg, Mrs. Bernhart, Robt. Beattie, Montreal.

ST. LAMBERT.

The Boat Club hop was held this week on Wednesday, instead of Friday, and was really the most enjoyable one of the season. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. McCallum, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Christie, Miss Andrews, Miss Williams, Miss Maud McKenzie, Miss Gertrude McKenzie, Miss Christie, Miss Lucy Reid, Miss Anna Reid, Miss Locke, Miss Bryan, Miss Fannie Horsfall, Miss Lily Horsfall, Miss Goodchild, Miss MacLeod, Miss Veary, Miss Sudbury, Mrs. H. Williams, Miss Hooper, Mrs. Barr, Miss Mattinson, Miss Haines, Miss Buchanan, Miss Robertson. Messrs. T. Ramsay, C. O. Hooper, A. E. Clare, C. Bourne, H. Horsfall, E. Horsfall, S. Fernie, W. Reynolds, G. Wright, W. Smith, J. Smith, T. Fernie, J. Andrews, H. Bourne, A. Cameron, G. Cameron, D. MacLeod, T. Wickham, Mr. Strachan, F. Robertson, J. Beatty, L. Darling, H. Darling, M. Jacques, K. Reid, J. Mattinson, J. Symington and many others.

The local regatta has been fixed for next Saturday, September 10th. This is the event of the year for the younger element, as the races are nearly all made for their benefit, and for which they have been practising all summer. The programme includes the following events: Junior single paddle, junior double scull, junior four in a canoe, junior tandem canoe, tub race, ladies' and gent's tandem canoe race, bateau race (committee). A bonnet hop will be held in the evening, when the prizes will be distributed.

The St. Lambert Horticultural Society held their annual exhibition in the club house yesterday. The competition between our residents is very keen in this line, and the exhibits this year were very fine.

Mr. J. Mattinson, of London, Ont., who has been spending some time here visiting relatives, has returned home.

Mrs. A. E. Harvey has left for Ottawa, where she intends spending a fortnight, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Percival.

Miss Williams, of Worcester, Mass., is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, who have been enjoying a few weeks at the seaside, have returned home.

Mrs. Thomas Ramsay has left for Boston, Mass., where she will spend some time among relatives.

Messrs. W. Reynolds, A. Horsfall and E. Morrison, who have been enjoying the sea breezes at Old Orchard Beach during the past week, have returned home.

Mr. W. Smith has left for Detroit, where he intends spending his holidays.

Mr. C. Christie has returned home after spending his holidays with relatives in Lynn, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Riley, who have been spending some time at Calgary, N. W.T., visiting Mr. Riley's parents, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. Junkin have returned from Toronto, where they have been spending some time.

Mr. J. Nichols has returned home after enjoying a fortnight's sojourn on his island in Brome Lake, Que.

Mr. Percy Webster, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. MacDonald have left for England, and expect to be absent some months.

Miss C. Wright has returned home after spending a week with her friend, Miss Horsfall.

Miss Dart has left for Old Orchard Beach, where she intends spending a fortnight.

Mr. A. Irving has left for Toronto, where he will spend his holidays.

Miss Morrison spent a few days here this week, the guest of Miss Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Little, who have been visiting friends in Boston, have returned home.

ST. JOHNS.

The numerous friends of Mr. J. A. Marceau, the mayor of Napierville, were much grieved Saturday last at the news of his wife's death. Mrs. Marceau nee Heribel, leaves three young children.

Mr. E. Z. Paradis, Q.C., of this town, had the pleasure on Wednesday of welcoming the return of his son Jobson Paradis, artist painter, after an absence of seven years at Paris, where he studied the art of painting. Mr. Jobson Paradis has been appointed professor of painting at Notre Dame University, Indiana. In Paris Mr. Jobson Paradis had the advantage of being a pupil in the atelier of the celebrated painter Gerome. When he left St. John's seven years ago Mr. Jobson Paradis was single, but on Wednesday he brought with him a young French lady whom he wedded in Paris, and a charming two-year-old daughter.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, and Senator Dandurand paid St. John's a visit on Thursday night, and met numerous political friends at the Canada Hotel. Hon. Mr. Tarte will begin next week to visit his electors in the united counties of St. John's and Iberville.

The steamer of the Beaver Line, Lake Superior, which reached Montreal Wednesday evening had on board Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Smith, editor of the St. John's News. Mr. Smith's health has greatly improved with a month's rest in England.

St. John's people have had the pleasure of welcoming Mr. F. A. Mann, late teller at the branch of the Merchants Bank, and now manager of the Merchants Bank at Hespeler, Ont.

The committee of the Yacht Club is speaking of the possibility of having a regatta during the month.

Mrs. W. A. Wight opened her splendid mansion "Maplehurst" on Saturday night to the young people, who enjoyed the hospitality of the young ladies of St. John's one of the most pleasant entertainments given this summer. The hop was a great success.

A deserter from the Military School, named Home, has been brought back from Montreal. He will be court-martialled.

Capt. Fages expects, on Tuesday next, Mrs. Fages who is spending her holidays at Kamouraska.

The citizens of St. John's presented through Mr. A. J. Corriveau, an address to Mr. R. Prefontaine at the great demonstration that was given to His Worship at Longueuil.

The agricultural exhibition will be held in St. John's on the 13th, 14th and 15th of September. The Hon. Messrs. Tarte and Marchand will be present.

LACHINE.

The annual children's hop took place at the Strathcona on Thursday evening, and was a great success, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Amongst those who attended were noticed the following: Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Hersey, Miss Whitaker, Miss Howard, the Misses Church, Miss Bickerdike, Miss Fry, Miss Balfour, Miss Coyle, Miss Price, Miss Dreschel, Miss Ross, Miss Mussen, Miss Dawes, Miss Mills, Mrs. Jeffery, Miss Jeffery, Miss Birch, the Misses Strathy, Mrs. Price, Miss Henry, Miss Magor, Miss Noad, Miss Shackell, Miss Barrington, and the Messrs. F. Jeffery, M. Jeffery, C. Baby, H. Baby, W. Dreschel, C. Strathy, G. R. Lightbound, R. D. McDonald, J. Layton, W. Sadler, W. Stewart, R. Howard, H. Davidson, T. Birch, G. Coyle, A. Coyle, F. Bickerdike, and many others.

Mr. B. Manson has returned from Kamouraska where he has spent the last ten days.

Mr. Jacobs' new steam yacht was out on Sunday with a large party from Lachine on board.

CALEDONAN SPRNGS.

Arrivals at Grand Hotel for week ending August 24, 1898: Mme. J. Coderre, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Raymond, A. G. McBean, Mrs. T. Leggat, Miss Leggat, V. Gingras, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Miss Jean Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bacon, Miss MacLennan, John E. Riley, Wm. P. Sharp, A. G. Grubert, A. E. Dermes, Mrs. Hogan, Miss Hogan, R. R. Mitchell, Mrs. G. W. Simpson, C. Simpson, —. Garland, Miss Sinclair, Rev. Canon Norton, Ed. Schultze, Miss Raymond, Montreal; J. E. O'Halloran, Mrs. D. Bowker, Miss E. Bowker, Cowansville; Mrs. Wm. McCormick, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. H. G. LaMothe, Dr. J. L. Chabot and wife, Douglas Brymner, Em. Tasse and wife, Ottawa; J. F. Lewis, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Jos. Metoyer, Hudson, Que.; Colonel and Mrs. J. E. Shepard, Lawrence, Mass.; Captain and Mrs. James T. Riley, New York; J. A. Sauriol, A. F. MacDonald, Cornwall; D. M. McPherson, Lancaster, Ont.; D. McInnis, Vankleek Hill; Robert Booth, Mrs. Booth and two children, Pembroke, Ont.; F. F. Blatchly, Georgia, Vt.; P. Lane, Lachute, Que.; Jas. J. Riley, jr., Lakeside; John Morrow and wife, Hawkesbury, Ont.; Rev. D. A. Twomey, Morrisburg; Rev. J. H. McDonagh, Picton, Ont.; Lawrence Brainerd, St. Albans, Vt.; A. E. Mayell, Watertown, Mass.; Hon. W. Owens, Montebello, Que.; Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. MacCallum, Magog, Que.; James Peters, Magog, Que.; Ernest Stuart, Douglas Stewart, Montreal.

THE MAINE COAST.

Mrs. B. T. Spencer and family, who have been spending the season at North Hatley, have left for the Maine coast for a few weeks.

Mrs. James Parker and Mr. C. Parker, of Montreal, are staying at Old Orchard.

Miss E. de B. Strathy is among the recent arrivals from Montreal at Gloucester, Maine, where she will remain till the end of the season.

Mme. Guy, of Montreal, has been spending the month of August at Old Orchard Beach.

Mrs. Andrew A. Wilson, of Montreal, and family are established at the Jocelyn, Prout's Neck, till the end of the season.

Mr. Louis Barbeau and Mrs. Barbeau, of Montreal, are spending a few weeks' holidays at the Old Orchard House, Orchard Beach.

Mr. David Morrice, jr., of Montreal, has joined Mrs. Morrice at the Bay Point Hotel, Rockland, Me., for a short holiday before returning to town.

Mrs. Henry Millen and family, of Montreal, are enjoying the last few weeks of the season at Old Orchard Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lane, of Montreal, have been enjoying a short holiday at Old Orchard Beach.

Mr. H. R. Fleming and family, of Montreal, are among those who are enjoying the last weeks of the summer holidays at the Kirkwood Inn, Scarboro Beach.

Mr. Justice Hamilton, Toronto, is among the well-known Canadians at the Bay View, Old Orchard Beach.

The Misses Martin, of Montreal, who have spent a delightful holiday at Ogunquit, on the Maine coast, which has been a favorite resort of Montrealers this season, have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. T. A. Macfarlane and family are among the Montrealers spending the holidays at Prout's Neck, where they are among the visitors at the Jocelyn.

Mr. W. H. Trenholme and Mrs. Trenholme are among the well-known Montrealers who have been enjoying a delightful sojourn at Old Orchard Beach.

LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

Mrs. J. B. Cole, of New York, nee Miss Davis, of Montreal, has joined a family party at the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna, for the rest of the season.

Mrs. R. F. Macfarlane and family are among the many Montrealers summering at Father Point.

Mrs. Charles G. Hope, of Montreal, and her mother, Mrs. W. T. Benson, are at Tadousac.

Mr. W. R. Miller and Mrs. Miller are among the Montrealers spending a few days at the Tadousac Hotel.

Mrs. James Bell and Miss Arnton, of Montreal, have extended their trip up the Saguenay by a visit to Tadousac and have spent the past week at the Tadousac Hotel.

Mr. Robert Lovell, of Montreal, has joined his family at Metis.

Miss Mitchell, Shuter Street, is at Metis, and is the guest of Mrs. Sutherland during her stay.

Miss Jeffry and her brother, Mr. F. Jeffry, are the guests of Mr. Menier at Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Mrs. J. Barrett and family, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Reddy and Miss Reddy, are concluding a pleasant visit at the Chateau Royale, Riviere du Loup.

LOWER PROVINCES.

The links at Joe's Point, St. Andrew's, N.B., have been the scene of an exciting golf tournament during the past week, in which Mr. William Hope, of Montreal, has taken a prominent part. The cup presented by the Algonquin Golf Club is a very handsome one; the Consolation, also of silver, is a prize worth winning. A tennis tournament has also excited much interest among the visitors at the Algonquin.

Mr. James Reid Wilson, of Montreal, is at present at the Grand Pabos, his salmon river in New Brunswick, where he is ejoying some good sport. Mrs. Wilson, and family, will spend the rest of the season at their country place at Lacolle.

Mr. J. Try Davies, of Montreal, is spending a four weeks' holiday in Nova Scotia.

The delightful at home given by Lady Van Horne at "Covenhoven," Minister's Island, was numerously attended by the summer visitors at St. Andrew's, N.B. Lady Van Horne was efficiently aided in her hospitable duties by her sister-in-law, Miss Van Horne, and her daughter, Miss Adeline Van Horne. Sir William Van Horne has joined Lady Van Horne and family for a few days, and is accompanied by Mr. R. B. Angus.

ST. AGATHE DES MONTS.

Mrs. Donner, of New York, who is among the American visitors at present at Ste. Agathe des Monts, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Major, who are occupying the charming country house of Mr. A. Baumgarten during his absence abroad.

Mr. Eugene Hoberer, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks at Castel des Monts, Ste. Agathe des Monts, Que.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. C. H. Blackader and family have returned to town from the seaside.

Mrs. McDonald, of Toronto, is the guest of Mrs. T. C. Crane at the "Knoll," Pointe Claire.

Miss Sewell, Westmount, has returned to town from Murray Bay, where she has spent the last two months.

Miss Claxton, who has been the guest of Mrs. F. W. Torrance, at Dorval, has taken her departure for Halifax, N.S.

The Misses Campbell have returned to town from the Wentworth Inn, Jackson, where they have spent the summer.

Mrs. Austin and Mr. Edmund Austin, of Montreal, are at Little Metis on a visit to Mrs. A. A. Browne.

Mrs. Reinhardt and family, 406 Pine avenue, are among the latest arrivals in town on their return from a summer at the seaside.

Mrs. Edgar McDougall and family, who were among the many Montrealers who spent the summer at Metis, have returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Barnard have returned to town from Rockland, Me.

Mrs. R. W. Reford and family, who have been spending some weeks at St. Andrew's, N.B., have again taken up their residence at Thompson's Point, Pointe Claire.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bacon are among the recent arrivals from Montreal at the Grand Hotel, Caledonia Springs.

Mr. Meredith B. Bethune has returned to town after an enjoyable holiday of several weeks on the American coast.

Mrs. W. Gear and the Misses Gear, who have been spending the summer holidays at Ferry Beach, Me., have returned to Longueuil.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Applegath are the guests of Mrs. Applegath's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hartland McDougall, at "Ashburton," Dorval.

Dr. Wheeler and Miss Annie Wheeler, of Montreal, have taken their departure from the Bay Point Hotel, Rockland, Me., to spend a few weeks in the White Mountains, before returning to town for the autumn.

Mr. Manuel Rice, Mrs. Rice and Miss Rice are among the recent visitors from New York at the St. Lawrence Hall, Cacouna.

Mr. Austin Fox and Mrs. Fox, of New York, were among the American visitors at the Tadousac Hotel this week, en route to Lake St. John.

Col. A. E. Shepard and Mrs. Shepard, of Lawrence, Mass., are among the American visitors at present at the Caledonia Springs.

Mrs. A. A. Brown and family are among the numerous arrivals in town from the seaside on their return from a pleasant summer holiday.

Mrs. McIntosh and Miss McIntosh, Peel street, have returned to town after an absence of some weeks on the coast of Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lilly and family have returned from Newfoundland, where they spent the summer.

Mrs. W. C. Hodgson and family have returned to town.

Mrs. T. D. Gilmour and family are among the many arrivals in town from the seaside, after having spent an enjoyable summer at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. David Morrice, jr., has returned to town from Rockland, Me., where Mrs. Morrice will extend her visit till the middle of September. Miss Morrice, who also returned to town with her brother, has left for the Adirondacks, where she will make a short stay at Lake Saranac.

Mr. Preble McIntosh and Mrs. McIntosh have returned to town from Rockland, Me., where they have much enjoyed their sojourn at the Bay Point Hotel.

Mrs. E. B. Ibbotson and family have returned to town from Cacouna, where they have spent the last two months.

Mr. Jesse Joseph, accompanied by his nieces, the Misses David, have returned to town from a pleasant trip up the Saguenay, which included a visit to Tadousac.

PLAUSIBLE, BUT POOR IMITATIONS.
AVOID THEM.
THERE IS ONLY ONE
BOVRIL
And it has stood the test of years. A LITTLE CALCULATION shows that the present rate of sales is sufficient to supply annually over
150,465,600 CUPS.
HOW'S THAT FOR POPULARITY?
BOVRIL, LIMITED.
30 Farringdon St., London, Eng.
25 and 27 St. Peter St., Montreal, Can.

DRYSDALE'S,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
School Books and School Supplies.
The Peerless Exercise Books, High School Spelling Blank, with picture of the school on the cover, from a drawing by one of the old boys, only 10c. Scribbling Books in great variety.
The William Drysdale Company,
Publishers, Booksellers & Stationers,
232 ST. JAMES STREET, 2365 ST. CATHERINE STREET, MONTREAL.

The Woes of the City Man.

(Baltimore American.)

And it came to pass that a certain City Man looked upon the sun when it was red, and he communed with himself, saying: "Behold the mercury is up against the roof of its habitation; therefore it behooveth me to journey quickly unto the Land of Pebbleonthebeach, lest, peradventure, the city's great humidity shall rise up and transform me into a state of meltedness."

And the City Man spake unto his wife and his wife's nearest kinswoman, and unto all the diminutive members of his own individual tribe, saying: "Behold! the bow-wow days are upon us, therefore let us pull down the blinds, place our worldly possessions in the frapped depths of the safety vault, and hie us to that balmy peacefulness which the gentle-voiced advertisements say abounds with a joyous plenitude in the Land of Pebbleonthebeach forever and ever."

And the City Man spake unto his wife and nearest kinswoman, and all the diminutive members of his own individual tribe made swift answer and spake, saying "Let's!"

And it came to pass that they journeyed unto the Land of Pebbleonthebeach, and their hearts were glad within them, for the scene was fair to look upon and the ocean was full of cold water.

And, lo! even as they looked a hot wave arrived on a fast train from the city and enveloped all the Land of Pebbleonthebeach; and humidity also arrived in perspiratious quantities, and made the Land of Pebbleonthebeach to look and feel like the innermost recesses of a warship during a battle in the newspapers.

And the City Man and the City Man's wife, and his wife's nearest kinswoman, and all the diminutive members of his own individual tribe forsook their raiment and rushed into the ocean, which was full of cold water, saying one to the other: "Ha, ha! the humidity cannot touch us here!"

And, behold! the waves put on their little white caps and communed one with another, saying: "The cityites are in our midst; let us make merry with them!"

And straightway the little waves collaborated in a successful effort to land on the City Man's solar plexus, and what they did to him was a plentiful sufficiency And unto the wife of the City Man the little waves did likewise; and the undertow grabbed the City Man's wife's nearest kinswoman and stood her on her head, and rendered her unfit for speechification. And the members of the life-saving station worked overtime hauling from the cavernous depths of the ocean the diminutive members of the City Man's own individual tribe; and trouble was their portion.

And when the Cityites were come back from the bosom of the mighty deep, the Mosquito and the Landlord presented their bills, and, yea! unto this very hour the City Man knoweth not which bill penetrated with the most terrifying penetrativeness.

And, lo! the City Man gathered the remnant of his tribe about him and fled from the Philistines in the land of Pebbleonthebeach.

And even to this day when his friends make conjecture and say, "Ain't the seashore lovely?" the City Man makes loud answer and speaks unto them, saying "Nit!"

And this word "Nit" is old in the Land of Egypt, and meaneth even the same as "I don't think."

BANISH DYSPEPSIA
By the Exercise of Common Sense in Treating it.
Use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Which do the Stomach's Work, Thus Giving it Rest, and Strength and Ensuring Perfect Digestion.
No Roman Emperor, no Russian Czar, was ever as great a tyrant as the human stomach is when it gets out of order.
It has a score of ways of inflicting punishment, if it has been neglected, overworked, or ill-used.
But, when it is justly dealt with, you never know that you are the possessor of such an organ.
The stomach when justly treated is our best friend. It digests the food we eat, makes provisions for a sufficient supply of fresh, rich blood that we may enjoy good health and makes no complaint.
But when neglected or abused it takes terrible revenge, as all Dyspeptics know.
In spite of our best care, the stomach will get out of order sometimes.
Then what are we to do? Suffer all the agonies it will inflict upon us?
By no means?
What, then, shall we do?
Do just what you would do yourself, when you feel overworked, worn out, run down—give the stomach a holiday. Don't ask it to work for a while. Let it rest, and regain strength, tone, and vigor.
How can we do this?
By using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, which digest the food—that is, do the stomach's work—themselves, without any assistance from that organ.
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets besides digesting the food, tone and strengthen the stomach. Thus, after they have been used for a time, it is rested, strengthened and invigorated, and can do its work promptly and thoroughly.
Take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Dessert.

An African King.

(Travels and Life in Ashante. R. A. Freeman.)

"The king advanced and gravely shook our hands; he then retired a few paces and executed a slow and dignified dance, holding out his cloth with both hands in the fashion of a lady dancing a minuet. This was a highly complimentary and gracious act on the part of the king, for it signfied that he received us as honored and welcome guests. When he had concluded his dance he again advanced and shook our hands, preserving the same impassive and dignified demeanor that had characterized him when receiving us, and he then moved off. The ladies next saluted us, and the Queen Mother offered me the tips of her fingers with extreme caution; then after shaking the hands of about another score of chiefs we were left in peace to retire to the quarters that had been assigned to us."

A CONVERTED PHYSICIAN.
With the Aid of South American Kidney Cure, Nurses His "Hopeless" Cases Back to Health.
A prominent physician writes this of diabetes:—"Personally until very recently I have never known an absolute cure." But this same physician says further that he has noted the wonderful work accomplished in patients of his by South American Kidney Cure; patients whom he had ceased to treat because in his estimation there was no cure and no hope. What a tribute this is to be the medical genius in the compounding of this great remedy—this kidney specific. It soothes, heals and cures the diseased parts. Does it quickly and permanently.
Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

War Enthusiasm Cooled.

In a small Virginia town two venturesome young negroes, dazzled by the war-glory talk of the enlister, made him a verbal promise to meet him at the depot on a certain day and sign their papers and go away to the camp which he represented. The day came and a huge crowd of their people went to the depot to see them off. The two lads were the heroes of the hour, and bore themselves with much swaggering jauntiness, until a preacher called the crowd to order that they might all pray for their departing brothers.

In that prayer he held out no hope of a return, but resigned them wholly to death and the Spanish bullets. "Oh, Lord, dese boys is been mighty dancin', banjo-pickin' young uns, but, oh, Lord, when de shells is a-bustin' round 'em sabe dey souls, even if dey bodies is gwine down to de black pit." The excitable crowd caught the spirit of the prayer, and began to wail as if already at a death scene. Funeral hymns took the place of jests as in solemn procession they filed past the two heroes and mournfully bade them farewell for ever, at the same time loading them with messages to departed friends.

"Good-bye, Jim, ef you does happen to go to heaben an' you sees my ma dar, 'jes tell her howdy fer me." "Farewell, Dick, farewell; we gwine to miss you considerable when de possums gits fat; an' when we's eatin' watermillion we gwine wish we could drap a leetle of de juice onto your burnin' tongue way down yonder in torment."

The ordeal was too severe for the would-be sons of Mars. They wept as loudly as any one over their supposititious death and punishment, and gazed longingly back the way they had just come. Under the wailing admonitions military honor lost its charm; a sudden beauty budded about their cast-off hoe handles and haloed their forsaken ploughs; and so, confessing the error of their recent choice of an occupation, they turned their backs on the tented field, and went instead to the cotton patch. The chagrined enlisting officer, having no signed papers to hold them, was forced to submit to their latest decision.—Chicago Times-Herald.

A Hard Pie.

(From the Cornhill.)

That German was a delight; her cookery was often vile, but she was amusing. Her first efforts at pastry making were lamentable. "Margarete, what was the matter with the apple tart? The crust was like a stone." "Oh, madame, I voorked so harrd; I said to myself, now ze harrder I voork, ze better it will be, so I rolled and I rolled, and I used all my strengzt, and now it is von stone!"

One morning Margarete bounces into my room, and bursts out in an injured voice, "Madame, does our coachman belong to my towel?" At last I discover that she refers to the round towel in the scullery, on which the offender had wiped his hands in passing.

AT THE THEATRES.

BY PAUL PRY. (TENTH YEAR.)

It is with much pleasure that I write the first of the tenth year of these letters in the columns of The Herald. Since the opening of the 1888-89 season many changes have taken place in the theatrical world, and not the least have been those which we have witnessed in our own little section of it. In 1888 there were only two theatres, the Academy and Royal, though very shortly after this Mr. William Moore made an heroic effort to successfully float the Lyceum, now the Theatre Francais. Just how much money he lost in his effort it is hard to say, but failure was not the result of lack of energy.

Soon after this Messrs. Sparrow and Jacobs spent a small fortune remodelling the Queen's Hall and turning it into what is to-day a very pretty and cosy place of amusement. Then the Lyceum became the home of French opera and this lived but a short time. The experiment cost a big pot of money. Somehow the place did not pay, in spite of large houses, and there is good ground for believing that poor management killed the enterprise. Things ran along fairly smoothly for some years and then Mr. Phillips re-opened the Theatre Francais with a stock company and continuous performance. How successful he has been is well known. Next we had the practical collapse of the Academy building, which resulted in the severence of Mrs. Frank Murphy's connection with the famous old theatre. Mrs. Murphy, with her former husband, the lamented Harry Thomas, had conducted it for about eighteen years, but time works its changes, and when it was all but rebuilt and turned into the present magnificent play-house, Messrs. Sparrow & Jacobs became the lessees and managers. The next important news in Montreal's theatrical world was the dissolution of the partnership of many years' standing of Mr. Sparrow and Mr. Jacobs. The former energetic manager became the sole lessee and manager of the Academy, Queen's and Royal, and to-day, with Mr. W. A. Edwards, is making a bid for public patronage that deserves the warmest endorsation.

For weeks previous to the closing of the 1897-98 season, rumors had been flying that Mr. and Mrs. Murphy were to build a new theatre and the papers gave voice to the rumors. One fine evening The Herald came out with the flat-footed announcement that the proposed theatre was a fact, that the ground was purchased and that Her Majesty's Theatre, corner Guy and St. Catherine, would soon throw open its doors and join in the race for the dollars of the theatre-going public. To say that the undertaking was a gigantic one and fraught with many disappointments ere it reached a successful consummation is "to put it mildly. Those who knew Mrs. Murphy, however, predicted that when she made up her mind she—well, she made up her mind, and that meant a new theatre. It is built already and painters and decorators are now at work getting it into condition for the opening, which is to take place on November 7th.

And so we are to have no less than five good play-houses this 1898-99 season, as against two in 1888-89. Here's to them all; may they prosper as becomes honest endeavor, and may the public realize that in spending their money at the box office of the theatre they are but circulating it. It does not all go into the pockets of the managers; the percentage is small. It comes right back to us in many ways and we get into the bargain good, wholesome amusement, which makes us brighter, more amiable and better citizens.

* * *

Up to date the managers of all the houses have refrained from making their usual autumn announcements of the attractions booked for the season just opening. Perhaps it is just as well. The announcements generally bring more disappointment than otherwise. If a theatre patron enjoys half a dozen shows, of which he was told weeks ahead of their appearance, it does not repay for the non-appearance of perhaps the very attraction upon which his heart had been set. And so we will solace ourselves with the thought that maybe this is why the managers have refrained from carrying out their usual plan. As a matter of fact, I don't believe it is the reason, but when one isn't sure, one must be careful, so we'll let it go at that.

* * *

Of course the usual advance notices will find their way into the papers. The press agents will get in their deadly work eight or ten days before the show makes its appearance just the same. The Academy man tells how Wilson Barrett has become a greater actor than ever; the Francais young man will each week say that the last week's drama was a nightmare compared with the glories of that of the coming week: the Queen's Ste. Agathe burned courier will swear that his theatre has known no attractions worth having until that of the week of steenth; the Royal herald will tell of dazzling beauties which have come from some other world. Her Majesty's will—well, we'll wait for that, but I guess it will be the same story. Look out for the press agent. There is no bunch of announcements in one issue, but they will come along in good time, and we shall have to read and learn if we would know what is going on.

* * *

De Wolf Hopper evidently likes Montreal. Why should he not? It is even betting, did we indulge in such wickedness, that he plays to as much money here as he does anywhere except perhaps New York. But this is no reason why we should not be grateful for the compliment conferred upon us in presenting in Montreal his new opera for the first time on any stage. New York theatre-goers revel in the fact that they have the opportunity to become first-nighters. They look with disdain upon the stranger who sees Maude Adams, for instance, in the 120th performance of "The Little Minister," and tucking their thumbs in their waistcoat arm holes say: "Tut, tut, man, I saw that the first night it was ever put on." If it had been "put on" here for the first time some of our local friends would say, "Oh, just trying it on the dog." That's not fair. Anyway, as Hopper himself puts it, we are a mighty intelligent dog.

"The Charlatan" is a beautiful entertainment. Its music is grand, its libretto clever, its costumes gorgeous, its scenery elegant, its producing company in keeping. It has played to a big week's business here, and it goes direct to New York with the intention of playing a run at the Knickerbocker Theatre. How long the run will last time will tell, but the dyspeptic pessimist who finds fault with the production as a whole should be kept from badly cooked midnight Welsh rarebits until he recovers.

* * *

The new stock company at the Theatre Francais is a subject of sufficient importance for discussion. A stock company is different from the visitor in that each of its members becomes one of us, and we look upon him as such. As we get to know him better we feel more interest in him, and watch his work week by week with the same pleasure that we look for a new novel from the pen of an admired author.

(The ladies will excuse me for saying "him" and "his." It applies to them just the same.)

And so by way of squaring myself we will talk first of the ladies. There are two new faces, Miss Charlotte Deane and Miss Esther Moore. Miss Deane is, I should judge, by her work this week, all that the most critical could ask. She has a charming stage presence, and is gifted with a power of expression and gesture that tells of careful and honest study. Miss Moore will win a warm place in the hearts of the Francais' patrons. She is bright and clever. The new leading man, Mr. Arthur G. Smith, is just what Mr. Phillips has been looking for. His methods are perfect, and his ability undoubted. Mr. Henry Driscoll has had no opportunity yet; we must wait. Mr. Harry Rich, the comedian, has his work cut out, and there is every reason to believe that he will succeed. Mr. Irving Chauncey and Mr. Richard Sherman may be able to prove their ability next week. With the Misses Norman, Callahan and Vaughan, and Messrs. Morton, Townsend and O'Brien, the company bids fair to do some splendid work.

* * *

Lillian Russell, who is considered in Europe to be the typical American beauty, may add another victory—one of peaceful import—to those America has won in the war. She is now singing in Berlin, where public and press have acclaimed her, and where she has been commanded to appear at the palace by the Emperor. Now comes the news that negotiations have been begun by her manager for a series of concerts in Madrid. "It will be an interesting event when the American prima donna appears before a Spanish audience, and metaphorically waves the flag of victory in the faces of the defeated."

* * *

No less than four stars announce new plays in which a duel scene is a conspicuous feature. The controversy between Wilton Lackaye and Andrew Mack as to the priority of their rights to a certain original duel waxes hotter as the time approaches for Mr. Mack to open his season with "A Ragged Earl." Threats of injunctions and lawsuits are in the air. Now comes the announcement that Chauncey Olcott's new play is to have as one of its important episodes a stage duel of a novel sort. Tim Murphy also makes known the fact that his play, "The Carpet-bagger," contains a duel with knives, which is sure to surprise even the old theatre-goer whose memory goes back to the old Champ de Mars theatre times, when at least one stage duel was fought every night.

* * *

It will be remembered that Miss Berenice Wheeler, who perished in the Bourgogne disaster, was under engagement by Mr. Broadhurst for his farce, "Why Smith Left Home." A lady connected with the company now at the Columbia, Chicago, offers the following verses as a tribute to the young actress, who was well known in Montreal, and who was much beloved by all her associates:

There's a spot in mid-Aalantic,
Marked only by the sea bird's flight;
Over which the Evening Star
Sheds its soft, effulgent light.
Somewhere, 'neath those cruel waters,
In her unmarked grave she's sleeping;
May the angels guard in peace
Thy pure spirit, Berenice!

Well beloved of all who knew thee,
Taken from us without warning,
Countless hearts will mourn thee; gone
To rest in life's spring morning!
Time can never fade thy image,
Gentle girl, nor fill thy place; but
Day by day thy loss increase,
Dear, departed Berenice!

So sad to die, with life so sweet,
Friends, ambition, husband, mother,
All to grieve and feel thy loss
And idolize no other.
But thy dear self—decreed by fate
To yield thy body to the sea.
Prayers to heaven will never cease
For thee—our lost Berenice!

Sleep thee well, nor wake to listen
To the waves that form thy pillow;
Nor to feel thy cold, wet shroud,
Of each succeeding billow;
'Till the day of Life Eternal,
When the sea shall give up its dead,
Rest thy gentle soul in peace,
Our beloved Berenice!

—Dorothy Usner.

* * *

The following advertisement appeared in a Russian newspaper recently:

THIS NIGHT
will be produced
AT KREMENCHUG THEATER

A Real English Tragedy, Entitled
HAMLET; OR, THE PRINCE OF DENMARK;
Written by W. SHEKSPEER,
The Favorite of the Local Public.
This piece has had an enormous success at Kharhov.

* * *

Marie Tempest, that divine creature who often sang and danced her way into Montreal hearts, is married to, or is about to marry, an Englishman! The saints forbid that she should leave the stage to settle down to domesticity and the hearthstone! That would be a Tempest in a teapot with a vengeance.

* * *

"Devil's Island," the new melodrama introduced on Monday in New York, is founded on the Dreyfus case. In view of the developments in Paris, it now looks as if the authors were not so far out when they supplied the necessary stage motives for an innocent man's degradation. The Herald says:—"At the matinee yesterday newspapers retailing the account of Col. Henry's confession were distributed, and additional interest immediately centered in Dreyfus' theatrical double. At the evening performance still greater sympathy was expressed for the innocent man's terrible troubles. Curtain calls were numerous, and when, in the final act, his innocence was clearly proven, there was a great outburst of enthusiasm."

* * *

STAGE NOTES.

William Gillette is soon to appear as Sherlock Holmes, Mr. Conan Doyle's famous detective. This dramatization of the novel will be the joint work of Mr. Doyle and Mr. Gillette.

The new farce written by Pierre de Courcelle for Charles Frohman is called "Self and Lady." It will be produced during the season by the Madison Square Theatre Company in New York, and in London by Mr. Frohman's Comedy Company, headed by Seymour Hicks.

Miss Beryl Hope, late of the Theatre Francais Stock Company, is now with the Milwaukee Stock Company.

Mr. Harrington Reynolds, with the Pittsburg Stock Company, and Miss Roberts is in Philadelphia, as leading lady at the stock theatre.

Alexander Gaden, well known here and now of the Meffert Stock Company, Louisville, Ky., is visiting his parents at Philadelphia, until the beginning of rehearsals, September 5.

The marriage is announced of Frederic de Belleville and Dorothy Chester. It took place several months ago in New York.

John Drew sailed from England last week to begin rehearsals for "The Liars," which will follow William Gillette at the Empire.

Augustin Daly has secured the American rights to the next work of A. W. Pinero.

Rose Coghlan will be the star of the bill at F. F. Proctor's Albany house when it re-opens on September 5, as a continuous performance theatre.

Mr. Ed. Varney, jr., will be the representative at the Queen's Theatre this season. Mr. Lew Rodht, for many years with the Theatre Royal, will be attached to the staff of the Queen's.

E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor who was sentenced in New York for wife beating, has served his six months, and is now at liberty.

Al Hart is in town. He couldn't look better if he tried to. This season he becomes the comedian of "The Bride Elect," in which Hilda Clarke will sing the soprano role.

Hall Caine's drama, "The Christian," was produced for copyright purposes on August 7, at Douglas, Isle of Man, Mr. and Mrs. Hall Caine, Miss Hall Caine, and Master Ralph H. Caine being in the cast. The price of admission was £1.

Milher, the French comedian, died at Aix-les-Bains last week. His career in opera-bouffe and farcial comedy was one series of successes. He was the original gendarme in Herve's "L'Oeil Creve." For the past ten years he belonged to the troupe of the Palais Royal Theatre. He excelled in the representation of decrepit old men.

The young Italian composers are going to be heard this winter. Among the new operas to be produced are Mascagni's "Iris," Pruccini's "La Tosca," Fancketti's "Germania" and Giordano's "Fedora."

Miss Adine Bouviere, who has a role in "The Charlatan," has come to the front with rapidity. A few weeks ago she was in the chorus in "El Capitan" at Manhattan Beach.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As in past years, I shall be very glad to receive letters relating to stage matters and when possible to give answers to questions put by correspondents. Letters to be answered the current week should reach The Herald Office before or on Thursday morning.

PAUL PRY.

THR SCHOOLS OF OLD MONTREAL.

(Continued from page 9.)

Colonies. The Council was of opinion that elementary schools should not be omitted in any educational scheme, but the establishment of a university in Lower Canada appeared to be most proper to give energy to the cultivation of the higher branches of science throughout the British dominions on this continent. The Governor goes into details as to how the university should be organized, and the method by which the inferior schools in Upper and Lower Canada might be subordinated to the government. Perhaps parliamentary regulations should be enacted for the management of the schools under the university. A fund would be added to defray the expenses of the whole establishment. Little or no good could be derived, says Dorchester, from the grant of 200 acres for the support of free schools in the new districts, as was suggested, until the population increased. Temporary aid was, therefore, indispensable, and the introduction of masters from Britain for the free schools until the university and subordinate branches could supply them. The exclusion of theology from the university was judged by the council to be necessary to give the greatest degree of benefit to all classes.

The schoolboy of the period does not enter into the records, but there is no doubt that he was not greatly different from his kin of to-day. It is not likely that he worried about the paucity of educational advantages, or was concerned over the struggle for existence of his dominie.

R.J.H.

WAR ON THE TORMENTORS.

12 Years of Irritation. Torment and Pain, Relieved and Cured With One Box of Dr. Agnew's Ointment, for Skin Diseases and Piles.

A. Darnell, of Hayden, Neb., writes:—"For 12 years I was tormented with itching piles; the agony at times was almost beyond bearing. I tried a dozen or more so-called pile remedies without any lasting benefit. One box of Dr. Agnew's Ointment cured me." This remedy cures eczema when all else fails.

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

Angelic Acid.

Apropos of acids, there is an angelic acid, obtained from that most graceful of our umbelliferous plants, cultivated in England in the sixteenth century as a pot herb, and still used as a candied sweetmeat. From this "herb angelick," or "root of the Holy Ghost,' whose fragrance was reputed good against poison and pestilence, was also distilled a perfume, charmingly named angel-water, affected by the beauties of the seventeenth century. "I met," says Sedley, "the prettiest creature in New Spring-garden. Angel-water was the worst scent about her."—The Cornhill.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON CURRENT TOPICS.

(Continued from page 9.)

ly violent and her politics are extremely corrupt. Mr. Chamberlain has paid only a flying visit to Canada; and it is not likely that he thoroughly understands our political situation. Let us look, at all events, before we leap.

The Jamaica Affair.

In Jamaica a movement is on foot, apparently of a serious kind, in favor of annexation to the United States. It has its source in the white population, which, impoverished by the decline in the value of products, and dwindling in numbers, has been driven to the conviction that its only hope of salvation lies in admission to the full commercial privileges of its own hemisphere. No artificial pallitaions which the Imperial Government could administer will, the annexationists seem to think, permanently meet the exigencies of the case. It is not through any lack of loyal feling towards the Mother Country, but by the sheer necessity of self-preservation that the whites of Jamaica are led to take this course. The blacks, it seems, are unanimously opposed to annexation, thinking, rightly enough, that under American institutions, "there is no show for the nigger," and having no doubt heard from their American brethren stories in abundance of lynch law. To Great Britain, Jamaica and the West Indies generally, since the emancipation of their slaves, and the ruin of their trade, have been a burden, compelling her to detail for their protection a part of her small military force as well as to expend money on fortifications, and yielding her absolutely nothing in return. Jamaica, indeed, has been worse than a burden; it has been a political scandal, owing to the rooted antagonism between the emancipated slave and his former master, which in 1865, under the calamitous governorship of Eyre, led to mortal collision and hideous massacre. There is in fact no more striking illustration of the hollowness of empire, and the folly of imperial pride, when no solid advantage, political or commercial, waits on imperial sway. At the same time, there are serious difficulties in the annexation of the West Indies to the United States. Great Britain, by way of penalty for her past sins as a slave trader, is saddled with the guardianship of the emancipated negro, and she can hardly hand him over to the United States without positive security that he shall not be subject to lynch law. The United States, on the other hand, could not be expected to admit to citizenship masses of negroes who have shown themselves in Hayti and everywhere else to be totally incapable of self-government and unfit to be members of a free commonwealth. In doing so, they would be adding to a political and social danger which is already great enough.

The islands ought to form a confederation by themselves, with Cuba, as the largest island, for its centre, and with a form of government suited, not to republican fancy, but to the character and real needs of their population. If Great Britain, the United States, and Spain could have concerted something of the kind under their joint protectorate, it would have been a far happier solution of the problem than anything which is likely to result from a causeless and reckless war.

Alger, the Incompetent.

It is evident that in the late war American organization broke down, especially in the commissariat and hospital departments. This is singular, when we consider the peculiar aptitude for organization in its private affairs. But perhaps the men whose skill in organization is shown in private affairs, not being politicians, do not get to the head of departments of state. A first-rate hotelkeeper, had he been in the hapless Alger's place, might have done better than the hapless Alger. Much suffering seems to have been caused by the break down. In itself, it is of course to be deplored, but it will not be without a good effect if some of the sufferers came back missionaries of peace. "Potting Spaniards and blue-headed partridges" was such good fun that, had it been unalloyed, those who had enjoyed it would have always been voting for another war.

The bravery of American soldiers has been unquestionable. Yet it does not seem that the militia and volunteers after their two months' drill were very effective. The work appears to have been done almost entirely by the regulars. Here is a lesson for our braves, who fancy that with a militia which has had twelve days' drill, without staff, commissariat or any of the machinery of war, they can at a moment's notice put an army in the field, and resist the invasion of a great power. An army of real soldiers, with all its necessary appurtenances, is an uncommonly expensive thing; and if we want to have it, we must make up our minds to the expense. There is no use in squandering money without, after all, getting the article required.

Your Visit to Town

Is not complete unless you take a trip to Lachine and then by boat down the world-famed Lachine Rapids. The Montreal Park and Island cars leave the post office at 7.30 a.m. or 4.30 p.m., or take any Notre Dame Street car going west.

Gout in Literature.

(From The Humanitarian.)

No other disease has the aristocratic lineage of gout. Since the reign of Asa, King of Jerusalem, 900 years before Christ, and whose death was impliedly due to it, (I. Kings, xv.,) there have been but few of those who have worn the insignia of royalty and learning whose legs have not been swathed in flannel for the relief of this morbus dominorum et dominus morborum. Its claims to superiority and exclusiveness are supported by its victims, and to such an extent as to deny recognition of its own blood relation, rheumatism. When Lord Chesterfield was in doubt concerning the nature of his complaint, whether it was gout or rheumatism, he remarked: "I wish it were declared gout, which is the distemper of a gentleman; whereas rheumatism is the distemper of a hackney coachman, or chairman, who are obliged to be out in all weathers and at all hours." Charles Dickens, in "Barnaby Rudge," makes Mr. Chester apologize for the servant who opens the door, thus: "You will excuse her infirmities! If she were in a more elevated station of society she would be gouty. Being but a hewer of wood and drawer of water she is rheumatic."

The same author, in "Good Qualities of Gout," again refers to the subject: "A variety of endeavors have been made to define the difference between gout and rheumatism. Thus gout is rich man's rheumatism, and rheumatism is poor man's gout, which is good only as a figure of speech. Another definition is this: Put your toe in a vise and turn the screw till you can bear the pain no longer, that's rheumatism; give the screw one more turn, that's gout."

The following quotation from Lucian is regarded by medical writers as the most graphic description of the pain of gout:
Thro' every joint the thrilling anguish pours,
And gnaws, and burns, and tortures, and devours.

WESTWARD HO!

Many Manitoba People Being Cured of Heart and Nerve Troubles.

Mr. A. Wilson, of Clearwater, Relates His Experience.

Not only in the East, but also in the great Western provinces of the Dominion, Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are steadily gaining the confidence of the people.

Wherever there is a weak heart or shattered nervous system they restore them to perfect vigor; run-down, worn-out constitutions they build up, strengthen and renew, and give new hope to downcast, despairing, sickly men and women.

"I can recommend Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the best thing I know of for weak and nervous people. When I first commenced taking them I was in an extremely weak condition. I was nervous and easily startled, sometimes I would start in my sleep and it would be a long time before I could get asleep again.

"Shortness of breath and dizzy spells would come over me at times and often I thought my end was near.

"Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have changed all that. They have strengthened my nerves and built up my health so that I am a new man. I consider them simply wonderful." A. WILSON, Clearwater, Man.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box or 3 boxes for $1.25, at all druggists, T. Milburn & Co., Toronto, Ontario.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS cure Billousness.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LABOR DAY.

Excursion to Ottawa

$2.00.

Tickets good to go 2nd and 3rd SEPTEMBER and to return 7th SEPTEMBER.

To CARILLON and back $1.00, per palace Steamer SOVEREIGN. Leave by G.T.R. train for Lachine at 8 a.m.

AFTERNOON TRIPS.

Steamer Duchess of York up LAKE and down RAPIDS.

Leave Canal Basin, foot Prince street, at 2 p.m., and St. Gabriel Lock, foot of Seigneurs street, at 2.15 p.m.; home by Rapids at 6. Fare for Round Trip, 40c.

FOR RAPIDS

Take 5 p.m. train for Lachine. Boats leave Lachine Wharf at 5.20 p.m.

Tickets at 137, 138 and 178 St. James Street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels and Grand Trunk Station.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

HARVEST EXCURSIONS.

All Stations in ONTARIO and QUEBEC, via Chicago and St. Paul, to

Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, & other Man. Points And Minnesota and N. Dakota. } Round Trip Fare Only $28

Going September 13th, returning until November 12th, 1898.

Full particulars on application to Grand Trunk Ticket Agents.

LABOR DAY—SEPT. 5th.

For the above round trip tickets will be sold between all Stations in Canada at LOWEST ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE. Tickets good going SEPTEMBER 3rd, 4th and 5th; valid returning from destination not later than SEPTEMBER 6th, 1898.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

SEPTEMBER 3rd to 8th.

MONTREAL to TORONTO and RETURN. $5.00

Tickets good to return leaving Toronto not later than September 12th, 1898. Excursion fares from all stations in Canada.

SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION.

September 5th to 10th.

MONTREAL to SHERBROOKE and RETURN. $1.00

Tickets good to return leaving Sherbrooke not later than Sept. 12, 1898. Excursion fares from all stations, Brockville and east thereof.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE.

On September 7th and 8th, a special train will leave Sherbrooke at 10.30 p.m. for Montreal and intermediate stations, reaching Montreal at 2.15 a.m.

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

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

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

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

Intercolonial Railway OF CANADA.

LABOR DAY.

Excursion return tickets will be issued by all agents of this railway from 3rd to 5th September, 1898, inclusive, at FIRST-CLASS SINGLE FARE, good for return journey, comencing not later than the 6th September, 1898.

Tickets are not good going after date of issue, and are good for continuous journey only in either direction.

On and after Monday, June 20th, the trains leave Union Station (Bonaventure) Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS

Saturday excepted.

Dep.	Montreal	7.05 p.m.
Arr.	St. Hyacinthe	8.12 p.m.
"	Levis	11.55 p.m.
"	Riviere du Loup	3.10 a.m.
"	Little Metis	5.57 a.m.
"	Campbellton	8.40 a.m.
"	Moncton	1.50 p.m.
"	St. John	5.00 p.m.
"	Truro	5.55 p.m.
"	Halifax	8.00 p.m.

SEASIDE EXPRESS

Sundays excepted.

Dep.	Montreal	8.05 a.m.
Arr.	Levis	1.15 p.m.
"	Riviere du Loup	5.10 p.m.
"	St. Flavie	8.00 p.m.
"	Little Metis	8.25 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,

143 St. James Street.

R&O Labor Day.

QUEBEC and Return $3.00

Good going Sept. 3rd and 4th, and to return leaving Quebec not later than Sept. 6th.

Steamers leave Montreal 7 p.m. Saturday and 3 p.m. Sunday. Leave Quebec Sunday 3 p.m. and all other days 5.30 p.m.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE,
128 St. James Street, opp. P.O.

FURNESS LINE.

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE SERVICE

The S.S. SYLVIANA will sail from Montreal for Antwerp, 27th August.

The S.S. CUNDALL will sail from Montreal for Antwerp 27th August.

The S.S. ST. RONANS will sail from Hamburg 20th August, Antwerp 25th August, and from Montreal 15th September.

For freight rates and other particulars, apply to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.. Agents.

Dominion Line

STEAMSHIPS,

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Steamers.	From Montreal, daylight.	From Quebec, 2.30 p.m.
SCOTSMAN	Sept. 10	Sept. 10
VANCOUVER	Sept. 17	Sept. 17
YORKSHIRE	Sept. 24	Sept. 24
DOMINION	Oct. 1	Oct. 1
LABRADOR	Sept. 22	Oct. 8

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston
Thurs. Aug. 25.	NEW ENGLAND.	Sept. 8, 3p.m

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

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

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

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

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

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

TRAIN SERVICE.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA SECTION

Commencing MONDAY, Sept. 5th.

(From Windsor St. Station.)

9.45 a.m.—Week days, Fast Express for Vaudreuil, Hudson, Rigaud, Vankleek Hill, Caledonia Springs, arriving OTTAWA 12.45 p.m.

4.15 p.m.—Week days, for Ottawa and intermediate stations, arriving Ottawa 7.45 p.m.

5.15 p.m.—Week days, for Point Fortune and intermediate stations.

6.15 p.m.—Week days, for Rigaud and intermediate stations.

1.30 p.m.—SATURDAYS, for Point Fortune, will continue as at present.

10 a.m.—SUNDAYS, for Caledonia Springs and Plantaganet, will continue as at present.

MONTREAL AND OTTAWA SERVICE.

Leave Montreal, Windsor St., via South Shore, 9.45 a.m. and 4.15 p.m., via North Shore, *2 p.m. and *10 p.m.

From Viger Station—8.25 a.m. and 5.15 p.m.

* Daily. Other trains week days only.

Train at present leaving 9.30 a.m. for Ottawa will be discontinued after SEPTEMBER 3rd.

Montreal and Ottawa Section Trains arrive and depart from Central Depot, near Russell House, in Ottawa.

Trains will arrive Montreal, as under—

8.45 a.m.—Week days, from Point Fortune (7 a.m.) and intermediate stations.

9.35 a.m.—Week days, from Rigaud (8.05 a.m.) and intermediate stations.

11.45 a.m.—Week days, from Ottawa and intermediate stations, leaving Ottawa 8.15 a.m.

6.45 p.m.—Week days, Fast Express, leaving Ottawa 3.50 p.m.

7.15 p.m.—TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS ONLY, from St. Jerome Branch, Labelle, St. Agathe, etc.

SHERBROOKE EXHIBITION.

SEPTEMBER 5th to 9th.

MONTREAL to SHERBROOKE and RETURN. $1.00

Tickets good to return leaving Sherbrooke not later than September 12th, 1898.

TORONTO EXHIBITION.

SEPTEMBER 3rd to 8th.

MONTREAL to TORONTO and RETURN. $5.00

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

LABOR DAY, SEPT 5TH.

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

SINGLE FARE.

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

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

BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

Sailing Weekly Between Montreal and Liverpool,

Calling at Rimouski and Moville, Ireland, each way, to embark Passengers and Mail.

From Liverpool, Saturday.	Steamers.	From Montreal, Wednesday.
Aug. 20	LAKE SUPERIOR	Sept. 7
Aug. 27	*GALLIA	Sept. 14
Sept. 3	LAKE ONTARIO	Sept. 21
Sept. 10	*TONGARIRO	Sept. 28
Sept. 17	LAKE HURON	Oct. 5
Sept. 24	LAKE SUPERIOR	Oct. 12
Oct. 1	*GALLIA	Oct. 19
Oct. 8	LAKE ONTARIO	Oct. 26

*These steamers do not carry cattle.

FIRST CABIN—Single, $50 to $65; Return, $95 to $123.50, according to steamer selected.

SECOND CABIN—To Liverpool or London, Single, $32.50 to $35.00; Return, $61.75 to $66.50, according to steamer and berth selected.

STEERAGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, $22.50 and $23.50.

For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to

D.& C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, General Manager, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.
G. M. WEBSTER & CO., Quebec.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

The A1 steamships of this Line will run regularly throughout the season,

From MONTREAL to

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
NORTH SYDNEY C.B.,
ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

NEXT SAILINGS.

	About
S.S. COBAN	Monday, Aug. 29
S.S. BONAVISTA	Thursday, Sept. 8
S.S. COBAN	Thursday, Sept. 15
S.S. BONAVISTA	Monday, Sept. 26
S.S. COBAN	Monday, Oct. 3

To be followed by regular sailings about every eight days.

These vessels have superior passenger accommodation, and carry experienced stewardesses.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

KINGMAN & CO.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.
Telephone No. 57.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

LIMITED.

S.S. "CAMPANA,"

1,700 TONS.

Next Sailing from Montreal

MONDAY, SEPT. 12th, at 2 P.M.

And afterwards on every alternate Monday, leaving Quebec the following day at noon

For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, GEORGETOWN, SOURIS and PICTOU.

Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after noon of sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to

J.G. BROCK & CO., Agents.
211 Commissioner Street, City.

AMERICAN LINE

New York, Southampton (London).

Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Pennland.....Sept. 3 | *Belgenland...Sept. 24
*Rhynland.....Sept. 17 | *Pennland.....Oct. 1

RED STAR LINE

New York—Southampton—Antwerp.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

*Southwark...Sept. 7 | *Kensington...Sept. 21
Westernland..Sept. 14 | Noordland.....Sept. 28

*These steamers carry second cabin passengers only, who have the use of the main saloon and promenade deck, smoking-room, bath-rooms, etc. Passage, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15, N. River.
Office—6 Bowling Green, New York.

W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Bldg., } Montreal.

SHIPPING.

DOMINION LINE.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships Between

Montreal AND Bristol (Avonmouth.) and LONDON.

Consisting of the following first-class steamers

which have splendid accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers at very moderate rates.

S.S. MILWAUKEE	12,000 tons
S.S. MONARCH	12,000 "
*S.S. MONTCALM	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTROSE	8,200 "
*S.S. MONTEREY (new)	8,200 "
*S.S. MERRIMAC	6,500 "
S.S. YOLA (new)	6,000 "
S.S. MONTPELIER	5,800 "
S.S. ASHANTI	5,600 "
S.S. LOKOJA (new)	5,600 "
*S.S. LYCIA	4,900 "
S.S. ETOLIA	4,900 "
*S.S. MEMNON	4,900 "
S.S. MOUNT ROYAL	11,000 "

Steamers of the above line are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain, and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from MONTREAL as follows:

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth).

*S.S. MONTROSE	Aug. 4
MONTEREY	Aug. 11
MONTCALM	Aug. 18
LYCIA	Aug. 25

And Weekly Thereafter.

*Steamers marked thus are fitted with cold storage.

The railway lines at Avonmouth run right alongside the ocean steamer, and as they are in direct communication with most of the principal towns in England, through traffic can be handled with the greatest possible despatch.

TO LONDON

S.S. MONARCH	Aug. 6
S.S. YOLA	Aug. 13
S.S. ASHANTI	Aug. 20
S.S. MEMNON	Aug. 27

And Weekly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Ontario Agency:—
R. DAWSON HARLING,
26 Wellington Street, E., Toronto.

Chicago Agency:—
JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 6 Sherman St.

Newfoundland

The Most Picturesque Summer Resort in America.

THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE.

Every river and lake along the line of the Newfoundland Railway abounds with salmon and trout.

THE SHORTEST SEA VOYAGE,

Quickest and Safest Route to any part is via the ROYA LMAIL STEAMER

"BRUCE"

(Classed A 1 at Lloyds.)

Leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I.C.R. express. Returning, leaves Port Aux Basque every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening on the arrival of the Newfoundland Railway express from St. Johns.

FARE—Montreal to St. John's, Nfld: First $33.95; second, $19. Return, $54.55.

Through tickets on sale at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R. and D.A.R.

The sea trip will be only six hours.

For further information, apply to

R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.; or
ARCHIBALD & CO., Agents,
North Sydney, C.B.

ULSTER STEAMSHIP COMPANY

LIMITED.

"HEAD" LINE.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.

The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the Regular Summer Service between the above-named ports:

S.S. RATHLIN HEAD (bldg.)	10,000 tons
S.S. TORR HEAD	10,000 "
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	8,500 "
S.S. GLENARM HEAD	7,500 "
S.S. MALIN HEAD	6,000 "
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	5,000 "
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	4,500 "
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	3,500 "
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	2,500 "
S.S. GLEN HEAD	2,400 "

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

	For	on or about
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	Belfast	Sept. 2
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	Dublin	Sept. 2
S.S. GLENARM HEAD	Belfast	Sept. 6
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	Dublin	Sept. 12
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	Dublin	Sept. 26
S.S. MALIN HEAD	Belfast	Sept. 30

To be followed by other steamers weekly.

Through bills of lading granted from all points in Canada.

For freight and other particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Co., Ltd.; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B., or

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

Ontario Agency—R. DAWSON HARLING, 26 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

JOHNSTON LINE.

Weekly Sailings.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

SS.	Tons.	SS.	Tons.
Vedamore	7,700	Ulstermore	7,700
Templemore	7,700	Oakmore	7,200
Rossmore	6,600	Sedgemore	6,200
Incemore	5,500	Dromore	5,500
Foylemore	5,500	Barnesmore	5,500
Baltimore	4,800	Barrowmore	4,700

Also 12 others and 55,000 tons building.

Next Sailing.

S.S. BALTIMORE ..... Aug. 28

For rates of freight, through bills of Lading, and full information, apply to All Railway Agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 213 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis; Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore; or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.

Hansa-St. Lawrence Line,

The only direct line between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada, affording regular sailings.

SUMMER SERVICE.

	From Hamburg.	From Antwerp.	From Montreal
WESTMEATH	12 Aug.	16 Aug.	8 Sep
STRATHGARRY	3 Sept.	7 Sept.	28 Sep

Importers of German and Belgian goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa-St. Lawrence Line, via Hamburg and Antwerp. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Canadian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.

For further particulars, apply to

JAMES THOM, Manager.
13 St. John Street, Montreal.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships

ESTABLISHED 1852.

Thirty-four Steamers Aggregating 134,937 Tons.

Castilian, 8,800 tons.
Tunisian, 10,000 tons. } Building.
Bavarian, 10,000 tons.

LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL SERVICE, Calling at Rimouski and Londonderry.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
18 Aug.	*xNUMIDIAN	1 Sept. 9 a.m.
25 Aug.	PARISIAN	8 Sept. 9 a.m.
1 Sept.	*LAURENTIAN	15 Sept. daylight
8 Sept.	xCALIFORNIAN	22 Sept. 9 a.m.

*Steamers marked thus proceed from Quebec to Liverpool direct.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin: $52.50 and upwards, according location of, and number of persons in room. A reduc tion is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry. $35.00, Single; $66.50 Return.

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GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND NEW YORK SERVICE (from New Pier, foot of W. 1st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From New York.
15 Aug.	STATE of NEBRASKA	30 Aug., 11a.m.
26 Aug.	MONGOLIAN	9 Sept., noon

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The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers. The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

GLASGOW AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
12 Aug.	xSARDINIAN	30 Aug.
19 Aug.	NORWEGIAN	6 Sept.
26 Aug.	POMERANIAN	13 Sept.
2 Sept.	SARMATIAN	20 Sept.

LONDON AND MONTREAL SERVICE.

From London.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
9 Aug.	xMONTE VIDEAN	27 Aug.
16 Aug.	TURANIAN	3 Sept.
20 Aug.	ORMISTON	7 Sept.
27 Aug.	xBRAZILIAN	14 Sept.
3 Sept.	xROSARIAN	21 Sept.

Steamers marked thus x on all services, have cold storage accommodation for perishable cargo.

LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHNS, HALIFAX AND PHILADELPHIA MAIL SERVICE.

From Glasgow...	From Liverpool to St. Johns.	Steamships	From Philadelphia on or about.	From St. Johns to Glasgow.
3 Aug.	6 Aug.	SIBERIAN	27 Aug.	1 Sept.
17 Aug.	20 Aug.	COREAN	10 Sept.	15 Sept.

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Aug. 5	S.S. KASTALIA	Aug. 25
Aug. 12	S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Sept. 1
Aug. 19	S.S. SALACIA	Sept. 8
Aug. 19	S.S. CONCORDIA	Sept. 8
Aug. 26	S.S. TRITONIA	Sept. 15

—Agents—
Glasgow..........Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE.

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. IONA	Aug. 25
S.S. HURONA (cold storage)	Sept. 1
S.S. KILDONA	Sept. 8

EAST COAST SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LEITH.

S.S. GLENVECH	Aug. 18
S.S. GANGES	Aug. 26

MONTREAL TO NEWCASTLE.

S.S. GANGES ..... Aug. 28

MONTREAL TO ABERDEEN.

S.S. BARON BELHAVEN ..... Sept. 14

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It is intended to despatch steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
.....	Straits of Menai	Aug. 31
Aug. 26	Manchester Enterprise	Sept. 15
Sept. 1	Manchester Trader	Sept. 22

FURNESS LINE.

Regular fortnightly sailings between ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX, N.S., and LONDON, G.B. S.S. St. John City and S.S. Halifax City have cold storage fittings.

NEXT INTENDED SAILINGS.

From St. John.	Steamer.	From Halifax
Sept. 3	London City	Sept. 8

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Calling at St. John's about ten days after leaving Liverpool, and two days after leaving Halifax.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation amidships. All steamers electric lighted and carry stewardesses.

Next intended sailing from Halifax, DAMARA........August 31.

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44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

BY A WOMAN.

Madge Merton.

Afternoon Toilettes.

Almost as elaborate as ball gowns are the robes that are worn this season to lawn fetes and garden parties. A difference in cut rather than material marks the distinction between the fanciful summer apparel and midwinter full dress costumes. Were they cut decollete they would certainly pass for ball dresses. Mousseline de soie, crepe de Chine, real lace, and jet and steel beads, have taken the place of the pretty organdies and other dainty wash fabrics that were seen last year at summer functions.

Even satin is used. Not of a heavy, somber quality, but that particularly light and supple variety that has become very well known of late as liberty satin.

For the Tots!

Those wise little mothers who decry the habit of overdressing wee bits of babies will be interested to know that Prince Albert, the small mite of four years, who is in the direct line of succession to the throne of England, wears the plainest kind of frocks and bonnets.

The children of the Royal Family are always clothed simply. Their little arms are unhampered with frills and furbelows, and ribbons and bows are not continually getting into their precious mouths or tickling their soft, pretty necks. Prince Albert wears tucked skirts of pique and blouses of the same material, trimmed with braid of plain white or turkey red. The children of many of the well-to-do Americans are costumed in small garments every bit as costly.

Prince Albert's younger brother, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of York, who is one year younger than the eldest baby of the Duke of Yok's interesting family, plays his baby games in ordinary frocks of nainsook, trimmed perhaps with a few dainty tucks or edgings of delicate hand embroidery. The little sister, Princess Victoria, who was one year old April 25th last, has for everyday wear plain fine little slips that have neither heavy lace-trimmed flounces to hamper her small legs or elaborately made yokes to fret her infant mind.

Notes.

Dog collars of pearls, turquoise or coral are considered most desirable for evening wear with semi-decollette gowns. The strings are kept in solid ranges by cross-bands of brilliants or contrasting stones. A single strand, seeming to detach itself from the others, is allowed to hang in a long loop falling below the waist line.

There is really nothing new these days. Dame Fashion is resting after her arduous labors of a month or so ago. It is the period of inactivity among the creators of costumes.

One sees a great many tailor-made gowns, or gowns in the tailor-made style. These are of mixed goods, light weight cloth or serge. Gowns of blue cloth, tailor-made are unusually popular, and one sees also a great many jackets of blue cloth over gowns of plain white or flounced mousseline.

The red cloth jacket remains a favorite and obstinately refuses to be ousted from its position. Indeed, the red jacket is almost a craze, thanks to the furor after the military. They are not particularly appropriate for walking in the street, but for carriage wear, or at the seashore, are not at all out of place.

Quite a new color is beginning to be seen in fashionable resorts, and it is likely to be the tint for next year. It is neither the shade of tea nor of coffee, but of the very lightest tone of sand which we use sometimes to plant flowers in. In barege, mousseline de soie and kindred materials it has a great deal to recommend it. Being exceptionally soft it is far better without any trimming or color, but blue, pink or yellow all look well with it. It is becoming more and more the mode to veil one color with another, and we are certain to have more and more demand for neutral shades, which is all very well for pretty women, but not so acceptable to the mass of the community.

White muslin laces are covered with incrustations of black lace. A cob-webby white lawn is tied up with apple green velvet knots and worn with a long scarf of apple-green chiffon. An organdie muslin has a white ground, with a vivid, yet delicate pattern of cardinal flowers. The deep red of the blossoms is repeated in the red chiffon sash and in the flowers in the broad picture hat of red straw, with sweeping white plumes.

The Saratoga girl wears muslin on her bicycle; nothing more could be said to prove her devotion to the fabric. She wears muslin in her hammock; she plays croquet in muslin. She gives cool green and white afternoon teas with decorations of ferns and daisies, and again she is in muslin. Saratoga is the capital of the kingdom of muslin.

When the heat is first turned into a room, it is of great advantage to open a window from the top for the space of an inch or so. This gives opportunity for circulation of air, and the room warms up much more quickly. When the heat comes into a room filled with cold air and without any escape, it simply beats against what is practically a cold-air cushion, and makes very little headway.

Even the wise Solomon, whose extended matrimonial experience should have taught him the ways of the sex, was compelled to admit that there were some things about women which he did not understand and which were too hard for his comprehension.

The less advice a man has to give the more listeners he will have.

Always look on the bright side—but walk on the shady side in hot weather.

Don't forget that an ounce of silence is better than a pound of explanation.

It is now a matter of speculation which will remain in vogue the longest period—the Dewey quickstep, the Schley flounce, or the Hobson kiss.

Now the time has come when the housewife who does much of her own cooking or preserving must often have her fingers stained with the juice of berries, peaches, etc., and it may be well to remind her that the fumes of sulphur will remove most fruit stains from the fingers. Put a tiny lump of sulphur in a tin plate, pour on a little alcohol, and set it on fire. Hold the finger tips above the flame and the discoloration will disappear.

The goal of this great world lies beyond sight.—Tennyson.

There is a secret tie between women, as between the clergy of one and the same religion. They hate each other, but they stand up in defence of one another.—Diderot.

A philosopher is a man who can feel as easy over his own troubles as he does over his neighbor's. There are no philosophers.

A woman forgives everything but the fact that you do not covet her.—A. de Musset.

O woman! it is thou that causest the tempests that agitate mankind.—J. J. Rousseau.

Women love always; when earth slips from them they take refuge in Heaven.—Aron.

The stratum of Florida rests on one vast network of irregular arches, of stupendous magnitude, through which innumerable rivers, creeks, and mineral waters, in silent darkness, perpetually flow. The creeks, of this denomination are too numerous to mention, and most of them afford fine well sites. The number of mineral and thermal springs in Florida is more than two thousand. The theory of Prof. Agassiz is that Florida was built by the coral worm and other animalculae, and that it took them upwards of one hundred thousand years to accomplish it.

A laundry soap should be so hard that it will not bear the print of the nails when pressed into it. All the best toilet soaps are properly cured before they are put upon the market—it is only the inferior kinds which are sold in a soft condition. A bar of laundry soap which has been drying for a year will do more than double the work of a soft green bar, and for this reason there is no line of household supplies which it pays so well to buy by the quantity.

Women distrust men too much in general, and not enough in particular.—Commerson.

An officer of the British Coastguard fleet estimates that the bottom of the English Channel is strewn with a larger number of wrecks than any other submarine area of equal extent—the route from Sicily to the mouth of the Tiber not excepted. A thorough dredging cruise around the narrowest part of the strait, he estimates, would result in the recovery of tons of coined treasures, and tens of thousands of human skeletons.

A perfectly formed woman will stand at the average height of five feet three inches to five feet seven inches. She will weigh from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty pounds.

The woman who can cry easily seldom feels deeply.

There is a lot of moral backbone in a well-fitting gown.

We will have reached the heights of realism in literature when writers honestly describe the way the heroine looks when she cries.

No man was ever so much in love that he couldn't eat his dinner—provided it was a good one.

The habit of watching who alights from the trolley car becomes as fascinating as the game of croquet to the suburban dweller.

A few rings will afford a woman an excuse for going gloveless all her days.

There is a popular idea that June is the favorite month for weddings, and that the young woman who loves romance and wishes fortune to smile upon her nuptials in every way must choose this of all months. Cold and unromantic fact, however, shows that the three most popular marriage months are October, November and December. Fifty years' records show this to be true, and also demonstrate the fact that the most unpopular months for marriage are January, February and March.

I have a sympathetic remembrance of an old lady, in whose house I was boarding one summer. She had not always "kept boarders," and in spite of the fact that she was now obliged to do so, she sometimes longed for a chance to go, "vis'tin' again." But there was no time for that. The neighbors were some distance away, and the time between cleaning up after one meal and the preparation of another was short. On Sunday evenings she had tea instead of the nightly dinner, and between four and five o'clock she was generally free. How do you think she rested? She dressed herself in her best, and came down and sat with the "rest of the folk" on the porch, under the apple trees, or in her sacredly kept best room, the parlor. For that hour she played lady, she said. When it was ended, she went upstairs, changed her clothes, and came down to get supper.

In one of the London markets a boy used to make a living by "selling luck" to the dealers. His stock-in-trade consisted only of a squint, and a single quick glance from him was sure to bring good to the individual who was fortunate enough to buy his services! Two glances, on the contrary, brought bad luck! But this quality did not belong to this boy alone. It is said to be the happy inheritance of every one who has been gifted with a squint, and people who have been so blessed may, with this information, start a new trade.

If you are short and stout, don't ask the poor artist to make a picture of you full length. He will, if you insist, but he knows he is doing a great wrong thereby. Nothing is so graceful and pleasing in a picture of a stout lady as a sitting at half length, the figure so turned as to hide the too too stoutness. Again, if you are slim and angular, do not for an instant forget that a full-length figure will make you appear more slim and angular. Then the pretty bust picture is your only hope, and you should insist on having none other.

Talbot is pronounced Tolbut.
Thames is pronounced Tems.
Bulwer is pronounced Buller.
Cowper is pronounced Cooper.
Holburn is pronounced Hobun.
Wemyss is pronounced Weems.
Knolloys is pronounced Knowles.
Cockburn is pronounced Coburn.
Brougham is pronounced Broom.
Norwich is pronounced Norridge.
St. Leger is pronounced Sillinger.
Hawarden is pronounced Harden.
Colquhoun is pronounced Cohoon.
Cirenchester is pronounced Sissister.
Grosvenor is pronounced Grovenor.
Salisbury is pronounced Sawlsbury.
Beauchamp is pronounced Beecham.
Marylebone is pronounced Marrabun.
Abergavenny is pronounced Abergenny.
Majoribanks is pronounced Marchbanks.
Bolingbroke is pronounced Bullingbroke.
Cholmondely is pronounced Chumly.

The woman had a complexion. It was not surpassingly fair, but it was clear and healthy and delicious. Her skin was firm and exquisitely cared for, as were her hands when she stripped off her loose white gloves and let the strong pink palms lie carelessly upward against the pale damask of the tablecloth. Her hair was good, honest brown, brushed and tended until it shone as nearly like satin as the hair of a woman of 35 may do. Her figure was trim, her eyes alert, her teeth perfection. There were much prettier women present if regularity of feature counted, and many more elaborately dressed, yet she shone pre-eminent as a pearl among dull garments. The man who sat next saw it, and endeavored to explain: "It's the neatness of her clothes and the colors she wears," he commented. "Now, Polly, if you would only get a heliotrope hat, with a single bunch of that white stuff—satin, don't you call it—and heliotrope flowers falling all around the sides, why, you——'

But Polly appreciated the loyalty and the impossibility, each at the same time, and began to go over the fair one's prominent attributes as one taking an inventory.

Item—One well-hung white duck skirt.

Item—One white lawn shirt-waist, properly made and fitted.

Item—One Ascot tie of white and violet-checked linen.

Item—One violet sraw hat, trimmed underneath the brim at the back and in front of the crown with choux of white satin, and at the sides with pale violet flowers.

Nothing more extravagant or expensive for these, together with white gloves, and a few diamond rings, as unblemished as when they first came from the jeweler's completed the catalogue of adornments, but oh, how immaculate were everything! Therein lay the key to the mystery. Apart from the air of being accustomed to receive the homage of princes or anyone else who came her way, this woman was the acme and model of neatness. Not alone in the fresh gown and gloves, and spick-and-span hat, but in every visible bit of her belongings. It was the smooth, careful, exquisite cleanliness of a smart baby, and potent charm as it is, and simple as it sounds, there is no other possible accessory of a woman's accoutrement so expensive or so time-spending as this.

I once asked a fastidious youth who fluttered round all the garden of girls in his neighborhood, and played the butterfly with each, what attribute he most admired in woman. "Perfect cleanliness," he answered bluntly. "Now, you needn't look shocked; all men admire the same, either knowingly or unknowingly. You thought I thought I was sweet on Elsie. Well, I was, but I got so tired of seeing her hair parting itself all over her head in little sticky strands—you know the kind. I was convinced that with proper washing it would never be so oily and ugly, so my affection went out with a bang—no pun intended.

"Then there was Kate. Lovely girl, but she shed hairpins as a canary does its feathers, and I've seen her wear shirt-waists smudgy at the inside of the sleeves and queer about the collars. Minnie is a dear, but she wears the binding of her skirts off and has yesterday's mud on her rubbers. Ethel's shirt-waist and skirt-band show an interval of five minutes between them, and Ninette uses cosmetics which melt and mix on her face in hot weather until I long to take her out and turn the hose on her!"

Cosmetics are opposed to cleanliness, and the sooner a woman anxious to become attractive realizes this truism the better for her appearance.

"I don't believe she is actually dirty," commented one woman upon another, "but the dye from her hair, the rouge from her cheeks, the India ink from her eyebrows, the powder from her forehead, the carmine from her lips all seem to run together at her neck, and she looks awful."

Some women eschew soap and water. I know one who never uses any cleanser but oil on her face, and she looks it.

"I should like Mrs. So-and-So if I only could take her out for half an hour under the pump, and then give her hair a good combing," said an exasperated lady to me yesterday, and I hadn't a word to say, for I felt she was right.

Thunder and Lightning.

It is said that lightning may be recognized at a distance of two hundred miles when the clouds among which it plays are at a high altitude, but that thunder can seldom be heard at a greater distance than ten miles. The sound of thunder is also subject to refraction by layers of different density in the atmosphere, as well as to the effects of "sound shadows," produced by hills and other interposed objects. These are among the reasons for the existence of the so-called "sheet" or "summer" lightning, which seems to be unattended by thunder.—Youth's Companion.

Why Men Bear Their Age Better Than Women.

A writer in the Home Doctor says:—Everyone observes that men retain their youth longer than women. At fifty men are erect, active—gray-haired, to be sure, but fresh-colored and bright-eyed. At fifty, women are gray-haired, dull-eyed, wrinkled and colorless. Why is the difference? Because for twenty-five years or so men have been eating good, substantial epicurean lunches in the society of their fellow-men down town, while women have been having toast and tea, and cold sliced meat with the children at home.

That will apply in some cases, but we know plenty of others where the reverse is true, especially at a little earlier period. The men of forty are hollow-eyed, dyspeptic and worn out, while the women look like morning glories after a heavy dew. Later, however, the conditions are likely to change again, and from fifty to sixty the men usually have the best of it. Whether this is owing to the food or constitutional differences, it is hard to determine, but probably the latter has a good deal to do with it. At any rate, no woman ever got old because she confined herself to plain food, and no man ever retained his youth by devouring lobster salad, pate de foie gras, and gin.

Her New Belt.

She had been given a lovely new belt, with buckle and fixings of heavy, solid, chased silver and real stones, and she was as proud and happy as any other normally constituted woman under like circumstances. All the way down town in the car, upon the day after she received it, she was pleasantly conscious of the interested glances cast toward her waist-line by all the other women whom she met. This pleasant consciousness culminated when the dear and intimate friend whom she met in the shopping district followed the usual glance toward her waist by an exclamation of surprise.

"Yes, I know what you're going to say, dearie," she began immediately, and with a happy smile, "it's perfectly lovely, isn't it? Do come into this corner and let me take it off and show you the belt more closely. My monogram in silver, you know, and worked out with real jewels. Isn't it too sweet for anything? Why," glaring wildly at the friend, who had been vainly endeavoring to put in a word of explanation, "what under the canopy could have made me act like such an idiot?"

Almost dumb with astonishment and dismay she sank into the nearest seat. The lucky girl with the jewelled belt had simply forgotten to don it at all.

To Draw Out a Splinter.

Removing a splinter from a suffering hand is not always an easy task but home surgery may sometimes give someone a feeling of heartfelt joy. The sufferer who illustrates the matter on this occasion was a carpenter. He was working at his trade at an institution over which the sisters of the Roman Catholic Church presided. One day he broke off an ugly splinter in his hand and could not get it out. He went home at the close of the day's work feeling no annoyance from the wound, but by the next morning his hand was in a serious condition and so painful that working was an impossibility. On his way to the doctor's the carpenter stopped to tell the sisters why he must delay his work. "Let me see what I can do with your hand before you go to the doctor's," said one of the sisters. The man demurred. "Yes," said the sister, with gentle insistence, "it will do no harm, anyway." She quickly filled within an inch or so of the top a rather wide-mouthed bottle with steaming hot water, and as she held it, another sister pressed the inflamed part of the injured hand gently down over the opening. Such a peculiar sensation? It seemed to the man that his whole hand was being drawn with great force into the bottle. He would have taken it away, but the sister was holding it gently but firmly. Then there was a feeling of relief; it seemed as if the inside of the hand had become liquid and was pouring its unpleasant contents into the bottle. That was almost exactly what was happening. And with the liquid went the offending splinter. The hand was bathed and bandaged, and the carpenter continued his work without further inconvenience.

The New Woman.

When Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery, the well-known woman suffragist, was Miss Rachel Foster, she decided to adopt a child. Her sister said that she would sanction the undertaking, so the two young women went to an orphan asylum, and, after due deliberation, picked out a baby girl and carried it home in triumph. As the sisters were then living together in a big Philadelphia house it was easy to make the baby comfortable, and before the novelty of the thing wore off Miss Rachel Foster married and set up an establishment of her own. The baby went with her, however, and to-day is just as much one of the family as Mrs. Avery's own children. But before the marriage, when the two spinster sisters were taking charge of the adopted infant, many a thing happened which might have surprised those less familiar with women in general than with suffragists in particular. One evening, for instance, shortly after the child's formal adoption, the sisters received a call from one of the few male advocates of woman's suffrage, a prominent New Englander, who, while passing through the Quaker City, stopped over to consult them about some matters relative to a grand suffragist rally shortly to come off. It added to the piquancy of the situation that the young women had not deemed it necessary to proclaim it from the housetops that one of them had adopted a child. What was the astonishment of the prominent New Englander, therefore, when, right in the midst of the most animated and uplifted of conversations, a sudden "Wah-a-a-ah" broke upon the air. The sisters stopped talking as if they had been shot. "Wah-wah-wah" came the sound again. But by that time the sisters, forgetful of the uplifted conversation, the prominent New Englander and everything, had dashed for the stairway. "Let me go to her!" cried Miss Rachel Foster. "No, I shall!" cried her sister. "But I'm the one to go," declared Miss Rachel Foster. "But I want to go," insisted the sister. Then, as a third wail come from above, Miss Rachel Foster deliberately blocked the stairway and in no uncertain tones cried: "I'd just like to know who adopted this child, you or I?" The prominent New Englander said, afterward, that he really didn't know which to be surprised at most—the child's presence or the way these avowedly strong-minded spinsters acted over it. Equal suffragist, or whatever she can be, a woman is always a woman first and an equal suffragist afterward.

England's Foreign Office.

Arnold White, in Harper's Weekly.

The vast increase to the naval strength of the country is in sharp contrast with the weakness of its foreign policy. Discontent with Lord Salisbury is met with in all classes, except the party of Little-Englanders, whose champion, Mr. Labouchere, is not regarded even by himself as a serious politician. Tories of the City of London, moneyed men with old-established interests, talk mutinously against the Prime Minister. Any change, they say, would be for the better, even a Radical Ministry. Lord Salisbury is a tired Titan. His life is shadowed with grief. Lady Salisbury has undergone a fresh surgical operation for the relief of the disease from which she suffers, and it is known that sorrow for his wife's illness saddens and dispirits the Prime Minister. One rarely hears a good word in this country for the Foreign Secretary. Lord Cromer, however, the ruler of Egypt, who is designated by many persons as the best possible successor to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office, by no means holds the depreciatory view prevalent in England.

Lord Cromer has written to more than one of his friends, enjoining them "on no account to lose confidence in Lord Salisbury." Furthermore, there is good reason for believing that the Prime Minister is not altogether his own master. The participation in affairs by the Queen herself is no mere form. Her Majesty's obstinate resolve to sanction no step likely to bring the country into collision with European powers reminds onlookers of the chief characteristic of her grandfather, George III. Foreign powers are not ignorant of the Queen's determination to disallow all measures tending towards a rupture of the peace. Although the newspapers and Parliament are necessarily silent on this subject, information from sources beyond suspicion has reached me that much of what is justly regarded as weakness in British foreign policy is not fairly to be attributed to the vacillation of the Prime Minister.

In Fair Natal.

Through the long Tamboukie grass we
rode at set of sun—
Round the hill, across the spruit, we followed, one by one—
And the cattle, lowing, went before and,
ever where they trod,
Crushed the perfume from the grass; it
was breast high from the sod.
In the Swamp, away below us, flamed
and blazed the Pokers' red.
And the many spiked orchid proudly
raised her scented head.
The grassbells rang a warning in their
pink and purple chime.
The reeds bent low to hear it, and
swung the birds' nests to the rhyme.
The spruit came gurgling down the Kloof
betwen the Arums gay,
Where the ferns grow in the crannies of
the rocks pink and grey.
From out its dull dark foilage the chestnut bloom was fair,
The moss, like greybeards hanging, on
its stem straight and bare.
The setting sun was gilding, all the Berg,
with its fiery light,
The mist rose in the valley, dim and
white,
We passed the big plantation, where the
wattle flow'rs smelt sweet.
Th-red dust was rising, from the red
road 'neath our feet.
We were near the Kraal at last, and
we coo-ed, long and low—
Cracked our whips, and, as the sun sank,
the breeze began to blow—
The dogs barked as the cattle through
the open gateway passed,
The rails were shut behind them,—our
work was done, at last.
—"Lobili" in The Spectator.

France, Germany, Spain.

(From the Spectator.)

Spain will come out of the war under the wing of France and virtually under French influence. That is a very important fact. To begin with, it frees France from all further dread of an attack from across the Pyrenees in addition to one from across the Alps in case of war with the Triple Alliance. Hitherto there has always been an uneasy feeling in France as to whether it would be safe to leave the rich and prosperous provinces which lie under the Pyrenees and along the course of the Canal du Midi entirely denuded of troops and unprotected in case of war on the German and Italian frontiers. With Spain under French influence, the risk will be run without any serious qualms. But this is equivalent to giving an additional hundred thousand men to France, in case of war. France, then, by her last diplomatic stroke will have gained a very considerable advantage. If not, Europe, at any rate the possible enemies of France will not now extend beyond the Pyrenees.

Though this will be the most important effect of the war on Europe, there will be others of minor importance which are worth noticing. For example, Germany has hitherto always rather tnded to hold her hand in Morocco, for fear of hurting the feelings of Spain, and so throwing Spain into the arms of France—a possibility always dreaded by German diplomacy. When, however, Spain is in the arms of France already, there will be no reason for being quiet in Morocco, and Germany may therefore begin to look around her in this region. The effect on England will not be appreciable, Spain before the war was certainly more friendly than Spain will be after the war.

We do not for an instant regret our outspoken sympathy for America, but rejoice in it; still, that sympathy will undoubtedly have to b paid for. In former times Spain might always be relied on to refuse to do us an unfriendly turn in Morocco or on the west coast of Africa. It will hardly be so in the future, and we must expect to see certain preparations made by Spain which will obviously be of little advantage to Spain except in case of war with us. For example, we should be prepared to see Ceuta, under French expert advice, blossom from a convict station into a formidable place of arms intended to counterbalance Gibraltar. The possibility of Portugal being drawn closer to Spain by recent events, and so passing also under French influence, we shall not consider in detail, but it always remains a possibility. The Iberian Peninsula united under one government, and that Government under French influence, would be a very formidable fact.

Grand Trunk Doing Well.

The Hamilton Times of Thursday, under the heading "On the path of success," says editorially:

The Grand Trunk Railway statement for the half year ending 30th June, has been published and shows that the company carried 130,000 more passengers and 11 per cent. more tonnage than in the corresponding period of 1897. Notwithstanding the passenger rate war, which has reduced the best business, the local passenger traffic in the districts where travelling is the most animated, to one-half the regular fares, after paying working expenses the company has declared a dividend of one hundred and four thousand pounds sterling on the 4 per cent. guaranteed stock, and carried over £2,500 surplus. We must congratulate Mr. Hays on having effected such economies in working, and that in the last two years he has cleared ou a debit balance of £306,769 sterling, which, together with the dividend to be paid, will make the company over two million dollars better off than they were at the end of June, 1896. Some English financial journals are not satisfied, probably because they had predicted better results, but with the difficulties which Mr. Hays has had to contend with, the results are such that the directors may rest assured when the present circumstances are overcome there is a bright outlook for the future. The reductions in working expenses have come to stay, the low passenger rates are only a passing cloud, and may have the happy result of educating people to travel, so that even such an adverse incident may not be "an ill wind that blows nobody good." There is one thing the company may be congratulated upon—that the road is in a higher state of efficiency than it ever was before; trains are run on a quicker schedule, keep time, and the public are thoroughly satisfied with the road and its management throughout. The Grand Trunk cannot fail to share in the benefits which the development of the country has started to reap, and after long years of waiting we hope to see the road which has done so much for the Dominion acquire its much deserved prosperity.

Pig Iron and Commercial Primacy.

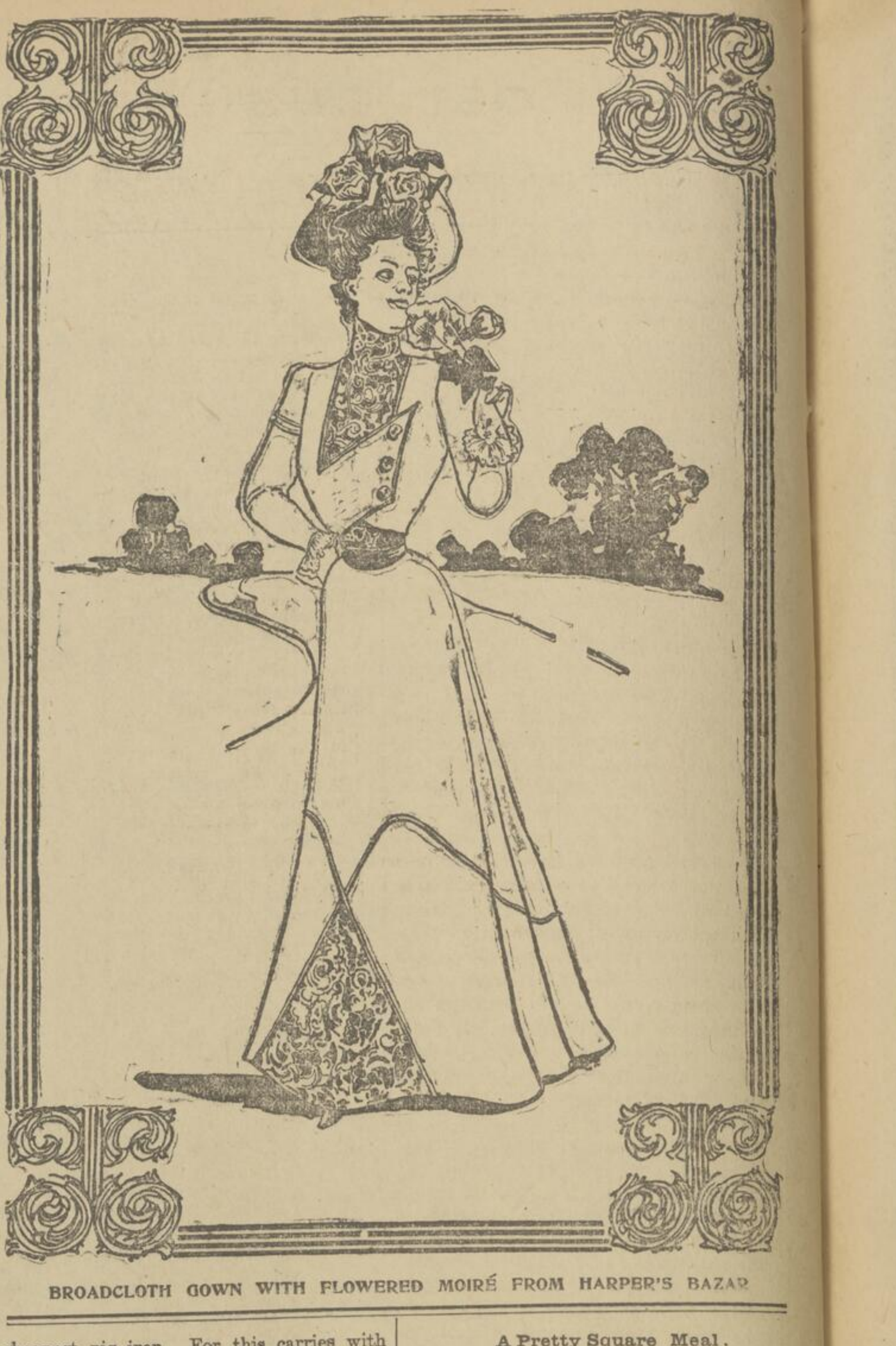
(John Foord, in The North American Review.)

The commercial primacy of the world belongs to the country that can produce the cheapest pig iron. For this carries with it the ability to command the cheapest machinery and the cheapest transportation, which, in their turn, render possible the conversion of raw materials into manufactured products and the delivery of these to the consumer at the lowest attainable range of cost. Iron and steel are produced in the least favored localities of the United States as cheaply as in Great Britain; in the most favored localities they are produced more cheaply. Yet, in the very centre of American iron and steel production the ore and the fuel have to be brought together from points a thousand miles apart, while in Great Britain a hundred miles is quite an exceptionally wide interval between the two.

How has this formidable handicap of 900 miles of transportation been overcome How has it become possible to produce a ton of pig iron in Pittsburg to-day at about the same price as the ore entering into that iron cost fourteen years ago? To be strictly accurate, the answer would have to enumerate a variety of causes, including improvements in blast furnace construction and practice, and economies in the production of coke. But underlying them all is the controlling influence which determines the cost of the ore—the depth of water in the lake channels. By every foot that this depth has been increased the distance between Duluth and Cleveland has been virtually shortened by 100 miles, so that in the forty years in which the depth of water on St. Clair Flats has been doubled, and a navigable depth of twenty feet has been established in the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the cost of transporting a ton of ore on the lakes has come down from four mills to six-tenths of a mill per ton per mile.

New Ornamentations.

Some great man was taking a party of friends over his newly built house. One of the party would not admire it, and complained that there were too many anachronisms. "Oh," said a lady who was noted for her toadyism, and who had been unstinted in her admission, "don't you like anachronisms? I think they are such a beautiful ornament."—The Spectator.



BROADCLOTH GOWN WITH FLOWERED MOIRÉ FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A Pretty Square Meal.

A physician of a large hotel declares that woman's ability to eat and to digest enormous quantities of food is more and more a matter of surprise to him. He gave the following as the list of dishes partaken of at one dinner by a young girl weighing scarcely 100 lbs., and having the generally admired diminutive waist. The viands were: Soup, fish with rice sauce, olives, sliced cucumbers, sweetbreads, turkey with chestnut dressing, grouse, asparagus, new potatoes, cauliflower with cheese, two helpings of lobster Newburg, lemon pudding, ice cream, cakes, Roquefort cheese and coffee. By way of drinkables she consumed a glass of white wine and a goodly share of a quart bottle of beer. Nor was this maiden ill in consequence of her repast. She was accustomed to fare thus sumptuously. This doctor says, further, that when women drink anything beyond water they have a most marvellous way of combining ingredients. They will take sherry and milk punches, cocktails, and iced buttermilk all in one afternoon, and then call man a dyspeptic because he eats and drinks indiscriminately.—New York Tribune.

CHURCH COURTS

May Differ and Split Hairs on Doctrinal Points, but May Join Hands for Humanity in Proclaiming the Virtues of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

Catarrh, that dread menace to humanity, attacks the high, the low, the rich, the poor, the learned and the illiterate, but Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder is the sovereign cure, and needs no more reliable testimony of its efficacy to cope with and cure this disease than that such eminent divines as Rev. W. H. Withrow, Methodist; Rev. Mungo Fraser, Presbyterian; Bishop Sweatman, and other prominent leaders in the church courts, who have over their own signature testified of its virtues. What better evidence for you that it will cure you?

Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame street.

Those Three Meals a Day.

Green Corn Timbales.

Beat three eggs without separating, add one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne, three-quarters of a cupful of milk and one cupful of freshly grated corn. Butter small-sized timbale molds and two-thirds fill them with the mixture. Stand the molds in a pan, pour boiling water round them, cover with a buttered paper and bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes or until the centres are firm. Turn out on a heated platter and serve with a cream sauce.

Frozen Peaches.

To two pounds of the whole fruit allow one pound of sugar and one pint of water. Boil the sugar and water together for five minutes, then stand aside until cool. Peel and halve the peaches, then rub through a sieve. Add the syrup and freeze. By way of variety a pint of cream may be added just before freezing.

Iced Cocoa.

For each cupful allow one teaspoonful of cocoa and one teaspoonful of sugar. Mix and reduce to a paste with a little boiling water or milk. If wanted rather rich use all milk, otherwise take equal quantities of milk and water. Stir the hot liquid gradually into the paste, strain into a saucepan and bring to the boiling point, then set aside to cool. Pour into a bottle and set close to the ice for several hours before serving. If desired frapped, put it in a can and surround with pounded ice and salt, stirring occasionally until it is as thick as mush. Serve in small cups with or without a little whipped cream.

Raspberry Roly Poly.

Mix together one pint of sifted flour, one-half of a teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of baking powder, and rub in two tablespoonfuls of butter. Mix with sufficient sweet milk to make a soft dough, turn out on a floured board, work with the hands for a moment, then roll out in a sheet one-half of an inch thick. Spread thickly with black or red raspberries, sprinkle with a spoonful or two of sugar and roll up like a jelly roll, pinching the ends to keep in the juice. Lay on a greased plate and steam for half an hour, then place in a hot oven for ten minutes to dry off the crust. Serve with sweetened cream or hard sauce.

Notes.

Sharpen all kinds of fish sauce with lemon juice.

A dash of black pepper greatly improves vanilla ice cream.

When using vanilla for flavoring, add half a teaspoonful of peach extract.

Put sugar in water used for basting meats of all kinds; it adds flavor, especially to veal.

Add a cup of good date vinegar to the water in which you boil fish, especially if it is salt fish.

When baking fish place on the top thin slices of salt pork; it tastes the fish and improves the flavor.

To give an appetizing flavor to a broiled beefsteak rub a cut onion over the hot platter with the butter.

Three tablespoonfuls of freshly made tea, with a pinch of nutmeg, imparts an indescribable flavor to apple pie.

Chocolate is greatly improved by adding a teaspoonful of strong coffee just before serving.

To improve sweetbreads and give them a fine flavor, soak them in mild lemon juice water an hour, and then broil twenty minutes in beef stock.

In making sauces with flour, the flour will be better cooked by mixing it in the butter when it gets hot. If made in this way they will never be greasy. The other ingredients can then be added.

Hasty Pudding.

A convenient and excellent method of laundrying handkerchiefs is extensively usd by European lady travellers, and is serviceable to many others. When properly washed, they should be wrung out of either hot or cold rinsing water, but not wrung very dry. Now, having wiped off any dust from the mirror, marble table, or, in an emergency, the window-pane, smooth the wet linen carefully on the glass or marble surface, being very careful to press out all wrinkles, and see that every part clings closely to the surface. Embroidery can be made to look very nicely. In a few hours the handkerchief will be beautifully smooth and dry. If carefully done, a fine muslin handkerchief laundried in this way looks better than when submitted to the smoothing-iron, and many travellers prefer to continue this method after the special exigencies of travel are over.

To marry for money, beauty, home, or selfishness is debasing. Character is of far more consequence than any of these, and a happy marriage depends much more on a good, loving, patient character than on all the circumstances of time, place and money combined.

Many, if not most, animals are provided with combs, brushes and other means of keeping their hair smooth and their faces clean. They use these with much ingenuity, and often in a curiously characteristic manner. Seals have fixed to their front flippers a neat little comb. With this, when resting on the rocks, they carefully arrange and smooth the fur on their faces.

There are some people whose tensely drawn muscles and nerves do not relax even in sleep. "Tired Nature's sweet restorer" finds them with wearied frame and puckered brows trying to make five dollars do the work of ten; and the awakening finds the same condition. With hardly a movement from the original position, they have continued the problem in the land of dreams.

On storied page and painted canvas the reaper's noonday nap has been represented as typical of rest from labor. The perfect change, the relaxed limbs, the recumbent positions, the drowsy heads, all show the delight of the hour of recreation. This is what a time of rest ought to be to all of us; a re-creating, in renewing the strength of body and brain, "to take up the burden of life again."

The world is full of sainted mothers, devoted mothers, adoring and self self-sacrificing mothers, but the really good mother, who regards her occupation as a dignified profession to be sudied with seriousness and pursued with prayer and common sense, is difficult to find.

In each respiration an adult inhales one pint of air. A healthy man respires sixteen or twenty times a minute, or 20,000 a day; a child twenty-five or thirty-five times a minute. While standing, the adult respiration is twenty-two times a minute; while lying down, thirteen. The superficial surface of the lungs, i.e., of their valveolar space, is 200 square yards. The amount of air respired every twenty-four hours is about 10,000 quarts.

Hans V. Zobeltiz tells the following creditable story of the late Alfred Krupp. During the business depression of 1848 orders were few and far between, and it seemed advisable to reduce the Essen works. Krupp, however, made up his mind that he would not discharge his workmen while he had a dollar left. He was put to such straits that he had to sell all his silver in order to pay the hands. To remind his descendants of their duty toward their employes he decreed that no silver should be used in the Krupp mansion, and though the Krupps are now among the wealthiest people in Germany, and though they entertain emperors and princes, their table is laid with britannia metal.

Born on a Monday,
Fair of face;
Born on a Tuesday,
Full of God's grace;
Born on a Wednesday,
Merry and glad;
Born on a Thursday,
Sour and sad;
Born of a Friday,
Godly given;
Born of a Saturday,
Work for a living;
Born of a Sunday,
Never shall want;
So there's the week
And the end on't.

An old Frenchman, a notable authority on dress, has given some sage advice to women which it would be well for some of us to take to heart. First and foremost, he says that their faces should be younger than their toilettes. For a woman to be charming, she must study her defects as carefully as her advantages. If she ignores them, other people will remember them. This knowing old Frenchman declares that the gospel of good dressing is a fine art, and not the unworthy and frivolous study some people think it. Are not women more en evidence than pictures? Should not they, then, be dressed to delight the eye as pictures are painted for the sake of beauty?

MISS DOLORES DE GRAFF,

OF LANCASTER, O.

Owes Her Beauty and Good Health to Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Sick Women.

She Sincerely Recommends to All Pale, Faded, Sick Women to Use This Grandest Specific for Their Ills.

The prime source of beauty is perfect health. That much many women know. They well know that they can not be beautiful and happy if they suffer from any of those diseases peculiar to their sex. Is it not plain, then, that they should take all possible means to regain their health and beauty?

Miss Dolores de Graff lives at Lancaster, O. She is pronounced to be the picture of beauty and refinement in every way. She was the model for the famous painting, "Stella," which was so much admired at the World's Fair. "Stella" is the work of the celebrated artist, Napoleon Nana of Naples, Italy. Miss de Graff was completely cured by the timely use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. She says: "For six months I was going into a decline; I was getting pale and thin very rapidly. I could not think what could be the matter with me, for I had never been sick before. The doctors here thought I was going into consumption, because I was coughing very much. My appetite was very poor; so also was my digestion. I was very weak, and suffered from leucorrhea and irregularity. I was also constipated, and had such terrible headaches that at times I thought I would be blinded by them. My hands and feet were always cold; I had pains between the shoulders and back and sideache. All those troubles came slowly on me. I was getting weaker and weaker. One day I wrote to my friend, Miss Pond of Toronto, telling her of my distress and discouragement. In answer to my letter she strongly recommended me to use Dr. Coderre's Red Pills; she knew them by experience to be a good remedy. I at once sent $2.50 to the Franco-American Chemical company for six boxes, and took them faithfully. In no time I began to feel the good effect on me. Seeing that they were doing me so much good, I sent for six boxes more. They have cured me of all my troubles. I feel today as if I had never been sick. I can not help but sincerely recommend to all sick women Dr. Coderre's Red Pills as the greatest remedy for our ills."

(Signed)
MISS DOLORES DE GRAFF,
Lancaster, O.

The greatest proof that Dr. Coderre's Red Pills cure is the honest testimonials we are publishing. We never publish the testimonial and picture of a lady without her full consent. We always give the full address for her identification.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are a remedy to cure female weakness, constipation, suppression of menses, painful menstruation, profuse menstruation, bearing-down pains, back and sideaches, leucorrhea, itching falling of the womb, change of life, kidney and bladder troubles, sterility, indigestion, green sickness, palpitation of the heart, stomachache, pain between the shoulders, dizziness, fainting spells, headache, coldness of the hands, feet and limbs. They quickly restore the color of health to pale cheeks, give brightness to the dull eyes, and take away the yellow complexion. No women who value their health and strength should be without this great health-giver.

If you have been sick for years, if the family doctor has failed to cure you, write a full description of your case to our physician specialist; tell him everything; you have nothing to fear. In addressing your letter to the "Medical Department, Box 2306, Montreal, Can.," our doctor alone will open your letter and keep it confidential. His advices are always free to all sick women. Never stop using Dr. Coderre's Red Pills without consulting our physician. His advices and the use of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills will surely cure you, as thousands of others have already been cured in the same way.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are sold by all first-class medicine dealers, in little wooden boxes of 50 Red Pills for 50c. Those offered to you by the dozen or hundred, or at 25c. a box, are not Dr. Coderre's Red Pills; they are only imitations. Refuse them. If your dealer has not the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills, send us 50c. for one box, or $2.50 by registered letter or money order, for six boxes. You will receive, by return mail, the genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills—those that never fail to cure. Address: "Franco-American Chemical Co., Box 2306, Montreal, Can."

IN OLD QUEBEC

TO-DAY'S NEWS AND YESTERDAY'S ROMANCE.

By an American Lady, in Chicago Record.)

Quebec, Aug. 27.—This city for the last week has been the Mecca to which pilgrims from all parts of the country are turning. Hurrying foot passengers fill the streets, jostle against one another or cling to the walls of the surrounding buildings to avoid being run over by the heedless four-wheelers and stately calashes containing eager tourists, crowded street cars and all manner of strange vehicles that seek to make their way through the narrow thoroughfares. The hotels and boarding-houses are crowded, and prices for lodging and hotel accommodation are nearly twice as high as usual. One thrifty landlady was bewailing to me yesterday that she had only just given up her other house, which in former years had been almost empty, but which she could have filled three times over during the last ten days.

Besides this being the height of the season for those tourists who are taking in the St. Lawrence trip, the town has been literally stampeded this week by the hundreds of delegates to the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, many of whom are staying over to view the attractions of the city more at leisure and make a more lengthened stay at the famous shrine of the good St. Anne. The meeting of the international conference here, too, has added to the temporary population of the city, for although there are only about twenty delegates, the secretaries and under-secretaries, private secretaries and valets attending the British and Canadian members make quite a goodly retinue.

The magnificent Chateau Frontenac shows upon its register the names of the majority of these delegates. Among other grey-haired, grey-garbed, grey-hatted distinguished Americans whom I saw walking upon the esplanade before the Frontenac the other day was the Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit. It seems that the Michigan lumbermen have a grievance of long standing against the province of Ontario. There is a law which compels them to have all the logs which are cut in this province sawed here also, whereas if they could be sawed on American soil it would materially decrease the outlay for the lumbermen and throw the work into the hands of American laborers. It is to urge the repeal of this act that Mr. Dickinson is to present himself before the conference.

I happened to be in the Parliament building at the time of the conference's first meeting. The building itself is a splendid structure of grey stone, surrounded by an extensive, park-like lawn. Bronze statues of Wolfe and Montcalm are placed over the main doorway, and above them two empty niches are left to be filled by similar statues of Breboeuf and Laliemant, two of the pioneer fathers who were tortured to death by the Iroquois.

The room where the conference meets is the conventional assembly room found in all state buildings, the walls decorated with the portraits of Canadian premiers and statesmen, and the principal furniture a large, oblong table and many leather-covered chairs. Our guide sat down on one of these and immediately bounced up again to show us in what comfort our countrymen were to discuss international affairs. Over the doorway leading into the room a dilatory official, as if it were an afterthought, was hurriedly joining the American flag to the Union Jack.

I was shown the illuminated copy of the Mayor's address of welcome to the conference, designed by a young lady artist of Quebec. It was intended in every way to emphasize the hoped-for entente cordiale between the two nations. The principal part of the address was printed in both English and French, and in the centre of the design at the top were two good-sized angels, each clasping a hand of the other, while the other hands were holding aloft a lighted torch. The flags of England and America formed the background, and above the clasped hands was seen the word "Pax." Flying around the corners and down the sides were numerous little cupids, and at the bottom were unicorns, lions, eagles and beavers.

The design was very much admired, and the motif underlying it was received with approbation and praise.

I was much disturbed before coming to Quebec because some mighty mogul in the literary world had recently tabooed the use of the words quaint, delightful and charming, declaring they were now entering upon a period of well-earned repose. How was I to speak of or write about Quebec without following in the footsteps of the tourists and guidebook-makers and saying it was "quaint," that the people are "charming" and the views "delightful"? I find that I can get along fairly well, however, without these words, and that "queer," "irregular," "unique," will do for the city, "majestic" and "unrivalled" for the scenery, and for the people some unknown adjective which will signify all at once kind-heartedness, geniality and good comradeship.

Quebec has been compared to such cities of the old world as Dieppe, Genoa, Naples, Edinburgh, but where the streets of these cities are narrow, irregular, hilly and dirty, the streets of Quebec are narrow, irregular, hilly and clean. And it makes all the difference in the world. None of those peculiar odors noticeable in old Italian and French cities—a combination of incense, garlic, newly tanned leather and general mustiness—is to be met with here. The churches, even the oldest, are as clean as if periodically washed without as well as within. The floors, if wood, are kept scrubbed as white as now, and the flowers around the altars and shrines are not those gorgeous tinsel and paper creations, but the natural flowers of the season—great masses of blue and white canterbury bells, gladiolas, dahlias and asters.

Electric cars go laboriously up the steep hills and dash dizzily down the other slope. The conductors of these cars take no fares, but pass around queer little wooden pitchers with slots in the tops in which the passenger deposits the tiny Canadian 5-cent piece. A notice in the front of the car informs the passenger that he may have six tickets for 25 cents, or, if he be a working man, going to work between the hours of 5 and 7 in the morning and returning between the same hours in the evening, he may have eight tickets for 25 cents.

The present excellent condition of the public buildings, streets, walls, terraces and ancient gates is due to Lord Dufferin, former governor-general of Canada. His plan of restoration has preserved all the old landmarks, but has added to their attractiveness and utility. To show their appreciation of his efforts the grateful Quebeckians have named the splendid esplanade in front of the Chateau Frontenac "Dufferin terrace."

Through this system of restoration no dilapidated, tumbledown buildings, however ancient, are allowed to remain so, bu are strengthened with new foundations and walls. It was thus that 59 St. Louis Street has been patched up, but if the stranger happens to walk down the narrow street which leads to the rear of the building he will see the real old palace as it existed nearly a century and a half ago. It was here that the fair but wicked Angelique de Meloises, Mme. Pean, the Pompadour of the Canadian court, held sway over the heart and purse of the infamous intendant, M. Bigot—a period of Canadian life so well portrayed in "The Seats of the Mighty" and in Kirby's now celebrated novel, "The Golden Dog."

Here only a few days ago an enterprising American relic-hunter knocked and asked to see the lady of the house. Upon the latter presenting herself the American immediately plunged in medias res and asked if she would not sell him the doorknob from this historic house; he was willing to pay a fair price for it, etc. He was met with a dignified but decided refusal, and was obliged to content himself with a little piece of stone chipped from the side of the mansion.

The name of nearly every street here calls to mind some event of some intrepid pioneer associated with early Canadian history. There is one name, however, that I looked for in vain. Pere le Jeune was one of the first missionary priests to land in Quebec. It was he who wrote some of the first descriptions of New France and its savage inhabitants, which have now become so celebrated; it was in response to his earnest appeals for help, also, that wealthy ladies in France sent over teachers and nurses with ample funds to establish the first school and hospital for the Indians; he spent years in trying to learn the Indian languages, in order to compose dictionaries and catechisms for the instruction of these barbarians; he passed one entire, awful winter following a fierce ungrateful tribe of Algonquins into the forests, and was reduced to eating the buds of the trees and the leather patches from his tattered gown to keep from starving; he remained in Quebec more than ten years as superior of the mission and in other capacities; yet there is no Pere le Jeune street or square or terrace throughout the whole city, although the other early missionaries are all commemorated in some way.

Mary Sifton-Pepper.

How the Dean Turned the Tables.

(From The Spectaor.)

The following was told by Lord de Ros: In the early part of the century, Vauxhall was the resort of many respectable persons, especially of those who came up from the tcountry to see London sights. During one season it was invested by a band of roughs, who made it their occupation to insult and molest the most quiet, decent people, especially any whom they guessed to be country visitors. Thy became such a nuisance that several men about town, among whom were Lord Alvanley and Keppel Craven, laid a plot to get rid of them. They hired Mendoza, the famous prize fighter, and dressed him up as a dean, with a shovel hat and apron. Another prize-fighter, a short man, was dressed as a middle-aged lady and passed as the Dean's wife, and one evening they were seated at Vauxhall in a enspiciuous position to watch the fireworks. It was not long before the old-fashioned, countrified pair attracted the attention of the gang, who assailed them with every kind of coarse raillery and insult, all of which they bore very meekly.

At length one of the persecutors, growing bolder by impunity, stepped up to the Dean and squirted an orange into his eye. On this the Dean, rising, said in a meek, quiet tone: "Really, gentlemen, I have borne a great deal, but I must put a stop to this." With that his hat went one way and his coat another, and, followd by his "wife," he sprang into the middle of the party, hitting out in all directions. Filled with astonishment and terror, some fled and some tried to show fight, but the handling they got from the prizefighters was too severe for the fracas to last long. All the time Lord Alvanly and his friendse, who were in the boxes, were calling out in delight: "Go it, Mr. Dean! Give it 'em, Mrs. Dean!" An effectual stop was thus put ot the annoyance. Lord de Ros, who was present, was a boy at Westminster, and some of the Lennoxes had given him a hint that if he went to Vauxhall that evening he would see some fun.

Sam Jones and Talmage.

Sam Jones is the embodiment of an audacity that sometimes comes very near the border line of discourtesy. A clergyman who often assists him in his series of meetings told me the other day this story of the early history of Mr. Jones' evangelistic work: He was invited by Dr. Talmage to hold a series of meetings in the doctor's Brooklyn church. Mr. Jones went to Dr. Talmage's home during the afternoon of the day on which his engagement began and introduced himself. Mr Talmage looked him over and was evidently a little taken aback at the rather shabby appearance of the evangelist. As it approached evening he said, "Brother Jones, would you take it amiss if I presented you with a new suit of clothes?" "Certainly not," said the accommodating Samuel. He was taken to a clothier and fitted from head to foot, topping all with a high hat.

At church the Doctor introduced him as the Rev. Samuel P. Jones from Georgia. Mr. Jones arose with his new hat in his hand and repeated, "Yes, the Rev. Samuel P. Jones, from Georgia," and added: "And this is the new hat your pastor has presented to me. If your pastor had as much of the grace of God in his heart as he has pride, he would convert all Brooklyn and would not need me."—Homiletic Review.

(ASSESSMENT SYSTEM).

The Monarch of the Forest Is the Emblem ..OF THE.. Monarch of Canadian Fraternal Insurance and Benefit Societies, ...THE....

..CANADIAN..

Order of Foresters

Organized and Incorporated 1879.

Head Office, - BRANTFORD, ONT.

INVESTED IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT BONDS, $100,000.00.

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MEMBERSHIP OVER 28,000.

A Purely Canadian Institution having no weakening alliances or branches in foreign and less healthy countries. Full information, rates, etc., sent on application to R. ELLIOTT, H.C.R., Ingersoll, Ont.; THOS. WHITE, H.S., Brantford, Ont.; or ERNST GARTUNG, Supt. of Organization, Brantford, Ont.

SECOND DAY OF BEDFORD FAIR.

The Attendance and Gate Receipts Were Both Exceptionally Large.

MORE OF THE PRIZE LIST.

Those Who Exhibited Live Stock Farm Produce, Fancy Work, Etc., Successfally.

SOME GOOD RACING EVENTS.

Bedford, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The second and last day of the Bedford fair was a splendid success, the attendance being very large and the gate receipts being the largst in the recent history of the society. The races in the several classes were all pulled off with satisfaction.

The following is the balance of the prize list and winners:

Premiums on Crops.

Township of Stanbridge—Spring wheat—1 Harvey Beatty, 2 E. Gibson & Son, 3 Robert Hunter. Rye—Lustin Snyder, A. J. Stevens. Indian Corn—C. E. Blinn & Son, Robert Hunter, D. C. Tree, B. & J. McAleer. Oats—J. M. Montle, A. Percy, R. C. Reynolds & Son. Peas—A. J. Stevens, E. N. Morgan, Mrs. Ad. Batcheller. Peas and Oats—A. H. Gilmour, Peter Hichcock. Barley—Heman Hastings, A. J. Stevens, G. H. Jones & Son. Potatoes—C. E. Blinn & Son, Thomas Hayes, M. J. Beatty. Meadows—A. J. Bouchard, E. Gibson & Son, Louis Rocheleau, W. H. McCabe. Beans—R. C. Reynolds & Son, Nap. Rocheleau, N. Gage. Fodder Corn—E. H. Morgan, William Stanton & Son, A. H. Gilmour, Louis Rocheleau. Rutabaga Turnips—M. J. Beatty, Charles Fournier. Mangel Wurzels — M. J. Beatty, Charles Fournier. Carrots—Charles Fournier, Arthur Larocque. Sugar Beets—M. J. Beatty, R. C. Reynolds. Kitchen Gardens—R. Sornberger & Son, W. H. McCabe, R. Alcombrack & Son.

Township of Dunham.

Spring Wheat—G. W. Doherty, James Baker & Son, Hon. Thomas Wood. Indian Corn—G. W. Doherty, Alex. Leggatt, H. E. Gilbert, Thomas Pickel. Oats—Ed. Powers & Son, T. England, G. P. Cameron. Peas—Matthew Ruiter, Alex. Leggatt. Peas and Oats—Jos. Lee & Son, M. Carley, M. Ruiter. Barley—H. O. Martin, Jos. Lee & Son, Ed. Powers & Son. Potatoes—G. P. Cameron, W. O'Brien, M. Curley. Meadows—G. W. Beach. Robert Doherty & Son, Jas. Lee & Son, G. W. Doherty. Beans—John Pickering, G. W. Beach, Alex. Leggett. Fodder Corn—J. H. Bell & Son, Joseph Pigeon, M. Curley, Ed. Powers & Son. Rutabaga Turnips—Thomas Dryden & Son, S. H. Ingalls. Mangle Wurzels—Charles Ruiter, J. Bell. Carrots—C. S. Boright, M. Ruiter. Sugar Beets—G. W. Beach, Vollin Gleason. Kitchen Gardens—Jas. O'Halloran, Q.C.; Dr. Yates, Jonathan Selby.

St. Armand East and West.

Spring wheat—Peter Smith, A. Holden & Son, Holden & Vincent. Rye—F. H. Throop. Indian corn—L. S. Hogle, J. and P. H. Kraus, C. E. Tittemore, H. B. Deal. Oats—Jas. Symington, Ed. Ingalls, J. & P. H. Kraus. Peas—R. B. Burley, C. E. Tittemore, F. N. Troop. Peas and Oats—T. R. Harvey & Son, G. E. Primmerman, F. H. Throop. Barley—Mrs. H. D. Moore & Son. C. & D. L. Tittemore, Peter Smith. Potatoes—G. W. Reynolds, Holden & Vincent, J. H. Burley. Meadows—G. H. Sornberger, A. Holden & Son, Mrs. H. D. Moore & Son, C. L. & D. T. Tittemore. Beans—H. H. Hastings, Jas Symington, Geo. E. Primmerman. Fodder Corn—G. E. Primmerman, C. E. Tittemore, A. Holden & Son, Holden & Vincent. Rutabaga Turnips—G. Reynolds, Jas. Westover, Mangle Wurzels—T. R. Harvey & Son, L. H. Sornberger. Carrots—T. H. Harvey & Son. Kitchen garden—Geo. Reynolds, J. & P. H. Kraus, H. H. Hastings.

Clarenceville and St. Thomas.

Spring wheat—D. E. Fairfield, D. J. A. Macfil, R. H. Reynolds. Rye—G. G. Sawyer, D. J. Curtis. Indian corn—Thos. Hunter, D. J. Macfie, G. W. Hislop, Thos. Nevils. Oats—E. M. Wheeler & Son. W. Miller & Son, J. A. Macfie. Peas and Oats—Thos. Nevils. Barley—G. H. Wheeler, W. H. Miller & Son, Thos. Nevils. Potatoes—Thos. Hunter, Thos. Nevils, P. Chilton & Sons. Meadows—J. A. Tipping, Thos. Hunter, R. H. Reynolds, G. H. Wheeler. Beans—R. H. Reynolds, Thos. Hunter, Thos. Nevils. Fodder Corn—S. Hawley, S. H. Wheeler, R. H. Reynolds, Thos. Nevils. Mangel Wurzels—W. J. Curtis, Kitchen Garden—H. Green, G. N. Hislop, P. C. Chilton & Son.

Farnham and Notre Dame de Stanbridge.

Spring wheat—W. J. Douglas, Arthur Bechard, Chas. Wehr. Rye—Geo. Darby. Indian Corn—Truax & Walsh, Alfred Audette, Mary Hannigan, Joseph Spoor. Oats—Truax & Walsh, D. Berwick & Son, Joseph Spoor. Peas—D. Berwick & Son, Alfred Audette, George Darby. Barley—Zephrim Rheaume, Alfred Audette, Pierre Galepeau. Peas and Oats—D. Berwick & Son. Potatoes—Truax & Welsh, E. Guerin, M. Hannigan. Beans—Alfred Audette, Wm. P. Gobeille. Sugar Beets—Mrs. P. Gobeille. D. Berwick & Son, Alfred Audette, Mary Harrington, Chas. Wehr. Meadow—W J. Douglas, Truax & Welsh, Mary Hannigan, Charles Wehr. Rutabaga Turnips—W. J. Douglas, G. Darby. Carrots—Alfred Audette, Mrs. P. Gobeille. Sugar Betts—Mrs. P. Gobeille. Kitchen Garden—Mrs. Gobeille, J. Guerin, D. Berwick & Son.

Farm Products.

Maple sugar—W. L. Sager, D. H. Ingalls, J. W. Ferres. Maple syrup—W. L. Sager, Geo. Doherty, R. C. Reynolds. Comb honey—G. H. Jones & Son, E. W. Jones & Son. Extracted honey—Small Bros., E. W. Jones & Son, G. H. Jones & Son. Early apples—Alex. Leggett, R. Alcombrack, R. C. Reynolds. Late apples—Geo. E. Davis, R. C. Reynolds, P. C. Chilton & Son. Pears—P. C. Chilton & Son, C. E. Tittemore. Grapes—Hon. Thos. Wood, R. Alcombrack. Corn in trace—Ed. Powers, L. H. Sornberger, Wm. Hunter & Son. Garden vegetables—G. H. Reynolds, Jno. Pickering, R. Sornberger & Son. Collection corn and grain in bundles—Louis Rocheleau, Jno. Pickering, Alex. Leggett. Collectionn corn and grain in sheaves—G. H. Jones & Son, E. M. Wheeler, J. G. Bell. Collection roots and vegetables—Alex. Leggett, J. M. Montle.

Poultry.

Brahmas—J. M. Hill, jr., H. H. Hastings. Cochins—H. H. Hastings, S. J. Monke. Plymouth rocks—H. H. Hastings, S. H. Wheeler. Hamburgs—S. J. Montle, Sherman Miller. Leghorns—Nap. Rocheleau, H. H. Hastings. Minorca—H. H. Hastings. Wyandottes—J. M. Montle. Games—Jno. Pickering, N. A. Pare. Bantams—N. A. Pare, Jos. Lee & Son. Bronzed turkeys—S. J. Montle, E. M. Wheeler & Son. Poland China geese—E. M. Wheeler & Son. Emden geese—Jno. Pickering. Common geese—Nap. Rocheleau, E. M. Wheeler. Pekin ducks—E. M. Wheeler. Common ducks—G. H. Wheeler, E. M. Wheeler.

Thoroughbred Cattle.

Durham bull, 3 years—Mrs. A. Batcheller. Durham milch cow—Mrs. A. Bacheller, A. H. Gilmour. Durham heifer, 2 years—Mrs. A. Batcheller, A. H. Gilmour. Do., 1 year—A. H. Gilmour. Do., calf—Mrs. A. Batcheller. Ayrshire bull, 3 years—J. A. Tipping. Do., 2 years—J. H. Bell. Do., 1 year—Thos. Hunter, J. G. Baker & Son, S. H. Jones & Son. Do., bull calves—Archie Bell, G. H. Jones & Son, J. A. Tipping. Do., cows—J. H. Bell, G. H. Jones, Archie Bell. Do., heifers, 2 years—A. J. Tipping, J. H. Bell, Thos. Hunter. Do., heifers, 1 year—J. A. Tipping, J. H. Bell, G. H. Jones & Son. Do., heifer calves—J. H. Bell, J. A. Tipping, G. H. Jones & Son. Jersey bull, 3 years—E. H. Morgan. Do., 2 years—H. McCarty, L. H. Lornberger, E. H. Morgan. Do., 1 year—H. A. Hastings & Son, E. W. Jones & Son, R. C. Reynolds & Son. Jersey bull calves—H. H. Hastings & Son, E. H. Morgan. Do., cows in milk—H. A. Hastings, E. H. Morgan, E. W. Jones & Son. Do., heifers, 2 years—E. H. Morgan, H. A. Hastings. Do., 1 year—E. H. Morgan, S. N. Cameron. Do., calves—E. H. Morgan, E. W. Jones & Son, S. P. Cameron. Holstein bulls, 3 years—J. M. Montle, C. E. Baker & Son. Do., 2 years—John Bell, John Pickering. Do., 1 year—Jos. Lee & Son. Do., calves, J. M. Montle, C. E. Baker, John Bell. Holstein cows—J. M. Montle, C. E. Baker, Jno. Pickering. Do., heifers, 2 years—C. E. Baker, Jno. Pickering. Do., 1 year—C. E. Baker, Jno. Pickering, Jno. Bell. Do., calves—J. M. Montle, C. E. Baker, John Bell. Guernsey bulls, 1 year—A. J. Stevens. Do., calves—Zeno Chrysler. Guernsey cows in milk—A. J. Stevens. Registered Canadian bull, 2 years—Mrs. P. Gobeille. Do., cow in milk—Thos. Hunter. Do., heifer, 1 year—Thos. Hunter. Do., heifer calf—Thos. Hunter. Grade cattle, working oxen—R. Sornberger & Son. Steer calves—Mrs. A. Batcheller, R. Sornberger & Son. Cows in milk—J. Symington, Chas. Fournier, S. J. Montle, Mrs. A. Bacheller. Heifers, 3 years—R. Sornberger & Son, Thos. Hunter, Jas. Symington. Do., 2 years, in milk—S. J. Montle, Thos. Hunter, A. J. Stevens. Do., not in milk—Mrs. A. Batcheller, A. H. Gilmour, J. H. Bell. Yearling heifers—A. J. Stevens, Jas. Symington. Heifer calves—H. H. Hastings & Son, A. J. Stevens, J. S. Baker. Best animal in beef—H. H. Hastings, A. J. Stevens, H. Teal.

Household Manufactures.

Rag Carpet—A. J. Stevens, E. Lornberger. Wool Coverlids—A. M. Stone, George Caprey. Cotton do.—Charles Fournier, Jos. Cyr. Knit or Crochet do.—. Galipeau, Thos. Hunter. Silk Patchwork do.—L. C. Saunders, J. W. Ferres. Rug—P. L. Jenkins, E. H. Morgan. Linen Centre Piece—M. Ruiter, D. H. Ingalls. Doyley Embroidery—L. C. Saunders, D. H. Ingalls.—Hand Knit Lace—S. J. Ingalls, H. Teal. Silk Crochet Work—S. J. Ingalls. Linen, Cotton or Wool do.—Small Bros., Jos. Cyr. Carriage Lap Robe—H. Teal, H. A. Hastings. Sofa Pillow—S. J. Ingalls: Modern Lace—George Baxter, W. Farnham. Drawn Work—Jos Lee & Son, S. J. Ingalls. Toilet Set—S. J. Ingalls. Pillow Shams—L. H. Lornberger, D. H. Ingalls. Table Cover—L. Rocheleau, D. H. Ingalls. Five O'clock Tea Cloth—S. J. Ingalls, D. H. Ingalls. Fancy Work—W. Farnham, S. J. Ingals. Worsted Tapestry Work—D. H. Ingalls, S. D. Ingalls. Netting—S. M. Hastings, S. J. Ingalls. Pencelling—A. F. Sheltus, L. J. Borden. Outlining—H. Teal, Alex. Leggett. Pin Cushion—H. H. Hastings, S. J. Ingalls. Wool Socks—Alex. Leggett, G. H. Jones & Son. Wool Slipper—M. Ruiter, Jos. Lee & Son. Wool Mittens—R. Lornberger & Son, P. C. Chilton. Wool Yarn—P. C. Chilton. Agricultural Wreaths—J. W. Pickering, R. Lornberger & Son. Cut Flowers—J. W. Ferres. Bouquet—J. W. Ferres. Agricultural Bouquet—Jno. Pickering. Design, Leaves and Moss—R. C. Reynolds & Son, Small Bros. Sweet Peas—Jno. Pickering. Begonias—J. W. Ferres, H. McCarthy. Home-made Pickles—R. Lornberger & Son, H. McCarthy. Sweet Pickles—R. C. Reynolds, R. Lornberger. Tumbler Jelly—R. C. Reynolds, D. H. Ingalls. Canned Fruit—D. H. Ingalls. J. H. Bell. Patch Work Quilts—J. E. Shufelt, J. W. Ferres.

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THE HIGH SCHOOLS

Re-open Tuesday, September 6th, at nine a.m.

On and after September 1st the Rector will be in attendance from nine to twelve o'clock to confer with parents and others desiring information.

ELSON I. REXFORD, Rector.

PROTESTANT BOARD of School Commissioners.

The Montreal Senior School will reopen on the 6th day of September for the reception of pupils promoted from the Senior Grade of the Public Schools and of others that are able to pass the entrance examination.

The Principal will be at the school, 126 Metcalfe street, from nine to twelve a.m., and from two to four p.m., on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 5th of September, to meet those requiring further information.

E. W. ARTHY, Sec'ty, Sup'nt.

PROTESTANT BOARD of School Commissioners.

The High, Senior, and Public Schools, under the control of this Board, will re-open on Tuesday morning, 6th September, at nine o'clock.

The Principals will be in attendance at the several schools from nine to twelve o'clock on Monday, 5th September, for the purpose of receiving applications for admission.

E. W. ARTHY, Sec'y., Supt.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal

SESSION 1898-9.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:

*Faculty of Arts (including the Donalda Special Course for Women . . . } Thurs., 15th Sept.
†Faculty of Applied Science }
Faculty of Medicine . . . }
Faculty of Law . . . Tues., 6th Sept.
Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science . . . Sat., 17th Sept

The Lectures will begin as follows—Faculty of Law, September 7th; Faculties of Arts, Medicine and Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, September 21st; Faculty of Applied Science, September 23rd.

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

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

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

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

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

W. VAUGHAN, Secretary.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

BOARD WANTED — With private family. Convenient to Post Office. Home with no other boarder preferred. Box B4, Herald Office. tf

WANTED—By 1st October, Parlor and Bedroom, with board, by gentleman, wife, and two children, ages 4 and 2. West End or Westmount preferred. Reply, giving particulars and rate, which must be moderate, to B 8, Herald Office. 201

BUSINESS CHANCES

TO MINERALOGISTS — To license or purchase D. Carl Hoepfner's Canadian Patent 46,830, extracting Nickel and Cobalt. Apply to Henry Grist, Ottawa, Canada, or C. Kesseler, Berlin, Germany, Patent Solicitors. 201

FOR SALE—Five saloons from $900 to $6,000, $400 cash, in all parts of the city, grocery fruit, candy and cigar stores, wood and coal yards, livery stable, dining-room, boarding house; come and see me for a good bargain. Simeon Beauchamp, 1674 Notre Dame.

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NOTICE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS under headings To Let, For Sale, Lost, Boarding, Pupils Wanted—Half a Cent a Word. Six insertions for the price of four.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED—A smart, industrious office boy, who can speak French and English fluently. Services required about September 21. Apply 203 New York Life Building. 208

WANTED—At once, first-class hand in dressmaking. Apply this evening, 226 St. Urbain Street. 207

WANTED—A position by a young man, graduate Ontario College Pharmacy, '98. Excellent recommendation and references can be furnished concerning dispensing, business principles, good habits, etc. State salary willing to pay. Address Albert L. Sneeth, Belleville. 207

WANTED—A good general servant for small family; references required. 216 St. Antoine Street. 206

WANTED—Painter. Apply at 2.30 Pine Ave., to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock, prepared to work. 206

WANTED—Situation by married man, strictly sober, good references, good connections, lumber, coal, or commission. Address J. D. R., 508 Cadieux St. 206

WANTED—Situation as traveller in the Eastern Townships for grocery house. Address X, Herald Office. 206

WANTED—By a respectable, sober man, a situation as fireman, night watchman, or any kind of work round a store. Good city refernces. Very handy person. Address J. D., 24 St. Monique Street.

WANTED—Situation wanted by advertiser, 85, as porter or otherwise, make himself generally useful, good reference. J. J. B., 477 St. James street. 204

WANTED—By young man, having some knowledge of electric light and wire work, steady work, where there is a chance to improve; willing to start on small wages. Apply to G. Stevens, Danville, Que. 201

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—By a respectable young woman, work by the day or week. Address 117 Wellington Street. 207

WANTED—Work of any kind by the day or month. Apply 110 St. George St. 195

WANTED—First-class all round cook wishes a position. Address J. A. H., this office. 206

WANTED—A first-class girl to work on custom vests; must be good button-hole worker. Apply to B. Bernbaum, 1631 Notre Dame. 206

WANTED—A position as visiting or resident governess; acquirements are English, music, rudiments of German, French, and drawing; has good references. Address A. B., Herald Office. 206

WANTED—By respectable woman, work of any kind, by the day; also a little girl, for light house-work. Apply No. 5, in rear of 133 Nazareth street.

WANTED—Work by the day. A respectable woman wants work of any kind. Apply No. 1, in rear of 36 Alexander street.

WANTED—Dressmaker wants work by week or day. Can cut and fit. English family preferred. Apply 89 Montana st.

WANTED — By a respectable woman, cleaning offices or stores, by the day or week. Apply 14 Dowd street.

WANTED—A.R.C. wants a position either as visiting or resident governess; teaches English, music, rudiments of German, French and drawing; has good references. No objection to the country. Address A.B., Herald Office. 207

WANTED — By elderly, energetic woman, some offices to clean by the month, or any place of trust; good references. Address 82 St. Philip Street. 207

WANTED—A young lady who has just completed her school education is desirous of securing a position as nursery governess; or would take a position in an office. Testimonials first-class. Address "Ada," Herald office. 203

WANTED—By respectable woman, work of any kind, by the day; also a little girl, for light house-work. Apply No. 5, in rear of 133 Nazareth street.

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Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE—Valuable property of soap stone, or will deliver on cars by the ton at Coleraine Station, Q.C. Ry. Correspondence solicited. Address Thomas Morin, Que. 203

FOR SALE—Caligraph typewriter, in first-class condition. Absolutely as good as new. Will sell cheap, for cash only. Address B 6, Herald. 203

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FOR SALE—For the million. Kindling, $2.00; cut maple, $2.50; mill blocks, $1.50; tamarac blocks, $1.75; cut any length, delivered. J. C. McDiarmid, Richmond Square. Tel. 8353.

FOR SALE—A brewery, in order, ready to work, for sale at moderate price, near G. T. Road, in a splendid district. Write B. care of P.O. Box 262, Montreal.

FOR SALE—Bargains in city and suburban houses and lots, special values, in Westmount, Annex and St. Lambert; building loans negotiated. John H. Morley, Temple Building. 205

SITUATIONS VACANT

BOYS WANTED—Four good boys wanted to work from 4 to 6 p.m. Apply Herald Office, St. James Street.

WANTED — A first-class Britannia metal spinner and burnisher wanted immediately. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., 1794 Notre Dame Street. 207

WANTED—Young girl wanted to mind baby and help with housework; references. Apply 168 Milton Street. 205

WANTED—Three apprentices to the plumbing and steamfitting trades. John Watson & Co., 4135 St. Catherine. 205

WANTED—Five fancy clothes ironers, also forelady, for family work department; experienced laundry hands only. New York Laundry, 191 St. Urbain Street. 205

WANTED—A good steady woman cook for restaurant; good wages. Apply 1979 St. Catherine Street. 205

WANTED—At once, with city references and Protestant, two fully experienced servants, one for kitchen, the other for upstairs. 45 Mackay. 206

WANTED—A housemaid, willing to wait on table; also a girl to wash and iron, and assist about the house, at 92 Union ave.

WANTED—Immediately, a general servant, who thoroughly understands cooking; also young girl for children; references required. At 4023 Dorchester street.

WANTED—A girl to do light housework, during the day only. Apply 16 Belmont Street. tf

WANTED—Apprentice for dress-making; must have good idea of sewing and quick with needle. Miss Kelly, 2367 St. Catherine street.

WANTED—Experienced general servant, no washing or ironing; best references required. 38 Crescent Street. 205

WANTED—School boy to deliver parcels for a dressmaker after 6 p.m., and also a first-class waist hand. Apply 15 Mackay Street. 205

WANTED—Waist hands. 37 Guilbault St. 207

WANTED—General servant for small family; small flat; no washing; must have references. Apply between 10 and 12 a.m., 77 Drummond Street. 205

WANTED—A housemaid and general servant. Apply to 46 Crescent Street. 205

WANTED—A good general servant, in small family, where another girl is kept. Apply 70 McGill College Avenue. 205

WANTED—Apprentice for dressmaking. Apply to Mrs. Alexander Svendsen, dressmaker, 73 Richmond Street, Point St. Charles. 205

WANTED—An active, experienced dry goods clerk, also 6 ladies as clerks. Apply 1979 Notre Dame Street. 205

WANTED—A general servant, must understand plain cooking; no washing; references required. Apply after 7 p.m., 9 a.m. 143 Hutchison Street. 205

PERSONALS

PERSONAL—VIELE—WILL EDWIN WHITney Viele, Henry Arnold Viele and Caroline Bertha Viele, or any of them, or anybody knowing their whereabouts, communicate with me at the office of my attorney, R. T. Varnum, Esq., 62 William Street, New York city? Frances J. Viele, administratrix of the goods of Walter L. Viele, deceased.

PERSONAL—LANGLEY (EDWARD JOHN)—Left Birmingham, Eng., in 1887, to go to Canada. Sister Lizzie asks.

PERSONAL—FOWLER (MRS. WALTER L.) nee Margaret Weller, is enquired for by her sister Ellen. Was last heard from in October, 1873, giving address as Vancouver.

PERSONAL — COLLORAN (PATRICK) — Bricklayer's laborer — Left Heywood in 1867 to go to Canada. Daughter Ellen would be glad of any news.

PERSONAL—BAILEY (ELLEN AND JANE)—are anxiously enquired for by their sister, Mrs. Charles; Ellen married a Mr. Kent, and was last heard of from Park View, Toronto, in 1894. Jane (Mrs. Breenan), of Ireland, was last known to be living in Armley Road, Leeds, Eng.

PERSONAL—BRACH— Information wanted of William Brach; last heard of about six years ago in Lethbridge, N.W.T.; also Jonathan Brach, who was last heard of about four years ago, in Rimini, Montana. Sought by their brother, Robert Brach, Cumberland Mills, Beauce county, Que.

PERSONAL—CORNELLIS— Information desired of the whereabouts of the children of Izor Cornelius and Margaret Devine, who left Tyendinago about thirty-three years ago. Sought by their aunt, Mrs. Charles Devine, Deloro, Ont.

PERSONAL—DICKIE—John Dickie, native of Loans, Troon, Ayrshire Co., Scotland, last heard of two years ago in Montreal on board steamship Lake Superior, as a visitor; now supposed to be in Picton. Sought by his brother, James Dickie, chief engineer steamship Cheronea, care of Wm. Thompson & Co., St. John, N.B.

PERSONAL—KARMITH — James Karmith, who left Olden, England, about eight years ago; last heard of in America. Sought by his niece, D. McManus, Shefford, Que. American papers please copy.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A rat terrier dog, warranted to kill a rat on sight. Apply F. A., Box G 41, Herald Office. tf

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Endowments and Tontines issued by American Life Insurance Companies purchased for cash. Correspondence or interview solicited. Canada Trust Co., 207 New York Life Bldg., Montreal. 209

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—HOTELS, SALOONS, GROCERies, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence.

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 429 St. Lawrence. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences.

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED

WANTED—Small house, vicinity Tupper St. or Park Ave.; extension; price $3,500 to $4,000. E. W. Bonham, real estate agent, 189 St. James Street.

FURNISHED HOUSE—Wanted by 1st October for small family, Westmount or West End above Dorchester preferred; give particulars as to location, rent (which must be moderate), etc., to Furnish, Herald Office. t.f.

LOST.

LOST—On August 29th, a small fox terrier pup. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 1550 Notre Dame Street. 207

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head half a cent a word per insertion. Six insertions for the price of four.

TO LET—No. 17 Lincoln Avenue, 13 apartments, h.w. heating, very comfortable residence, good locality, recently put in thorough good order. Rent moderate. Mr. Cooper, 251 St. James Street. 216

TO LET—80 St. Famille, lower house, Daisy furnace, just painted and papered; rent moderate. Apply 80½ St. Famille street. 208

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A nice flat, with all modern conveniences, six rooms, elegantly furnished, Auer light and gas stove; fine locality; on Mitcheson Street. Address N. G. Valiquette, 1575 St. Catherine Street. tf

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET — 10 rooms. Apply 96 Park Avenue, between 2 and 3 or 7 and 8 p.m. 212

TO LET—A self-contained house, Sherbrooke Street, beautifully situated, every convenience, extension kitchen, hot water, etc.; from a careful party a nominal rent will be accepted to May next. A. Roberge, 41 St. James Street.

TO LET—124 Upper Crescent Street, first-class lower tenement, all modern improvements, newly painted and papered; immediate possession. J. Palmer & Son, 1745 Notre Dame.

TO LET—One good house, four rooms, passage, w.c., newly papered and painted; first-class condition; $7. 366 Richmond Street.

TO LET—163 Mance Street, 13 rooms, with furnace, open fire-places, modern conveniences, reduced rent, $25; key at $160. J. Cradock Simpson & Co.

TO LET—80 St. Famille, lower house, Daisy furnace, just painted and papered; rent moderate. Apply 80½.

To Let Cards Free.

A Large To Let Display Card is given to every person inserting a To Let Advt. in The Herald.

TO LET—No. 22 Stanley Street, self-contained, 10 rooms, furnace, newly papered and painted. Rent moderate. Apply 26 Stanley Street. 212

TO LET—Upper tenements, 64 Park Ave., 8 rooms; 3 Berthelet Street, 7 rooms; also lower tenement, 232 Bleury Street, 6 rooms, bathroom in each dwelling, in good order. Apply W. & J. S. Wylie, 228 Bleury Street.

TO LET—A self-contained house, 467 Sherbrooke Street, 11 apartments, extension kitchen, hot water, gas fixtures, every convenience; will be rented low to suitable party for balance of year. R. K. Thomas, 174 St. James Street.

TO LET—Lower tenement, 32 Guilbault street, six rooms, with furnace; also a cottage, 15 Essex avenue, seven rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to Miller & Bremner, No. 2325 St. Catherine street, or 35 Bleury street. 208

TO LET—Stables, 2 stalls, carriage room, harness room, loft, warm and comfortable for winter, with running water. 50 Beaver Hall Hill.

TO LET—At Outremont, on the property belonging to the "Soeurs Jesus and Marie," a house of three stories, with all modern conveniences, stable and shed, about one arpent of ground, and several trees. Apply to "Soeurs Jesus and Marie," Outremont.

TO LET—At Westmount, a semi-detached 7-room dwelling, Daisy furnace, modern convéniences. Apply 235 Metcalfe avenue.

TO LET—No. 44 St. Louis square, a two-story tenement, with hot water furnace and apparatus; repairs to suit tenant; rent cheap for winter. G. DeSerres, 58 St. James.

TO LET—At Lachine, a comfortable stone house, with hot water furnace, bathroom and w.c., in good order, opposite G.T.R. wharf; also a cosy brick cottage for winter and summer use, corner of Dawes Avenue and St. Joseph Street. Rent $15 per month. Apply Albert F. Dawes, Lachine. 212

TO LET—320 Park Avenue, Montreal Annex. Sandstone house, 10 rooms and w.c., daisy furnace, gas and electricity, cemented cellar, laundry, large yard; rent low to good tenant; soon five minute car service. Apply to F. St. Germain, 70 St. James, or 707 Sherbrooke. 209

BOARD AND LODGING

ROOMS—To let, front and back room; no children; no boarders; every convenience. Call any time. 57a Park Ave. 205

ROOMS—To let, two nicely furnished rooms, single and double, with all convenience. Address 12 Mance Street. 205

ROOMS — Furnished or unfurnished, large enough for two, in private family. 97 Church Street. 205

ROOM — Comfortable, large front furnished room, heated by Daisy furnace, gas; facing Dominion Square. 43 Metcalfe. 205

ROOMS — Nicely furnished rooms, gas, hot and cold water, new furnace; references exchanged; transients. 27 Victoria. 205

ROOMS — Furnished rooms for gentlemen, with board; also table board. 29 Victoria Street. 205

ROOM—Well furnished room, on bathroom flat, heated by hot water, between Stanley and Drummond. 2433 St. Catherine. 205

ROOM—With or without board, for young gentlemen, quiet habits; private family; no children; all modern conveniences. 17 Mayor Street. 205

ROOM — Large front room, furnished, with mantel bed if required, also single, use of kitchen; terms moderate. 183 St. George. 205

ROOMS — Double and single rooms, with clothes presses, hot and cold water, near Sherbrooke St. 53 Victoria St. 205

ROOM—Well furnished front room, gas and hot water; private family; no children. 147 Mansfield Street. 205

ROOMS—To let, furnished rooms, with or without board. 54 City Councillors st.

ROOMS—840 Dorchester Street (opposite St. James Club), apartments, choicest board; healthy open locality; latest improvements; telephone; transients and boarders accommodated.

ROOMS—Handsomely furnished, double and single; modern conveniences; with first-class table board. 95 Union Avenue.

ROOMS—At 39½ Metcalfe Street, a bright, cheerful, airy room, facing Dominion Square, comfortably furnished; family private.

ROOMS—Single and double rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at 110 Stanley Street.

ROOMS—Nicely furnished, bath flat, hot water, Auer light; also two large on top floor. Rent reasonable. 2574 St. Catherine Street. 210

BOYS' and GIRLS' CIRCLE.

A DAY'S OUTING.

"I've just got forty-six cents," said Milly, counting the final six cents slowly; "and I can save twenty-five cents next week, and I suppose I can squeeze out twenty-nine the week after, though I'll have to walk home to get the extra four cents. I can save five cents that way, and that'll make out the dollar, and one cent over for chewing gum."

Jim held up two silver quarters.

"I have just fifty," he said with some satisfaction; "and I'll have a dollar too, by that time. Two dollars will pay our fare both ways, and buy our dinner besides paying for the rent of our bathing suits, and leave enough to buy ice cream and soda on the boat. Gee! won't it be great, though?" and the boy rose and danced about and laughed and licked out his tongue in his anticipated joy.

The girl laughed, too. The two were brother and sister, and both worked in one of the big department stores down town. Their wages were small, and the amount paid each week into the family purse and their car fare left very little for any other purpose—so little, in fact, that one day at the seashore not far away, at an expense of one dollar each, was the single recreation they had planned and saved for since spring. They had begun by saving a few cents each week and buying small articles of clothing with whatever remained. Now they were fairly well supplied with summer wear and could add more liberally to their board. In two weeks the hottest part of August would come, and it was then that they would go. It was Sunday to-day, and they had been counting their savings as they had done many times before.

Presently Milly went to the front window and looked out. They lived in a flat in one of the close tenement districts of New York, near Third avenue. The street was far below, and looked hot and sizzling on the pavement. It was not in the rooms, too, and the girl drew back with a sigh.

"I'm going down to see Nettie,' she said. "I know she must feel this hot weather. They are going to let her sit up to-day for the first time."

"Are they? Why, then, may be she'll be well enough to go to the beach with us in two weeks."

"Oh, yes, Jim; I'll tell her about it!" exclaimed Milly—then she paused. "I don't believe I will, either," she said, slowly. "She hasn't been at work for so long, and her folks have spent so much for the doctor and medicine I know they couldn't spare the money."

Jim reflected a mment, then looked out of the window absently, and said, "That's so," as Milly disappeared.

Nettie Klein, who lived on the floor below, was a pretty girl, a year older than Milly, a year younger than Jim. She had worked in the same store for more than a year. Then, one day in the spring, when she was walking home to save car fare, she had been overtaken by a hard shower and had been ill for more than a week. She had been too anxious to get back to the store, perhaps, for after a few days' work she had been obliged to give up and go to bed again, and the relapse had been a low, lingering fever. Now, a shadow of herself, she was almost ready to take up life once more, though very feebly and discouraged by long idleness. A day at the shore would do her a world of good, of course, but, as Milly had said, there was little thought of it now, for the Kleins had already run a month behind with their rent in order to pay the doctor.

Jim thought about these things after Milly had gone, and when she returned he asked after Nettie anxiously. He was glad to hear that she was getting along, and that the doctor said that she would be out again in a week or two if she were careful. Then he put on his new shoes and hat and necktie and walked over to Central Park, while Milly helped his mother with the dinner. He sat down on one of the benches in the shade and watched the squirrels, and made up his mind that as soon as Nettie could walk out he and Milly would come with her to the Park. Then he went home to dinner, and after dinner he came back to the seat with Milly, and they both decided that next Sunday they would spend the afternoon in the Park and bring Nettie with them.

But the next Sunday it rained all day. Milly and Jim went down to see her in the afternoon, and told her how they had planned to take her out that day to the Park. And Nettie seemed pleased and said perhaps she would go to the Park with them by next Sunday, and that she wanted to be well enough to go back to work on the first of September. Then Jim looked at Milly and grew red, and Milly started to say something about next Sunday and hesitated and changed the subject. They left soon afterward, and when they got up stairs to their own flat looked at each other sheepishly.

"We'll have to tell her, now, about going out to the seashore," said Milly; "she expects us to go to the Park with her next Sunday."

"Mebbe it'll rain again," said Jim.

"Mebbe it will," said Milly, "but then we can't go to the shore either."

"That's so," said Jim, but he offered no further way out.

The week slipped away rapidly. It rained a good deal, and Jim's half prophecy seemed in a fair way to be fulfilled, but Saturday morning it turned off bright and clear, and the papers said that the weather was settled. The day for their outing would almost certainly be fine, but all pleasure in the prospect had gone for Milly and Jim. Nettie was expecting them to take her to the Park, and they could not bear to disappoint her, and then tell her of the beautiful day they were to spend at the beach. They said very little about it to each other, but on Saturday evening they were silent and gloomy.

After supper they went down and sat on the steps to get a little air. It was very hot, and many people were on the pavement. For a while they looked at the lighted windows and the passing crowds dismally.

"How's Nettie?" asked Jim at last.

"She's getting along real well," said Milly, and then, "Oh, Jim, what are we going to do about to-morrow?"

Jim shook his head.

"Suppose we put off our trip till next Sunday," he said, "and go to the Park to-morrow with Nettie, as she expects."

"Yes, we might do that," said Milly dubiously. She looked away, so her brother could not see her face. "Jim," she said very slowly.

"What?" said Jim.

"Why," said Milly, "you know it costs twenty-five cents for the fare."

Jim nodded.

"And twenty-five cents more for dinner and twenty for a bathing suit."

"Yes, that leaves twenty-five cents apiece for a dish of ice cream on the boat going and coming, and one glass of soda."

The girl sighed. Ice cream and a glass of soda was a treat which these children looked forward to as children of well-to-do parents look forward to the grandest feast. It was to be a feast, one which they enjoyed at rare intervals.

Milly had planned that she would have vanilla going and Neapolitan with her soda coming home. There was less of the Neapolitan, but it had more flavors, and the soda would be chocolate, and help fill up.

"Jim," she continued, her voice getting husky and breaking a little, "couldn't we do without the ice cream and—soda this time and take—and take Nettie along? She couldn't bathe yet, you know, and fifty cents would pay her fare and dinner—and we—mebbe we can save up some more and have ice cream in a week or two. I know Nettie 'd like to go, and it would do her a lot of good. What do you think, Jim?" The boy had turned while Milly was speaking and was looking straight at her when she paused.

"I'll tell you what I think, Mil," he said, and perhaps his voice broke the least bit, too, "I think you're the boss sister that any boy ever had! Thats' what I think, and I've been thinking just what you've been saying for a week, but I kept still, for I was afraid you wouldn't like it. Of course we'll take Net! Come on we'll go right up now and tell her!"

It is wonderful how little, sometimes, it takes to make people happy. Milly and Jim were so happy that night they could scarcely go to bed at all, and Nettie was so happy that, being still weak from illness, she cried when they told her that she was to go. And when they were steaming down the beautiful bay next morning I do not believe there were three happier children in the whole world than those three.

Albert Bigelow Paine.

Tables Turned.

One and one are two,
Two and two are four,
But when we add,
The good or bad,
We cannot keep the score.

Add a gentle word,
To a loving thought,
(One and one are two you say,
And think that I am caught),
Eternity alone can pay,
The total that is wrought.

Add a wicked tongue
To an evil heart;
(One and one are two wou say,
And think to make me start),
Yet you may cipher night and day
And only add a part.

Add a loving smile
To loving thought and word,
(One and one are two you say,
And think that I have erred);
You cannot reckon anyway
The total still deferred.

Add a crafty hand
To cunning heart and lip,
(Two and one are three you say,
And tell me that I trip);
Go, seek the total as you may,
It still eludes your grip.

Add a noble deed
To thought and word and smile
(Three and one are four, you say,
"However you beguile");
And yet the sum goes running on,
Increasing all the while.

One and one are two,
Two and two are four,
But when we add
The good or bad,
We cannot keep the score.

Alfred H. Miles.

Lucy's Estimate of the Sermon.

Lucy had never been to church, but yielding to the persuasions of the parson, her father thought it worth while to "see how she would behave." She was too young to "catch on" to the theme of the sermon, and never having heard any one before shouting or crying out with unusual stress of voice, except the street vendors, she naturally made up her mind that the man in the pulpit had things to sell. She kept very quiet until he had reached a climax in his "firstly," and then joining in her apparent excitement she shouted at the top of her little voice, "Wipe stwabewwies." Astonished and chagrined her papa "shoo'ed" her into silence, which lasted till the "round up" came upon the "secondly," when with all her soul excited by the pulpit thunder of the preacher she cried lustily, "Bottles and wags!" After the little procession had reached the home her papa tried to explain to her that people in the pews were not expected to say what they thought of the sermon, and that even though the delivery might remind them of the "old clo'" man, it was not considered polite to let that be known.

The Boyless Town.

A cross old woman of long ago
Declared that she hated noise;
"The town would be so pleasant, you know,
If only there were no boys."
She scolded and fretted about it till
Her eyes grew heavy as lead,
And then of a sudden the town grew still,
For all the boys had fled.

And all through the long and dusty street
There wasn't a boy in view,
The baseball lot where they use to meet
Was a sight to make one feel blue.
The grass was growing on every base,
And the paths that the runners made,
For there wasn't a soul in all the place
Who knew how the game was played.

The dogs were sleeping the livelong day—
Why should they bark or leap?
There wasn't a whistle or call to play,
And so they could only sleep.
The pony neighed from his lonely stall,
And longed for saddle and rein,
And even the birds on the garden wall
Chirped only a dull refrain.

The cherries rotted and went to waste—
There was no one to climb the trees.
And nobody had a single taste,
Save only the birds and bees.
There wasn't a messenger boy—not one,
If people wanted their errands done,
They sent for a messenger man.

There was little, I ween, of frolic and noise,
There was less of cheer and mirth,
The sad old town, since it lacked the boys,
Was the dreariest place on earth.
The poor old woman began to weep,
Then woke with a sudden scream;
"Dear me," she cried, "I have been asleep,
And oh, what a horrid dream!"

—R. Clarkson Tongue, in St. Nicholas.

A Day at the Menagerie.

By Elsie G. Harteorn.

Harry Carlton had been looking forward to the close of school, and now that it had come he had so many plans for outdoor amusements that he could not bear the sight of a rainy day. But one day in particular he had planned to go to the menagerie with his mother.

The day proved to be perfect, and Harry was in the gayest of spirits. They started quite early in the day, and saw everything. Harry was delighted with the giraffes, with their long necks, and occasionally he poked them with the umbrella he carried. He thought he would like to sit on the back of the camel, with its big humps, and of giving peanuts to the elephants he never tired. He wanted to take a little baby monkey home with him. The zebra's back, Harry thought, was like the new dress his mother had bought.

Harry's mother had some difficulty in bringing him home, but in the night when he was tucked up in his little bed he thought he saw baby monkeys fighting for cocoanuts and elephants taking up peanuts.

STORY OF JOHN WHAT.

One time there came into the lives of two young people a little boy—so very little and so red that when his father saw him for the first time he threatened to call him a ruby and use him for a watch charm. The little boy did not know that his minute bulk had brought him this insult, and held no grudge against his father, but curled back in the soft wrappings and snuffled and paid no attention. There came a time, however, when he began to pay attention; not only to his happy parents, but to other things—the window curtain, for instance; the coverlet over his bed, the shaft of sunshine which shot from window curtain to coverlet and which vainly he attempted to grasp.

By and by this little boy passed the ages of infancy and reached—pardon me for not explaining "ages of infancy" at the first. I believed that it was generally known that in babyhood the plural construction should be used always, for while larger people must be content with one birthday a year, the little boy in dresses has at least half a dozen. He has his first week, and then his first month; at three months he celebrates another "birthday," and at six; and on every month up to the completion of the year there is declared a holiday upon which it is fitting and proper for visitors to be astounded at the marvellous growth of the baby. Where was I? Ah, yes; I was saying that this little boy, having passed all those ages up to the wonderfully mature period of three years, became acquainted with John What.

Who was John What? He came suddenly from that mysterious region in which the fairies have their home, and Red Ridinghood and Tom the Piper's Son, and all that lot. And he went away after a time and has never since returned, so that he could not be questioned in detail as to his place of residence or how he came to leave it to be the attendant, the refuge, the friend, of this little boy. John What first appeared in this way: The little boy's mother went where he was playing one day and found him cheerfully chatting with himself.

"This is my wubber ball," he said. "Did you ever see me frow it?"

"Did you speak to me, sweetheart?" his mother asked.

"No; I'm p'ayin' wif John."

"And who is John, dear?"

"Why, mamma, don't you know?" wonderingly. "John? Zat's just John."

"And where is he?"

"Don't you see him, mamma?" somewhat nettled. "Wight over zere on my li'l chay-oh!" The word "chay-oh" will be understood as meaning a "chair."

She was but an amateur as a mother, and she read the wonderful things in the newspapers—those articles concerning "mother's congresses" and conventions of childless people who feel an errand to tell persons who have children what to do about them and how to raise them. So she spoke to her own mother about the baby's imaginary playfellow and asked if she thought the name ought to be discouraged.

"Dear me, no," the grandmother said. "Why, when you were five years old you had three playmates of that kind and you used to spend whole afternoons talking to them and having them help you dress dolls."

So the young mother took an interest in John, as indeed she had reason to, for a day or so later showed John as an arbiter of family fortunes and for the first time disclosed his surname. Some little malefaction was scored against the child, and he was removed for his conduct. Straightway ensued this appeal to the higher court:

"I'm goin' to tell John on you, mamma. You just see what he says. John! What? You just see what he says. John! What? Mamma tweated me mean! All wight for her!

"Thay-oh, now; see what he says." In triumph.

It was such a funny little appeal and so promptly heard and decided that his mother, instead of being overwhelmed with shame, was delighted.

"Was that John who was talking to you?" she enquired.

"Yes—an' he said: 'All wight for you.'"

"Was it he who answered 'What' when you called?" The little head shook affirmatively.

"Well, I wish my little boy would answer his mamma when she calls him half as promptly. Let me hear you call him again."

Proud of this interest, the little boy did not even wait for the insertion of commas or semicolons this time, but rattled through his dialogue with John in one key and without stopping for a breath:

"Johnwhatmammalikesyou!"

Then a pause for a gasp of breath.

Then: "All wight! I like her, an' I'm doin' to div' her a tiss!"

And then, wonderful to relate, John What, incarnated in the form of a little boy, took advantage of the corporeality of the latter and rushed into the arms of the one who had been called "mamma."

After that John What became a recognized member of the family. When the little boy felt that he had a grievance he would stand up very straight, and, looking away from his loving enemies, he would say:

"John What, zajr mean to me all wight for zem!" And that, of course, was as much as excommunication.

Sometimes the mother would grow reflective and think how fortunate the little boy was in possessing a friend who would always support and cheer him, who knew his inner feelings, and who would never become untrue—one to whom he could always fly for encouragement and consolation when childish afflictions came—one who with a cheerily called "all right" could straighten all entanglements and bring back peace.

She thought how much better it would be for the world if grown-up people could have such friends—friends who would answer them the very instant they were called upon, and who in answering would do the thing exactly needed to brighten darkness—whose language even to the remotest consonant's sound would be the very speech the appealing one would most care to hear. Sometimes she wished she might call:

"John! What? The world is full of trouble, and all people are not as happy as we two and our little boy. All right; I'll fix it up."

One day the little boy turned from his blocks and his rubber ball, and with a look in his eyes which was toward the far-away he said:

"John—What.

"I'm kired. I—want—my mamma."

They took him up to his little room where in bad weather he played most, and where his mother usually sat and talked to him and told him stories as she sewed, and looked at him and thought that the world was divided into two unequal portions—himself and the rest of it—and that he was more than all the other part of the world. They took him there where she used to sit and think thus idly, and they laid him on his small white bed, and they gathered about him and were glad when he stirred, and were fearful also. The grandmother who had looked kindly upon his imaginary companion in that day back yonder was there to do and to pray and to feel that if she could only exchange this worthless and worn-out old life of hers for that little dawning of existence she would know why she had lived to this time. Kneeling by his bed, red-eyed and stony-faced, was his mother, she who had first heard him call to John What. And on the other side, also kneeling with hands tight clasped, was a man, and if you looked twice or thrice at that drawn face you might recognize it as that of the man who laughed three years or more ago and said he would call the baby a ruby and use him for a watch charm.

The evening came, and the twilight, and the time ticked on into the night. The lamplight fell upon them, and I believe that all three were praying. But a stronger agency than their prayers was acting, and toward midnight the littie boy woke and looked languidly about him. Suddenly the clock away down in the city tower began striking the hour and the little lips moved:

"One, two, free, fo', fi', six, seben," and for the rest of the twelve the clock tolled on unaccompanied, for he had never been able to count above eight. But as the last rolling note from the tower echoed and died away in mellow sound there was another movement of the baby lips:

"John!"

"What!"

"I'm doin' to do—whay-oh you are. I'm doin'——"

And that was all. For John What did not answer ever again.—Chicago Record.

My Brothers.

Every day, in the city streets, I meet
brothers of mine at whom I wonder.
They are brown, some of them; some are
black, some are grey and all walk on
four feet.
And all day long, and every day, they
serve, always serve,
Running, walking, standing still, just as
they are bid,

And none of them ever complains about
it.
At nights, tired after the day's work, I
sometimes let two of them take me
home.
I sit behind and watch the regular drawing up and letting loose again of the
hind-quarter muscle,
See the strength, and the willingness, and
the obedience, and admire at it all.

Some people tell me that they have no
souls, these brothers of mine,
But I know quite well that they have;
how else could they be so patient!
O, to see how patient they are shames me
times without number.

—Frederic McKechnie, in Our Fellow Creatures.

PLUCK.

At Tampa, while the troops were gathering to go to the West Indies, some very rough men were assembled from all parts of the country. Among them was a desperado belonging to a volunteer regiment from the West.

The man yearned to terrify the natives with an exhibition of what he would have them regard as genuine wild western manners. He obtained leave of absence one evening, and with a thirty-eight calibre regulation swung at his belt, started in on the principal street of the town to give his exhibition.

He went into a drug store which was filled with young volunteers from Eastern states, who, having a prospect of remaining a few weeks in camp, were buying brushes, combs, soap, tooth powder and other articles which they had been unable to transport in their railroad journey. The ruffian proceeded to make himself as disagreeable as possible.

"If there's anything I hate," he said, "it's a private soldier that sets out to be a dude."

No one paid attention and he then addressed himself to one of the men.

"Now I suppose," he said, "that you think that you're mighty fine, with your curly hair and your neckties?"

The volunteer became angry, and two or three of his fellows stepped forward. An affray was imminent, and an affray between armed men would be a serious thing. The store was in charge of a young clerk of 18 or 20 years. From behind the counter he ordered the disturber to leave the store. The man immediately grew furious.

"Hey!" he shouted, "do you know, there, who you're talking to? Why, I'm Poncho Jim, from New Mexico, an' I'm a bad man, and I don't stand no——"

He made a motion toward the big revolver in his belt when the fellow stepped from behind the co[unter]. He had on a thin summer sack coat, [with] side pockets. Both his hands were in these pockets, and they seemed to be holding there some articles which looked through the cloth like the muzzles of derringers. These were pointed straight at the desperado.

"Put up your hands!" said the clerk. The man hesitated.

"Put them up, I say!" the clerk repeated, taking a step nearer. Slowly the ruffian raised his hands, until they were well up in the air.

"Now some of you take that pistol out of the holster," he said to the volunteers. Two of them obeyed him and the pistol was laid down on the counter.

"Now tell me the name of your regiment, and company, and the name of your captain," said the clerk to the desperado. He obeyed.

"That's all right," said the clerk. "Now get right out of here, this instant—keep your hands up, I say—and I'll send your revolver to your captain. Get out, now!"

The man obeyed, and when he was out of the door the drug clerk took his hands out of his pockets. There was nothing in them. He had been thrusting his thumbs forward in such a way as to make them look, under the cloth of the pockets, like the muzzles of revolvers. He had been playing a game of pure bluff with the ruffian, but having coolness and courage, while the other had simply brutality, he had easily won.—Youth's Companion.

What a BoyShould Do.

A boy should learn the axe to use,
And never his sisters to abuse;
To shovel snow, to be polite,
And not think he is always right.

A boy should learn not to be cross,
And think he is his sister's boss;
Ne'er be a bully, tyrant, bear,
And never, at any time, to swear.

A boy should learn to rake and hoe,
To dig the ground, the seed to sow,
To brush the boots, to clean the knives,
And brighten other people's lives.

A boy should learn when he goes out,
Never to leave his clothes about,
When he returns, with bat and ball,
Not to leave them lying in the hall.

A boy should learn to read and write,
And how to do his sums just right,
His lessons never to neglect,
His teachers always to respect.

A boy should learn to be just nice,
Not tease the cat, nor torture mice;
A boy like this is sure to be
The pride of the whole family.

A SHARP ENGLISHMAN.

About 200 years ago a great battle was fought between the English and Dutch fleets. After severe fighting the ships lay close to each other, but unable to struggle any longer, a Dutchman, anxious to show his skill, went up the mast and stood upon his head on the top. An English sailor, determined not to be beaten, ran up the mast of his ship, but in trying to turn on his head he fell. His fall, however, was broken by ropes, so that he reached the deck without injury. He then turned to the Dutch vessel, and shouted to the men who had been watching him—"There, do that if you can."

Ups and Downs.

When all the chairs are ostriches,
And all the tables trees,
And luggers sail to hunt the whale
At any time you please;
And greenhouse palms in tropic calms
Are waving in the breeze;
When Fritz, the dog, and Fluff, the cat,
Are pumas, spitting fire—
What can you have to grumble at?
What more could you desire?

But when the sofa springs a leak,
And sharks are in the bay;
When Indian spies, with fiery eyes
And faces painted gay,
Go lurking round the corridors
To grab you on your way;
When grizzly bears infest the stairs,
As fierce as fierce can be—
What shall we do for dinner then?
Where can we go for tea?

—Pall Mall Gazette.

THREE REMARKABLE PSYCHICAL EXPERIENCES.

ONE OF THEM IN MONTREAL.

(Rev. B. F. Austen, Principal of Alma College, St. Thomas, Ontario, in The Arena for August.)

It is a matter of congratulation to all lovers of truth that so much interesting evidence relating to mental phenomena is being colloted today and published in high-class periodicals, and that the old prejudice against physical research along certain lines is slowly but surely melting away. The Christian world is coming to see that all truth is sacred, whether found in rocks beneath us, in the heavens above us, in the human consciousness and experience, or in the teachings of the Book. All truths, when fully understood, must harmonize. Only error can perish. And so, whether we number ourselves among the adherents of the old philosophy of mind and matter, or believe, as some do, that the relations of the psychical research will overthrow the current conceptions of mind and matter, we should still rejoice at the favorable attitude of the learned world today toward the new psychology. It is the duty of everyone to throw open the windows of the mind to the light from every quarter, to welcome truth in whatever guise, to contribute as far as possible to that vast accumulation of facts and experiences of today, which, when properly sifted and classified may enable the philosophers to announce the broad inductions of the future.

I propose to give an account of some strange experiences bearing on the intercourse of mind with mind outside the ordinary channels of communication. The first is an experience in which I was directly concerned; the others are given to me by relatives or intimate friends of the persons whose experiences I relate, who gained all the facts directly from the persons themselves. The character of the witnesses and the nature of the circumstances are such as to leave no doubt whatever that the incidents occurred substantially as related. I shall confine myself almost solely to the narrative of the experiences, leaving others to offer explanations, if they can.

In June, 1893, I was passing through Detroit, and having to wait for connection, my eye caught a notice in a daily paper of a celebrated mind reader who was then visiting the city. Having long desired to test for myself the reality of mind-reading, I determined to call upon him, which I accordingly did. After a short sitting the "conditions" proved unfavorable, and the gentleman expressed his regret that he could give me no test. After I had detailed to him my frequent disappointments from similar attempts and my doubt as to the possibility of mind-reading, he informed me of a lady resident in Detroit, a Mrs. C——, who possessed remarkable powers in this regard, and who would probably give me a satisfactory reading if I should call upon her. After some necessary information as to the character, address and methods of Mrs. C——, who it seemed, was an inspirational preacher, and held religious services every Sabbath in the city, at which she furnished the discourse and music, I was soon on my way to her residence. I was courteously received by Mrs. C——, whose address showed me she was a lady of intelligence and refinement, and on my stating in a few words that I was a student of mental science and came for a test of her ability as a mind reader, she at once led me to the parlor, where she seated herself opposite me, and after taking my hand for a moment, closed her eyes and was in a very short time to all appearances asleep.

I have mentioned somewhat fully the above details to show how absolutely unpremeditated was my visit, and that as I had never heard before of Mrs. C——, until that hour, so in all human probability we had never met before, and my name and history were entirely unknown to her. I may add that my introduction of myself was the briefest and most general possible, and had been so framed as to give not the slightest hint as to my character, calling, etc.

"Sir," said she, "I perceive you surrounded by a great crowd of young people. Your work in life is among them." I had been twelve years principal of Alma College, with an annual attendance of about two hundred young women. "You came to your present position from the East, where you were located by a great river." I had been pastor of the Methodist church at Prescott on the St. Lawrence for the three preceding years before assuming the principalship.

"You are associated with a number of gentlemen in your work, which is one involving great responsibility, and together you have a heavy burden to bear. You and your associates have been bearing, and are now and will for some years continue to bear, a heavy load which will gradually lighten."

How accurately this depicted the past and subsequent history of the institution in a financial sense everyone acquainted with the history of Alma College can testify. About that date the debt (increasing for some years to that time) began to diminish, and by means of the Relief Fund and a few generous donations of individuals the financial condition has much improved in the last four years.

"Yau are particularly associated with one of these men. He is a colleague and a warm personal friend." There followed a very accurate personal description of Professor Warner, who had been a college chum of mine at Albert University, and was appointed vice-principal of Alma when I was elected principal at the opening of the college.

"Madam," I said, "without questioning or sanctioning your statement as to a colleague in my work, can you mention the name of anyone associated with me in my work?"

"Sir," said she, "you have asked a hard thing of me."

"I came for that very purpose," I replied; "and statements of a general character will never convince me of the reality of mind-reading. Give me a name and I will be satisfied."

"I will endeavor to get you the name of your friend," said she, "though it is a difficult task for me."

"You must know there are those who see (clairvoyant) and those who hear (clairaudient). I see nearly all I relate to you in a sort of mental vision. I hear also, but my hearing is not developed and is somewhat indistinct. All the time I am in your presence I am hearing a confused murmur of names, but I cannot readily distinguish them. I will try, however."

She sat for perhaps a moment with a look of intense eagerness on her face, and then, suddenly springing up, she shouted: "Professor—Professor W—I can't get the rest of it, but he is called 'Professor,' and his name begins with 'W.'"

I cannot predict the impression this will make upon the reader, but I well remember my own at that time and since, and anything more real and convincing as to the reality of mind-reading it would be difficult for the writer to imagine.

My third incident occurred in the town of M—— in northen Ontario in a family with most of whose members I have been acquainted for years. Two of the daughters were students for some time in Alma College; and with the father and some immediate relations concerned in this narrative I have long been intimately acquainted. It concerns particularly the wife and mother, whom I shall call Mrs. P——; and it relates to the death of her brother by drowning on Georgian Bay in the summer of 1895. The facts came to me directly from intimate friends of the family, who got the narrative from the father and daughters.

On the day of the drowning, Mrs. P—— was sitting quietly in her house in M——, and her daughters were engaged about her in household duties. It was about two o'clock, when suddenly and without the slightest premonition Mrs. P—— uttered a startled cry, threw up her hands, and said in the greatest possible alarm, "Oh, oh, George is in the water; George is in the water and will drown." The daughters immediately came to her and tried to calm her excitement. It was no use. She kept reiterating, "George is in the water," and then went on to describe his successive sinking and rising. "There! there!" she cried in agony, "he has gone down"; and then again: "Now he has risen again! See how he struggles! Now he has gone down again!" In vain they attempted to attract her attention to her surroundings. She saw and heard nothing apparently but the scene then present to her mind, in which she saw the lad struggling in the waves, and the vessel near by. "He is risen again," she cried; "now—now he is sinking for the last time. George is drowned." And then she seemed in an instant to be deprived of all strength and consciousness. Mr. P——, who had been sent for, had by this time arrived, and as soon as Mrs. P—— was able to converse, he attempted to convince her of the folly of believing that she could see from her present position a vessel in Georgian Bay, or that her experience was anything but a mere hallucination. Nothing, however, could shake the firm conviction of Mrs. P—— that George was drowned, and that she had witnessed the actual occurrence.

This seemed utterly incredible to Mr. P—— and the family, as it was not believed at the time that the particular vessel described was on the Bay, much less that George was on it and had met his death in connection with it. "Why," said Mr. P——, "George is not near the Bay at all. He is in Toronto. I saw him there on Friday." To this Mrs. P—— had no answer. She offered no explanation, but remained unshaken in her faith, and constantly asserted that George was drowned, and that she had witnessed the scene.

The news of the fatality came in due time, from which it appeared that the young man met his death as described; and when the particulars of the accident were learned and the circumstances attending his death, there was, as far as could be traced, a perfect harmony between the real occurrence and the vision of Mrs. P——.

One circumstances particularly noted was that the watch which George wore, and which was found on his recovered body, stopped a few minutes past two o'clock.

The above story has been widely told among a large circle of acquaintances, for the family is one of the most widely and favorably known in this large Province, but so far as I am aware it has never appeared upon the printed page. For obvious reasons I withhold the names.

Did Mrs. P—— see what occurred on Georgian Bay? Certainly not with the organs of sense. But to doubt that she saw in some spiritual fashion the real occurrence requires more credulity than to believe it.

My next incident is in some respects more wonderful than the preceding, as it involves some kind of mental telepathy between persons in Montreal, Toronto, and Urbana, Ohio, and should prove a most difficult nut for the materialist to crack.

It is given on the statement of a Mr. C——, of Nova Scotia, a bank manager in an important city, who was personally acquainted with the family concerned and had the statement from the lips of Mr. M——, whose experience I am to relate, who resided in Montreal, and who had a brother in Toronto and one in Urbana when the strange occurrence took place. According to my informant, Mr. C——, Mr. M—— was long a very prominent figure in the business life of Montreal, having been a wholesale merchant there for years, and being well known throughout Ontario and Quebec, particularly among the Methodist people, of which body he was a leading member.

One morning just before daybreak Mr. M—— awakened from sleep with a most vivid impression upon his mind that his two brothers, from Toronto and Urbana, were in the room with him and were conversing with him. He believes he was awake, because he was conscious of his surroundings; and after the remarkable experience about to be described he remained in a conscious condition until he arose.

After a brief salutation, his Ohio brother, calling him by name, said: "I am dying, and I want you to dispose of my property this way." Then followed a brief outline of directions as to the property of the younger brother. The vision soon passed away, and Mr. M—— was left to reflect upon his strange experience. The impression produced upon his mind was most vivid, so that he had not then nor has he had subsequently any doubt whatever as to the reality of the communication made to him in this marvellous way. He fully believed that his brother was dead, and as soon as breakfast was over he mentioned the strange occurrence to his wife, as well as his belief in the message so received. She treated it as a dream, and endeavored to remove the sad impression from his mind, but could not, as Mr. M—— declared that he should soon get word of his brother's death. That news came by telegram within a couple of hours. His brother evidently had passed away about the time of the vision. Accordingly Mr. M—— arranged to leave almost immediately, and, arrangements having been made by telegram, he and his Toronto brother were to meet that evening at the station in Toronto and proceed to Ohio to attend the funeral. On meeting his brother at Toronto, and before acquainting him with the experience of the early morning, his brother said to him, "I had a strange experience this morning before daybreak." "And what "Why," said the brother, "I thought I was in your bedroom in Montreal, and that C—— (the deceased brother) was with me, and that he said, 'I am dying, and I want you to dispose of my property in this way.'" Then followed the same directions which M—— believed himself to have received in the morning vision. This, while confirmatory in one way of his own experience, was very perplexing indeed so far as any solution of the phenomena was concerned. They journeyed together to Urbana and interviewed the family with which the deceased had been stopping at the time of his death. From them they learned all the circumstances of his illness and death, and found that their experience on that particular morning agreed with the hour of death. They learned also the additional fact that for some moments preceding his death he was in a semi-entranced condition, and perfectly oblivious to all about him, but appeared to be conversing with someone not visibly present; and they heard him speaking to his brothers about the division of some property.

Here, indeed, is a strange case for the philosophers. A man dying in Ohio, at a certain hour is heard talking to his absent brothers about his death and the division of his property. A brother of his in Montreal believes that at that hour he saw him in his own room and heard the words spoken in Ohio. Another brother in Toronto believes himself to have been present at this interview in Montreal at the same hour, and to have heard the same words spoken in Ohio. Who will explain the many curious and complex problems involved in this incident?

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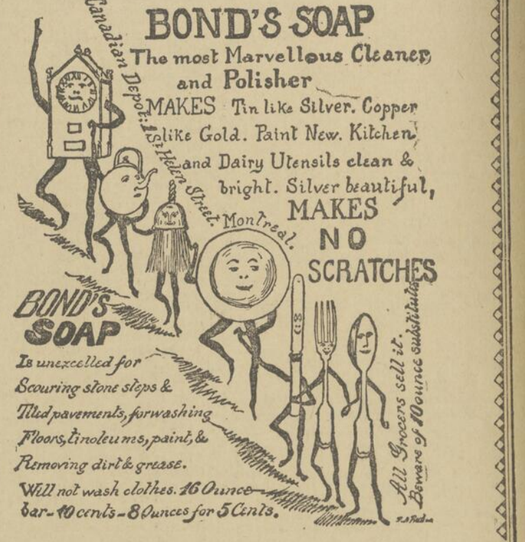

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REASON SHE WANTS CHINA

How England Has Awakened to the Fact That She Has Great and Growing Rivals.

TRADING EUROPE NEEDS PEACE.

New York, Sept. 3.—The Commercial Advertiser prints this special from London :—

It is hard to realize, until one lives in the midst of it, how the struggle for increasing trade absorbs the energies of all the active nations of Europe. In the last two or three years, and especially in the last eight months, Englishmen have made much progress in the understanding of it; but they are still measureably surprised at the energy and the success of their continental rivals. The notion that Germans and Belgians and Frenchmen are somehow unfitted by racial traits to become active and triumphant competitors with Englishmen in industry and in commerce dies hard. While continental Europe was readjusting itself politically from the overthrow of Napoleon I. in 1815, to the making of the Triple and the Dual Alliance in our own time, and had neither disposition nor strength for aught else, English manufacturers and merchants quietly went their prosperous and widening way until they felt themselves secure against all rivals. Between this long, unbroken success and the ingrained belief that, as buyers and sellers, Englishmen are much more superior to the continental peoples than in all probability they really are, they scarcely regarded the latter as competitors at all. The awakening began with the industrial expansion of Germany, after Bismarck unified it and kept the peace of Europe, and with the swift revival of France from the exhaustion in which the war of 1870 seemed to leave it. Then, very slowly, Englishmen began to realize that a vast amount of wealth had accumulated, in spite of wars and uncertainties, on the Continent, and that comparative political tranquility was setting it and no little energy free for the increase of manufactures and of commerce. Accustomed to free trade, they realized still more slowly the official zeal of the continental powers in the encouragement of this industrial expansion and the motives for their course. Not only the tranquility but the very stability of the continental Governments depends upon their ability to keep their peoples employed and increasingly prosperous. Far more than standing armies and stringent laws, industrial expansion and consequent prosperity are their safeguard against the advance of socialism. To secure and to increase them have become more and more the object for which they are enlarging their navies, founding colonies, establishing protectorates, laying preferential duties, and grasping "points of support" in every corner of the earth; while their industrial ambition is fast developing a new diplomacy, commercial rather than political.

England Sees It.

Quick-minded and far-sighted Englishmen, like Mr. Chamberlain, are recognizing that England must take the same precautions against the poverty and the discontent at home that serious commercial decline would sooner or later bring ; and that, if it would hold and increase its trade, its rules must practice a similar diplomacy and its merchants and manufacturers show similar energy, ingenuity and adaptability, to those of their rivals. The need, moreover, will be the greater now that a commercially expanding United States is taking the field. If American competition be more friendly, if it be free from the jealous malignancy with which the Continent regards the commercial strength of the two Anglo-Saxon powers, if it resent equally certain continental methods, it may not, after all, be less vigorous and acute. Full realization of these new conditions has, however, still come both in the class that has long governed England and among English merchants and manufacturers. Note the remoteness, almost the implied indifference to purely commercial considerations, alike in Lord Salisbury's and Sir William Harcourt's speeches on recent events in China. While Englishmen grumble incessantly over German progress in their markets, they refuse in stubborn concert to follow the methods by which their rivals have made their way.

Britain's Rivals.

Hitherto, in English eyes, Germany has been the incarnation of the industrial expansion and the new commercial policy of the Continent. France, Belgium and Austria share in both; but they have not made such inroads into British trade that was once thought secure. Now, Englishmen are beginning to understand that Russia also is feeling this industrial impulse, and that the fostering of it, quite as much as desire for an outlet in the Pacific or supremacy in Asia or advance toward India, lies at the back of its policy in China, Russia, to most Englishmen, has been purely an agricultural country. Now they are learning that, with every encouragement from the Government, it is also becoming industrial. The motives of the men in black coats that behind the Czar rule Russia (though they are not nearly so picturesque and figure much less in newsagency telegrams) are akin to those of the black-coated men that similarly rule in other European capitals. The tranquility, the stability, the revenue, the power of Russia depends on the content of the millions of peasants, whom prosperity confirms in an almost innate conservatism. When they were emancipated, thirty-seven years ago, and received lands that they could ultimately redeem by their labor, the belief in the councils of the Czar was that they would become a prosperous agricultural folk, making Russia the grainery and the provision shop of Europe. The expectation has not altogether been fulfilled. The demand for agricultural labor has not grown with the numerical increase of a prolific peasantry. The value of agricultural produce has declined, bringing with it a decline in wages or in the income of the peasant. Capital has gradually turned from the land to manufacturing enterprises.

Russia Needs Peace.

For years past, consequently, poverty, acute distress and discontent, of which the world at large has heard echoes in occasional reports of famine, have increased among the Russian peasantry. The government is far-seeing, and, as a stable despotism, it can enter upon a policy that looks to the future with full faith in the continuance of the determined course. Accordingly, it has been endeavoring for years to lessen the excess of agricultural labor by a diversion of the more intelligent part of it to manufactures, and to restore prosperity and content to the peasantry by the encouragement of trades in the districts that suffered most from agricultural depression. The result has been the swift development of village industries, called in Russia the Kustari trades. The Times has lately sent a correspondent to examine them, and he reports, in substance, as follows.

"The Russians firmly believe that they are destined to occupy the first place among the manufacturing nations of Europe, and these Kustari villages serve as excellent nurseries for the vast horde of workers for whose products in the future Russia is so actively securing new markets in the Eastern world. Already very many of the Kustari villages, in widely separated districts of Russia, are becoming industrial centres of importance, in which hand labor is being replaced by machinery, with all the most modern appliances and an elaborate system of division of labor. Among them are to be found weaving of every description of cotton, linen, wool and silk fabrics, leather work of every sort, shoemaking, tailoring, woodwork of every kind, from boat, cart and sledge-building to the construction of furniture of great value and of highly artistic and original designs; metal work of almost every description, from the national samovar to, of late, machinery, especially knitting machines, portions of which are supplied to them in a more or less finished state by German and Belgian houses; cutlery, agricultural implements, pottery and utensils of all kinds needed for local use. Besides all these there are an immense number of articles that might be grouped together as bazaar goods—toys, pipes, cigarette-holders, boxes carved and enamelled, many of great beauty, musical instruments and carved wooden, bone and horn objects of almost every kind. Besides the large amount of these goods required for the internal trade of the country, many are exported, chiefly to Persia and the Asiatic dominions of Russia, while of late years new markets have been found for many of them within the Chinese Empire.

"Millions of Russian peasants are being taught to look forward to industrial rather than to agricultural pursuits as their chief means of support in the future. The peasants, who have utilized the long months of winter in working at some household trade in their izbas for a few kopecks a day in the time that would otherwise have been entirely wasted, unite and build a svietelka for their common use. In a few years some sort of machinery is added, the motive power being supplied by oxen that would otherwise have remained idle in their stalls for the six months of winter; another step, and neighboring villages combine for a division of labor, many articles passing through six or seven adjacent villages before reaching completion; a few years more, and a purely agricultural district has developed into one that is mainly industrial. In all parts of rural Russia districts are to be found in which the formation of this new industrial world may be studied in all its stages from the most primitive cottage hand labor to already highly developed industries."

The Russian Method.

In a word, Russian industrial policy and Russian foreign policy are the complements of each other. At home, according to the correspondent of the Times, the Government controls one hundred million workers, as intelligent and as industrious as the average European workman, and likely to be content, at least for many years, with lower wages and longer hours. It commands them as absolutely as a general commands his soldiery. With time and development there are comparatively untouched mines of coal, iron and other metals, and projected railways to aid these industries. With ordinary harvests the food-supply suffices with increasing variety of vegetable products. The markets of Europe lie to one side, and, more important, the markets of Asia, to the other. To open them to these developing industries the Government widened and strengthened Russian influence in Central Asia till it reaches to the coast of Persia; built the Trans-Siberian railway, and now is establishing itself in Northern and in Central China. And it aims not only to give Russian trade a footing among the millions of East Asia, but to secure it in as undisputed possession as possible of the new markets. Englishment and Americans are too ready to look upon Russia as a nation that would hamper their commerce in various markets with a view to the future, rather than as one that has already developed considerable industries of its own, the products of which it can substitute forthwith for theirs. They forget, too, that though Russian advance, commercial and political, may be slow, it is also impressively resolute and content.

Wedding Superstitions.

Here are some quaint wedding superstitions :

The bride who finds a spider on her wedding dress may consider herself blessed.

The bride who dreams of fairies the night before her marriage will be thrice blessed.

If the groom carry a miniature horseshoe in his pocket he will always have good luck.

Ship marriages are considered anything but lucky. Get married on land or don't get married at all.

No bride or groom should be given a telegram while on the way to church. It is positively a sign of evil.

If the wedding ring is dropped during the ceremony the bride may as well wish herself unborn, for she will always have ill-luck.

Maidens eager to wed should give dish-water heated to the boiling point a wide berth. It means that they will not marry for a long time if they attempt to cleanse dishes in water so hot.

Should a bride perchance to see a coffin while being driven to the railway station prior to departing upon her wedding tour, she should order the driver to turn back and start over again, or else she will surely meet with bad luck.

What Alger Fears.

Washington, Sept. 2.—It cannot be said that Secretary Alger is indifferent to the many sensational stories that are printed as to the conditions that prevail in the great military camps, for his first interest lies in the welfare of the individual troops. But he said to-day, that with a full knowledge of the lack of foundation for most of these, he deprecated such publications, not because of fear that the American people would be mistaken in their understanding of the actual facts, but rather from an apprehension of the evil effect such publications would produce abroad.

There the people, who with their full military training knew just what hardships must be encountered by troops in a campaign, and especially in military camps and manoeuvres, would regard with amused surprise the innumerable complaints that are pouring forth upon the Government here upon pretexts that would be disregarded entirely in Europe, and they could scarcely fail to gain the impression that the American people are lacking in soldierly qualities.

Asthma Cure vs. Asthma Relief.

It is a recognized fact among those suffering from Asthma that the longer they use the temporary relief Asthma remedies which require to be burned, the worse they become, until it loses its effect entirely. Clarke's Kola Compound is not among this class, but will permanently cure the worst case of Asthma in from 60 to 90 days. Mr. F. J. Painton, proprietor of Painton's Music Store, Vancouver, B.C., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Asthma in its worst form for over 15 years, and had consulted many physicians both in England and Canada, but obtained no relief. A friend of mine who had been cured by the Kola Compound advised me to try it, and three bottles have entirely cured me; it is now over two years since my recovery and asthma has not troubled me since; and previous to taking Clarke's Kola Compound I have many nights had to sit up nearly all night. It is truly a wonderful remedy, and it affords me much pleasure in attesting my appreciation of anything so worthy." Clarke's Kola Compound is sold by all druggists. Free sample bottle sent to any person. Mention this paper. Address The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church Street, Toronto, or Vancouver, B.C., sole Canadian agents.

BRITISH BUDGET.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are making definite arrangements to have another home in Norfolk. Princess Victoria of Wales has set her heart on living now and then in the beautiful Cromer district, and it has accordingly been decided to build a residence at Overstrand for the use of the Prince of Wales' family.

It is in Overstrand that one looks down from the Lighthouse Hills over which Princess Victoria is so fond of roaming, and as it contains but three or four shops and at most some fifty houses, it is tolerably secluded. The house will be quite small, and it will be at once put in hand, as the health of Princess Victoria continues to be unsatisfactory, and since she seems better in the Cromer air than anywhere, it is desirable that the royal residence should be proceeded with as speedily as possible.

The Birmingham police have been notified of some ingenious swindles believed to have been carried out by Americans. Two young men speaking French and German with an American accent succeeded in getting rid of ten-dollar bills in the city at a little below their face value. The bills were headed : "Two years after the ratification of the treaty of peace between the Confederate States and the United States of America, the Confederate States of America will pay ten dollars to bearer." They are dated Richmond, February 17, 1864, and signed A. Baker and C. Beale. At the present time the bills are, of course, valueless. The man are believed to have in their possession large numbers of the useless bills.

Mr. Alex. Dallas, goldsmith and jeweller, of Inverness, Scotland, has just executed a unique order. He has dispatched to Ekpenyon Efiok, one of the Chiefs of Old Calabar, gold and silver snuff-boxes and a pair of gold spectacles. On the snuff-boxes, which are artistically engraved with scrolls, etc., are inscribed the words —"Eyo, Honesty VIII.," the title by which the chief is known amongst his people. On account of the sterling quality and upright dealing of Eyo's ancestors, the British Consul at Old Calabar named him Honesty. The title has come down to the eighth generation, and it is said that honesty has always been an outstanding trait in their character.

A gentleman narrates in the City Press an experience of the ways of newsboys. He missed his own particular newsboy from his London beat, and heard that he had gone for a holiday. Running down for Saturday to Monday to the seaside, "sure enough," he writes, "the first person I met on the promenade was the newsboy. It was difficult, however, to recognize in the frock-coated and silk-hatted gentleman who was sauntering along the hardworking leather-lunged seller of the 'speshuls.'" The amazing thing in this anecdote, comments the Globe, is the newsboy's idea of pleasure—going down to the seaside in the hot weather to wear a silk hat and frock coat!

The famous old house in Hare-court, Temple, known as Dick's Coffee-house, the demolition of which is threatened by the Benchers of the Inner Temple, has long played a leading part in the history of Fleet street. It was here that the poet Cowper showed the first signs of the mental derangement which terminated his career. It was here, too, that a serious collision took place between the barristers in the Temple and the Rev. James Miller, who revived an old French comedietta called "The Coffee-house," in which allusion was made to the landlady of "Dick's" and her pretty daughter in the time of the Second George. When the St. Dunstan's Club was founded in 1796 its headquarters were established here.

Everybody knows that Mr. Hooley has been a gigantic speculator, but the following story will be news to many. It seems that he dreamt of forming an enormous syndicate for the purchase of Cuba. The capital of this syndicate was to be some two hundred millions. It is even asserted that this sum had all been subscribed, and that the proceedings had reached the point of negotiation with the Government officials of Spain. They favored the proposition, and would have carried it through had they not feared a popular uprising in Spain. Large sums are said to have been spent in bribery, but with no substantial result.

The British Parliamentary postal record is a heavy one. During the recent session the following business was done in the Lobby, Post, and Telegraph offices at the House of Commons: 550,600 letters were posted, and 801,120 were received, making together 1,351,720. The registered letters posted and received were 1,144 postal orders sold 6,851 and money orders 211. Advantage was taken of the express letter service to the extent of 1,761, the value of the stamps sold was £2,525, and the parcels received and posted numbered 870. M.P.'s used the telegraph department for 23,312 messages, the press for 31,630, and 15,477 were received. During the session 4,450 alterations in members' addresses were made. All this immense business was done under the personal supervision of the Parliamentary postmaster.

A curious cycling accident has just occurred at Tuxford, near Newark. A young lady was riding down a steep hill, when, owing to her feet slipping off the pedals, she lost control of the machine, and ran at a furious rate in the direction of a cottage at the foot of the hill, the door of which was closed. A serious accident appeared imminent, when events took an unexpected turn. At the critical moment the door was opened by the occupier, an old lady, and the bicycle and rider, pursuing their headlong course, entered the domicile, knocking the old lady backwards over her daughter into the room. The runaway bicycle, after overturning furniture and crockery, deposited its fair rider on the floor of the apartment. Happily none of the parties were much the worse for their exciting experience.

Serious complaint is being made that the ancient remains of Dundonald Castle has become little better than a shelter for cattle pasturing on the little hill which the castle crowns. At the home of the Stewart dynasty is so dirty that the visitor is inclined to think he might as well be in a byre. The castle dates back to the thirteenth or fourteenth century. Apart from its legendary origin, the castle is worth preserving. It was there that Robert II. retired, weary of life and broken-hearted, to die; and when in 1773 Johnston and Boswell visited the ruin, the doctor made the walls echo to his laughter as he thought and spoke of poor "King Bob" spending his last years in so isolated a spot.

Among the applicants at the North London Police Court recently, was a young girl, good looking, and dressed in white, who said: "If you please, sir, I was employed at a house as domestic servant. On Saturday last my master kissed me. My mistrss came into the room and scratched my face. On Tuesday my father went round to see about it, and the master gave him £5 for kissing me. My mother says I ought to have compensation form my mistress for scratching my face and my week's wages" Mr. d'Eyncourt—Your master kissed you, your mistress scratched your face, and you have £5. What more do you want? Applicant—The policeman said I was to ask you for a summons for assault. Mr. d'Eyncourt—As your parents have taken the course they have, I shall certainly not grant you any process in this court. If you want your week's wages you must proceed in the County Court.

The death occurred a few days ago at Gurtnachry, County Clare, of Mary O'Gorman, at the age of 115.

As a Captain Douglas was riding his bicycle in Sunderland recently he fell backwards from his saddle and was picked up dead. He was over 70 years of age.

A collection of drawings by George du Maurier, including the originals of many of his best-known society cartoons which appeared in Punch, has been acquired by the British Museum.

The interest taken by the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava in all philanthropic work is shared by her daughter, Lady Hermione Blackwood, who, is engaged in nursing as a probationer at the Chelsea workhouse infirmary.

The body of an unknown man, about forty years of age, has been found in the river Wye, at Clifford, Herefordshire. Deceaser had twelve perfectly-formed toes, six on each foot.

The death is announced at Edinburgh of Mrs. Evans, who acted as a nurse in the Crimea under Florence Nightingale. She was a widow at the time, and subsequently married Mr. Evans, who is a V.C.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has offered £10,000 for the erection of a library provided that the Free Libraries Act was adopted by Dumfries and Maxwell-town. Mr. and Miss McKie, of the Moteshouse, Dumfries, have given a free site for the purpose of the library building.

At the London Sessions Josslin Robert Augustus Riley was found guilty of obtaining money by false pretences. It was stated that the accused belonged to an aristocratic family, and that he came of age last December. He got into the hands of swindlers, and spent £1,000 in four months. Sentence was postponed.

Madame Albani is once more in England, resting after her arduous labors in Australia and South Africa. A concert in which she appeared directly after her arrival, given at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, proved a great success. The accomplished singer will next appear at the Leeds Festival, which commences on October 5.

It is an interesting circumstance that Mr. George Curzon is the third successive Viceroy of India who was educated at Balliol, both the Earl of Elgin and the Marquis of Lansdowne being Balliol men. The late Professor Jowett's reported ambition to have the British Empire ruled by Balliol men is in a fair measure fulfilled.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, M. P., has set a new standard for prize-earning to the boys of his Mid-Norfolk constituency. He has just been distributing the annual rewards at a number of schools, and has instituted a "popularity" prize. All the boys are to vote by ballot for the most popular one in the school, and the lad who heads the list is to have a watch and chain.

A young gardener was recently shot on his wedding day last week at Yoxford (Suffolk) by one of the wedding supper party. It appears that the custom of the neighborhood is to fire several shots outside the house as a salute. Whilst this was being done a heavy paper pad struck the bridegroom on the neck and inflicted injuries from which he subsequently died.

Piper Findlater denies that he is engaged to be married to a Dundee lady, while the parents of the girl assert that he asked and received their consent to the marriage a short time ago, and that the arrangements are nearly completed for the celebration of the event on 6th September.

A return of loss of life in the Royal Navy for the year 1897 has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It states that the number of officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen and marmes was 83,274. Of these 45 were drowned; 61 lives were lost by other accidents, and 316 lives were lost by sickness.

Two deaths have been reported at Liverpool which are supposed to have resulted from lead poisoning. In one case Mrs. Finney, aged thirty, had been employed as a ware-cleaner, and was seized with epileptic fits which continued until her death. In the second case a young woman named Gilroy, is said to have worked in the lead for two years.

Sergeant Dryden, who has recently been promoted to the rank of Inspector of Durham County Constabulary, is believed to be the tallest policeman in the kingdom. He stands 6 ft. 7¼ in. in his stockings. Two brothers, also sergeants in the same force, are both 6 ft. 4 in. A fourth brother, who was a member of the Sunderland Borough police, was 6 ft. 2 in. high. He was killed two years ago whilst on duty at a fire.

An inquest was held at the London hospital recently on the body of a child one year and eight months old who had died from a rat bite. The mother deposed that she had a few weeks before lived where there were a number of rats in the room, and witness was awakened one night by the child screaming, and then found a large rat biting its arm. Dr. R. M. Going stated that death was due to convulsions secondary to anaemia. There was a large swelling on the left arm, which might have been caused by a rat bite, and a verdict of natural death was returned.

Steps are being taken to renovate and strengthen the famous Border ruin—Roxburgh Castle. This stronghold changed hands often in the days of the old Border warfare. It was at the siege of Roxburgh Castle that James II. was killed by the bursting of a cannon. Brass cannons were then a novelty in warfare, and James was specially proud of one piece, weighing over a ton, and known as "The Lion."

In the Royal Humane Society's awards recently, it was reported that Thomas Jackson, a coal porter, of Shoreditch gasworks, residing at Haggerston, had received seven testimonials from the society for his efforts to save life on seventy-two occasions in the Regent's canal. There are fourteen instances of his bravery for which he has received honorary testimonials. It also seems that he had previously saved lives at sea.

A curious story is related of bees swarming in the parish church of Hickling, in Nottinghamshire, in the middle of the sermon. "The bees came sailing down the church, entered our pew, and settled on the bonnet of a maiden lady who occupied a seat there, but she was not in the least discomposed. She coolly took off her bonnet, laid it on the seat, and gave her attention to the sermon as if nothing had happened."

P. Morris, a Belfast printer resident in London, has been presented by the Lord Mayor of Belfast with a gold watch subscribed for by various Belfast swimming clubs, in honor of his bravery in diving into the Thames and saving several lives on the occasion of the disaster at the launch of the battleship Albion. In making the presentation, the Lord Mayor said the Victoria Cross had often been presented for actions less heroic.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Disraeli, the parents of Mr. Coningsby Disraeli, have just celebrated the thirty-ninth anniversary of their wedding at Hughendon, the former home of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Mr. Disraeli is ninety-one years of age, and he and his wife still enjoy good health. They were both the recipients of many congratulations.

Serious disturbances are reported from various towns in the north of Ireland in connection with the recent Nationalist celebration. At Stewartstown, County Tyrone, opposing mobs attacked each other with sticks and stones, and the police had to clear the streets by baton charges after four houses had been wrecked. At Lurgan there was considerable stone-throwing and window-smashing, while in Banbridge a man named M'Givern was stabbed in several places during a party melee.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at Penrith Parish Church, when a marriage ceremony was delayed two hours by the mother of another young woman appearing on the scene, and maintaining that her daughter had a prior claim on the bridegroom. A heated wrangle ensued, and the officiating clergyman declined to proceed with the ceremony until matters had calmed down. Altogether the scene was very lively. Crowds of people assembled, and eventually the couple were married and loudly cheered as they drove away.

Mr. John Burns, M.P., says the North British Daily Mail, has been saying a few words of common sense for the especial benefit of Mr. Keir Hardie. "If you are a Socialist on the Continent," he says, "you stand a good chance of being clapped in gaol or being shot down to encourage the others; but in this country people are too knowing to try that kind of thing. They get hold of the Socialist and say, 'You think you can manage the world. Very well, here's a bit of it; see if you can manage that.' If he succeeds they give him a bigger bit to run, and so on, till he finds himself too busy to think of revolutions. The difference between Keir Hardie and me is that he wants to turn the world inside out at one pull, and if he cannot he goes on strike. I am willing to stick to the job if I can do a bit of good, hoping to do a bit more next time."

A remarkable scene occurred in the principal thoroughfare of Colchester. A gentleman was walking through Head street, accompanied by a lady, when the latter suddenly attacked him furiously, slapping his face, punching him with her fist, shouting out abusive epithets, and belaboring him about the head and face with her parasol. With a point of this weapon she prodded him under the left eye, cutting his face. He took refuge in an adjacent tobacconist's shop, whither she followed him and continued striking him till her sunshade was broken to pieces. Thereupon she threw the fragments in his face, and coming to the shop door addressed the crowd outside, saying, "This is my husband," and proceeded to make certain accusations against him. Having exhausted her vocabulary, and apparently being satisfied with the chastisement she had inflicted, she walked away in the direction of Headgate with the air of a woman who had triumphantly asserted the rights of her sex.

A terrible tragedy occurred on a marsh at Leyton, near Lea Bridge road, London, where in a dark and gloomy corner the bodies of the four children of Wm. Viney, laborer, of no fixed abode, were found. The children, whose names and ages are Harry (11), Bertie (5), Ann (2) and Fred (8), had each been stabbed several times in the neck, apparently whilst asleep on the ground, and their clothing was saturated with blood. It was discovered that their father had taken them there early in the evening for the ostensible purpose of resting. Viney and his wife had been comfortably off at one time, but lately had been living a precarious existence, the prisoner, who is 72 years of age, having been doing odd jobs. The boy Fred was found to be still living, and was removed to Dalston Hospital, but the others were dead. The wounds were inflicted with an ordinary pocket-knife. The prisoner was formally charged at Stratford police court, and admitted his guilt.

A rat can do a good deal. The other week a rat came out from the sewers below Piccadilly, startled a horse in a hansom cab, which fell down, and for twenty minutes the traffic was at a standstill owing to the obstruction caused. It was calculated that 113 vehicles were stopped by that single rat. A short time ago in Buffalo, a similar case happened. The electric light in nearly the whole city went out. Main street was in total darkness, except for the lights in the houses. It was found that the water in the boilers of the condensers was dropping lower, and finally the fires had to be banked to prevent an explosion. The dynamos then, in the natural course of events, knocked off work. The trouble was discovered in the feed-pipe. A rat, to gain some private ends, had died inside it.

Monday, August 15th, was a memorable day in the history of this century, says the Westminster Budget, for it was on this day that the first regular passenger steamer in the British Isles began to ply between Greenock and Glasgow. The vessel was called the Comet. It was designed by Henry Bell, a self-taught man, and it began to run in 1812. As the first railway trains were modelled on coaches, so the first steamboat was modelled on the old sailing vessels. In place of and as high as the mast it had an immense funnel. It went about eight miles an hour. The fare was only 4s first-class and 3s second class for the trip of 25 miles. It was quite a small vessel of only 25 tons, but it was a commercial success, and was soon followed by other vessels.

On the occasion of the 127th anniversary of the birthday of Sir Walter Scott, on Aug. 15, some of the members of the Scott Club and admirers of the great novelist, marked the occasion by placing a wreath on the Scott monument in Princes street, Edinburgh. Composed of heather, the wreath was six feet in diameter, and picked out in white Cape flowers were the letters "15th August, 1771." Attached to the wreath were bows of satin ribbons, as worn by Sir Walter when he received George IV. on his visit to Edinburgh in 1822.

The factory of Lord Waterford at Kilmacthomas, County Waterford, is going on well, the employment given being a fruitful source of benefit to Kilmacthomas and district. It appears that for the past fortnight twenty hands were employed cleaning the bed of the river Mahon close to the factory. When the cutting was being made to improve the stream, the workmen discovered a substratum of coal and copper ore. It is important that this fact should be widely known, as it is not thought that the Marquis of Waterford, who has done so much for local industries, would be adverse to working this valuable "find" himself.

It is said that the Lords of the Admiralty have decided to make the lower Shannon a guardship station in future. In recent years warships have been stationed at Tarbert and Foynes, and the people of both these places are now urging their claims on the naval authorities. Tarbert is nearer to the mouth of the Shannon, and the anchorage in the roads is second to none. Of course the harbor of Foynes is a most superior one, too, and the railway facilities are better than at Tarbert. The fact of a vessel with a crew of about 500 being placed on the river will give a great impetus to the trade of the district, as the outlay will mean tens of thousands of pounds sterling per annum.

COULD NOT DRESS ALONE

A Nova Scotian Farmer Tells of His Intense Suffering from Rheumatism and How He Found Relief.

(From the Bridgewater, N.S., Enterprise.)

Such suffering as rheumatism causes the victim upon whom it fastens itself is almost unendurable. Only those who writhe under its pangs can imagine the joy of one who has been freed from its terrors. Mr. J. W. Folkenham, of New Elm, N.S., is one of those who have been released from pain, and who believes it his duty to let others know how a cure can be found. Mr. Folkenham is a farmer, and like all who follow this arduous but honorable calling, is subject to much exposure. It was this exposure that brought on his trouble and caused him so much suffering before he was rid of it. He says :—"In the spring of 1897 I contracted rheumatism. Throughout the whole summer I suffered from it, and about the first of October it became so bad that I could not get out of the house. The pains were located in my hip and back, and what I suffered can hardly be expressed. I became so helpless I could not dress myself without aid. Eventually the trouble spread to my hands and arms, and at times these would lose all feeling and become useless. In November I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking four boxes began to improve. After using six boxes the pains and soreness had all gone, and I was able to do a hard day's work. I intend using a few more boxes as a precautionary measure, and I would earnestly advise those suffering from this painful trouble to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and be made well.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Her Beautiful Hair.

(From the Spectator.)

When Mrs. Norton was in the heyday of her loveliness, a very beautiful Italian lady came to London bringing letters of introduction. Mrs. Norton asked a small party of fashionable people to meet her at dinner, among whom was Lord Normanby, a great admirer of pretty women. All the gentlemen were enchanted with the beautiful stranger and all the ladies rather jealous. One of her great beauties was a profusion of splendid hair, dressed in innumerable plaits. The ladies decided they were not all her own, all except Mrs. Norton, who declared that they were, saying, "The woman is beautiful all over. to the tips of her fingers."

Before the evening was over Lord Normanby expressed his admiration of the wonderful hair, and intimated how much he should like to see it let down. "Puisque vous le desirez, milord," said the lady, and forthwith unplaited one massive coil after another, while the other ladies looked on, devoured with envy. "Je fais pour vous, milord, ce que je ne ferais pas pour tout le monde," said the houri, casting up her fine eyes at the enraptured Lord Normanby from under her mantle of flowing locks. "Il y a trois semaines que je n'ai defait mes cheveux." Which startling announcement in some degree consoled the English dames for their inferior locks.

Are You Cross?

If you have a fit of the blues take the Montreal Park and Island cars to Cartierville Park. The band will soon drive them away. Then we have tents and hammocks hung there for your own special use. Remember the band concert Sunday.

September and Sick People.

Paine's Celery Compound the Great Autumn Medicine and Life Saver.

It Makes Strong Nerves, Calms the Tired Brain, Purifies the Blood, Gives New Life and Long Years.

The first month of the beautiful but variable autumn season is now with us—a time when the sick, suffering and diseased should think seriously about their condition. Many in weariness, despondency and physical agony have dragged through the almost unbearable heat of summer to encounter new difficulties and dangers that must add fresh fuel to the fires of disease.

It is folly to imagine that nervous disorders, rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles and blood diseases can be treated with more success in the autumn season. The varied temperature of autumn—warmth, frosty nights, chilling winds and cold rains are as difficult to cope with as the enervating and weakening heat of summer. The medicines that have failed to bring good health in the hot weather will not prove more efficacious when the weather becomes cold. A sweeping and radical change must be made by every sick and diseased mortal, and that without delay, if new health is to be established.

The medicine that has made sick people well in the past, after failures with other medicines, is Paine's Celery Compound. This marvellous prescription, discovered after laborious, studious and scientific research by America's ablest physician, Prof. Edward E. Phelps, M.D., LL.D., of Dartmouth College, and prescribed by the best practitioners in every city of America, is the one medicine suited to the present wants and needs of weary, sick and diseased men and women who have failed in the past to secure that jewel—good health.

Paine's Celery Compound makes short work of all diseases arising out of debility and nervous exhaustion. It quickly drives from the system rheumatism and neuralgia; it banishes like magic dyspepsia, insomnia, lassitude and irritability, it feeds the nerve centres and purifies the blood.

It is therefore all-important that the suffering and diseased should, without delay, make use of a medicine like Paine's Celery Compound that has such a wonderful and bright record to recommend it.

To the thousands who are not prostrated by severe sickness and deadly diseases, but who are simply tired-out, wearied and half-sick mortals, and who are not fully prepared to battle with the work and duties of every-day life, we say: "Give Paine's Celery Compound a fair and honest trial. Feed the starved and weakened nerves, throw off the poison that make your blood foul and impure. Correct your digestive organism with Paine's Celery Compound, then will you increase in weight and in physical and mental vigor; the eyes will be bright, the skin clear and spotless and the countenance will bear a happy and contented appearance.

NOT HARD TO ANSWER.

Why is sunshine in a damp, musty cellar like Foot Elm in damp, musty shoes?

Ans.—They both are purifying and health-giving. FOOT ELM makes shoes wholesome, preserves the leather, and satisfies the purchaser. 25 cts. at drig stores or by mail.

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

Don't buy Blue Ribbon if you prefer thin, artificially flavored tea.

BOND'S SOAP

The Most Marvellous Polisher and Cleanser in the World.

Makes Tin like Silver, Copper like Gold, Paint like New, Kitchen and Dairy Utensils clean and bright, Silver beautiful, bright parts of Cycles, Harness and Machinery equal to new.

Makes No Scratches,

Bond's Soap is unexcelled for scouring Stone Steps and Tiled Pavements, for washing Floors, Linoleum and Paint and removing DIRT and GREASE from anything and everything.

Will not wash clothes. 16 ounces 10 cents; 8 ounces 5 cents;

ALL GROCERS, Beware of 10 oz. substitutes.

What 5 CENTS Will BUY.

A BOTTLE OF

Electric Washing Fluid.

Sufficient for a family Wash of 6 persons.
Sufficient to convince you that washing can be done without labor.
Sufficient to bring out your linen beautiful, sweet and clean.
Sufficient to determine you never to use the old knuckle-scraping washboard again.

Can be had from all Grocers, and wholesale from the

ELECTRIC WASHING FLUID CO.,

906 PALACE STREET. MONTREAL.

J. SLOAN & SONS

School Boots

Solid Leather, Serviceable & Neat.

Boys' sizes, 1 to 8, from.....$1.00 up
Youths' sizes, 11 to 13, from.... .75 up
Misses' sizes, 11 to 2, from..... 1.00 up
Children's Sizes, 6 to 10, from... 75 up

Fine Repairing and Custom Work a specialty. Telephone orders receive prompt attention.

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To— Sportsmen.

Use "S.S." Smokeless Powder and obtain best results.

Hand - loaded shot shells kept in stock and loaded to order.

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Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cotton Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, Etc,

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.

—AGENTS—

Montreal and Toronto.

Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 189 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, 7th September, 1898, at three o'clock p.m., pursuant to its charter, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and any other business appertaining to said meeting.

H. LASSEY MALTBY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, 19th August, 1898.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

Are you getting your discount on electrit light bills yet? It not, call and get it.

LACHINE RAPIDS HYDRAULIC & LAND CO., LIMITED

38 Victoria Square.

SOME CASES IN POINT.

It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic,
But odds and ends and leanings of the same.
—Kipling: Seageant Whatisname.

Findlater to Be Married.

And so Piper Findlater, he of Dargai and London music hall fame, is to be married. His bride is to be fair Mary Gellatly, of Dundee; and, for the wedding, which will take place September 6, in the City Assembly Rooms, Dundee, over one hundred invitations have been sent out. The piper, it will be recalled, although shot through both legs, continued to pipe the Gordon Highlanders to victory in one of the hottest battles of the recent Afridis campaign. Of course the man was pensioned, but as the Queen's bounty was not sufficient to support life the piper was induced to exhibit himself in London music halls. This created a great howl; it being considered as an insult to the Queen's uniform. For some reason or other, England does not take particularly good care of her heroes. A few years ago, when it was discovered that twenty veterans of the Charge of the Light Brigade were dying in the workhouse, a subscription was started in London for them and a paltry £50 was raised; nor did Kipling's spirited, sarcastic verses, "The Last of the Light Brigade—"

"Oh, twenty million English who babble of
England's might,
Behold these twenty heroes who lack a bed
for the night."

—cause the Britisher to open his purse much wider.

Women With Schemes,

"Women who have schemes to promote are my bete noir," sighed a newspaper woman the other day. "And the worst of it all is you never know when you are going to run foul of one of them. A friend asks for permission to bring Mrs. A. to see you; she is an elocutionist and "such a bright little woman." You consent, thinking she may bring a little breezy chat into your sanctum. Such proves to be the case for say fifteen minutes. Then the conversation somehow turns to the visitor's past entertainments. She produces a programme, perhaps even a testimonial. She is evidently making out a case. Your mutual friend nods in her chair and you glance revengefully at her as the evening wears on. Gone is the brightness you had hoped for; you are back in the old world of scheming and struggling. "Do you think a professional ticket-seller is best to promote entertainments?" she asks. "Newspaper notices are invaluable—don't you think so?" There it comes, and you an intense resentment at having your leisure thus invaded by shop talk. Presently the woman with schemes outlines in deadly detail an entertainment that she hopes to give soon. "You know so many people," she says, and ends by offering you a commission on tickets or on any engagements you may make for her. Whereupon you try to make her understand that your time is fully occupied, and, furthemeore, that there isn't money enough in the whole business to induce you to act as her promotor. Your friend(?) comes out of her siesta and the dreary evening is over, leaving you with a bitter sense of imposition.

Can the Queen Prevent War?

American views of things British are always interesting, and of late have become more intelligent. Discussing the Queen's power of veto in case of war, the Chicago Record says:

"Queen Victoria of England is a peace-loving monarch, and has declared that no proposition for involving the nation in war will be approved during her reign. This statement of policy on the part of Queen Victoria seems to have emboldened Russia to petty acts of aggression in opposition to British interests that otherwise might not have been attempted. The English people in consequence have begun to criticize the Government severely for what is called its weakness in dealing with foreign questions, and especially with reference to the situation in China, where Russia is said to be undermining British prestige and influence. Cable despatches report that Lord Salisbury has been in conference with the Queen with reference to her attitude toward war for the purpose of inducing her to modify her position.

Suppose the Queen to remain obdurate. Is it in her power to prevent war if she chooses to do so?

In theory the British sovereign is possessed of the veto power. As a matter of fact that power has not been exercised since 1707. All acts of parliament since that time have received the signature of the Crown as a matter of course. It is held, therefore, that the veto power in the British Government has in effect become obsolete, and that the attempt of the Crown to thwart the will of Parliament by withholding formal approval of an act would be revolutionary. Nevertheless, suppose the Queen should refuse to sign an act declaring war. In the first place, it is not likely she would do such a thing. When Parliament has seriously decided that war is necessary the Crown is not very likely to interpose by refusing the signature that is still considered necessary to give an act validity. Abdication would be more likely, if the feeling were so strong as to demand disapproval. If the Queen were really to withhold her approval to an act of importance the probable course of events would be a Cabinet crisis, a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country. If the new Parliament elected on that issue were in favor of the war the sovereign would yield or make way for another. The people, speaking through Parliament, are all-powerful in Great Britain, and nothing can thwart the execution of their will. The British people have great respect for their Governmental authorities, and the moral effect of the Queen's hostility to war is very great. But she would be powerless to prevent a conflict if strongly favored by the people, and she will never really carry her opposition to war to the point of open rupture with Parliament.

Proof Positive.

(New York Herald editorial, Aug. 29.)

"I tasted the water at Camp Wikoff and it seemed all right."—Secretary Alger, the other day.

"The Secretary of War is slightly indisposed as a result of his recent visit to Montauk Point."—Washington despatch to the Herald yesterday.

Russia's Enormous Growth,

The town of Libava is but one example of the marvelous growth of Russian communities since the beginning of the century, and more particularly in the past fifty years. The whole Russian Empire, after Poltava, had but a total population of 14,000,000: to-day the figure is 126,000,000. Not even the United States can show such an example of prodigious development. The Russian Central Committee of Statistics has just published the results of the last census of the principal Russian cities. St. Petersburg, the first house of which was built on a desert plain in 1701, has to-day, with its suburbs, 1,267,023 inhabitants. Here, as in most Russian cities, the masculine element greatly predominates over the feminine, there being 693,907 men and but 573,116 women. Moscow, with its suburbs, has a total of 1,035,664 inhabitants, of whom 500,334 are was founded but a century ago, has to-day 405,041 inhabitants, of whom 217,641 are men and 445,330 women. Odessa, which Polish capital, is the only large city in the empire where the female element predominates—309,541 men to 316,561 women. The official figures show that St. Petersburg increased by 233,414 inhabitants in seven years, Moscow by 223,800 in twelve years, and Odessa by 65,000 in four years. The Russian people, whether urban or rural, are remarkably prolific, and thus the population increases rapidly, notwithstanding the great mortality among young children in Russia. While hatred for Germany is daily on the increase, there is no relaxation in the professed friendship for France, and the Russians eagerly seize upon every opportunity to show their sympathies for their ally. Hatred of England is less intense than hatred of Germany. The enormous increase in the German navy, in particular, reveals a tendency which the Russians persist in deeming hostile to themselves, rather than to France or England.

Baseball Decaying.

What is the matter with the national sports of Canada and the United States nowadays? Here in Canada lacrosse is distinctly losing its hold on the public, and from across the line comes the statement in a New York paper that baseball is "a decaying sport." It says:

"The baseball public is just waking up to the serious fact that baseball is on its last legs. * * *

"But clearly the sport is decaying. Crowds at the games have much decreased. The talk about the games among baseball enthusiasts is less, and the sporting columns of the public journals are filled with ridicule of the players and denunciations of their managers instead of the old-time laudation of players. When a player has made an unsuccessful play he abuses the umpire, uses bad language and delays the game. When a manager dislikes something a player has said he declares his team shall not play. So much indecent language is used on the ball field—chiefly in abuse of the umpire—that women begin to shun the sport. Such childish exhibitions of spleen are made by unsuccessful players that men begin to neglect it.

"If baseball falls, its fall would seriously discourage any attempt to induce the American people to pay to see another outdoor game. Ball playing will be left to boys in vacant lots and to students on college campuses. The change will not be one to deplore, nor yet to applaud. There was always something peculiarly childish about the craze of mature men over baseball. But it was a harmless craze. Any father would rather have his son playing baseball than lounging in a parlor. Any business man would rather his clerk spent Saturday afternoon at the ball grounds than at the race track. Baseball is now degenerate, and if degeneration is followed by extinction it is too likely that sport more demoralizing will take its place."

Rough Riders' Hats on Girls,

The peculiar hats which the Rough Riders have worn are beginning to appear upon the streets of New York, their broad brims sheltering lovely eyes and charming faces, to which they are quite as becoming as to the wan and weather-worn faces of their original owners. The girls twist a few folds of gauze around the crown, but never enough to conceal the brass escutcheon of two crossed sabres, with a figure "1" above and the letter of the troop below, or the words "Rough Riders," which are burned into the felt with a hot iron.

Happy is the girl who can get one of these hats. There isn't a $50 bonnet in all New York that is half as much an object of envy, but most of them must be bogus, for there were only 1,100 Rough Riders, and it isn't possible that they have all given their hats away. I suspect that some enterprising hatter has taken advantage of the popularity of "Teddy's Terrors" to make a little money.

The uniforms of the Rough Riders are seen everywhere—in the hotels, restaurants, theatres, clubs and roof gardens. You'll meet them in carriages in the parks, and their owners are so proud of them that they are worn to dinner parties in place of the conventional evening dress. The rougher they are the more attractive. A soldier who has a uniform of khaki canvas with canary trimmings that is very much soiled, whose threads show the effects of the mud in which he lay on the battlefield in the trenches around Santiago, is an object of respect as well as admiration. A neat new uniform doesn't go.

After Khartoum, What?

The fall of Omdurman is probably a matter now of only a few days. General Kitchener and the Anglo-Egyptian forces are nearly within sight of the Mahdist capital, and, as they are supplied with siege guns of great power, the Dervishes will be able to make only feeble resistance. It is not likely, however, that Gen. Kitchener will be content with "smashing the Mahdi." It is evidently his aim to push on to Uganda, and thus bring within the British sphere of influence the entire Nile valley. Then will be seen a transformation not paralleled in history. The Nile railroad has kept pace with the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition, and, with Uganda under British control, it will speedily join the road being extended northward from Cape Colony. The swift development of equatorial Africa, rid of savage rule and equipped with modern facilities of communication, is certain to follow. There will be no need of further pioneer work. This will have been completed, and a vast continent will at once be thrown open to civilization. British capital will pour into the region, and in a few years the Soudan, with the whole country adjacent, will be another Egypt. This is the sort of result that follows the British flag.

Light Guns Fashionable.

There seems to be a growing tendency toward the use of lightweight twelve-gauge guns, and for sixteen gauges and even twenty gauges. It is not so very long since that the ten-gauge gun was the popular calibre, and many of these guns weighed fully nine pounds, and sometimes more. It was no easy matter to carry these old "cannons" during a hot day. All that is changed now, and lightweight guns of small calibres are coming into fashion all over the country. Sportsmen are rapidly coming to the opinion that there is no use of carying an extra two or three pounds of metal all day, when a gun of five and one-half pounds or so does just as good work in the field for all practical purposes as ever did the old ten-gauge.

For ducks, of course, a heavy twelve-gauge gun, such as is used on pigeons from the trap, is about the most useful arm, but for quail, a sixteen or twenty-gauge makes a nice, handy little gun, and adds much to the pleasures of a day's sport.

Dr. Coderre's RED PILLS For Pale and Weak Women.

WEARY EMPEROR OF CHINA.

Germhn Traveller Who Had Audience With Him Says He Looks Half Dead.

The "Son of Heaven" Seems Tired of the World—A Pathetic Figure in a Vast Prison House.

A Berlin journal quoted in turn by the London Globe publishes the following account from the pen of a well-known German traveller, of an audience granted by the Emperor of China to the foreign ambassadors at Pekin. The writer was the only non-diplomatic person present.

Headed by the highest dignitaries of the celestial empire, our procession moved on between rows of privy chancellors of the first class, bodyguards armed with bows and arrows, civic authorities holding valuable old swords under their arms, and unarmed soldiers of the palace. We passed by the black tents with the little, peeping windows, in which the ambassadors foregathered in former years before which foregathered in former years before they were received by the Emperor.

Silently and pompously we passed over the dark carpet woven out of black camel's hair and ascended some steps leading to the widely opened folding doors of a building, from the front wall of which the outside had peeled off, leaving the casing and timbers exposed to view, moldy and worm-eaten. Thus we reached the audience chamber and were within three paces of the "son of heaven," Kouang Sou, the "ruler of the middle kingdom."

He was seated upon a raised platform, approached by five steps and three gangways, while from the right and left two narrow paths also gave access to the dais. The latter and the balustrade were covered with red cloth and trimmed with yellow. On either side of the Emperor stood one of the Manchurian princes, upright, motionless, and with a stony stare, as though he were keeping watch over a bier.

In this hall, the "hall of the flowers of literature," the "son of heaven" sat before a table on the platform, so that only the upper portion of his body was visible. Upon the table lay a staff, probably of jasper, the "sceptre of good fortune." A small square box, seemingly of antique cloisonne work, was said to contain the imperial seal. There were also upon the table the plate for preparing Chinese ink, a tray for unused writing brushes, a rack for holding these brushes when in use, a box of Indian ink and a vase of water for making the writing fluid. All these articles were made out of precious stones of the second rank, such as jasper, topaz, turquoise and the like. It seemed as if the Emperor preferred to have these useful articles before him as the insignia of power, instead of the usual sword, scepter and orb.

His Majesty looks older than he really is. With sunken head and yellow face, he looked shyly at the assembled diplomats, and his heavy eyes were lighted up for the occasion by opium or morphia. A sorrowful, weary and rather childish smile played about his mouth. When his lips are parted his long, irregular, yellow teeth appear, and there are great hollows in either cheek. His face is not entirely wanting in sympathy, but rather betokens indifference, and from its features nothing of interest can be read; in fact, the Emperor impressed me as being self-restrained, cold, apathetic, wanting in capacity, worn out and as though half dead.

I felt that whatever passed before his eyes had not the slightest interest for him; and that it mattered not in the least to him whether he understood the meaning of the ceremony. I may, indeed, be wrong in my judgment, and it may be that the Emperor of China is a highly intelligent monarch, educated, well read, a keen student, and anxious for the welfare of his people. I may be entirely wrong, but I cannot believe that I am. A man who wears a look as if life were a burden to him must surely be on the downward grade; I must be bold enough to reproduce the "son of heaven" as I saw him and as he struck me, and not as others would wish me to picture him.

For a quarter of an hour I stood only three paces from the Emperor of the Celestial Empire, and I watched him narrowly the whole time. There stole over me a feeling of regretful sympathy with this potentate who governs more than 40,000,000 people from the ruined chambers of a vast prison house.

After a deathly silence of some minutes the doyen of the diplomatic corps, Col. Denby, Minister of the United States, read an address in English. Prince Kung had previously been made acquainted with the text of his address.

He mounted with difficulty the smaller staircase on the right, bowed very low, knelt before the Emperor on the left, touched the floor with his forehead, and translated the address into the Manchurian tongue. The "son of heaven" lisped in Manchurian a few words that could scarcely be heard. Prince Kung then interpreted these imperial remarks to the audience in Chinese, and finally the dragoman of the Russian embassy gave them out in very faulty French. Prince Kung then shuffled backward down the steps of the throne.

We drew back three paces, and keeping our faces toward the Emperor passed backward in his presence through the front door, and thus quitted the "hall of the flowers of literature." It may here be remarked that hitherto ambassadors had been obligd to leave this hall by a side door.

The Emperor remained seated upon his throne. To have turned one's back upon him would have meant punishment by death.

It is Very Warm.

Cool yourself off by taking a ride to any point on the Montreal Park and Island line.

Only Turks.

(From the Spectator.)

During the Crimean war Lord Raglan was most conciliatory in his conduct and language to the French, but, unluckily, from old Peninsular associations, he was now and then betrayed into speaking of them as "the enemy." "If we are placed here and the enemy are posted there—" "Good heavens, my Lord!" Lord de Ross would cry, "what are you saying?" He was also particularly desirous of establishing cordial relations between the English and Turkish armies, and was much disturbed at a quarrel which took place between some of the soldiers. When the combatants were dispersed, one or two Turkish soldiers were left lying dead.

Lord de Ros was sent to the Grand Vizier to express Lord Raglan's concern and to promise that every effort should be made to find out and punish the guilty persons. On his beginning to lament the unfortunate occurrence, the Turk looked anxious, but on the matter being broken to him, he exclaimed with great relief: "Is that all? What can it matter if they are killed or not?" Lord de Ros returned to Lord Raglan, and in answer to his anxious enquiries, "It is all right," he replied. "Our fellows are welcome to kill as many of them as they please."

A BREEZY LETTER FROM ATBARA CAMP

The Sirdar is Like the Wind; no one Knoweth Whence He Cometh or Whither He Goeth.

THE SOUDAN IS HEALTHY.

Some Idea of the Stupendous Undertaking the Anglo-Egyptian Army Has Undertaken.

BUT IT IS CAMPAIGNING MADE EASY

Atbara Camp, Soudan, July 23.—I arrived here late last night, the tedious railway journey from Halfa having taken forty-three hours. General Gatacre and Captain Cox, his A.D.C., were on board the train, and I was fortunate enough to get a place in the saloon carriage. There are at present but two of these saloons in the Soudan, and very comfortable they are. One is always kept at Railhead to bring down any serious cases of sickness, so that the number of carriages available for passengers is limited. Many of the trains which leave the great railway depot at Halfa are not provided with brake-vans, and the traveller has then to content himself with an ordinary open truck. This, for a journey of forty odd hours across the desert, is not exactly a vehicle to enjoy oneself in especially when the sun is up. Matting and canvas covers are being made for the trucks, so that when the British Brigade comes up the men will be well under cover from the sun.

Travelling by Freight Train.

At present every train is heavily laden with stores and ammunition, and these covers cannot be used; anyone who travels now must therefore ride on top of the loads, without shelter. The train which I travelled by from Halfa left at one o'clock in the morning, and it was typical of the Soudan military railway. Next to the engine were placed three water trucks for the supply of steam, and for some of the desert stations. There was one of the new iron barges from Shalal, travelling in sections. There were several thousand rounds of ammunition and sacks of corn, biscuit boxes, and field hospital stores. Recruits and deatils of "Gippy" battalions stowed themselves away in odd corners of the trucks trying to find comfortable sleeping places. Just before leaving the station Lieutenant Blakeney, R. E., the traffic manager, came to tell me that my Soudanese servant Abdul had been caught trying to smuggle through a boy, a relation of his, who wanted to go to Berber. The boy was carried off howling by a policeman, and Abdul will receive punishment when we arrive there. Every train has to be most carefully searched for stowaways, and no one is allowed to travel without a pass.

Desert Railway Stations.

There are eight railway stations between Halfa and Abu Hamed, and they are unique. They consist merely of a pass-by for trains and a hut built of sleepers, with a telephone wire passing through the roof. Nothing in the world could look more desolate, more forlorn, than these desert stations. By day they appear to be built in the middle of an island and the rails to run north and south straight into a calm blue sea. The everchanging mirage encircles them, the distant rocks and the telegraph poles dance and swing in the heat waves. A remarkable feature about these desert stations is the little patch of fresh green "dhurrah" (Indian corn) which the signalmen have raised in front of their cabins. The corn grows luxuriantly in the impossible looking sand, and if only water could be procured in large quantities this ghastly desert could be transformed into a most rich corn country. Between Abu Hamed and Atbara the line follows the river bank for the most part, and passes several villages.

The Lady, the Engine, and Twins.

The natives look upon the engine as a sort of god, and stand in great awe of it. The sapper officers who built the line have many amusing yarns to tell about their reception, when the first locomotive came along. At Gennanetti an Arab approached the officer in charge and asked him if his wife might creep under the engine. The reason for this extraordinary request was that the lady was anxious to have a child, so permission was at once given. Not content with crawling under the engine once, she asked if she might do it again, and her husband explained that this would ensure her having twins. A venerable sheikh, watching the railway battalion climb on to the long line of trucks, remonstrated with the officers in charge, saying that it was not fair to make the engine pull so many people.

The New Gunboats.

At Abadia, which is fifteen miles north of Berber, we dropped one of the iron barges which are being sent up in sections from Shalal. It will be fitted together and sent on to Atbara for the conveyance of the troops. Abadia is quite a busy dockyard, or rather was so, for all the new gunboats have been launched here. Captain Hobbs, R.M., has had charge of this important work, and all the new additions to the Nile squadron have been successfully floated, and they are now busily employed in towing barges filled with supplies up the river. The opinion of the naval officers here is that the new gunboats are failures. The chief drawback to them is that they can accommodate only sixty-five men, whereas boats of the Fattch class carry 250 comfortably. The most important work of a Nile gunboat is the towing of river boats, and in this respect they are practically useless. Their shallow draught (18 inches) does not permit them to get a sufficient grip of the water, and with a heavy load they can barely steam two miles an hour against the stream. Besides Maxims they carry a 12-lb. quick-firing gun, fore and aft. In this respect they are better armed than the old boats, and they also draw a foot less of water, but on every other point they compare very unfavorably with the sternwheelers.

Life at Atbara Camp.

July 25.—A walk round the camp this morning has shown me what a transformation has taken place since I last saw this place. In lieu of a small fort and a few mud huts dotted along the banks of the Nile and the Atbara, there is now a huge encampment, a railway station, a post-office, a soda-water factory, and rows of well-built houses. Many of these are occupied by the enterprising Greeks who follow the army, and supply it with stores of every description. They are wonderful little cabins, these "Greekie" stores. You can buy anything, from a tinned side of bacon to a reel of cotton. The most remarkable building here is the house occupied by the Sirdar and his staff. It stands in the angle of the fortifications, at the junction of the two rivers, and it reminds one of those luxurious cottages one sees on the Surrey hills. It is quite the finest house on the Nile south of Assouan, and it was built by Major Hickman, D.S.O., commanding the 15th Battalion.

Uncomfortable, but Healthy.

Atbara Camp is the worst station on the Nile that I know. A dust storm rages regularly every morning from dawn to midday—and sometimes longer. There is no escape from it. As long as it lasts life is not worth having. No matter whether you live in a mud hut or a tent, the dust drives in in clouds. It turns the white man black, and the black man white. Every one breathes it, eats it, and drinks it, and yet the health of the troops is exceptionally good. Life in the Soudan may be uncomfortable, but no one can charge it with being unhealthy. At Damali the percentage of sick in General Gatacre's Brigade is only 4.8. The prophets told us in April that the British troops would die in scores before the advance took place, but fortunately this has not been the case. There have been several cases of enteric fever, a complaint which always makes itself apparent when troops are standing still, but, considering that the worst season of the year is past, it is a matter for great congratulation that so few of our men have succumbed. General Gatacre left our train at Damali Station, where he was met by several of his staff officers, and all of those with whom I spoke agreed in saying that the brigade was splendidly fit.

The Sirdar "Like the Wind."

Atbara Camp is about ten miles further south, and it was pitch dark when we arrived. Lewis Bey, the commandant, entertained us most hospitably, but it was too late to find quarters or to pitch our tents, so we slept on our cases of stores by the river bank. There is never any difficulty about being called early of a morning in this country, because the sun itself does it, and in a most peremptory manner. It begins to make things hot directly it gets above th horizon, and you have to get under cover or put a helmet on. Early as it was, the first white man I saw was the Sirdar, walking down the long street of corn sacks and biscuit boxes on either side of the railway. Unlike the majority of generals, the Sirdar always goes about alone. He is like the wind. No man knoweth whence he cometh, or whither he goeth, or at what time of day or night he will appear. Nothing escapes his watchful eye or his wonderful memory, and he has the technica ldetails of every branch of the service at his finger's ends.

A Stupendous Undertaking.

Everyone here is working at high pressure—storing provisions for the British brigade, or loading them on to ghasseh, ready to be sent on to Shendy. It is a noticeable feature of the journey from Cairo to Atbara, that wherever one sees preparations being made they are always "for the British Brigade." With the exception of a few Army Service Corps officers and non-coms., the whole of the work has been done by the Egyptian army. It has been a stupendous undertaking to so rapidly accumulate at a spot more than 1,500 miles from Cairo a store of ninety days' rations for 25,000 men. In the last five days 900 tons of various kinds of food have been brought here over the desert railway. More than ever one appreciates the vital importance of that single line of rails connecting Wady Halfa and the Atbara. But for it the present campaign would not have been possible; in fact, success alone depends upon it. Though taxed to the uttermost, it keeps running perfectly, and no price is too high for the men who have built it and who have charge of it.

Campaigning Made Easy.

So perfect and complete are arrangements made for the reception of the new British Brigade that very few men in it will really know what a campaign in the Soudan really means. It will travel comfortably by rail and boat the whole way; it will scarcely march fifty miles; it will have a big fight, and then, "Right about turn," and it will be off again to the cool north as quickly as it came.

How Francis Bacon Was Rid of Warts

(From Notes and Queries.)

The takinge away of Warts, by Rubbinge them wth some what yt afterwards is put to wast, and consume, is a com-on exp'ment; And I doe apprehende it the rather because of mine owne exp'ience. I had from my Childhood a wart uppon one of my Fingers: Afterwardes when I was about sixteen years o d, being at Paris, there grew upon both my hands a number of Warts (at ye least 100) in a Moneths space. The English Embassadors Lady, who was a woman free from superstition, told me one day; she would helpe me away with them.

Whereupon shee got a peice of Larde, with ye Skin on, and rubbed ye Warts all over, wit ye fat side; and amongst ye rest yt Wart wch I had had from my Childhood: Then she nayled the Piece of Lard wth ye fat towards ye Sunne upon a Poast of her Chamber window wch was to ye south. The Successe was, that wthin five weekes space, all the Warts went quite away: And ye Wart wch I had soe longe endured for Company. But at ye rest I did little marvaile, because they came in a shorte time, and might goe away in a short time againe. But ye goinge away of yt wch had staid soe longe doth sticke wth me yet. They say ye like is done by rubbinge of Warts wth a greene Elder sticke, and then buryinge the sticke to rot in mucke.

WOMAN'S FRIEND

Is the Name Whitby Ladies Have Given Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Hannah Webb Tells How Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Her After Five Years of Suffering — Hope for all Women.

Whitby, September 2.—Few ladies are better known, or more highly esteemed in Whitby, than is Mrs. Hannah Webb, who resides a few miles out of town, on the firs tconcession of Whitby Township.

Consequently any statement made by that lady always receives the greatest attention from her many friends and acquainances.

That is why all of Mrs Webb's lady friends are using Dodd's Kidney Pills whenever they are attacked by any of the many diseases that go under the general name of "Diseases of Women."

Mrs. Webb some time ago gave a written statement of her experience with Dodd's Kidney Pills, which medicine is known in Whitby as "Women's Best Friend."

Following is Mrs. Webb's statement: "For five years I suffered with Backache and severe pains around my heart. I doctored continually, but could get no relief, until I began to use those wonderful Dodd's Kidney Pills. Three boxes cured me completely."

On Mrs. Webb's recommendation, all the ladies of her acquaintance tested Dodd's Kidney Pills, as the need arose in each case.

And in each case there was but one result—a perfect, thorough and permanent cure.

Dodd's Kidney Pills are undoubtedly the best friend women can have, for they positively and permanently cure the painful and distressing complaints from which they suffer so severely and so frequently.

No remedy on earth has such wonderfully beneficial effect on the kidneys, as Dodd's Kidney Pills have.

This is the secret of their unbroken record of success in curing Diseases of Women.

A trial will satisfy any lady that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the only medicine on which she can confidently depend to cure her.

SAFE HOT WATER and STEAM HEATING.

Aside from the fact that the "Safford" Radiators are unique because no bolts, rods, or packing are used in their connections, the vital point is claimed (and guaranteed) that they will stand a pressure of 140 pounds to the square inch—about double the pressure that any other radiator is capable of bearing.

They embody every single specification of all the leading architects of the country. They are SAFE beyond question. They are handsome—they are made in the shape of circles and in various angles—shapes to suit the various spaces where they are to be used. There are twenty-five different styles of

The Safford Radiators.

The Dominion Radiator Mfg. Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.
FORMERLY THE TORONTO RADIATOR MFG. CO., LTD.
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Regular Weekly Sale of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Silks, Dress Goods, Velvets and Velveteens, Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Etc., Etc.

ALSO — Peremptory Sale of 600 Pieces Tweeds, Naps, Serges, Coatings, Pantings, Etc. Also Ready-made Clothing, Hosiery, Neckwear, and General Dry Goods, Etc., Etc.

ALSO—250 Cases Boots and Shoes, and a variety of other goods.

Sale each day at 10 o'clock a.m.
The whole without any reserve.
The attention of the trade is invited to this sale.

620 Wellington Street
POINT ST. CHARLES.

This substantial well built solid brick dwelling, with lot about 24x94 (lane in rear), will be

Sold by Auction, Without Reserve,

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At Eleven O'Clock A.M.

This fine, centrally situated property is one of the best at the "Point," for many reasons. For conversion into a Grocery, Dry Goods, Hardware, or other store, it is just the "SPOT," and offers one of the best investments to be had.

Perfect title. No reserve. Everything in buyer's favor.

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