LAST EDITION.

The Montreal Daily Star

DAILY STAR: Last Week's Average 51,074
WEEKLY STAR: Last Week's Issue... 94,699
Average Circulation of the Star..... 145,773

VOL. XXX. No. 201. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898. PRICE ONE CENT.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The NEW POLICIES of

The Ontario Accident Insurance Co.

Give weekly indemnity for—Typhoid, Scarlet and Typhus Fever and Smallpox, and in addition cover accidents of all kinds.

CAPITAL, $100,000. GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, $33,523.36.

Agency Correspondence Invited. 201x1 *HEAD OFFICE--TORONTO.*



FROM THE MAYOR OF MAISONNEUVE.

MAISONNEUVE, March 12th, 1898.

On December 20th last, a man residing in this town was arrested on the charge of drunkenness and disturbing the peace and lodged in the cells of the Police Station. During the night he became very ill and violent with "delirium tremens," and two doctors were called to treat him. They both gave up the case as hopeless and said the man would surely die. I sent our Chief of Police to the Grant Gold Cure Institute to ask Mr. Grant if he could do anything for the unfortunate man.

At Mr. Grant's request the man was removed to his home in charge of two policemen, where Mr. Grant applied his Goldcura remedies, with the result that the man got immediate relief, had a good sound sleep and was all right the next day. He has enjoyed good health ever since, has not had any desire for liquor, and says he will never drink again. As this is not the first time Mr. Grant's charity and the efficacy of his remedies have come under my personal notice, I deem it my public duty to make this statement.

HUBERT DESJARDINS, MAYOR.

The Grant Cold Cure Institute, Montreal (Bell Telephones East 286 and East 2156) will forward Goldcura in plain wrapper free of express charges to any part of Canada or the United States on receipt of price $5.00.

Confidential address, GEORGE GRANT, P.O. Box 48, Maisonneuve, Montreal East.

201x1

Attention!

BE LIVELY!!

DO NOT DELAY!!!

Secure immediately one of the Fine and Cheap Lots at

Amherst Park

City and Country Combined.

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

$80, $85, $90, $100

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

..HOME..

AND STOP PAYING RENT.

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

Easy Access. Easy Terms. Salubrious Locality.

Close to Schools, Churches and Electric Tramways.

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

145 ST. JAMES STREET

SAND FOR SALE. TELEPHONE 2318.

201x1 C. C. E. BOUTHILLIER, Sec.-Treas.

The Trust & Loan Company of Canada

(Incorporated A. D. 1845 by Royal Charter.)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - - - $7,500,000.00.

Money to lend on City Property and Improved Farms at low rates and on very desirable terms.

Address, THE COMMISSIONER, THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA, 26 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

196dawtf



HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES.

For Sale at all Tobacconists.

Trade Supplied by

E. A. GERTH,

201dawtf 2235 St. Catherine Street

SHAFTER'S STORY.

Before Leaving Santiago He Expresses His Views.

GREATEST CREDIT DUE TO REGULAR TROOPS, NOT TO VOLUNTEERS.

NEW YORK, August 27. — The Herald publishes an interview had by its correspondent with General Shafter prior to his departure from Santiago. He said:

"I look upon the campaign just closed as a successful one in the highest degree, not only in regard to military operations, but more especially in regard to the great results achieved. When we decided to attack Santiago we looked for nothing more as the immediate fruit of victory than the capture of the city. What has been achieved is the capitulation of the entire eastern part of the province from a line at Jibari to the south coast, together with the enemy's forces, amounting to almost twenty-four thousand men. Surely that was a notable achievement of the campaign, bearing in mind the fierce opposition we encountered and the comparatively small loss of our own forces.

"From a military point of view I perhaps took steps which might not be deemed justifiable under other circumstances, but I knew the temper and capabilities of my soldiers, and the moral effect of our gradually cooping up the enemy within its own lines.

"My engineers were very apprehensive that the Spaniards might break through on my left and cut off Siboney. This, from a purely military standpoint, might have been truthfully correct, but personally I had not for a moment any fear on that score. The result has, I think, proved the correctness of my conclusions.

"Our primary object was to drive Cervera out, and next to take the town. We had gradually driven the Spaniards back on his lines, circling the city, and slowly advancing day by day. The enemey began losing spirit as soon as our guns had been placed in a position to cover the town.

"When Cervera left the situation was changed. The town was at my mercy, and had I given the order for a direct assault it would have been taken within four hours. I believe that the forces then at my command, reinforced as they had been, I was in a position to take the city by force.

"But if I had taken a step of such a character what would have been the result? I estimate that our casualties would have been three thousand men, and the action I took has had more brilliant real results without so heavy a loss of valuable lives.

"The town itself is admirably suited for defence, and the fight would have been a long and bloody one. Every house is strongly constructed of stone, and entirely different from the ordinary plain buildings. Every house was a little fortres in itself. Had the Spaniards forced by desperation, fought the battle out in the streets, our loss would have been enormous. But from the moment General Toral made a proposition for a conference I knew he was determined to give up, and I acted accordingly.

"Personal reflections have been cast upon me because I was not on the fighting line. That was not the place for a general in command of an army. It must be remembered that I was connected by telephone with the officers at the front, and was better able to direct operations from the position I had taken. Save for two days when ill I was in direct command of this campaign, which I consider unique in American history, for it was really the first time the United States had fought with its regular army. The civil war was a war of volunteers, but this campaign was fought and won by our regular troops.

"I did not notice the fact at first, but there were only three volunteer regiments engaged against Spaniards. While the highest credit is to be given them, and they fought bravely and well, there was the moral support of the regulars back of it all.

"Our volunteers lacked that unity, cohesion and individual support noticeable in our trained troops, but at the same time no disparagement should be made of the volunteer regiments in the campaign. What they lacked otherwise they made up for in enthusiasm and patriotic spirit, and I desire to command no better army than one composed of the class of volunteers under me in the Santiago campaign.

"The operations of the regulars in the campaign have proved conclusively their superiority over some organizations of State militia, in which the men are partially compelled to serve by a sense of shame, but they do not snow the enthusiasm of volunteers.

"There has been some question concerning the transportation facilities of the army. The facilities were all there, and the transportation equipment provided was all it should have been, but our difficulties were enormous. There was only one road. To have built another would have taken two years. The nature of the country, the weather—all these things—helped to disorganize this department. The use of waggons was almost impossible."

TO SACRIFICE CANADA.

The Spectator, True to Its History Would Abandon Colonial Interests.

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

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

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

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters is endorsed by physicians and chemists for purity.

"ONLY ONE" Tea That "Sells."

Day in and Day Out, and its Name Is, as you know

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA

Others may "boast," but while they are boasting, we are shipping orders.

SEALED LEAD PACKETS ONLY. NEVER SOLD IN BULK. 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 60c. 201x1

Tailors' Silks.

Always in Stock

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SILK and SATIN

SLEEVE, BODY and FACING LININGS, in all Makes, Stripes and Plains. Guaranteed Qualities.

We Also Have a Big Range Of

Collar Velvets, Black and Colours.

Fashion Plates in Stock. Mitchell's and Tailors' Review (including Ladies' Plate.)

Hutchison, Nisbet & Auld,

TORONTO. 201x1

HERE'S FOR A GO!

We want to get rid of a lot of our purely summer lines of goods. We think it would pay us to get rid of them at a loss. We have a lot of fall and winter goods coming in, and we must make room for them. We'll sell all the following lines at big reductions:

Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Ice Cream Freezers, Hammocks, Gas and Oil Stoves, etc.

We can supply sportsmen with the very best ammunition at a very moderate cost.

E. Lavanagh & Co

COR NOTRE DAME & SEIGNEURS STS.

201x1

TAKE NOTICE.

IS THERE anything in the **FURNITURE** line you require? Many of our Fall Goods have already come to hand, and we expect the balance by the first of September. In order to make room for New Goods we must dispose of some of the older patterns. We have made a **Special Price** on some lines in order to clear them next week. Come early and get the benefit of a good selection in the clear out lines. Goods stored and insured free until wanted.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,

Headquarters: 232 to 238 McGill St.

Branches: Uptown, 2415 St. Catherine Street. Down Town, 2060 Notre Dame St.

201x1

THE PLEBISCITE.

Licensed Victuallers Will Not Organize for the Campaign.

OTTAWA, August 27.—The position assumed by the licensed victuallers of Ontario to the prohibition plebiscite, was explained by Provincial Secretary Dickey, at a meeting of the trade here. He says they are confident that the prohibitionists will not poll more than one-third of the vote recorded. The licensed victuallers, he said, believe that the financial aspect of the question will prevent a popular declaration in favour of prohibition. The prospect of being taxed to make good the revenue now derived from the traffic will, in their judgment, prove the salvation of the business. The men in the trade have decided to do nothing in an organized way to meet the campaign of the prohibitionists. They were told that literature has been prepared and if they want it it will be forthcoming. But the trade in each centre is expected to pay for what it uses. The retailers think that the manufacturers and wholesalers, who get the lion's share of the profit, should provide the sinews of war for the campaign.

THE TEMPERANCE FUNDS.

TORONTO, August 27.—The prohibition organization managers announce that there is now not the least fear of the work being hampered for lack of funds. Money has poured in all over the Dominion, and Mr. Spence says Ontario, between Alliance and local organizations will contribute $50,000 before September 29.—

PRESIDENT AND CZAR.

An Exchange of Complimentary Messages Between France and Russia.

PARIS, August 27. — President Faure and Emperor Nicholas exchanged telegrams on Friday in honour of the first anniversary of M. Faure's visit to Russia.

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

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

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

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

Lieut. William Tiffany, of the First Volunteer Cavalry, Roosevelt's Rough Riders, died on Thursday night, at the Parker House, Boston. Death was due to typhoid fever. Lieut. Tiffany was 29 years old and a member of a number of clubs in New York.

The body and aroma of Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea satisfies tea-thirst perfectly. It permeates the palate with its grateful zest, and refreshes the system with its vitalizing strength. Yet, Monsoon is simply a carefully selected tea—without any of the usual artifices which make most other package teas heavy, astringent and so highly flavoured.

Monsoon

INDO CEYLON TEA

201x1

ASK The First Man You Meet

Who makes the best SHIRTS.

He will tell you

R. J. TOOKE,

177 St. James Street.
2387 St. Catherine Street West.
1553 St. Catherine Street East.

201x1

THE TROY LAUNDRY

has since its institution many years ago kept faith with the public, and executed all work entrusted to it with care and skill.

Send your Shirts and every other kind of washing to the

TROY.

You can reckon on a faultless finish, a handling so careful that the finest fabric escapes without the slightest injury, and a delivery so safe and prompt as to satisfy the most exacting.

Factory and Offices:
10 to 12 Inspector st.

Tel. 666 201x1

FALL ANNOUNCEMENT

1898

MY stock for this season is now complete, and comprises all the latest fashionable Woollens for gentlemen's wear. An early visit to my establishment will be especially interesting to those desirous of having the largest variety to select from.

W. PATERSON, The Tailor,

1729 Notre Dame Street,

201x1 Near St. Francois Xavier Street.

MAGIC

OR THE DISAPPEARING

Handkerchief Trick.

ANY Boy or Man can perform this trick and have lots of fun and amusement with it at evening parties. You ask for a ladies' handkerchief, you roll it up in your hands, it disappears, it does not go up your sleeve and cannot be found anywhere.

The trick, with full instructions, etc., in a neat small box, sent by mail to any address for..... 25c

Address—

ALLAN'S,

665 Craig Street, Montreal.

190x3

Diseased Property.

Sun bleached doors, dried window panes, black cellars, dirty paper and paint that have been better days are all symptoms. To keep a tenant, you must do the needful.

R. H. BARTHOLOMEW.
House Decorator, Etc.
183 x2aw tf 79 Hanover St., Tel. 3122.

WINCH'S MARKET

2337 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

When you return home from your summer resorts you will find our market fully supplied with the choicest MEATS, POULTRY, FISH, FRUITS and VEGETABLES to be had. A fair trial and satisfaction guaranteed. 210 2

CANCER And Tumors cured to stay cured, at home; no knife, plaster or pain. For Canadian testimonials & 150-page book—free, write Dept. 7, MASON MEDICINE Co., 577 Sherbourne Street, Toronto Ontario.

BILLIARD.

XXth CENTURY ELECTRIC CUSHIONS

Are the latest improved Billiard Cushions. Now substance, and new forms, in the rubber. They are without equal for perfection in every respect. Order them if you want the BEST.

Large assortment of BILLIARD TABLES for sale CHEAP.

E. L. ETHIER & CO., Billiard Mfg.
177x(1)mod 26 St. Denis St., Montreal.

D. LAZARUS,

PAWNBROKER,

1486 Notre Dame st.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

Money loaned on Diamonds, Jewellery, Furs, Clothing, etc. Business strictly confidential. Private office. Pawntes and safes protected by Dom. Burglar Guarantee Co. 15x1awtf

Clearing the Odd Lines.

HATS!

We have this season decided to sell all odd lines of Gentlemen's Hats left over from Spring and Summer trade at the following reductions:

$3.00 Hats reduced to $2.00
$2.50 Hats reduced to $1.50
$2.00 Hats reduced to $1.00

Sale to continue to 15th September.

ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st.

FURS.—We are now showing the latest novelties in Fur Garments, Capes, etc., and would suggest that this is the best season of the year for remodelling of Furs. We shall be pleased to quote prices. 190x3

Thos. May & Co.

FALL OPENING

French Pattern Bonnets.

Millinery Novelties.

MONTREAL, 30th August And Following Days.

TORONTO, 29th August And Following Days.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD	Remember the "XXth Century Electric Billiard Cushions" the latest improved cushion. 189 Billiard and Pool Tables, new and second-hand ready for market.	POOL
BILLIARD		POOL
BILLIARD		POOL
BILLIARD		POOL
BILLIARD		POOL
BILLIARD		POOL

It is the Largest Assortment in the Dominion.

E. L. ETHIER & CO.,

26 St. Denis St., Montreal. 127dmod

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY. If you want to borrow money and own Diamonds, Goods, Pianos, Organs, Horses, Waggons, Bicycles, call and see us. We will advance you any amount from $10 to $1000. No removal necessary. All transactions handled with privacy and money can be returned in payments, either weekly or monthly instalments, to suit borrower. Call and get our terms. Don't mind the sign.

Montreal Loan & Brokerage Co.,

Rooms 6, 7 and 8, 2365 St. Catherine St.

Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. 201x1

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS

Canada: An Encyclopædia of the Country. In four volumes. Illustrated. Toronto: The Linscott Company. Vol. III. Pp. [illegible]

The third volume of this valuable literary undertaking has not been long in following the second, and does not disappoint. [illegible] with the same degree of material and historical importance as before, we may confidently say with the Prince Consort Paper, who has written the preface, that "we will not [illegible] the care [illegible] of the work." The number of pages in this volume, which contains a distinct [illegible] The different articles are made a specialty of the subjects assigned to them, with due discrimination, by Mr. J. [illegible] and every section is [illegible] explanation [illegible] considerable length [illegible] part of the [illegible] to treat. He has utterly the [illegible] to compress [illegible] As [illegible] of [illegible] Quebec, the writer [illegible] and when [illegible] Province [illegible] Ontario [illegible] Province [illegible] Here is an example [illegible]

A terraced stair, with marble balustrade on the lake, and thence an avenue [illegible] reaching, stretched its [illegible] its summit the cha[illegible] beauty stood.

The Continental Opinion. By Robert N[illegible] Montreal: A[illegible]

Novel readers [illegible] have enjoyed "An Enemy to the [illegible] buy [illegible] pleasing [illegible] be sold [illegible] An Arrow [illegible] too [illegible] with [illegible] so, he [illegible] legal [illegible] him [illegible] a subterranean [illegible]

The Canadian Almanac and Repository for the Year 1898. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company. Price, 75 cents.

Novel readers [illegible] have enjoyed "An Enemy to the [illegible] buy [illegible] pleasing [illegible] be sold [illegible] An Arrow [illegible] too [illegible] with [illegible] so, he [illegible] legal [illegible] him [illegible] a subterranean [illegible]

U. S. CONSUL IN CUBA CURED OF ECZEMA BY CUTICURA

UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 15th, 1897.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP.,

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Gentlemen: Whatever is the cash value of the difference between living on earth, and a place said to be much hotter than Cuba, I am indebted to the use of your CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA (ointment).

Eczema is a prevalent disease on this island. I had an attack of it, and ordered a box of oxide of zinc ointment. The first application charged the Eczema to hell-fire, which seemed unquenchable. The druggist had used a rancid cerate and I was poisoned.

I have practised medicine over thirty years and taken a special course in cutaneous diseases under Prof. John V. Shumaker of Phil., but I lost faith in the purity of Cuban drugs, as everything either failed to help my trouble or made it worse. I called in a local physician, but he did not help matters, and I was becoming desperate, when I thought of CUTICURA REMEDIES, and dig satched my servant for a cake of CUTICURA SOAP and a box of CUTICURA (ointment). *The first application relieved me,* and in *three days I was well.*

PULASKI F. HYATT, *United States Consul.*

TORTURING DISFIGURING

Itchings whether itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, pimply, or blotchy, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, speedily, permanently, and economically cured by warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor remedies.

"Told Throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Every Kind of Humor," free.

A Bride Elect. By Theo. Douglas. (London: Macmillan & Co. Toronto: The Copp, Clark Company. Price, 75 cents.)

This strange novel has been lying on our table for some time past, and we must apologize for not having noticed it ere now. It begins well and promises to be very interesting, but the denouement is very disappointing, not to say, shocking. "The Bride Elect" is a certain Barbara Alcyne, "the gardener's niece, and cousin once removed" of a fine old lady-cousin Varney, who relates the weird story. It opens with a letter from Barbara announcing somewhat suddenly her approaching marriage with "Dick," the second son of Sir Richard and Lady Sudeley. Previously to her engagement to the dashing Dick, who "follows her about like her shadow," Barbara has had what her father calls "another affair" (when she was only nineteen) with Victor Redworth, "a curious man; most persuasive and fascinating, and young for his age," but still fifty years older than the young lady. The two "had a quarrel of some kind—nobody knew what it was about—but Barbara told her father "it must be all over, and that she would never marry him if she lived to be a hundred." Soon after this she became engaged to Dick, who at one time had been attracted to her cousin, Jane Frost, who lived with her as a companion. Jane apparently disliked the match of Dick's marriage, and, as Susan Varney noticed, showed evident but involuntary emotion at any mention of his name. The two girls display to Barbara's godmother the wedding outfit, and "the Bride Elect" says, as she covered it up, "I do think you would have loved it, godmother, if you could have seen it." Barbara, however, was not destined to be [illegible] in her pretty evening dress and her satin slippers mysteriously disappeared from her home on the eve of her wedding, "as utterly and completely as if the ground had opened and swallowed her up." Some time afterwards, a package was left one night at the door of the Alcynes, and on being opened, was found to contain the grey silk dress, the shoes and the rings that Barbara was wearing on the night that she so strangely disappeared. Certain circumstances upon which we have no space to dwell, throw grave suspicion on to Jane Frost, who is described as luring to ruin Susan "her successor" (Mr. Redworth's ward) to reveal known to be not only a professional alchemist, but also a "student of the methods of embalming practised in the land of the Pharaohs." How the mystery is eventually cleared up, and in what manner we must leave the prospective reader to discover, as it would be unfair to the novelist to reveal the ghastly secret. Were it not for the extreme improbability of the latter part of the volume, no fault could be found with it. As the case stands, we refuse to believe that such incidents as the novelist records could ever have happened. Nevertheless, the mystery is well kept up, and the solution can hardly be guessed by the keenest detective.

Silas Hood. Third Edition. By Henry Thornton. (Chicago: W. L. Reynolds, 1898.)

Our own opinion of this so-called novel is that it is as vulgar and senseless trash as was ever written; and we believe that if it were worth while we could easily justify this opinion. But there is an old saying, "quot homines, tot sententiæ," or "many men, many minds," and as we have no *mute* against Mr. Thornton, except for his having severely tried our patience, we will quote what the bookeritic of a Boston publication writes about him. "'Silas Hood' is truly the effort of a genius and of an *inspired mind*. I did not think it possible for any living man to conceive such ideas as are presented. * * * I predict for 'Silas Hood' more financial returns than Du Maurier ever received from 'Trilby.' It was everybody who wanted to read 'Trilby,' but everybody will want to read the sensational, interesting and peculiar narrative as presented in 'Silas Hood.' The reader is interested *from* beginning to end, the writer having mastered the entertaining art of suspense." No writer heretofore has dared to associate on paper the heads of the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, and the reader is somewhat staggered at the loud announcement of the slaughter at the Vatican. There is much more in the same style, but we have perhaps quoted enough for sense.

ONE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE.

General Scarlett's Trumpeter the Inmate of a Workhouse.

John London, who with the gallant General Scarlett was one of the first men to draw Russian blood in the memorable charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaclava, is an inmate of the Paisley workhouse. It was [illegible] the charge of the [illegible] morning when [illegible] General Scarlett's men [illegible] down the [illegible] Russian [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

LATE BRITISH NEWS

Exciting Experience with a Bottle-nosed Whale on the Bell Rock Lighthouse.

WELLINGTON & BLUCHER MEET.

Remarkable Changes in Migrating Agricultural Labour in Ireland.

HENRY IRVING'S LIBEL SUIT.

The New Mar Lodge at Deeside Erected for the Duke and Duchess of Fife.

A letter has been received from the Bell Rock Lighthouse giving an account of a rather exciting experience with a bottle-nosed whale, which stranded on the rock recently. It was evidently injured internally, and blood was flowing from wounds on the body, caused by the rocks on which the animal lay. It battered itself terribly, emitting from the blowhole on the top of its head a peculiar sound, not unlike the "mewing" of a kitten. The letter proceeds:—"Deciding that it would be best to end its sufferings, we brought the magneto-exploder, electric wires and a four-ounce charge of cotton powder all of which are used in the explosive fog-signal at the rock. The operation of killing the animal's head was a longitudinal slip about six inches long, and when open could easily admit of a man's arm being thrust into it. Here we decided would be the most vulnerable part for our object. Having the cartridge to the cable, we waited our opportunity, and while the boat was open during inspection we dropped the cartridge in. It was immediately sucked down out of sight, the skin closing over it. Running clear of any possible danger from the explosion, we fired the charge, and a stream of blood and brains shot from the blowhole high in the air. Strange to say, the same charge of cotton powder used in the fog-gun operates can be heard thirty miles off, in this instance it was scarcely audible. The huge animal struggled for a few minutes, and was then apparently dead. Sharks never was whale done to death in a more peculiar manner. But we have not yet witnessed its death struggle, for after a few minutes we saw a shark, or perhaps a dozen of us will ever forget. Throwing its head up over of the ground, the shark brought it down with fearful force on the rock its tail whirling as it showers of seaweed and water, while from the blowhole the blood streamed in spirts with every movement. This continued for about seven minutes, and then the creature was dead."

The Duke and Duchess of Fife have now entered into residence at Mar Lodge, Deeside, Aberdeenshire, the new mansion which has taken the place of the building that burned three years ago. The Queen has never ceased to take an interest in the new building, from the selection of the site until the eve of her recent departure from Balmoral. Her Majesty laid the foundation stone October 15, 1895. The Duchess has taken keen personal interest in the minutest details of her Highland home. She possesses a remarkable artistic instinct, which has shown itself in design and the selection of colours. With her own hand Her Royal Highness drew the first rough sketch of the new Mar lodge, she designed every fireplace, selected the colour and pattern of wallpapers and ceilings, and even the curtains of the servants' bedrooms. The lodge is built somewhat in a crescent form, and a verandah surrounds the front, which is two stories in height. The building nestles at the foot of a pinnacled hill. The style of architecture resembles tan old English timbered structure, and all the wood and stone employed in from the Fife property. The hall is in the centre. On the right of the long drawing room, at each end of which is a "wein" fireplace. Near the drawing room opening in the east wing is the billiard room. On the left of the hall are the dining rooms, one small, with a beaut iful view across the Dee, showing several peaks where the Duchess has landed splendid salmon. The large dining room is a magnificent apartment. Above the centre are the private bedrooms and nurseries, guest chambers to the number of twenty-one, tenanted in the winter. There are 120 different rooms altogether.

From tables recently published on Irish migratory labour, it will be seen that wonderful changes have taken place since the pre-famine period. Each summer large numbers of harvesters leave Ireland for England, and when the country was densely populated, immense numbers used to cross channel, and now, even with the population so greatly reduced, the Province of Connaught sends over a large quota each season. The following figures show the migratory labour in the years 1840, 1880 and 1897.

MIGRATORY AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

	1841.	1870.	1897.
Connaught	25,118	15,774	12,721
Ulster	19,312	5,209	3,...
Leinster	13,404	967	125
Munster	7,817	950	577
	57,651	22,900	16,423

Ulster in 1841 contributed 3000 more migratory labourers than the total for the whole of Ireland in 1897, and Leinster contributed in that year (1441) four times the Ulster number for 1897. The difference in the number sent by Connaught and Munster all through, is very marked, and the decrease in the western provinces is not nearly so much as in the other three provinces.

An interesting meeting took place the other day at Strathbloid between the present Duke of Wellington and the present Prince of Blucher. The former is the grandson of the victor of the battle of Waterloo, while the latter is the great-grandson of that Field Marshal von Blucher, whose timely arrival with the Prussians on the field of Waterloo completed the rout of Napoleon's army. It was the first time that the prince and the duke had met. The prince (one of whose sons, Ferdinand, died in extreme poverty in New York, after having married at Milwaukee a German girl of the name of Alma Hoey, in defiance of his parent's wishes—is by no means persona grata at the court of Berlin, and lives for the most part abroad either in England, or on the island of Herm, which he has leased, off the coast of France.

Judge Parry, who was shot while on the bench, at Manchester, is recovering. His assailant, Wm. Taylor, Smith, was recently attracted, and evidence of the attempted murder was given. Prisoner while expressed regret at the prospect of Judge Parry's recovery, said he was interpreted for some of the opening remarks of the solicitor for the prosecution but he did not contradict the witness. He added "I am raised in mind. I have not yet learn of the art of pleasing everybody. Every case I had is against me their object is to ... men in my position. People do not charge the difficulty I was always in. I had been for a month in the hands of ... doctors with two prosecuting counsels. I thought the charge was based. Of course, I was wound up." Prisoner was advised by the court to say no more till his trial in the assize.

A case of libel action is one instituted by Henry Irving, to recover damages from the editor of the London Year Book for having published what is alleged to be a defamatory and untrue statement, reflecting upon the variable power of Sir Henry's voice or on the acoustic properties of the Lyceum Theatre. The words complained of are those which conclude the following criticism of Henry Irving's new Don Quixote:—"Feverish protections at world-wide, but diverse occasions may be found as to the excellence of his acting, some hold it to be perfect and classic in form, others to be very stagey, forced and mannered; what is beyond question, unfortunately, is that very frequently he cannot be heard by half the audience." The editor refused to retract, on the ground that his statement is correct, and the case will be tried.

The vicar of Hilperton-cum Beckhampwell, Wiltshire, has displayed some ingenuity in endeavouring to raise money for church purposes. The collection is sadly in need of repair, but the parishioners are loth to bear the burden of the expense of resorting to the time-honoured method, the reverend gentleman has devised a more unique plan. He has offered to shoot the hazel copses of the Black Dog Wood. And, having made the sticks, will cut them to Bradford market and hand over the market price. The wood in question was one of the most extensive plantations on a recent Saturday, and the services of a gentleman disposed of his wares to the satisfaction of purchasers ranging from a sailing to half-a-crown.

A King's County paper says that Ireland can lay claim to many of the leaders who, taking part in the American Spanish war, Captain Coghlan, commander of the cruiser Raleigh, is said to be a Kerry man, Gen. Miles is said to have Irish blood in his veins, Gen. Shafter also is a Kerry man, and some of the graves in the cemetery of old St. Reynaghs, Banagher, bear the names of his ancestors on the tombstones. Admiral Sampson is claimed by Meelagh (County Tipperary), but where he was born or when the famous hero of Manila was born is not known. His father is said to have been in the village blacksmith at Ballally, but he emigrated when the present Admiral was a boy. Traces of his forge yet remain, it is stated.

His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Siam displayed a remarkably ist nace acquaintance with Scottish and English history when in Edinburgh recently. He spent some time in the ancient palace of Holyrood House, and appeared to be greatly interested by what he saw there. He was quite familiar with the history of the Stuarts from the time of Robert II. down to James II. of England and VII. of Scotland, with the desolate risings of 1715 and 1745, and with the historical associations of Lyndsay, such as the murder of Rizzio. He could also know the story of the descent of Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots from Margaret Tudor.

Jack Straw's Castle, on the Heights of Hampstead, says the London Caterer, is in process of transformation at the hands of the builders. Here Dickens came for a well-cooked chop and a bottle of good wine after a ramble on the Heath. Washington Irving sometimes put in his "Tales of a Traveller" and it has always been a hostelry much frequented by artists. Here, too, the Law Courts Lord were wont to dine, and in fact, the attractive site of the Castle Hotel is to be preserved, but the interior will be entirely changed, the low rooms and bar being replaced by loftier apartments and a modern buffet.

The stream of tourist traffic is in flood all over Ireland at present. Dublin is literally swarmed with "trippers" for the last few weeks, and Killarney and other beauty spots are thronged with visitors. Even the wild parts of western Ireland are getting their quota, and the large new hotels opened by the Midland Great Western and the Great Southern and Western Railway, in Connemara, Kerry, etc., have all their accommodation booked for weeks to come, and it would seem that the beauties of Ireland are only now being thoroughly appreciated.

An ancient and interesting ceremony took place recently at St Clement Danes Vestry Hall. Under the will of Mr. Isaac Duckett, whose brother, the Rev. Mr. George Duckett, was a former rector of St. Clement Danes, and who died in 1677, a sum of money was left for encouraging faithfulness and fidelity among domestic servants. Those who reside in the parish with one master or mistress for seven years or longer are entitled to money prizes ranging from £5 to £20. Out of fifteen applicants four received £20, one £15, four £10, and one £5.

It is stated on good authority in Belfast that the White Star Line of Liverpool, whose magnificent fleet of steamers was built in that city by Messrs Harland & Wolff, contemplate the construction of two Leviathan liners 800 feet long for their Liverpool New York service. Messrs. Harland & Wolff have at present in hand for the White Star Company the huge steamer Oceanic, which, when finished, will be the longest vessel in the world. Her length is 704 feet, 96 feet shorter than the two liners, said to be contemplated by Messrs. Ismay, Imrie & Co.

The death is announced at Westham, Sussex, of Mr. A. F. Macdonald, a veteran war correspondent, who accompanied the expedition which was sent out in the hope of rescuing General Gordon from Khartoum. Mr. Macdonald wrote a book after the campaign entitled "Why Gordon Perished." He attributed Gordon's death not to the Gladstone Government, but to the War Office. Nevertheless he blamed the Gladstone Cabinet for pursuing a policy which necessitated the mission to Khartoum. The deceased was by birth a Canadian.

A large crowd of holiday folk witnessed the trial for the celebrated Dunmow Flitch at Dunmow. Two couples presented themselves, and claimed their bacon. They were Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Herbert, of Thrumhow, and Mr. and Mrs. James Frost, of Sutton, Surrey. After a searching examination by counsel the jury of maidens and bachelors declared that they were satisfied, and in each case a flitch of bacon was awarded. Oaths were administered, and the flitches duly presented.

Sir Robert Sexton, the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, is the first Conservative elected to that office during the past fifteen years. The vote in the National Council was largely in his favour, and the action is regarded as a distinct departure in the politics of Ireland. It is freely predicted that the choice of Sir Robert for the dignified position of executive of the Irish capital is the marking of a new era in Irish politics. The new Mayor will hold his office during the year of 1899.



To prevent a skirt from wearing or fraying at the bottom, use steam shrunk, yarn dyed Corticelli Skirt Protector. It is an improved braid, and has no raw edges. Every fourth yard bears the maker's label.... Corticelli

SOUDAN WARFARE.

The First Madhist Outbreak and the Causes that Led Up to it.

THE POWER OF FANATICISM.

Picturesque Episodes of the Madhists Battles Against the British Troops.

BRILLIANCY OF THE CHARGES

Checked in the Midst of a Terrific Advance by the Sound of a British Cheer.

"Bombash," writing to the London Daily Telegraph, says I was sitting one day in December, 1882, on a Nile dahabeah, at Assouan, when Mmchetta, Sheik of the Aleideh 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, Suakim, and Kassala, and wide was his knowledge of the position 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 in the Soudan, 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 taught me. Little thought that sixteen years later his followers would still be possessors of the Soudan and Khartoum.

THE POWER OF FANATICISM.

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 Tosky, within 150 miles of Assouan. It shows us the power of fanaticism when we consider that the Mahdists took Sinkat, Kratoum, Kassala, and Berber, destroyed Hicks, smittered the Egyptian army and by the Nile, Nasser, and Kosti, defeated Hicks, and finally won the battles of Abu Klea and Gubat, to say nothing of Tel, Tamai, Gmeiss, and Tosky, and if to-day their race is nearly run, they still hold Omdurman, and 20,000 men, armed with every evil instrument of destruction, accompanied by the English Grenadier Guards, and ten powerful gunboats, and led by Kitchener in person, are thought necessary to give a fair show to their prowess. Long experience of their tactics has made me consider the Mahdists as a brave, but not a dangerous, enemy. Favoured as they were in the wars of 1883-1887 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 overwhelming numbers, failed to defeat the little escaped corps on many occasions weak forces without artillery, a fonny indeed, which was not intended for anything but a dash across an undefended road. The public, even if the Khalifa wakes his threatened stand at Omdurman, need have no fear of the result, this, to use a racing expression, will be a walk over for the Sirdar and his huge army. I shall be surprised if he loses many men, especially as the Dervishes are supposed to be hemmed in 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 lee writers, he cannot be considered an enemy at all to a civilized army.

MEMORIES OF GUBAT.

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 when scattered the spiked and overwhelming attack at Abu Klea, and, finally, the beautiful advance at Gubat, were the most picturesque episodes of the Madhists' battles against the English. As long as I live I shall never forget the memories of Gubat. The Camel Corps, shattered by the fires 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 Metammeh, and the sun painted us a picture on the plain in front that will repeat our unpleasant night. The golden desert stretched before us until it merged into the green durra-clad valley of the Nile, through which the great river runs 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.

A GRIM MOMENT.

It was a grim moment when eventually the little force of Guards and mounted infantry, perhaps not 500 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 awakened 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 favourable 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 ammunition 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.*

THE CHARGE CHECKED.

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 colour of the bush. General Graham at Tamai charged them with the 42nd Highlanders, and not successfully. On the other hand, as large a body of Arabs attacked Sir Redvers Bullers' force simultaneously with the charge of the Black Watch, and was driven off without the loss of a man.

TOO MUCH FOR THE DERVISH.

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, Hicks, 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 Baggaras will not be exterminated in their vain attempt to defend an imposter'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 gunboats. And they have none of the transport necessary to support even their hardy lives in the desert. Finally, they are brave men. I hope to hear that the Khalifa has flung up the sponge, or that the Baggara, who are by no means fools in their own interests, have thrown him to the vultures and wolves.

THE OLD BAILEY.

An Old Landmark of London is Shortly to be Removed.

Almost every one has heard of the Gaol of Newgate and the Old Bailey Sessions House in London. Novelists have told of them and travellers have made a point of seeing them. And now the historic old buildings are to be pulled down to admit of the building of a grand new Sessions House on the ground they now occupy. The London Chronicle gives the following interesting particulars concerning them:

Newgate marks the site of an entrance into a Roman city. The gate was made in the west wall of the later City wall. In William the Conqueror's time a gate known as "Chamberlain," or the "Chamberlain's Gate," stood across the street between Warwick lane and the present prison. That gate, rebuilt in the reign of Henry II. or his successor, was in the reign of Henry III. in common use as a prison. In the year 1281 Henry IV. committed Gaol delivery to the care of the Corporation. Sir Richard Whittington, moved by the ruinous state of the fabric and the terrible state of the gaol, instructed his executors to rebuild the gate, which was done upon the customary plan.

After undergoing an addition, repairs, and rebuilding at various periods, the old building gave way to new ones designed by Geo. Dance, R.A., the first stone of which was laid by Lord Mayor Beckford on May 31, 1770. Before they were finished they were inflamed and burnt on June 6 and 7, 1780 by the "No Popery" rioters. Afterwards a sum of £69,000 was devoted to repairing and completing the fabric, which is considered by experts to be admirable in design and character. On the opening of Wilderness street Prison in 1815, Newgate ceased to be used for debtors, and since 1882 the gaol has been used for prisoners awaiting trial during sessions and for those condemned to death.

The present Sessions House next to the gaol consists of two courts the old court and the new court. The first mentioned is for the more serious cases. It is lighted from the north, and has a gloomy and sinister aspect. The first Sessions House was that of Stowe's time, and, singular to say, the trial court was open to the street, the back looking north wards. It was succeeded by a court house, erected in 1773, and destroyed in the "No Popery" riots above alluded to, but rebuilt and enlarged in 1809 by the addition of the site of old Surgeons' Hall, where the bodies of malefactors were taken for dissection immediately after execution.

The new Sessions House will be rebuilt from plans prepared by Mr. Andrew Murray, the City Surveyor, and will be carried out at an estimated cost of £120,000.

THE RAINY RIVER RAILWAY.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, August 26. Nothing is known here of the statement that Mann and MacKenzie have a claim for something like three quarters of a million against the Government in connection with the Ontario and Rainy River Railway. It is true those gentlemen have received the charter granted the Rainy River Railway Company by the Dominion Government, but that charter gives no power to cross the border into Minnesota, nor under the Railway act could they claim the payment of any subsidy whatever did they construct the line, so as to cross the border. Special legislation as in the case of the C. P. R. Railway short line through Maine, would be necessary to enable them to claim the subsidy granted under the original charter.

GOOD-BYE HEADACHE

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Prevent Headache After "A Night With the Boys."

Take a Couple as Dessert After Dinner, and They'll do the Rest—They Digest the Food and Soothe and Strengthen the Stomach.

"Ah! Ha! My boy! Got a headache, this morning! Where were you last night?"

"Yes. I've got a headache, a splitting headache! My blood seems to be on fire! My eyes seem to be jumping out of my head. I was out with some of the boys, last night, and we had a pretty rapid time. And I'm paying up for it now."

Such was the conversation that passed between two gay young men—stars in the social firmament—when they met a few mornings ago.

They walked along the street together, and shortly were met by a mutual friend.

This young man looked fresh and bright, he had no headache. His eyes were clear and sparkling, and he was in the best of spirits.

"Why, Jim!" exclaimed he of the aching head, "you look as fresh as a peach! And you were one of the last to give up the fun last night too. What have you done with yourself? I am suffering the tortures of Hades."

"You're right, I'm as fresh as a peach. At least, that's how I feel," answered "Jim."

"How do you do it?" he was asked.

"I took a few of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets in my vest pocket, last night. As soon as we had finished dinner, I took two of them."

"Is that all?" was the next, surprised question.

"That's all. And if you try the scheme, when you go to a 'farewell dinner' again, you'll get up, as I do, next morning, fresh as a peach, and without a headache."

Take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for Dessert. 201 1

Summer Resorts.

ROBERVAL.

Amongst the latest arrivals at the Roberval, Lake St. John, the past week were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Grange Sard, R. G. Sherrard, wife and child, Albany, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Vanderbilt, Miss Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ingerham, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mrs. Warren Ward, Mrs. Ward, H. R. Garrer and wife, Rev. T. J. Kenny, Walter G. Chase, Mrs. C. G. Chase, Boston, Mass.; Miss James, W. G. Foster and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Field, Baltimore, Md.; J. A. Dugas, P. V. Savard, Chicoutimi; Mrs. E. W. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Hyman, J. R. Morroy and wife, Chicago, Ills.; C. Seul and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gale and wife, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Colter, Denver Col.; E. F. Rathbun, A. W. McIntosh, Deseronto, Ont.; C. Pallen, C. Pallen, jr., J. H. Teyan and servant, Dublin; Mrs. T. Bonnell, Miss A. Bonnell, Elizabeth, N.J.; J. G. S. Cox and wife, London, Eng.; C. H. Bunell, Lakeville, Conn.; Mrs. E. T. Loring, Miss E. H. Loring, Milton, Mass.; F. A. Stuart, Mitchell; Mrs P. V. Lussier, Miss Valois, C. W. Wilson, A. S. Bain, J. H. R. Brunet, D. Lemperance, A. C. Madore, W. B. Court, J. E. Lagan, Montreal; Miss J. Bourbonnaere, Miss E. Bourbonniere, Masonneuve, Que.; Mr. and Mrs W. H. Button, Middlebury, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Jenkinson, Misses Jenkinson, Newark, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bailey, Miss M. T. Voeburgh, Mass L. J. Thomas, F. D. Wurnam, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pierce, Mrs. D. A. McKelley, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Cullen, Miss H. Cullen, Miss A. Witham, Miss P. L. Wetmore, P. G. Becker and wife, W. H. Haggarter, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Surgor, C. McK. Lewis, Jane A. Ingerham, Henry A. Ingerham, Ru... Ingerham, J. H. Hyde, N. Zanetti, W. C. Rader and wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Connor, J. R. Farnham, Mrs. T. Cheeseman, Mrs. G. W. Riggs, L.W. Riggs, L. Riggs, F. L. Jones and wife, Wm. H. Weeyarton, Dr. H. Knapp, Miss Knapp, Miss M. Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Dedfield, J. McAfee and wife, R. Rankin Alex. Rankin, New York City, Miss M. N. Richmond, Miss E. K. Shaw, New Bedford, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Johnson, New Jersey, J. C. Rass, Dr. W. H. Klock and wife, J. A. McKenna, Ottawa; R. M. Elliott, Rev. S. T. Hatchkin, Asf. Moore, Miss Moore, W. C. Brown and wife, F. Stokes and wife, Philadelphia, Pa.; Otis R. Brereton and wife, Alex. Brough and wife, Providence, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. M. K. Sansbury, Wm. B. Sansbury, Jas. M. Sansbury, E. Winter and wife, D. Winter, Petesburg; Jas. Muir, D. D. O'Meara, W. H. Carter, L. J. Demers and child, D. Arcand, R. Larouche, E. Brosse, Miss Fitzpatrick, Miss Connelly, Quebec; Aug. Tessier, A. Tessier, Miss Tessier, Richmond; Mrs. Edwards, Rockland, E. Bazinguar Jr., Syracuse N.Y.; G. O. Howard, C. S. MacInnes, Emi. Norrish, Chs. E. Forest, Toronto; J. R. Hamilton and wife, David Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Master F. Mitchell, Toledo, Ohio; Paul A. Oltham, Herbert Conyngham, Wilkesburre, Pa.; Herbert Conyngham, Wilkesburre, Pa.; G. W. Chambers and wife, J. R. Garrison jr., and wife, Wilmington, Del.; J. B. Lasmer and family, Worcester, Mass.

* * *

AYLMER, QUE.

The following are among those registered at the Hotel Victoria, Aylmer, Quebec, during week ending August 24th inst.: Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Lieut. Cartwright, Mrs. Cartwright, Mr. Warren, Mr. Panet, Mr. McIntosh, Lea Kier, Geo. Burn, Ottawa; Thos. J. Madden and wife, New York; Robt. F. Douglas, Ottawa; Mrs. A. E. Roe, Montreal; Miss F. Godard, Ottawa; Miss M. Bell, Toronto; Q. E. Charbonneau, H. C. Charbonneau, Detroit, Mich.; Alice McKay, Montreal; Mrs. Rice, Ottawa; Mrs. Leigh, Hull; J. W. Smith, Ottawa; F. N. Southam, Montreal; H. C. McLean, Toronto; J. J. Smith and wife, Capt. Smith, Concord, N.H.; C. F. Smith, Boston; Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Smith, New York; John Mortland, T. D. Lay, Toronto; Miss Kane, Miss Brosnar, Miss Pacaud, Miss Gondreau, Riviere du Loup.

* * *

ABENAKIS SPRINGS.

The late arrivals include: Montreal—A. J. Leslie, Miss M. Riva, Clara Riva, Alex. Riva, A. M. Morton, A. R. Prendergast, W. Wilson, Hamilton; Prendergast, Coaticook, Que.—Miss L. L. Pomeroy, Richmond, Que.—Roger Rondlee, W. D. Clark, J. P. Ferguson, William Hayes, R. Sullivan, Stanstead, Que.—A. S. Rainsbach, Magog, Que.—Mrs. A. Q. Reade, Mrs. W. Chevalier, Pierreville, Que.—Rev. H. O. Loiselle, W. Rouillard, Lachine, Que.—E. F. Dorr, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mr. C. O'Keefe, Mrs. W. C. O'Keefe, Putnam, Vt.—Dr. Rouillard, St. Francois du Lac, Que.—Miss Rose Buisson.

* * *

TADOUSAC.

Arrivals up to date at the Tadousac Hotel include Dr. and Mrs. Beauseleil, Miss Beauseleil, Dr. Lapiace, Miss Donovan, Mr. G. Johnston, Mr. F. M. Ozo, Mr. W. T. Gilleman, Mr. W. P. Ransom and wife, Miss Robineon, Mr. and Mrs. Notman, Mr. Thos. Cote, Miss Budden, Miss Brock, Miss Webb, Miss T. Webb, Miss M. Webb, Mr. Jesse Joseph, Miss H. David, Miss J. Davied, Mr. and Mrs. Dawley, Miss J. Nobert, Charles P. Hebert, M. C. P. Hebert, Mr. E. T. Barbeau, A. W. Macphail, M. D.; R. MacKenzie, M. D.; Mr. C. McArthur, Mr. H. Bagley, Mr. E. M. Nead, Mr. C. F. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Miller, Miss Woodall, Mr. F. W. C. Jowitt, Miss E. L. Idler, Miss L. Herron, Mr. G. R. Locker, Miss Locker, Mr. J. F. Mullin, Mr. G. B. Cramp, Miss Cramp, Miss Nora Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Douglas, Mrs. Bell, Miss Arnton, Miss M. B. R. Gubb, Mr. W. V. Belliveau, Mr. Albert Hebert, Mr. P. C. LeBlanc, Mr. M. Ferron and family, Mrs. P. T. Doyle and family, Mr. J. E. Natel, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Dougherty, Mr. Martin H. Watts and wife, Mr. T. Raymond and wife, Mr. T. Paguelo and wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. Montague Allan, Mrs. Andrew A. Allan, Miss McKenzie Miss Jeffery, Dr. and Mrs. H. R. R. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Idler, R. F. Botterell, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. La Ferriere, Mrs. La Ferriere, Miss Desnoyers, Miss A. La Ferriere, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Raymond, R. Larme, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hoste, H. B. Lyman, Mrs. Coghan, Miss B. Coghan, B. W. Coghlin, Mrs. L. Mears, Mrs. J. J. Gray Forster, Mrs. Mears, three children and maid, Montreal; Plainfield, N.J.; W. N. Bryson, Cardinal, Ont.; Jas. M. Perry, Cambridge, Mass., Miss B. M. Taylor, Chicago, Ill., Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Reaney, Miss D. M. Rover, Mr. D. R. Reaney, Barrie, Ont., Iowa, P. Connolly, Miss Connolly, the Misses Cronan, Miss Conway, New York; Mr. A. W. Morgan, Altawna; Mrs. M. L. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Brackett, Boston; T. M. Tiffany, Mrs. Tiffany, Baltimore; P. F. Pimms and wife, New York; A. Mercier, Fort Dalhousie, Mrs. J. L. Hardee, Miss Hardee, Savannah, Ga.; W. M. Arapt and wife, Shamrock; E. Ryle, Paterson, N.J.; W. McDonald, Riverdu Loup; Mr. McLennan, Miss McLennan, Rev. A. H. Whitley, Lancaster; Mrs. J. B. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Cropper, Miss Cropper, Washington; Mrs. F. Ottis, Harwing, Plainfield, N.J.; J. Harty, Pawtucket, R.I.; W. Payne, Providence, Rhode Island; Mr. Charles A. Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. F. J. Fagg, Mr. H. P. Moran, Miss Maria L. Moran, Dorothy Moran and Maid, Miss Cantrell, Miss Tobias, Miss L. J. Thomas, Miss Cosier, Mr. E. Ryle, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Fox, Miss Alice Fox, Mr. Austin H. Fox, Mr. Wm. Dowsley, Miss Mary O'Connor, New York; Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Miss M. McLaughlin, Lenord McLaughlin, Mrs. Davidson Brandie, Miss H. M. McDonald, Mr. R. N. Gooch, Mr. R. H. Warden and wife, Mr. Allan E. Ragg, Toronto; Victor Lemieux, Mr. J. Richardson, Mrs. L. R. McDonald, Miss Pascaud, Miss E. L. Frost Fray, Mr. and Madame G. B. Garneau, Mrs. A. Laurie, Mr. L. J. Demers and child, Mr. Vesey Boswell and wife, Madame A. Turcott, Master Percy Turcott, Miss Marguerite, Mr. C. E. A. Bosworth, Mr. E. Hamel, Mrs. Jos. Vermett, Mr. P. Jobin, Mr. G. R. Grenier, Mr. P. C. Leblanc, Mr. R. Gothier, Mr. J. Lananette, Mr. F. J. Boulanger, Miss E. Ledrott, Miss M. Ledroit, Mrs. A. Ledrott, Miss Mary Ledroit, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. Lee Conduct, Master W. Lee Conduct, Misses Dina and Maud, Jersey City, N.Y.; Mr. W. A. Joyer, Mr. W. Tonsell, Miss A. Dion, Mrs. A. Dion, Charles Dion, Miss E. Dion, Melle P. Lachance, Melle T. Marin, Melle D. L. Morin, Mr. Geo. Tanguay, Mr. T. L. Lemieux, Miss W. Lemieux, Quebec; J. C. Blais, Esq., Major Wicksteed, Miss Clayton, Mr. T. Rewel, Miss Gourdeau, P. Gourdeau, Ottawa; Mr. J. L. Henderson; Miss Henderson, Mr. C. F. Gildersleeve, Mr. R. J. McKelvey, Kingston.

* * *

STANLEY ISLAND.

At the Algonquin are: Madame H. Casgrain, of Glengarry Point; Miss J. Casgrain, Mr. W. S. Tanner, Mr. B. F. Raynor, Mrs. Raynor, Miss Raynor, Mr. Kidd, New York; Mr. MacLeish, Mr. H. D. Annable, Miss Catherine Rose, Ottawa; Mrs. J. A. Ruddick, Miss Marion Ruddick, Lieut.-Col. Drury, R.C.A., Kingston; Mr. Randolph Macdonald, Cote au Landing; Mr. C. McLennan, Mr. J. McLennan, Richfield; Mr. A. G. Follows, Mr. H. A. Wilson, Valleyfield; Mr. F. H. Pinlay, Mr. A. Beck, Miss M. Beck, Mr. Schallow, Mrs. B. R. de Cotrot, Mr. Schallow, Miss Reid, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Mattice Westmount; Mr. Wm. McMaster, Westmount; Percy Vaughan, Esq. and party, of New York, gave us a flying visit in his beautiful steam yacht Vesta, on his way to Montreal.

Mr. Fred. Leacy and party with the steam yacht White Squall, of Valleyfield, enjoyed the hospitality of the Algonquin for a few days.

The following guests of the Hatfield House, Massena Springs gave us a flying visit, and after a very enjoyable dinner, returned to Massena Springs: Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Partridge, Mr. Mrs and Miss Hatfield, Mrs. A. W. Ives, Mr. M. Park Wooley, Mr. A. P. Marvin, Miss Huntington, Brooklyn, Mrs. R. Buchan, Miss Buchan, Miss Hattie Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Warren, Mr. A. Warren, Massena Springs; Miss Thompson, Malone.

* * *

PORTLAND, MAINE.

Arrivals at Dirigo House, Long Island, Portland, Me., for the past two weeks are Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hall, Montreal; W. J. Barnard, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. John Tyler, and two children, Miss M. Lawrence, Mr. J. Perkins, Miss N. A. Sturtevant, F. S. Meagher and wife, L. Gordon, E. R. Porter, E. H. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Chester Allen, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Turner, Worcester; D. Evans Armitage, Worcester; Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Miss Cuthbert, Mr. Chas. Conrad, Miss L. G. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Hustis, Mrs. Kate Donaldson, Mrs. B. G. Hannan, S. Wray, New York; Wm. Hayes Cambridge, Mass.; A.

HATS FOR AUTUMN.

A Few Ideas in Advance of What the Ladies are Going to Wear this Autumn.

VELVET TRIMMINGS IN FAVOUR

Feathers will Also be Largely in Use, Particularly the Double Ostrich Plumes in Bi colours.

SOME EXAMPLES OF HATS.

A Few Pretty Creations Which are Intended to Arouse the Admiration of the Ladies.

Next week will see the beginning of the autumn millinery openings, and on that on the two succeeding days the interested better half of Montreal will be permitted to throng the stores of the great wholesale millinery firms and see what this season's fashions have in store for them. In advance it may be stated that there are many very pretty things in store.

The openings at Messrs Thomas May & Company's and Messrs. Caverhill & Kissock's commence on Tuesday next, and an advance visit to their show rooms has revealed some interesting facts.



AUTUMN MILLINERY—No. 1.

The leading features of the new autumn styles in millinery may be briefly stated. There will be a great many velvet and sequins trimmings, combined with chenille, in the make-up of the hats. As a trimming velvets predominate this year.

In feathers there are showing a large number of double ostrich plumes, in bi-colors and two-toned goods. There are also many fancy effects in feathers, such as natural quills, natural birds, white and black and various shades. The tendency is however, towards ostrich feathers, though



AUTUMN MILLINERY—No. 2.

osprey still holds a favorite position as a trimming. They are shown in leading shades, and two-toned.

Ornaments for the hats consist of steel effects, steel and pearl, and oxydised steel. Cabuchons are still good.

MANY NEW COLOURS.

The leading shades in colors this year include a few that are new. The colours most frequently shown are national blue, royal blue, Hussar blue, emerald, russe, iris, clematite, cerise, reine, pourpre, regent and castor.

A number of the new styles in hats are shown in the accompanying cuts. No. 1



AUTUMN MILLINERY—No. 3.

is a velvet hat, turned up on the right side, with a brim of crinkled velvet and chenille. The crown is of sequins, and ostrich plumes lead up from the front over the right side. On the left side is a fancy quill. In the centre of the front is a bow of spotted velvet, with a large steel and pearl ornament to fasten the bow to the front of the hat.

No. 2 is a large black felt hat, turned up on the right side, and trimmed with plain national blue velvet. It is high on the crown, and along the front edge is a natural coloured ostrich tip. On the right side under the brim is a bow of the same coloured velvet, fastened with a steel ornament.

Cut No. 3 is a russe coloured toque, the brim of chenille and sequins, and the crown of russe coloured crinkled velvet caught up well on the left side with natural coloured curled quills. This hat is worn well on the face.

SOME PRETTY CREATIONS.

A very striking large hat is trimmed with cerise velvet turned up in front with a large bow, forming a high trimming to the left. There are two large ostrich plumes falling to the right and left over the side. Under the velvet bow is a jet and a sequins and a chenille wing, with two large steel and jet pins as ornaments. This hat is by Linn Faulkner, of Paris.

Another pretty effect is a turban, the rim made of sequins and chenille, with a crown turned high on the left side, composed of cerise spotted velvet, caught in the centre with a steel and pearl ornament. On the left side is a bird of paradise, standing high up, forming a nice contrast. This hat is by Pouyanne, of Paris.

A pretty toque, by Virot, is made of reine velvet. It has a straight rim, tam-o'-shanter crown, turned up at one side, with a bow of velvet fastenede with a diamond ornament. Three large black tips, standing well up at the side, form a very pretty effect.

A SMALL TOQUE,

by Linn Faulkner, has a crown of fancy pourpre velvet, with a narrow edging of ribbon worked all through the crown. The edge of the rim is worked close on to the face, composed of soft ostrich plumes. On the left side is a large bow trimmed high with black velvet. There are two fancy pearl ornaments. This hat is worn well on to the face.

A large picture hat by Cotel is very attractive. The rim is made in two shades of a new blue, and the crown is composed of a fancy velvet of the same colours. There is a large fancy pelican quill running from the front right around the rim to the back. Under the rim from the left side is a large bow of fancy velvet of the same material as the crown. Two oxydised steel ornaments on the right side form a pretty trimming with the velvet.

Walking hats and sailors are still a leading feature. Walking hats will be slightly higher in the crown this year. Sailors are much as usual, one or two pretty effects being straight rim and high crown, cut away on one side almost down to the rim of the other. Trimmings are spotted velvet ribbon, plain striped ribbon and various other pretty effects. Hats later in the season will be made up entirely of different materials, principally of crinkled velvet.

VEILS AND RIBBONS.

In felt hats few very striking features are noticed. There are many fine French felt with chenille spotted rims, brown and royal blue, black and emerald and cerise, and all the leading shades. Some turbans with rolling rims, turned up at one side, are shown in leading colours. Another turban effect is a velvet rim and felt crown. Hats incline to be of medium size this year, rather than large.

Face veilings this year are much as usual, although there are a great many goods of different coloured chenille spots. The favourite width is 18 inches.

One of the latest ribbons is a plain corded ribbon in three different tones of blue. Spot glace is another leading feature, as is also a large check shaded glace. Bayadere stripes are good. A heavy corded ribbon mixed with glace in No. 60 width is quite new. Ribbons incline to wide widths this year, such as Nos 40, 60, and 80. Long haired plush in leading shades are showing.

Openings will also take place next week at John McLean & Co.'s and Blakeley, O'Malley & Co.'s show rooms.

GIRL HOSTESSES.

Very frequently it happens that young girls are suddenly called upon to fill the position of hostess in the houses of their fathers or brothers, having had little or no experience to go upon. The premature death of a mother still young often obliges a girl of eighteen or thereabouts to act as mistress of the house, where hitherto she has taken no part whatever in the domestic or social arrangements; she has but recently left the school room, and since "coming out" has thought of little else than the everyday social amusements which fall to the lot of girls with indulgent parents, and occupying good positions in life. It is natural that so great a change in the occupation of a girl's life gives her much to think about, and often very much to learn. When a girl's mother has been an invalid, the position is far less difficult, and the knowledge of what to do and how best to fill the office of hostess, has been gradually and easily acquired, the mother's advice and assistance being ever at command. Again, when a girl's father has been a widower from her childhood, she imperceptibly comes to the front, is proud of asserting herself as the future mistress of her father's house, and gains useful knowledge relating to domestic matters very early in life, and she is neither as shy, as diffident, nor as ignorant, of social arrangements as is the one suddenly compelled to act as mistress and hostess.

A motherless girl, who is placed at the head of her father's house, takes up after a time the routine of social life followed by her late mother—that is to say, she receives and makes calls with or without her father, generally the latter; her name is printed jointly with his upon a lady's sized visiting cards, and left with one of his cards upon the married couple of their acquaintance, the former, card only being left upon widow ladies and maiden ladies; she also has cards bearing her own name only, to leave upon ladies with whom her father is unacquainted. All invitations are issued in the names of her father and herself for dinners, dances, and at homes, thus "Mr. and Miss A." She sits at the head of her father's table in the place occupied by her mother, and she is taken in to dinner by the guest of highest rank, irrespective of his age. When dances are given, she is not expected, however, to receive the guests longer than half an hour, her place being taken by her father usually assisted by a female relative, but she receives the whole of the time at an at home or at a garden party. She is usually chaperoned by her father at large balls and important functions, but at small dances, dinners, and afternoon parties, chaperonage is not considered necessary, the hostess in each case being an all-sufficient chaperon. Girls in these advanced days enjoy a great deal of freedom out of doors, and in a way chaperone each other.

A GIRL'S LETTER GUILD.

Some philanthropic English ladies have established the Girls' Letter Guild, the object if which is to establish an influence, and to create a sympathy, by means of correspondence, between hard-working factory girls and cultured women, who may prove themselves to be friends in case of need. Many can avail themselves of this opportunity when visiting is impossible. The society has also a sick fund, in aid of which entertainments are given from time to time. The idea is a good one and might be followed up by many ladies who have leisure to brighten the lives of working-girls by kindly sympathy and generous aid in time of need.

Imperial Hair Regenerator.

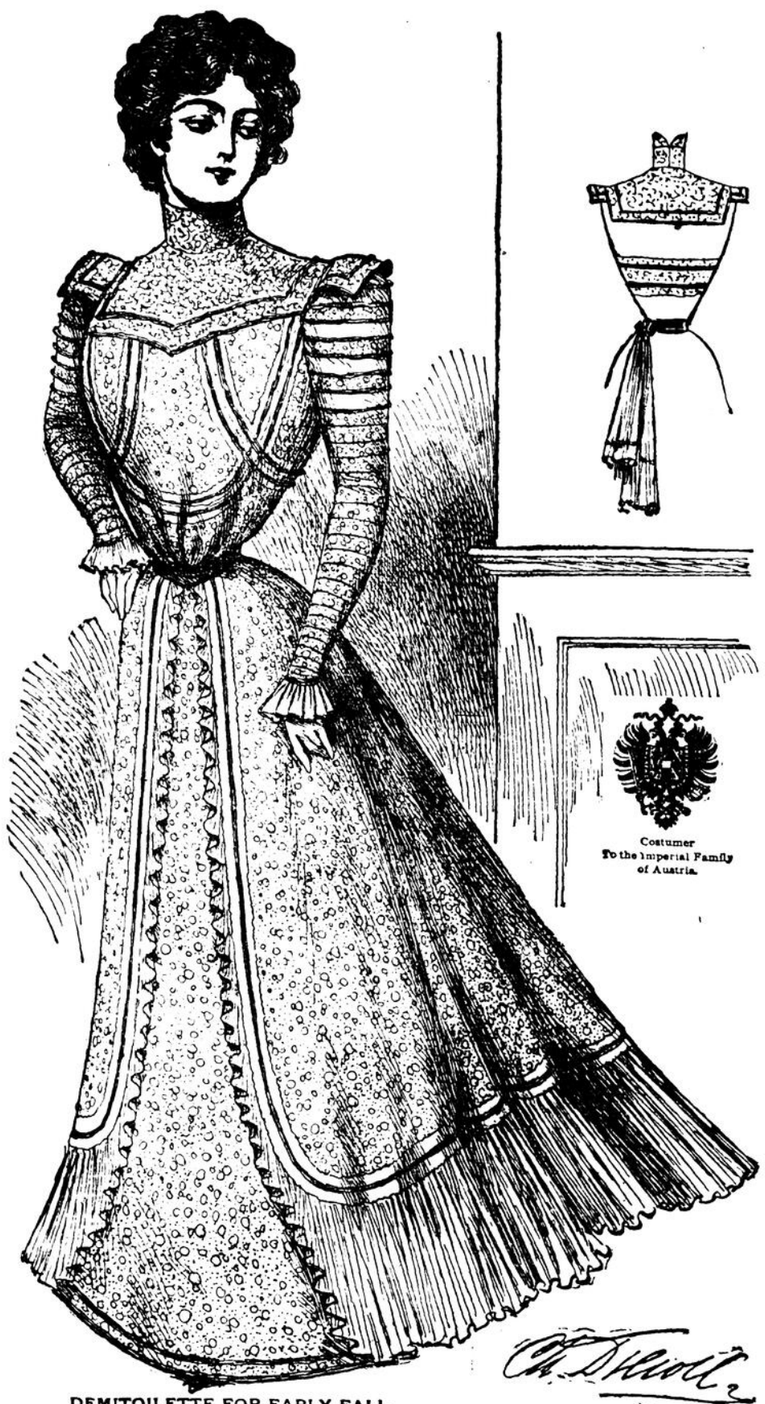


No matter what the colour or condition of your HAIR—streaky, BLEACHED or GRAY—it can be made beautiful, glossy and natural by one application of **The Imperial Hair Regenerator.** It is clear, odourless, lasting, does not contain an atom of poisonous matter. Baths do not affect it; neither does curling nor crimping. Incomparable for the BEARD on account of its cleanliness and durability.

Seven colours cover all shades. Price $1.50 and $3.00.

Sole Manufacturers and Patentees,
Imperial Chemical Mfg. Co., 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

For sale at wholesale and retail by J. Palmer & Son, 1123 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Canada, and by all Druggists and Hair Dressers in the world.



Costumer To the Imperial Family of Austria.

DEMITOILETTE FOR EARLY FALL.

Copyright, 1898, by S. M. Baldwin.

Ch. Driecoll, Vienna.

GOWNS FOR AUTUMN.

No Decided Innovations are Announced, Styles Largely Copying the Summer's.

TWO MATERIALS IN ONE GOWN.

The Design not Altogether New, but Adopted for Toilettes for all Uses.

AN AMAZON HAT TO MATCH.

Colours for the Season's Wear—Lace Yokes and Sleeves—Trimmings on Hats.

VIENNA, August 20.—The charming novelties which were exhibited during the summer by fashion's followers at various important events and at the haunts of the fashionable world, have also endorsed the styles for the autumn, so that no decided innovation on the indoor toilette at least marks the advent of cooler weather.

Two materials in one gown is a design not altogether new, but adopted for autumn toilettes for all uses. It is a style most welcome to the woman with an economical turn of mind, who realizes the advantages of making up two old gowns into one of newest design.

Silk and velvet have been so much worn with wool that they are no longer regarded as a prominent contrast, but many new autumn gowns consist of light and dark cloths, or plaid or striped and plain goods.

Prominent among a great variety is a street gown composed of dark and light gray striped poplin and gray cloth. The striped material forms the blouse, sleeves and underskirt, while an overskirt of gray cloth entirely covers the back and sides, and opens in front over the striped goods, giving it the effect of a tablier. A full round cape of gray cloth falls over the shoulders, but exposes the striped blouse, the fulness of which is gathered in the waist line by a belt of chased silver set with turquoises. The high collar finishes with two points of cloth and a full jabot of yellow lace in front. The cloth overskirt, as well as the cape, are edged with an elaborate design done in silver soutache.

THE AMAZON HAT.

The Amazone hat, which matches the gown, is of gray felt, and is trimmed with folds of light gray silk muslin and gray quills in two shades.

Of house and evening toilettes, one can truthfully say that "les extremes se touchent," as they are made up either of richest and heaviest silks, satins, moires or velvets, or of the daintiest cobweb stuffs, and combinations are in this line also. Barege has survived the summer as our model of a graceful demi-toilette or dinner gown, shows barege of a light lavender shade, with an all-over design of white scrolls and rings, is made up over a foundation of lavender taffeta. The skirt shows the favourite tablier form, which is affected by a graceful trimming consisting of a very full flounce of lavender mousseline de soie, edged with a tiny ruching the same material. This flounce is narrower at the waist, and becomes gradually wider, reaching the greatest width as it surrounds the skirt at the short train at the back. The flounce is surmounted by two insertions of cream coloured Valenciennne lace, with a row of ruching lavender mousseline de soie between two rows of similar ruching also edge the tablier like effect in front.

The lavender barege of the blouse is stretched tight over the back of the lavender taffeta lining, while the front is allowed to hang in the customary pouch. The square yoke of cream coloured guipure is outlined and edged with two rows of narrow mousseline ruches. The unique trimming over the blouse is done in undulating lines of cream coloured Valenciennes insertions and lavender mousseline ruches. The lavender taffeta lining of the sleeve covers the arm closely, and is veiled by the barege, which is tucked at the lower arm, while the upper arm is adorned with Valenciennes insertions and lavender mousseline ruches to match the trimming on the skirt and bodice. Very small square epaulettes of insertion and ruches cap the sleeves.

LAVENDER SHADES.

Lavender shades deepening into purple stand first in the list of colours which will be patronized by modistes next season. "Cyrano" and "Lysiane," the latter a rich plum colour, and named after Mme. Bernhardt's latest success, will be extremely fashionable for woollens, silks and velvets.

Green also will be to the fore, particularly when mixed with brown and black and copper reds—shades which savour distictly of autumn.

The elaboration of lace trimmings apparently knows no limit, while the greatest variety is insured by the many ways in which edgings, insertions and deep flounces of more or less valuable laces are mounted. For summer evening wear the whole arm is encased in a tight fitting sleeve of unlined lace matching the round or square yoke, also unlined, which marks many of the newest odd silk waists. The high collar, which stands as a rival to the small V shaped decolette which is gradually gaining in favour, may be of folded ribbon of the colour of the bodice, or may be of lace, quite plain, very high, and slightly flaring at the top, and seemingly cut in one piece with the lace yoke.

As regards millinery, we are pleased to state that the craze for wearing stuffed birds on hats has considerably abated, and the new autumn and winter hats show trimmings of ostrich plumes, black velvet bows, wired into graceful bowknots Louis XVI style, an elaborately spangled quills, and last, but not least, flowers, particularly roses, which will bloom in summerlike beauty on the handsomest velvet winter hats.

Ch. Driecoll, Vienna.

MILL INERS' FRAMES FOR PRETTY FACES.



Retrousse hat of blue satin straw, with scarlet poppy and bunch of wheat

The new Alsatian Bow hat trimming, figured taffeta silk, cut bias from the pieces, bound with black velvet and wired.

The coquettish Tricorne is the hat of the moment in Paris and a shape which we shall see in felt and velvet this winter.

Hats of fine white rice straw with ostrich feathers meeting beneath buckle. A white and gray lace tet covers the brim and shades the face. Strings of the same lace.

The Lampion, a variety of the new tricorne shape, in manila straw bordered with black velvet. A large rosette of black velvet at the left front.

Special Notices.

Great Eastern Fair.

Entries and applications for space are now commencing to pour into the Manager and Secretary, Mr. H. R. Fraser, of Sherbrooke. With regard to the thoroughbred horses, the Association is enforcing the rule that pedigrees be at hand when called for, and is insisting that the number accompany each entry.

The fireworks and necessary apparatus connected therewith is now in process of manufacture at the factory of Messrs. Hand & Co., Pyrotechnic Artists, of Hamilton, Ont., and will be placed upon the grounds during the week previous to the Fair.

The Street Railway Co. are adding a number of new cars to their rolling stock in order to be able to handle the vast crowd which will be in the City during Fair week. In fact on every hand special preparation is being made, and all are looking forward to an Exhibition without parallel in the history of the Association.



"Chic" Gowns

are easily modeled from Priestley's Black Wool Figured Fabrics because the firmness of the texture and exquisite weave yield ideal draping qualities.

Combined with this is the originality of the designs in Black Wool Figures—in Matalasse effects, Armures, Pebble Cloths and Wool Canvass Cloths.

For the street, for calling or for the house, Fashion dictates from across the water as eminently correct this season

"Priestley" stamped on the selvedge.

Priestley's Black Wool Figured Fabrics

Sold by Leading Dry Goods Houses everywhere.

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

BENGER'S FOOD For INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

This delicious and highly nutritive Food has been used with remarkable success in the rearing of Infants, and by delicate and aged persons in England for many years. It can now be obtained in sealed tins of leading Chemists, &c., in the Colonies, and will prove a boon to mothers and nurses.

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in various sized Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

Wholesale of Leading Importers, or of Evans & Sons, Ltd., Montreal and Toronto.

Don't Worry!

For indigestion in any form use Adams Tutti Frutti Gum. See that the Trade Mark name

Tutti-Frutti

is on each 5c. package.

ALL OTHERS ARE IMITATIONS



FREE. A variety of very handsome souvenirs and prizes are sent free for the return of seals or coupons from the 5c. packages of Tutti Frutti. Sold by Confectioners, Druggists and Grocers, or send 5c. for sample package and list of prizes to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13 Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont. 178

$2.50 Costume Complete Skirt alone $1.35 THE HIGHEST KNOWN VALUE FOR MONEY

THE John Noble TAILOR-MADE Costumes



SENT PROMPTLY BY PARCEL POST, safely packed to all parts of The Globe direct from The Largest Firm of Costumiers in the World. THREE GOLD MEDAL AWARDS for excellence of Design, Material, Make, and Finish.

THE LADIES of the Dominion of Canada have shown their appreciation of these World Famous Costumes to an extraordinary degree during the past season. It is found that after paying carriage and duty, a very great saving is effected by dealing direct with J. Noble Ltd., Brook Street Mills, Manchester, Eng., whose goods are made not only to look well, but to yield faithful service.

PATTERNS sent Post Paid to enable you to gather with a New Illustrated 84 page Dress and Drapery Catalogue) of the two good durable cloths in which the Costumes are made.

I.—JOHN NOBLE COSTUME COATING, smooth-surfaced, medium weight.

II.—JOHN NOBLE CHEVIOT SERGE, heavy weight and weather resisting.

A FULL DRESS LENGTH of either cloth (6 yds. 33 ins. wide) for $1.80 or $1.80. Postage 30c.

The Costumes are ALSO SUPPLIED in good WHITE PIQUE or in SERGE and ROUGH (White, Fawn or Blue), at the same price.

COLOURS of COSTUME COATING and CHEVIOT SERGE are Black, Navy, Brown, Ruby, Myrtle, Grey, Moss, Cream, Purple, and Electric.

THE THREE STOCK SIZES are 34, 36, 38 in the normal bust under armsize, skirts being 36 or 40 and 42 ins. long in front. Any others are CAN BE MADE TO MEASURE, 60c. extra.

LADIES who cannot wait for Patterns may safely order straight away in the certainty of obtaining full satisfaction.

THE BEST WAY to remit is by MONEY ORDER or draft on London Bank.

Bankers: LONDON AND MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Kindly name this newspaper when ordering or writing.

MODEL 900.—The New "Mr. Heller" Costume. Well-cut open Coat and fully wide skirt. Price complete, $2.50. Skirt alone $1.35. Postage on complete Costume 30c. On skirt alone, 40c.

MODEL 901. The "CURRAGH" COSTUME. Smartly made Bodice, trimmed on facings and cuffs with military braid. Full wide Skirt. Price $2.50 complete. Skirt alone, $1.35. Postage on complete costume, 30c. On Skirt alone 40c.

LADIES OWN DESIGNS estimated for in any material named in Catalogue.

JOHN NOBLE LTD | Brook Street Mills MANCHESTER ENGLAND

FROM INDIA AND CEYLON

"Tetley's" TEAS

FROM ANCIENT INDIA AND SWEET CEYLON.

ELEPHANT BRAND

IS Best of Tea Values.

You can always rely on its Strength and Flavour. Retail Price printed on every Packet—

25c to $1.00 per lb.

BE SURE YOU GET TETLEY'S. 9011



398

True Art Shades in Brainerd & Armstrong's "Asiatic Dye" wash embroidery silks. Every skein in a patent holder, which saves time, patience, and more than all your silk. Filo, Roman, Caspian, Floss, etc, 5c. per skein.

SOME TRADE TOPICS.

The Possibility of Developing Shipbuilding in Canada.

CONDITIONS ARE FAVOURABLE.

Mr. J. W. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, Gives a Few Interesting Facts.

THE RECORD OF THE YEAR.

Facts About Cuban Trade — The Sugar Industry in Jamaica.

Sir Charles Tupper's speech to the Board of Trade of Sydney, in reply to an address from that body, has drawn renewed attention to a subject much discussed of late, the building of iron ships in Canada. It might be more correct to refer to the possibilities of this industry, for at present it is non-existent to all intents and purposes. Sir Charles believes there is a great future in store for Cape Breton, and the Maritime provinces generally in this line, and his pledge to support the Government should it decide to encourage the industry shows his faith in the possibilities of this line of manufacture and his desire to advance the country's best interests. He quoted a letter from Mr. J. M. Carmichael, of New Glasgow, on the subject. Some time ago Mr. Carmichael published a letter in the Halifax Herald in which he discussed the whole question ably, showing that in the days of wooden ships Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were handicapped in regard to certain lines of material, yet the ability of the designer and constructor, the seamanship of the manager, and the skill of the navigator were the prime factors in the success of wooden ship building. It was the maritime merchants of the province would see them to become not only builders but owners.

Unfortunately, from some cause which it is not necessary in this letter to attempt to discover, he says, Nova Scotia shipping men were idle spectators of the transition from wood to iron and from sail to steam, and in consequence our tonnage has fallen off to the extent of over 200,000 tons since 1881. And this was not because ships had ceased to be profitable, but because the kind of ships we were using was out-classed. We seemed to prefer to invest in cotton factories and sugar refineries. But we have lost twenty years of valuable time, for we are bound to get back to ships eventually, and even now there are indications of more interest in that direction. But we cannot begin where we left off, so far as the building is concerned. For instance, we see traffic, a matter of two, three, four and five thousand tons are now demanded, and for this class of tonnage our ship owners will be compelled for some years at all events, (the question is now long?) to purchase in the British shipyards. To my view the more ships our people buy abroad in the near future, the more quickly will the construction of the larger class of tonnage on our soil be brought about. We have hardly enough confidence in our ability to engage in the erection of plant for construction of large ocean steamers until we have first established yards for the construction of smaller ones. But there has become more or less demand for tugs and coasting steamers which can been met partly by purchases from the mother land, but in the main by obtaining them of a class of vessels which is fast passing away by abandonment by our progressive neighbors Germany. The owners of small existing vessels must be convinced that steel is the best material before we can make much progress in steel shipbuilding. However, I believe they are gradually coming to this conclusion.

He discusses the obstacles placed in the way by the customs tariff, and going further into the question of the shipbuilding industry supported by us of little consequence where the material is made. The result is can it be turned out at a reasonable price as compared with our competitors? I presume that what you speak of material you have in your mind, mainly, the frames and plates which go to make up the great bulk of the structure. But it may be surprised to learn that those materials, which bulk so large to the observer, comprise a comparatively small proportion of the cost of the ship. I will illustrate from the case of the steamer Margaret. The total cost of this boat, with machinery, was $30,000, but the cost of the engines and plates, included in the ship's hull, was only about $3,000, or 9 per cent of the whole. Indeed, the other materials, such as wood, iron in rivets, brasswork, rigging, canvas, castings and forgings ran into much more money than the angles and plates. As a matter of fact, the timber and metal coming group of materials were for the most part bought in this country, whereas the angles and plate came from Scotland. But the freight paid to convey them to this country is not a deadly item, by any means, and does not put us at a serious disadvantage as compared with a Clyde builder, and less with a Belfast builder, who also needs to import his heavy material. Besides at this moment we could land angles and plates for very small cost as cheaple from the States as a Clyde builder could buy them at his door. It may seem strange to say that one of the least important factors in

BUILDING A STEEL SHIP

is the steel; but from a financial standpoint that is true. Doubtless with the extension of ship-building, plates and angles suitable for the purpose would be made at our doors, but until the demand is much greater it will not pay the rolling mills to put in the machinery. However, that gives the shipbuilder no uneasiness. He can get his heavy material on reasonable terms, and as more concerned about what you might term the minor materials, which are relatively more costly.

In conclusion he says: We know, moreover, what shipbuilding has done for the Clyde and the Tyne and also what it did for this province in the "seventies," when wooden shipbuilding was at its zenith, and no rhetoric is needed to convince the people that a renewal of the industry on more modern lines would tend greatly to the enhancement of our prosperity. What is doubted is not the benefit to be derived, but the possibility of establishing the industry. I have endeavoured to show that it is eminently possible. More than that, steel vessels of very modest dimensions have already been built here; and in Ontario the industry is being prosecuted by one firm, at least, with considerable vigour. If shipowners will show enough enterprise to employ vessels in the coasting trade built of the most suitable material, and enough confidence to have them constructed at home, we will have half a dozen shipyards within the next ten years.

About the year 1874, Canadian shipping measured in tons, was about at its height. Since then there has been a decline. In that year, 400 vessels, of 183,010 tons, were built and registered in the Dominion of Canada. In a decade the number had fallen off to 387 vessels, having only 72,411 tons. The returns of 1896 show the building and registration of 227 vessels of 16,114 tons. During 1897, the Canadian ship-builders had comparatively little employment. Ontario contributed last year 22 steam vessels of 3,300 gross tons to the Dominion register. Not all of these were Canadian-built, the "Rosemount," of 980 tons register, having been constructed at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Great Britain. The "Corona," of the Niagara Navigation Company's fleet, was much the largest boat built in Ontario during the year. In the Montreal and Quebec division shipbuilding was almost at a standstill, in the former, three steam vessels, of 390 gross tons, and in the latter five vessels of 603 tons were added to the register. The Maritime Provinces were almost equally unprogressive in this respect. In the Halifax division seven vessels, of 1,468 tons, were registered, and the only vessel of importance in this list, the "Bermuda," was built at Sunderland, in the United Kingdom. Seven vessels were added to the Dominion register in the New Brunswick district, which includes Prince Edward Island. Their gross tonnage was 820 tons. The only two boats of importance were built abroad, one at Grangemouth, Scotland, and the other at Ashtabula, Ohio, in the United States. The Keewatin, "Queen" has stimulated shipping interests on the Pacific Coast. Twenty-seven vessels, of 6,456 gross tonnage, were added to the British Columbia fleet. The largest vessel, the "Bristol," 1,274 tons register, was built at Stockton-on-Tees, and now trades on the Alaska route. At Nanaimo, B.C., two stern-wheel vessels were built, one of 417 tons register and another of 222 tons, while another of 280 tons was constructed at Kaslo, B. C. The development of the mining industry in the Lake of the Woods district resulted in 25 steamboats being added to the lake and river craft of Keewatin, Manitoba, and the Northwest Territories. These boats were nearly all small, although most of them are employed in carrying passengers, and one or two are good sized, handsome steamers. From the rests accomplished thus far, in the present year, we may expect a much better showing in 1898.

** ** **

Now that full advices have been received from Cuba in regard to commercial affairs, says the New York Journal of Commerce, it is generally believed by old shippers to the island that both merchants eager to begin operations there and manufacturers desirous of opening direct accounts will take warning and wait until the Government of the United States has completed control of the customs regulations and other affairs which constitute order and protection for their interests. The large shipments of provisions at present being forwarded are for the most part sent to Spanish houses in the island, who have always controlled such trade. Under the present tariff rate and the advantageous relations of these importers enjoy with the Spanish customs authorities at the ports of entry of the island, it would be impossible for any American or foreign competition to exist in provisions. For these reasons independent shipments will not succeed at present. The steamer Macedonia, which sailed for Havana Saturday, was filled completely. Her cargo consisted entirely of food products. The accommodations for passengers were all taken up, and could only carry twenty-four passengers. At the office of James E. Ward & Co. it was said Saturday that nearly 150 cabin passengers had been booked for passage to Havana as accommodation offers. The steamer Philadelphia, which is sailing today, will take many of them. H. Fielding & Co. the freight room was engaged. The Munson Line steamer leaving Sunday or to-morrow for a number of northern ports on the island was filled with freight. The many enterprises which will result in profit to all interested when affairs shall themselves favourably in Cuba, that is having lighters, tugs and barges at many of the ports of the island will be among the first to engage. The majority of vessels carrying the principal ports of Cuba will discharge their cargo except by lighters, these lighterages being scarce and prices high in all the ports. It is calculated that in three months will elapse before general trade on a large scale with the island will be resumed.

** ** **

The commercial condition of Jamaica has attracted considerable attention of late as a result of the concentration of all eyes upon Cuba. There is also the question of foster trade relations with the United States, and the depressed state of the sugar industry. The United States consul at Kingston, Mr. Louis A. Dent, has made an able report on the situation in which he claims that a strong desire exists for better trade relations with the United States.

The manner in which the sugar trade has been affected by the bounty systems of European countries and other countries is indicated by the decline in the exports from 214,000 hogsheads in 1804 to 146,053 hogsheads in 1897. While in 1881 sugar formed 77.21 per cent of the entire exportations of Jamaica, in 1896 it formed only 13.88 per cent. The United States greatly increased their purchases of sugar from Jamaica after 1888, when they took 51.98 per cent of the total export in duel and Great Britain took 36.06 per cent. The proportion taken by the United States increased to 72.16 per cent in 1895, and 94.30 per cent in 1897. Mr. Dent declares that the sugar industry is doomed to extinction unless some serious action is taken for its protection, and he strongly urges the matter upon the attention of the United States Government. Even though the island may have other resources present at the time, the decline of the sugar industry is looked upon as its greatest calamity. Over £500,000 have been circulated in this island among all sorts, tradesmen, overseers, etc., as far as possible, but in excess of the remaining capital of the industry in the island and the gradual withdrawal of the capital will seriously cripple the island's resources.

The effort to find other outlets for the industry of Jamaica has never used the exports of bananas, oranges and coffee very materially within the last few years, but some of these articles have suffered from climatic events and have been largely cut off. The exports of bananas to the United States show an increase from £221,809 in 1886 to £524,059 in 1891. There have been some fluctuations since that time and no material increase, so the stand looks to the states for a market for nearly the whole of the banana crop. In oranges the increase in exports was remarkable up to the close of the fiscal year 1897, and Mr. Dent declares that even the loss by the tariff has not checked the export, but has been directly paid by the Jamaica grower in the reduced prices which he gets for his oranges." The value of the exports was comparatively steady for many years prior to 1895, when the amount was £47,917. The number of oranges exported in that year was 28,995,515. This increased in 1896 to 96,405,323 and in 1897 to 101,334,875. The value in 1897 was £152,602. The coffee exports of the island went to the United States in the proportion of 40.16 per cent. in 1897 and the value of exports to all countries was £125,212. The principal imports from the United States are breadstuffs, provisions and lumber. The imports of food stuffs from the United States in 1897 were £408,332, which was nearly 60 per cent. of the entire imports.

** ** **

There is an extensive market in Chung-King, China, for non-explosive oil lamps. The lamps used by the natives are mostly glass and are very susceptible to explosion. The lamp should be so constructed that chimneys need not be used, as breakage would mean an item of considerable importance to natives on account of the expense. The merchants receiving this advice have also been informed that European firms have been notified of the great demand that may be created in that part of China for these lamps, as it is known that if the right article is sent extensive business will be developed.

** ** **

Canadian manufacturers of cotton goods have apparently held the home market well within their control the past year. Imports from foreign countries have fallen off, while it is generally recognized the consumptive demand has been stronger than for some years past. The United States sent to British North America in the twelve months ending June 30th, 1897, 29,460,000 yards of cottons, while during the same period in 1898 the exports had fallen off to less than half this amount, being only 14,116,228 yards. The one reason that can be ascribed for the marked decline is the increase from 30 to 35 per cent to which cottons were subject during the year. Canada is one of the United States' best foreign markets for cotton goods, China alone exceeding the Dominion in the amount of her purchases.

** ** **

The British manufacturers have, in spite of a small increase in tariff, about held their own in the Canadian market. In the British fiscal year ending December 30th our imports of cottons from the Mother Country were 28,026,900 yards, as against 27,274,000 yards the previous year.

Quickcure cures Tooth Ache. Stops all Pain.

351 b1y1

It will be remembered that during the latter half of this period the 35 per cent. duty was subject to a deduction of one-eighth which makes the duty little more than the old rate of 30 per cent. While Canada is one of the three most important markets of the United States in cotton, Great Britain sells to thirty countries more cottons than to the Dominion, and yet on equal tariff conditions we import about the same quantity from each country. The total exports of cottons from the United States in 1897 amounted to 270,507,818 yards, while in the last fiscal year the exports of Great Britain totalled 4,792,994,000.

** ** **

The cost of transportation along the Atlantic coast has undergone a wonderful change the past several years. It is said the Dominion Coal Co. has recently made a contract for the delivery of coal in Boston at the rate of fifty cents per ton for the freight. "Compared with even a few years ago," says the Sydney, C.B., Record, "this is a very low rate. The extension of our coal trade to new markets depends largely upon freight rates. If low freight can be secured, the markets can be greatly widened. Freight rates have been for some time decreasing, and are likely to drop still lower, and the result undoubtedly will be that Cape Breton coals may be sent to markets now inaccessible on account of high freights."

** ** **

The total trade of the port of Yokohama in 1897 was greater than in the previous year by over $17,500,000. The exact figures of the comparison were as follows: Exports, 1897, $46,076,160; 1896, $33,418,725; increase, $12,640,375; imports, 1897, $44,937,715; 1896, $30,743,185; increase, $5,194,010; total, 1897, $90,998,895; 1896, $73,161,910; increase, $27,834,985. The increase in exports is mainly attributable to the large advance in the value of the raw silk trade, whereas that in imports is traceable to an increased import of sugar, steam vessels and railway material. Of the total export trade of the port, the United States take 52 per cent., France 28 per cent. and Great Britain and the colonies 14 per cent. Of the imports Great Britain supplies 52 per cent., the United States 13 per cent., Germany 12 per cent. and China 9 per cent. The imports are mainly lead and wool, but the customs returns show that in addition to a considerable export of rice, a steady and increasing demand is springing up for Japanese manufactured articles, such as silk-piece goods, floor matting, and fancy goods. The trade with Canada shows a slight increase, due to the larger export of tea. The increased import of raw cotton and sugar is accountable for the increase shown in the value of imports from British India and Hong Kong, respectively.

A BLIND MAN'S VICTORY.

He Handles a Sailboat Marvellously and Wins a Yacht Race.

SOUTH JAMESPORT, August 27. — Arthur Rowe Pollock, of Brooklyn, is totally blind, yet he can handle a sail boat as well as any "good sailor" in Jamesport. Yesterday he sailed his boat in a race on a wager and won easily.

Cadet Benjamin Jones has often asserted that he had the fastest boat in South Jamesport. Pollock promptly accepted the challenge which the Captain sent him. A crowd of Pollock's friends assembled on the pier to see the race and cheer their favourite, while Hugh McLaughlin and many others were on the race from the verandah of the Prospect House. Persons who did not realize Pollock's skill were surprised to see that he was wholly in charge of his yacht, the Gertie, and that only a small boy was in the boat with him.

The Gertie took the lead soon after the start, and although Captain Jones did his best the blind man outsailed him. The course was to Robins Island and return, a distance of several miles. When the Gertie returned to the starting point Captain Jones was not in sight.

Mr. Pollock is a well known organist of Brooklyn. He spends his summers in South Jamesport, where he is a great favourite.

TWO BRIDEGROOMS.

MALONE, N. Y., August 27.—A Fort Covington correspondent of the Malone Palladium says: "Two many cooks spoil the broth.'" One day last week too many bridegrooms spoiled a wedding. A marriage, so gossip states, was to come off in the Roman Catholic church at Fort Covington. All arrangements were made, the bride was on hand and so were two would-be bridegrooms. As the bride could not say which one she loved the most nad therefore unable to make her choice then and there, the ceremony was adjourned."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE WEST INDIES...

Their Future Now Causing Much Discussion—A Suggestion That They Should be Annexed by Canada.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Times publishes the following under date of Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 16: It is safe to say that never since the Declaration of Independence by the thirteen original States of the American Union first awakened British statesmen to the fact that Great Britain is a nation-maker has so significant a document been put before the Mother Country as that which the West Indian colonies are now preparing to lay before the Imperial Parliament.

As all the world knows, the West Indian sugar islands have borne up against the overwhelming odds imposed on them in the form of European bounty-fed sugar in the English market by the Mother Country's so-called free trade policy, until the islands have awakened to a realization of the fate that threatens them, and are now preparing to act independently in their own interests. What the end will be remains to be seen, but the action that is about to be resorted to cannot fail to attract public attention the world over—and win sympathy for the islands.

On the initiative of Trinidad, a congress of representatives from all the agricultural and commercial societies of the British West Indies will assemble at Barbados early in September. The object of this congress, which will have the moral support of the colonists at large, is to draft a protest to the Imperial Government, setting forth in a lengthy, and comprehensive string of "whereases," the actual industrial condition to which the islands have been reduced, and the fate that in consequence there threatens them.

RELIEF OR INDEPENDENCE.

The resolutions will demand that an adequate scheme of relief be at once prepared by the Mother Country, with the alternative that the colonies be relieved of their fiscal responsibilities to Great Britain, if practicable, and, if not found practicable, that the colonies be in the alternative given control of all political responsibilities and allegiance, and thus permitted to go ahead and take such steps for their own relief as they might find practicable as independent Commonwealths. Further, that if neither proposal be entertained, the colonies will, although unprepared, to effect armed revolt, resort to passive resistance and a moral repudiation of allegiance and throw the onus of a deliberate secession into acceptance of their utter industrial ruin on the Mother Country—conjointly with an appeal to the United States and the world at large for moral support.

In this desperate move the light and leading of the colonies are concerned. It is generally admitted that at this stage of the crisis nothing else remains to be done to bring the matter to some definite issue. And this is the more so because among the "whereases" will be one setting forth the ever-intensifying spirit of unrest that prevails among the labouring populations, and which it is feared must inevitably lead to riot, the torch, and probably massacre in the near future, especially in the larger and more thickly populated islands like Jamaica, Trinidad, and Barbados, if nothing is done to stay the course of the distress. The responsibility for this is placed on the home Government.

Thoughtful onlookers, however, who have watched the course of events in the West have well-founded doubts whether, when it comes to the scratch, the representatives will actually carry out this programme. Already one or two of the colonies have sold their constitutional representative rights to Mr. Chamberlain for cash payments, and this scarcely exhibits a spirit in keeping with the intention herein set forth.

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO JAMAICA.

So far, all the islands, not excepting Jamaica, have in the form of popular memorials to the home Government, easily fallen into and adopted the attitude of beggars soliciting charitable aid; but, albeit, as in the case of Jamaica the Government of England actually owes the colony, not referring to the enormous wealth once drawn from it, the sum of £1,000,000, which was subscribed and contributed by the colonists to the exchequer at a time of great national crisis. It is true that the trodden worm will turn and bite. But it remains to be seen if those who have heretofore accepted the role of paupers and suppliants in asking for the concession of their rights as men can now rise to the occasion of substituting demands for solicitations.

One thing is quite certain. If the West Indian colonists do not succeed in bringing Great Britain to the mind to accord to them their rights as British subjects, the doom of the islands, both industrially and commercially, will be sealed at no far date. As it is, nothing but the innate loyalty, plus their naturally indolent and even despondent, keeps the masses of the population—the blacks—from breaking out into desperate riot. But when, if matters are allowed to drift in the direction they now do, to stringency and privation is added actual, downright starvation; when people begin dying in their hovels and by the wayside for food, the long-delayed final crisis will be upon us, the end whereof will not be pleasant to contemplate.

Many colonists profess to see in the proposed Anglo-American union the dawning of a brighter hope for the West Indies, if the Bahamas conference is lived up to the programme cut out for it. In the event of such a demand being made, it is thought, the same spirit of sympathetic generosity that induced the great Republic to come to the aid of Cuba by armed force—which was the only available argument—will also induce that country to use its equally efficacious moral force with England to secure for us the concession of the rights and privileges so demanded.

Commercial reciprocity between the United States and these islands is the one open way of salvation for the latter—and it is believed that England would yield the point under sufficient moral pressure—as an item in the price of that American alliance on which her future so largely depends.

Mr. George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, takes occasion of the opportunity to suggest that Canada should offer to annex the British islands in the West Indies. He says:—

The telegraphic report recalls the fact that in 1884 the people of Jamaica were anxious to throw in their lot with the people of Canada. The leading men of the island and all the popular journals were at that time in favour of union with Canada.

The feeling in Canada seemed to be averse to the annexation of Jamaica. At any rate nothing came of the proposal.

Now, after 14 years have passed and gone, the Jamaicans come to the front, so the telegraphic report says, with a proposal for a plebiscite to ascertain the feelings of the people about annexation to the United States.

Why should not Canada undertake to look after the British West Indian possessions? It would give Canada what she needs—a tropical annex. It would relieve the statesmen of the United Kingdom of the great toil and trouble involved in caring for the six groups of the West Indian Islands belonging to Great Britain, and remove the congestion of administration now felt in the Colonial Office.

Negotiations are now in progress between the Imperial Government and Canada the object being to have better trade relations between Canada and the British West Indies, especially in the article of sugar. Rt. Hon. Jos. Chamberlain proposes to ask parliament to come to the assistance of the British West Indies by means of bonuses, by assumption of debts and by grants of money. That eminent statesman is maturing plans with a view to provide such aid as the British West Indies need to help them over their difficulties.

Why should Canada be backward in coming forward to assume her true place? By reason of her tried capacity for self-government, her love of individual freedom, her development in population, in wealth and in the feeders of wealth she is entitled to the hegemony on this continent so far as British interests are concerned.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Let us see what this proposal involves. It involves the general management of six groups of islands, (1) the Bahamas, (2) Barbadoes, (3) Jamaica, (4) Leeward Islands, (5) Trinidad with Tobago, (6) Windward Islands.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS NURSES.

A sketch on board the Osborne at Cowes, where his Royal Highness is now staying. The Prince has been greatly benefitted by his present surroundings at Cowes and will remain there until the end of the month. He is still unable to walk, and when he wishes to be removed from one part of the yacht to another he is carefully carried by seamen.

Now that the Prince of Wales is happily on the road to recovery, the following anecdote will leave no uncomfortable suggestion behind it, for the broken kneecap is healing as well as can be desired. When Sir William MacCormac arrived in consultation, the Prince, with his usual optimism, looked up and said, "Well, after all, it's not so bad as it might have been. It might have broken my leg." "I wish you had," replied the president of the College of Surgeons, whose technical knowledge made him, of course, aware of the fact which H.R.H. has learnt by painful experience, that a broken patella is a far more difficult thing to repair thoroughly than a broken leg.—London Chronicle.

DOMINION SQUARE CHURCH.

The musical programme to-morrow in connection with the re-opening services of Dominion Square Methodist Church is as follows:

Morning service—Anthem, "Te Deum in E flat," "Mendelssohn." Duet "Children pray His love to cherish," Miss Hollinshead and Mr. Jennings, "Spohr." Tenor solo, Fear not ye, O Israel, Mr. W. H. Jessop, "Buck."

Evening service, 1st Anthem, "Adeste Fideles," "Novello." 2nd Anthem "And now His Holy Day," "Price." Solo, There is a land mine eyes hath seen, Miss Marie Hollinshead.—R. F. L. Picard, Musical Director and Organist.

President McKinley has accepted an invitation to attend the peace jubilee to be held in Chicago in October.



It is easier to turn a blood-hound from the scent than to shake off a disease which is fairly rooted in your constitution. No doubling and twisting will deceive the hound until the trail is broken short off; and the hound of disease pursues just as relentlessly along the trail of weakness and debility.

Many diseases which are called by different names are all due to a weak, impoverished condition of the blood. The liver fails to sift out bilious impurities, the stomach cannot do its proper work; the system gets no nourishment, but is filled up with poison instead.

The appetite and strength, and vital energies fail, and frequently the delicate lung tissues become affected. But there is no use in cough syrups and "appetisers" and mere stimulating "extracts." This trail of wasting debility must be broken short off by getting at its fundamental causes in the blood, and no medicine in the world does this so scientifically and thoroughly as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

It directly reanimates the liver and digestive organs and gives them power to produce an abundant supply of pure, red, life-giving blood which stops the wasting process and creates fresh tissue, healthy flesh and permanent strength.

It is the invention of an educated and widely experienced physician. Dr. Pierce has been for nearly thirty years chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N.Y. His 1000-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," will be sent free for the cost of customs and mailing only: 21 one-cent stamps, or cloth-bound for 50 stamps. One chapter gives a full account of some astonishing recoveries of apparently hopeless victims of lung and throat affections and other wasting diseases which seemed beyond the reach of medicine.

If you don't own a BICYCLE You can RENT One for BALANCE OF SEASON For the special rate of $10.00. The best riding weather is to come. You can enjoy it best on a CLEVELAND. All wheels with License and Lamp. R. & W. KERR, 2230 St. Catherine St 197tf 4aw

Taken together these islands have an area of 13,000 square miles or about three-fifths the area of Nova Scotia. They have a population of 1,500,000 souls. Their annual revenue is $9,500,000 and their expenditure $9,700,000. Their united aggregate of imports and exports is $58,500,000 of which sum $32,000,000 represents their imports.

Canada as a northern country and the West Indies as a tropical country are complemental of each other; the one having what the other wants. We want sugar, and arrowroot and spices and cocoa and coffee and fruits of all kinds.

Of bananas alone out of a total export of $1,500,000 worth from the British West Indies we use over $100,000 worth a year, all coming to us by direct or intermediary importation from the British possessions in and around the Caribean Sea and the old Spanish main. Of oranges they export three-quarters of a million of dollars. They want our flour, our fish and lumber. Of flour alone they import a couple of million dollars worth a year.

In 1834 it was urged that we could not manage a million of people, mostly negroes, with any satisfaction. "Distance" was an other argument. The latter argument has been shorted since that date by the cable communication between Halifax and Bermuda opened in 1890 and between Bermuda and Turks Island, ((1898).

WE HAVE PROVED OUR ABILITY.

With respect to the other argument—the introduction into the body politic of Canada of one and a half million of people—why should we hesitate to grapple boldly with such a task? According to the census of 1891 we were a population of 4,833,000 of which 1,405,000 were French. The English speaking 2,409,000 souls have managed the 1,405,000 French speaking souls and the 1,405,000 French have managed the 2,409,000 English speaking and the 1,092,000 Roman Catholics have managed the 2,840,000 of other religious denominations and vice versa. We have mingled with each other. We have respected each other. We have trusted each other. In a word, we have managed each other and have on the whole got along wonderfully well.

What reason is there to believe that we could not get along very well with one and a half million British born subjects in the West Indies even if a large proportion of them have a black pigment under their epidermis?

This is an argument from home experience. Now take an argument from outside.

The Netherlands, for whose Queen, Wilhelmina, the people are preparing an imposing ceremonial for the 6th September next in connection with her assumption of power—the Netherlands have a population about the same as Canada. That population is composed of Roman Catholics and others in just about the same proportion as Canada. The Netherlands are surrounded by other countries, France, Germany, Great Britain, with a population of 180 million souls, much greater than the population adjacent to Canada.

EXAMPLE OF HOLLAND.

Now, this comparatively small population have had the pluck to manage over 34 millions of colonists. In the East Indies they have Java, Sumatra and other islands with an area of 736,000 square miles and a population, approximately of 31,000,000 souls. In the West Indies they have Surinam and Curacao with an area of 40,4000 square miles and a population of 110,000 persons.

In effect, then, the Netherlands comprise a people numbering 5,000,000 with an estate of 780,000 square miles worked by a population of 34 million who are tributary to the five million.

The plucky Dutch have undertaken to manage seven times their own number of people scattered between the mainland of Siam and the island continent of Australia, and they manage them so well that no one ever hears of revolt, of risings and of discontent. They have supplied their wards with railways, telegraphs and telephones; banks and savings banks; in fact, with all the paraphernalia of modern civilization, and they secure the gratitude of the natives.

Surely a united population of five or six million French and English Canadians could do as well with one and a half million in the British West Indies, fairly near to each other and to Canada, as five or six million Dutch with 34 million scattered in two oceans.

The Netherlands are not a wealthier country than Canada. According to recent statistics the Netherlands have an amount of accumulated wealth just the same as Canada, viz., $4,900,000,000.

The public debt of Holland is equal to $91.25 per head of the population and that of Canada is $60.43 per head.

The taxes in Holland are $3.60 more per head than those of Canada.

Holland's possessions of colonies necessitates a navy which includes 25 coast defence ships, 13 cruisers, 50 gun vessels and 37 torpedo craft, manned by about 7,000 seamen.

The item of defence causes an expenditure of about $2.00 per head.

In return for this they obtain a trade of about $128,000,000 a year from their colonial possessions.

That is to say, the cost of protection by navy is equal to 11 per cent. of the value of the imports from the colonies. It pays.

Why should Canada hesitate?

Thousands are drinking Blue Ribbon Tea now, everybody will drink it after a while.

STEAMSHIPS.

Allan Line Steamships. Montreal to Liverpool

Steamers.	From Montreal	From Quebec
Californian	Thurs. 25 Aug., 9 a.m.	6 p.m.
Numidian	Thurs. 1 Sept., 9 a.m.	6 p.m.
Parisian	Thurs. 8 Sept., 9 a.m.	6 p.m.
Laurentian	Thurs., 15 Sept., 9 a.m.	6 p.m.

Cabin Passage, $57.50 single; $100 return and upwards, according to steamer location and number; to persons in reduced Cabin, $42.50 single; $76.50 return to Liverpool or Londonderry. Steerage $22.50 and $24.50. Liverpool, London, Glasgow or Belfast, $27.50 and $29.50. Paris, $30 and $31.

Medium saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout. No second cabin or intermediate steamers.

Glasgow, Derry and New York Service

13 Aug. State of Nebraska 30 Aug. 11 a.m.
20 Aug. Mongolian 6 Sept. noon.

Cabin Passage, $51.25; Return $92.50. Second Cabin, $31.25; Return, $56.25. Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast, Derry or Londonderry, $25.50.

For freight, passage or further information apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal, Boston or Philadelphia. 1897

DOMINION LINE.

STEAMSHIPS. LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer.	From Montreal	From Quebec
Dominion	Aug. 27, midnight	Aug. 27, 2.30 p.m.
Labrador	Sept. 3, midnight	Sept. 3, 2.30 p.m.
Scotsman	Sept. 10, midnight	Sept. 10, 2.30 p.m.
Vancouver	Sept. 17, midnight	Sept. 17, 2.30 p.m.
Yorkshire	Sept. 24, midnight	Sept. 24, 2.30 p.m.

From Liverpool	Steamer	From Boston
July 28th	New England	Aug. 11, 5 p.m.
Aug. 11.	Canada	Aug. 25, 5 p.m.

Rates of Passage—To Liverpool or Londonderry—Cabin, $60 and upwards according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35 and upwards according to steamer and berth. Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry or Glasgow, $25; Belfast, $25.50; Queenstown, $25. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool to Montreal, $30; Quebec, $30; Boston, $30; Portland, $30. Children under 12 years, half rate; under one year, $5. Outfit free. Midship saloons, electric lights, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company or to

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., General Agents, Montreal. 135tf

BEAVER LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing Weekly between Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool. Calling at Rimouski and Moville (Lough), each way, to embark and land passengers and mails.

From LIVERPOOL.	Steamers.	From MONTREAL.
Sat. Aug. 13.	Lake Huron	Wed. Aug. 31
" " 20.	Lake Superior	Sept. 7
" " 27.	Genoa	" 14
" Sept. 3.	Lake Ontario	" 21
" " 10.	Lake Toronto	" 28
" " 17.	Lake Huron	Oct. 5

The Stella and Tongariro do not carry cattle.

Steamers and Passengers embark from Montreal Monday morning passengers embark the evening previous after 8 o'clock.

First Cabin, $50 single; $90 return and upwards, according to steamer and berth selected. Intermediate, $40 single; $70 return. Steerage, $20 to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast, $22 to and $23.50.

For further particulars as to free grant passage, apply to D. W. CAMPBELL, Manager.
13 Hospital Street, Montreal. 197tf

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Thu. Aug. 25, 5 a.m. Trave, Tue. Sept. 6, 10 a.m.
Lahn, Tue. Sept. 2, 5.45 p.m. Saale, Thu. Sept. 15, 7 a.m.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tue. Sept. 13, 4 p.m.

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.

SOUTHAMPTON LONDON, BREMEN.

Friedrich der Grosse, Thu. Sept. 1, noon
Barbarossa, Thu. Sept. 8, noon

GIBRALTAR NAPLES GENOA

Fulda, Sat. Aug. 27, 11 a.m.
Aller, Sept. 10, 11 a.m. Rhein, Sept. 24, 11 a.m.

GERRIE & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N.Y.
BENJAMIN & MAUDSLEY, Place d'Armes, Montreal.
DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING, Toronto.
W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter St. (Mechanics' Institute Building), Agents for Montreal. 1347

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON HAMBURG

A. Victoria	Sept. 4	Victoria, Oct. 6
La Bretagne	Sept. 11	Normandie, Oct. 20

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE
NEW YORK—HAMBURG DIRECT.

Phoenicia	Sept. 29	Sept. 29
Pennsylvania	Sept. 13	Oct. 1

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

Or JAMES THOM, 113 St. John street, Montreal. DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING, 10 St. James st., Montreal. W. H. HENRY, 116 St. Peter st. (Mechanics' Institute Building), Agents for Montreal. 142

Grand Excursion to Bout de l'Ile Park on Sunday next, the 28th inst. Return tickets 25c; children, 10c.

LEGAL CARDS.

PELTON, ASH, KAY, EWAN & MITCHELL,
Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
R. D. McGibbon, Q.C. Th. Chase Casgrain, Q.C., M.P.
Percy G. Ryan. Victor E. Mitchell.
Edouard Surveyer. 197tf

ARTHUR H. CHAMBERS, Advocate,
Barrister, Attorney,
132 ST. JAMES STREET.
(Corner St. Francois Xavier Street) MONTREAL.
144*tf26 2aw

ATWATER & DUCLOS,
ADVOCATES, Etc., 151 St. James Street,
A. W. ATWATER, Q.C., M.P.P. CHARLES A. DUCLOS.
199tf

TUPPER, PETERS & GILMOUR,
OFFICES: 536 Hastings Street,
VANCOUVER, B.C.

TUPPER, PETERS & POTTS,
Board of Trade Building,
VICTORIA, B.C.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, &c.
Charles Hibbert Tupper, Q.C. Frederick Peters, Q.C.
W. A. Gilmour. 175 2aeod A. S. Potts

SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

FANCY FREE expecting your baking to turn out right, wholesome and from unpleasant after effects if poor flour was used! The baking powder is as important as the flour. Moral—Use the best.
The Cook's Friend Baking Powder.
83*tf

FITS STOPPED FREE AND permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle to Fit cases. Send to 931 Arch st., Phila. For sale by J. A. Harte, 1730 Notre Dame st., Montreal. 8(2)aw

TO LET
In "Star" Building
ON FIRST FLOOR.
A neat, comfortable office, newly papered and painted, steam heated; rent low. Apply to W. E. COOPER, Star Office.
Telephone No. 370

BAILROADS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

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

PORTLAND, Maine	$6.00
ST. ANDREWS, N. B.	$7.50
ST JOHN, N. B.	
MONCTON, N. B.	
HALIFAX, N. S.	$10.00
SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.	$9.60
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.	$11.65

Good going August 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th. Returning good leaving destination until September 13th, 1898. From stations west of Montreal first class single fare rate will be added to above rates

The Devil's Bothy

...LEWIS TORRE...

In the New Illustrated Magazine.

Fair View the Burmans called the hamlet when they first settled there and looked down upon the leafy terai and the wide-sweeping plain and the silver coils of the Irrawaddy. Devil's Bothy they now call it. They summed up their hatred and terror in the new name, Devil's Bothy, and fled, incontinent, to avoid the consequences of their temerity.

At the time I speak of, Devil's Bothy was occupied by the cultivators of a few wretched clearings, wrought out with much toil and sweat from the dense jungle that clothed the base of the mountain range. But that was years ago. There is no village there now, and the caravans will only pass the place in the daytime.

For the mountains, though barren, breed strange thoughts in the minds of the parasites who crawl about them. If a man be masterful and of good heart, it is right well with him among the mountains; he is a god. But if he be faint-hearted and a child of superstition, his place is elsewhere; for he shall see devils in a landslip, and an evil agency in a falling stone; he shall lose his way amid the steamy clouds, and when he returns home, if he returns at all, it shall be with trembling limbs and breathless, like a hunted beast. They who know this know it well It was not Mother Nature's fault—it never is. Nature has done her utmost from the first to make man feel himself an intruder.

Gray boulders set a strong front against the world. Precipitous watercourses nurtured not even a blade of grass or a hardy mountain shrub. Cool rivulets of clearest water trickled here and there, but ague lurked in them, and they were forbidden. To bathe in them?—drink of them? Delicious! But a man did it at his peril.

There was not one solitary tree to cast a shadow over Devil's Bothy. In the daytime the fierce blaze of the sun beat back from the rocks until the whole naked hillside seemed to sway in the surge of clashing heat-waves. At night the breeze blew soft and cool down in the river valley, but the mountain-side was swept by a cruel north wind that had its birth on the snowy eastern slopes of the Himalayas. It was blasing, reverberating summer there in the day, and freezing, pinching winter at night. Small wonder that beast and tree shunned the place!

But man, superior, perverse, built his hamlet there, and triumphed over Nature for a time. He built his hamlet in a cleancut cleft that seemed made to mitigate inclemencies of heat and cold until he found by bitter experience that it intensified them. For the sides of the ravine like the walls of a brick oven, nursed and multiplied the blaze and heat of day; and at night, while the rocks were still warm with the hot sun, the ice wind swooped up the gorge with an eager concentrated fury, and the villagers remained indoors cowering.

For they had a variety of trouble. There was the glare of the day which blinded them, and made their eyes a horror to look at; there was the keen air of night which awakened them to cough and shiver for hours under their flimsy blankets; there were cattle-thieves, marauders from the hills; and, above all, there were devils innumerable. So that the village was disorganized, demoralized, helpless, and it became one of my duties to advise, and, if necessary, ensure the abandonment of the settlement at Devil's Bothy.

I arrived an hour after sunset, having ridden on in advance of my carts; for I love not the gloomy sub-mountain lands, nor do they like me, saturing me with their rank miasma. Better the exposure of the bleak hillside than the warm pernicious ferment of the terai.

Dismounting, I led my horse up the rocky footpath leading to the rest-house. Looking upwards, I saw to my chagrin that the place was already occupied, probably by some travelling hill-men on their way to the plains with lac or cutch. I would as soon have turned a dog out of his kennel as have turned a human being out of the shed, miserable as it was; and by the time I had climbed to the small plateau on which the rest-house was built, I had determined to pass the night in the open rather than share the squallor and vermin of these unsophisticated and very dirty wandering merchants.

But a glance into the rest-house changed my resolution, and gave me somewhat to occupy my thoughts with.

What I saw there was this—

An Englishman was seated at a small camp-table, alone, and apparently at dinner. The table was laid for two. It had no cloth upon it; the plates and dishes were of the poorest and coarsest. The chair on which the man was seated was a folding one, which creaked and threatened to break down under his slightest movement.

The rest-house was the most woefully uninhabitable shed that could well be conceived. It was wall less; a mere roof of thatch insecurely propped on four wooden posts. The keen night wind raged through the hovel, its force hardly broken by flimsy cotton curtains which had been borrowed from the neighbouring village. The place was, as I knew, a halting station for the hill caravans.

The soil round the hut reked with exhalations. Plantain-leaves and rotting plantain-skins, gnawed corn-cobs, grains of cooked rice, white greasy patches on the ground, where cooking water had been thrown out—all the fetid accompaniments of unclean savagery were there.

It was a combination one seldom sees, the heart breaking bleakness of Nature with the sordid squalor of man.

And there, in the midst of it all, sat the Englishman, my friend Meredith.

What set me thinking was his attire. He wore the usual evening dress of a gentleman; clean-cut black coat, the lapels turned down with ribbed silk; spotless glossy shirt-front, single gold stud, broad white cuffs with gold sleeve links, and so from head to foot the picture of calm cultured civilization. In one point only he missed completeness, the flower in his coat was ragged and withered. His clear-cut features wore their usual tranquility.

I stood outside in the dark and watched him for a few moments, seeking in my mind for some clue to his extraordinary freak. Why should he, the least conventional of men, in this hovel, two days' hard riding from the veriest outskirts of civilized humanity, trick himself out in the livery of a ball-room?

As I gazed at him I saw a gradual change come over his expression. He leaned forward towards the empty place on the opposite side of the table, and his lips moved as if he were speaking. I turned away down the wind-swept hillside. When two or three hundred yards distant from the hut, I shouted, as if to hail my carts, but in reality to warn Meredith of my approach. He recognized the voice and came out to meet me. He was still in his dress clothes, but had removed the faded flower from his coat.

I scrutinized him inquiringly.

"You are surprised at my kit," he said with a nervouse laugh. "I am so accustomed to it now that I don't realize how extraordinary it must appear to others."

"What's the idea?" I asked.

"Oh, I'm going off my head," he replied flippantly. "Or perhaps I should say that I do it to keep myself from going off my head. Or perhaps it is fever, or this solitude. I can't quite discriminate."

We entered the hut together. When I approached nearer to him in the yellow lamplight and had had time to examine him more closely, I took my clinical thermometer out of my pocket and passed it over to him. He took his temperature. A hundred and four.

"Take off that tomfoolery, and go to bed," I said roughly, for I liked the man, and was angry with him.

"It is likely, when you are the first white man I've seen for three months? I hear you are fresh from home. What did you do?"

I pointed to his camp-cot.

"Not a word until you turn in?"

He obeyed, reluctantly.

"What did you do at home?" was his first question from between the blankets.

"The same as most men. First did the dutiful by my relations, and then went on the racket a bit."

Meredith looked disappointed.

"Did nothing particular happen?" he asked, with unnecessary eagerness.

"No, the usual foolishness. But I enjoyed it. I've been cursing my luck at having to come out again."

"So have I. So have I—a curse every minute. But one has the memories, you know."

We remained silent, having much to occupy our minds—and perhaps our consciences. Meredith broke the silence. He spoke with a dreamy, abstracted air. The fever was gaining on him; indeed I doubt whether he was at all times fully aware of my presence.

"How clearly I remember the day I first set foot on a London pavement after ten years of exile. It was outside St. Paul's station. It was a raw rainy afternoon, and cold—deliciously cold, I thought. I walked along Farrington street and up Fleet street, and along the Strand, until I reached Trafalgar Square. Then I sat down on one of the benches, and looked at the National Gallery buildings, and laughed and laughed until I cried. I felt so intensely happy to think that I was home once more. A policeman came and looked at me. I spoke to him in Hindustani. It was a downright pleasure to speak to a policeman who didn't know Hindustani. It was ten years since I had met a policeman who knew no Hindustani!"

"I know that feeling," I interrupted; "but you must try and get to sleep, old man. Keep your blankets on."

He remained silent, with eyes closed, for a few moments. Then he laughed out, and began to speak more rapidly.

"I rambled here and there and round about in the drizzling rain. At last a crossing-sweeper touched his hat to me, and said: 'Sir, you have passed this crossing six time in the last hour, and have given me a bob every time.' 'Well,' I said, 'suppose I have! here's another bob.' 'Oh, it's all right, sir,' said he, 'only I thought perhaps you was ill.' I went for miles before I freely awoke to the gorgeousness of the fact that the man in the street was a human being whom I could address in his own language and his own thoughts. It seemed inconceivable at first. Only think of it! Not an Ethiopian black man with a grievance, nor a squint-eyed yellow man, but a plain Londoner—a plain, smart, short-spoken Londoner, without a particle of mystery in the whole body and soul of him."

"Shut up, and get to sleep! You're killing yourself, if you only knew it."

I took his temperature again; half a degree higher. But I could not stop the torrent of his talk. Poor fellow, it was his first opportunity for many months.



HE RECOGNIZED THE VOICE, AND CAME OUT TO MEET ME.

He rattled on, excitedly, with flushed face.

"There was an old coster-woman selling apples at the same old corner. She was calling out 'Penny a lot.' Not five cents a pound or four annas a viss, but plain 'Penny a lot.' Twice every minute she said 'Penny a lot.' My emotions were seraphic. I could have fallen on her neck, only I knew she was dangerous. As it was I gave her twopence, and I carefully selected her worst pennyworth of apples. I know that she called me a Juggins as soon as my back was turned, but what of that? When you have been called 'Your honour,' and 'Protector of the poor,' and 'Your Excellent Mightiness,' for ten years, by all sorts of niggery in all sorts of dialects, it is a pleasure to be called a 'Juggins' in your own vernacular. Have you ever felt that way, Torre?"

"Of course; everyone has, going home."

"Then I went out to my people," he continued. "And," he paused, timidly and nervously, as if he feared a laugh, "then I fell in love."

"That's nothing extraordinary," I replied, callously. "I fell in love with every girl I met. None of them lasted more than a week. You see I was always travelling about, and new girls were turning up."

A bright smile of appreciation lighted up Meredith's flushed face.

"Well, well, to think of that, now! You of all men—ha, ha! Every girl you met, ha, ha!"

"I hadn't seen a decent girl for five years. What are you jeering at?"

"I'm not jeering. But this girl, Torre, my girl—you will understand now—a saint."

I nodded gravely, as one understanding. My own girls had hardly—but this is Meredith's story.

"We used to go out riding together. I tell you, a woman never looks so lovely—"

"Shut up!" I interrupted. "My girls didn't ride."

"Make them ride, Torre! Make 'em do it. The way she used to ride—it simply fascinated me. And dance, thoroughbred to the tips of her fingers. And, as I said, a saint. Perfect every way. A million times too good for me."

"Madonna plus Venus," I suggested.

"Torre, you've seen her!"

"I have not."

"You have—you must have."

"Don't know any saints."

"She had a brother," he continued. "He was a good sort of fellow, but not a patch on his sister. It's often so, I've noticed."

"I had an impluse towards cheap cynism, but restrained it.

"Her face was—" He stopped for words and failed to find them. "Madonna plus Venus; that's it exactly. Swear you haven't seen her!"

He tossed aside the blankets and sat on the edge of the bed swinging his feet. I put my arms round his knees, twisted him back on to the cot, and covered him up with blankets.

His eyes wandered past me, and I turned. My Madrassee cook was standing there trembling with ague. There was a green terror under his black skin: the terror that fits a man for cholera.

"Please, how long will master be staying out in jungle?" he asked, teeth chattering.

"A month more; but I'll send you back in a cart to-morrow. The Burmah boys can do the cooking."

"Burmah boys both got fever," he replied.

"Then we all go in to-morrow. Meredith keep your blankets on, that's a good fellow."

"Got any opium?" Meredith asked.

"No."

"I've often thought of opium," he replied, in a dreamy indifferent tone. "But I must tell you about that other thing. I used to go out with her and her brother. The brother effaced himself. He was a blind sort of man. She and I passed whole evenings together in the corners of drawing-rooms and conservatories and gardens. Every moment I passed with her made my love deeper. I loved the dresses she wore, I loved the whole world because she was in it. One night she pinned a flower on my coat."

While she was doing it I leaned forward and kissed her."

"Did she take it quietly?" I asked callously, and perhaps unnecessarily.

"What do you mean?" he asked angrily.

"What I say. The average woman makes a fuss; possibly she struggles. But a lady takes it, for good or bad, quietly, like a lady."

"You have experience."

"Paid for it."

"More fool you. But what was I telling you? Yes. After that she said not a word. She looked straight into my eyes and turned pale. Then she sat down on a bench in the conservatory, and began weeping most pitifully. I knew at that very moment that my life was ruined for me, there was something so unutterably resigned and hopeless in her expression. She said not a word; she sat there looking straight before her, the tears streaming down her face. Then she rose, and asked me to take her to her brother. When I put her into her carriage, she said, 'My brother will explain.' The explanation was simple enough when I heard it. But I ought to have heard it before. She had attacks of melancholia, her brother said, mainly religious; they were growing on her—a hopeless case. Torre, I would have married her had she been a raving maniac! But they put her away, so that I never saw her again. So I left England. A month ago I got a letter from her brother. He said that the melancholia had been much aggravated by what he was pleased to term our unfortunate indiscretion. In fact, his sister was fading away—dying."

He paused, and for a minute said nothing.

"You have spoken quite enough, old man. Try and get to sleep," I urged.

"I can't sleep until I've told you everything. I have been waiting for months to tell someone, Torre, you know the sort of life we had here; this solitude, the eternal round of drudgery; it is stagnation, it is starvation to every good instinct. One has a dim hope, and it is hope that keeps a man from moral wreck or suicide. And I had lost my one hope for ever. I had had my ideal within my grasp, and—oh, the emptiness of the world after I lost it! When I read that letter I walked to the box, which contained my revolver. The revolver lay under a package which was wrapped up in a cloth. I unpinned the cloth, and saw my dress-suit inside. I took it out, and felt in the pockets. In one pocket I found—Torre, look for yourself. The watch-pocket."

I put my fingers into the pocket and drew out a crumpled dance-programme. In the folds of it lay a faded yellow chrysanthemum.

"I had my other hand on the revolver when I discovered that," he continued. "But I took that flower, the flower she gave me, to be a message. It was a message, as clear a message as God ever sent through a blessed saint. I heard it. It said, 'Stay a little, stay a little.'"

His voice faltered. His strained excited features relaxed, and he smiled a smile of unutterable reckless happiness.

"Since then," he continued, "I have lived in a dream of happiness. I do not know how long I have been in this place. I have done no work for days, for weeks I believe. My men come and ask me when I am going to move my camp, and I tell them to leave me. I cannot quit this place. My men are dying of fever; I don't care. So am I, I daresay; I don't care. They can leave me when they please. I shall stay here. I shall never leave this place. Here I can see her, all day and all night. I see her; I speak to her; she tells me to wait a little longer and we shall meet again.

"Torre!"

There was a sudden change in his voice; it became thick and husky. His excitement had kept the fever at bay for a time, but his confession made, the waves rolled back over him, overwhelming him and paralyzing him.

"Torre! this cursed solitude. I am a poor man. God grant I see her before she dies. The flower has saved me, not once only, but every day. That is why I dress up at night in this infernal wilderness. It makes a paradise of it."

He weakened, and fell into an uneasy sleep.

I watched by his side until an hour before dawn, when sleep overcame me.

When I started up he was lying there, pale and calm, with the chrysanthemum at his lips.

My Burmans gazed at me with wild frightened eyes as I took off his flannel clothing and dressed his stiff limbs in the garments in which he had spent those days of fevered happiness. My hands trembled with ague. Next his heart I placed the little piece of crumpled pasteboard with the one sweet name pencilled on it. And the faded Chrysanthemum I felt on his lips, where I had found it.

A rocky plateau at the base of the naked mountains; a little oblong heap of stones; a wooden cross opening its arms towards the sunrise; a small huddled group of terror-stricken peasants shivering in the chill air of early morning; and even as I looked the rosy fingers of dawn touched the mountains and the peasants and the new-made grave and the rude cross—touched them with the divine light of hope; the light of a new morning.



I ARRIVED AN HOUR AFTER SUNSET.



HE WAS LYING THERE, PALE AND CALM.

THE COUNTESS TEKLA...

COPYRIGHTED

BY ROBERT BARR,

Author of "The Mutable Many," "A Woman Intervenes," "In the Midst of Alarms," "Face and the Mask," etc., etc.

PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.

CHAPTER XIX. (Continued.)

"There is much that is commendable and even alluring in the project, and doubtless before the sun has set, Bertrich will wish you had, for I do not envy him the meeting with his master, ever was the Archbishop so rascally served. One of two things will happen now, thanks to your diplomacy. The Archbishop of Treves, proud as he is, will be compelled to humble himself before his haughtly ally, and declare that Bertrich failed to speak the truth, or the Archbishop of Cologne will gather his men about him, and depart down the Rhine, to the less picturesque precincts of his famous city. Even if a peace be patched up between them, there will be deep distrust in von Hochstaden's mind against the crafty Isenberg, for, knowing, the wily Arnold, as he does, Cologne will never believe but his envoy blurted out the truth, in spite of the master's assurance that it was a lie. Believe me, you might have rained blows on Bertrich's back, and he would consider the chastisement as nothing compared with the humiliating dilemma in which your words and calmness have placed him."

"The words were not mine, but yours," said Henrich, much mollified.

"I will not have you say so. I did indeed give you some hints but you clothed them in your own language, and in every case added force to them. It is not flattering to say I did not expect such from you, but I have to admit the truth. Words, my lord Count, are often more deadly than swords. The man of words who can keep his temper will fever rule the man of the sword. As you acted this morning you might guide an Empire."

"And as I acted yesterday, I could not rule my own household," said Henrich, dryly.

"So far as I am concerned, my lord, yesterday is as dead. I do not remember what happened. I deal only with to-day."

"Lord Rodolph," cried Henrich with sudden exultation, "we shall beat these villains yet."

"So the Countess Tekla has prophesied, and so I devoutly believe. In any case this conference has postponed attack for a few days. It will take some time for the Archbishops to adjust their differences, and who knows what may happen later."

Whether the Countess should prove a true prophet or no remained to be seen, but Rodolph was quickly shown to be a false one.

CHAPTER XX.

It is doubtful if a nation or a military commander is strengthened by the securing of an ally, even though that ally be powerful. One determined man will wage war with more success than will a committee that commands a larger force. A general with an ally must be ever thinking of what that ally will do, or will not do. He is hampered at every turn, and must be careful not to take too much glory to himself or show himself a better warrior than the other.

As those within Castle Thoron afterwards discovered, what happened on the morning of the first attack was this. Count Bertrich in his original visit to Thoron, and his ignominious departure therefrom, saw with quick military eye, which he allowed no personal feeling to obscure, that the gate, narrow though it was, offered the best means of capturing the stronghold. Once that was battered down there would be a hot fight in the outer courtyard, then, resistance being overpowered by numbers, the Castle belongs to the assailters. His plan was approved by the Archbishop, who, however, was annoyed to find that his colleague of Cologne, desired before hostilities commenced, that Henrich should be summoned in due form to surrender peacefully. To this proposal he had to accede, and he did so the more readily because Bertrich assured him that the hot-tempered Count would make some insulting reply which would offend the northern Archbishop when it was reported to him. Although the cautious Arnold was usually most scrupulous in his observance of forms and ceremonies, he had been so angered in this instance, first by the successful flight of his ward from under his very roof, and second by the contemptuous defiance of himself by his vassal, Henrich of Thoron, whom he always hated, that he was now eager to recover lost prestige, and to accomplish by instant overwhelming force the downfall of the Count Palatine. He was the less particular in this matter as it never occurred to him that his action would ever come up for review and judgment by his own nominal overlord the Emperor, for no Emperor in recent ages had commanded the slightest respect. When it is remembered that twenty-two years before the election of Rodolph, the Archbishop of Treves had captured the capital itself, Frankfort being the place where the election of Emperor was held, and keeping the Archbishops of Cologne and Mayence outside the gates, proceeded himself to elect an Emperor, while the shut-out electors met under the walls and solemnly elected another, some idea may be formed of the influence an Emperor had on his proud and powerful vassals.

It was arranged that the force on the heights to the South of Thoron, concealed in the forest, should be augmented by others from the plain by the river, comprising a company of cross-bow men and a company of lancers, the first to harrass the garrison while the gate was being battered down, the second to storm the casle when a breach was made for them. The attack was to be made immediately the embassy had retired after receiving the contumacious reply of Count Henrich. The assault was to have been led by Count Bertrich, and the envoy of Cologne, but when the two had reached the shelter of the forest, Bertrich's colleague refused to take part in the fray, until he had first delivered to his master the purport of the conference at the gate of Thoron. By this time Count Bertrich felt that he had come out badly in his diplomatic bout with the Black Count, and the knowledge maddened him. He, therefore, told his ally of Cologne that he might do as he pleased, but Treves would immediately attack, and the two Archbishops might settle details after the castle was captured. Bertrich felt that his success in taking the fortress would more than hot cut any resistance his master might have caused his failure in diplomacy, for he well knew the state of Arnold von Isenberg's mind regarding the Count Palatine, furthermore, he had not the slightest doubt that with the forces at his command he would be speedily in possession of Castle Thoron.

So the new envoy of the Archbishop of Cologne, attended by his guard, passed through the forest into the ravine of the Thauranel, and so up to the heights of the Bielelenburg, where the tent of his master was situated.

Rodolph and Henrich were still standing on the platform above the gate when they saw emerging from the forest a monster closely resembling the dragons which were supposed to infest the Rhine, but from whose baleful presence the Moselle had hitherto been free. Rodolph gazed at his coming with astonishment in his eyes, and the swarthy countenance of the Count seemed almost to blanch, for although the courageous man was not afraid of the Archbishops and their armies, he was in deadly fear of dragons. If their lordships had invoked the aid of such then was Thoron indeed doomed. But as the apparition came nearer it proved to be a huge oaken tree, stripped of its bark, advancing, foremost, towards the castle. On the underside all the limbs had been lopped off, but at each side of it the branches remained, stripped of leaves and twigs sprouting out like the fins of a gigantic fish to right and left. The great tree was borne aloft on the shoulders of more than two score men, who were distributed equally on either side of it, and so it advanced slowly, with its white body and gaunt branches, like an enormous centipede. It was evidently the intention of the carriers to throw the tree from their shoulders at the gate, and then taking it by the branches, half a dozen or so at each limb, swing it back and forth, using it as a battering ram to force in the gate. The men carrying this monster oak had still breath enough left to cheer as they advanced, and Count Bertrich, in full armour as he had been at the conference, rode by the side of this strange procession, encouraging the bearers by word and motion of the sword.

From out of the wood like the first of a snow storm driven by a gale came bolts from cross-bows, the pioneer shafts falling far short of the walls, but gradually coming nearer as the bowmen the better estimated the distance. Bertrich waved his sword at those in the forest, indicating that a closer approach would please him better, and by and by the bolts began to strike against the walls and even fall into the courtyard.

The Black Count, as soon as he was assured that he had to contend with the things of this world only, took on at once the mein of the true commander. He ordered up his catapult men, and two stalwart fellows were speedily at the levers of the engine, working back the flexible arms of timber which acted as motive power for the huge balls of stone. As the bolts from the cross-bows began to fall here and there on the walls, Henrich turned to Rodolph and curtly ordered him to seek another portion of the castle.

"I am very well where I am," answered the Emperor. "I wish to see the result of the attack, and am also anxious to watch your practice with this engine."

The Black Count bent a look upon the younger man that was not pleasant to behold, but before he could speak the other added hastily:

"I am wrong, my lord; I go at once."

"When you have armour on you, I shall be glad of your company," said Henrich in a tone less truculent than his glance.

The Emperor, fearing to miss the issue of the fight, did not betake himself to the armoury to fit a suit to his body, but mounted to his eyrie on the South Tower, where he found the archer watching the approach of the enemy with great interest. The catapult was at work but doing no execution. It seemed impossible to predict where one of the huge pieces of rock it flung would alight, some went crashing into the forest and perhaps had an influence in frightening the cross-bow men, although there was little indication of any such result, for the bolts came as thickly as ever, and were now so truly aimed that they harassed the defenders on the walls. The majority of the granite balls, however, fell to the right of the approaching party and bounded harmlessly down the hill. Meanwhile the men at the levers worked like demons after each shot, and so hard was their labour that others had to take their places after a few rounds. There was no question that if they once succeeded in getting the range and dropped a few boulders on the procession they would speedily demoralise it, but those carrying the tree not only moved forward, but advanced in a zig-zag fashion, that made marksmanship difficult, even had the cumbrous instrument lent itself to accurate aiming, which it did not. The Emperor saw at once that Henrich should have had several catapults over the gate instead of one, for the intervals after the discharges were quite long enough for great advances to be made between shots. Also Henrich was weak in having no men on the cross-bow. This siege had come upon him so suddenly that there had been scant time for the training or arming of cross-bowmen, and in his marauding expeditions he had never needed them. It was also evident that his men were accustomed to catapult work. The castle had never before been attacked, and although the engines were there, yet their had been no occasion to use them. So the Count fought at a grievous disadvantage, and was well aware of the fact, for he worked like a madman, sometimes even handling the levers himself, when a man was injured by the flying bolts, or showed signs of exhaustion. The men themselves, although they worked doggedly under the eyes of the Count, gave no answering cheer when the besiegers shouted their exultation at the erratic work of the stone heaver, and the cross-bow brigade now issued from the forest and boldly planted the stakes on which their weapons rested, in the open, concentrating their bolts on those who manned the only engine of defence. One valiant cross-bowman, panting for distinction under the eye of a leader who was quick to recognize bravery ran with weapon and stake far ahead of those coming with the battering ram, planted his stake not more than a score of paces from the gate, and began to prepare for a trial at close quarters. This so enraged the Black Count that he seized one of the great spheres of stone, and not waiting to place it in the slow engine, hoist ed it up and flung it over his head, as he stood on the edge of the parapet, with such accuracy and such tremendous force, that it rolled at great speed towards the man, who turned and fled in terror, leaving his weapon and stake behind him, amidst the jeers of his own comrades, and the first cheer that went up from the garrison.

"Wait till we get the villians under us at the gate and we will need no catapult," roared Henrich in a voice of thunder, and indeed, there was a danger that made the attacking party of pause for a moment until urged on again by their intrepid leader.

When Rodolph arrived at the top of the tower, the archer looked up at him with an expression of enquiry, and seemed not too well pleased with his coming. On the ledge of the stone coping the Emperor saw arrayed with nice precision a dozen arrows, all an equal distance apart. The bow was in his hand, strung and ready for action, but his jaw dropped on seeing the Emperor, who gazed at the mathematically arranged display on the copingwith a smile curling his lip.

"John Surrey," he said, "I trust it was not your intention to molest the Archbishop's troops without command of your superior officer."

"Well, my Lord," replied the archer, with a hesitation that was most unusual with him, "it is difficult to see so pretty a fight in progress and not do something to the furthering of it. The Archbishop has a hundred bowmen, such as they are, while his Darkness does not appear to have one, if I am not to be allowed to draw string."

"But we have no quarrel with the Archbishop, John."

"Indeed, my Lord," answered Surrey, bitterly, "you forgot that when you ordered me to bend bow against his two men-at-arms on the hill yonder.

"True, true, so I did, and right well you acquitted yourself. Can you do the same from this height?"

"Can I? My fingers were just getting beyond my control when you came up. No man could wish better shooting than is here to his hand."

"We will wait a little and see if they cannot do better with the catapult. They need some practice, and will never have a finer opportunity."

"Look you, my Lord, at the cross-bow shooting. Did you ever see the air so thick and so little damage done? 'Tis a most contemptible instrument as I have before averred to you, and now you can see its uselessness for yourself. A body of English archers would have had the castle taken ere this, and the Count well hanged."

"I hardly see how archers alone could scale the battlements, however expert they might be, but perhaps they project each other over stone walls attached to their arrows; they do such wonderful things in England."

"I make bold to inform you, my Lord, that—"

"I do not doubt it. Let us watch the fight."

When the cheer went up that greeted the hurling of the stone, and the very precipitate flight of the jeopardised cross-bowman, the Emperor turned to the offended and silent archer and said—

"Now is your time, John. Show them what true marksmanship is, and remember the eyes of Germany are on you, or presently will be."

"Ah," cried the archer, drawing a long breath of deep satisfaction, "if you could but see Roger Kent. God grant that he is not with yonder crowd on the plain, or some of us will never set foot out on Thoron."

(To Be Continued.)

LUCKY LADS IN KLONDIKE.



BOYS PANNING OUT GOLD IN DAWSON CITY STREETS.

Mr. John D. McGillivray writing to the New York Herald under date of Dawson, N. W. T., July 15, says: That the streets of Dawson are literally paved with gold is proved by an enterprising band of youths who are working them on a miniature scale, with results which would cause the average American boy to feel like running away from home and starting for the North.

The dust found in the streets by the Dawson street gamins comes from the sweepings of the saloons and stores. After the late thaw dozens of boys were busy taking up pans of sweepings from the streets in front of saloon and dance halls, where business had been brisk during the long winter. These they carried to the pools and panned out.

In many cases they obtained as much as $1.50 to the pan, but the average was about ten to fifteen cents. Some of the more industrious boys would wash out as many as thirty to forty pans a day. Two boys rigged up a set of small sluice boxes on the bank of the river, and their first day's clean up netted them $34.

The ground upon which stood the Dominion saloon, destroyed by fire last winter, was given over to two men some time ago, with the privilege of washing out the dirt for the gold they might find, provided they would return to the owners of the property all the nails they found. They rocked and washed with Long Toms some $500 in dust and returned to the owners of the property 300 pounds of nails. Nails were valued at that time at $5 a pound, so the owners of the property had considerably the best of the bargain.

ALL HEADACHES

From whatever cause cured in half an hour by HOFFMAN'S HEADACHE POWDERS. 10 cents and 25 cents at all druggists.

HOT HARD TO ANSWER.

Why is sunshine in a damp, musty cellar like Pond Lily in damp, musty shoes?

Ans.—Why both are purifying and health-giving. Pond Lily makes shoes wholesome, preserves the leather and satisfies the purchaser. 25 cts. at dealers or by mail.

361 "P. L." BROTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Dr. Coderre's **RED PILLS** For Pale and Weak Women.

Raw From Ear To Jaw.

"I have been for years more or less subject to eruptions on my skin. The left side of my face from the top of my ear to half way down my jaw was in a very bad state—being almost raw, making shaving very painful. I was advised to try Burdock Blood Bitters. One bottle perfectly cured me. I can honestly recommend B.B.B. to all who suffer from any skin disease." G. WHITE, Carievale, N.W.T.

B.B.B. cures Salt Rheum, Eczema, Tetter, Shingles, Boils, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers, and all forms of Skin Diseases and Eruptions, from the smallest pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

B B B

301 1

THE U. S. GENERALS.

Characteristics of the American Commanders as Noted at the Front by Miss Hamm.

HEAD OF WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Grant, the Exponent of One Kind of Military Training; Fitz Hugh Lee, of Another.

SHAFTER'S DISABILITIES.

Able, Thoughtful, General and Generous, but Physically Unfit for Rough Campaigning.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)
(From the Only Woman Correspondent at the Front.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 15. To a woman ignorant of strategy and the science of war, personality appeals more than to a man. The woman is very apt to base her estimates upon moral and social qualities as well as upon intellectual and martial. To her mind the courtly Lee or McClellan, the Puritanical Stonewall Jackson, the magnanimous Rawlins, and Farragut, appeal more, far more, than the fighting Joe Hooker, or the reckless Meade. In the present struggle with Spain the same process of valuation of the different leaders is going on.

It is not necessary for men to do actual fighting in order to earn a reputation praiseworthy or otherwise. Thus at one of the camps I saw General Coppinger going day by day, hour by hour, from tent to tent, from man to man, looking carefully into the welfare of each individual soldier as if it were his own. I met him also in the hospital, where yellow and typhoid fevers menaced every caller, and found him welcomed everywhere as an angel of mercy. It required no further evidence to understand his popularity and to predict for him a glorious and enviable future. On the other hand, Gen. Fred Grant bussed himself with his command with, it would seem, the sole purpose of making it a perfect fighting machine. To him the individual was to exist only for drilling and marching west on with disregard of personal comfort, the results were perceptible in the almost perfect mechanical precision of the force, and yet I failed to see the enthusiasm, the almost fanatical devotion and love with which I am everywhere met with pinged a command, and I ventured to one that in a fierce battle the moral qualities of the latter much possibly be more efficient and more tremendous in nerve than the merely mechanical excellence of the former. During the war rumor of feats have been accomplished, and nearly every one has been the result of intense enthusiasm and utter forgetfulness of self rather than the absolute discipline of the actors.

A curious side light is thrown upon this question by the poor Cubans whom I am meeting every day, who have neither money, arms ammunition, drill nor discipline. They are sustained by devotion to their cause, and by personal love for their leaders. When they talk of an absent general like Garcia or Gomez they invariably shed tears before. When they are in camp the times are apt to sleep around their officers very much like faithful hunting dogs around their masters. And when one of these commanders dies they mourn in a manner that is almost heart breaking to see. And yet these little men have already shown courage, patience, and indomitable will, which have won the respect of every student of the war.

FITZHUGH LEE.

It is possible to confine the two different schools of thought and conduct, and no one does it more successfully than the prince of all soldiers, Fitzhugh Lee, whom I saw drilling the troops at Camp Cuba Libre before I left America, and who promised that I should see him review his troops again before Havana. One of his men call him the "sunlight of the camp," and during my brief stay in Jacksonville, Fla., in the neighbourhood of his command, I found that there was always a happy smile and a brighter atmosphere wherever he went. He drilled his troops, and had them under a discipline that was admirable, but in all the wearisome and annoying tasks of the soldier's life his inspiring presence and kindly words took away two-thirds of the burden.

From what I have seen of Gen. Shafter it would not be fair as yet to form a judgment. He is able, thoughtful, genial and generous. He is weighed down by physical disabilities. He is too stout a man and too weak physiologically to have entered a tropical war. It meant, and he knew it well, distress and suffering from the beginning to the end. He therefore deserves additional credit for what some people give him blame. There is very little suffering here in Cuba for the young athlete with a digestion like an ostrich. But for a man past the meridian of life, weighing over three hundred pounds, who has already spent thirty years of his life in constant and wearing labour, to go through the same experience is heroic. Shafter's example recalls that of Gen. Winfield Scott, who, almost at the close of his career, went forward at the call of duty.

ROOSEVELT AND WOOD.

Two other commanders at Santiago have justly become famous, Brigadier Gen. Wood and Colonel Roosevelt. Their achievements have taught more lessons than a regiment of school masters. They belong to the class which Bismarck for thirty years has denounced as effeminate, enervated, soulless, selfish and unpatriotic. Roosevelt laboured under the additional stigma of being a Civil Service crank and a reformer. He had had no military education, and when he announced his determination to enter the army many were the covert sneers and many the jokes which were levelled at his head. And yet both men have proved themselves born leaders, sagacious in defense, and executive of surprising ability. Their influence upon their men was marvellous. After every battle the first question of the wounded was, "Is Roosevelt hurt?" and the next, "How did Gen. Wood come out?" To the soldier the welfare of the nation depended largely upon these two heroes.

Where there has been so much unpardonable incompetence or neglect as there has been in the commissary department it is but just to notice the brilliant exception to the apparent rule. This is Major Smith, without whom there would have been far more suffering and disease in the camps than there has been. He was the first to display common sense in regard to the emergencies of the hour. He welcomed every supply and used it as swiftly as received, no matter whether it came from the Red Cross, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Women's National War Relief, or the smallest auxiliary in Yapank. He answered all correspondence, and did not wait to apply to Washington to an endless chain of clerks for permission to receive and utilise that which was needed on the spot and at the moment. What a contrast he presents to those sticklers for rule and regulation who refused nurses, medicines and supplies, when the men were sick and dying, because they had not come through official channels and no authorization had been received from Washington respecting their acceptance. There have been medical supplies in nearly every place where there has been great sickness and where they were needed, which were left untouched on account of the red tape with which so many imbecile servants of the Government are bound hand and foot. Major Smith referred in speaking to me to the grand work of Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, Dr. Anita McGee, Mrs. Manning, and the other leaders of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Of Gen. Joe Wheeler, the bulldog of thirty-five years ago, whom I recently met, I cannot say too much in praise. One of his lieutenants said he was a "bald-headed Chevalier Bayard," and another one "he is a white-haired angel with a dash of hell." Old and sick and ailing, with a body that is magnificent, the man's soul is so great as to overawe all who come within his influence. In command and action, the puny and aged frame vanishes, and in the saddle he is simply an invincible intellect, which could conquer the world. Nothing could be more pathetic than to see him half carried about, later apparently for the hospital than the bed, and yet with mind alert and full powered, planning and arranging the movements and the orders which meant the security of his men and the success of the army to which he belonged.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The war has brought into fine relief the commander in chief, General Nelson Miles. He has more than justified the affection with which he is regarded by the American people. I have never heard a word of complaint or criticism in regard to him, his methods, his conduct or speech. Courtly, heroic, kindly and gentle, he is as lovable a type of soldier as the world has ever seen. He gives to generals the fullest liberty and knows them the discretion without which victory is often turned into defeat. He is singularly modest, and invariably gives all the credit to third parties, and never refers to his own share in any action he mentions. I remember when serving on the editorial staff of the Mail and Empire, of New York, seeing in the den of my chief (Robert C. Alexander) a life-sized picture of Gen. Miles going into action. It seemed to me when I gazed upon him here in the flesh making ready for Porto Rico that the picture had become animated and stepped from its frame. He looks the soldier to perfection, and he has not only a soldier's courage but a soldier's brain and heart.

Every travelling correspondent and inspector of supplies runs across Cubans, more especially women and children, wherever she goes. I had met many in New York, especially during the grand Cuban-American week, with congresses conducted by Miss J. Eastman, Mrs. Donald McLean and others. They were magnificent women, beautiful, accomplished and refined and belonged to the middle and upper classes of the island. If all Cubans were like them the problem of the future government of the place would be very simple. One meets with an entirely different set. They are drawn chiefly from the middle and upper half of the lower classes. But in Cuba itself you meet a mixture of all three types. The first noticeable thing about them is their ignorance. Under Spanish rule education has been so neglected from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba as to be almost as incredible as it is in Spain.

The Spanish politician treats actively regards a school as his worst enemy and having too cowardly to attack it openly, he ruins it by not paying the school-master. In Spain it is said that only thirty-three per cent. of the people can read and write. Cuba is not so bad, but from all I see and investigate, not more than forty per cent. can read and write. A terrible contrast when compared with our great eastern and central States, where the ratio is about ninety-five per cent.

I spoke to the little woman who was grey-haired and wrinkled although under thirty years old, and who had been a teacher in a village in Pinar del Rio. She was a fierce revolutionist, having lost her father in the ten years' war, and two brothers in the present rebellion. One of these was a patriot and a martyr, the other she said was a renegade and a traitor, but to the Spaniards he was a rebel, on account of his relationship, and was therefore shot down in cold blood.

She had been a school mistress herself at a ridiculous salary of about one hundred and fifty dollars a year. She said the school-house had not been repaired or touched by the Government in the memory of the village. What little repairs had been made were the result of her own labour or the contribution of the villagers. The second year her salary was cut in half, the third and fourth years it was not paid at all, and she lived upon the charity given to the people in the district, who desired to have their children learn to read and write. Yet all the time taxes were being levied and paid for the support of the little school and her salary and for the roads, which led to it, which in the rainy season were impassable quagmires, and even for the books and instruments which the children were supposed to need.

"TO THE VICTOR BELONGS THE SPOILS."

In speaking of loot and pillage, she was a rabid advocate of the doctrine of atonement. She said: "My father's home was very handsomely furnished, and the furniture was not destroyed, but stolen by the Royalists, and is now being used by them. What little I and my brothers had shared the same fate. When Spain has been driven out of Cuba, and I go back to my little town should I not be allowed to take my own, or must I still sit helpless and helpless, while my own property belonged to me and still belongs to me, giving comfort and pleasure to those who have wrecked my life?

"It is all over our land," she continued, "more than a hundred thousand families have been robbed in this manner, the men murdered, the women and the children massacred in cold blood, or deliberately starved to death. Their belongings, or what remained of them, have been taken by at least twenty thousand royalist families who enjoy them still. Is it more than justice that the survivors of the one hundred thousand should demand an accounting from the twenty thousand?"

These Cubans are not unanimous in their views. Almost every little town and village has its own opinion in regard to public policy in the future. Some want independence and a republic. Some are imbued with the socialistic doctrines of Madrid; others, demoralized by years of cruelty and oppression, are rabid anarchists of the Barcelona school. In our own country we have had little experience with this last morbid outgrowth of European life, and look at anarchism as possessing a German flavour like sausage and sauerkraut, but as a matter of fact there are more anarchists in Spain than in the rest of Europe combined.

A Spanish official book makes the statement, based on a police census, that there are no less than fifty thousand believers in the doctrine of destruction. With such auspices, it is no wonder that the creed has found converts among the Cubans. Another group desires to be annexed, and held under a protectorate. They do not believe their own people capable at present of self-government. Another desires to be annexed, and to become a State of the Union. There are also the peaceful people here, who merely desire good government, and care but little whether it comes from America or Spain.

MARGHERITA ARLINA HAMM.

PETROLEUM LANDS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, August 26.—The policy of the Government in regard to oil lands, which has so far been that of doing the prospecting under the direction of the Geological Survey, is about to be changed. The new policy, it is understood, is to grant to responsible men the right to prospect, allowing them to take up lands for this purpose in blocks of not more than six hundred and forty acres. This land, should they succeed in finding oil in paying quantities, they will be permitted to purchase at the price of $1 per acre, subject to a royalty of 2½ per cent. This will only apply to lands south of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the honourary degree of doctor of science upon several of the delegates to the International Congress of Zoology; among them Dr. Henry P. Bowditch, of Harvard University.

TREASURE HUNTING.

Captain Welling's Two Years' Search on Oak Island so far Unsuccessful.

BUT IS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

About Ten Millions Worth Said to Have Been Buried by Pirates Two Centuries Ago

AT BOTTOM OF A DEEP HOLE.

Record of a Century of Failures in Hunting for the Fabulous Hoard.

A correspondent writes from Chester, N. S., in reference to the search now being instituted by Capt. Welling, and his companions for a large amount of treasure said to have been buried on Oak Island by pirates a couple of centuries ago. Capt. Welling has now been engaged in the work for two years, and is just as confident as when he commenced operations that the treasure is buried there. He declares that he will not leave the island until he has found it. Oak Island, the site of the treasure, is a small island near Chester, Nova Scotia, one of the three hundred and sixty-five thereabouts. It is the only one of them all on which oak trees grow, and is a landmark for miles around. It is honeycombed with the shafts and tunnels dug by former seekers after gold, but nobody before has found so much evidence to justify the search as has Capt. Welling. He is a man of moderation, and the tiny piece of parchment he brought up in his auger, boring at the depth of 130 feet, has kept his faith bright, through all the accidents and disappointments that have followed. It is indication enough or the presence of something at the bottom of the pit to make any man with a lurking love of adventure hidden away in his practical brain follow the course that the captain is taking and keep on to the end.

CAPTAIN KIDD.

The popular idea is that the treasure was buried on the island by Capt. Kidd. This famous pirate has ridden the waves in 1096. He was a good example of the proverb that evil communications corrupt good manners, for from being one of the staunchest foes of the pirates who attacked English and French ships, he became one himself. But his course was short. In 1698 he arrived at New York, with a great amount of gold. Much of this he buried on Gardiners Island, at the east end of Long Island, the rest he divided among his crew. Soon after he was arrested by the order of Gov. Bellamont, of Massachusetts, and sent to England, where he was tried for the murder of a gunner whom he had killed with a heavy iron-hooped bucket. That was only one of six indictments against him, and though tradition says he offered in exchange for his life gold enough to girdle London with a chain of inch-long links, he was convicted and hanged at Execution Dock on May 12, 1701.

Men sent by the Governor to Gardiners Island discovered a box containing 738 ounces of gold, 847 ounces of silver, one bag of silver rings, one bag of unpolished stones, and a quantity of agates, amethysts and silver buttons. These things, with the property found on Capt. Kidd, and in his ship, were valued at 850,000. Popular excitement ran high after this, and searches were made unsuccessfully in various places for other deposits. About 1743 an old man died in New England. On his deathbed he confessed that he had been one of Capt. Kidd's crew, and that he had assisted the pirate and his followers in burying two millions of pounds sterling beneath the soil of a deserted island. Near it, on which oak trees grew in profusion. This yarn, of course, gave a great impetus to treasure hunts.

CAPTAIN WELLING'S VIEWS.

"Kidd's treasure?" said Captain Welling with some warmth, when he was asked about the matter a few days ago by some visitors. "This Kidd's treasure? I think people and the guide books are all wrong. According to my way of thinking the treasure was buried in that pit before ever Capt. Kidd opened his eyes in his mother's arms or dreamed of them again at the novel's end. No, no, I don't believe Capt. Kidd ever set foot on this island."

In response to an exclamation of surprise among his guests, the Captain explained his view thus:

"Mexico, you know, was a regular Klondike to the Spaniards. They sent their ships over there, loaded by fair means or foul, it didn't matter much which, they wrested wealth untold from the Mexicans. They took the gold from their mines and perhaps the jewels from their arms and necks. I don't doubt they were quite capable of it. But the ships didn't always get their cargoes safe home, not by a long shot. They had to pass these islands on their return journey. They couldn't go further out because of the Gulf Stream, and the floating icebergs that would have crushed them into atoms. Punishment fell on some of those Spanish robbers quickly enough, and they had a mighty short time for prayers, I'm thinking, before the pirates who were lying in wait near their route pounced upon them and showed them the short road to death. Maybe after a while those island pirates got so much spoil that it was like carrying coals to Newcastle. They couldn't sell it or give it away even without tremendous risks, so they did the only thing they could do—buried it deep enough so mice or men wouldn't find it till they discovered a way to turn it to their own account."

"But, Captain," asked one of the party, "how could they do it? What appliances had they for digging a pit 7 feet across and 200 feet deep? The soil must have been very hard, and part of the time they must have had to go through solid rock."

UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

The Captain shrugged his shoulders. "We can't tell how a good many things were done, but the pyramids were built, for instance," he replied. "We haven't anything in modern times that could raise those huge mountains of stone, and yet there they are. We can't tell how inexperienced pirates dug that shaft. When we sink one in another part of the island we used dynamite and all sorts of conveniences, and it takes us three months and more to go ninety feet. Yet there's the treasure pit!"

Then the visitors gave up theorizing to see what had been done practically toward securing the contents of this Aladdin pit. Under a rude board shed they looked down into what seemed the mouth of a great well two-thirds filled with water. At the bottom of this hole lies the mysterious something which men have been trying to reach for 100 years. The cunning workmen who had it there dug a tunnel through the island from side to side, above the treasure, so that the tide of water flowing through should keep it safe from all but themselves. Doubtless the men who made the tunnel knew the secret of shutting off the stream when they wished, but no one else has found it and every effort to secure the treasure so far has been foiled just as it seemed within reach by the water, which breaks through and makes it impossible to get at what lies beneath, unless, indeed, men could bail out the whole Atlantic.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY.

As far back as 1795, fifty years after the death of the reticent member of Capt. Kidd's crew, the first intimation that there might be something on the island, came to three men who were looking there for their cattle in the fall. The island was covered with trees at the time, and in searching it over for the cattle that they had left running wild there all summer these men found a patch of red clover. White clover sometimes grows wild, red clover never, so they concluded that some one had lived there previously. Moreover, the ground for a space of seven feet or so had fallen in. Looking still further for signs of former inhabitants, they saw, overhanging the spot of clover, the large forked branch of a sturdy oak tree. To the forked part of the branch, by means of a tackle connecting the fork in a small triangle, was attached an old tackle block. Afterward they found the remains of a road from the tree to the western shore of the island, and were sure that they must have chanced upon Capt. Kidd's treasure. They cleared away the young trees which had grown on the clover patch, removed the surface soil for about two feet, and danced about like wild men when they found there a tier of flagstones which were unlike the stones of the island. They concluded that these had been brought from Gold River, not far away, on the main shore. When they had removed these stones they found that they were digging down into an old pit. The mouth was seven feet in diameter, and the sides were tough, hard clay, but the earth filling was loose and easy to remove. Ten feet beneath the stones the excited men found a tier of oak logs, tightly wedged against the sides. They were much dejected, and underneath them the ground had settled about two feet. The men dug down a little further, then they could do no more alone, and they seemed to be able to find no one else who shared in their belief.

THE SEARCH RENEWED.

For fifteen years after this the pit lay as they had left it. Then the original discoverers, with many friends, arrived with tools and provisions, and once more took up the task. The pit had caved in somewhat, but soon after they had passed the mark of the original diggers they came to a tier of logs like the first one, and after that every ten feet, they found a layer of something—logs, stones, charcoal or putty. About 90 feet down they found a flagstone two feet long and one foot wide, with rudely cut figures and letters, which they could not decipher. For many years it was used as a hearthstone in one of the houses on the island. Then it was rescued and sent to Halifax. Some one there pretended to interpret the inscription as meaning that twenty-five feet below was buried the sum of £2,000,000, but even those most interested attached little weight to the report.

At the spot where this stone was discovered by the first workmen water began to be apparent, and at ninety-three feet there was still more. Night was upon them and as usual they probed the bottom with a crowbar to see if they could strike anything. They met a hard, immovable substance and went to sleep with wonderful dreams of the treasure they would find in the morning. They were on the very brink of solving the mystery, they thought. But when they went to work in the early grey dawn they found a well filled with sixty feet of water where they had left an empty shaft the night before. Their bailing buckets made no impression. Finally a pump was prepared at a cost of $300. It was lowered to the depth of ninety feet, but before the water reached the top it burst.

MANY FAILURES.

From that time to this the many efforts to find the treasure have ended in failure. It seems as if the pirates had laid some curse upon their gold which mortal man can never conquer. The treasure seekers should try shooting a silver bullet over the hole or some other effective charm to break the spell. Men have sacrificed money, farms and all their property to their desire for the treasure. In all $300,000 or more has been sunk in Oak Island, but Capt. Welling and the company he represents are not as enthusiastic and as buoyant in hopes as if the hundred-year record of failures had never been.

The Captain takes this treasure hunt as another man might his yacht or his horses. "No, there is no stock on the market," he said in answer to a question "We sell shares if people want to buy them, but we don't ask any one to take them. The three of us who are most interested mean to keep on till we get at the bottom of this mystery. We haven't any families and no one might as well do this as anything else. If any one wants to help us, we don't shut them out, but we don't beg any one to come in. I don't know what's at the bottom of that shaft, but there's something, and whatever comes out of it will be valuable enough to bring us our money back. I've had absolute proof that there's something there. From 126 to 176 feet the pits is filled with chests, I believe, set here and there like blocks in a child's toy house. In one place I bored through iron and wood, and when I cleaned off the dirt and stones from my auger I found a tiny piece of parchment wrapped around the point, and then I knew that we weren't hunting for nothing. I bored at various depths after that and struck iron and oak. Then the water came in and flooded me out."

CAPTAIN WELLING'S PLAN.

Always the water! but Capt. Welling thinks he has a way now to circumvent it. The Atlantic may play tricks with him as it has with his predecessors, but he thinks not. The investigation for this treasure is carried on strictly along modern lines. There are no nocturnal visits with spades, dim lanterns and stealthy steps, nor any of the other popular machinery of treasure hunting. Not at all. The whole process is open to the public. Twelve men under the direction of the Captain are working on the island night and day. They have constructed quarters, a cook to feed them and good pay for their work. Even the precious piece of parchment is exhibited. And we would be dull indeed who could not see the capital "O" and part of a capital "V" printed rudely upon it. Indeed, there will be many a professed unbeliever who will be eager to see what comes out of the pit. Capt. Welling expects to have his mining about the 1st of November. That is the red-letter day he has set for finding the treasure.

His plan now is to dig lower than the pirates' tunnel, drain off the treasure pit, and between tides get out its contents. Other companies have tried this, but they have never dug their draining tunnel deep enough. In the course of his investigations Capt. Welling happened upon one tunnel dug by some former workmen about a hundred feet below the surface, in which he walked about up to this feature but never the Captain is sinking a shaft about thirty feet away from the treasure pit, which he intends to carry down 200 feet. Then he will dig a tunnel between the two shafts, divert the water from the first, and pump it out of the second. He has now gone down about 100 feet, a tremendous depth according to the tale of two venturesome girls among his visitors, who crawled down the perpendicular ladders to the very bottom and were pulled up in the great barrel that carries the stone. The island is so full of rocks that blasting is often necessary, and the excavation is a difficult matter. However, three months, according to Capt. Welling's calculations, will finish this work.

HAS MADE HIS LAST MARCH.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Nathan P. Carlisle, aged 36, a private in Company L, of the 71st New York volunteers, died last night at the home of his brother and sister in this city. The soldier imagined during his dying hours that he was again undergoing the march of Santiago. His last words were "Give those poor fellows water; they need it worse than I do."

RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS
by using LYONS LIQUID BUG POISON.
One application does the work—it not, your money back. 25c. at all Druggists, or
JNO. T. LYONS Corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

ALEXANDRA TRUST.

Sir Thomas Lipton's Great Scheme for Giving Good Food to the Poor of London.

A FAIR MEAL FOR TWO PENCE.

Eating-houses to be Established in Every Part of the Metropolis.

PRINCESS IS PRESIDENT.

Sir Thomas Lipton Starts the Trust With £100,000 and will Give Another £100,000.

The London Daily Chronicle says: Sir Thomas Lipton is about to give the nation another lesson in philanthropy. It will be remembered that during the Jubilee festivities the Princess of Wales issued an appeal for money to provide dinners for the poorest of the poor on some one day during the then festivities. The chief donor to the fund was Sir Thomas Lipton, who sent a cheque for £25,000. The outcome of that Jubilee dinner has been the formation of the present scheme, which has for its object the provision of restaurants all over London at which working men and working women may purchase wholesome, well-cooked food at cost price. Much of the food now consumed, especially by the very poor, is not cheap, not well-cooked, not wholesome. The idea of the new Alexandra Trust is to alter this. Food being bought in large quantities, and on the best commercial terms, by buyers who know their business, it will be possible to sell meals at extremely low prices.

It is, of course, much easier to feed one hundred persons than one. Any mess-sergeant will tell you that. But when the figures run into thousands it will come cheaper still.

NO CHARITY IN THE SCHEME.

And yet the scheme has no charity about it. It is hoped and expected that it will be self-supporting. But there must, of course, be a start, and, of course, that means money. Purchasing sites, putting up buildings, and providing the necessary fittings and apparatus will cost large sums, especially as it is intended to have these restaurants all over London. And here Sir Thomas Lipton steps in. He has given the Trust a sum of £100,000 to start it, and if need be he is prepared to give another £100,000 should the scheme require it. The Trust is to have a Royal Charter, which has already been applied for and its terms settled. The charter has been granted by her Majesty, and it will be published in the "London Gazette" at an early date. The Princess of Wales will be President of the Trust, and the other trustees are to be Sir Thomas Lipton, the Duke of Norfolk, and Sir Francis Jeune.

SIR THOMAS OUTLINES HIS PLANS.

I had a chat (writes one of the Chronicle representatives) with Sir Thomas Lipton about the scheme on Saturday afternoon at Osidge. Sir Thomas was very busy entertaining his guests, for it was the occasion of the annual garden party, which he was giving to the members of the counting-house staff of Lipton's, Limited. And as Sir Thomas had invited one hundred guests and was extremely anxious that every one of them should be made at home and thoroughly enjoy himself, I found it rather difficult to get hold of him.

"Yes, the story is quite true," he said, in answer to my first enquiry, "but I would rather not say anything about myself. I have been keeping the matter very quiet, because I have a horror of doing or saying anything that looks like advertising myself."

"But," was my reply, "the public will want to know something about so novel a scheme."

"Well, they will be able to read all about it in a day or two. We have applied for a Charter, and her Majesty has granted us one. The full particulars of the charter and the Trust which it governs will be published in the 'London Gazette' in the course of a few days. The Princess of Wales has graciously consented to act as President of the Trust."

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

"Then her Royal Highness takes an interest in your scheme?"

"Well, you can scarcely call it my scheme. The Princess of Wales was so impressed with the state of things which was revealed when we came to make the arrangements for our Jubilee Dinner for the poor, that her Royal Highness has been wishing to do something for these people every day and all the year round, and not on special occasions only. My idea was that something should be done to enable them to get good, wholesome, well-cooked food at cost price. There is something in the form of charity about this, and no person will forfeit the slightest self-respect by taking advantage of it. All we should do will be to organize, so that the cost of distribution will be brought to a minimum."

"And is your scheme an extensive one?"

"We hope to cover all the working class centres of London, and to have one of our restaurants within the reach of everybody. We shall dispense altogether with waiters. The people will come to the counters and buy what they want, and either sit down and eat it there, or take it away with them. I hope to give them a small plate of meat and bread for twopence, and for fourpence soup, bread, meat, and two vegetables. Other things will be cheap in proportion."

BUYING TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

"And I presume your own commercial knowledge will be used?"

"Certainly," replied Sir Thomas. "I shall be able to direct the supplies, to purchase them at the best advantage, and of the best quality. I am convinced that the poor—and especially the very poor—are not able to lay out their money on food to the best advantages under present conditions, and I believe if they could do so it would be a great boon to them."

"But this, of course, means money?"

"I have started the scheme with £100,000, and I am prepared with another £100,000 when the Trust requires it, should it be a success. And I have no fear of that."

"And will the scheme be confined to London?"

"I shall see how it goes on, and if it is really of value, I shall be prepared to spend another £50,000 in Scotland to try it there. It will be the largest scheme for feeding the poor that has ever been tried. The Duke of Norfolk and Sir Francis Jeune are assisting me as trustees."

And with that Sir Thomas hurried off to welcome another group of guests.

THE NEW RESTAURANTS.

I have been shown (writes a Chronicle representative) the ground plan of one of the new restaurants. Outside it will be a very plain brick building, and no money will be wasted on ornamentation. It will be built round a courtyard in which a fountain will play, and which will be dotted over with trees and flowering shrubs. In a gallery in this courtyard will be accommodation for a band, and Sir Thomas hopes that the patrons of the trust may have good music with their meat. The customers will enter—the men on one side and the women on the other, and will purchase their tickets at the cashier; no money will be taken at the counters. From thence they will proceed to the dinning halls. There they will find a big circular counter, at which the food will be served. Having secured their portions they will find seats and tables all round the hall at which they can eat. Should they wish to buy food to be taken away, they will enter at another gate and go to another counter. Here they will find specially designed and constructed vessels, which will carry soup, vegetables, and meat in such a way as to keep them hot for some time, and the use of these vessels can be had by depositing their net cost at the counter.

OTHER ACCESSORIES.

But this does not by any means exhaust the capabilities of the place. The lavatory accommodation will be of the most complete character. The lavatories will be lined with white encaustic tiles; there will be accommodation for washing. Upstairs there will be reading rooms supplied with all the papers, and with writing accommodation, so that a man can look over the papers, and if he wants to answer an advertisement in order to get employment he can purchase a sheet of paper and an envelope for a halfpenny, and write his letter then and there. And there will be loungers in which men can leave their tools, if they are out looking for jobs.

Another feature of these restaurants will be a special department in which food will be specially prepared for the sick. Here, again, the very poor are now at a great disadvantage. None of them have any appliances for making beef-tea, for instance, even if they had the money to buy the beef. And you cannot buy a bottle of beef extract anywhere for less than sixpence. But the Alexandra Trust will sell you for a penny or twopence some well made beef-tea, or any preparation which the sick may take a fancy to. This promises to be a most important and valuable part of the work of the Trust, and one that is bound to be appreciated by the sick poor.

SOME OTHER POINTS.

The Trust will do all its own work when possible. For instance, it will bake its own bread, and everything possible to be done to save expense will be done. The food sold will be solid, healthy, and wholesome. The restaurants will be open early in the morning for breakfasts, and if possible until late at night. At present people have nowhere to go after eight o'clock, but the public-houses. Then it will be possible to go into comfortable places and get supper after their day's work is ended. And many of these people are at work until late at night.

Finally there will be no charity about the thing. A man who goes to one of the Trust restaurants will be just as independent as a man who goes to the Savoy or the Cecil. He will pay for what he gets, and pay the value of it. It will be the organization which will enable him to get it at so cheap a rate and of such good quality.

A DAY WITH THE POPE.

Simple Life of the World's Greatest Religious Monarch.

Of all Christian churches that of Rome is the greatest, and over its 230,000,000 members the Pope reigns supreme. He is the greatest religious power in the world, and at the present time, when his health is giving such anxiety, some account of his daily life cannot fail to be interesting.

As the great clock of St. Peter's strikes seven the Pope's valet enters his bedroom a large square apartment, simply furnished. Throwing open the windows Centra wishes His Holiness good morning, and proceeds to assist his venerable master to dress. His toilet completed, the Pope performs his morning devotions, and proceeds to the next room, which is fitted up as an oratory, where he celebrates mass. Occasionally highly privileged persons are permitted to be present at this service, which lasts about forty-five minutes. A second mass is afterwards celebrated by one of the household prelates, at which all the inhabitants of the Vatican, including the Pope, are present. His Holiness then breakfasts in his study, the meal consisting of a cup of strong soup and a few chocolate pastilles.

The Pope then goes into the library, where he gives an audience to specially favoured pilgrims. It is in these interviews that

THE MARVELLOUS MEMORY

and learning of the Pope are best shown. German, English, French, Spanish and Italian—his native language—he speaks with fluency. His Holiness addresses each pilgrim in his own language, discussing with them the leading topics of their respective countries. Leo reads many newspapers, and is fully acquainted with the world and all its doings.

His visitors gone, the Pope commences his day's work. His first task is to revise and alter the works of the previous day. The Pope is a most painstaking and fastidious scholar. While engaged in these literary labours he refreshes himself with an occasional pinch of snuff.

At 10 a.m. the Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, enters, and with him, the Pope goes through the political correspondence of the day.

The Pope's annual income has been estimated at £260,000, and about £220,000 of this goes in maintaining the household of the Vatican. Though by no means a miser, Leo is very careful in his valet keeps all his keys, with the exception of the key of the strong box, which the Pope himself retains. His Holiness gives away large sums in charity every year.

At noon the Pope dines on the most considerable meal of the day, a roll of bread, and a little cheese, washed down by a

SINGLE GLASS OF RED WINE.

The Pope then takes his constitutional in one of the numerous halls of the Vatican, after which he is carried in a sort of sedan chair by two stalwart lackeys into the garden and placed in his carriage.

He is driven down the avenue, accompanied by an officer of his guard and two gentlemen in waiting, and then alights, and the Pope alights, and leaning on a stick, strolls up and down the terrace. Here is a fine vineyard, which is one of the Pope's hobbies, and his hobby it is, seeing that it yields an annual harvest of 1,500 gallons of wine.

The Pope amuses himself with catching small birds with nets, a sport in which he was an expert when a lad, and of which he is still very fond. The cultivation of tea roses is another hobby of His Holiness.

Near this place, the Pope's playground, stands the huge tower of the Citta Leonia, a building which dates back to the eighth century. As evening approaches the Pope proceeds to this tower alone, and until sunset he remains in its solitary dungeon. What he does there nobody knows. It has been suggested that he has indulged in a nap, or that he arranges his future plans; at all events, much of his literary work is done

IN THIS LARGE EMPTY ROOM.

As the sun goes down the Pope returns to his apartments, and after telling his rosary, sets to work and does not retire to rest till midnight. When seeking an inspiration he walks to his study window, and drawing aside the curtains gazes long and silently at the brilliant sky of an Italian night.

At twelve o'clock His Holiness goes to bed, to wake up at seven o'clock, to live the same day over again.

The Pope is in his eighty-ninth year, and despite his great age he is a marvel of physical and intellectual vigour. Since his election to the chair of St. Peter his death has been foretold scores of times, and the rumours of his ill health have filled numberless newspaper columns. But Leo XIII. has proved the truth of the adage, "Threatened men live long," and though old age has begun to tell upon him, there is every prospect that the Pope will give the lie to future rumours by refusing to die for some years. He is one of the cleverest scholars and statesmen of the age, while his piety is great, and he is austere to the verge of asceticism.

Advices from Honolulu, under date of August 18, report the arrival of the United States commissioners, and their decision to at once place the Hawaiian group in telegraphic communication with the United States.

The work of laying in the electric light wires in the Parliament House, Ottawa, is being proceeded with, but takes time. In many places the fireproof floors have been cut into in order to lay the wires, and a considerable amount of labour will have to be done to restore them to a condition of safety.

William McClure, of Ingersoll, Ont., charged with arson, was honourably acquitted on Thursday.

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC PREPARATIONS
Are the Original and Only Reliable.

Carbolic Tooth Powder
has the largest sale of any Dentifrices, most effective for preserving the Teeth, and use full to prevent infection by inhalation. 6d, 1s, and 1s 6d. Tins.

Carbolic Toilet Soap
—best Antiseptic Soap for the Skin and Complexion, and helps to prevent contagion. Most pleasant to use after Cycling or other outdoor exercises. 1s 6d. Three Tablet boxes.

Carbolic Ointment
—a general Remedy for Skin Ailments, Piles, Chilblains, Sores, Cuts, Scalds, Ringworm, Neuralgic Pains, Stings, Earache, Burns, etc. Large Pots, 1s3d each.

Carbolic Disinfecting Powder
guaranteed to contain 15 per cent. Calvert's No. 5 Carbolic, the strongest disinfectant known.
Cheaper in use than Powders at lower rates, much less being needed. Will not clog pipes or drains.
6d, 1s, and 1s 6d Dredgers; also 7 and 14 lb Tins (to re-fill Dredgers) at 1s 6d and 2s each.

Other Carbolic Preparations are made by F. C. CALVERT & CO., and your Chemist Grocer or Storekeeper can obtain a list of them for you free of charge if asked to do so

BUYERS ARE WARNED against unreliable imitations, which are numerous.

F. C. Calvert & Co.,
Manchester,
Awarded 85 Medals and Diplomas for Superior Excellence.
a3*o1y26 3ame

ECHOES FROM ERIN.

Great Preparations Being Made for the Annual Horse Show in Dublin.

IMPROVING THE BREED OF PIGS

Shannon Salmon Fishers Fear the Effect of Electricity on the Fish.

LORD WOLSELEY'S MEDAL.

Increased Exports of Cattle From Various Ports of Great Britain to Ireland.

(From Our Irish Correspondent.)

DUBLIN, August 19.—The coming Dublin horse show, which opens at the splendid grounds of the Royal Dublin Society, at Hall's Bridge, on the 23rd inst., promises to eclipse all previous exhibitions in magnitude. In 1893 the entries of horses are over 100 in advance of those of 1897, the figures being 1493 and 1397 respectively. The increase is principally in hunters, and this year the entries of this class, for which Ireland is famous, amount to close on the four figures. Booking at the city hotels are proceeding at a record rate, and many of the biggest houses are already filled up for the week preceding the show, and the show week itself.

** ** **

The Bacon Curers' Association of Ireland, of which the principal firms of the Irish bacon trade are members, is doing excellent work in distributing throughout the Province of Munster a number of the best York and Berks for the purpose of improving the breed of pigs in the south. Inspectors have been appointed to travel through the several districts in Cork, Kerry, etc., to see the requirements of the different places. A large number of boars have already been sent out, and as they are given practically free, should prove a great boon to the poorer class of farmers.

** ** **

An international swimming contest came off in the Blackrock (County Dublin) baths on Saturday last, when several interesting events took place. In the international squad race, with four aside, England won by twenty yards, the total time for the distance (212 yards) being 2 min. 15 4-5 sec. The half mile championship of Ireland was taken by G. Dawson, of Belfast, in 15 min. 5 secs., which is an Irish record. In the open 100 yards race, the winner was J. P. Byrne, who took the final heat in 1 min. 25 sec. The water polo match, England vs. Ireland, resulted in a win for England by 7 goals to nil.

** ** **

Mr. Wrench, of the Congested Districts' Board, who is a great champion of Hackney blood

HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

Wilhelmina Will Be Crowned With Much Ceremony on Her Eighteenth Birthday.

EUROPE IS WATCHING THE HISTORIC EVENT.

The Coronation Proceedings to be Conducted Upon a Scale of Much Magnificence.

Wednesday next will be a proud day for the people of Holland, for on that day the little Wilhelmina, the girl Queen, will be a girl Queen no longer, but a sovereign in reality as well as in name. She will be 18 years old August 31, and being 18, and consequently a woman, she will succeed to the title, which has heretofore been hers only by courtesy.

And yet she will still be the girl Queen in the eyes of her devoted subjects and the world at large, until she marries. There is a wealth of affection in the title, and nothing of affectation. And as for the sacrifice of her maidenly honours on the altar of Hymen, that is a story in itself. Many have been the suitors for her hand, despite her tender years, but Wilhelmina has ideas of her own on the question of marriage.

For the present she is concerned more about her coronation than about a husband. The affair will be unique in the history of Europe. Grandeur and simplicity will be curiously blended in this celebration. There will be such a display of jewels as the world has seldom seen, and yet Wilhelmina is more excited over her pigeons than over her jewels.

The priceless gems of Holland's treasury will be augmented by precious stones of marvellous brilliancy, ordered to the mother country from the various colonies under the Dutch flag. Such a crown and sceptre would dazzle the eyes of an alchemist. Their value can only be guessed at.

WINGED MESSENGERS.

As for the pigeons, there will be 6,000 of them—white-winged messengers of joy. After the young Queen takes the oath of office the birds will be liberated as she is driven through the square, and will carry the tidings to every part of the low countries. And the girl Queen claps her hands in glee in anticipation of their fluttering wings, and thinks it will be very fine indeed.

For in many respects Wilhelmina is still a child. Her mother, the Queen Regent, has personally superintended her education, and has striven to the utmost to inculcate the principles of simplicity and dignity. Wilhelmina has both, and a charming combination it is. She never forgets the dignity that is her birthright as Queen, nor has she forgotten the sweet simplicity of childhood.

Although the festivities will begin August 31, on which day Wilhelmina becomes of age, the coronation will not take place until September 6. The week intervening will be given over to feasting and merrymaking, and all Holland, from the most dignified court officer to the most lowly peasant, will indulge in merrymaking. The young Queen herself will not miss it. She is too democratic not to have a good time at her own coronation, if she finds herself growing bored she thinks the feeling off, and argues that one is only crowned once in a lifetime.

THE QUEEN'S LINEAGE.

Wilhelmina will be Queen of the Netherlands for the Kingdom of Holland only existed as such from 1806 to 1815, when Louis Bonaparte was king. Although there have been only three kings of the Netherlands all named William, their ancestors, the Princes of Orange, descendants of William of Nassau, the illustrious patriot and champion of Dutch political and religious liberties in the 16th century, held the office of Stadtholder without interruption, except from 1651 to 1672, and personally conducted all the affairs of foreign policy and military administration.

No royal family in Europe has produced men of equal ability in government, war and diplomacy to these princes—the first William of Orange, who was assassinated at Delft in 1584; his sons, Maurice, the most eminent soldier of his time, who died in 1625, and Frederick Henry, who, until his death in 1647, during the thirty years' war, raised his country to the highest pitch of prosperity and power, and, lastly, his great-grandson, who became King William III of England, Ireland and Scotland. These were Stadtholders, or executive presidents, and captains-general of the Seven United Provinces—namely, Holland Zealand, Utrecht, Friesland, Groningen Gelderland and Overyssel.

Of the kings in the 19th century, William II was a distinguished soldier, whose victory over the French at Quatre Bras facilitated that of Wellington at Waterloo. The house of Nassau claims as high antiquity as any now reigning, but the present young Queen is the last of her race who could inherit the crown, unless she marry and have children; since the succession has been formally renounced by Adolf of Nassau, Grand Duke of Luxemburg.

THE LATE KING.

So much for Wilhelmina's lineage and the importance to her people of a matrimonial alliance. Of the former it is, perhaps, not kind, just at this joyous time, to refer to her father, King William III, for that sovereign is not remembered pleasantly by his people. And yet a few words are necessary.

King William III, the last male member of the famous house of Orange, was not an exemplary ruler. He was wild and dissipated in early manhood. His first wife, Sophia, daughter of the King of Wurtumberg, succeeded fairly well in curbing his dissolute tastes, but when he succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, and came into a fortune of 160,000,000 florins, he relaxed all restraint, and his name became a byword over all Europe.

When he had reached the age of 63 after his first wife had died childless, and after he had wasted his substance in riotous living in all the gay capitals, he fell in love, honestly and sincerely. The object of his affection was Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont, now the widowed Duchess of Albany. She was 40 years younger than the King, a radiant beauty. She laughed him to scorn.

He related that he overheard a conversation between Princess Helen and her younger sister, Emma, in which the latter reproachfully exclaimed, "I should never refuse to become a queen."

The shaft found a vulnerable spot in the seared heart of the old monarch. He looked upon the younger sister and found her to be as beautiful as Princess Helen. True to her word, she accepted William, became Queen of Holland, and a year later Wilhelmina was born. The splendid devotion of the young wife to her husband during his years of illness and semi-insanity, and her subsequent devotion to the child Queen are known to the world.

And the child of this strange union will be crowned on September 6, amid the good wishes of the civilized globe. Few royal personages have been more talked about



QUEEN WILHELMINA.

(From a recent photograph.)

abroad, and none have endeared themselves more than little Wilhelmina.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The little Queen will celebrate her birthday with her mother in the Royal palace at The Hague. There is little of pomp in the soul of the Hollander, and beyond the usual court observances, it is doubtful if the occasion will enlist more than the ordinary display. But all Holland will be glad and rejoice. The cities will be in gala attire, and the lowlands will celebrate the day and the week after the manner of the country folk. The colours of the Netherlands will wave from every windmill.

The new Queen and her mother will proceed to Amsterdam September 5, and will be met by all the dignitaries of the Dutch Government, with an imposing military escort. And such a time as there will be then! There will be more music and more feasting, and a great drinking of Schiedam to the health of and long life of the Queen. But September 6 will be the great day.

All the chimes will ring out from all the church steeples in Amsterdam at 7 o'clock in the morning, and there are lots of church steeples in Holland's staid capital and each one has its chimes. At 11 o'clock the coronation proper will take place in the Nieuwe Kerk. There are no great cathedrals in Amsterdam, although there are lots of churches, but the Nieuwe Kerk is the nearest approach to one provided by the Colonist Dutch Church.

All that has gone before will have been glitter and glamour in the eyes of the little Queen, but when confronted by the high dignitaries of state and church, with all the stolidity of the Dutch nature, and surrounded by an atmosphere of extreme solemnity, her knees will undoubtedly tremble, and she will realize to the fullest just what she is doing. The pigeons will be quite forgotten then.

Unfortunately, the building is scarcely larger than the chapel in the Kremlin at Moscow, in which the Czar was crowned, so that the number of spectators must be quite limited. The members of the two chambers must attend to take the oath of fealty to the Queen's person, and throne, and the other dignitaries of state, with the diplomatic body, will monopolize all the remaining space, to the exclusion of any members of the general public.

THE CORONATION CEREMONIES.

The coronation ceremonies themselves will be extremely simple, so as not to needlessly prolong the tension. The following is the oath which the Queen will take: "I swear to the Dutch people that I will observe and always maintain the constitution. I swear that I will defend and guard with all my power the independence and the territory of the Empire; that I will protect public and private liberty and the rights of all my subjects, and that I will use every means confided to me by the law to foster and uphold the national and individual well being as a good Queen should do. And may God help me." Then comes the enthronization at the hands of the States general, whose oath, taken first by the President and then by each member individually, closes the ceremony.

Then the great public will have its turn. There will be imposing pageants and merrymaking. The 6000 carrier pigeons will be released, and will flutter off to their various homes, proclaiming that Holland has a new Queen. It will be a memorable day for the Queen and for her subjects.

The next day will be given over to festival and merrymaking. The Queen will be serenaded by the united choral societies, of which Holland boasts many, and which should be a fine spectacle, both for the eye and the ear. Then she will lend her presence to a great popular demonstration in the Ryx Museum.

After that she will witness an allegorical and historical procession illustrating the history of Holland from the great war of independence down to the 19th century. The day will close with a grand water carnival on the harbour and canals, particularly intended to please the children. And it goes without saying, that this will please the Queen also. There will be more days of this sort of thing, enough to tire even a girl queen, and Wilhelmina will be heartily glad to get back to her own apartments in the palace at The Hague. There is no place like home, even though it be a palace.

A TRUE DUTCHWOMAN.

Wilhelmina has been educated so as to feel herself a true Dutchwoman, and willingly puts on the quaint old-fashioned dress of the provincial farmers' wives, with their golden frontlets and lace caps, so wonderful to see in many a market town.

As a child Wilhelmina's first governess was a Frenchwoman, Mlle. Blotard, and she spoke entirely in the French language until she was four years old. Then she learned other languages, but, strangely enough, never German, her father having a horror of all Germans. Miss Winter, an English lady, then replaced Mlle. Blotard, and all lessons given by the various professors were always delivered in the presence of Miss Winter, who had absolute authority.

It was this English governess who told the girl queen, in order to punish her, to draw a large map of Europe. Wilhelmina obeyed orders, and stuck to her task bravely. Miss Winter then sent for her ward and told her to bring the map along with her.

"But where is England?" asked the English governess, "and why have you made Holland so disproportionally large compared with the other countries of Europe?"

Queen Wilhelmina did not answer. She had extended Holland away out into the German ocean, so as to make her own country as big as Prussia, while Great Britain was represented by a little black speck or two in the midst of a yellow London fog. The governess laughed, and the map is undoubtedly held by her as a priceless treasure.

ADMIRATION FOR ENGLAND.

But, all the same, Wilhelmina has a great admiration for England, and thinks the United States of America quite as great a power, especially since the war with Spain. She is greatly interested in the affairs of nations, and despite her years, has ideas of her own in regard to such matters, as, indeed, she has on all matters. Her ideas may not be startling for their far-sightedness, but they are all her own. She forms them herself. Her mind is not one to be easily influenced.

She is now a fair-haired pretty young woman, well formed, robust in health, and with a preponderance of animal spirits. Mentally she is active, quick of speech, and keen of eyesight and observation.

Like all famous personages, Wilhelmina has been industriously exploited, and has been kept in the public eye to an extent which seems little short of the marvellous. But the match-makers have been most busy, and although she will not be 18 years old until the 31st of this month, her affairs of the heart, if one may place any credence at all in that garrulous old lady, Dame Rumour, have been most varied.

In May, 1892, when twelve years old, she was taken to Berlin, where it was reported that she was to be betrothed to Prince Frederick eldest son of Albrecht, regent of Brunswick. This engagement was broken off, and at the age of 15 it was rumoured that she was to be betrothed to the young Crown Prince of Prussia. This match also failed to materialize. In 1896 she was announced to be engaged to Prince Bernard of Saxe-Weimar, but again the proposed matrimonial alliance came to naught.

NOT TO BE COERCED.

Wilhelmina is not a young woman to be coerced. She has repeatedly given utterance to expressions which prove that she



QUEEN WILHELMINA IN THE NATIONAL COSTUME.

doesn't regard marriage as entirely essential to her happiness. She realises that she is still a young girl, despite her position, and says with all frankness that she is in no hurry to wed, that when she wants a husband it will be one of her own choosing.

So when the cables announced last February that her formal betrothal had been announced to Prince Louis Napoleon, second and favourite son of the late Prince Jerome Napoleon, the report was taken with a grain of salt. Inasmuch as nothing further has come of it, it is safe to assume that Holand's young Queen is still heart whole.

And yet the marriage of Wilhelmina means much to her subjects. The Hollanders know that her death without heir would mean the death of their political independence and their commercial prosperity. According to the constitution, the crown would devolve on the septuagenarian Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenbach or her descendants. Her husband is Prussian to the core, and, as such, is regarded as among the main pillars of the German Empire.

AFRAID OF BERLIN INFLUENCE.

Indeed, none of the petty sovereigns who form the federation known as the German Empire possesses a more commanding and predominant influence on the national affairs of Germany than does the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar. It naturally follows that Holland under her would become de facto, if not de jure, part and parcel of the North German Empire. At any rate, it would be brought within what is known as the sphere of Berlin influence, with all that that implies in a military, a political and a commercial sense.

Rather than have this happen, the people of Holland are anxious for Wilhelmina to wed; and yet they are as jealous of her suitors as though each one of her subjects felt a personal responsibility in the matter. Indeed, it is no stretch of the imagination to say that each one does have just that feeling.

But all interest is now centred upon the coronation about to take place in what has been called the richest little kingdom in the world. As a matter of fact, Wilhelmina will be one of the richest, if not the very richest, sovereigns in Europe. The civil list of Holland, which is secured on the revenues of the Dutch colonial possessions, is about $15,000,000 a year—not a mean prize for a fortune-seeking husband!

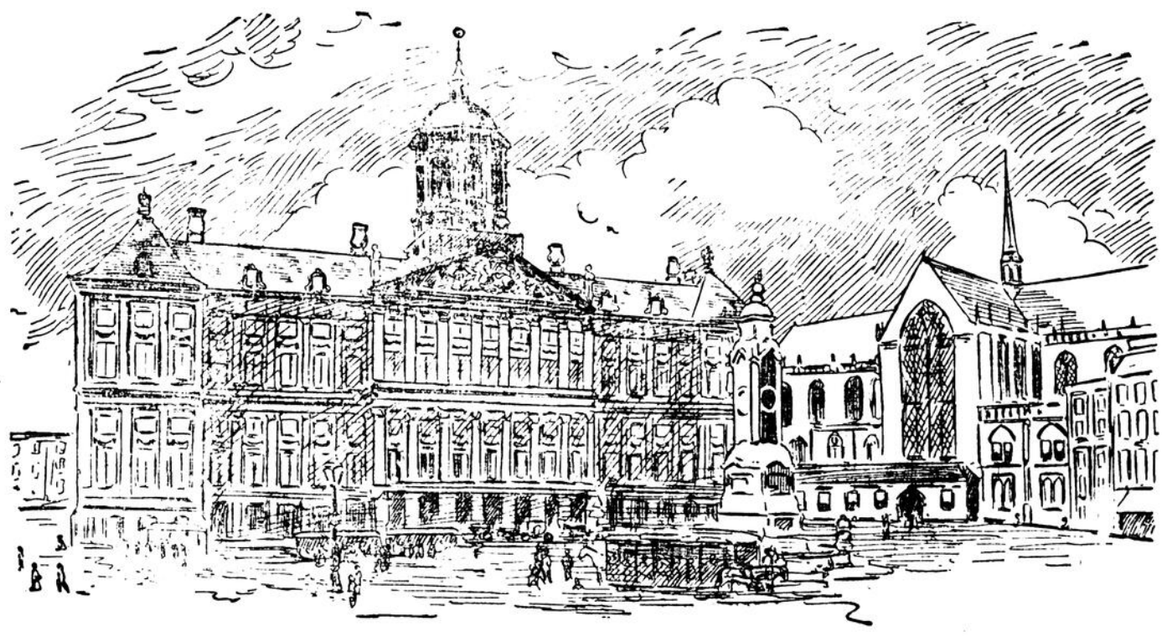
Just at present, immediately preceding the coronation of Wilhelmina, three women reign in Europe. Without dwelling upon the prosperous reign of Victoria, or attempting to belittle the rule of Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, the best we can wish for Holland is that the girl Queen will prove as successful as her mother, who relinquishes the crown to her daughter, has been before her.

VICTORIA AND WILHELMINA.

A comparison between Wilhelmina and Queen Victoria is almost unavoidable. Great Britain's Queen was also crowned at the age of 18, and, like Holland's little Queen, she was the idol of the people. The reign of George IV had been marked by excesses of every sort, and the Britons had become sickened of the insanity of William IV's misrule. Consequently the coming of Victoria was hailed with delight.

Then, too, Victoria at the age of 18 was very much the same sort of girl as Wilhelmina, although not quite so pretty. She also had decided views of her own on the question of marriage, and, when not long after her ascension to the throne, it was suggested that she should take unto herself a husband, she said she was in no hurry. And she chose her own mate. Of course, it would have been quite out of the question for even a prince to propose marriage to a Queen. But, as delicately as possible, Victoria sued for the hand of Prince Albert, and, as all the world knows, the union was a happy one.

Another similarity lies in the fact that Victoria and Wilhelmina are the only woman rulers in Europe with absolute power. Christina of Spain is a Queen Regent, but even as a Regent her power is limited. Wilhelmina has a great admiration for Queen Victoria, and has often expressed the hope that her rule will be equally wise and prosperous.



THE PALACE, AMSTERDAM.



THE PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

A PRINCELY CRITIC.

Prince Albert of Belgium Tells of What He Saw in America.

SOME EVERYDAY SIGHTS VIEWED THROUGH FOREIGN EYES.

BRUSSELS, August 27.—Prince Albert's impressions of America, written by one of his suite at the Prince's dictation, are being widely read and causing favourable comment on his shrewd, but fair, observations. The impressions commences with the arrival of the Prince at New York, where he was welcomed, in the name of the President, by Major-General Merritt and staff. Around the steamer was indescribable confusion, immense ferry-boats coming and going in all directions, carrying loads of carriages, carts, and entire trains. It seemed each moment as though these thousands of boats would collide and crush one another with the clamour of exasperated sirens, but they passed rapidly as the wind almost grazing. Two puffing tugs drew the vessel to the dock, where crowds of people awaited the arriving passengers. The Prince hid himself from reporters, and darted into a carriage, which conveyed them through crowded streets to the Hotel Waldorf, where a number of journalists awaited, but the Prince escaped them, after having admired the roses and wreaths of flowers which Belgian ladies living in New York had sent him. The next day was devoted to seeing the city, and in the course of his rambles ascended to the top of one of the enormous twenty-story buildings, which line the leading thoroughfares of the city, and this is the impression produced:

"The bird's eye view does not resemble the picturesque panorama of our old European cities; here the monuments appear small and the buildings excessively large. One sees that all has been constructed purely for the practical, hastily, with the idea of greatness and comfort, and so grand in effect that the traveller believes himself in a dream until he sees across the Brooklyn Bridge, which is outlined against the sky like an immense, delicate lacework of iron that a new city begins which one may well imagine to be a hive of industry. The mind is disconcerted, the imagination surpassed; one cannot believe the reality of this city, which seems to have been built by giants."

SILENT LAWYERS.

The Prince next visited several lawyers' offices and was astonished at their magnitude, they being nothing like the cabinets of leaders of the bar in Belgium. He also attended a dinner at the Lawyers' Club, and considered it a curious thing that "lawyers were silent in their own circles instead of talking much. Perhaps they consider talk without pleading is time and energy lost. In the United States neither time nor money is lost. Time is money in New York as well as in London. The Prince was received in other clubs of the city, and always there was the greatest luxury and comfort that could be imagined."

On March 10 the Prince went to Washington to take part in a series of fetes and official ceremonies organized in his honour. Of the capital the narrative says: "This luxurious capital, built of little private hotels, surrounded by coquettish gardens, does not resemble New York, the commercial, industrial, feverish, city which gives the stranger on his arrival so violent a shock that he is not able to render a fitting account of what he sees. One realizes here the social world, the leisure of rich families and a sort of political aristocracy. Woman triumphs everywhere, and displays all the luxury of her wealth and wit, only seeking to dazzle by her jewellery, her toilettes and her charms, which she exhibits on every occasion—and these are frequent at 5 o'clock's, at dinners, soirees and the theatre.

WHITE HOUSE POMP.

"A reception by the President gave the Prince an idea of pomp and ceremony more royal than republican. At noon two aides in full uniform came in the President's carriage for the Prince at his hotel to conduct him to the White House. The palace is simple of construction, but surrounded by a very grand and wonderful park. The Prince was introduced into the grand reception room by the officers of the household. The Prince and suite awaited the President, who soon arrived and welcomed his royal guest. He is not tall, is of robust appearance, his face shaven, forehead large, and bulging and his eyes lively and intelligent. His ensemble is strikingly like that of Napoleon. M. McKinley's smile is extremely affable, and he took on an expression of genuine kindness as His Royal Highness presented the members of his suite. M. McKinley had an amiable word for each without being commonplace."

After viewing some of the sights, in company with the President, the Prince ascended the Washington monument, and admired the panorama of the city. Of the street cars the narrative says: "In the streets there run, silently and swiftly as arrows, tram cars, each carrying a large net to catch impudent pedestrians who have not time to escape. It might be said that pedestrians in the encumbered streets of American cities have to use the same agility as our trapeze artists, and have the same guard against accident as is used in circuses—the net."

The Prince attended a gala dinner at the White House, where he beheld, "in ravishing toilettes, covered with jewels, the ladies of the aristocratic democracy of Washington, the diplomatic corps, the Vice-President, members of Government and a number of invited guests of the President." A reception was tendered to the Prince after dinner.

AT JEKYL ISLAND

A visit to Jekyl Island is thus described: "Jekyl Island is a little island abandoned by its colonists during the war of secession, but which was purchased by some rich Americans in 1888. It realises one of the strange fantasies of millionaires who founded there a club of villas. The site is delicious, and nothing could be so pretty as its elegant buildings on the edge of the sea in the midst of sumptuous parks.

"In the interior of the island they have organized for themselves hunts, promenades, coachings, picnics, and tennis parties. It is the triumph of sport, and all days pass in endless parties. It is a strange thing that the horses and beasts left on this isle, when it was deserted have returned to their savage state and have grown so fierce as to oblige their destruction. The pigs have acquired the freedom and liberty of boars, and defend themselves vigorously. These serve for the sport of the lords of the manor, who in the hunt set out for the chase on blooded horses, preceded by packs of hounds."

LIFE AT NEWPORT.

"It is at Newport," continues the narrative, "where the villas are the most luxuriously extravagant, that there is placed before you the society, the high life, of the Americans. The women, especially the young women, shine in all their glory. All day there are parties of gangs or sport, yachting and five o'clocks, and at night dinners, balls, and fetes, at which the indefatigable young women appear, wearing exquisite toilettes, dazzling with jewels. All is sumptuous, and greatly seductive on conditions that one has dollars to throw out of doors and windows for carrying on this life of eternal pleasure and eternal go; but one explains the other. It is only the working and great women in New York, Philadelphia, and other cities that permits the spending and enjoyment of Newport."

On arriving at St. Louis an army of reporters threw themselves on his Highness. They were of all ages, all sizes and all sexes. "Pardon sir an interview. What do you think, sir, of the Cuban war? What time, sir, do you arise in the morning?" Then there were the women journalists, often pretty their faces intelligent. They were armed with little notebooks and their gloves drawn back from the hand: "What is your opinion of American women, their grace, their wit?" And always these same questions repeated eternally. The Prince threw himself into a carriage which dashed into the confusion of the city. Suddenly there was the booming of cannon. "Is it a grand victory reported over the Spaniards that they are celebrating—the destruction of



PRINCE ALBERT OF BELGIUM.

certain districts of Seville. It is delicious to live here, especially when one arrives from the commercial cities, full of smoke, tramways, carriages and incessant noise. St. Augustine is sweet far niente in marvellous surroundings, rest in the land of the sun, in the shade of palm trees."

On arrival at San Francisco the Prince was particularly struck with Golden Gate Park, the rendezvous of high society, and fell into raptures over the menagerie, the narrative saying:—"The public promenades in the walks, while round about them great Bengal tigers are tumbling in their vast cages and nightingales of Japan are singing. On Sunday excellent concerts are given in these gardens, which are then invaded by a music mad crowd. Very strange are these people who have been rendered dyspeptic and their stomachs deranged by cold beverages. All the time the music is being played they chew and chew incessantly, with a rhythmic movement of the mouth, balls of gum mixed with pepsin. Men, women, children—everybody chews chewing gum. One might think himself transported to a world of ruminants."

AMONG THE CHINESE.

Of course the Prince visited the Chinese quarter in San Francisco; and this is how the visit is described:—"When the Prince visited it he took the precaution of having a guide and a policeman accompany him—the latter being indispensable if one does not wish to expose himself to the danger of disappearing for all time in this corner of the extreme Orient transported to America. Along the inconsiderable footways are little shops filled with Chinese knick-knacks, that have the charm of neither grace nor rarity, which Chinamen, dressed in long blue blouses, offer you at exorbitant prices, addressing you with an obsequious smirk, which shows their white teeth in their yellow faces set with little eyes sparkling with malice and guile.

"In the evening all the shop windows are lighted up with paper lanterns whose varied colours give an aspect of gayety to these narrow thoroughfares that swarm with small lean, mean men, dressed in clothes that are too large for them, and with bad countenances and among all these Asiatics not a single woman not even a Chinese woman, neither in the temple, which the Prince visited, nor in the houses, nor in the theatre where the crowd presses so attentive to the antics of the players that they are almost immovable, receiving the performance without a gesture, while a vague orchestra in which the cymbals dominate accompanies the words of the actor. On the scenery there is no decoration. The green-rooms are cramped and dirty often serving as kitchens for the actors, whose dressing-rooms are situated underground, far from the air. In them is accentuated that special odour that is so penetrating, the Chinese odour, of which I have already spoken."

On June 14th the Prince returned to New York, having "seen all that he had gone to see in the New World. He was amazed, but that did not prevent him from being homesick. On June 22nd he sailed on the Friesland and returned to Europe, hastening to see again a little corner of the earth which is called the patria Belgica."

AGAINST THE BARREL ORGAN.

It is Claimed to be Vulgarizing and Vitiating to the Public Taste.

A writer in the National Review says: I wish to endeavour to make it clear to the non-musical reader that all music is a matter of expression in sounds, whether by voice or instrument, and that nothing deserving the name of music can possibly be produced by ignorant people grinding out sounds by mechanical means. Every time this subject is discussed in the public press, there are some dunces ready to come forward and assert, with a show of virtuous indignation, that we "are trying to deprive the poor of their music," and in one of the London districts, when it was proposed to support the Kensington Vestry in their sensible protest, already referred to, against the street organs, a wiseacre got up and moved an amendment that the vestry should encourage the barrel organs "on account of their educational influence," and the amendment was only lost by one vote; that is to say, that one-half of the members of the said vestry (St. Giles-in-the-Fields it was) were so ignorant as to imagine that the grinding of a mechanical organ was a means of educating the ear.

The fact is that no influence could be more vulgarizing and more vitiating to the public taste than the grinding of commonplace and threadbare tunes on a barrel organ. It can have no educational effect but in the wrong direction; our public is one of the most unmusical in the world by nature, and the barrel organs can have no effect but to aid in keeping this taste at its present contemptible level. Secondly, the system encourages and keeps among us a set of men who are merely idle loafers and vagabonds, another squadron of the enemy!" No, it is common beggars, with the additional power of creating an intolerable nuisance. A man who plays a clarinet or a cornet-a-piston in a wind band, though he may not play very well, must nevertheless have acquired some small modicum of musical knowledge, and have given some little pains to learn the manipulation of his instrument; he is therefore in quite a different position, in principle, from an ignorant boor who merely turns a handle to produce mechanical noises he is, in a humble and imperfect way, exercising a craft. The organ-grinder is not he is a lazy and ignorant fellow who prefers to be lazy and ignorant, and who takes to this handle-turning rather than apply himself to honest and useful labour.

FAILURE OF THE CORN CROP.

During the coming summer if any person would use PUTT'S BALM, corns would be a thing of the past. It gives instant relief, no blistering when you use it. Put it in your shoes. Also a box; 5 boxes for 25c. All reliable druggists sell it, or we pay postage and mail it for you.

PUTT'S BALM MANUFACTURING CO., Brockville, Ont.

A SIMPLE EXPERIMENT.

If your feet are inclined to sweat, scald, blister or chafe, one box of FOOT ET M at 25 cts. will give you dollars worth of comfort. As drug stores or by mail. Jas. T. S. B. A. STOTT & JURY, Bowmanville, Ont.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Patent Medicine in the World.

IS NOT A CATAMARAN!

Forest and Stream's Able Explanation of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Cup Race Situation.

IT ALSO SCORES THE SO-CALLED EXPERTS.

There is no Actual Resemblance Between Dominion and the Class of Boat Referred to.

A WONDERFUL DESIGN FOR A RACER.

Mr Duggan Deserves Great Credit for Designing Such a Fast, Strong and Comfortable Freak.



THE Forest and Stream says about the Dominion:

It must be plain upon even a brief consideration that Dominion is not a catamaran. Her displacement, 175½ lbs., is as great as the other boats in her class, her beam is less; while the opening between the two portions of the hull extends above the normal plane of flotation, she is structurally but a single hull, very rapidly constructed, with not only an unbroken deck covering both hulls and all the space between, but with an unbroken bottom, contrasting from hull to hull, and for the entire length, and enclosing, with the deck, a material amount of space. She possesses none of the distinctive characteristics of the catamaran, and at the most she can only be fairly discussed as a double-bulked boat.

There will no doubt be a hunting over of old records of a quarter century ago for precedents as to the status of catamarans in yachting, but at present we have no opportunity for this, nor do we see that it has any proper and legitimate bearing on the discussion. The only question, as we see it, is whether Dominion is a double-hulled boat, and if so, whether the Royal St. Lawrence Y. C. was legally and morally justified in selecting her. In discussing the question with several who have opposed her, it has been conceded by them that a more hollowing of the bottom, even up to the plane of flotation, so long as this plane is one and unbroken instead of in two separate parts, does not of necessity constitute a double-bulked boat; in other words, that as the rules now stand, a designer may give any amount of concavity, the reverse of deadrise, to the floor of his vessel so long as it is below the water when in measuring trim. As a matter of fact, as already stated, Dominion's midle bottom is from 2 1-2 to 4 inches above the water, showing two distinct and separate planes of flotation.

Conceding that Dominion is a double-hulled boat, though in reality she is very much more, we doubt very much whether any precedent can be established, even at a long interval of time, which will prohibit her entry; but in our opinion this is but an immaterial issue. The whole question is one that can only be fairly discussed on its immediate merits, and in connection with the most recent developments of the modern craze for high speed, which promises to kill this class as it has all others.

Exactly two years ago, in the Forest and Stream of August 22, 1896, in discussing the then novel El Heeie, we pointed out, for the first time in print, the new and distinctive principle of design on which both she and Glencairn I. were produced, of designing but one bulge of the yacht, considered in itself for the time as a complete hull; and of heeling the boat, when under way, so as to sail on this one bulge alone on his fellow. So far as we are aware, while working in a general way toward this end, Mr. Crane in El Heeie did not follow out exactly this method, but in designing Glencairn I. Mr. Duggan and Mr. Shearwood deliberately disregarded

EVERY PART OF THE HULL

except the immersed waterline at a strong angle of heel, and that portion of the bilge beneath it. The immersed waterline was first ported, as nearly symmetrical as possible, and considered as the normal L. W. L. plane; the sections lines of the bilge, showing an easy spindle form of narrow beam, were then ported and fairred by lines equivalent to low-battock lines. After this portion of the boat was completed, the opposite bilge being, of course, a counterpart to it, the middle portion at each end and the top sides were drawn in so as to connect these two bilges, and at the same time to make the vessel a harmonious whole with a suitable form for sailing at times on an even keel, when she could not well be heeled, as when running, and such as to be readily constructed after the usual methods. The Forest and Stream, in the article alluded to, which we reprint in another column, made all of this perfectly plain within a few days after the advent of the two successful embodiments of the principle, El Heerie and Glencairn I.

It is perfectly well understood that these boats evaded the measurement of L. W. L. in the new and effective manner, and placed an entirely new value on L. W. L. as a factor of the Seawanhaka rule. They wiped out at one sweep the existing class of the normal type, and it was generally considered a very smart and perfectly justifiable trick. The fact was perfectly appreciated, not only by designers and experts, but by many who make no claims to a knowledge of the technical points of yachting, that an entirely new principle had been introduced.

From the days of Noah down to the trial races of the Seawanhaka cup, in 1895, a period that covers many advances in naval architecture, it has been the object of designers to produce vessels that would sail with both bilges equally immersed (in theory at least), and with their keels as deeply immersed as possible. Especially has this been the case with all yachts, as instanced by the sandbags piled to windward of old, and the growing weight and depth of lead keels in more recent years. It was on this principle that Sovereign and Spruce, with the first American 15-footers, Ethelwynn, Trilby, Olita and Trust Me, were designed. The winners of the trial and cup races of the following year were built upon a new and radically different principle, they were deliberately designed to be sailed with but one bilge immersed, the other being high in the air, by means of stuffing the crew to leeward if necessary in a light air. As for the keel it was intended to be just at the surface of the water.

This innovation, perhaps the most extreme in the history of designing, was accompanied by a very marked increase of speed through the successful evasion of L. W. L. as measured, the practical result being that the bilge became a narrow canoe hull, with a far greater length than the L. W. L. when upright, and the boat was allowed a much larger sail plan than the older boats of less effective length and far greater beam. There was a trick in handling the boats, but it was far less difficult than sailing a canoe with a long sliding seat, and quickly mastered. This same principle was naturally carried up into the 20ft. class in 1897, where it has been developed to an extreme point by all designers.

The attitude of the Forest and Stream toward all developments in the

DIRECTION OF EXTREME SPEED

and the specialization of the racing machine is well known, but in this case there was nothing to do but to follow the example of the yacht clubs and yachtsmen, and at least to accept quietly the new departure. As far as the clubs were concerned, no effort was made to condemn or check it, and the freaks which rapidly bred under it were one and all welcomed without a question as to their type or nature. Nearly fifty small craft, of 15 or 20ft. racing length, have been built for the Seawanhaka trial races in the past four seasons, of which number probably two-thirds would justly come under the name of freaks, and yet no attempt has been made to draw a line. We realize well the difficulty of such a task, had it been attempted, and we do not question the wisdom of the policy of the race committee, as indicated by its acts, or lack of positive action, in encouraging the development of the highest possible speed at the evident sacrifice of every other attribute of a yacht. We merely wish to show that, regardless of all conventional ideas and sentimental scruples, designers have been encouraged to try the most extreme experiments, as in Skate, Alanka, In It, Vagary, Akabo, Arauca, Question and numerous others.

The fact has been generally recognized that the highest speed yet attained in either class was in boats sailing on the new principle of one immersed and one emersed bulge; practically a new variation of the double-hull idea.

The possibilities of a further extreme of development in the line of cutting out the practically useless keel and thus improving the form of each independent bulge have also been understood and discussed, and in fact this is the only conclusion which can logically result from a careful study of the small yachts of the last three years.

The first one to take this final step, as it will probably prove, was Mr. Duggan, in Dominion; and no one who will study the boat as she deserves to be studied will be inclined to deny that he has done the work well, whether it be legitimate or otherwise. In Dominion he has employed the methods of design first used in Sachis and Glencairn I., in carrying that new principle to its logical and probably final step, as it does not seem that much more can be done

IN THIS PECULIAR LINE.

It is very likely that further experiment will show that this particular boat can be materially improved in detail to make the finest racing machine yet known to yachting; but as far as principles of design are concerned, the end has probably been reached.

We have not yet heard from any one who have condemned her a word to indicate that they appreciate the vital points of her design. The leading principle of sailing on one bilge at a time, as in Momo, Seawanhaka and Challenger, has been more thoroughly and scientifically worked up in Dominion than in any other boat of the type, but this is not all. It has long been the dream of yachtsmen to produce a variety of double-hull boat in which a large hull is superimposed on a smaller one, the latter immersed, and the former just clear of the water when in measuring trim, but so immersing itself when under way as to utilize the unmeasured length. Boats of this type have been built for the Seawanhaka trial races and have sailed in them, but have been unsuccessful for perfectly obvious reasons, their transverse sections being of the *old form*, more or less of the V. It has proved impossible to immerse any *effective* length by heeling, as there is a certain amount of displacement to be disposed of in some way. In Dominion Mr. Duggan has solved, we believe, for the first time, this old problem; and in a practical and effective way. The displacement of the two hulls is sufficient to float easily on a L. W. L. of 17ft. 6in. topsides of great overhang, about 9ft. at each end. These overhangs form practically a long canoe superimposed on one of half the length. As soon as the weather hull lifts clear of the water, the position in which the yacht does her best work, its 7600lbs displacement is immediately transferred to the lee hull, which is immersed for practically its whole length. The curve of areas for the upright position, or the two hulls and the inclined position, with one hull just clear of the water, shows more plainly than anything else the proportion of length to midship section, and the enormous gain in fineness of form.

This point alone separates Dominion from the catamaran. The former does her best work with but one hull immersed, the other being barely clear of the water, but not enough to catch the wind under it. A catamaran, or either the ordinary raft construction or the Herreshoff articulated construction, is intended to sail with both hulls equally immersed, and with her limited displacement and great beam will probable pitchpole when one hull is lifted clear of the water and all the buoyancy of the other called into play.

The popular view of the case, that Dominion is a catamaran and that catamarans are barred form competition with yachts of the normal type, either by usage or definite legislation, is a perfectly natural one, and there is nothing strange in that it has been accepted on sight as positively conclusive by many, even among yachtsmen. The only remarkable point is that experts, men who have been intimately associated with the development of the modern freak racing machine, as designers, critics and in the management of matches and races, should accept off-hand such a narrow and superficial view. All who have been in any way associated with the 15 and 20 ft. classes since 1896 have been compelled to study closely a peculiar course of freak development which has run to all possible extremes of form. The one point of this wide and often wild experimenting that has produced good results in the line of speed is the use of but one bilge at a time, as in all the Crane and Duggan boats. Anyone who looks at Seawanhaka or Speculator to-day will see the bilge carried forward until it forms a positive shoulder or hump at the bow, the idea being to gain length when heeled by the immersion of this hump. Every student of these boats has had to

DISCARD ALL CONVENTIONAL IDEAS

of fair form in an approximately upright position, and to accustom himself to a model that looks like a tub when upright, but that shows very fine and easy lines when considered as heeled until her keel is just clear of the water.

So far as sentiment is concerned a man who had spent the last three years at the North Pole might be justified in condemning Dominion as a freak that was barred by usage from the companionship of legitimate yachts; but with a man who has watched in succession Question, Hope, El Heirie, In It, Glencairn I., Skate, Arauca, Vagary, Monantiquot, Alanka, Akabo and Gold Bug, with their fellows, the case is entirely different.

As to the actual merits of the two boats, Challenger and Dominion, both confessedly racing freaks and nothing else, and the former accepted as perfectly legitimate by the yachting community, it must be admitted that they are designed upon precisely the same principle, worked out by similar methods; of the two, Dominion, as far as tested, is fully as seaworthy and safe in model, more comfortable as a sailing machine, very much more durable in construction, being apparently good for a long period of future use, while Challenger is already a wreck.

So far as the development of extreme speed goes, apparently the sole end of modern yacht racing, Dominion marks as great an advance as E. Heerie and Glencairn I. As yet she is but the first experiment, and there is little doubt that she is as capable of improvement as these two were in producing Momo and Glencairn II. So far as the Seawanhaka rule and naval architecture are concerned, she must go in with the rest of the class, as part of a comparatively useless experiment in the evasion of measured waterline, establishing no principles of material value.

It is foolish at this late day to represent Challenger as a norman and le ramate yacht; as Dominion is a freak that might properly be barred by sentiment, if nothing else. If any line is to be drawn, and lines far the clubs have declined to do it, it must be between the old type of yacht, with its bilges and keel immersed, and the new type, with one bilge and the keel in the air. This line once passed, sentiment, consideration and conscientious scruples disappear, and it will be a very difficult matter now to draw a just line of limitation between the fair and the unfair freak.

The present question resolves itself to this: by common consent and usage of both parties, designers have been encouraged in disregarding all previously existing speed standards and seeking for the highest possible speed in any form of hull. No action whatever has been made to pass judgment upon freaks of the most extreme type, but such have been admitted without question to the trial races of both clubs. The particular freak of design, has received the open approval of all parties, and its development to a greater extreme each year has been relied on by each for success. In this competition Mr. Duggan has again proved victorious, producing a new combination of principles which promise a material increase of speed in racing machines. The one question to be decided is whether, in doing this under existing conditions, and not under such conditions as existed a quarter of a century ago, he has passed the indefinite line between sportsmanlike and unsportsmanlike conduct.

UNCLE SAM'S DOUBLE.

Davenport, Iowa, Claims to Have the Real Thing.

One of Uncle Sam's doubles lives in Davenport, Ia. He is John B. Young, who has been superintendent of the splendid public school system of Davenport for 20 years. There is a striking resemblance between the superintendent and the man who is used to represent the United States in the pictures drawn by the political caricaturists. He



JOHN B. YOUNG,
a Striking Double of Uncle Sam.

has the same goatee, with smoothly shaven cheeks wrinkled by many smiles, while his mouth is firm and shows as great determination of character. If he were to wear the old white beaver that Uncle Sam usually has on his head and the trousers with straps he would look as if he had stepped from one of the popular cartoons of the day. Supt. Young comes of a long line of American ancestry and is as American in every respect as he looks. He was born in New York State. His popularity in Davenport is said to be greater than that of any other man.—Detroit News.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S NEW STAMPS.

The Princess of Wales has had a singular distinction paid her by England's oldest colony. On the first day of this month Newfoundland issued a new three-cent stamp, which bears the effigy of her Royal Highness. Messrs. Whitfield, King & Co., the well known importers of stamps, Ipswich, obligingly send us a specimen of it. The likeness is unmistakable, and as it is the first time the Princess of Wales has been portrayed on a postage stamp, every collector in the British Empire must secure this specimen for his album. It is the third of a series of royal portraits to appear on the stamps of Newfoundland. The first two, the one-cent stamp with her Majesty's portrait, and the two-cent with that of the Prince of Wales, were issued in November last. The next will be a half-cent stamp with Prince Edward of York and about the end of this year or the beginning of next a five-cent stamp will appear with the Duke of York's portrait.—London Chronicle.

It is Not Necessary.

To be troubled longer with those painful and annoying corns. Dr. Russell's Corn Cure has removed hundreds of corns for your friends, and will do the same for you. You bathe the feet in warm water for three days, night and morning, and apply Dr. Russell's Corn Cure as directed; at the end of that time the corn can be lifted out with the point of a knife without the least pain. Try it. 25 cents. All druggists. 91 1

MUNYON'S



I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will relieve lumbago, sciatica and all rheumatic pains in two or three hours, and cure in a few days.

MUNYON.

At all druggists, 25c a vial. Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A., answered with full medical advice for any disease.

RHEUMATISM

EDUCATIONAL.

The High Schools

Re-open TUESDAY, Sept. 6th, at 9 a.m.

On and after September 1st, the Rector will be in attendance from 9 to 12 o'clock, to confer with parents and others desiring information.

ELSON I. RELFORD,
201 3 Rector.

Preparatory School for Boys.
LAKEFIELD, Ont.,
—Will Re-open—
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14th.
For prospectus address
REV. A. W. MACKENZIE,
199 6eod Principal.

Mrs. MARCHAND'S ACADEMY,
62 St. Hubert Street,
Re opens on MONDAY August 15th. The courses of studies comprise French, English, mathematics, shorthand, typewriting drawing painting, piano, vocal music, guitar and mandolin. Pupils are prepared for elementary, model and academy diplomas, also for diplomas given by the Academy of Music of Quebec. 198 5eod

MISS McDONNELL'S ACADEMY,
675 LAGAUCHETIERE ST.,
Re-Opens MONDAY, August 29th. 199 5eod

THE OPENING OF MRS M. L. CHENEVERT'S Academy, 55 Sachs Street, will take place M.n. 29th instant. Pupils from 4 to 5 years admitted. From moderate. Miss L. Anna Chenevert, piano and organ teacher. English and German a Specialty 201 1

MADEMOISELLE LANCTOT DROLET STREET, 78, near St. Louis Square, will resume her lessons in French, English, Shorthand, etc., on the First Day of September Next. Mademoiselle Lanctot is at home every day between nine and twelve a. m. 201 1

4130 Dorchester Street, Westmount.
MISS BARKER will re-open her classes for Young Ladies and Children on MONDAY, SEPT 12th. Preparatory Class for Boys. 201 6-od

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

There are several new members this year in the De Wolf Hopper Company, which is to appear at the Academy on Monday evening next. "The Charlatan" requires a larger cast of more varied talents than did "El Capitan." The new opera is likewise a very pretentious affair in respects to scenery and costumes.

De Wolf Hopper, as an alchemistic, scientific, hypnotic, occult fakir, will doubtless be highly amusing. Nelly Bergen, who is in fine voice, will take the part of a princess, which means that the said princess will be a very beautiful one, with a royal throat. Edmund Stanley will appear as a young Russian gallant, and Alfred Klein will be a strutting tragedian. Arthur Cunningham, of this city, will enact a very grand Grand Duke. George W. Barnum, who will be very well remembered as a sterling comedian of Charles Frohman's companies, and Mark Price, a legitimate favorite of fame, will have parts to suit their abilities. Adine Bouvriere, Katherine Carlisle and Harry P. Stone are new members of the company, who will also be seen in important roles.

But the above list does not include Miss Alice Judson, the new comedienne of the Hopper Company, for Mr. De Wolf Hopper without a wee soubrette to assist him would be intolerable, and not be considered for a moment. Tiny Alice Judson fills the slippers of Della Fox, and she is pronounced up to the mark set by her predecessor when she was at her best.

Miss Bergen, it is said, has a role in "The Charlatan" to match her fine talents as a singer and actress to the letter. Her marvellous voice as well as histrionic powers rightfully belong in grand opera, for which she was especially trained. Although the Hopper company has never been in the least deficient in a vocal way this artist is a fine acquisition. The following is the cast of characters:

Demidoff	De Wolf Hopper
Prince Boris	Edmund Stanley
Gorski	Mark Price
Jelikoff	Alfred Klein
Captain Peshofki	Geo. W. Barnum
Grand Duke	Arthur Cunningham
Koreff	Harry P. Stone
Shore man	Arthur
Anna	Nellie Bergen
Katrinka	Alice Judson
Sophia	Katherine Carlisle
Grand Duchess	Adine Bouvier

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"What Happened to Jones" has scored an exceptional hit in England. Tried tentatively at a suburban theatre, the result was so surprising that the company was removed to the Strand Theatre, where the farce is still playing, and is expected to duplicate the phenomenal runs of "Our Boys" and "Charley's Aunt."

Mr. J. B. Sparrow has secured the piece at the height of its vogue to open the redecorated Queen's Theatre, and as Manager Wright promises that the company will be even stronger than that which represented the farce with such satisfactory results last season, large audiences should rule during the week of 5th September. Mr. Powell Hansel will reassume his old part of "Jones," and the members of the old company who made individual hits will be retained, and supported by a company of exceptional strength and talent. A special matinee will open the season on Labour Day.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Over a dozen clever musical, dancing and operatic specialities, concluding with a monster cake walk of all nations, are distributed throughout the Kelly and Mason production of "Who's Who," which will be seen at the Theatre Royal for one week with the usual daily matinees, commencing next Monday afternoon Joe Kelly, the tall slim comedian, the portrayer of the quick-witted Celtic race, and Charles A. Mason, the rotund comedian, whose conception of the eccentric German are true to nature, and in whose favour columns of praise have been written, will introduce much new matter in their various specialities, and their songs are right up to date. With their large corps of fun makers, they bespeak an evening of fun and enjoyment.

The first of the steamers of the newly established Government line between New York and Cuba and Mexico, to start from the United States will be the steamer Seneca, which will sail from New York next Monday. It is proposed to have a steamer leave New York in this service at least once a week. On each trip the United States mails and the stores of quartermasters and other supplies necessary for the islands will be carried.

Two young Englishmen, who are on their way home from the Crow's Nest Pass, applied for lodging at the Ottawa police station. The men told the sergeant in charge that hey had walked all the way from the Crow's Nest Pass, and had been on the road since the first of May.

Dr. D. McEachran, chief inspector of live stock for the Dominion, arrived in Winnipeg from Montreal on Thursday evening, en route to Alberta to discuss the matter of an international branding system, with the stockmen, the object in view being to prevent fraud.

EDUCATIONAL.

Havergal Ladies' College
TORONTO.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., President.
J. Herbert Mason, Q.C., Vice-President.
Stapleton Caldecott, Esq.
N. W. Hoyles, Esq., Q.C.
H. Millichamp, Esq.
Frederic Nicholls, Esq.
Principal, Miss Knox, Secretary-Treasurer.

Havergal College Will be Opened on September 14th.

A portion of the new buildings will be ready for immediate occupation. The former buildings have been retained for a time for sleeping accommodation.

RESIDENT STAFF:
PRINCIPAL—Miss Knox, University of Oxford, First Class Final Honour Examinations.
VICE-PRINCIPAL—Miss Dalton, University of London, Science Specialist.
MATHEMATICS—Miss Nainby, Oxford and Cambridge, Higher Local Certificates.
HISTORY—Miss Willson, B.A., University of Toronto.
MODERN LANGUAGES—Miss Pinsent, Girton College, University of Cambridge, Honours, Modern Languages, Tripos.
CLASSICS—Miss Wood, B.A., University of London, First Class Honours.
FORM MISTRESS—Miss Bapty, B. A., University of Toronto, Honour Graduate. Miss Millman, Normal College, Toronto, Interim Certificate.
KINDERGARTEN—Miss Jackson, Qualified Directress, Normal College, Toronto.
MUSIC—Herr Vogt, Mr. Frank Welsman, and other excellent teachers.
DRAWING—E. Wyly Grier, Esq.
SINGING—Dr. Saunders.
For information or personal interview apply by writing to Miss KNOX, Havergal College, 350 Jarvis Street. Telephone 1372.

195 9 3aw R. MILLICHAMP, Acting Secretary-Treasurer.

The Dominion College of Music.
MONTREAL.
PATRONS:
The Right Hon. Baron Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G.
E. W. Mevekeer Esq., D. C. L., LL. D. (Chancellor of the University of Bishops College.)
Wm. Molson, Esq. Vice-Presidents. R. E. Stevenson, Esq.
COUNCIL
J. Edgar Birch, Principal Conservatoire of Music, Ottawa. Wm. Bohrer, Stuttgart and Vienna Conservatories. Arthur Davis, Organist Emmanuel Church. Dominique Dinhaime, Organist Church of the Gesu. W. S. Pattridge, R. C. C. O., Organist of All Saints Church, examiner Toronto Conservatory. Septimus Fraser, Percival J. Illsley, Mus. Bac., F. R. C. O., Organist St. George's Church, R. Ort Pelletier, Organist St. Patrick's Church. Horace W. Rayner, Mus. Bac., A. R. C. O., Organist St. James the Apostle Church. Jas. Peck, Organist Jarvis Street Baptist Church, Professor of Music, Toronto University. Prof. J. D. Dussaut, Organist Notre Dame Church. Wm. Reed, Organist American Presbyterian Church; Harry Fielder, Organist Patrick Church, Cyberbourg.
The Calendar and information regarding terms, etc., can be obtained from the Secretary
197 2eod PERCIVAL J. ILLSLEY, Registrar.

McGill College Boarding House List.

Persons wishing to receive students as lodgers or boarders and private families willing to receive lady students as boarders during the next session are requested to communicate with the undersigned, giving full particulars as to terms, etc. Every application must be accompanied by a certificate of the sanitary condition of the house from the Health Officer, and if from a new applicant, by written testimonials. Applications will be received up to 31st August next.
W. VAUGHAN,
Secretary McGill College, Montreal.
195 7 3aw

ONTARIO BUSINESS COLLEGE,

Established 30 years most widely attended in America. 22 years in present Principals, who are authors and publishers of Canada's Standard Business Books, namely: "The Canadian Accountant," "Joint Stock Companies," and "Notes and Bills"; affiliated with the Institute of Chartered Accountants. Address,
ROBINSON & JOHNSON, F.C.A., Belleville, Ont.
177 13eod

The Harmon Resident School
171 MacLaren Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
INCORPORATED 1892.
Building handsome and healthful. Number of resident scholars limited to 16. Staff of 5 thoroughly-qualified Masters and Governesses. Course includes English, Latin, French and German. Each of the two departments having a native master. Music Mr. H. Puddlecombe, Leipsic, Germany. Director with three assistants from Leipsic. Fine Art taught by Mr. J. E. Mahon, Paris. Re-Opens September 15th. For illustrated circular address MISS A. E. HARMON, Principal. 196 15 3aw

Presbyterian Ladies' College and Conservatory of Music Ottawa
RE-OPENS SEPTEMBER 14TH.
Curriculum complete in Literature, Music, Art. Teachers carefully chosen. Specialties of high standing. Nine teachers in residence provide pupils studies. Situation beautiful and healthful. Buildings commodious. Grounds ample. For prospectus, etc., apply to MISS JEAN M. M'EATHEY, Lady Principal, or REV. DR. ARMSTRONG, Managing Director. 179 12eod

ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.—(Open to both sexes.) Business School founded 1867. Practical up-to-date methods; many graduates occupying splendid positions. Why give big money for Commercial Scholarships when we offer you a Scholarship for $33.50 (less than Commercial Scholarship is usually offered) covering Board, Room, use of Baths and Gymnasium, and privilege of regular boarders' position in Business Course, including Shorthand and Typewriting, for 10 weeks. Longer time at same rates. Books for complete course will cost about $6.00. Send for illustrated circular. Address,
197eod Principal Dyer.

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. For calendar and other information, address, Dr. W. L. GOODWIN, Director. 1804 law

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RICHMOND, QUE.
Incorporated 1854. Re-opens Sept. 1st, 1898.
Special attention to College and Professional Matriculation. Tuition, $30 per annum.
J. A. DRESSER, M.A., Principal.
E. F. CLEVELAND, Secretary-Treasurer.
179 13eod

PRIVATE CLASSES
For Young Ladies, also Preparatory Class for Boys conducted by the Misses Teulon, will re-open September 8th. Music and Painting.
201 3eod 518 ST. URBAIN St.

MODERN METHOD OF SINGING.
ITALIAN AND FRENCH SYSTEM.
Miss Alth. Lovelace, 2966 Mac St. Bonin.
Pupil of the distinguished Madame Francesca de Latte of so great fame, who was Sabrina's pupil, the great professor and composer VOGT-LUTTEROTH in view of the different applications for CHOIR & THEATRES, SOUBRETTA, etc., terms $5 and $10 monthly. Classes for voice culture $3.00 monthly. Piano and violin at same address. 201 13eod

The MISSES BRYSON
115 Shuter Street,
Will re-open their school on TUESDAY, September 6th. Class in advanced Drawing and Painting.
KINDERGARTEN
Will re-open on MONDAY, September 19th. 201 6eod

FRENCH SYSTEM. CONVERSATION based on explanation. Write for prospectus. Teacher, late of Institution Francois Ier Angoulême, France. Address "Paris," Witness Office. 183 30eod

THE SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS SCHOOL OF CANADA.
Send for catalogue to Kingston Business College. J. B. McKAY, President, Kingston, Ont. 161 6eod

MISS CECILE RUSSELL, A. R. C. M.
Will resume lessons in pianoforte and harmony on and after Sept. 1st, at
72 ST. MARK ST. 195 13eod

MRS. WOLFF'S ACADEMY,
4290 Dorchester Street,
Will re-open on Monday August, 29th. 201 6

MISS RAPETTI'S SCHOOL.
Re-opens SEPTEMBER 5th.
10 KINKORA AVENUE, opposite Mackay Street, off Dorchester. 201 1

EDUCATIONAL.

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) (Faculty of Applied Science) Faculty of Medicine. } Thurs. 15th Sept.
Faculty of Law ..... Tues. 6th Sept.
Faculty of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science, &c. 15th Sept.
*The Revised Curriculum in the Faculty of Arts comprises courses in Classics, English, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Geology and Biology. 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 90 Rest 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.
196 9 3aw

ROSLYN COLLEGE,
Private School For Girls,
85 MACKAY STREET.
Patroness, Her Excellency Lady Aberdeen. Principal, J. Parsons Arnold, F. R. I. S., Edin. Univ., Lady Principal, Mrs. Arnold.
The classes will be resumed on TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER. Pupils entered from the 7th. Boys under ten years of age may join the preparatory class.
PRIVATE STUDY.
Private lessons in Higher English, French and German in the afternoon. Prospectus on application. 194 26

THE SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, conducted by Miss Symmers and Miss Smith, will re-open on
TUESDAY, 13th SEPTEMBER.
Pupils who desire it are prepared for the McGill University Examinations for Matriculation, or for the certificates of Associate in Arts.
After Wednesday, the 7th September, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily, from 10 till 5, to receive visitors on school business.
190 35 91a Sherbrooke Street.

DUFFERIN GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Brigham, P. Q.
Re-opens September 7th, prox.
A first class Boarding School where Boys are prepared for the Universities, Royal Military College or "Business." French a spoken language. Apply to
REV. R. D. HILLS, M.A., Headmaster.
194 26

COMPTON LADIES' COLLEGE,
Compton, P. Q.
The College is under the direction of the long-tried and experienced Lady Principal, Mrs. Brouse, with an efficient staff of Resident Governesses. Will re-open on Wednesday, 7th September, 1898. For circulars and all information apply to the
REV. C. H. PARKER, Hon. Bursar, The Rectory, Compton, P. Q. 173 18eod

St. Mary's Academy,
1579, 1583 ST. CATHERINE.
Re-opening on August 29th. Complete French and English course for young Ladies
201 6 MISS IDA LABELLE, Principal

SHORTHAND SCHOOL.
49 VICTORIA STREET.
Individual careful instruction, day and evening, in Shorthand, Typewriting, English, French and commercial subjects.
197 13eod JAMES BOND, Principal.

MR. ARTHUR DOREY,
(Organist and Director of the Music Emmanuel Church)
Teacher of Organ, Piano, Voice Culture and Theory of Music.
201 26 9 CRESCENT STREET.

Montreal School of Cookery.
MISS GALLETLY (1st class Diplomee of the Glasgow School of Cookery) is prepared to give lessons in all branches of Cookery or Laundry work at her rooms, 108 Peel street (above Hagar's & Dudgeon) or at pupils residences. Apply after 5th September. 193 26od

WESTMOUNT BOYS' SCHOOL.
273 Wood Avenue.
Re-opens MONDAY, SEPT. 12th.
Thorough education for a limited number of boys.
For prospectus apply
W. R. GILBERT, Headmaster.
Special Evening Preparation Class. 187 13eod

Prince Albert School,
St. Henry and St. Cunegonde,
will re-open on Tuesday, 6th September. The Principal will be in attendance at the school on and after 1st September from ten to four o'clock for the enrolment of new pupils.
By order
200 6 ALEX. MURRAY, Secy.-Treasurer.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE
MONTREAL
Classes will be resumed on the
7th OF SEPTEMBER.
194 15 A. D. TURGEON, S. J., Rector.

Kindergarten —AND— **Preparatory Class.**
Miss McIntosh has removed from 27 Victoria street, to 16 Hutchison street, where she will re-open the Kindergarten and Preparatory Class, on Monday, Sept. 12th. Miss McIntosh will be at home to receive applications every afternoon, beginning Monday, Sept. 5th. 199 26

INTERNATIONAL Business College
Place d'Armes Square, MONTREAL.
Classes will be resumed on Monday, August 29, 1898. Call, write or telephone 370 for prospectus.
191 13eod CARA & LORD, Principals

"ROLLESTON HOUSE."
170 Bloor Street, West Toronto.
Resident and Day School for Young Ladies. The aims of this School are home care, highest mental training combined with a sound religious influence.
Pupils prepared for the University Examinations.
Apply to MRS. NEVILLE. 195 26eod

MISS CRONIN'S ACADEMY,
257 ST. ANTOINE STREET, between Versailles and Lusignan.
Will re-open on MONDAY, AUGUST 29th.
Boys under eight years received. 199 6

Academy St. Louis de Gonzague,
405 SHERBROOKE.
The re-opening of classes for boarders will take place September 1st.
For half boarders and day scholars the following day.
197 6

Miss M. E. Campion's Academy,
622 Cadieux Street,
WILL RE-OPEN MONDAY, AUG. 29.
A Thorough General Education Given. 196 13

THE PRIVATE CLASSES
For Young Ladies and Children conducted by the Misses Bartley will be re-opened Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 104 Union Ave. 196 6

Mount St. Louis Institute,
444 SHERBROOKE ST.
Classes will re-open for Boarders on September 1 at 7 p.m., and for Day Scholars on September 3 at 9 a.m.
197 6

—THE—
Archbishop's Commercial Academy,
27 St. Margaret street,
WILL RE-OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st. 1966
113 DUROCHER STREET.

MISS SMITH and MISS FRARY
Will re-open their school for young ladies and children on MONDAY, September 12th. 199 13eod

EDUCATIONAL.

CONVENT of the **Congregation de Notre Dame** POINTE CLAIRE, P.Q.
Owing to its delightful situation on Lake St. Louis, this institution possesses superior advantages for health and study.
The educational course comprises every useful branch suitable for young girls. Terms moderate. Classes will be resumed on the first of September. For further information address:
The Mother Superior,
Congregation de Notre Dame,
193 26 Pointe Claire, P.Q.

The Montreal Business College
45 VICTORIA SQUARE. Established 1864.
The largest and best equipped Commercial and Shorthand College in Canada. Nine expert teachers. Individual instruction.
Bookkeeping in all the forms and office work taught by Actual Practice from first day to finish of course. No unprofitable memorizing.
Shorthand, with 1898 improvements. Typewriting, English and French by experts. You are invited to call and examine our new methods of teaching and our rates. Office will be open August 23rd, and all rates reduced on the 29th. Illustrated prospectus mailed free. Telephone 2626. Address,
195 26 J. D. DAVIS, Principal.

ABINGDON SCHOOL,
1145 Dorchester St., Montreal
Head Master, T. RIDLEY DAVIES, B. A., Cantab.
Full staff of masters. Boys prepared for University or Commercial life.
Preparatory Class for young boys.
NEW BUILDINGS,
giving increased class room accommodation, and
GYMNASIUM.
Prospectus may be had on application to MR. DAVIES, Bradford, Ireland.
There is evidently accommodation for a limited number of boarders. The school will re-open Thursday Sept. 8, at 2 p.m. 194af

The Church School For Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.
DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE.
President Rt. Rev. W. B. Bond, LL.D.
Chairman Executive Committee—J. Mackinnon, Esq.
Comfortable home, careful supervision, healthful environment.
Special attention is given to French, which is taught by a Native Montreal School Staff resident in the house, and the most highly trained teachers. Ordinary course in English, Classics, Mathematics and Natural Science. Music in under the direction of Prof. S. W. Cornish, of Montreal. Board, Laundry and Tuition, $160 per annum, including French, German and Classics. Extras moderate.
Re-opens WEDNESDAY, 7th September, 1898.
For Calendar, etc., apply to
THE LADY PRINCIPAL,
181 2eod Dunham, Que.

Phonographic Institute.
MISS GRAHAM, Principal.
43 TEMPLE BUILDING.
185 St. James St., Montreal. Phone 1714.
CLASSES ARE NOW OPENED.
Individual instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Commercial Correspondence, Practical Office Routine, etc. Rapid Progress. Reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pupils have been secured for all students who have finished the Course, also for many others on the list.
Write, call or telephone for Prospectus 192 26

Shorthand Institute AND **Business Training School,**
ESTABLISHED 1883.
110 Mansfield Street, MONTREAL.
Principal - - MRS

The Daily Star.

GRAHAM & CO., Proprietors, 168 and 165 St. James Street.

THE DAILY STAR is sent to any part of the United States or Canada, postage free, at $3 a year, $1.50 for six months, and 90c for three months.

We believe the circulation of THE STAR exceeds the combined issue of all the other English newspapers published in the city of Montreal.

Agents for French advertising are Messrs. Mayence, Favre & Cie., Rue de la Grange Bateliere, 15, Paris, France.

Toronto, Can., Representative for advertising for the MONTREAL STAR, W. F. Carriere, 49 King st., west.

CIRCULATION

—OF THE—

Daily and Weekly Star

FOR WEEK ENDING

AUGUST 20th, 1898.

Monday	50,122
Tuesday	50,067
Wednesday	50,131
Thursday	50,025
Friday	50,071
Saturday	56,027
	306,443

Present Average:

DAILY, for Week ending Aug. 20.. **51,074**

WEEKLY STAR Last Week... **94,699**

Average Circulation of the STAR Last Week. **145,773**

From the above figures are excluded several thousand subscriptions regarded as more or less ephemeral.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1898.

THE STAR UPTOWN BRANCH,

Corner St. Catherine and Peel Streets.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Classified and other casual advertisements for insertion in the Star may now be left at the Star Branch Office, corner St. Catherine and Peel streets.

Until a pneumatic tube connection can be made a bicycle delivery ten-minute service will be employed, so that advertisements will get to the composing room as quickly if left at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets as if the advertiser employed a private conveyance to carry the advertisement to the head office.

Subscriptions for both daily and weekly editions of the Star will be received at the Branch Office and receipts granted therefor.

Telegraph Messages

FOR AND FROM

Uptown Residents and Stores.

RAPID TRANSIT BRANCH,

Corner Peel and St. Catherine Sts.

A great convenience and an annihilator of time delay has been established at the corner of Peel and St. Catherine streets by the different telegraph companies interested in the Branch Office No. 1 of the Star.

The telephone call for the Telegraph Branch is 932 and the office hours from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Telegraph operators and receivers have been placed in charge of the work, and now uptown residents and shopkeepers can depend upon a quick, trustworthy telegraph service.

EXPRESS OFFICE

For Uptown.

Corner St. Catherine and Peel Sts

The Canadian Express Company, the American Express Company and the National Express Company have established in the Star Branch, corner Peel and St. Catherine streets, a branch express office, where they are now receiving express parcels for and from all parts of the continent, and are issuing express money orders all at the same rates and subject to the same conditions as at the down town office Persons desiring this service may save time by calling Telephone No. 932. The hours are from 8 a.m. till 11 p.m.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

Sir Wilfrid Now Said to be Negotiating for Slow Steamers.

QUEBEC, August 27. — L'Evenement gives currency to the report, said to be on good authority, that the Government has in effect abandoned the idea of a fast Atlantic mail service, and instead, has begun negotiations with the Allan and Dominion lines for a service of sixteen or seventeen knot boats, which would make the run across in about seven days, instead of the ten or eleven that is now taken. Various figures are mentioned for the subsidy, which, it is thought, will be in the neighbourhood of $300,000 or $250,000. The idea of a 20-knot service or better is seemingly given up.

Three thousand tons of Queensland frozen meat, valued at $61,500, has been shipped from Brisbane, Queensland, to Manila on board the steamers Urmston Grange and Duke of Sutherland.

WHAT OF NEXT SESSION?

The greedy haste that the Liberals display to rush through great spending schemes, to distribute contracts among their friends and securely stow away as many as possible of themselves on comfortable shelves, would seem to indicate that they do not expect the "good times" to last very long. They hardly show the caution of men who sincerely desire not to alarm the public, but who wish to play rather for the next general elections—and the next. There has been from the outset no attempt to so much as make a show of cutting down the general expenses, or of reducing the debt, or of preserving the civil service from the rush of their mercenaries and "camp-followers." They have piled one big spending scheme upon another until the country is fairly stunned; they threw open the doors of the departments to the mob on the morrow of assuming control of them; and they have run up both the debt and the expenditure in a way which has made the faithful Liberals, who took their promises of the past seriously, gasp for breath.

This is not the conduct of men who believe that they were called to power by the people to carry out a policy of economy and clean-handedness, and who wish to retain the confidence of the people by at least a semblance of carrying out that policy. It is rather the reckless course which a body of adventurers would follow who felt that they had come into rare good fortune through accident or a misunderstanding, and intended to make the most of the situation before they were turned out. It is this feeling which leads men with a stake in the country to look forward to the next session with apprehension. What will the Government spring on us then?—they ask. Last session, it was the Yukon railway bill; the session before, the purchase of the Drummond County road. What will be the next? What was settled at Rat Portage?

Nothing is so dangerous as to have a set of politicians in office who feel little sense of responsibility. That is what makes the session of Congress which meets after a number of its members have been defeated at the polls, more reckless and extravagant than any other. They have nothing to expect from the people. They can only make the most of the few days of power that remain to them. It would be absurd to suppose that the Liberal Ministry feels itself in this position, but its conduct has been such as might have been expected had this been the case. It may be carelessness born of over-confidence, but this is equally unwarranted. At any rate, there has been shown in the Goverment programme a disregard of public opinion which naturally creates public disquiet; and there is consequently some anxious curiosity over what may be the particular bit of daring now in contemplation.

This is where the bogus surplus may do us a mischief. It may be argued that a country with a surplus can afford to treat itself to something handsome. Now, as a matter of fact, this is a country with rapidly increasing debt. We hardly know what a genuine surplus is. Our great need is to begin to live within our income; and we certainly ought not to launch any more tremendous national enterprises until we can pay our ordinary expenses without going to the money-lenders. But we would have fancied three years ago that if anybody knew these facts, the Liberal leaders did; and yet they have acted since they came into power as if they were elected to inaugurate a spending policy—or as if they knew themselves to have been successful by a "fluke" and were determined to make the best of their good fortune.

It is lucky that we have the Senate to stand between their majority and absolute defiance of the public will.

THE STRUGGLE IN AFRICA.

In order to appreciate the great importance of the recent elections in Cape Colony it is necessary to realize the fact that, though a system of self-government as free as that of Canada exists, the bulk of the electorate is not of British origin or descent; therefore the balance of power, even in the Cape Parliament, rests with that body of voters of Dutch descent, who have hitherto been favourable to British supremacy.

Throughout South Africa the descendants of the original Dutch settlers are now divided into two parties, and a coalition between those sections would put the purely British element in a minority. It is for this reason that the raising of the question of race prejudice and British supremacy as the main political issue in the Cape Colony elections—due primarily to the antagonism between Mr. Rhodes and President Kruger—is to be deplored. On the other hand, the various native populations in the Cape Colony, Natal, Bechuanaland, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal proper, Rhodesia, etc., exceed that of the colonists of any European descent by over two hundred to one. It was the inability of the Dutch element in the Transvaal to successfuly cope with the native races which brought about its bankruptcy and its annexation by Lord Beaconsfield's Government—an annexation which had it been made permanent would doubtless have solved many of the difficulties which now confront British statesmen in South Africa.

President Kruger's coquetry with Germany in recent years has been due to the knowledge, which even the most violent of the patriotic Dutch possess, that the entire European population of South Africa cannot yet stand alone, even if it was united into an independent nation. If the military, naval and moral support of Great Britain were withdrawn it would have to be replaced by that of some other great power, or the country would sink below the level of the worst of the Central American Republics.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, the present Premier of Cape Colony, has devoted the bulk of his speeches during the campaign—the like of which has not been known since representative institutions were conferred upon the Colony nearly fifty years ago—to an endeavour to make the opposition elements realize that it is to the interest of Dutch as well as British Africans, that the Imperial connection should be maintained. He said:

"Some other Power would step in, because, you know as well as I do, that the other Powers of Europe are hungering and thirsting for slices of South Africa. What other Power is coming in which would benefit us more than the Great Power of England? Is it the power of Germany you desire to see step in, the Power of Russia, or any other of the European Powers? Do you supose you are going to get anything by exchanging the Power of England with its liberal and generous ideas for the Powers of any of the Governments of the States I have named?"

Some of the comments which have been made by American correspondents during the campaign would lead us to believe that the contest has been a straight fight between Britishers calling themselves "Progressives" and Dutchmen styling themselves the "Afrikander Bund." Fortunately this is by no means the case. Among Sir Gordon Sprigg's Cabinet colleagues are Dutchmen like Sir Pieter Faure, who differs widely from the Krugerites; the same cleavage exists among the rank and file.

Notwithstanding the attempts to drag outside considerations into the conflict it has been mainly a party fight between the "ins" and the "outs" upon the domestic question of a change in the franchise and a redistribution of seats. The number of electors has grown from 74,000 in 1891, to 110,000 in 1897, and the Progressives, represented by Sir Gordon Sprigg, were defeated a few months ago by an opposition also led by an English-speaking South African—Mr. Rose-Innes—in an attempt to rectify the inequalities in representation which this increase had brought about.

It appears that, unless the grossest gerrymandering is resorted to, any redistribution of seats will increase the legitimate representation of the progressive party, which contains a majority of British Africans, just as the Opposition, though led by an Englishman, contains a majority of Dutch Africans.

The exigencies of party warfare have caused the extremists on both sides to endeavour to excite racial antipathies though the leaders of both Bundists and Progressives—Mr. Te Water, Mr. Schreiner, and Mr. Hofmeyer, no less than Sir Pieter Faure, Sir Gordon Sprigg, and even Mr. Rhodes himself—all pronounce that British supremacy in Cape Colony is perfectly safe.

It is for reasons such as these that the London Times, though sympathising with the Progressives, "because their principles more closely approximate to those in fashion among ourselves," sees no danger in a victory of the party in which the Dutch element predominates. It has equally pledged itself to "the cardinal points of that Imperial policy, which alone can bring permanent prosperity to South Africa as a whole."

The question of Britain's relations with the Transvaal—or South African Republic as it is officially called—is quite a different matter. There the franchise is so arranged that the British element—the Uitlanders—has no electoral voice; the relations of the Foreign Office and Mr. Rhodes with President Kruger will doubtless grow increasingly strained until, in the latter's so-called Republic, some of that free government is introduced, which the subjects of the Queen, of all nationalities, have enjoyed for many years as securely in Cape Colony and Natal as in Canada or Australasia.

NO WAR ISSUE YET.

So far no political issue has arisen in the United States out of the war, and it seems doubtful whether one will arise before the autumn elections. The opponents of any sort of extension do not appear to have gathered enough political force to impose their opinions upon either party. The spokesmen of both parties seem satisfied that the United States should annex Porto Rico and at least take Cuba under its wing; and neither party has as yet a settled policy with regard to the Philippines. All hands will probably wait until the situation develops somewhat before coming to a conclusion for party purposes respecting the matter.

Meanwhile individuals can give their opinions free swing. There is no party "boss" in a position yet to read the riot act to them. The advantages of liberty of opinion and free speech are not denied now even to men of prominence and political ambition. The opponents of keeping the flag where Dewey put it, have of course, the same side of the discussion. Their business is to pour cold water on people and tread out rhetorical sparks; and these operations are seldom popular. The whole rat-a-tat-tat of militant patriotism is denied them. But the tax collector is on their side. Apparently they are making little headway by pumping up enthusiasm for the policy of Washington and the teachings of Jefferson. Times change and so do conditions. A modern school boy knows more about boarding a railway train than Socrates did. The men who battle on the side of limiting American responsibilities to the band of the North American continent now held by the Republic, must conduct their campaign without any brass band patriotism, new or old. The "Yankee Dewey Dandy" party will have a monopoly of these tactics.

But it is by no means certain yet that the Americans will be unanimous either for the retention or the surrender of the Philippines. The question may easily rise to a party issue, in which case we shall see some new alignments. But if wheat goes down again and the Administration assumes some compromise attitude regarding the Philippines, we may see the unexpected happen and this war pass away without leaving any mark on politics. Discontent will again come to the front and make a fight for the adoption of "free silver" or some other remedy. But even in that case we shall hardly fail to see candidates chosen for their war records, and the campaigns of Jackson, Harrison and Grant repeated.

THE CRUISER.

Various authorities in discussing the lessons taught by the naval side of the late Spanish-American war, have arrived at various and varied conclusions; which only goes to show that naval experts are like unto all other kinds of experts. One conclusion that is not infrequently set forth is that the building of "cruisers" has been discouraged. The line of battle ship is the thing, we are told. It is unquestionably true, and it did not take this war to demonstrate it, that the cruiser cannot fight the battleship. It is doubtful, indeed, if several cruisers could do much with a single battleship; and if the voyage of the Oregon were to be taken over again, it is hardly likely that our American neighbours would have so many tremors least Admiral Cervera's quartette of cruisers should way-lay and sink it.

But for all that the cruiser has its uses. At the late meeting of the British Navy League, two of the speakers contended with great earnestness that Great Britain is to-day in need of many more cruisers than it to-day possesses. The chief use of the cruiser to Britain would be the protection of its trade routes. The battleship will be altogether too slow to follow up and destroy any of the enemy's craft which may dodge about on the main channels of commerce and pick off freight steamers. And this menace to commerce will be much more serious in any war which may come in the future than it ever has been in the past. Britain has never faced so much neutral competition as it must in such a case, unless we are to suppose that the next war will involve the whole world. And the meaning of neutral competition is that a very slight risk to vessels flying the British flag will send most of the commerce we now hold to neutral ports and tremendously dislocate trade.

Of course, when it comes to battle, weight of armour and of guns will tell. The American gunnery during the "late unpleasantness" has given the average layman a higher idea of the capabilities of the long range artillery with which these big battleships are armed. The accuracy of fire possible to practiced gunners is simply amazing; and it is difficult to believe that the swift cruiser carrying a battery of rapid-fire guns could possibly get near enough to the heavier-gunned battleship to do her any effective damage, supposing both vessels to be equally well manned. Cruisers then can only be pitted against cruisers, and every naval power must be prepared to defend its critical positions with the biggest of big battleships; but the defence of the trade routes of the high seas must still be left largely to swift cruisers, carrying no more armour than is necessary to make them effective. And to Britain the practical defence of her commerce during war is a vital necessity.

What does the Governor-General think of the Hardy trick? He reads the newspapers. He knows more than his advisers tell him. These characteristics of his are on record. Hence he must know that the Premier of Ontario, lessening that there was danger that the courts would decide that he had been beaten at the polls, called a session of the Legislature whose legality was in question and persuaded it to pass a tricky piece of legislation which would prevent the carrying out of the laws, should the judges decide that a majority of Conservatives had been elected but counted out by illegal constable votes.

Now if the Governor-General knows of this action, what does he think of it? Would he retain confidence in such a set of advisers if he were Lieut.-Governor of Ontario? What is he prepared to say to his Cabinet about a Lieut.-Governor who apparently did not lift his hand to stop such a proceeding?

MOUNT ROYAL RIFLEMEN

Elect Officers for the Ensuing Year, and Arrange for the Annual Matches.

At the annual meeting of the Mount Royal Rifle Association, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Hon. president, Lt.-Col. Labelle; hon. vice-president, Major Hebert; president, Major Mackay; vice-president, Capt. J. E. Pelletier; treasurer, Lieut. Lepine; secretary, Staff-Sergeant Couillard; committee, Captains De Tonnscour and Loranger; Lieuts. Peltier, Leprohon; Sergts. Gase, Bourasse; Vailes and Daignault; delegate to D.R.A. and P.Q.R.A., Major Mackay.

It was resolved to hold the annual matches on September 24, at St. Johns, Que., and to hold series of matches on the Morris tubes during the winter.

QUICK DEVELOPMENT.

On Saturday last there were filed for transmission at the up-town branch of the Telegraph Companies, in the Star Branch, upwards of two hundred and fifty private despatches. The public are learning quickly that the place to get a telegram away quickly and get reply promptly delivered is at the offices in the Star Branch, corner of St. Catherine and Peel streets. The Great Northwestern, The Canadian Pacific and the Western Union have their operators on the premises and are in communication with all parts of the world.

Special Notice.

For largest stock in city of cheap novels, cheap and copyright music, gift books, morocco poets. W. Street, 9 Bleury. 82 1awtf

We Cannot Afford to Deal in Them.

There are bogus pianos too. The latest are the "Dewey," "Sampson" and "Watson" makes, not to strike anything too near home. We beg to inform the public that we do not deal in such stuff, however great the temptation may be. We cannot afford to lose a good name which it took us years to make, but we can sell the latest up-to-date high class pianos at prices almost as low as any we see offered, and we find it pays best in the end. Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street,) Montreal, sole wholesale and retail contractors for Knabe pianos, Bell pianos, Bell organs, and other well-known makes.

Careful Cleaning.

It's needed with all garments. Because we do our work well, we're kept busy cleaning gentlemen's suits and ladies' dresses—and much else. There's science in cleaning clothes—don't you know.

R. PARKER & CO.,

1858 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Phone, (Bell)1567. 201*1 (Phone Merchants 23).

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILDS PLAY OF WASH DAY

A pure hard Soap
Last long—lathers freely.
5 cents a cake.

201 1

THE STATE OF TRADE.

It is More Favourable in the States and Canada.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Bradstreet's, review of trade, says:

Business conditions in the main reflect the continuance of most of the favourable features hitherto dominating the trade situation in the more favoured sections of the country. Prominent in this direction, of course, are the iron and steel and allied industries, in which active demand, present or prospective, has led to further price advances, sustained and even increased activity in distribution at most western markets, with some improvement likewise noted at the south and on the Pacific Coast, steadiness in prices,—wheat, corn, and cotton, however, expected—a reduced number of business failures, fair gains in railroad earnings, as a whole, and bank clearings, in spite of a slight reduction from last week, showing heavy gains over all corresponding periods in previous years. The less favourable elements in the situation are the reports of arrested or smaller than expected trade at eastern markets, more particular in textiles, lowered quotations and apparently less active demand from abroad for our serial products and reduced prices paid for the South's great staple, raw cotton.

Business failures in the United States this week number 172, against 195 last week and compare with 210 in this week a year ago.

Hot weather has checked distribution in Canada this week, but Montreal reports an improved distribution in groceries, cheese, exports heavy, and prices moving upward, while Toronto looks for a larger trade the coming week, as a result of the exposition in that city. The trade outlook is promising. Business is quiet in the Maritime Provinces, while in British Columbia it is reported good, and collections are satisfactory. Business failures in the Dominion this week number 27, against 26 last week, and 29 in this week a year ago.

R. G. Dun & Company's weekly review of trade, says: The volume of business reflected in exchanges at the principal clearing houses is 20.4 per cent. larger than last year. Part of this increase was due to speculation at New York, but there remains a healthy increase over the best of previous years, and though in some branches business is not satisfactory in character, in nearly all it is in volume larger than ever before. No unfavourable change appears in the prospect of crops upon which the welfare of the country so largely depends nor is there present or threatening financial disturbance.

The Canadian reports this week indicate greater promise of future business, though as yet not much greater activity. Business continues moderate at St. John, with fair activity at Halifax in dry goods, but groceries are quiet. The hay crop is heavy, but unfavourable weather has interfered with harvesting. The apple crop is not up to early expectations. At Quebec trade is ahead of last year's. At Montreal business is healthy, and failures are few. Cheese shows light weekly gains in value for a month past, and lake exports have been large. Butter is also bringing a little higher figure. Money is steady. At Toronto business in groceries and canned vegetables is good, and fair in hardware and hides. At Winnipeg harvesting operations are well advanced, and a good yield is indicated. At Victoria there is no material change, but in clothing and furnishing goods trade is fairly active. At Vancouver the building and lumber business continues active, and jobbing trade in the country is better, with local retail trade rather quiet. The Fraser River pack salmon is about a quarter or last year's.

AN OPINION OF WAR.

MYSTIC, Conn., August 27.—The American branch of the Universal Peace Union has passed resolutions, the substance of which is as follows:

That they were thankful that the war was over; they recited the fact that the society was formed just after the Civil war was over and now they are persecuted with the present war; that they were convinced that the late hostilities had demonstrated the incompatability of war; that General Sherman was right when he said: "War is hell," and that humanity demands that reason and arbitration be substituted for the military system; they were also convinced that war breeds national insanity that war was the enemy of the poor people and that war or conquest means imperialism.

RIOPELLE COMMITTED.

OTTAWA, Ont., August 27.—Recorder Champagne in Hull, has committed Andre Riopelle to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench on the charge of complicity in the death of Leon Boyer. The prisoner maintains his innocence.

A DREADED DISEASE.

More People are Tortured by the Fangs of Rheumatism Than by Any Other Cause—There is a Cure for It.

From the Advertiser, Hartland, N.B.

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

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

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

A CURE FOR ALL

SUMMER COMPLAINTS

A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramp, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all Internal Pains. For severe cases of the foregoing complaints see our printed directions.

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FAMILY KEEP A SUPPLY OF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on al occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quickly as the Ready Relief.

Where epidemic diseases prevail, such as Fevers, Dysentery, Cholera, Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and other malignant diseases, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, if taken as directed, protect the system against attacks, and if seized with sickness, quickly cure the patient.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain. It instantly relieves and soon cures Headache, whether sick or nervous, Toothache, Neuralgia, Nervousness and Sleeplessness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swelling of the Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Bites of Insects, and Pains of all kinds. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure.

Price 25 cents. Sold by Druggists.

Radway & Co., 7 St. Helen st., Montreal.

Be sure to get "Radway's" and see that the name is on what you buy. (2)

Deschamps Hotel,

BACK RIVER.

ALFRED DESCHAMPS, PROPRIETOR.

Shooting matches which were to take place at the above place last Wednesday were postponed till Monday, 29th, on account of weather. Amateurs are invited. 201*1

Visiting, Wedding, Dinner and At Home Cards Neatly Engraved and Printed.

EDWIN COX & CO., 114 St. Francois Xavier St. 147(3)

The Admiralty Court Deadlock.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—The S.S. Manauense has been brought out from England for the purpose of running to and from the port of Vancouver. It is within the knowledge of your readers that the ship has just completed a very successful voyage, and that arrangemnts had been made to run from Vancouver to Dyea and Skagway, in connection with the C. P. R. Company. It is almost unnecessary to point out that it is to the interests of the merchants and traders of Vancouver that such a vessel should run in conjunction with them in their trade with northern ports, especially as it is intended to bring the returning gold miners to this port on their way to the States. These men spend quite a lot of money among the shop-keepers, and it is a matter for serious regret that the machinery of the Admiralty Court should be set in motion by a gentleman who makes a fictitious claim for the return of his passage money, after being carried nearly twenty thousand miles and maintained for six months on board, and also five thousand dollars damages. It is not my province to discuss the merits of the case. Messrs. Davis, Marshall and McNiel are the solicitors for the ship and they will undoubtedly protect the interests of Captain Edwards. It is, however, allowable to discuss the existing condition of the judicial machinery of British Columbia, and in the meantime it furnishes a further illustration of the serious injury accruing to the interests of the port of Vancouver. There should be administrative and executive powers vested in some one located in this city. The S.S. Laurada incident is another reason, if any were needed, but I venture to think that it is established beyond dispute that a very serious loss may occur at any time in consequence of the present state of the legal department of the court. It is scarcely conceivable that any one should have such powers, viz.:—The tying up of a vessel upon such a frivolous claim, when on the other hand the party sued has no power of getting a hearing. I am informed that there is not any judge in the absence of Mr. Justice Drake, who has gone to England. The whole positon seems to be utterly absurd. I would have thought that the senior puisne judge, Mr. Justice Walkem, who is resident in Victoria, could have sat to hear a notice of motion to set aside or to have arranged bonds in order that the ship might be liberated. I think I am correct in saying that this judge acts as far as possible as chief justice, and surely it should have been equally possible for him to have adjudicated upon such a simple case as the one in question.

Looking at the immense progress which has been made in the city of Vancouver since I was here in 1892 it is still more incomprehensible that the present deadlock should be permitted. The question of personal interest may be dismissed at once. It is a matter of serious public importance, and should receive the constant attention of our public men until a fully equipped department has been established in Vancouver.

It only remains for anyone interested in the welfare of the port to glance at the existing state of affairs to come to the conclusion that unless the authorities make the necessary appointment, immense loss may at any time occur and the business of the city be seriously interfered with.

Yours respectfully,
FRANK RICHARDS.

Vancouver, B.C., August 19th, 1898.

A GLOVE—1885.

Ah, yesterday I found a glove,
Grown shabby, full of tiny rips,
But dear to me, because my love
Once through it thrust her finger tips.

A glove one would not care to see
Upon his arm in public street;
Yet here I own there is for me
No relic in the world more sweet.

A faint, far scent of lavender
Steals from it, as the clover smelt
When through the fields I walked with her,
And plucked the blossoms for her belt.

Faith! but I loved the little hand
That used to wear this time-stained thing!
Its slightest gesture of command
Would set my glad heart fluttering.

Or if it touched my finger, so,
Or smoothed my hair—why should I speak
Of those old days? It makes, you know,
The tears brim over on my cheek.

Poor stained, worn-out, long-wristed glove!
I think it almost understands
That reverently and with love,
I hold it in my trembling hands.

And that it is so dear to me,
With its old fragrance, far and faint,
Because my mother wore it, she,—
On earth my love, in Heaven my saint.

—James Berry Bensel.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Theatre Francais.

W. E. PHILLIPS, Lessee and Manager.

RE-OPENING AUGUST 29th,

"Darkest Russia"

And an Excellent Vaudeville Bill.

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c. Telephone, East 316. Box office open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. this week; then until 10 p.m. 199*tf

Best in the World.

Canada's Great Exposition and Industrial Fair,

TORONTO.

August 29 to September 10, 1898.

Submarine Exploded; The Maine Blown Up; The Merrimac Sunk; Cervera's Fleet Destroyed; Santiago Bombarded.

Reduced Rates on all Railways and Steamboats.

192 4 3aw

$12.00 Saguenay & Return $12.00

$5.00 Quebec & Return $5.00

SATURDAY TO SUNDAY

$8.00 Quebec and Return $8.00

Low Rates west to Prescott, Brockville, Alexandria Bay, Clayton, Kingston, Toronto.

Steamers leave week days 10 a.m.

For further information apply to

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent,

Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co., 128 St. James Street, Opposite Post Office. 194*2mos

A Grand Opportunity.

THE LOWER OTTAWA & LACHINE RAPIDS.

The trip to Carillon $1.00 by Palace Steamer Sovereign. Take 8 a. m. train for Lachine. Get Snap Shot Guide Book. 200*10

CRYSTAL RINK BICYCLE ACADEMY.

Corner Guy and Dorchester Streets.

Fifty cents a lesson; 6 lessons $2.50; guaranteed course $2.50. Courteous and competent instructors. Open day and evening. Livery and repair shop. 197 3eod

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. THE HARTELLS, acrobats and balancers, in the most marvellous feats known to acrobatic world. MAJOR R. H. HENDERSHOT, the original drummer boy of the Rapahannock. DAVEN-PORT BROTHERS, the famous original comedians, in comic, acrobatic and sparring eccentricities. REMIS & GILBERT, the peer of all correct virtuosos, late of Rouen'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 Facing Horse "Tommy" will give exhibitions at each performance. BALLOON ASCENSIONS, Races and Parachute Leaps.

EXCITING RACES—$3450 IN PURSES.

CLASS RACES. STAKE RACES.

No. 1. 2.40 Pacing $200 | No. 4. 2.22 Pacing $300 | No. 6. 2.30 Pacing $200 | No. 7. 2.17 Trotting $200
No. 2. 2.35 Trotting $200 | 2.19 Trotting | 2.30 Trotting | 10 Entries closed.
No. 3. 2.40 Trotting $200 | No. 5. Free for all Trot & Pace $300 | No. 8. 2.25 Pacing $200 | RUNNING RACES. No. 9.—Open Flat $150. No. 9.—H cap Flat $150. No. 10.—H cap Hdle. $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

135 4 6aw H. R. FRASER, Mgr. and Sec.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OPENING OF SEASON, MONDAY, AUG. 29. Five Nights Only.

De Wolf Hopper

IN A NEW Sousa Opera, THE CHARLATAN.

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

Only Matinee Saturday.

(No Saturday Night Performance.)

Sale of Seats begins Thursday, August 25th.

Box Office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

TELEPHONE "Up. 1443."

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1 and $1.50. 198*tf

THEATRE ROYAL Every Afternoon and Evening.

WEEK AUGUST 22.

THE AUSTRALIAN BEAUTIES.

The favourite comedians HARRY C. BRYANT and the HANDSOME BLANC.

Prices 10, 20 and 30c. Box office open from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. Next week—Kelly & Mason. 196*tf

SOHMER PARK

Gems from Geisha **MYKADO** From Fleur De The.

5—CORNALLIS—5

Waller on Horseback. Ballet of all Nations.

5,000 Seats at 10c. Children, including ride on Carousal, 5c. 3 p.m. daily, 8 p.m. 198*6

FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL.

Labour Day Celebration,

MONDAY, September 5th.

Championship Bicycle Races Under Sanction of C. W. A., at

QUEEN'S PARK.

¼ mile, open, in heats.
1 mile, boys, 14 years and under.
1 mile, open.
2 mile, tandem.
3 mile, open.
5 mile, open.

Foot Races, Weight Throwing, Dancing. Entrance Fee to Bicycle Events, 50c each. Entries close Friday, September 2nd.

E. MONJEAU, Secretary, F. O. E. 633.

201*1

STEAMER CHATEAUGUAY

Shooting the Rapids.

Connects with the G. T. Ry. 8 a. m. train from Bonaventure Station daily. Also connects at Lachine with 5.45 a. m. car from St. Lambert Hill. Return ticket 50c.

193 2S J. REAY, Manager.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, QUEBEC.

Make your entries before the 1st of SEPT. and secure a good place.

PRIZE LIST SENT ON DEMAND.

Wonderous attractions and grand Fireworks display, out of which the BATTLE OF MANILLA will be represented.

TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES. — $2600.00 IN PRIZES.

For all informations apply to

P. T. LEGARE, Sec.-Treas. Quebec Exhibition Co., 273 St. Paul Street, Quebec, P.Q.

197 1

A TIRED APPETITE

Is as bad as a tired head or tired limbs. There comes a time when you really don't know what you want, and that is the time when you really do want a cup of

BOVRIL

to impart the necessary nourishment to the "run down" system without overtaxing to and giving the digestive organs more work than they can possibly do.

BOVRIL DOES FOR THE SYSTEM WHAT NOTHING ELSE WILL DO.

It Restores Vigour, Maintains Health, And Repels the Attack of Disease.

Suitable for Young and Old, The Invalid and the Athlete.

BOVRIL, LIMITED

25 and 27 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Canada.

30 Farringdon Street, London, England. 139*6 6mos



LADIES

If you desire a Transparent, Clear Fresh Complexion free from BLOTCHES BLEMISH, ROUGHNESS COARSENESS, REDNESS, FRECKLES OR PIMPLES, use

DR. CAMPBELL'S

Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers

AND FOULD'S MEDICATED

ARSENIC COMPLEXION SOAP.

Ladies all over the world who are social successes pronounce *Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Wafers* and *Fould's Arsenic Soap* the best toilet preparations ever offered for clearing the complexion and developing the form and figure.

The only real true complexion beautifiers in the world. Wafers by mail, 50c and $1.00 per box. Six large boxes, $5.00. Soap 50c.

Address all mail orders to

LYMAN SONS & CO., Eastern Agents, 386 St. Paul street, Montreal.

Sold by all Druggists in Canada. 12law tf

There is ample and comfortable accommodation at . . .

Caledonia Springs

C.P.R. Trains run direct from Windsor Depot to the Springs.

189*tf

Grand Excursion to Bout de l'Ile Park on Sunday next, the 28th inst. Return tickets 25c; children, 10c. 201 1

Montreal Foundling and Sick Baby Hospital

43 ARGYLE AVE.

The only hospital in the city taking babies under 2 yrs. Young Women desiring training in baby nursing, apply R.D. WARD, at the above address. 115*mwf

Dr. H. J. Brodeur.

SPIRITUALIST OF PARIS.

SKIN, BLOOD - POISON, SCALP, and Genito-Urinary Diseases.

Acne, eczema, pustular pimples, dandruff, hair falling,

RUSSIA MUST SOON AGREE

To the Terms of Great Britain Concerning China,

OR THE BRITISH FLEET WILL TAKE HOSTILE ACTION

Critical Condition of Affairs in the East is Confirmed by To-day's Despatches.

(Special Cable to the Star.)

LONDON, August 27.—The announcement of Thursday making the first public notification of Great Britain's abandonment of the policy of an "open door" in China receives confirmation to-day in special despatches in the London papers from Pekin. It is, of course, from Pekin that time after time news of the momentous changes in international policy in the Far East has leaked out.

To the readers of this weekly column the news of the abandonment of the policy of an "open door" will come with no surprise. When the policy of maintaining the integrity of China was upset by Germany's descent upon Kiao-Chow, followed by Russia's descent upon Port Arthur, and when the policy of an "open door" was adopted by Lord Salisbury under guarantees for equal opportunities under the Treaty of Tientsin, it was clear to far-sighted men, of whom Mr. Chamberlain was one and Mr. Curzon another, that this policy of an "open door" in all parts of China could only succeed by one of two means: one was by securing the co-operation of the United States and Japan in putting diplomatic pressure upon Russia and those working with her; the other was by readiness to threaten war if Russia rused in respect to the Treaty of Tientsin.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE STATES.

The policy of co-operation with the United States was first tried. As detailed in these cablegrams at the time, Lord Salisbury made informal approaches to ascertain how America would regard definite proposals to secure an "open door" in China by the establishment of an English-American-Japanese combination over ports such as Ta-Lien-Wan, which would overlook and keep open the hinterlands of the world's trade in the same way in which Port Arthur and Kiao-Chow overlook, and through which Russia and Germany now seek to gain an exclusive hold-up on their respective grabs. As I informed you, on unimpeachable authority, these preliminary feelers were received with undisguised satisfaction by those who recognize as mediaries with McKinley. As one minister said, speaking at the time of the United States reception of the ideas: "They were mighty civil about it"; but with the Spanish war threatening, nothing could be done.

THE QUEEN'S ATTITUDE.

One alternative remained. The success of the policy of an open door was only possible if the British Ministry was prepared to insist, even at the point of war. But here the Queen's private, natural and most honourable susceptibilities intervened. She loathes the idea of war in her old age. She lingers lovingly over hopes of leaving a record of a reign of peace upon the pages of history. Especially does she loath the idea of her soldiers being at war with the soldiers of her grandchildren. These feelings in the eyes of a dutiful tradition-possessed statesman like Lord Salisbury amounted to a Royal veto on war.

Only within the last few days under the irresistible pressure of men like Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and now Mr. Balfour, has he been led to insist even at the cost of his resignation upon the removal of this veto.

THE ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA.

That removal has opened the way for what is in effect an ultimatum. Its details are confirmed in general by to-day's telegrams from Pekin. One seeming contradiction there is between Thursday's news and to-day's Pekin messages published in the Daily Mail. They represent the ultimatum as delivered to China, not to Russia. Of course, every one knows that the Tsungdi Yamen is at this moment a mere tool in the hands of Russia. It would surprise most well-informed people here if Li Hung Chang and the Empress Dowager have not their fingers deep down in Russia's money bags. The ultimatum to the Yamen is, therefore, in effect an ultimatum to Russia itself.

RUSSIA MUST CLIMB DOWN.

But my information is that Count Mouravieff, himself, at St. Petersburg, has been given to clearly understand that unless England's demands for definite and formal guarantees in support of her rights in perpetuity in the Yang-Tse valley are fully satisfied forthwith, the British Ministry will feel bound to proceed to the last extremity. In a word, Russia must climb down forthwith or the naval precautionary preparations, which the British Admiralty has been making for weeks past in home and eastern waters will be turned to terrible practical uses.

REPORTS OF A COMPROMISE.

[In this connection, a press despatch from London says that the Copenhagen correspondent of the Daily Mail asserts that he is in a position to confirm the statement he is cently made that a compromise has been arried at between England and Russia, in accordance with which Russia gets her way on the railway questions and England gets concessions in other directions. "The relations between England and Russia," the correspondent says, "are very satisfactory, the Russian concessions fully meeting English wishes."]

WILL SALISBURY RESIGN?

Rumours are renewed that Lord Salisbury is about to resign. It would be natural enough were he, on the score of his own and Lady Salisbury's health, which is precarious, to seize this opportunity to relinquish the seals of the Foreign Office to his nephew, Mr. Balfour, who is now in temporary charge, Lord Salisbury possibly himself retaining the Prime Ministership and Mr. Balfour combining the Leadership of the Commons with the Foreign Ministership or handing the former over to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. In these adjustments, as in all previous ones, Mr. Chamberlain's personality looms largely. He believes that no one is better equipped than himself to lead the Commons. It is quite certain that the bulk of the Tory party who think that Mr. Chamberlain's set have already had plums enough would never listen to this idea. Mr. Chamberlain's second best ideal would be to see his son, Austen, a clever young chip of the old block, in as under secretary for Foreign Affairs. The Cecil group in the Cabinet might buy harmony with Mr. Chamberlain at his price, but it is more probable that if Lord Salisbury leaves the Foreign Office, Mr. Balfour will find his under secretary in George Wyndham, his close family friend and a colleague of his in his direst days of the Irish coercion fight.

THE NAVY IS READY.

(Press Despatch.)

LONDON, August 27. — The Pekin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The situation has suddenly become acute. The relations between the Tsung Li Yamen and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude Macdonald has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be accepted as a casus belli.

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

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

"Great Britain is willing to drop her protest in respect to the New Chwang Railway, but Russia is required to cancel her agreement with China that the country having the largest financial interest should arbitrate in disputes connected with the Pekin-Hankow Railway. The negotiations are continued to Pekin."

CABLE NOTES.

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

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

The Rome correspondent of the London Chronicle hears that the Holy See has undertaken to nominate only French priests and monks in the future to missions and episcopal sees in the Soudan.

A despatch from Teheran, Persia, to the London Times says the agitation at Tabriz against the principal holders of grain is becoming serious. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed in conflicts between the troops and the rioters.

UPTON'S BRAVERY.

Brought to the Attention of the Humane Society.

Mr. Henry Miles, of this city, has written Mr. Adam Brown, president of the Royal Canadian Humane Society, recommending the award of a medal to Mr. Edward Upton, for conspicuous bravery. The letter is as follows:

Montreal, August 26, 1898.

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

Dear Sir,

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

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

On Friday, August 12th, Edward Upton went out sailing with two small boys on the yacht Missie, starting from Pointe Claire, Lake St. Louis, some 15 miles west of Montreal. Stormy weather came upon them, the lake became very rough, and the yacht capsized a long distance from the shore. Upton succeeded in placing the two boys and getting himself on the bottom of the yachts. With difficulty this position was maintained for more than an hour. No one observed the accident from the shore, or if they did, did not at any rate proceed to give assistance. A steamer passed by them at no great distance, but they were either unobserved, or the giving of assistance was neglected. Young Upton, who is a good swimmer, concluded that the only chance to save the lives of the two small boys with him was to swim to the shore at Nun's Island, and secure a boat with which to rescue them. He swam more than a mile through the rough water, obtained a boat, and returning, saved the boys from perishing. When he reached them, they were about exhausted with the cold and almost continual immersion.

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

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

Yours truly,
HENRY MILES.

SPAIN HAS FEARS FOR CANADA.

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

The appointment of Mr. Justice McColl as Chief Justice of British Columbia is gazetted to-day.

DEATHS.

DUBOYCE — At 585 Sanguinet street, John Duboyce, at the age of 20 years and 8 months, step-son of Jos. Pearson. Funeral at 8 o'clock Monday.

LANGSTON — At 50 Plymouth Grove, August 25, Henry James, son of Frederic Langston, sr., aged 20 years and 10 months. Funeral will leave his father's residence, No. 50 Plymouth Grove, on Monday, the 29th, at 3 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY — On the 27th inst., at 349 Murray avenue, Westmount, Henry Esson Murray, youngest son of the late Wm. Murray. Notice of funeral on Monday.

THE WEATHER.

Saturday, 11 a. m.—Forecast: North-westerly winds; fine to-day; Sunday, light winds; fine and warmer.

Maximum and minimum temperatures for the past twenty-four hours:

Calgary, 80, 52; Swift Current, 90, 64; Minnesota, 66, 50; Port Arthur, 64, 40; Parry Sound, 68, 56; *Toronto*, 70, 53; Ottawa, 66,50; Montreal, 66, 52; Quebec, 64, 52; Halifax, 74, 58.

Readings by Harrison & Co's Standard Instruments, August 27, 1898.

	Thermometer	Barometer
Midnight	56	29.85
6 a.m.	52	29.95
Noon	62	30.00

DEADLOCK CERTAIN

Reciprocity Negotiations at Quebec Must Fail.

Canada Will Not Agree to Any Discrimination Against Great Britain.

(Special cable to the Star.)

LONDON, August 27.—The Anglo-American Conference at Quebec is being watched here with keen attention, for though they phrase it differently there is a general appreciation of the fact here that Canada is a hostage for England's good behaviour towards the United States. The question round which the most interest centres is what will the United States demand as the price of reciprocity.

A New York telegram to the Morning Post to-day positively announces that the United States Commissioners will not modify the stand they have decided to take in that matter. They will make concessions only in return for preferential treatment exclusively in favour of the United States and will not pay for equal treatment to that accorded to Great Britain. If so, then reciprocity is absolutely impossible, for positive assurances were received in London yesterday from a member of the Canadian Ministry that no treaty will be consented to by Canada that does not extend to the Motherland trade privileges accorded to the States. Conference

(Special Staff Correspondence.)

QUEBEC, August 27.—To-day was a quiet day with the commissioners at Quebec. Sir Wilfrid Laurier left for Athabaskaville last night to make arrangements for the funeral of his brother, Dr. Laurier, who died yesterday. Sir James Winter also is absent, having gone to the Adirondacks to spend Sunday with some friends there.

Last evening most of the commissioners paid a formal call on the Lieutenant-Governor at Spenderwood. This evening, the Solicitor-General, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, will entertain the commissioners and the visiting newspaper men at dinner at the Garrison Club, and to-morrow Mr. H. J. Beemer will take them down to Ste. Anne de Beaupre over his railroad. The City Council has decided to tender a grand ball to the visitors on the evening of September 19, in the event of the conference again meeting at Quebec.

SOME SURMISES.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, August 27.—A Quebec special to the Globe says: A gentleman rather closely connected with the American Commissioners, and an intimate friend and confidant of the late Mr. Blaine, Secretary of State during the last reciprocity negotiations, in conversation with your correspondent, made some remarks to-day that leave little room to doubt the course likely to be followed by the American Commissioners. They do not believe that a general reciprocity agreement can be made between the two countries at the present time, because the people of the United States are still indifferent to the advantages of trade with Canada, and the special interests that would be adversely affected will be able to knock the treaty out in the Senate. Their idea, therefore, is to try and work up the minor irritating questions, such as sealing and the Atlantic fisheries, and in the same treaty to provide for reciprocity in certain sorts of forest products, for the free entry of fish in return for the participation of American fishermen in the use of our deep sea and inshore fisheries on the Atlantic and for a few smaller trade betterments.

A treaty of such scope would, they believe, pass the Senate, and its passage would pave the way for special reciprocity negotiations on a much wider basis later on. This is probably the line they will follow in the negotiations, but it remains to be seen whether the Canadian delegates will consent to this procedure.

AN OTTAWA VIEW.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, August 27.—It is learned here that the American delegates propose a preferential arranged schedule of exchanges in trade matters. They ask Canada to give free canal tolls on the St. Lawrence canals and the rescinding of the Ontario timber regulations. In exchange they propose to abolish the United States duties on lumber, pulpwood, barley, potatoes, poultry, eggs, hay, young beasts, etc. This would mean considerable concession, as one Canadian dealer alone has paid on an average a hundred thousand dollars a year duty on the potatoes he has shipped to the States.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENT.

(Special to the Star.)

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Herald says: "The Joint Commission at Quebec has made a good start and gives every promise of doing good work. It is evident that both sides are for conciliation. After referring to the addresses of Lord Herschell and Senator Fairbanks, the paper says: Who can doubt that a body of eminent men animated by such sentiments will find a true path to permanent peace between the two countries?"

The Tribune says: "The opening of the first session of the International Commission at Quebec was a particularly handsome and dignified ceremonial. Members on both sides were full of cordiality and good feeling toward one another giving a most hopeful augury of success in the important and varied work before them.

"They come up together with mutual purposes of fairness, of concession when it is needed, and are manifestly animated by a sincere desire to bring a lot of vexatious and perplexing questions between the Dominion and ourselves, to a satisfactory settlement. The formal addresses of the opening ceremony were happy in tone and temper, and the commisson sets out on its work with every circumstance of encouragement and every incentive to harmonious action."

BURLINGTON, Vt., August 27.—The Free Press says: "The British commissioners profess to believe that preferential trade with Great Britain is not incompatible with reciprocity with the United States, but Americans will experience difficulty in seeing any gain for themselves in any arrangement which gives British goods a lower rate of duty in Canada than that imposed upon our products. Our Canadian cousins may be able to see a way out of the dilemma, but the path is not clear to Americans. From this side of the line it looks as if the Canadians would be compelled to choose between preferential trade with Great Britain and reciprocity with the United States."

DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Coroner Finds No One to Blame for the Fate of Adelard Lacroix.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest at Coteau du Lac last night on the body of Adelard Lacroix, killed at the Soulanges canal yesterday. A verdict of accidental death was returned. The evidence showed no one was to blame, death occurring while he was shunting cars at the excavations. To undo one of the chains fastening Lacroix put his head under the end of the car, and between it and the trucks. The truck lurched, and death ensued almost instantly.

AT BASEBALL PARK.

Next week at the Montreal Baseball Park there will be an entertainment every evening. A good bill of vaudeville has been secured and the music will be supplied by the Vics band. Among the people who will appear are Gaspard, the axe swinger; Dezano Brothers, acrobatic dancers; Mason, on the high and slack wire; Miss Edwards, in songs, and Irving and Howard, in illustrated songs. A large number of war views will also be shown.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and Lady Wilson, accompanied by Miss Paunceforte, and Mr. C. M. Hays, arrived in the city on the Halifax train last evening.

Quebec Province Finances.

Statement Issued by the Premier and Provincial Treasurer Showing the Receipts and Expenditure up to June 30th Last.

The following is the Official Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1898; as required by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 14th December, 1895.

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada		$1,226,413 45
Lands, Forests and Fisheries	$1,087,042 52	
Colonization and Mines	7,872 67	
		1,094,915 19
Administration of Justice, Law Stamps, Fees, etc.		229,410 06
Licenses—Hotels, shops, etc.		564,488 86
Direct taxes on Commercial Corporations		194,313 36
Tax on Transfers of Property		2,065 81
Manufacturing and Trading Licenses		29,846 74
Duties on Successions		163,455 26
Direct taxes on certain persons		1,380 18
Maintenance of Insane		66,672 48
Reformatory and Industrial Schools		26,386 84
Quebec Official Gazette		20,958 55
Legislation		5,780 12
Registration stamps		66,413 95
Interest on price of Q. M. O. & O. Railway		300,833 34
Interests on loans and deposits		40,482 29
Minor revenues		26,761 19
		$4,113,667 30
Proceeds of inscribed stock issued in conversion of debt	702,978 93	
Trust funds	66,356 79	
Reimbursement railway subsidies fund	1,516 73	
		796,851 79
Total receipts		$4,911,099 09

EXPENDITURE.

Public debt		$1,891,177 03
Legislation		210,910 19
Civil government		282,266 81
Administration of justice		618,379 65
Public Instruction		434,390 00
Agriculture, immigration and colonization		307,676 97
Public Works and Buildings:		
Ordinary	127,483 73	
Extraordinary	50,683 70	
		178,167 43
Charities, including lunatic asylums		339,276 75
Miscellaneous services		388,429 89
Q. M. O. & O. railway traffic expenses		1,016 06
		$4,351,778 05
Repayment of railway guarantee deposits	237,471 86	
Redemption of debt and premium (conversion)	736,676 28	
Trust funds	33,675 10	
Railway subsidies	196,394 34	
Q. M. O. & O. railway construction	2,380 90	
		1,208,468 38
Total expenditure		$5,560,246 43

Amounts collected and paid out by revenue collectors and sheriffs are not included in the above statement.

A. H. VERRET,
Provincial Auditor.

H. T. MACHIN,
Assistant Provincial Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Quebec, 27th August, 1898.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The Statement of the Public Debt on June 30 last shews that the total funded debt was $34,363,841.53; the Sinking Fund invested amounted to $10,004,577.78, leaving the net funded debt at $24,370,163.75. The temporary loans and deposits amounted to $1,168,705.46 making the total net debt $25,446,870.21.

SPLENDID WATER POWER

And Special Inducements

TO MANUFACTURERS

To locate on the

ST. MAURICE RIVER

Province of Quebec.

THE SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY is prepared to treat with parties desiring to lease large units of power.

For information, address the Company,

1724 Notre Dame St., Montreal

180 sat thw tf

GIGANTIC

Trade Sale

OF

Rubbers, Boots, Shoes,

BY

Suckling & Co.,

Commencing on TUESDAY, Sept. 6th,
Continuing on WEDNESDAY, " 7th,
" " THURSDAY, " 8th,
" " FRIDAY, " 9th.

The "Commonwealth Shoe Co."

of Quebec, in "Liquidation," in "Detail"

$30,000.

This is one of the largest and best known jobbing and manufacturing concerns in Quebec.

The "American Hypothecated" Goods of the

W. J. Guinane Estate.

These goods were stopped in transitu at the time of the insolvency, and are now sent us for immediate sale, amounting to

$5,000.

THREE THOUSAND CASES (3000)

American Rubbers.

Women's, Misses' and Children's Broquets and Sandals, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Sandals, Alaskas, Arctics, Lumbermen's, Long Boots, etc.

FIVE THOUSAND PAIRS (5000)

Men's American Boots,

In Box Calf, Patent, Enamelled, Dongola, Vici, etc., the latest toes, all the make of one of the best known manufacturers in the United States.

The sale of the 3000 cases Rubbers and the 5000 pairs American Boots will take place on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6TH,

Commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Warerooms, No. 24 Yonge street, Toronto (4 doors north of the Bank of Montreal).

The sale of the

Commonwealth Shoe Co.

Stock in DETAIL and the W. J. GUINANE Goods, also in DETAIL, will take place at our Warerooms, 64 Wellington street west, Toronto, commencing at 10 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 7th, and continuing day and night until every pair is disposed of.

CATALOGUES may be had on application at the office of the Auctioneers, 54 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

SUCKLING & CO., Auctioneers.

201 1

NOTICE

To Steamboat and Lumbermen.

Falsework for the erection of New York and Ottawa R. R. Bridge is being placed in South Channel St. Lawrence River at Cornwall Island. Navigation through this channel is closed. All Navigators and Lumbermen are warning and use North Channel which is open to navigation.

163oct THE PHOENIX BRIDGE CO.

NEVER BEFORE

were opportunities for profitable speculation so great as they are at the present time. The bull market which is now under way is only the fore-runner of what will come later on. There is not a cloud in the financial horizon anywhere, and money is so plentiful that good bonds have advanced to prices where they will only return two and a half to three per cent. on the investment. Not only is this a fact at the present time but our trade with foreign countries is such that the balance still continues fully so heavy in our favour as has been the case during the past year, and it is now apparent to all that heavy gold imports must soon follow. The first announcement of large engagements of gold will immediately cause another sharp advance in prices of good securities.

If you wish to be successful in speculation you must place yourself in touch with a responsible firm of brokers who can assist you to operate profitably. We make a specialty of looking after our customers' welfare, and would be pleased to hear from investors without delay, as we confidently believe that this is the chance of a lifetime.

Write for our MARKET LETTER and "POCKET MEMORANDUM AND GUIDE," full of valuable information.

N.B.—WE HAVE SOME SPECIAL INFORMATION ON MANHATTAN, PEOPLES GAS, ST PAUL, L. & N. AND SUGAR. WRITE US FOR IT. ALSO FOR OUR TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

LEWIS A. MAY & CO.,

Bankers & Brokers,

31 and 33 Broadway, New York.

Members { New York Con. Stock Exchange. New York Produce Exchange.

HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES.

201e1

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

10.30.

Specially reported for the STAR by C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament Street, local manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York, over direct private wire.

	Aug. 27. Op'g	10.30.	Aug. 26. Op'g	Close.
Amer. Cotton Oil Co.	—	—	39¼	38¾
Do do Pref	—	—	—	—
Amer. Tobacco Co.	146⅝	145⅞	143¾	145
Do do Pref	—	—	—	—
Amer. Sugar Refin. Co.	146¼	145¼	144⅜	146
Do do Pref	—	—	—	115
Amer. Spirits Mfg. Co.	14½	14½	14¼	14¼
Do do Pref	—	—	43	44
A. Top. & St. Fe, all paid	—	—	—	14½
Do do Pref	37½	37½	36⅝	37½
Baltimore & Ohio	—	—	—	—
Bay State Gas	—	—	—	—
Canadian Pacific	—	—	—	—
Canada Southern	—	—	54⅝	55¼
Ches. & Ohio	—	—	24⅛	24½
Chic. Burl. & Quincy	119	118¾	119	118¾
Chicago Gas	106⅜	106¼	104⅜	107⅛
Chic. & N. W.	—	—	135½	136
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	106¼	105¾	106¼
Chic., Mil. & St. P.	114⅜	114⅛	113¾	114¾
Consolidated Gas, N. Y.	190¾	190¾	187¾	188¼
Cleveland C. C. & St. L.	—	—	63¾	63¾
Delaware, Lack & West.	—	—	—	—
Delaware & Hudson	—	—	—	—
Denver & R. Grand pref	56	56	54	55¾
Duluth S. Shore & Atl.	—	—	—	—
Do do do pref.	—	—	—	—
General Electric	41½	40¾	40¾	40¾
Hocking Valley	—	—	6	6
Jersey Central	—	—	—	—
Laclede Gas Co.	—	—	—	—
Lake Erie & Western	—	—	—	19¾
Do do pref	—	—	—	77½
Lake Shore	—	—	—	—
Louisville & Nashville	60¾	60¾	59¾	60¾
Manhattan Elevated	99½	99	97¾	98⅜
Missouri Pacific	—	—	36¾	37
Michigan Central	—	—	—	—
National Lead Co.	—	—	35¾	35½
Do do pref.	—	—	—	—
North American	—	—	7	7
Nor. Pacific com. new	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Do 4s pref	77¾	77½	77¼	77½
N. Y. Central & Hud.	—	—	119¾	119
N. Y. Lake Erie & West	—	—	14¼	14¾
Do 2d pref	—	—	—	—
N. Y. Ont. & W. L. com.	30¾	30½	—	30¾
N. Y. Susq. & Western pref.	—	—	—	16¼
Ontario Mines	—	—	—	—
Pacific Mail	—	—	—	36
Phila. & Read., all paid	19¾	19¾	—	20¼
Pullman	167	167	—	—
Southern Ry. com	—	—	—	8¼
Do pref	36¾	36¾	35¾	36¾
Standard Rope & Twine	—	—	—	—
Tenn. Coal & Iron	33¾	33¾	33¼	33¼
Texas Pacific	—	—	16¾	16¾
United States Leather	—	—	7¾	7¾
Do do pref	72¾	72¾	72	72¾
United S. Rubber Co.	68¾	68¾	65¾	66
Do pref	—	—	—	—
Union Pacific Rets	33¾	33¼	30	33¼
Do Pref	67¼	67¼	67¾	67
Wabash	—	—	6¾	6¾
Do pref	23	23½	21¾	21¾
Western Union Tel	—	—	94¼	93½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	—	—	—	—
Do do pref	—	—	—	—
Metropolitan Trading	—	—	167	166¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	86¾	86¼	87¾	86¼

SYRACUSE AND MONTREAL.

Montreal Will Begin the Final Series Here on Monday.

The game with Syracuse will practically settle the fate of the Pennant and Montreal must be in the game all the time and win all of the contests, as it will be hard work away from home against Ottawa and Buffalo. The Syracuse club contain some of the best ball players in the Eastern League and the importance of the games is sure to bring out large crowds to witness them.

DUPUIS FRERES,

Corner St. Catherine and St. Andre Streets.

WITH Autumn on the threshold of Time, and Fall Stocks clamouring for room, we are doing some fearless selling to close out all summer apparel—hence the unprecedented values in High Class Dry Goods at Low Prices.

1c worth 10 times that price — **Mohair Braid,** All Wool, your choice among 45 shades..... 1c

40 for Towels worth 7c — **TOWELS,** with fringe, pure linen, just what is required in boarding schools..... 4c

7½c, sold at 15c everywhere — **Scotch Muslins,** Pink, Mauve and Light Blue, with pretty designs of the same colour 7½c

10c for 25c ornament — **A lot of Beaded Ornaments,** Garnet, Brown, Grey and Drab, worth 35c, special price..... 10c

TIES. 8c real value 30c (Tom Thumbs in all new colours, Lawn, Muslin and Percale..... 2c

40c a doz for Black Valenciennes — **Black Valenciennes Lace,** Very nice for trimming Muslin Dresses..... 5c

8c for 10 to 16c Organdies — **ORGANDIES** of all colours, real French Goods, worth 10c to 15c, reduced to..... 8c

10c Your choice for 10c — **Ladies' Straw Hats,** Itaska & New York shapes, green, brown, navy blue, black and red, worth $1.25. Your choice..... 10c

8c regular price 10c — **NICE GIMP,** Beaded Black and Coloured. Do not purchase before seeing our assortment..... 5c

8c Latest Novelty — **BEADED GIMP,** Nile Colour, Red, Navy Blue or Dark Green..... 6c

8c Regular price 14c — **IRISH LACE,** White and Butter Colour 7 inches wide. Would be cheap at 14c. Special price 9c

10c Worth 15c — **Ladies' Embroidered Handkerchiefs,** very nice, excellent quality, worth at least 15c. Our price..... 10c

The Greatest Purchase of Linen Goods that ever came to Montreal, and not by any means the least interesting part of the transaction is the price at about

40 cents on the Dollar

of present or future retail values.

We got them at our price only by taking the ENTIRE STOCK contained in an immense warehouse that is by this time, and always has been, the largest and best manufactory of the world. We are Proud of the Purchase, Proud of the Goods, and Proud to be able to offer them at such

MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICES.

It will pay you to look at them. We can quote but a few prices. Judge of the whole by these few:

TABLE NAPKINS.

Size 17x17 inches, Pure Linen, no Fringe, sold at 10c everywhere, for..... 6c
Size 19x19, sold at 10c, for..... 7c
Size 20x20, sold at $1.40 a dozen, whole sale, our price, each..... 9c
Size 22x22, warranted Pure Linen, our price for this cheap sale..... 10c
Size 24x24, for this cheap sale..... 12c
Size 20x26, for this cheap sale..... 15c
Size 23x23, for this cheap sale..... 18c
Size 28x33, for this cheap sale..... 20c

Pure Linen Table Covers.

Size 49x59, worth $1.10 for..... 60c
Size 49x52, worth $1.40, for..... 75c
Size 54x55, worth $1.40, for..... 75c
Size 65x83, worth $1.45, for..... 80c
Size 67x69, worth $1.65, for..... $1.00

Damasked Towels.

Pure Scotch Linen, with Fringe, and nice Coloured Border.

Size 14x28, worth 10c, for..... 8c
Size 15x30, worth 13c, for..... 9c
Size 18x36, worth 14c, for..... 7c
Size 19x33, worth 15c, for..... 8c
Size 20x40, worth 20c, for..... 9c

MANTLES.

Our Mantle importation is so considerable that we have no more room in that department. We have, therefore, made tremendous reductions on the balance of last year's stock. The prices quoted are really not even the price of making them.

For 50c you have your Choice among Mantles worth $3.00 to $4.00. For 75c you have your choice among Mantles worth $4.00 to $7.50.

Cheviot, Serge, Boucle and Beaver Jackets. Some are of the very latest patterns. Size 34 to 40. Last year's price $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00. Your choice as long as they last..... 50c

Mantles of the very best quality, of all shapes and sizes. Buttons only are really worth more than the price we quote for these mantles..... 75c

NEW CAPES

Very nice, Latest Paris Creation at very low prices.

SPRING CAPES

Reduced at ⅓ of their value. Do not fail to see them.

Rubber Coats and Circulars.

We have the choicest assortment of Rubber Coats in Circulars for Ladies, Men and Children. You may select them from

$1.00, $1.50, $2.50 to $12.00.

Remnants of Sheetings.

Remnants of White Sheetings, plain or twill by lengths of 3 to 6 yards. Bought directly from the mill and sold for 1-3 of their value.

DRESS GOODS.

In order to make room for New Goods we have made such reductions as to induce our customers to purchase at once.

Double Width Dress Goods.

Nice mixture of blust and black, light brown and black, and plain black. Special price..... 15c

Black Cheviot Dress Goods.

45 inches wide, selected wool, would be an extra value at 50c. Special price 35c

French Brocade.

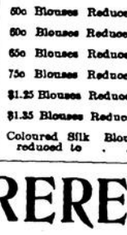
Silk and wool mixture, 45 inches wide. We insist on the quality of these goods. They are positively worth $1.40. We bought and sold them job at 85c. They are now reduced at..... 49c



Boys' Blue Sailor Suits, 98c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.50

Boys' 2 piece Suits, worth $1.75, for..... $1.10
Boys' 2 piece Suits, worth $2.25, for..... $1.50
Boys' 2 piece Suits, worth $2.90, for..... $2.25
Boys' 2 piece Suits, worth $4.00, for..... $3.00
Boys' 3 piece Suits, worth $3.75, for..... $2.75
Boys' 3 piece Suits, worth $3.75, for..... $2.90
Boys' 3 piece Suits, worth $4.00, for..... $3.00
Boys' 3 piece Suits, worth $4.50, for..... $3.50

Boys' Odd Pants, 30c, 35c, 50c, 60c, 75c.



BLOUSES

All Our Blouses are reduced, without regard to Cost Price.

50c Blouses Reduced to . . . 35c
60c Blouses Reduced to . . . 39c
65c Blouses Reduced to . . . 49c
75c Blouses Reduced to . . . 55c
$1.25 Blouses Reduced to . . . 75c
$1.35 Blouses Reduced to . . . 90c
Coloured Silk Blouses worth $3.25, reduced to . . . 95c

HOSE. HOSE.

Just received 150 dozen of our famous Hose of 2-1 Rib Cashmere Hose, worth 40c for 25c

Cashmere Hose for Children, 2-1 and 1-1 Rib, sizes varying from 4½ to 9½. Unequalled values from 25c to 65c

DUPUIS FRERES, Corner St. Catherine and St. Andre Streets.

201 1

-BY-

Marcotte Bros.

Great auction sale of Household Furniture and Furnishing, 2 splendid Upright Pianos, New York makes, 50 splendid Carpet Squares, 75 rolls of Brussels and Velvet Carpet, by the yard and in lots to suit, 40 rolls of English Oilcloth, British Plate Mirrors, Wire Back Easy Chair, Bookcase, Writing Desks, splendid Crystal Chandeliers.

We have received instruction from the owner and others interested to sell without the least reserve one of the finest collections of Furniture that has appeared in auction this year.

—Comprising—

84 splendid Parlor Sets in Turkish Rep, Silk Brocatelle, Plush and Hair Cloth, Centre Table, fine Lace Curtains, Portieres, Table Linen, 25 fine Sideboards in Oak, Walnut, Dining Table, 6 Leather Dining Room Sets in Oak and Walnut, Leather Couch, 28 splendid Bedroom Sets in Oak and Walnut, Hair and Wool Mattress, Spring Bed, Bed Couches, Mantel Beds, fine lot of Pictures, etc. Also on the same day, a neat lot of Furniture from a private house, Cook Stove, Parlor Set, Bedroom Sets, Chairs, Tables, Crockery and Glassware, all to be sold without the least reserve, at the store, 1693 and 1695 NOTRE DAME,

—ON—

Tuesday, August 30th.

SALE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MARCOTTE Bros.,
Auctioneers.

201 2

THE PEOPLE'S AUCTIONEERS

Large Unreserved AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Dry Goods, Linens, Boots & Shoes.

ETC.

Consis ting of Tweeds and Coatings, Dress Goods, Dress Tweeds and made up Shirts, Children's Dresses and Pinafores, large assortment of Table Linen and Table Napkins, Sideboard Covers, Tray Cloths, Doylies, etc., Pillow Cotton, Pillow Shams, Sheeting, Quilts, Curtains, Portieres, etc., All

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FINE CUT STONE HOUSE No. 76 Victoria st., near Sherbrooke street, containing twelve (12) rooms, bathroom, pantry, modern conveniences, all in first class order. Stables (2 stalls) and large coach house in rear. Convenient locality. Parties may be sub-let if not required. Apply W. S. Marson, Star office, 146 St James st 31 tf

TO LET—263 NOTRE DAME ST., near Bonsecours street, 3 story stone house, containing 9 rooms, bathroom and water, good yard, sheds and stable. Has been occupied by doctors for several years as it is easy of approach. Apply to J. E. Nault, Prairie road, Notre Dame street, or to T. Pringle & Son, Bishop st. 87 tf

TO LET—2 ST ANTOINE ST.—A large double house, in perfect order, newly papered and painted from top to bottom, close to corner of Stanley street. Apply to G. W. Stephens, jr., 15 St. Alexis street 197 6

TO LET—85 PALACE STREET, the corner store and shop. Entire premises newly papered and painted from top to bottom, and in perfect order. Apply to tenant. Apply to G. W. Stephens, jr., 15 St. Alexis st. 197 6

TO LET—2 ST FAMILLE, LOWER house, Daisy furnace, just painted and papered, rent moderate. Apply 805, 196 6

TO LET — LOWER TENEMENT, 42 Guilbault st., 6 rooms with furnace, also a cottage, 7 Essex ave., 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, etc. Apply to owner and Premier, No. 1—2 St. Catherine st., or 2 Drury st. 195 6

TO LET — LOWER TENEMENT, 7 rooms, 49 or 51½ Prince Arthur street, 7 rooms, bath, w.c. and Daisy furnace, rent $30 per month a short word will take two rooms and pay $15 per month. Apply to R. Egan, 12 Mansfield st. 200 2

TO LET CENTRALLY SITUATED dwelling containing six rooms, all conveniences, low rental. Apply to No. 14 Herb ne street, house on to be seen at any time. 200 2

TO LET — No 809 CLARKE AVE., Westmount, 8 large rooms, hot water furnace, modern conveniences, low rent until May 1. Also 2½, a small store. Apply to F. Carter, on the premises 200 3

TO LET, 252 METCALFE AVENUE, Westmount, handsomely finished house, 7 rooms, extension kitchen, Daisy furnace, electric wiring, with fixtures, etc. E. A. W. Kilt on, room 60, Imperial building, 107 St. James st., or 4 St. Catherine st. 200 2

TO LET—FLATS, UPPER STONE, front, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, good condition, $25 per month at Westmount, near the M. A. A. grounds. E. A. W. Kilt on, 4 St. Catherine st., room 60, Imperial building. 200 2

TO LET — NO 434 ELM AVENUE, Westmount, immediate possession, well built, all modern conveniences, 10 large rooms, furnace, rent $35. Hamilton & Sheridan, 142 St. James st 200 2

TO LET — STONE HOUSES NOS. 23 Prince Arthur and 155 Hutchison sts., contain all modern improvements; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to J. P. Whelan, 21 Durocher st. 200 2

TO LET — 162 MANCE ST., 13 rooms, with furnace, open fireplaces, modern conveniences, 5 minutes' walk of Square, rent, $25, key at 160. J. Craddock Simpson & Co. 19, 6 eod

TO LET — BEAUTIFUL TENEments of six and seven rooms to let at the corner of St. Ignace and St. Denis sts., for $5 per month during the winter season. Apply at 1, Vianeuve & Co's, 178 St. Lawrence st., town of St. Louis. 197 3 3aw

TO LET — AT LOW RENTS, LOWer or tenement, 174 St. Hypolite st., upper tenement, 647 City Hall Ave., cottage, 342 St. Hypolite Street. James Heath Smith, 207 St. James Street. 200 1

TO LET—FINE NEW DWELLING, 7 large rooms, bath, w.c., furnace, hot water, separate cellar and yard, 862 St. Hubert st. Address 771 St. Denis. 201 1

TO LET—LARGE SEMI-DETACHed house, No. 18 Overdale ave., 12 rooms, in good order and fitted with all modern conveniences, rent low. William Hood & Son, 10 Richmond square. 201 1

TO LET — UPPER AND LOWER tenements, in good order, rent reasonable, 70 and 82 Hutchison street. Apply 22 Bishop street. 201 1

TO LET — (CITY) — 980A SHERbrooke street, 396 Mountain street 35a St. Lawrence street, 7 Chernier street, 60 Park Avenue corner, (Westmount) 4068 Lorimier, 2 Laval, 296 Mountain, 422 Montrose Avenue, 24 Wood Avenue, John James Browne & Son, 207 St. James Street. 2-1 1

TO LET — ONE GOOD HOUSE, 4 rooms, passage, newly repaired, painted and papered, w.c., first class condition, 45 Wellington st. 201 1

TO LET — WESTMOUNT ST. ANN the st., new upper tenement, 9 rooms, bath, w.c. separate, mantelpiece, furnace, 3 private closets, rent $30. Number 1. Address 607 St. Antoine st. 201 1

TO LET — BURNISHED OR UNfurnished self-contained house, in a desirable locality, rent moderate. Apply M. 2391, Star office. 201 1

TO LET — 19 WESTMOUNT, 7 roomed house, with all modern conveniences, Daisy furnace, electric light, hot water attachments, rent moderate. Apply 93 Somerville ave. 201 1

TO LET — 124 UPPER CRESCENT street, first class lower tenement, all modern improvements, newly painted and papered; immediate possession. J. Palmer & Son, 1746 Notre Dame. 201 3 3aw

TO LET — CORNER CHESTERfield and Victoria avenues, Westmount, first avenue above Sherbrooke; fine locality, convenient car service, exceptional View of the mountain and town; bright flats, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, with every modern convenience; rent very moderate. Apply J. A. Metayer, Tel., Mount., 184. 201 1

TO LET — HOUSES:
21 Cote des Neiges road.
82 Hutchison street.
344 Prince Arthur.
39 St. Famille street.
42 Lorne avenue.
31 Mackay street.
40 St. Margaret street.
23 Durocher street.
79 Mackay street.
155 Hutchison street.
And others. Rents moderate. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

TO LET — WESTMOUNT HOUSES: 24 Cote St. Antoine road, St. Catherine street, Sherbrooke street, Olivier ave., Metcalfe ave., Dorchester street, Abbott ave., Greene ave., Victoria ave., Lewis avenue, Irvine avenue. The above are all first class modern houses. Charles J. Brown, 4236 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 201 3

TO LET — CADIEUX ST., NEAR Rachel, comfortable upper tenement, newly papered and painted, bath, w.c. separate, yard and cellar. Apply 986 Cadieux st. 201 1

TO LET — AT LOW RENT, SEVeral choice tenements, newly painted, papered and tinted; also four and five room dwellings. Hugh Gallagher, 204 St. James st. 201 1

TO LET — BRIGHT UPPER TENEment, five rooms, passage, w.c., newly papered, tinted and painted. Tenement, three rooms and passage, 338 Cadieux st., near Ontario. 201 1

TO LET — 2 SMALL SELF CONtained houses, 2 apartments each and w.c., comfortable and easily heated; rear 43a Aylmer st. 133 Elgin st. 201 1

TO LET—ON LAVAL AVE., TWO lower parts to let; house clean; cheap rent. Nos. 221 and 223. 201 1

TO LET — A NICE TENEMENT IN perfect order, 8 rooms, $9. 297 Lavale avenue. Apply 100 St. Denis. 201 1

TO LET — THE DWELLINGS, 89 Cathcart st., $22.50, and 93 Mansfield st., $20, both free of taxes, and both close to St. Catherine st. west. Apply at 118 Durocher st. 201 1

TO LET — 74 PLYMOUTH GROVE, 8 rooms, rent $12. 231 St. Martin st., 7 rooms, rent $13. 6 Platt st., cottage, 8 rooms, rent $20. 1875 and 1881 Ontario st., uppers, $18 and $20. 2 and 9 Overdale ave., rent $14 and $20. 30, 118 and 1514 St. Antoine st., uppers, rents $15, $15 and $11. 233 St. Dominique st., lower, 6 rooms, $10. 456 Latour st., flat, $16. 14 and 16 Rousseau st., upper and lower, rent $8 and $12. 1861a St. Catherine st., flat, rent $10. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James street. 201 1

TO LET — STONE HOUSES NOS. 21 Prince Arthur and 155 Hutchison sts., contain all modern improvements; rent moderate. For further particulars apply to J. P. Whelan, 21 Durocher st. 200 2

TO LET — 162 MANCE ST., 13 rooms, with furnace, open fireplaces, modern conveniences, 5 minutes' walk of Square, rent, $25, key at 160. J. Craddock Simpson & Co. 19, 6 eod

TO LET — BEAUTIFUL TENEments of six and seven rooms to let at the corner of St. Ignace and St. Denis sts., for $5 per month during the winter season. Apply at 1, Vianeuve & Co's, 178 St. Lawrence st., town of St. Louis. 197 3 3aw

TO LET — AT LOW RENTS, LOWer or tenement, 174 St. Hypolite st., upper tenement, 647 City Hall Ave., cottage, 342 St. Hypolite Street. James Heath Smith, 207 St. James Street. 200 1

TO LET—FINE NEW DWELLING, 7 large rooms, bath, w.c., furnace, hot water, separate cellar and yard, 862 St. Hubert st. Address 771 St. Denis. 201 1

TO LET—LARGE SEMI-DETACHed house, No. 18 Overdale ave., 12 rooms, in good order and fitted with all modern conveniences, rent low. William Hood & Son, 10 Richmond square. 201 1

TO LET — UPPER AND LOWER tenements, in good order, rent reasonable, 70 and 82 Hutchison street. Apply 22 Bishop street. 201 1

TO LET — (CITY) — 980A SHERbrooke street, 396 Mountain street 35a St. Lawrence street, 7 Chernier street, 60 Park Avenue corner, (Westmount) 4068 Lorimier, 2 Laval, 296 Mountain, 422 Montrose Avenue, 24 Wood Avenue, John James Browne & Son, 207 St. James Street. 2-1 1

TO LET — ONE GOOD HOUSE, 4 rooms, passage, newly repaired, painted and papered, w.c., first class condition, 45 Wellington st. 201 1

TO LET — WESTMOUNT ST. ANN the st., new upper tenement, 9 rooms, bath, w.c. separate, mantelpiece, furnace, 3 private closets, rent $30. Number 1. Address 607 St. Antoine st. 201 1

TO LET — BURNISHED OR UNfurnished self-contained house, in a desirable locality, rent moderate. Apply M. 2391, Star office. 201 1

TO LET — 19 WESTMOUNT, 7 roomed house, with all modern conveniences, Daisy furnace, electric light, hot water attachments, rent moderate. Apply 93 Somerville ave. 201 1

TO LET — 124 UPPER CRESCENT street, first class lower tenement, all modern improvements, newly painted and papered; immediate possession. J. Palmer & Son, 1746 Notre Dame. 201 3 3aw

TO LET — CORNER CHESTERfield and Victoria avenues, Westmount, first avenue above Sherbrooke; fine locality, convenient car service, exceptional View of the mountain and town; bright flats, 6, 7 and 8 rooms, with every modern convenience; rent very moderate. Apply J. A. Metayer, Tel., Mount., 184. 201 1

TO LET — HOUSES:
21 Cote des Neiges road.
82 Hutchison street.
344 Prince Arthur.
39 St. Famille street.
42 Lorne avenue.
31 Mackay street.
40 St. Margaret street.
23 Durocher street.
79 Mackay street.
155 Hutchison street.
And others. Rents moderate. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

TO LET — WESTMOUNT HOUSES: 24 Cote St. Antoine road, St. Catherine street, Sherbrooke street, Olivier ave., Metcalfe ave., Dorchester street, Abbott ave., Greene ave., Victoria ave., Lewis avenue, Irvine avenue. The above are all first class modern houses. Charles J. Brown, 4236 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 201 3

TO LET — CADIEUX ST., NEAR Rachel, comfortable upper tenement, newly papered and painted, bath, w.c. separate, yard and cellar. Apply 986 Cadieux st. 201 1

TO LET — AT LOW RENT, SEVeral choice tenements, newly painted, papered and tinted; also four and five room dwellings. Hugh Gallagher, 204 St. James st. 201 1

TO LET — BRIGHT UPPER TENEment, five rooms, passage, w.c., newly papered, tinted and painted. Tenement, three rooms and passage, 338 Cadieux st., near Ontario. 201 1

TO LET — 2 SMALL SELF CONtained houses, 2 apartments each and w.c., comfortable and easily heated; rear 43a Aylmer st. 133 Elgin st. 201 1

TO LET—ON LAVAL AVE., TWO lower parts to let; house clean; cheap rent. Nos. 221 and 223. 201 1

TO LET — A NICE TENEMENT IN perfect order, 8 rooms, $9. 297 Lavale avenue. Apply 100 St. Denis. 201 1

TO LET — THE DWELLINGS, 89 Cathcart st., $22.50, and 93 Mansfield st., $20, both free of taxes, and both close to St. Catherine st. west. Apply at 118 Durocher st. 201 1

TO LET — 74 PLYMOUTH GROVE, 8 rooms, rent $12. 231 St. Martin st., 7 rooms, rent $13. 6 Platt st., cottage, 8 rooms, rent $20. 1875 and 1881 Ontario st., uppers, $18 and $20. 2 and 9 Overdale ave., rent $14 and $20. 30, 118 and 1514 St. Antoine st., uppers, rents $15, $15 and $11. 233 St. Dominique st., lower, 6 rooms, $10. 456 Latour st., flat, $16. 14 and 16 Rousseau st., upper and lower, rent $8 and $12. 1861a St. Catherine st., flat, rent $10. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James street. 201 1

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — 501 ST. URBAIN ST., self contained, extension kitchen, 8 rooms, rent $20. 5 Mackay street, self contained, 12 rooms, rent $30. 7 Overdale avenue, self contained, 11 rooms, rent $30. 74 and 74a St. Margaret st., lower and upper, 7 and 9 rooms rent $25 and $30. 11a Lincoln avenue, upper, 8 rooms, rent $20; all furnace heating. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st. 201 1

TO LET — 141a MANSFIELD ST., A very nice lower dwelling, just painted and papered, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, rent $25 per month. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st. 201 1

TO LET — 81 SHUTER ST., THAT handsome stone front house, in perfect order; rent moderate. F. McManus & Sons, 178 St. James st 201 1

TO LET — 320 PARK AVE., MONtreal Annex, Sandstone house, 10 rooms and w.c., Daisy furnace, gas and electricity, cemented cellar, laundry, large yard, rent low to good tenant. Five minute car service. Apply to F. Nelson, 76 St. James, or 50, Sherbrooke east.

TO LET — NO. 220 VICTORIA AVE., Westmount, self contained house of 8 rooms, furnace and all modern conveniences. 201 1

TO LET — NICE HOUSES TO LET on Ontario st., between Sanguinet and St. Denis sts., heated by hot water at the landlord's expense, rent moderate. Address to L. J. Des Rivieres, room 19 97 St. James st. 201 1

RESIDENTAL FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — CHARMING RESIDENtial flats, Nos. 253, 257, 261, 263 Elgin Avenue, Westmount, choice location, delightful view, overlooking Westmount Park; flats contain 7 and 8 rooms, double parlors and reception hall, tiled in cotton wood, porcelain enamelled baths and basins, No. 2 Daisy furnace, rents moderate. Elgin avenue is the first street west of Metcalfe avenue, and from St. Catherine to Western avenue, doors open every day; parties may call at No. 255 Elgin ave., or from J. Stevenson Brown & Co., 1764 Notre Dame street. 193 tf

TO LET — FINE LOWER FLAT, 151 Park avenue, 7 rooms, Daisy furnace, reduced rental. Apply 346 Berri st., or Appeal Office, Court House. Bell Tel. 1825. 199 4

TO LET — FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, bath and w.c., on same flat, in good order, unfurnished. Apply 34a Latour, over grocery store. 199 3

TO LET — 3 CHOICE NEW FLATS, Mount Pleasant ave., close to Greene ave. cars, keys next door, or apply to Walter T. Ross, 118 St. Peter st. 200 2

TO LET — NOS. 90b AND 134 SELBY street, off Atwater avenue, an upper and lower flat of 5 and 6 rooms each, with furnace, bath, hot water, w.c., $15 and $13.50, no taxes, key at 142. 200 2

TO LET — COMFORTABLE FLAT OF six rooms, hot and cold water, cheap till May. Apply 439 Mentana st. 200 2

TO LET — FLATS AND TENEments, rents moderate 2714 St. Catherine street, heated. 167 Belmont street, heated. 157 Montana street. 37 Irvine avenue, heated. 29a Belmont street, upper tenement, heated. Also flats on Cherrier st. and Mance st. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

TO LET—UPPER FLAT, 7 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, rent low, or part leaving city, would sell furniture, gas stove, etc., reasonable; very comfortable. 150 Selby ave., Westmount. 201 1

TO LET — SHERBROOKE ST., Westmount, an up to-date flat, 8 rooms with modern conveniences, Daisy furnace, rent very low, carpets and curtains and stove for sale at a bargain. Apply 1836 Sherbrooke. 201 2

TO LET — A NICE SIX-ROOMED modern flat, No. 612 St. Antoine st., rent cheap till May next. Apply W. H. Dunbar and, 257 McGill st. 201 1

TO LET — A NEAT FOUR-ROOMED flat, hall, gas stove, w.c., newly tinted, grained and very warm. Apply 17 Versailles. 201 1

TO LET — 482a ST. DENIS STREET, near St. Louis square, containing 8 apartments, Daisy furnace, bath and w.c., all modern conveniences; rent moderate to good tenant. Apply F. St Germain, 79 St. James, or 707 Sherbrooke. 201 1

TO LET — FLAT OF 4 ROOMS, UNfurnished, Point St. Charles. For particulars, 22 McGill College ave. 201 2

FARMS TO LET.

TO RENT — FINE FARM OF 100 acres, stables, barns, carriage house, out houses, stone house, ten rooms, all conveniences, seven miles from Montreal, near cars, rent reasonable. Address O, 2366, Star office. 200 2

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, 187 LAVAL avenue, 9 rooms, $26; 235 St. Urbain 6 rooms, $23, and 237 St. Urbain (partly furnished), 9 rooms, $21. Henry Ward, 260 St. James st. Telephone 1882. 200 2

TO LET — FURNISHED, CHARMing semi-detached house, in the choicest part of Westmount, all modern conveniences. Charles J. Brown, 4226 St. Catherine st., Westmount. 200 3

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHed, above St. Catherine st., west of Mountain. Address S, 7318, Star Branch office. 201 1

TO LET — FURNISHED, A VERY handsomely furnished three story house, having extension kitchen and all modern conveniences, possession immediately if required. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES:
46 Fort st.
51 St. Mark street.
29 Chomedy.
4290 Sherbrooke street, Westmount.
66 Fort street.
And others. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

TO LET — NEWLY FURNISHED house, containing 8 rooms, bath, pantry, etc.; also all household necessaries. Apply 432 St. Hubert. 201 1

TO LET — FURNISHED HOUSE, 119 St. Matthew st., 10 rooms, heated by hot water, gas stove, beautiful locality. Apply between 2 and 4.30; references exchanged. 201 1

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed, 13 rooms, Daisy furnace, modern improvements, yard and stable; possession immediately if wanted. Apply 54 McGill College ave. 201 1

TO LET — A NICELY FURNISHED house (new), containing 8 rooms, all modern conveniences, Daisy furnace, coal, gas stoves, very pleasantly situated; rent reasonable; can be rented from October 1. Apply between 6 and 8 p.m., 41 Prospect ave., Westmount. 201 1

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED — FOR THE WINTER months, a small furnished house, no children, west end preferred. Reply giving full particulars and rent asked to L. 2341, Star office. 200 2

WANTED — A 5 OR 6 ROOMED house or flat within 1¼ miles of Post Office, rent must not exceed $8 or $10. Address T. 2558, Star office. 201 1

WANTED — A DWELLING HOUSE till 1st of May, situated up town, containing not less than nine rooms and extension kitchen. Address, stating position and terms, T. 2545, Star office. 201 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—HIGH class apartment houses, Laval avenue, near Sherbrooke, all rented; will sell at a bargain or exchange for self-contained house, vacant land or a suburban residence. A. Roberge, 61 St. James street. 197 5

FOR SALE — AT ST. LAURENT THREE lots, one on St. Lawrence Main st., two on St Charles Borromee st.; no reasonable offer refused. Address X, 1963, Star Office 199 3

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, 14 MANCE st., 6 bedrooms, extension kitchen, modern, all thoroughly renovated, ready for immediate occupation; would rent to prospective purchaser. Apply to Thomas Fraser, care of Union Cold Storage Company. Telephone Main 1149. 200 2

FOR SALE — A STONE FRONT 14-room house on St. Mark st., in perfect order; must be sold; no reasonable offer refused. Apply to W. Ernest Bolton 1762 Notre Dame st. 200 3

FOR SALE OR TO LET — MODern house, Waverley st., Montreal Annex; every convenience, bargain, terms cannot be equalled. Apply 38 Waverley st. Tel. "Up 38." 200 2

FOR SALE — A SPLENDID NEW residence, off Greene avenue; first class construction and every modern convenience; artistic hardwood mantels, etc.; a bargain. Address C, 2106, Star office 195 2 2aw

FOR SALE—IN GOOD LOCALITY, western part of city, property suitable for baker, ginger ale manufacturer, contractor, undertaker, or any one wanting a property, comprising nice house, shop, office, yard and stabling. Address P.O. Box 502. 201 1

FOR SALE — AT DRUMMONDVILLE, 1 100 acres of land, 500 acres subdivided into building lots, 500 on the river front, with very fine dwelling house. Desirable place for a gentleman's residence. Good opportunity for investment. Plan and full particulars, Apply H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison Street. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FINE suburban residence, water front, hot and cold water bath, and w.c., Daisy furnace, cemented cellar, out-buildings, all first class, and well rented, long lease; would take in exchange city property or farm. Address M. 2297, Star office. 201 2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE — A fine modern residence 13 rooms, extension and latest conveniences. Address M. 2393, Star office. 201 1

FOR SALE OR TO LET—16 BISHOP st. Apply to Homer Taylor, 183 St. James st. 201 1

$15,000 BUYS 980A SHERbrooke street, corner of Mountain, well built, situation unsurpassed, immediate occupation.

$15,000 IS WHAT WE ARE asking for that fine cut stone house 4049 Dorchester Street, Westmount.

$7,250 IS A CUT PRICE FOR 399 Mountain Street. Terms easy.

$5,250 WILL BUY THAT GEM of a house, No. 75 St. Matthew. Now is the time to buy. This house is really worth $7,000.

JOHN JAMES BROWNE & SON, Tel. Main 1256. 207 St. James St. 201 1

FOR SALE — A FEW LOTS IN MONTreal Annex, at $5 per foot. Address K, 2419 Star Office 201 1

FOR SALE — 147 METCALFE ST., a very nice three story brick house, with basement, good family house or for a professional man; price low. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — THE ATTENTION OF investors is called to the opportunity for buying stores on the north side of St. Catherine street, very central locality, always rented; also a store and dwelling further west on the same street. Apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — 39 ST. FAMILLE ST., stone front house, in perfect order, owner will sell very reasonable; very desirable locality. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — 4000. C LORNE AVE nue, stone front 3 story house with conservatory, kitchen. This is a bargain. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE ATTENTION IS called to the following fine properties: 21 Cote des Neiges road, fine stone house standing in handsome grounds, with vinery, stables and coach house attached. 246 Inverness st., handsome semi-detached stone house, very fine situation. 1238 Sherbrooke street, good three story stone front house, price very moderate. 1236 Sherbrooke street, fine corner lot, with said framed house. 82 Hutchison st., 2 story cottage, with extension kitchen, electric light and all other modern conveniences. Crescent street. Bargains in fine new houses; present prices very moderate. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — NOMININGUE THE fine property of Baron d'Hatewyn, situated on Lac d'Halewyn. This property is especially suitable for a gentleman's fishing or hunting lodge, or for a club, or further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333 201 1

FOR SALE — A VERY CHOICE BUILDing lot at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, adjoining "Roisbriant," the estate of the late Sir John Abbott. The view is magnificent, having a fine outlook on the Lake of Two Mountains. For full particulars address H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE OR FOR EXCHANGE — The fine residence and grounds of Mr. J. W. Hopkins, Longue Pointe. A most desirable property for summer or winter occupation, charmingly situated on the river front. For photographs and further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — THREE BUILDING LOTS on St. George street, a few yards above St. Vlateur ave., buildings going up rapidly, sewers, water laid in street, $370 each, on very easy monthly paymants. Address R, 2517, Star Office. 201 3 3aw

FOR SALE — $3400. TWO FLAT house, 5 and 6 rooms each, 25x48, bath and w.c., all in perfect order, stone front. Apply 386 St. Urbain st., Montreal Annex. 199 2 eod

FOR SALE — CENTRAL CITY property on King street, $300 cash down, balance small monthly payments; solid brick tenement house, well rented, large yard, suitable for coal merchant, carter or factory.
G. W. BADGLEY,
45 St. John street.
Tel. Main 2157. 197 4 4aw

FOR SALE—COTTAGES, HOUSES. No cash down, monthly payments, same as rent, will purchase new artistic modern residences, with every convenience, 15 minutes from Victoria square.
$6000, 10 rooms, $60 a month till paid.
$5600, 10 rooms, $55 a month till paid.
$3300, 8 rooms, $32 a month till paid.
$2500, 6 rooms, $25 a month till paid.
$4500, 2 tenemnts, $46 a month till paid.
$2000, 2 tenemnts, $20 a month till paid.
5 per cent. discount allowed upon all cash paid at the time of purchase.
For information,
G. W. BADGLEY,
45 St. John street.
Tel. 2157. 197 4 4aw

FOR SALE — AT POINT ST. Charles, a nice tenement property; price only $2400. Also for sale, 2 self-contained houses, 128 and 130 St. George st., price $3800. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st. 201 1

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF STORES and dwellings on St. Catherine st., paying a good revenue. Henry Ward & Co., 260 St. James st. 201 1

FOR SALE — 13 PER CENT. INvestment, Nos. 41, 43, 45 St. Rose st., 8 dwellings, price $1200; annual rent $480. Desmarteau & Kennedy, 1598 Notre Dame st. 201 1

FOR SALE — NOS. 556, 558 ST. Denis st., solid stone and brick, 2 dwellings, near St. Louis Park; price $5600. Desmarteau & Kennedy, 1598 Notre Dame st. 201 1

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, NO. 75a St. Famille st., solid stone and brick, price $2300; morigage $2000 at 5½ per cent. Desmarteau & Kennedy, 1598 Notre Dame st. 201 1

FOR SALE — GOOD INVESTMENT. Nos. 43 to 54 Poupart st., and Nos. 2 to 12 St. Alexis st.; price $9000; annual rent $1060. Desmarteau & Kennedy, 1598 Notre Dame st. 201 1

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — 10 PER CENT. INvestment, Nos. 823, 834, 836 Montana st., 4 dwellings, ground 46x24; good stable, price $2,900. Annual rent $315; easy terms. Desmarteau & Kennedy, 1598 Notre Dame st. 201 1

FOR SALE — 186 TO 202 ATWATER avenue; 901 to 907 Albert st.; 13,000 feet land. Easy terms. Address D. Rousseau, 1286 Atwater, or A. R. Ranger, 115 Visitation. 201 1

FOR SALE — ON EASY TERMS, self contained house, 217 St. Charles st. Apply to R. Turner, 601 Wellington st. 201 2 law

FOR SALE — THAT FINE CENTRAL property, corner McGill College avenue, and Cathcart st., few yards from St. Catherine, very profitable, secure investment; terms easy. Apply on premises. 201 1

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — THIRTY FIVE ACRES fruit farm, in full bearing, on electric railway, five miles east of Hamilton; good buildings, valuable crop, immediate possession, easy terms. Great bargain. D. A. Fletcher, Stoney Creek, Ont 189 3 law

FOR SALE — FINE EARLY APPLES. Next house to Presbyterian Church, Cote st Catherine Road. 198 2 2aw

FOR SALE — FARM AT MAGOG, 180 acres, 3 miles from Magog, and four miles from Ayer's Flats, 40 acres under cultivation, ten in pasture, remainder in timber and bush. Apple orchard and sugar orchard, with sugar house. House, barn and stables, in good condition condition. A bargain. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — SPLENDID FARM OF about five hundred acres, situated in the village of Stanstead Plains, on the Boston and Maine R. R., ¾ of a mile from Vermont, 32 miles from Sherbrooke and 100 miles from Montreal. This farm is magnificently situated and has always been in the hands of wealthy people, who have expended large sums in improvements, drainage, etc., so that the farm is in a good state and could be easily carried on. The buildings are undoubtedly the finest in the province, and in first class repair. There are about 200 acres under cultivation, 200 in pasturage and 100 in wood. Must be seen to be appreciated. Easy terms. Further particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE—CLOSE TO THE CITY, a small farm highly cultivated, 10 years rental, apples will produce by one crop worth $1000. Garden stuff will bring a large return. A good time to buy, owner very anxious to sell. H. M. Simpson 53 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE—RED DEER, ALBERta, N. W. T. A fine farm, close to the flourishing town of Red Deer; values in cattle and provisions have gone up from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. within the past few months. Increased population, the opening up of the Edmonton route and the influx of the Klondike all create a grand market for the farmer. Now is the opportunity to purchase, as the value of land in the North-West Territories is going up. For full particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — FARM AT HARRINGton East, containing 196 acres, 12 acres hay, 40 pasture, 25 under cultivation, balance in bush; price $850, terms easy. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — IN THE VICINITY of Montreal, excellent farms, good for investment or for working. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison street. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — FARM OF 114 ACRES at East Hatley, with apple orchard and 420 sugar maple, farm divided into mowing, pasture and wood lot, dwelling house one and a half stories high, containing 10 rooms, two barns and granary, 4 miles from Waterville or East Hatley. This farm will be sold at a very great bargain to close an estate. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — FARM OF 200 ACRES at Lachute, 60 under cultivation, 50 in pasture, remainder in wood, log house, with summer kitchen and shed, frame milk house, log, boarded, and in good shape; new frame barn, 30x40, two stables and boat house, price $750. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up 1333. 201 1

FOR SALE — A FARM OF 189 acres, 90 acres fronting on 18-mile and Lake st. Monfort, County of Argenteuil. The lake is 5 miles in length by 1½ wide and contains 16 islands, splendid trout planning and shooting, fine opportunity for fishing club, only 1½ miles from railway station, across by land or by water, to be sold at a bargain. Write for particulars to P., 26 Manse st., city. 201 1

FOR SALE — SAULT AU RECOLlet, very fine farm, exceptionally good buildings, a few minutes walk from electric cars, easy terms. Apply to Mde. J. Brousseau, Sault au Recollet 201 1

COTTAGES TO LET.

TO LET — FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, 135 Irvine avenue, Westmount, good 8 roomed cottage, modern in every way; rent reasonable to comfortable tenant. Charles J. Brown, 4226 St. Catherine st. 200 2

TO LET AT UPPER LACHINE, a comfortable cottage. Apply E. W. H. Phillips, Canada Life Chambers, 189 St. James st., Montreal. 201 1

TO LET — TWO STONE FRONT cottages 471 and 475 Guy street, hot water furnace, etc. Apply Thomas J. Darling, 1698 Notre Dame st. Telephone Main 1820. 201 10

TO LET — NICE COMFORTABLE cottage, 8 rooms, concrete basement, newly papered, tinted, painted throughout, rent moderate. Apply Thos. Lamb, No. 23 Chabollies st. 201 1

OFFICES TO LET.

TO LET—DESK ROOM, LOW RENT; GOOD accommodation. Apply to S. R. Parsons & Co., 203 St. James st. 201 1

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED — TO RENT A SMALL FARM handy to Montreal. Address, stating rental, size and location, and what buildings, S. 7324, Star Branch Office. 201 1

FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—IN SEPTEMBER, FOR winter, small furnished house or flat in west end, every convenience, unexceptional references given. Address with full particulars, stating rent, which must be moderate, to Mr. W. B. Stearns, "Breakwater," Centre Island, Toronto. 198 2 2aw

WANTED — A SMALL COMFORTably furnished house, above Dorchester street, with modern improvements, for winter months. Address O, 2460, Star office. 201 1

FURNISHED FLATS TO LET.

TO LET — IN CENTRAL LOCALity, from September till May, well furnished flat, 6 rooms, in perfect order; rent reasonable. Address H, 7065, Star Branch office. 196 2 law

TO LET — SPACIOUS AND WELLfurnished drawing room flat, to professional or other gentleman. Vicinity St. James's Club. 60 University st. 196 2 law

TO LET — A FLAT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, heated, at 20 Bishop street. 201 1

TO LET — A WELL FURNISHED flat, 7 rooms, house new, modern conveniences, Daisy furnace, Auer light, near Dominion square. Address N, 2434, Star office. 201 1

TO LET — NICELY FURNISHED flat, St. Hubert street, 7 rooms. Also large upper tenement on Bishop street, nicely furnished. 17 Buckingham avenue, comfortably furnished lower tenement. H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE — TO CLOSE AN ESTate, in the village of Waterville, the house and grounds of the late Dr. G. W. Powers. The grounds cover 20 acres of highly cultivated land; two acres in strawberries, giving a good return; price very reasonable and to suit purchaser. For full particulars apply to H. M. Simpson, 153 Hutchison st. Tel. Up. 1333. 201 1

SHOPS, STORES, BUSINESS PREMISES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET — 46 ST. ANTOINE ST., store and basement, a fine stand for a plumber; stable and yard in rear. Apply to G. W. Stephens, jr., 15 St. Alexis street. 197 6

TO LET — STORE, 782 DORCHESter, and houses 19 and 21 Brunswick st. Apply to T. A. Harte, 1780 Notre Dame st. 196 6

TO LET — CHEAP TO GOOD TENant, a newly finished store, suitable for grocer, good business stand; over 500 families in vicinity who require such a store. Apply 848 St. Urbain street, Mile End. 199 3

TO LET — NEW STORE AND dwelling, adjoining cor. of Sherbrooke and Victoria ave., Westmount, rented separately or together as desired; good opening for dry goods, small wares, etc.; rent very reasonable. For particulars apply to Thomas Lamb, 23 Chabollies st. 201 1

TO LET — A SHOP IN THE BEST part of St. Catherine st. west, between McGill College avenue and Mansfield st. Apply at 118 Durocher st. 201 1

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED — TO PURCHASE, A property, situated at not more than half an hour's walk from the City Hall, containing 12 to 13 rooms, with the latest improvements; stable and yard; price from $5000 to $6000. Address R, 2527, Star office. 201 1

STORAGE.

TO LET — ADVERTISER IS PREpared to store trunks and other personal belongings for long or short terms. Address H, 1547, Star office. 201 1

HORSES AND CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE — TWO MIKADOS, GLAD stone, phaeton, express, carts of all kinds, 12 Bicycles, from $10 to $30, or exchanged. H. Brosseau, 63 Dufresne st. 200 2

FOR SALE — B

RATES
— FOR —
Prepaid Classified Advertisements
In the MONTREAL DAILY STAR.

SITUATIONS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word each insertion.
PUPILS WANTED, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
AGENTS WANTED, also TO LET, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
ROOMS (1 or 2), 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
BOARD, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOUND, 10 cents for 20 words or less, and ½ cent per extra word, each insertion.
20 LOST, HOUSES, CLOSETS, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
FOR SALE, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
PROPERTY FOR SALE, 50 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
LOST, 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word, each insertion.
BUSINESS CHANCES, ETC., 25 cents for 25 words or less, and 1 cent per extra word each insertion.
PERSONALS, page 1, 3 cents per word, with a minimum charge of 25 cents each insertion.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

The above rates are NET CASH with order. When such advertisements are not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for classified advertisements of less than five lines.

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, for one or two gentlemen, in French Canadian family. Apply 53 Prince st. 12 10

ROOMS— DOUBLE AND SINGLE, NICELY furnished rooms to let, with good board, after 1st September, at 46 University st. 12 5

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms in private family, hot and cold water, etc. 264 Bleury. 198 4

ROOMS TO LET FURNISHED AND UNfurnished on bathroom flat. 75a St. Francois Xavier st. 197 5

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED PARlour bedroom, also double room, on third floor. 15 Hanover st. 197 5

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, WITH good board, $15.00 month also table board $3.50 a week 30 Victoria st 194 4

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, double and single, warm house, all modern conveniences, no children. 674 Sherbrooke st, between Park ave. and Mance. 194 4

ROOMS— SEVERAL ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, with gas, hot water and bath, in a private family 2319 St Catherine st. 194 4

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED, SUITable for small housekeeping, at 20 to 22 Councillors st. 198 5

ROOMS — TO LET, UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished, double room, on street floor, with use of kitchen if desired. 254 St. Luke st., cliff. 198 4

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, BEAUtifully furnished, good central locality, close to cars, 12 minutes' walk from Post Office, every convenience, shower bath, Auer light, telephone. 636 Sherbrooke st. 198 4

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let, without board, for gentlemen. 197 Metcalfe st. 198 4

ROOMS — TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, with all conveniences, breakfast if desired; gentlemen only. 66 McGill College ave. 198 4

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double room and first class table board, also table board. 50 Cathcart st. 196 4

ROOMS — 213 MANCE STREET, LARGE double rooms, bath flat, Auer light, married couples or gentlemen preferred, nice locality and central. 196 4

ROOMS— TWO LARGE ROOMS, ON BATH room flat, with board. 3406 St. Catherine st. 195 5

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms, with private family, very desirable for married couple. 554 Dorchester st., near St. Lawrence and Dorchester. 195 5

ROOMS — SUITABLE FOR STUDIOS OR first class rooms, in central locality. Address P. 7262, Star Branch Office. 195 4

ROOMS — TO LET FIRST CLASS BOARDing rooms to let. Apply 140 St. Denis st. 195 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WELL furnished, married couples or gentlemen of quiet habits, warm house, board if desired. 90 St. Famille st. 194 4

ROOMS— FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with board, also table board. 9 Victoria st. 192 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, BATH room flat, Auer light, water, superior board, everything first class. 70 McGill College ave., near Sherbrooke. 199 1

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished; family private. 3 Platt st. 193 3

ROOMS — TO LET THREE UNFURNISHed rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; also 1 single front, furnished. 19 Cathcart street. 192 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, steam heating and all modern conveniences. 134 Mansfield st. 199 4

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, 1st floor. use of kitchen if desired. 83 City Councillors. 200 3

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, heated by hot air system, lighted by gas, shower bath and use of kitchen, terms moderate. Apply 11 Pinteau st. 200 3

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, also nice single room; nice locality 179 St. George st. 200 3

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, late dinner. 37 Mackay st. 200 2

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, central locality, all conveniences, strictly private family. Apply 873 St. Cha. Borromee st., near Sherbrooke. 200 3

ROOMS— FURNISHED ROOMS, ON BATH room flat, with board, suitable for young men. 214 Mountain st. 200 3

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIvate family, all latest improvements, bicycle accommodation on ground floor, gentlemen only. 81 Crescent. 200 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board. 104 Mansfield st. 200 3

ROOMS — DOUBLE ROOMS TO LET. APply 100 Mansfield st. 200 2

ROOMS — SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, gas, hot water; private family; no children. 377a Bleury st., near Sherbrooke st. 200 4

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room to let, with board. 102 Mansfield street. 200 3

ROOMS — NICE ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, on bathroom flat; all modern conveniences. Apply 43 McGill College ave. 200 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FURNISHED single room, on bathroom flat, with breakfast and tea; private family; all modern conveniences. 61 Berthelet st. 200 2

ROOM — TO LET FRONT ROOM, LADIES and gentlemen only; breakfast and late dinner. 1176 St. Denis st. 200 6

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, IN QUIET private house; all conveniences; central locality 766 Bleury st. 200 2

ROOM — VERY PLEASANT AND WELL furnished front room, on bathroom flat, in a strictly private family. 792 Palace st. 200 2

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, 126 Metcalfe st. 200 2

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Apply at 348½ St. Antoine. 200 2

ROOM — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED bedroom, 67 Union ave. 200 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM flat, in strictly private family. Apply 126 Bleury st., opposite Jesuits' College. 200 2

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS — TO LET, DOUBLE AND SINgle, parlour and bath flats. 43 Victoria street. 200 2

ROOM — PLEASANT ROOM, BATHROOM flat, married couple, or gentlemen. 220 St. Urbain st. 200 2

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, on bath flat, with first class board. 161 Mansfield st. 200 2

ROOMS — 3 McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE, well furnished, large or small, private house; at home forenoon or evening. 200 2

ROOM — AT 63 ST. DENIS STREET, BEtween Dubord and Lagauchetiere, Auer light, shower bath and w. c. Bell Telephone East 839. 200 2

ROOMS — TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT board, double and single rooms, also rooms en suite. 17 Mackay st. 200 2

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITable for one or two gentlemen. 103 Union avenue. 200 2

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board; everything modern and first class, under new management. 727 Sherbrooke st. 197 Sood

ROOMS — SINGLE AND DOUBLE, BATHroom flat to gentlemen of quiet habits, Auer light, every convenience, transients accommodated. 95 University st. 196 4 eod

ROOMS — THREE ROOMS, FURNISHED, suitable for housekeeping. Address N, Star Office 201 1

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS IN private house, bathroom flat, closets, all modern conveniences, near Dominion square, 136 Cathcart st. 201 1

ROOM — 97 MANCE STREET, NEAR Sherbrooke st., comfortable furnished, single double bedroom, modern conveniences; heat if by furnace, moderate rent, pleasant locality. 201 2

ROOMS — DOUBLE OR SINGLE, COMfortably furnished, all conveniences; rent moderate, gentlemen with quiet habits preferred. 242 Light st., above Prince Arthur st 201 1

ROOM — A LARGE HANDSOMELY FURnished front room, on bathroom flat; warm house, small private family; no children. 51 St. Famille st. 201 1

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, single and single, 248 St. Catherine st., between Stanley and Drummond. 201 1

ROOMS — TO LET FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Apply 89 Mansfield st. 201 3

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, wardrobes, water on flat; terms moderate. 235 St. Antoine st. 201 1

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, well furnished, with or without board, at 10 Stanley st. 201 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED front room, on bath flat, also single room, vacant 1st Sept. 218 Victoria st. 201 2

ROOMS — TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS and single one, well furnished, with first class board; private family, two minutes' from City Hall, west Peel st. station; bath, gas. 128 Champ de Mars. 201 1

ROOM — NEAT, NEWLY FURNISHED bedroom with gas and hot water heating, in private family. Apply at 780 Palace st. 201 1

ROOMS TO LET A LARGE, WELL FURnished back parlor, also a large, well furnished room on bathroom flat. 10 Lusignan st., self-contained cottage, near St. Antoine st. 201 1

ROOMS — TWO LARGE BEDROOMS OR bedroom and sitting-room, in private family, no other boarders. 41 Mackay st. 201 1

ROOMS, double and single. 97 Mansfield st. 201 2

ROOMS — SEVERAL ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, with gas, hot water and bath, in a private family 2319 St. Catherine st. 194 4

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED, SUITable for small housekeeping, at 20 to 22 Councillors st. 198 5

ROOMS — TO LET, UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished, double room, on street floor, with use of kitchen if desired. 254 St. Luke st., cliff. 198 4

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, BEAUtifully furnished, good central locality, close to cars, 12 minutes' walk from Post Office, every convenience, shower bath, Auer light, telephone. 636 Sherbrooke st. 198 4

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let, without board, for gentlemen. 197 Metcalfe st. 198 4

ROOMS — TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, with all conveniences, breakfast if desired; gentlemen only. 66 McGill College ave. 198 4

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double room and first class table board, also table board. 50 Cathcart st. 196 4

ROOMS — 213 MANCE STREET, LARGE double rooms, bath flat, Auer light, married couples or gentlemen preferred, nice locality and central. 196 4

ROOMS— TWO LARGE ROOMS, ON BATH room flat, with board. 3406 St. Catherine st. 195 5

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms, with private family, very desirable for married couple. 554 Dorchester st., near St. Lawrence and Dorchester. 195 5

ROOMS — SUITABLE FOR STUDIOS OR first class rooms, in central locality. Address P. 7262, Star Branch Office. 195 4

ROOMS — TO LET FIRST CLASS BOARDing rooms to let. Apply 140 St. Denis st. 195 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WELL furnished, married couples or gentlemen of quiet habits, warm house, board if desired. 90 St. Famille st. 199 4

ROOMS— FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with board, also table board. 9 Victoria st. 192 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, BATHroom flat, Auer light, water, superior board, everything first class. 70 McGill College ave., near Sherbrooke. 199 1

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished; family private. 3 Platt st. 193 3

ROOMS — TO LET THREE UNFURNISHed rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; also 1 single front, furnished. 19 Cathcart street. 192 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, steam heating and all modern conveniences. 134 Mansfield st. 199 4

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, 1st floor. use of kitchen if desired. 83 City Councillors. 200 3

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, heated by hot air system, lighted by gas, shower bath and use of kitchen, terms moderate. Apply 11 Pinteau st. 200 3

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, also nice single room; nice locality 179 St. George st. 200 3

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, late dinner. 37 Mackay st. 200 2

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, central locality, all conveniences, strictly private family. Apply 873 St. Cha. Borromee st., near Sherbrooke. 200 3

ROOMS— FURNISHED ROOMS, ON BATH room flat, with board, suitable for young men. 214 Mountain st. 200 3

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIvate family, all latest improvements, bicycle accommodation on ground floor, gentlemen only. 81 Crescent. 200 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board. 104 Mansfield st. 200 3

ROOMS — DOUBLE ROOMS TO LET. APply 100 Mansfield st. 200 2

ROOMS — SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, gas, hot water; private family; no children. 377a Bleury st., near Sherbrooke st. 200 4

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room to let, with board. 102 Mansfield street. 200 3

ROOMS — NICE ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, on bathroom flat; all modern conveniences. Apply 43 McGill College ave. 200 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FURNISHED single room, on bathroom flat, with breakfast and tea; private family; all modern conveniences. 61 Berthelet st. 200 2

ROOM — TO LET FRONT ROOM, LADIES and gentlemen only; breakfast and late dinner. 1176 St. Denis st. 200 6

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, IN QUIET private house; all conveniences; central locality 766 Bleury st. 200 2

ROOM — VERY PLEASANT AND WELL furnished front room, on bathroom flat, in a strictly private family. 792 Palace st. 200 2

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, 126 Metcalfe st. 200 2

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Apply at 348½ St. Antoine. 200 2

ROOM — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED bedroom, 67 Union ave. 200 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM flat, in strictly private family. Apply 126 Bleury st., opposite Jesuits' College. 200 2

ROOMS TO LET.

ROOMS—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, 97 Victoria st. 201 1

ROOMS — FURNISHED, LARGE AND small, steam heat, gas, hot water, telephone; gentlemen preferred; private family; no children. 25 University st. 201 1

ROOMS — TO LET NICE, LARGE, COMfortably furnished rooms, 15 St. Edward st. 201 1

ROOMS — MAGNIFICENT FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board. 66 Beaver Hall Hill. 201 1

ROOM — VERY PLEASANT ROOM, warm and cheerful, at 23 Bishop st. 201 1

ROOMS NICELY FURNISHED DOUble and single rooms, with first class board; also table board; furnace, gas. 108 Mansfield st. 201 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHed rooms; also large unfurnished room, on bath room flat, suitable for housekeeping. Apply 47 McGill College avenue. 201 1

ROOMS to let hmb hmb k-IED&c@hmm

ROOMS — SINGLE AND DOUBLE, very bright, well furnished, modern improvements; private family. Apply to 139 St. Denis st. 201 1

ROOM — TO LET, LARGE DOUBLE bed, first floor, with bath, Auer light, private family, no other roomer. Apply 446 St. Antoine st. 201 2

ROOM — TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in a private Canadian family; nice locality, for married couple or two gentlemen. 109 St. Hubert, near St. Catherine st. 201 1

ROOMS — ACCOMMODATION FOR married couple, use of kitchen, dining-room and parlour. Address W, 2638, Star office. 201 4

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHed bright room on bath room flat, suitable for one or two gentlemen, Auer light and all conveniences. 103 Hutchison street. 201 1

ROOM — TO LET, LARGE ROOM IN a private family, bath and w. c. on same flat. 277a St. Andre st. 201 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHed room, with use of kitchen, family of three. Apply No. 5 Grothe st. 201 2

ROOMS — ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, to refined parties, fine situation, house commodious, bath room each floor, bicycle accommodation, Daisy furnace; references. 741 Sherbrooke. 201 10

ROOMS — HANDSOME DOUBLE AND single rooms, vacant now, in a private family, gas, Auer light, hot water, shower bath, telephone. 64 St. Denis. 201 2

ROOMS — TO LET, DOUBLE AND single rooms, beautifully and newly furnished, hot water heating, private family. 808 St. Hubert st. 201 1

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHed room on bath room flat, Auer light, 2589 St. Catherine st. 201 2 sod

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE ROOMS, with board. 2436 St. Catherine st., between Mountain and Crescent sts. 201 3

ROOMS — AND HALL PARLOUR TO LET, central locality, suitable for professional person. Address S, 7345, Star Branch Office. 201 1

ROOMS — TWO LARGE BEDROOMS OR bedroom and sitting-room, in private family, no other boarders. 41 Mackay st. 201 1

ROOMS, double and single. 97 Mansfield st. 201 2

ROOMS — SEVERAL ROOMS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, with gas, hot water and bath, in a private family 2319 St. Catherine st. 194 4

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED, SUITable for small housekeeping, at 20 to 22 Councillors st. 198 5

ROOMS — TO LET, UNFURNISHED OR partly furnished, double room, on street floor, with use of kitchen if desired. 254 St. Luke st., cliff. 198 4

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, BEAUtifully furnished, good central locality, close to cars, 12 minutes' walk from Post Office, every convenience, shower bath, Auer light, telephone. 636 Sherbrooke st. 198 4

ROOMS — LARGE DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let, without board, for gentlemen. 197 Metcalfe st. 198 4

ROOMS — TWO NEATLY FURNISHED rooms, with all conveniences, breakfast if desired; gentlemen only. 66 McGill College ave. 198 4

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED double room and first class table board, also table board. 50 Cathcart st. 196 4

ROOMS — 213 MANCE STREET, LARGE double rooms, bath flat, Auer light, married couples or gentlemen preferred, nice locality and central. 196 4

ROOMS— TWO LARGE ROOMS, ON BATH room flat, with board. 3406 St. Catherine st. 195 5

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed rooms, with private family, very desirable for married couple. 554 Dorchester st., near St. Lawrence and Dorchester. 195 5

ROOMS — SUITABLE FOR STUDIOS OR first class rooms, in central locality. Address P. 7262, Star Branch Office. 195 4

ROOMS — TO LET FIRST CLASS BOARDing rooms to let. Apply 140 St. Denis st. 195 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, WELL furnished, married couples or gentlemen of quiet habits, warm house, board if desired. 90 St. Famille st. 199 4

ROOMS— FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with board, also table board. 9 Victoria st. 192 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, BATHroom flat, Auer light, water, superior board, everything first class. 70 McGill College ave., near Sherbrooke. 199 1

ROOM — LARGE FRONT ROOM, FURnished; family private. 3 Platt st. 193 3

ROOMS — TO LET THREE UNFURNISHed rooms, suitable for light housekeeping; also 1 single front, furnished. 19 Cathcart street. 192 5

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS, steam heating and all modern conveniences. 134 Mansfield st. 199 4

ROOM — LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, 1st floor. use of kitchen if desired. 83 City Councillors. 200 3

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, heated by hot air system, lighted by gas, shower bath and use of kitchen, terms moderate. Apply 11 Pinteau st. 200 3

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, SUITable for one or two gentlemen, also nice single room; nice locality 179 St. George st. 200 3

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board, late dinner. 37 Mackay st. 200 2

ROOMS — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room to let, central locality, all conveniences, strictly private family. Apply 873 St. Cha. Borromee st., near Sherbrooke. 200 3

ROOMS— FURNISHED ROOMS, ON BATH room flat, with board, suitable for young men. 214 Mountain st. 200 3

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM, WITH PRIvate family, all latest improvements, bicycle accommodation on ground floor, gentlemen only. 81 Crescent. 200 2

ROOMS — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms, with board. 104 Mansfield st. 200 3

ROOMS — DOUBLE ROOMS TO LET. APply 100 Mansfield st. 200 2

ROOMS — SUITABLE FOR ONE OR TWO gentlemen, gas, hot water; private family; no children. 377a Bleury st., near Sherbrooke st. 200 4

ROOM — COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room to let, with board. 102 Mansfield street. 200 3

ROOMS — NICE ROOM, WITH OR WITHout board, on bathroom flat; all modern conveniences. Apply 43 McGill College ave. 200 2

ROOM — COMFORTABLE FURNISHED single room, on bathroom flat, with breakfast and tea; private family; all modern conveniences. 61 Berthelet st. 200 2

ROOM — TO LET FRONT ROOM, LADIES and gentlemen only; breakfast and late dinner. 1176 St. Denis st. 200 6

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED, IN QUIET private house; all conveniences; central locality 766 Bleury st. 200 2

ROOM — VERY PLEASANT AND WELL furnished front room, on bathroom flat, in a strictly private family. 792 Palace st. 200 2

ROOM — FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, 126 Metcalfe st. 200 2

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. Apply at 348½ St. Antoine. 200 2

ROOM — LARGE, WELL FURNISHED bedroom, 67 Union ave. 200 2

ROOMS — FURNISHED, ON BATHROOM flat, in strictly private family. Apply 126 Bleury st., opposite Jesuits' College. 200 2

ROOMS AND BOARD.

ROOMS — AND BOARD, LARGE DOUBLE or single rooms, en suite or single, with first class board, in private family, 3 minutes from City Hall; west Peel st. station; bath, gas. 128 Champ de Mars. 201 1

ROOMS — AND BOARD MAY BE HAD AT 97 St. Denis street, in 1st class French family, near Vigor sq. 198 4

ROOMS — AND BOARD, 261 ST. LAWRENCE st., near Sherbrooke; also rooms, single and by the week; quiet home; pleasant locality. 198 4

ROOMS — AND BOARD, LARGE FRONT room, bath flat, also other rooms, with board; heated by hot water; table board at McGill College ave. 198 4

ROOMS — TO LET, WITH FIRST CLASS board; transients accommodated. 46 Dorchester ave. 198 4

BOARD — AND ROOMS FOR MARRIED couple in the well appointed home of English private family at Westmount. Address P. O. Box 794, Montreal. 198 2

ROOMS — A McGILL PROFESSOR OR gentleman wishing comfortable home for the winter may be suited in finest neighbourhood of College Grounds; small family; no children; good board. Address P. 7261 Star Branch Office. 198 5

ROOMS — WITH BOARD FOR GENTLEmen, bath, dinner, telephone, all over baths and all conveniences. 188 Mansfield st. 198 2

ROOMS — AND BOARD, TWO CHEERFUL rooms, every convenience and comfort, quiet family, near Windsor Hotel; pleasant locality. 10 Drummond st. 198 4

BOARD — A LADY HAVING A LARGE villa residence in Westmount offers rooms with board, double rooms, en suite, bay windows, all elegantly furnished, electric light, telephone, and all modern conveniences. Apply 138 Kensington ave., next to Lawn Tennis Court. 196 6

ROOMS — PRIVATE FAMILY, IN CENtral locality, are prepared to accommodate a few boarders; references exchanged. Address R, 7272, Star Branch Office. 199 3

ROOMS — AND BOARD, FURNISHED rooms, double and single, with good board; also table board; moderate terms. 708 Sherbrooke st. 199 6

ROOMS — AND BOARD IN PLEASANT location, 97 Union ave. 199 3

ROOMS — TO LET, WITH FIRST CLASS board; modern conveniences; meals served privately if desired. 73 McGill College ave. 200 4

ROOMS — TO LET, WITH AI BOARD first class in every respect. 936 Dorchester st. 200 3

ROOMS — WITH BOARD, A LARGE well furnished bedroom, also 1 small room, hot and cold water. 194 Mountain st. 200 3

ROOM — NICE, COMFORTABLE ROOM, with board, in quiet family, bathroom flat, Auer light, every comfort; terms moderate. Apply St. Catherine. 200 2

ROOMS — NICE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, gas and hot water. 137 Berri st. 200 3

ROOMS — ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINgle room, with board, at 250 Prince Arthur st., near University. 200 2

ROOMS, FRONT, FURNISHED, WITH good board and every comfort, in English private family, suitable for two young gentlemen or married couple; terms reasonable. 3324 Bleury st. 200 2

ROOMS — AND BOARD IN WELL APpointed house; transients accommodated, at moderate rates. 19 McGill College ave. 197 Sood

ROOMS— TWO LARGE, WELL FURNISHed front rooms, with good board, also one single room; conveniences. Daisy furnace; private family; vacancies for few table boarders. 73 Victoria st. 200 26

ROOMS AND BOARD—THREE BEAUtiful rooms, with strictly first class board and all modern comforts, near St. Louis square. 570 St. Denis. 201 1

BOARD — AND ROOMS, FIRST CLASS in private house, gentlemen or married couples; willing to pay liberally; references exchanged. Address O, 1443, Star Office. 201 2

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — ONE DOUBLE AND ONE single bedroom, with board, in vicinity of English Cathedral; state terms. R, 3447, Star Office. 200 2

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, with two boys (4 and 11), two bedrooms and sitting-room, in private family, west end; everything must be first class, good references given. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, to Mr. W. B. Stearns, Breakwater Centre Island, Toronto. 198 2 law

WANTED — BY LADY SINGLE FURnished room, in private family, with slight use of kitchen and dining-room, above St. Catherine, west or north, permanent; terms must be very moderate. Address S, 7241, Star Branch Office. 201 1

WANTED — BY GENTLEMAN AND wife, well furnished parlour bedroom and bath, private family, near St. Catherine, between Union avenue and Stanley, state terms. Address S, 7295, Star Branch Office. 201 1

WANTED — LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, in the vicinity of Greene avenue, with or without board. Address 630 City Hall ave. 201 1

WANTED — ABOUT OCTOBER 1ST TWO or three bedrooms, a sitting-room, furnished or partly furnished, and board, for a family of four; good locality; modern conveniences, etc. Answer stating terms, etc., S, 2555, Star Office. 201 1

WANTED — BY YOUNG COUPLE, IN pleasant house, westerly location, three unfurnished rooms (two large), before 1st October; not over $15.00. Address K, 7201, Star Branch Office. 201 1

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER THREE rooms (unfurnished) in the west end part of the city; would prefer St. Catherine st. Address R, 3587, Star Office. 201 3

WANTED — FURNISHED ROOM, WITH breakfast preferred, convenient to Windsor Station, by single gentleman; state terms. Address S, 7269, Star Branch Office. 201 1

WANTED — FURNISHED, COMBINED room for English married couple, from Oct. 5th for winter season; use of piano; Westmount preferred; state lowest terms to Walshaw, 213a Bleury, Montreal. 201 1

WANTED — MAN AND WIFE WANT two comfortably furnished rooms, west side, north of Dorchester st., suitable for light housekeeping, or one room with privileges of kitchen; state terms. Address W, 2655, Star office. 201 1

WANTED— COMFORTABLE, WELL FURnished front room, with or without board, by gentleman, new or in two weeks, neighbourhood Metcalfe or Drummond, above St. Catherine; must be first class; only replies giving full particulars will be considered. Address S, 7250, Star Branch Office. 201 1

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED.

WANTED — ROOM AND BOARD IN A private family by American gentleman; breakfast at 6 a.m. Address H, 2377, Star Office. 198 2

WANTED—BY A LADY A LARGE, WELL heated and furnished front room, with board and privileges, in quiet house or private family; large mantel bed preferred; between Union avenue and Metcalfe street; terms must be reasonable. Address K, 3214, Star Office. 200 2

WANTED — ROOM AND BOARD FOR A young lady attending the Normal School, beginning Sept. 1st, 1898. State terms. Graduate, 711 Craig st. 200 2

WANTED — DOUBLE BEDROOM AND with sitting-room, with board, for traveller and two children (11 and 7 years), vicinity Westmount Academy preferred. Address O, 3472, Star Office. 201 1

WANTED — BY FIVE GENTLEMEN board and lodging, 1st October, locality; must be no other boarders. Apply stating terms, "G," P. O. Box 1246. 196 2 law

WANTED — MARRIED COUPLE REquire early in September comfortable room and board for the winter. Park avenue or near. State (moderate) terms to O, 3447, Star Office. 201 1

WANTED — BY YOUNG GENTLEMAN comfortably furnished room, with board, in strictly private family; no objection to young folks; state terms (not to exceed $17.00 per month), and full particulars, O, 3433, Star Office. 201 1

WANTED — BOARD AND ROOM BY young man, quiet habits, early breakfast, vicinity St. Lawrence, above Sherbrooke; state terms, must be moderate. Address O, 3458, Star Office. 201 1

WANTED — BY A MARRIED COUPLE, from G. T. R. Station, a double furnished or unfurnished room, on bathroom flat. Address W, 3424, Star Office. 201 1

MILK FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — MILK, PURE FRESH MILK delivered to any part of the city, 6c qt. to cash customers only. Post Office Box 515. 201 2

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — FOR THE MILLION KINdling wood, $1.25 per load; $1.50 delivered in city. 17 Bleury st. 201 1

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, $1.00 per load; $1.25 delivered in city. 17 Bleury st. 201 1

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, $1.00 per load; $1.25 delivered in city. 17 Bleury st. 201 1

FOR SALE — KINDLING WOOD, $1.00 per load; $1.25 delivered in city. 17 Bleury st. 201 1

FOR SALE — CUT SLABS FOR KINDling, $1.00 per load; $1.25 delivered in city. 17 Bleury st. 201 1

FOR SALE — TWO SHARES TAYLOR MEdonald Air Compressing Co. Address K, Box Star Office. 200 2

FOR SALE — TWO RED BIRD, 1898, 32-inch frames, safety and gentlemen's, 21 and 22 inch frames, nearly new, excellent. 154 Cadieux st., St. Cunegonde. 200 2

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, SECOND-hand Columbia tandem, nearly new, 364. Address N, 3434, Star Office. 200 2

FOR SALE — AN ELEGANT CHANCEL organ, by Thomas, 15 stops, pneolo, clarinet and flute, only 2 years in use; this instrument will be sold at a great bargain to an immediate purchaser, F. B. Layton & Bro., warerooms 148 Peel st., opposite Hamilton's. 196 4sod

FOR SALE — THOROUGHBRED BEAGLE hounds, imported stock, also several five months old pups, just right age to break for autumn hunting. Apply 4 Prince, address and full description furnished on application. Yamaska Beagle Kennels, Granby, Que. 196 3 law

FOR SALE — IRISH SETTER DOG, SIX months old, sire Ranger, kennel register 1466, dam rose 4001, a beauty. Box 15, St. Lambert Kennels, St. Lambert. 196 4

FOR SALE —CHOICE LOT SECONDHAND three seats, all sizes, from two dozens up to fifteen dollars. Apply to M. Frank, 145 Craig st. 201 1

FOR SALE — BEDROOM SUITE, CARPET cutlery, ornaments, curtains, etc., in good order and will be sold very cheap. 24 Walker ave., St. Henry. 201 1

FOR SALE — TWO LADIES' BICYCLES (Crescent), in perfect order, with bell, lamp and tool case, complete, cost $50; for sale at a bargain. Apply to Fraser Bros., 183 Bleury st. 201 1

FOR SALE — THE HANDSOME ROUGH coated St. Bernard brood bitch, Duchess of Montrose. She is a grand orange in colour, with perfect white markings and dark shadings and has full pedigree; price $25. Bay View Kennels, Trenton, Ont. 201 1

FOR SALE — LOT PERFECTLY NEW planing mill machinery, from $178 to $200. H. St. Pierre & Co., 1964 Ontario st. 201 1

FOR SALE — 100 FIRST CLASS SEWING machines, complete and warranted, $25 each; never unpacked. H. St. Pierre & Co., 1964 Ontario st. 201 1

FOR SALE —LADY'S BICYCLE, IN FIRST class condition; Christy saddle; cheap for cash. Apply 83 Mance st. 201 1

FOR SALE — DRY KINDLING WOOD. Wm. Rutherford & Sons, 85 Atwater ave. Telephone 5154. 201 1

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL HIGH GRADE American, 1898, bicycle. At order, worth inspection, or exchange for good piano. 253 Amherst st. 201 1

FOR SALE— CHICKERING PIANO, FOUR round corners, rosewood case, sixty-five dollars, half cash, to a responsible party. Address O, 3471, Star Office. 201 1

FOR SALE — A "LEFEVER" DOUBLE barrelled rifle, 12 gauge, new, best quality, can be bought at a very reasonable price. Address P. O. Box 124. 196 3sod

FOR SALE — SOME GOOD BARGAINS IN second-hand pianos, from $50 to $150, terms to suit purchaser. F. B. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel st. 201 1 law

FOR SALE — GOOD SOUND NEW UPright pianos, guaranteed for 5 years, $125, payable by instalments. F. B. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel st., opposite Hamilton's. 201 3sod

FOR SALE — PIANO AND ORGAN COMbined, New York make, $35, payable by instalments, discount for cash. Apply F. B. Layton & Bro., 148 Peel st., opposite Hamilton's. 201 1 law

FOR SALE — LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.'S high class bargain list, used pianos.

Magnificent Steinway Square, handsome model, round corners, tone liquid and sweet, touch firm and speaking. Price only $225, on very easy terms.

Another sweet square, this one by Chickering, cost some $700, is now practically equal to new. Will be sold for $350, on, say, $5 monthly.

Still another square, this one by Haines Bros. (N. Y.), very fine piano, good tone, elegant real rose wood case. Price $175, $5 monthly.

5 other good squares by Bradbury, Stevenson and Dominion, can be had at $100 each. Terms only $4 monthly small paid.

A neat upright piano by Mendelssohn, of Toronto, for $150, payable $3 monthly. A good piano at a great bargain.

Several sample pianos by Emerson, of Boston, and other good makers, will be sold at small price to make room for those in use. Those in need of a new piano may want pianos at lowest prices and most liberal terms.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,
201 1 Warerooms, 2365-68 St. Catherine st.

FOR SALE OR AT STUD, BRUCE, THE thoroughbred English bull terrier, imported game stock; full pedigree. For particulars write O, 2448, Star Office. 201 1

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — ONE TON ELEVATOR (steam), complete, with automatic doors for three floors, large screw press (compound) for tobacco factory, steam pump, 4 x 10 x 12, R. White & Co., 94 Beaudry st. 200 2

FOR SALE — ONE SECONDHAND DRILling machine. Apply to 637 Craig st., Montreal. 200 2

PUPILS WANTED.

EVENING CLASSES, BOOKKEEPING, arithmetic, also French, 3 times a week, $2.50 per month. G. Lauvray, 1881 Berri 194 4

WANTED — SHORTHAND PUPILS BY experienced and successful teacher; Isaac Pitman's system; terms moderate. Address H, 1758, Star Office. 196 2

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED MUSIC teacher; terms easy. 469 St. Antoine st. 200 2

WANTED — PUPILS COACHED FOR matriculation examinations. Latin Professor, 376 Sanguinet st. 197



Norfolk Suit.

• • •

For golf, sporting, outing, etc.

Close-fitting waist, with belt and straps of cloth, and with "bloomer" trousers strapped and buckled at knee.

Made from Scotchy Tweeds, Homespuns, Grey and Olive Serges, fabrics which do not soil easily or show dust.

Prices for coat and trousers are $12.00, $10.00 or $8.00.

• • •

The Fit-Reform Wardrobe,
2364 St. Catherine St. NEAR HAMILTON'S Cor. PEEL
The Kennedy Company, Limited,
Montreal--Toronto--Winnipeg. 201 1

CRICKET.

CANADA AND NEW YORK.

Canadian Team Not Faring So Well.

(Special to the Star.)

NEW YORK, August 27.—The International cricket match between Canada and New York, played at Livingston Station, Staten Island, yesterday, is not concluded at the time of writing, but the Canadian total was strengthened to the game by the addition of T. C. Chisholm and G. S. Lyon, who took the place of J. H. Ford and A. Cassels, and although the visitors have only scored two innings for a total of one hundred and twenty-eight runs, they have lost the game. New York was batting at the close of play with eight good wickets to the second innings, and a lead of 40 runs. Score follows.

NEW YORK.

First Innings.

J. F. Curran, c and b Mc Gaffin	4
Tyers, c McGaffin	0
C. P. Clarke, c Wasse, b McGaffin	42
R. T. Roche, c Wasse, b McGaffin	0
M. R. Cobb, c Wasse, b McGaffin	4
F. H. Ford, c and b McGaffin	0
W. Cassels, c McGaffin, b Wasse	1
L. Chisholm, c Curran, b Wasse	0
W. S. Rowley, b Laing	5
F. Slade, b Laing	4
Byes	1
Leg byes	2
Total	63

NEW YORK.

Second Innings.

c and b Laing	3
c Marshall, b Laing	7
Not out	1
Not out	1
Total	39

CANADA.

W. E. McMurtry, c and b Kelly	10
J. L. Counsell, b Cobb	9
A. G. Chambers, run out	3
P. C. Goldingham, b Cobb	15
G. S. Lyon, c Bonner, b Cobb	5
J. M. Laing, b Lehmann	35
M. A. Walker, b Cobb	5
W. R. Marshall, b Lehmann	14
A. J. Hills, not out	19
H. B. McGiverin, b Lehmann	1
E. J. Fawke, b Lehmann	6
Byes	6
Leg byes	4
Total	133

LINES TO W. G. GRACE.

(50 years old on July 18, 1898.)

Great Champion wit-ow-wielder, though thou'rt old
Age crowding marches on thee one by one;
Yet, still ahead, thou dost excel in kind,
And steal a run.

Retire! Who said retire? This is thy boom.
Triumphant refutation of a slump.
Tu recides pour mieux sauter, givest room
To forward jump.

Old Time, that artful trundler of the sphere,
With jaunting dark bowls at thee ever more
Till on the board thy innings doth appear
Ten plus two score.

Crown'd King of Cricket, thou dost hold
With this a realm as widely spread as She
Who is to be obeyed; and kept so to-day
Thy Jubilee.

A Doctor thou, yet more in clean-cut ball
Resolvest ever than in clean-cut vein,
Batter-ology's resistless all
To thee quite plain.

The playing fields of Eton said the Chief,
Nurtured the victors of Waterloo;
Thy stout career foretells anew this belief,
Fresh victories due.

Long may'st thou listen to the myriad-voiced
Admiring crowds that shout applause of thee;
Nor get howled out till wearied Time doth hoist
Thy century.

Then may that turf thou oft hast trod beneath
Thy feet, as Champion in the well-fought fight,
Trim kept and smooth, with tributary wreath,
O'er thee lie light.

—C.V.G.

CANDIDATES FOR THE TEAM.

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

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

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

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

Quebec—B. Auden.

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

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

CANADA'S ELEVEN.

TORONTO, August 27.—The international cricket team is now complete, and the following will represent Canada in the big match against the United States, at Philadelphia, on Monday next: W. Saunders (captain), P. C. Goldingham, J. M. Laing, G. S. Lyon, J. L. Counsell, W. E. McMurtry, M. A. Walker, W. R. Marshall, A. Mackenzie, F. Philpott, A. Chambers, Mr. A. H. Collins, umpire, John E. Hall, scorer. It is not considered a strong team.

WEST END TENNIS CLUB WON

The West End Tennis Club played the Point St. Charles Cricket Club last Saturday afternoon, which resulted in a victory for the Tennis Club, who clearly out-matched their opponents at their own game, winning by a margin of nine runs.

GOLF.

ROYAL CANADIAN ASSOCIATION

Annual Meeting to be Held Shortly.

Following is the programme of the Royal Canadian Golf Association's annual competition on the Toronto Golf Club links.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF CANADA.

Tuesday, Sept. 27.

10 a.m. First Round.

Open to all bona-fide amateurs, members of clubs associated or affiliated with the Royal Canadian Golf Association, and who have resided in Canada for a period of at least six months previous to the above date. 18 holes match play. Final round, 36 holes. Ties to be decided by first additional hole won. Entries close 6 p.m., Monday, September 26.

1st prize, the Aberdeen Cup, presented by His Excellency the Governor General, and to become the property of any one securing it on the occasion of two competitions, and Association Gold Medal. 2nd prize, Silver medal.

Entrance fee, $2.00.

N.B.—In the event of entries exceeding 32 in number, the committee have the right to order a preliminary round, medal play, the best 16 scorers to continue. Ties to be decided by one hole.

2 p.m. Second Round.

Wednesday, September 28.

10 a.m. 3rd Round Amateur Championship.

2 p.m. 4th Round Amateur Championship.

Thursday, September 29.

10 a.m. 1st 18 holes. Final Round Amateur Championship.

2 p.m. 2nd 18 holes. Final Round Amateur Championship.

OPEN HANDICAP.

Friday, September 30.

10 a.m.—

Open to all members of Associated or affiliated clubs of the United States Golf Association or Royal Canadian Golf Association. Medal play. Ties to play first additional hole. Handicap limited to 18 strokes. Entrance, $2.00.

First, second and third prizes.

INTER-PROVINCIAL MATCH.

2 p.m. Quebec vs. Ontario.

(Teams must not be over twenty or under ten players.)

Saturday, October 1.

2.30 p.m. United States vs. Canada.

Teams of ten men a side; 18 holes; match play.

Entries for the championship and handicap must be made on forms provided by the secretary, and must be in his hands not later than 6 p.m., Monday, September 26th. Entries for the handicap will be received at the Toronto Golf Club House up to 6 p.m., Thursday, September 29th. Entries must in all cases be made by club secretaries and accompanied by fees.

2. Rules of play will be those of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrew's, Ltd., except as modified by the local rules of the Toronto Golf Club.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"MYSTERIOUS BILLY" SMITH WON.

NEW YORK, August 27.—"Mysterious Billy" Smith met Matty Matthews in 25 rounds before the Lenox Athletic Club last night and out-fought and out-generalled his opponent five to one. Both men were in good condition, although Matthews' left arm was bandaged from an injury which he received about six weeks ago. Smith was the aggressor throughout the fight, and at the end of the fourteenth round Matthews seemed to have had enough. Just as the gong sounded at the close of that round, Matthews landed on Smith, and the "Mysterious" boxer sent his right hard on the wind in return. The referee gave Smith the benefit of the doubt, as he may not have heard the bell. Matthews wriggled in his seat as if he had been hit low, but the trick did not work. From this time to the end of the contest, Matthews adopted sprinting tactics in order to last the limit, which he succeeded in doing. At no time was the issue in doubt, and, taken on the whole, the fight was pretty clean and free from foul work on either side. They met at 142 pounds.

** ** **

DECISION AGAINST DWYER.

OTTAWA, August 27.—Jimmy Dwyer, of Montreal, got the worst of the decision last night in his fight with Fred. Wyatt, of Hull. The lads were matched for ten rounds and went the limit. Half way through the battle Wyatt was the aggressor and had a slight advantage. He weakened towards the end, however, and was badly punished by the Montrealer. Dwyer finished the strong-er and certainly was entitled to a draw at the least. "Buck" McGibney, of Toronto lacrosse fame, was referee, and he gave Wyatt the decision. Two hundred people saw the fight.

** ** **

WOULD LIKE TO MEET MR. CLARKE.

Mr. J. Crothy, the Irish Cyclone, challenges any lightweight in Canada, Jimmy Clarke preferred, for a side bet of from $200 to $400. As he is leaving for England in three weeks he would like to try conclusions with Clarke, as Joe Young refused to give him a return fight.

TORONTO SHUT OUT.

Montreal Administered a Decisive Defeat to the Queen City Team.

MACFARLAN WAS IN GOOD TRIM

He Held Toronto Down Until the Ninth and then Filled Bases.

ABBEY WAS SUBSTITUTED.

How the Other Games Went Yesterday---Some of the Latest Baseball Gossip

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, August 27. Montreal won the game yesterday at the Island with four hits off Gaston; and thus Toronto's chance for the pennant flickered out. McFarlan fooled the home players until the ninth, when he retired with the bases full and no one out. Abbey replaced him and a double play spoiled the good chance that the fans were looking for all day. Gaston was in great form, allowing only two singles, a double, a triple and a base on balls scattered over four innings. These, however, were enough to walk away with the game.

Jim Bannon appeared in a Montreal uniform and, of course, will prove a tower of strength to the outfield. Though the day was cool there was a good attendance. After Barry sent a fly to Hannivan in the second, O'Brien dropped Montreal's first safe hit in front of the same fielder. A passed ball and Snyder's throw to centre field put the runner on third. He scored on Schiebeck's long fly to Grey. The Royals got a man to third in the next with only one out this time, it was McFarlan's triple over Hannivan's head. He swung at a wild one, with two strikes, expecting to fan and surprised himself by connecting. Jim Bannon's grounder deflected by Gaston to Taylor, scored the run. Henry scratched a stolen base, the only one of the day, and Tom Bannon's corking double to left field produced the tally in the eighth. Toronto looked like pulling it out in the ninth. Grey and Hannivan cracked out clean singles and Casey beat out an infield grounder, filling the bases with no one out. McFarlan was then taken out of the box and replaced by Abbey. Williams sent to bat for Beaumont, but luck was against the home team, as "Pop" sent an easy one to Abbey, which forced Grey at the plate and doubled Williams at first. Freeman sent an easy grounder to O'Brien and the game was over. It was the first victory for Toronto on the home grounds and their second of the year. Score

TORONTO.

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

MONTREAL.

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

*Williams batted for Beaumont in the ninth.

Score by innings—

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Montreal	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	x—3

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

SUMMARY.

Stolen bases, Henry; two-base hits, J. Bannon, three-base hits McFarlan, double plays, Gatins to Taylor to Beaumont, Shearon to Barry, O'Brien to McFarlan, Abbey to Jacklitz to Barry, first base on balls off Gaston 1, off McFarlan 3, hit by pitched ball, Freeman 1, struck out, by Gaston 3, by McFarlan 1, passed ball, Snyder, left on bases, Toronto 4, Montreal 1, time, 1.50, umpire, O'Loughlin.

THE OTHER GAMES.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 27.—Providence made a winning finish against Syracuse yesterday, after the Stars had apparently won the game at the start. Bunched and timely batting, with darting and effective base running, in the seventh and eighth innings, turned the tide of battle. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	1	4—10	14	3	
Syracuse	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—6	13	3	

Batteries—Evans and Crisham; Malarkey and Shaw.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., August 27.—The Ponies batted Gannon for fourteen hits and twenty-three bases in five innings, piling up fifteen runs. Then Horton relieved him in order to finish the game before dark. Score:

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

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

BUFFALO, N.Y., August 27.—Gray was invincible in every inning but the second, when Coughlin's base on balls, Gondin's triple and Patton's two-bagger yielded two runs. Score:

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	1	x—7	12	1
Wilkesbarre	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2	8	2

Batteries—Gray and Diggins; Patton and Gonding.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Montreal	58	44	.569
Wilkesbarre	52	45	.536
Toronto	56	50	.524
Buffalo	56	52	.519
Ottawa	53	54	.191
Syracuse	49	54	.476
Providence	45	56	.446
Springfield	42	54	.429

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburg—

										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	9	0	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—3	5	4	

Batteries — Hart and Bowerman; Kennedy and Grim.

At Chicago—

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	4	4	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	7	2	

Batteries—Thornton and Donohue; Nichols and Bergen.

At Cincinnati—

										R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	0	4	3	1	0	2	0	0	x—10	10	2	
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	4	2	

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

At Louisville—

										R.	H.	E.
Louisville	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	x—5	11	3	
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—3	7	3	

Batteries—Cunningham and Kittridge; Orth and Murphy.

At St. Louis.

										R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—3	10	3	
Washington	4	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	2—11	8	3	

Batteries—Taylor and Kinslow, Dineen and Farrell.

At Cleveland.

										R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	7	3	
New York	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	3	0—8	11	1	

Batteries — Wilson and Criger; Meekin and Warner.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	63	39	.636
Cincinnati	59	41	.627
Baltimore	64	39	.621
Cleveland	64	44	.593
New York	61	46	.570
Chicago	61	49	.555
Pittsburg	55	55	.500
Philadelphia	50	55	.476
Brooklyn	40	64	.385
Louisville	43	68	.383
Washington	40	68	.362
St. Louis	32	79	.288

STRENGTHENING CHICAGO.

According to the present outlook for the Chicago club next season, Burns will carry at least seventeen men, with a substitute outfielder and one also for the infield. Green and Wolverton will be the understudies, naturally, unless they are fast enough to break in ahead of any of the present players. And a fast pair they will be.

There is little doubt that Wolverton, the new Orphan third-baseman, will be thoroughly tried in fast company before he is allowed to crowd any regular member of the team onto the bench. The Chicago management has in mind a utility infielder and outfielder, men who can take the places of the regulars in a pinch without weakening the team. The infield has been exceptionally good-natured this year, and few accidents have happened to members of it. Jimmy Connor was overcome by the heat and Dahlen had a finger cracked. The outfield was different. Jimmy Ryan has played steadier than he has in years and even he was laid off. One of the fans was telling Jim Hart out at the last game that he had figured it out that out of 107 games played the regular team had been together but eight times. That is, calling Callahan a regular right-fielder for the time previous to Mertes' appearance.

"I think a team plays better ball when there is a good fast substitute waiting to get into the game," said the president of the local club. "Of course the best man will play at any time. It will prevent loafing, too. We heard good reports from Williams and Wolverton all along the line. There was not much difference between them, their own players said. Wolverton leads the other fellow in hitting and fielding at present. We figured, too, that he could be utilized as a catcher or pitcher in a pinch. He is a good, intelligent ballplayer.

"Say, but that man Nichols is fast. We don't hear anything but good of him. A fine finished ballplayer, everybody says Hanlon has had his eye on him and told me the boy was the best in the country—the best ballplayer all around outside the big league."

Jim Hart was asked how he kept an eye on minor league material.

"Oh, we have friends all over the country, men on whose judgment we can rely. I wouldn't go out and see a man play and judge his worth in one game. He might have an off day or a good day. You've got to talk with the men on the team with them. They are after a certain thing, aren't they? Well, if a man hits well and steadily they know it. If he's off they know that and are sure. We get reports from all along the line. You know there's lots of chance in taking a minor leaguer. In that business there are probably a half-dozen good pitchers and all the rest ordinary. The minors fatten up on the poor ones and make a great step, but never touch the good ones. Of course, you can't tell of a man's temperament until you get him. Sometimes they break into the big league and win from the jump. They look well and make some great plays and catch the crowd and the papers. Others have weak hearts or make a couple of bad plays and come to think they are not fast enough. Mertes and Green caught on the first jump. Both hit everything right. Friends of the club in different towns keep us posted on men like them. Wolverton, Williams and others."—Chicago News.

Baseball Saturday

THE DROP IN BATTING.

"One thing which has cut down the batting averages this season under last," remarks a Chicago baseball veteran, "is the fact that the teams all along the line are fielding better. The teams in the second division are stronger and are playing better ball. It is off the weaker teams that the batters make their averages, you know. Well, they are not doing it this year. Take teams like Pittsburg, Louisville and others and they are 20 per cent harder to beat this year than last. Their pitchers are working smoother and they have better fielding material. They have been strengthened a good deal by the fact that the young players drafted into the major business are so exceptionally fast that a number of the oldtimers, experienced and good ball players, have been forced into second-division clubs. Take the case of Reitz jumping from a championship team to a loser like Washington and playing the ball he is. Hoy for Louisville, Shenzel for St. Louis, and others. It is this, too, that is making the fight for the pennant so close. I take it that the exceptional ability of the lot of minor leaguers drafted into the big league this season is the cause of the slump in batting among the regulars."

BASE HITS.

The Toronto Globe says of Wednesday's game: Toronto looked to have a chance to get even in the ninth. Freeman made his third hit and Gatins went out to Jacklitz. Snyder sent a good-looking one to right field, but Shearon threw him out, and Snyder deliberately ran into McFarlan and knocked him down. It was a dirty and dangerous trick, and not the sort of ball playing that Toronto supporters of the game want to see repeated.

Voorhees has been released. The loss of the game to London on Tuesday was his finishing touch.

The Toronto Mail and Empire remarks that too much censure cannot be given to such low actions as Snyder's in running into McFarlan.

Manager Dooley and the London management it is understood could come to no satisfactory settlement over the receipts of Tuesday's game. The Montreal club claimed their share of both gate and grand stands but were given the share of the gate receipts only.—London Free Press.

"Hog Town" got its second coat of whitewash of the season.

With the bases full Abbey pulled the game out of the fire for Daniel.

If Freeman could have got it over that right field fence!

O'Loughlin was just as rank yesterday as he has been all season.

Jimmy Bannon, the new outfielder, did not have anything to do. He made a base hit, however.

If Toronto did not have a trick home diamond they would now be fighting with Providence and Springfield for last place. And yet the Toronto papers expect them to win the championship and are hinting that they don't want it.

WHEEL.

C. W. A. BULLETIN.

Sanctions Issued—A Transfer to the Professional Class.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, August 27.—Chairman Walton, of the C.W.A. Dominion Racing Board, yesterday received his fourteenth official bulletin as follows. Sanctions issued August 27, Montreal B. C. at Montreal; August 27, Dunlop Tire Company at Toronto; September 3, Montreville, B. C., at Longueuil; Central Trade and Labour Union at Queen's Park, Montreal; September 5, Lunenburg, A. A. C. at Lunenburg, N. S., including provincial championships September 5, Petrie A. A. C. at Guelph, Ont., September 5 and 6, C. W. A. Dominion Championships at Winnipeg; September 10, Montreal A. A. at Montreal; September 17, Point St. Charles A. A. A. at Queen's Park Montreal.

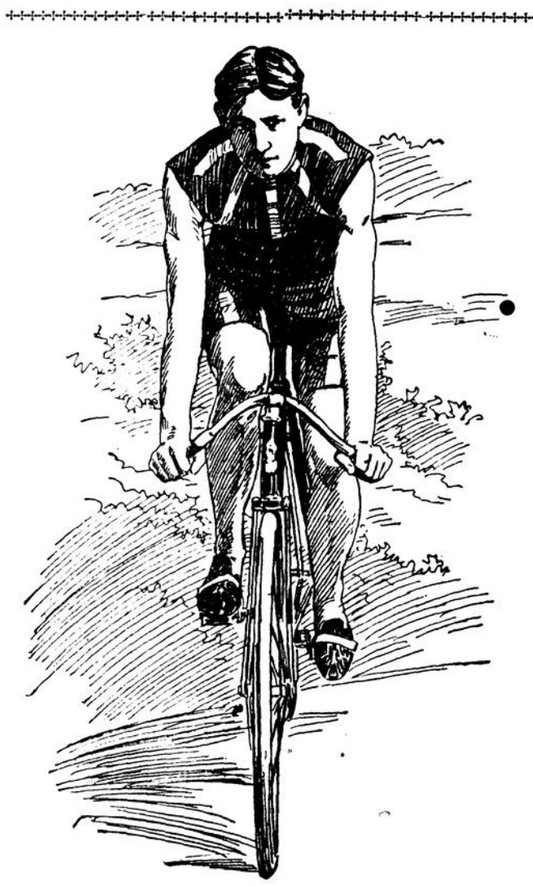
T. Ridley, of Windsor, Ont., has been transferred to the professional class for competing against a professional. The Williams Green and Rome Provincial team trophy has been awarded to the Toronto Bicycle Club.

TEMPLE CLUB RACES.

This club is making every preparation for its first annual Club Races on the Queen's Park track, on Thursday evening, September 15th next.

The prize committee is making good progress and the enthusiasm among the club's riders undoubtedly predicts a successful evening's sport.

The track will be illuminated by electric light and every provision is being made to convey spectators from the car terminus.



THE WORLD'S BICYCLE MEET—Sherritt of Brantford who represents Canada at Vienna.

There never was an amateur who sprung so rapidly into the leading ranks of cycle racers as the subject of this sketch. Alf., who is but twenty years of age, rode his first race on May 24th, 1897, and on July 13th, of the same year, he defeated C. W. Richardson, the Canadian representative to Glasgow, in the mile open and two-mile handicaps, with the greatest ease. "Gan."—for the boys nicknamed him "Gander"—followed up his victories by showing his heels to Bobby Thompson and Archie McEachren at Toronto Island. After attending most of the local meets throughout Ontario, adding to his laurels wherever he went, he finished up his short but phenomenal season's work by winning the ten-mile amateur championship of Canada at Brantford, defeating the fastest Canadian racing men. Last year Sherritt won in all forty-one firsts, nineteen seconds and four thirds—a record which was only beaten by one other amateur—his fellow-citizen, Ralph E. Axton.

This year Sherritt commenced the season by winning the open events and a match race with Ralph Axton at Brantford on May 24th. At Peterboro, "Old Gan" romped away with the half and five-mile provincial championships, and at Brantford, on Wednesday, August 10th, the night before his departure for Vienna, Alf. captured the mile open amateur from the fastest field of amteurs that has lined up in Canada this year, including Ralph E. Axton, of Brantford; Billy Barnes, of Hamilton; Gardei, of Tonawanda, N. Y.; Kaleska, of Buffalo; John T. Finn, of Buffalo and Frank Moore, of Toronto. Sherritt, on the same evening, won the half and mile match races, in which himself, Moore, Barnes and Finn participated. At this meet Sherritt was presented with a handsome red silk racing suit, with the word "Canada" on the front of the jersey, and "Brantford" on the back.

The Canadian rerecentative to Vienna is a school boy, and attends the Brantford Collegiate Institute. He weighs over 160 pounds, is strong as a giant, and stands six feet in height.

Brantfordites have every confidence that the popular "Gan" will return home the "amateur champion of the world." He has achieved all his victories on a "Red Bird Special," and never rode any other wheel.

TURF AND TRACK.

RESULTS AT QUEBEC RACES.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, August 27.—In yesterday's races the results of the events were as follows: St. Louis Steeplechase, (open to all), half breeds, of $150, out of which $25 to the second horse. Handicap, about 2 1-4 miles half forfeit. Entries close August 1st., entrance $750—King Top, ch g, age 5 years, 150 lbs., (Kinkead-Topsy), W. V. Henderson, won; Dianthus, b m, aged, 135 lbs., (Day Star-Dolly), Aqueduct stables, second; Piper, 5 years, 133 lbs., J. Minogue, third. Lapwing, b m, aged, 150 lbs., Attorney, Madeline, C. W. Pennington, also ran. Time 4.26 2-5.

2 Open scramble, extra race, about one mile, $50 to first horse and $10 to second—Albanian ch c, 4 years, 122 lbs., (Christaniurlano), J. Pope, won; Gov. Russell, c h, 6 years, 126 lbs., (Cyclops-Amie Russell), S. H. Monteith, second; Martello, b g, aged, 125 lbs., (Oramaboo-Counterscarp), J. Cannon, third. Rolandus, b g, 4 years, 123 lbs., J. Mulkey & Co., Bonnefield, b g, aged, 110 lbs., P. Coleman, Bonnet Rouge, b m, years, 107 lbs., Beaman and Ramsay, also ran. Time 1.45 3-4.

Match race, 2 1-4 miles, steeplechase—1, Maida, b m, aged, C. E. A. Boswell; 2, Punch, ch g, aged, Capt. Turner. Time 3 min 2.5 sec.

Open Handicap Steeplechase, of $200, out of which $35 to second horse and $15 to the third, about 2 1-4 miles, Half Forfeit. Entries close August 1st., entrance $10—Mr. Dunlop, ch g, aged, 155 lbs., (Keene-Lady Basset), C. W. Penniston, won; Lady Stella, b m, 4 years, 135 lbs., J. P. Dawes, second; Hannigan, b g, aged, 143 lbs., (Hindo Nannie McDowell), Syndicate stables, third. Horse Play, 140 lbs., Quito or Lee, also ran. Time, 5.07 2-5.

FAVOURITES WON AT GLENS FALLS.

GLENS FALLS, N.Y., August 27.—There were five events on the programme at the Grand Circuit races here yesterday, the first successful day of the meet. The races were started promptly at 11 o'clock, with a good track and a large attendance. The favourites, all but one, succeeded in winning the prizes, the unfortunate one being Monopole, in the 2.12 pace. Summaries:

2.08 class, pacing; purse, $2,000—

Chehalis, blk. s., by Altamont-Tecorse, by Cassius M. Clay, Jr.,			
Frazier	1	1	1
Prince L., Alber, b. g., Birney	2	2	2
Quadriga, s. g., Miller	3	3	3
Giles Noyes, s. g., Rush	4	4	4
Billey, c. g., Rathbun	5	5	6

Time, 2.07¾, 2.06¾, 2.07¾.

2.20 pacing; purse, $1,500—

Lady of the Manor, ch. m., by Mambrino King—Princess of Chimes, Chimon Geers	1	1	1
Flirt, blk. m., Rennick	2	2	2
Dan M., b. g., Maloney	7	4	4
Annie Lieburn, b. m., Wadsworth	5	5	3
Ed. R., b. g., Kelly	4	dr	
Miss Meander, ch. m., Rathbun	dis		

Time, 2.11¼, 2.14¾, 2.15¾.

2.19 class, trotting, purse, $1,500—

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

Time, 2.12¾, 2.12¾, 2.12¾, 2.13¾.

2.14 class, trotting; purse, $2,000—

Mattie Patterson, b. m., by Villandu Topsy, by Blue Buck, Sanders	1	1	1
Alvee, b. h., French	2	2	3
Success, g. g., Demorest	3	3	2
Ruby, br. m., Starr	4	4	4
Monopolist, g. s., Miller	5	6	dis
Town Lady, b. m., Cheney	6	5	6

Time, 2.16¾, 2.14¾, 2.12.

2.11 class, pacing; purse, $1,500—

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

Time, 2.10¼, 2.09¾, 2.11.

MEET AT THE POINT.

Beginning next Saturday there will be a seven days' trotting meet at the Driving Park, Point St. Charles. The track has been put into first-class condition, and the stand and buildings have been overhauled and renovated. The programme follows:

Saturday, September 3.

2.00 class, trotting	$100
2.30 class, pacing	200

Monday, September 5.

2.36 class, trotters	$150
Gentlemen's race (owners to drive to waggons)	100
2.22 class, pacers	200

Tuesday, September 6.

2.50 class, trotters	$ 75
2.34 class, pacing	125
Montreal Hotel Stakes, pacers, free-for-all	250

Wednesday, September 7.

2.20 class, pacers	$200
2.50 class, trotters	150
Free-for-all, trotters that have started and have not won at this meeting	125

Thursday, September 8.

Two miles, trotters	100
Butchers' stakes, trotting or pacing	250
2.34 class, pacing	100

Friday, September 9.

Five miles, trotting	$170
2.40 class, pacing	100
3.00 class, trotting	150

Saturday, September 10.

2.30 class, for non-winners at this meeting, mixed	$150
Brewers' stakes, free to all, trotters allowed 3 seconds	250
2.50 class, mixed	75

Frederic Thomas, secretary Montreal Jockey Club, Balmoral Castle Hotel, Montreal.

FUTURITY ECHOES.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1898.

People are still talking about Martimas's great feat in capturing the Futurity on Tuesday last. Harry Lewis, the jockey, tells the story of the race as follows:

"There was a time when all race looked alike to me, but in future I will be compelled to think differently, especially of Futurities.

"It was my first try for the race, and while I have every reason to be pleased with the result, it was an experience I won't forget in a hurry. The long delay at the post was responsible for some of the nervous strain which I laboured under, but the race itself brought sensations far out of the ordinary.

"For two months back I believed Martimas would win. Although his races at Saratoga were a little disappointing I did not lose faith in him. This confidence I had when I went to the post. I realized the big field was a handicap, still I believed my chances of getting away were as good as anyone's, and that's all I wanted. I knew my colt would do the rest. I had advised Mr. Hendrie and his friends to bet, and I felt that they would cash.

"My feelings during the wait at the post are difficult to describe. I expected a delay but was compelled to break with the others, for there was no telling when the word would come. It was a tremendous strain. Finally the flags were down. I had a bad position, twentieth from the rail. I had calculated while waiting for the start just how I would work into a better position, but when it came to carrying out these plans—well, I just had no memory. I did realize that something has to be done, and during the first quarter it was no easy matter, for it was the hottest sort of a scramble for the lead. There was little chance for placing.

"I felt that my colt was running well within himself and this renewed my store of confidence, for I knew he was game as a pebble, and could be relied on for a brush at the finish.

"Rounding the bend into the main track I found myself next the rail. This means that I had crossed the great wide chute and still held my place with the leaders. What looked impossible had been accomplished. I now had the best part of the track, and a colt still wilking and anxious to run. How this was done I hardly know. I was of course trying to avoid the deep going in the middle of the chute, but had no idea of getting the rail.

"Now that it is all over I still find myself wondering how it was done without interfering with any one. As for the run through the stretch, every one could see that. As we made the bend High Degree was two lengths to the good and almost directly in front of me. For a second I found myself wondering if I could beat her home. The next instant I saw her staggering, with Maher trying to keep her straight.

"She went a little wide. That was my chance. I used whip and heels with all the energy in me. When I headed High Degree I felt I had the race won. I did not look for other opposition.

"

PLEBISCITE ISSUE.

The Subject Discussed by Mr. E. L. Bond, Chairman of the Quebec Plebiscite Executive.

POSSIBILITY OF ENFORCEMENT.

There are no Precedents and the Effort Must be Fairly and Squarely Made.

INFRINGEMENT OF LIBERTY.

That and the Question of the Establishment of a New Crime are Discussed.

To the Editor of the Star:

Sir,—I have been requested to place before you the plebiscite issue from the prohibition standpoint. The present crisis is the result of more than a quarter of a century's persistent agitation for relief from the effects of liquor. That it is right and necessary to place some restriction upon the traffic is accepted with practical unanimity by the community the only question being the extent to which such restriction should be carried.

The Scott Act, adopted by the Dominion of Canada, and the license acts passed by the different provinces from time to time, were all attempts to bring the traffic under control, and had it not been for the short-sighted policy of the liquor men themselves, their open defiance and flagrant violation of all restrictive measures, it is extremely doubtful whether public sentiment could have been worked up to a point at which the leader of a political party, when preparing an appeal to the country for support at a general election, would have felt warranted in giving total prohibition a distinct place in his programme, as was the case with the leader of the Liberal party in the election of 1896.

The constitutional right of the Dominion to pass prohibitory legislation is established beyond a doubt. The only question open to argument is the desirability of so radical a measure of total prohibition. It is true there are several points connected, more or less, with the main issue, that will have to be considered. Some of these I desire to touch upon briefly.

FIRST—POSSIBILITY OF ENFORCEMENT.

This is nearly always the first objection raised, and it is perfectly legitimate subject for both argument and enquiry. In nine cases out of ten, this will be followed up at once by the statement, "Look at Maine and other places where prohibition has been tried and has failed for lack of enforcement." This is the mistake that Principal Grant made in his letter attacking prohibition. He drew an inference from a comparison that was, in one important point, incorrect. The Maine act merely prohibits the manufacture and sale of alcohol within the boundaries of the State, but liquor may be brought into the State for private use without restraint. The proposed Dominion act prohibits the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, sacramental and scientific purposes, and includes the whole of the Dominion. Now I desire to state very explicitly our unqualified belief in the vast amount of good that has resulted to the State of Maine since their act has been in force; but it differs so materially from the proposed Dominion act, in the essential point that importation is excluded in one and not in the other, that the Dominion act must be considered on its merits. We know of no modern precedent. If successful, Canada will be precedent for the world. If we obtain such a law as we seek, constitutionally enacted after a favourable plebiscite vote, what is there to prevent proper enforcement? To admit the principle of the possible non-enforcement of law is to admit anarchy. We have passed through several critical periods, and have never yet failed in law enforcement when challenged. Let us, therefore, turn to the possibility of evasion. Where is the liquor to come from in any quantity? The open manufacture in distillery and brewery will cease; the importation will cease. No public carrier will risk fine and confiscation, and the most ordinary customs precautions will suffice to guard this point. We shall, therefore, have to devote ourselves solely to the question of illicit manufacture and smuggling. The practicability of fully controlling these avenues of evasion is a fair matter for discussion. In the past ten years, whenever occasion offered, I have placed the question of enforcement, as herein submitted, before some of the best experts in the administration of law in the chief cities of the United States, England and the Continent; and without any exception I have received confirmation of my opinion, that a total prohibitory law could be more readily enforced than local option, such as the Maine law, or than a license law, such as generally prevails at present in all civilized countries. The reasons for these conclusions are simple. No article of commerce more readily reveals its presence than alcohol. All alcohol, that cannot be proved to have come from Government sources, is contraband; and liable to confiscation on sight under the proposed act. Thus, large quantities of illicit whiskey that now finds its way to market, at once losing its illegal identity on arrival, would, under the new law, be always contraband, and the most moderate process of Government surveillance would keep the trade more fully in check than it is to-day. No large quantity of liquor could possibly find its way to a market, by either illicit distillation or smuggling, without discovery.

SECOND—INFRINGEMENT OF PERSONAL LIBERTY.

This objection to prohibition appears to be a stumbling block to many, but the most superficial study of the question will show how shallow the objection is. Residence in any civilized community involves the necessity of a surrender of individual inclinations to laws adopted by the community for the preservation, safety and comfort of its members. From the time one rises in the morning, until he retires at night, is controlled and checked by the laws in force. Remove the right to make and enforce laws, and civilization will be paralyzed. Property and person will be no longer safe. True liberty will be endangered. The highest court of law has asserted the right of the Dominion of Canada to control the traffic in liquor, even to the extent of total prohibition. The only question now is: Do the people approve of such a radical measure?

THIRD—DOES PROHIBITION ESTABLISH A NEW CRIME?

It has been claimed that a prohibitory law makes the drinking of liquor a sin, and adds a new crime to the code. Now, there is absolutely not one single word in the proposed act that refers to a man drinking. It established neither a sin nor a crime. It is simply a measure of law and order, making it a misdemeanour to import, manufacture or sell a certain article of commerce. Some of the best men in the world have been, and are to-day, using wine. It would be worse than folly to accuse these men of sin. A large number of people might continue to use wine without excess. Most of these are willing to sacrifice their own petty pleasure for the benefit of the suffering many, and it is on this ground alone that those who are not now teetotallers are asked to give up a luxury.

FOURTH—REVENUE.

The question of revenue is one which the Government alone can settle. It is, constitutionally, the duty of those in power to readjust the taxes to meet any new state of affairs that may arise. They alone are responsible to the people, and cannot place that responsibility elsewhere. The Government very justly refused to hamper the plebiscite with any such rider as was sought to be attached to it. The principle has been proclaimed repeatedly by leading statesmen in England, the United States and Canada, that the question of revenue must not stand in the way of any moral reform demanded by the people.

FIFTH—THE GOOD FAITH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

It is claimed that, even if the plebiscite be carried, the present administration has no intention of giving effect to the vote by Parliamentary action. It is difficult to conceive any greater insult to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Let us examine the facts.

The Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, leader of the Liberal party, who were then out of power, preparing for a general election, recognized among the electors an important body known as prohibitionists, and placed among the political measures upon which he was to appeal to the electors, the following proposition:

"PROHIBITION. That whereas public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite."

Furthermore, Sir Wilfrid Laurier has given, in connection with this proposed policy, repeated assurances, of which the following is the most notable. In reply to a deputations of Winnipeg prohibitionists, Mr. Laurier is reported to have said: "He would pledge his honour that, as soon as the Liberals came into power at Ottawa, they would take a plebiscite of the Dominion, by which the party would stand, and the will of the people would be carried out, even were it to cost power for ever to the Liberal party." The Montreal Gazette, in its edition of the 8th of September, 1894, published this statement with the following comment:

"This declaration carries the Liberal party further than they have ever gone before. . . . . Mr. Laurier has now promised that if a majority can be obtained in support of prohibition all over the Dominion, prohibition will be granted. This is one of the largest promises ever made by a political leader. To bring a country, nearly the size of Europe, under prohibition would be an achievement which should satisfy the most extreme of temperance enthusiasts."

The Liberal party was duly elected, and the Hon. Mr. Laurier made Premier. Up to the present he has literally fulfilled his promises, and the plebiscite unhampered is before the people. If the electors of Canada now show that they want prohibition, is it even decent to assert that this gentleman of untarnished reputation would stoop to the position of a petty-fogging politician, and virtually say:

"It is true I promised an act, it is true I had an estimate of $250,000 passed, and have expended the same on the plebiscite, but it was only to hoodwink you—I have changed my mind; I think we had better go on as we are."

Does any sane man think this possible of Sir Wilfrid Laurier? Does any one believe that, assuming such a position were possible, the Hon. Sydney Fisher would remain in the Cabinet one day after such a decision had been announced? This gentleman, in speaking to the resolution in the Liberal convention at Ottawa, said:

"I propose to read the resolution which will bring about this result, and which pledges the Liberal party, if returned to power, to give the people of Canada an opportunity to express their views upon this question, and the Government in power must necessarily carry out the expressed will of the people. There is no doubt that this is what the Liberal party would do."

No, an argument like this, against the plebiscite, is an insult to the integrity of the honourable gentlemen, as well as to the intelligence of the electors of Canada.

We desire a full, fair vote. If it is against us, that ends the question for many years to come. If for us, we look confidently for all the pledges of the Government to be fulfilled.

E. L. BOND,
Chairman of the Plebiscite Committee for the Province of Quebec.



RIGHT HON. GEO. N. CURZON,

the New Viceroy of India.



HON. MRS. GEO. N. CURZON.

In reviewing the career of the new Viceroy of India, the London Daily Telegraph says: As a politician pure and simple, Mr. Curzon's career has been interesting, amongst other reasons for the manner and well-planned [illegible] before he entered the House of Commons. It is only twelve years since he was first returned to that assembly by the electors of Southport, and although he was Assistant Private Secretary to Lord Salisbury in the latter's brief Administration of 1885-6, it was not until the last eight months of the Premier's second Government that he discharged any Ministerial duties. Yet long before he became Parliamentary Under Secretary for India, in November, 1891, he had acquired a knowledge of purely Imperial questions, and developed an aptitude for public affairs, which not many members of the House of Commons could claim a share. At Oxford, from 1878 to 1882 he was something more than a mere reading man. He not only took first classes in the Schools and won the Lothian and Arnold prize essays and a fellowship at All Souls, but also led the Conservative party at the Union—of which he became president—instituted the Canning Club, and spent the holidays abroad in making a special study of questions of international interest. He enjoyed the advantage of the keenest attention he had paid to foreign affairs, as well as of his extensive travels in the Far East, the moment he entered office. The exhaustion of his powers was given even during the few months he was Under Secretary for India, but it was not until he had to represent Lord Salisbury in the popular Chamber since the present Administration came into office, that the public were enabled to understand why he had excited such rare hopes amongst his friends.

ELOQUENCE AND TACT.

Endowed with undoubted gifts of eloquence, and possessing a thorough grap of the matters relating to his department, he at once stepped to the front rank amongst Parliamentary debaters. The difficulties peculiar to the duties he had to discharge, the [illegible] to the cultivation of that complimentary manner which Mr. Curzon was thinking worth knowing with an air of conveying a good deal—this is the accomplishment with every Minister responsible for foreign affairs in the House of Commons must acquire. Many instances have been furnished recently of the awkward results which follow mischievous and pointless discussion matters of grave importance whilst they are still engaging the attention of diplomatists. It is one of the disadvantages alleged by his critics to lack. To impart to our representative system, and perhaps unavoidable. None, however, save those familiar with the difficulties our Foreign Ministers have to encounter realize the evils of the practice. Every Session, however, Mr. Curzon had to face persistent inquiries and ill-considered curiosity; but every Session he showed an increasing capacity for confounding his critics, and for avoiding the great danger of his office. Our multitudinous foreign affairs extend to every corner of the globe; Mr. Curzon's extraordinary range of knowledge failed him in none. It was not alone in answering questions with skill and tact that Mr. Curzon made himself a force in the House of Commons. In the frequent debates on foreign affairs which have been held this Session he has displayed exceptional powers as a debater. The knack of getting at the essence of an intricate problem, the adroitness of speech which enables a Minister to stave off interruptions, the Parliamentarian's ability to martial the right facts in the right way—these were the gifts Mr. Curzon has strengthened more and more since the Session opened. The majority of the members seemed to know and appreciate the brilliant young Minister better than in previous years, while the really splendid speeches he delivered during the debates on the China question were worthy of the oratorical traditions of the Mother of Parliaments. His earnest and vigourous delivery, coupled with a clear, resonant voice and unusual readiness of speech, justified the promise of his earlier years as a man who was destined to gain distinction in State service.

LIGHT ON FUTURE ADMINISTRATION.

Some light on Mr. Curzon's future administration of India may be gathered from his works, "Russia in Central Asia," "Persia and the Persian Question," and "Problems of the Far East." In his journey round the world Mr. Curzon began to perceive that there were great and important regions of the globe, the very places about which complications were likely to arise, which were practically unknown. In a word, he noted the blanks in a great deal of our political geography, and set himself for his own information, but afterwards greatly to the benefit of the public, to fill them up. On the question of our Indian Empire Mr. Curzon has very strong and noteworthy views. In his own words: "The true fulcrum of Asiatic dominion seems to me increasingly to be in the Empire of Hindustan. The secret of the mastery of the world is, if they only knew it, in the possession of the British people." That is a very striking statement, coming from one who has studied Russia in our Indian frontiers and has no fear of her there; who has studied Persia, that once great Power; who has been over the Pamirs, stayed with the Ameer of Afghanistan, and still corresponds with him; who has made himself master of the problems of the Far East which are involved in the relations between Japan, China, Korea, and Russia. Mr. Curzon has done a service to all Englishmen engaged on the Indian frontier by calling public attention to the magnificent work they do. Many men have spent their lives in strengthening our borders there, and till Mr. Curzon went to India they had hardly been known at all. His second journey was a more notable one. When the Transcaspian Railway was finished to Bokhara and Samarkand, its projectors were uncommonly proud of it, and caused it to be made known that travellers who would describe it would not be unwelcome. Mr. Curzon at once proceeded to make arrangements for the trip. He posted to St. Petersburg, and succeeded in getting permits that greatly helped him.

He had a most interesting journey, which furnished material for one of the best books we have on the subject—which is entitled "Russia in Central Asia." That was in 1888.

NO RUSSOPHOBE.

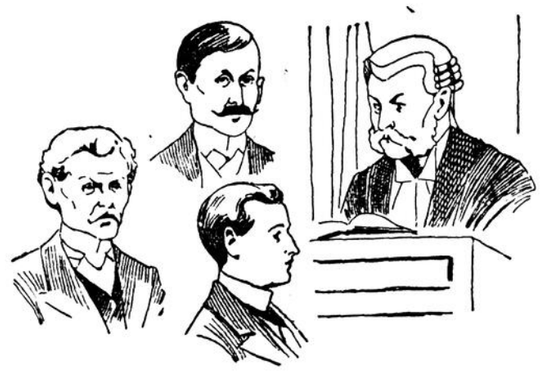
This book, and much that he has since written, shows that Mr. Curzon is no Russophobe, but regards the Russian advance towards India as one that is fully guarded against by our frontiers there. He has been over most of the ground in Japan and China. He has traversed Korea, and has dealt with the whole question, in "Problems of the Far East." When Mr. Curzon was in Korea in the days before Japan had overrun it—I visited the President of the Korean Foreign Office. This is what happened, in his own words: "Hearing that I had been a Minister of the Crown in England, he inquired what had been my salary, and added, 'I suppose you found that by far the most agreeable feature of office. But no doubt the perquisites were larger still.' Finally, conscious that in his own country it is not easy for anyone to become a member of the Government, unless he is related to the family of the King or Queen, he said to me: 'I presume you are near relative of her Majesty the Queen of England?' 'No; I am not.' But observing the look of disgust that passed over his countenance, I was fain to add: 'I am, however, as yet an unmarried man,' with which unscrupulous suggestion I completely regained the old gentleman's favour."

Mr. Curzon married, in 1895, Mary Victoria, daughter of Mr. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago.

THE KAISER AS A FIREMAN.

Germany's Emperor Helps Save a Burning Castle.

NEW YORK, August 26.—A Berlin despatch says that Kaiser Wilhelm surprised the citizens of Cassel on Wednesday afternoon. His Majesty and the Imperial family are spending the summer months there. Wilhelm assumed personal command of the local fire department at a fire in the Wilhelmshoehe Castle. The Wilhelmshoehe Castle is the favourite Imperial resort. It was erected by the old Emperor. Early in the afternoon it was noticed that one of the large chimneys of the structure was shutting great tongues of flame, and immediately the castle watch gave the alarm. On account of the extreme heat and dryness of the material the fire spread with great rapidity, and the fire department had all it could do to combat the flames. Kaiser Wilhelm for a time watched the work of the laddies with patience, but he soon appeared dissatisfied with the slow way in which the fire was handled. His Majesty, forgetting all court decorum, rushed among the men, and, placing a captain's helmet upon his head, led the firemen into the building. He seemed as much at home as if he were commanding military manoeuvres. The Kaiser's words and presence had a magic effect upon the fire laddies, who worked with a will for several hours. The Kaiser and his men soon had the fire under control. During the damage to the castle and furniture to a few thousand dollars.



Mr. John Lawson Johnston. Lord Albemarle. Mr. Registrar Hood.

Mr. G. Lawson Johnston.

The cable the other day told of the incident at the examination of Mr. E. T. Hooley, the company promoter, when he was threatened by Mr. Lawson Johnston, jr., with exposure and in return hit him over the head. The detailed report of the proceedings is now to hand, and as Mr. Lawson Johnston is well known in Montreal is here reproduced:

Mr. Beyfus said that before the proceedings were commenced he had to bring before the court what he considered to be a very serious contempt of court.

The Registrar—What, another one?

Mr. Beyfus replied that it was an extremely serious one. His client had been threatened that if he should continue to give evidence certain consequences would follow. This threat was given just outside the court, and he (Mr. Beyfus) felt bound to bring it before the Registrar.

Mr. Hooley then went into the witness-box. He said: At a few minute to 12 o'clock I was standing just outside the court when Mr. G. Lawson Johnston, one of the directors of the Bovril Company, came to me and said, "I wish to have a word with you." He took me on one side, about a yard away, and said, "Now if you throw any more mud or say anything further about us, I shall go into the box and make a statement of what I know about your wife's funds." I picked up my stick and gave him a cut across the head.

The Registrar remarked that as this was stated to have occurred outside the court, he could not deal in any way with the matter, but he directed Mr. Hooley to go to the Queen's Bench and lay the facts before Mr. Justice Wright.

Mr. Beyfus said he would do so.

The official receiver said he would apply for the adjournment of the further examination of the bankrupt until after the vacation.

The Registrar said he would adjourn until November 2nd.

Mr. Foote then called Mr. Lawson Johnston, who, he said, was not the Mr. Lawson Johnston against whom a complaint had just been made.

Mr. Lawson Johnston said he was vice-chairman of the old Bovril Company and chairman of the present company since the death of Lord Playfair. At the time the contract for sale was signed he had never seen or communicated with Mr. Hooley. The business was transacted by Mr. Currie and Mr. Ross. It was absolutely untrue that he refused to retire from the board without a commission, or that Mr. Hooley paid him money to get him off the board.

Mr. Foote—Is it true that you ever insisted on the payment of £30,000 or £50,000 not to oppose the transaction? There is not the shadow of truth.

Or that you would dissuade the shareholders from accepting it? Not the slightest?

Hooley further stated that he paid you £50,000 to induce you to put the matter through and to induce the shareholders to assent to it? He did not pay me £50,000 for that or for anything else. After the contract was signed Mr. Currie approached me and said Mr. Hooley required money very badly, and wanted to see if I would lend him £100,000. He said he would give me £150,000 in shares of the new company if I did so. Ultimately, after the new company was floated, Mr. Hooley paid me back the loan of £150,000. The payment was to be in shares, debentures, or cash, at his option. He paid me in debentures, and I have got them still.

Witness went on to explain other transactions with Hooley.

Mr. Foote said Mr. G. Lawson Johnston was a young man. It was true he met Mr. Hooley outside the court, and no doubt the effect of what he said was that if any more mud was thrown he would go into the box and say what he knew. Mr. Johnston had been told that what he had done was wrong, and he was perfectly willing to express his regret to the court. The threat was not one that could be regarded seriously; it was that he would go and give evidence himself.

The Registrar thought if Mr. Johnston would go into the box and apologize, the matter might rest there.

Mr. G. Lawson Johnston said he made a few remarks to Mr. Hooley; he did not know he was doing wrong. He begged to apologize to the court.

CAN'T ENJOY LIFE



Because of nervousness, dyspepsia, heart trouble, etc. Lots of people just have to sit and look on while their healthy, vigorous friends have all the enjoyment of a strong and robust body. Dr. Ward's Pills will bring back health, strength, snap, vim and energy to even the weakest and weariest of suffering humankind.

A BAD INVESTMENT MADE GOOD.

I have half a gross of empty bottles upon my shelves. Everything my neighbors and friends could tell me to try I would go straight away to the drug store and purchase. I was in a terrible condition from dyspepsia and liver troubles and was getting worse all the time. I was so discouraged buying one medicine and the other and receiving no benefit that I was about giving up all hope of ever getting better, when my husband brought me home a box of Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills, which he said had been highly recommended to him. I began using them at once, when, to my great surprise, I felt better in a very short time and continued them for about two weeks more which cured me entirely. I have not the least sign of dyspepsia or liver troubles now, and have also gained several pounds in weight.

Signed, ANNIE E. GAUNTLEY,
King Street, Berlin, Ont.

Dr. Ward's Blood and Nerve Pills are sold at 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for $1.25, at druggists, or mailed on receipt of price by The Dr. Ward Co., 71 Victoria St., Toronto. Book of information free.

201 1

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Sciatica So Severe That Injections of Morphine Were Resorted to.

Prompt Relief and Quick Cure by Doan's Kidney Pills.

The majority of the ills from which we suffer are due in most cases to deranged kidneys.

Rheumatic and Sciatic Pains.
Backache and Neuralgia.
Dropsy, and Urinary Difficulties.
Bright's Disease, and Diabetes.

All these and a thousand other ailments result, and make life full of suffering.

Mr. George Prowse, of 24 Chatham street, Brantford, Ont., experienced the beneficial action of Doan's Kidney Pills in a severe case of Sciatica. Here is what he says:

"For the past six years I have suffered with kidney disease and sciatica. The pain was so intense that frequently I had to have hypodermic injections of morphine to relieve it.

"I had constant pain in my back, and all the dangers and distressing symptoms of kidney disease as well. I have taken three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills, and am now, much to my joy, cured of all kidney trouble.

"It is my wonder the sciatica also disappeared. These pills have made me strong and well, and I cannot recommend them too highly."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists at 50 cents a box, or 3 for $1.25, or sent by mail on receipt of price. The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

201 1

VICTORY FOR THE C. P. R.

How Mr. McNichol Regards the Action at Denver.

The agreement arrived at by the representatives of the trans-continental railway lines at the meeting held yesterday at Denver to submit the question of freight differentials with the Canadian Pacific Railway to arbitration has caused much surprise and annoyance to the western passenger men. The action of the representatives at the meeting in Denver will likely have the effect of forcing the western passenger men to come to a similar agreement with the Canadian Pacific. In the event of their refusing to do so the loss of the freight representatives yesterday will in all probability have considerable effect upon the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

Mr. D. McNicoll, General Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific, speaking to a Star reporter this morning, said: "The freight men have shown themselves much more sensible than the passenger men, who have persistently refused to agree to arbitration. The decision arrived at yesterday I regard as a victory for the C.P.R. as we have all along urged the necessity of submitting the whole question to arbitration. The Inter-State Commission is now preparing its report and the action of the freight men yesterday cannot fail to have considerable weight in favour of the C.P.R.'s plea for arbitration with regard to the passenger differential. If it is good in one case it ought also to be in the other."

"When do you expect the report of the Commission will be made?"

"Almost any day now. The understanding is that so soon as the Commission decides upon its report the decision will be made public. The formal report will not be made to the Government at Washington until later, as the C.P.R. has until October to put in a reply to the application of the western railways for legislation. The decision of the Commission will, I think, show the western roads the advisability of submitting the question to arbitration, as the freight men have already done."

CANADIAN ODDFELLOWS.

On Wednesday evening last at Elm Hall, Elm avenue, Westmount, Loyal Elm Lodge, C. O. O. F., recently organized by Grand Organizer Bro. W. H. Bisp, Bro. W. R. Scott, N.G., in the chair, held their second meeting, at which five new members were initiated. These were:—Bro. Wm. Ellis, Bro. Thomas T. Hudson, Bro. Henry O'Brien, Bro. John W. Blackwell and Bro. Thomas Blackwell. The new members were initiated and installed by Bro. W. H. Bisp, the remaining offices being filled as follows:—Bro. Wm. Ellis, permanent secretary; Bro. Thomas T. Hudson, conductor; Bro. Henry O'Brien, inside guard, and Bro. Thomas Blackwell, recording secretary. The organist for the evening was Bro. R. W. B. Botcherby, organist of the Loyal St. Lawrence Lodge, Point St. Charles. After the installation of officers Bro. W. H. Bisp, Grand Organizer, presented Elm Lodge with the sum of twenty-five dollars towards the expenses of the regalia. According to the enthusiasm displayed at the above lodge it is safe to say that Elm Lodge will be one of the strongholds of the Canadian Order of Oddfellows in Montreal district.

WILL BE NO RACE.

A Kingston despatch states that the Richelieu Company will match the Columbian against the new steamer Island Wanderer of the Folger line, for a race from Kingston to Montreal for $1000 a side.

"Not a word of truth in it. We know we have the fastest boat on the river, but we have too much business to attend to besides indulging in such pastimes," was the remark of General Manager Glidersleeve when interviewed by a reporter this morning.

Mr. Fred. Gotterff, marble dealer, of Hamilton, Ont., has suddenly disappeared. He was treasurer of Britannia Tent, Knights of the Maccabbes, and had about $200 of the funds in his possession. The tent has received notification of its suspension because of non-payment of dues which Gotterff was supposed to have remitted.

Archbishop Langevin reached St. Boniface on his return from Rome on Thursday.

Austrian sugar manufacturers are beginning to fear that after peace between Spain and the United States has been concluded the United States will admit Cuban sugar duty free, in which case that island in a few years will be able to supply all the sugar America needs thus involving a serious loss to Austria and Germany. In this case it is being asked whether American concessions to Austrian exports would make it worth while to admit American corn duty free.

Labatt's India Pale Ale

Is an excellent nutritive tonic. Physicians desiring to prescribe will hardly find anything superior to this.—Health Journal.

"We find that the Ale uniformly well agreed with the patients, that it stimulated the appetite, and thereby increased nutrition. The taste likewise was always high. As a drink for nervous women we found that a glass at bedtime acted as a very safe and harmless hypnotic."—Superintendent of large United States Hospital.

ORDER IT FROM YOUR MERCHANT AND SEE THAT YOU GET IT.

JOHN LABATT, Brewer, LONDON.

236 2aw

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

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

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

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

Yours very truly,
WM. MORRISETTE,
Roxton Pond, P. Q.
201 1

Dollars in Diamond Dyes.

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

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

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

201 1

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN OFFICE.

Lord Salisbury a Tired Titary Whose Life is Shadowed by Grief.

Arnold White writes 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 is suffering, 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 on-lookers of the chief characteristic of her grandfather, George III. Foreign powers are not ignorant of the Queen's determination to disallow all measures tending toward 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.

STORY ABOUT BISMARCK.

A Stockholm newspaper tells a story about Bismarck, for which an aged Swedish lady is the authority. Nearly sixty years ago, when a girl, she went to Berlin, where she expected to meet a cousin, then studying at the university there. The cousin appeared, and proved to be a fascinating youth. For several days he was a constant escort and a charming companion. It was only when she was on the eve of departure that he made the explanation. "You see, my dear cousin, I am not your cousin. My friend, your cousin, is so very busy preparing for an examination that he has asked me to take his place. My name is Otto von Bismarck." In 1888, when the lady made her next visit to Berlin, she called on the chancellor, who remarked, "I have to thank you that I once succeeded in seeing the Berlin museums. I have never seen them again."

Wonderful Asthma Recoveries.

Clarke's Kola Compound Officially Tested by the British Columbia Government, at the Home for Incurables, Kamloops, B. C., the Medical Superintendent Pronounced Long-Standing Cases Cured.

Many temporary relief asthma remedies have, during the past few years, been placed before the public, but until the introduction to the medical profession of Clarke's Kola Compound, nothing has been found to have any effect on preventing future attacks. The Medical Superintendent for the Home for Incurables in Kamloops, B. C., has had probably the best chance in Canada to thoroughly test this wonderful remedy for asthma. He reports that on the three cases of asthma, where Clarke's Kola Compound had been tried, in not a single instance did it fail to cure, and in one particular case a lady had been confined to her bed most of the time for nearly a year previous to taking this remedy, and less than three bottles have completely cured her. Over one year has now passed, and there has not been the slightest indication of asthma returning. Three bottles of Clarke's Kola Compound are guaranteed to cure any case of asthma. Over 500 cases have already been cured in Canada alone by this remedy. 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.

If you are troubled with asthma try Clarke's Kola Compound; it cures. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure.

Sold in Montreal by B. G. Mediale. 201 1



A Protection...

Baby's Own Soap is something more than a cleanser. It is a protection against the annoying and irritating skin troubles so often endured by infants.

It makes Babies happy and healthy, and keeps the delicate skin rosy, pink and clean.

Fragrant and pure, it is a perfect soap.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs. Montreal.

CAUTION.—Many of the imitations of Baby's Own will burn and ruin the skin. 75

201 1

THE BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.,

OF ONTARIO (LIMITED).

Grain, Provisions, etc.

Exporters and Forwarders

TRADE IN FUTURES.
Private Wire to....
CHICAGO BOARD TRADE,
AND
N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE
Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons.
ADDRESS:
H. J. COON, Managing Director,
117eod 39 St. Sacrament St., Montreal

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

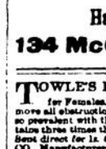
Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

303 eod

MADE ME A MAN



AJAX TABLETS "POSITIVELY CURE" All Nervous Diseases—Failing Memory, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Insanity, Melancholy, Headache, Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains and Losses, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each package contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, many of them from prominent people, which we will forward free. Guarantees issued by our agents are not genuine unless countersigned by us. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Address all orders to the Chemical Co.

AJAX REMEDY CO.

For sale in Montreal by Mr. A. S. Lyons, cor. Craig and Bleury streets, and L. E. Morin, 2123 Notre Dame street.

30eod

W. & F. P. Currie & Co.

—AND—

Dominion Paper Co'y

Have Removed to

134 McGill St.

295c aw

TOWLE'S Pennyroyal and Steel PILLS for Females.—Quickly correct all irregularities, remove all obstructions, and relieve the distressing symptoms so prevalent with the sex. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. (contains three times the quantity), of all Chemists and stores. Sent direct for 1s. 4d. and 3s. 4d. by E. T. TOWLE AND CO., Manufacturers, Dryden Street, Nottingham, England. Beware of imitations, injurious and worthless. Agents: EVANS, SONS & CO., and all Wholesale Houses. Mond

SANTAL MIDY CAPSULES

Relieves Kidney & Bladder troubles at once. Cures in 48 Hours all URINARY DISCHARGES

Each Capsule bears the name SANTAL MIDY

Beware of useless counterfeits.

Agts LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal.

14



DR. COWLING'S
English Periodical Pills.

Sure remedy for irregular menstruation, a perfect monthly regulator, giving reliable and sure results; invaluable in ailments peculiar to women. $1 and $5 a box. Post paid to any address in the Dominion. Cowling, 1262 St. Catherine Street (near Metcalfe St.), Montreal. For Sale by all Druggists. 174eod

PENNYROYAL PILLS

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.

Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon, and take no other. Refuse dangerous imitations and worthless substitutions. At Druggists, or send 4d. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. Name this paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Manchester.

Sold by all Local Druggists. 497 S. PHILA. PA.

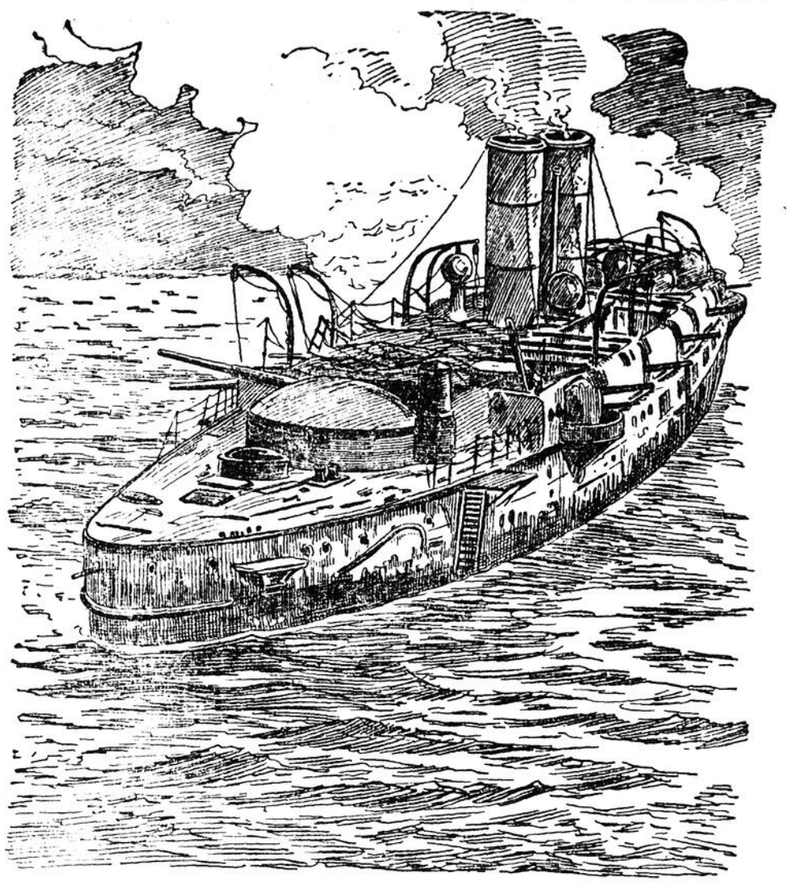
Floor 16

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Are you getting your share of the cheap electric light while you can? If not, call and get it.

London Electric Hydraulic & Land Co., Ltd.

Polytechnic. Victoria Square.



THE SPANISH WAR-VESSEL "OQUENDO" AS SHE APPEARED AFTER A THIRTEEN MINUTES' ENGAGEMENT.
(Illustrated London News.)

HOMESICK SOLDIERS.

Nostalgia as Diagnosed by an American Army Surgeon and an Officer.

VERY LIKE BOTTLED-UP MISERY

One Man Suffering from Homesickness May Affect a Whole Regiment.

THE ONLY CURE IS ACTION

A Nostalgia's Life is a Burden to Him, and He Glories Dismally in the Fact.

"What is nostalgia?" was asked Lieut.-Col. J. Morris Brown, surgeon, in New York the other day.

"Homesickness," was the reply, "just common or garden homesickness. The name is derived from two Greek words, one of which means home and the other sickness. Simple! Isn't it? It is one of the most perplexing diseases that we army surgeons have to contend with, inasmuch as it is so hard to diagnose. Its symptoms are varied and depend greatly on the temperament of the man affected. Dangerous? Certainly. Haven't you heard of the two men of the Second Massachusetts, Private Harvey Atkins and Sergeant Bourse, who died of the disease in Cuba? Men don't die of diseases that aren't dangerous.

"The worst thing about nostalgia is, however, that it undermines the sufferers' constitution and weakens them so that they are liable to catch fever or any other infectious or non-infectious disease. They have no life, no vim, no power of resistance, nor, in fact, have they the wish to resist an illness. They have absolutely no energy. I remember in the civil war being struck by the manner in which strong, healthy men would waste away when they became homesick. It was like the effects of galloping consumption, and occasionally the symptoms were similar. Let one man in a camp become nostalgic, and sooner or later, probably sooner, his depressing influence will affect the rest, and the doctors will have their hands full. Work is no panacea, unless it is varied. Give the men something to think about, something to take their minds off themselves, and you will greatly lessen the number of cases.

LICKING INTO SHAPE.

"Of course, in the war such a remedy was impossible. It was a case of licking the men into shape on the shortest possible notice, and there was no time for anything but drill. The forced waits in the hot southern camps till the men were somewhat acclimated, with no variation in the routine, no doubt, gave numbers of them that homesick feeling too. You very seldom hear of it on active service, though; I mean when the men are fighting they haven't time to think of themselves, and as a rule they are pretty busily engaged mentally as well as physically.

"A man suffering from nostalgia, however, makes a poor soldier. He is enervated, has no pluck nor ambition. The best place for these men is home. Of course, we treat nostalgia the same as other diseases—I mean we prescribe for it according to our diagnoses. The remedies? Well, that depends. You are wanting to know professional secrets now."

AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

An officer in the Army Building who has seen service in different countries and fought throughout the Civil War was asked for his opinion concerning nostalgia.

"The disease of homesickness," he said—"for I firmly believe that it is a disease, and infectious, too—has been discussed so much lately that anything I can say would only be a repetition of what other and more competent judges have said before me. I will say, however, that it is one of the nastiest diseases to get into an officer's command. Your best and bravest men become babies, as faint-hearted and practically as useless. One homesick man affects a whole camp. The men who try to cheer him up become influenced by his depression, and so it goes till you have a whole company of men moaning around like hysterical schoolgirls. I sometimes think that if a man would adopt the woman's plan of going away by himself and 'having a good cry,' it would often effect a cure. Homesickness is bottled up misery seeking an outlet. If you don't cry it out it will exude in the form of bad temper, sulks and general cussedness.

THE CAUSE AND THE CURE.

"There are one or two points that I have not seen noted about homesickness. One is the cause and the other is the cure. The literal definition homesickness does not, I think, properly describe the malady. A better description would be 'blues' or 'dumps.' You know how it is when everything seems to be 'up against you,' don't you—when your friends have 'gone back' on you, and your thoughts can be summarized in the expression, 'What's the use of it all? I'm not worth a hang, anyway.' When a man thinks he's not worth a hang he usually is not. That is nostalgia. It is not simply that heartbreaking longing for home and its surroundings that we all of us, I suppose, have felt at one time or another, although, of course, that, too, is nostalgia. To be brief, I would diagnose the evil as stagnation, the cause of it monotony, and for the cure I would prescribe 'a change.'

YOUNG MEN THE SUFFERERS.

"In my own experience I have noticed that the sufferers are young fellows usually, those whose spirits have all the buoyancy and elasticity that goes with youth, who are easily elated and just as easily depressed. These boys expect to find camp life one unending round of fun and horse-play, interspersed with a few necessary drills. But, oh! the difference they find. Drill, drill, and again drill, from morning to night; work and nothing but work. No time for joking or skylarking in the daytime, and at night he is usually so dog tired that he is only anxious to sleep. This endless round of monotonous work, too often in an unhealthy camp and in all sorts of weather, forced into the company of men whom he doesn't like, perhaps, and of a class to which he has not been accustomed, finishes him. He has probably been used to all the variety of a free civilian life in a healthy atmosphere, and in a place where he can choose his companions. Do you wonder that the change and the disappointment depresses him?

UNCONSCIOUS OF THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

"After a few weeks you will find these men moping off by themselves, or, if in company with their fellows, they will be lost in thought, unconscious of their surroundings. Their drill will be lax, they will lose the 'snap' with which a soldier almost instinctively responds to a command. This is the first symptom. Next they get quarrelsome and ugly, and then—the sickness. A homesick soldier is like an old hat, and has just about as much life. He seems to enjoy being kicked around. His life is a burden and he glories in the fact. He is a coward and is proud of it. Sometimes I think they place themselves in the way of being abused so that they can sympathize with themselves on the way they are treated. In fact, a homesick man does not care whether school keeps or not, and is a nuisance to himself, his officers and everybody else.

"You can't help being sorry for the poor beggars, though; they do look so miserable. When I used to cut in my command I'd take the men on long marches into the country. It often did good. I know of lots of men who died from nothing more or less than homesickness—simply fretted away like a bird in its cage, and died because they didn't want to live. It's a nasty thing, nostalgia," concluded the man who didn't want to speak of it, as he went into his office.

CASES IN THE CIVIL WAR.

"So many cases of this sort of illness have been reported that the medical men of the army are awaiting the 'campaign' report with much interest. During the Civil War it is said that there were more than 5,000 cases of nostalgia reported—5,213, to be exact—and of these only 58 died. Nearly all the cases occurred while the men were in camp, and no deaths from nostalgia were reported while the troops were on the march.

"Another curious fact learned from the statistics is that winter is a more 'nostalgic' season than summer. More than half the cases of the illness reported and 75 per cent. of the deaths occurred during the months of November, December, January, February and March. There were in 1862 only 5 deaths reported; in 1863, 15; in 1864, 20, and in 1865, 18.

"As evidence that homesickness results from monotony it is said that there were only 93 cases and 3 deaths in Sherman's army as he went marching through Georgia. In the stationary army there were during the same period 332 cases of homesickness and 4 deaths. Nearly five times as many cases of nostalgia were reported as there were of yellow fever, but only one-eighth as many deaths. The reports do not give statistics of other diseases resulting from nostalgia.

DYNAMITE GUNS.

What a British War Office Official Thinks of Them.

The War Office do not appear to be violently impressed by the new dynamite guns which appear to have been so successfully used in the recent naval conflicts between America and Spain, says the London Daily Mail.

With reference to the telegram printed in the Daily Mail regarding the steps the Russian Government intend taking as to the adoption of the guns, a reporter had an interview with Captain Bath, of the Ordnance Department, to find out the attitude of the War Office in the matter.

It will be remembered that the telegram stated that the Russian Minister of Marine was considering the question of arming Russian warships with guns of a similar pattern to those used by the Americans, that a beginning would be made with four vessels, and if the results were satisfactory other ships would be provided with similar guns.

In answer to a question as to the immediate intentions of the Ordnance Department of the War Office, Captain Bath replied that the term "dynamite guns" was very vague, and might embrace ordnance of many patterns. He stated, however, that the history or "progress" of the guns was being very carefully watched, and should they be proved to be of undoubted utility Britain would be one of the first nations to adopt them.

Captain Bath further remarked that there was no really reliable information as to the capabilities of the guns so far. The occasions on which they had been used by the Americans were so slight as to constitute merely preliminary experiments, and were no criterion as to their actual powers.

One of the disadvantages of dynamite guns, he added, was their very small penetrating power. They relied solely upon the effects of a violent explosion for their successful action.

The expense of testing these guns thoroughly would, said Captain Bath, be very great, and their record so far hardly justified any immediate action being taken.

MUSEUM FOR CANNON

The Suggestion of One who Thinks an Anglo-American Alliance Would Abolish War.

SOME VERY ODD-LOOKING GUNS

Ordnance Made of Wood and Leather.

Steam Guns and Guns of Gold.

RELICS OF ELIZABETH'S DAY.

The Whole Array not Worth Powder and Shot for Offensive Purposes Nowadays.

(Special Correspondence of the Star.)

LONDON, August 16.—A museum for ancient and modern cannon, showing the evolution of the heavy guns of to-day from the old wooden tubes in use when gunpowder was first invented, is talked of as an interesting possibility. It is gravely argued by one man who favours the plan that an alliance between Great Britain and the United States, is a certainty, and that war must soon be abolished—hence the time is ripe for the opening of a museum for the cannon that will soon be a relic of fighting days, so that previous generations may be able to study the weapons of their forefathers of the gunpowder period. An enthusiast has got up a list of the curious cannon in existence to serve as a nucleus for the museum. Among them are many quaint guns.

First, there is a machine gun, of which the tripod stand, at any rate, is almost identical with that now used for two or three patterns of machine guns, while the gun itself has nothing particularly antique about its appearance. Yet it is nearly two hundred years since this machine was designed by one Puckle, who may thus be regarded as a forerunner of the famous Mr. Maxim and his deadly little gun, from which bullets can be poured as water from a hose. Puckle was born two centuries too soon, not only from the greater scope his inventive genius would have enjoyed nowadays, but because he would have found a conspicuous position in the ranks of those who cry out against the "unspeakable Turk." For his weapon was unique in that it had a second set of chambers firing square bullets for the especial benefit of the Turks, the ordinary set, firing round ones, being intended for use against Christians. Puckle evidently thought a Turk deserved as nasty a wound as possible. But Puckle cannot claim to be the first inventor to design a machine gun.

A two-wheeled car on which were mounted four breech-loading pieces of small calibre, was constructed in Flanders so far back as 1347. A Scotchman, too, William Drummond, by name, patented a "thunder carriage," which is supposed to have been a machine gun, in 1625, nearly a hundred years previous to Puckle and his invention.

It is remarkable that the very earliest types of cannon were open at both ends. Probably the rear end was closed by a piece of wood or iron slid over it, and supported by the two small stakes sunk into the ground, so that this primitive weapon may be called a breech-loader. Most people are in the habit of talking of "the old muzzle-loading guns" and considering breech-loading cannon quite a modern invention; but in point of fact the latter system was employed in almost all the first cannon that were constructed in Europe at any rate—and it was only the crude mechanism that was employed to close the breech that rendered it inferior to the muzzle-loading guns that supplanted it for some hundreds of years, though almost up to the beginning of the present century breech-loading pieces of small calibre were made use of on the upper works of ships. A small gun of the kind called a "falconet" or a "falconet," with its shoulder piece and swivel, affords one of the quick-firing guns that adorn the upper decks of our modern naval monsters. Its fire for a time was probably fairly rapid, as several duplicates of the iron chamber containing its charge of powder and ball were provided. These were lifted in and out by the handle, and wedged in their place before the firing.

But what the old cannon lacked in rapidity of fire and power, they made up for in the formidable character of their names and titles. Here are a very few from a long list: Basilisk, Bastard, Bombard, Cannon Royal, Cannon Serpentine, Dragon Volant, Minion, Murderer, Saker, Sacre, Rebodequin, and a host of others as grotesque.

The early cannon were very short in comparison to their bore. In some the diameter of the bore was ten inches, but the powder chamber was considerably smaller. As time went on, the advantages of length in a gun were recognized as giving greater accuracy and penetration, so that longer weapons such as that used by Columbus and shown in the illustration came into vogue.

A GUN OF HENRY THE EIGHTH.

A gun fished up from the wreck of the Mary Rose, and now at the Tower, is interesting as showing both the construction and breech mechanism of the guns in use in the infancy of our sailing navy. This ship, which had been one of the largest in Henry VIII.'s fleet, was either overset or capsized by a squall when standing out past St. Helen's with an English squadron, to engage a French fleet which had appeared on the Isle of Wight, in 1545, or was sunk by the enemy in the engagement which ensued. Chroniclers differ as to this point. The gun is fastened to a species of wooden stock like the barrel of a rifle.

In 1427 the English attacked Mons St. Michel with a formidable siege battery of "plusieurs machines epouvantables," as says the French narrator, and among them were enormous bombards. The bore of the larger of these was 19 inches in diameter, and that of the smaller 15 inches. They were each about twelve feet in length, and hurled huge granite balls of from two to three hundred pounds weight with crushing effect. In 1478 Louis XI. of France had a similar weapon which fired 500lb. shot with a charge of three hundred pounds of powder. Among these big "bombards," as the English and Italians called them, "quenon" the French and "beehsen" the Germans, were several breech-loader pieces, such as the "Dulle Griete" of Ghent, and "Mons Meg," still frowning from the ramparts of Edinburgh Castle. This famous cannon is said to be the oldest in Europe, with the exception of a somewhat similar piece at Lisbon. It was built for James II. of Scotland for the special benefit of the Douglases, whom he was besieging in the Castle of Threave, in Galloway, in the year 1458. In the middle of the last century this venerable cannon was removed to the Tower of London but on the representations of Sir Walter Scott, the great novelist, it was returned to Scotland and placed in its present position.

The Turks were fond of using big guns, and did so both at the siege of Constantinople and at that of Rhodes when it was defended by the Knights of St. John. Their guns were not very dissimilar in construction to Mons Meg and other guns of that period in the West, but even bigger. A number of them are still in battery and form a portion of the defences of the Dardanelles. They were known as "semeczicks," and were constructed by Hungarians, the Turkish engineers. They were of 27 inch calibre, throwing stone balls of from 850 to 1,200 lbs., and could only be fired four times during the day. One of them burst at the siege of Constantinople at the first discharge, with destructive effect. Bishop Pococke describes one of iron, 20 feet long, in two parts, after the old way of working cannon of iron in several pieces. The bore is 2 feet, so that a man may sit in it; two and a half quintals of powder are required to load it, and it carries a ball of 14 quintals. The size of these old world monsters may be realized from the fact that on one occasion six midshipmen crawled into one of those at Chanak.

As a contrast to these short, gaping relics of the Middle Ages, is "Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Pistol," which looks out over the Channel from the heights of Dover Castle, as if it were ready to try and perform the impossible feat claimed by the following distich:

Load me well, and keep me clean
And I'll carry my balls to Calais green.

This is a handsome type of ordnance, and must have had a long range for its day. Another extremely handsome weapon is depicted in the illustration. This is the so-called "gold" cannon, which is now at Berlin. There seems to be no authentic history of its origin. There is a similar one in Hamburg, from which place the former was recently brought, and it is supposed that they were made in Holland. The date on them, 1643, assigns them a considerable age. They are of peculiar construction, consisting of an inner and outer copper tube, the space between being filled with a blender of pine covered with leather. The outside is beautifully decorated and brilliantly fire-gilt. The nob at the breech end is in the form of an elephant's head, and pulls out, disclosing the touch hole, while the handle represents nude wrestlers. The carriage is also a work of art.

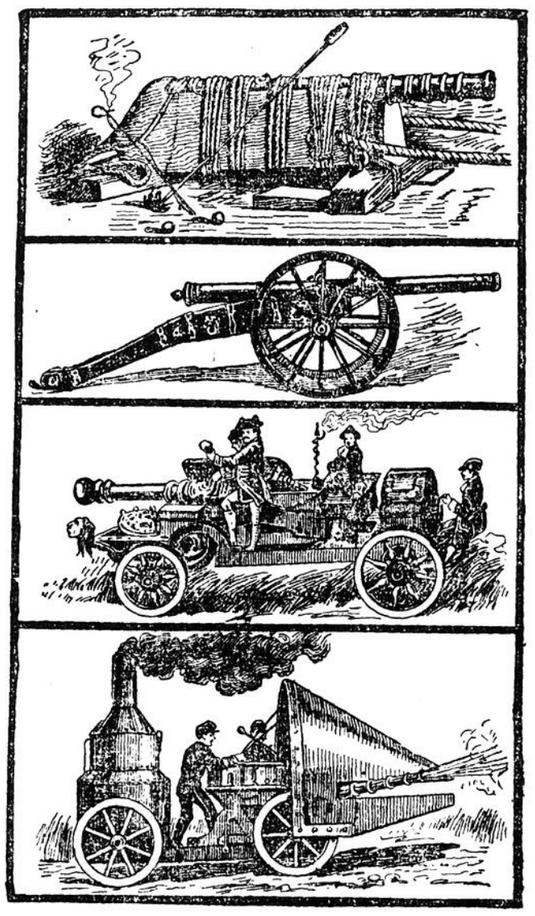
It is made of oak abvenecred with pear wood, which is carefully polished, while the numerous bands and rosettes are of polished steel, deeply engraved and filled in with black, which has the effect of throwing up the design. It would almost seem from its weak construction and elaborate decoration that this gun was designed for some purpose of show rather than of use. Still there were a good many guns of peculiar and somewhat similar construction in use in the seventeenth century. These were the "leather" guns used by Gustavus Adolphus in the Thirty Years' War. Their inventor was either a Colonel Wurmbrandor, according to other authorities, Colonel Robert Scott. The bore, or inner tube, was copper, rather thicker at the breech end, and strengthened by iron rings. The whole, after being coated with three layers of mastic, was then wrapped round and round with several coils of rope and twine. A coat of plaster followed, to give it an even surface, and finally it was enclosed in a leathern covering. Being very light for their size, they were very portable, and so frequently found to be of great use; but the charge was necessarily light, and they retained the heat after firing so much that at the battle of Leipsic, in 1631, the charges ignited as they were being placed in the guns. This led to their being discarded as dangerous.

But for eccentric pieces of ordnance we need not go back to the Middle Ages, or even to the last century, though the gun and its "motor car" shown in the picture are in all conscience striking enough. Most likely it never had any existence outside of the old print which has preserved the inventor's project. A short note explains that the machine is made to travel by means of the man at the handle in rear. How this organ-grinding business made the ponderous affair move is hard to surmise. The man in front of him is the steersman, who, with a pair of reins, turns the front wheels in the desired direction. He is seated in a post of danger on the top of the powder magazine. The other two are the artillerists, and the gun probably is a breech-loader.

"Haskell's Multicharge Gun," however, surpasses them all for an extraordinary appearance. It is an experimental gun of recent date, and unsuccessful one. It has been nicknamed the "Old Sow," and was made of cast iron. The idea was to accelerate the progress of the projectile through the barrel by its passing over four receptacles for powder which the flame of the original discharge would ignite in succession. A second and inclined gun was built of steel; but these weird pieces of ordnance will not probably be repeated.

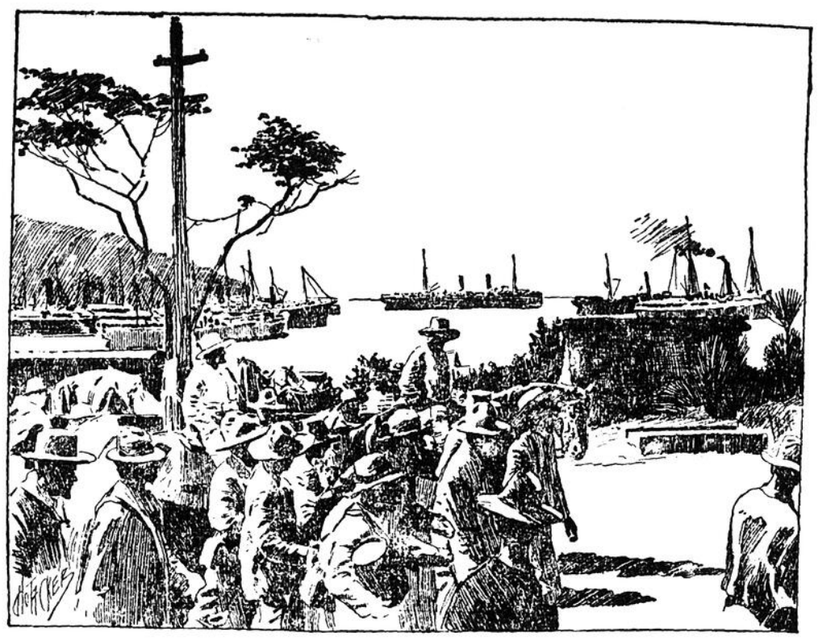
A gun made use of by the Sepoy mutineers at Meerut, in 1857, was constructed from the iron socket of a telegraph pole, strengthened by bindings of telegraph wire, and fastened to the carriage by iron hoops. The wheel and carriage were castings, and a rough elevating screw terminating in a ring was provided. Several of these were made and loaded with chopped up wire. Probably they proved more disastrous to their makers than to the British soldiers. Another illustration shows a steam gun, a weapon that has several times been tried, but never so successfully as to supersede the ordinary gunpowder cannon, or even to compete with it. A steam cannon, invented by Jacob Perkins, was constructed in this country in 1824, and was said to fire 250 bullets a minute. The one shown in the sketch was known as "The Winans Steam Battery," and was used in protecting a viaduct on the B. and O. Railway in the American Civil War. It was provided with a bullet proof shield, and fired from 100 to 500 balls a minute. Whether it ever took part in active hostilities cannot be stated.

C. FIELD, Major, R. M.



CURIOUS !

The Most Remarkable Cannon in the World, Including a Gold Cannon and One Used by Columbus.



GENERAL MILES' MARCH OF TRIUMPH.

Porto Ricans headed by their Mayor on the way to deliver their city to General Miles. They celebrated his coming with great rejoicing and hailed the General as their deliverer, at Ponce, Juan Diaz, Yauco and Cayey.

NO NEED OF AN ALLIANCE.

Henry M. Stanley, the Explorer Advises Against One.

TRUE FRIENDSHIP IS VERY SLOWLY MOULDED AND SHOULD NOT BE FORCED BY HASTY ACTION.

CHICAGO, August 27.—Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, journalist and author, once an American citizen and now a member of the British House of Commons, has placed himself on record as opposed to an Anglo-American alliance. In a letter received by Major Pond, the veteran lyceum manager, now in this city, Mr. Stanley discouraged any agreement between the two nations. He recognizes the fact that England and America are bound together, but in spite of that fact he advises caution and thinks it to the interest of neither nation to adopt a fettering and entangling alliance.

Ever since Joseph Chamberlain's speech favouring an Anglo-American alliance, Mr. Stanley has been repeatedly asked by both Anglo-Saxons and Americans to express his opinions. Hitherto he has refused, and his latest letter, which Major Pond has just received, is the first piece of writing in which he has expressed himself on the matter:

"Argelas-Gaveust, France.

"My Dear Major,—With regard to this Anglo-American alliance. It is a good thing for both nations to come together and shake hands and make a league of friendship. But the necessity for that is not imperative on either side. England is at peace with the world, though she frets herself now and then. America has her enemy at her mercy and nobody is going to interfere with her. Where is the need for this hurry? When, then, you have passed the impressionable period of my life in America, and born in Britain, having an English wife and home, I feel able to see a trifle clearer than some of those who are all American or English. I have not a particle of prejudice, though my duty lies on this side.

"My opinion is that we must not be precipitate. The two nations are gravitating together, and true friendship cannot be forced. It is a slow process, requiring time. There are many Americans who have not thought on the subject. There are many English who cannot entertain the idea. If such people are spoken to about the alliance they are apt to say things neither kindly American nor kindly English would like to hear. Now wisdom suggests we leave the feeling to grow and solidify.

"If either country were in distress, that would be the proper time to breathe more life into that spirit of friendship and kindliness which we know exists and bring the reserved and proud people together. But today there is no necessity for either nation to think practically about the matter. One is fat and proud, with its Bank of England and its big navy. The other is in a quiver of delight over Manila and Santiago and its glorious heroes—Dewey, Schley and Shafter.

"The time is not suitable for speaking of alliances. If you Americans come out of that continent and take your share of the Old World's concerns you will know better what an alliance means. I am, yours cordially,

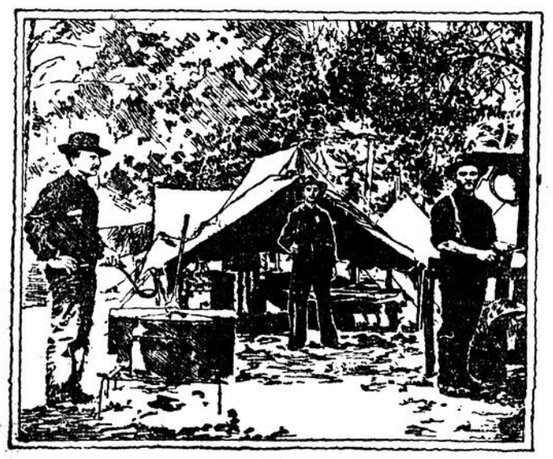
HENRY M. STANLEY."

FINDLATER'S COURTSHIP.

The Circumstances Connected With It of a Romantic Character.

It will be remembered, says the Dundee correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph, that no sooner had Piper Findlater the hero of Dargai, been discharged from Netley Hospital, with the Victoria Cross pinned to his breast by Her Majesty the Queen, than rumours began to circulate that his hand had been sought in marriage by a wealthy titled lady, who had fallen in love with the Gordon Highlander after reading the story of his gallantry. The rumour was, by most people, considered the work of a clever newspaper correspondent, and nothing more was heard of it for some time. Then the tale was retold in many different forms, according to which Findlater was in daily receipt of offers to join the ranks of the Benedicks. All these rumours, however, were discounted by the piper himself. Then came the announcement that Findlater had been engaged to a young lady belonging to Dundee, and although little credence was given to the story it was observed that no authoritative contradiction was made. The announcement now turns out to be well founded. The lady who has had the honour of being selected as the bride of the famous Highlander is Miss Mary Gellatly, who resides with her parents in Castle street, Dundee. The circumstances of their courtship are of a somewhat romantic character.

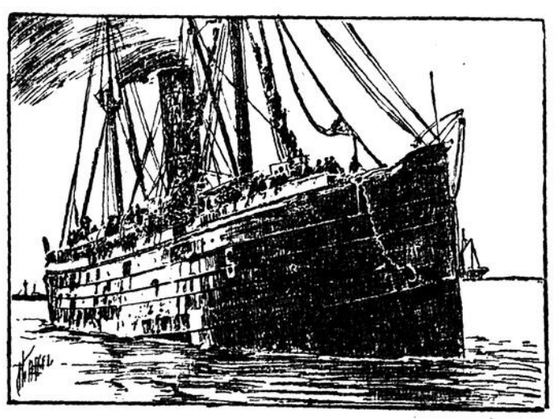
It appears that Findlater first made the acquaintance of the lady in Arbroath, while on a visit to that town when on furlough some seven or eight years ago. When Findlater was announced to appear publicly in Aberdeen, Mr. Munro, who had engaged him, also secured the services of the Garden and Melvin troupe of dancers to travel the country with the hero and dance to his pipe-playing. The members of the troupe are clever dancers, and no doubt their performances helped to increase the popularity of Findlater's platform appearances. Now comes in the romantic portion of this interesting courtship. One of the principal members of the troupe was Miss Gellatly, the young lady who had made a favourable impression on Findlater so many years before in the town of the "Red Lichties." But that as it may, the former friendship was renewed, and the result is the engagement of the couple. The date for the interesting event is understood to be Tuesday, Sept. 6th next, and the celebration will be in keeping with the romantic character of the match. The City Assembly Rooms, Dundee, have been secured for the occasion, and it is understood that a large number of friends and acquaintances of the happy couple have been invited.



HAVING TERRIER PICTURE "TOOKEN."
The last meal before sailing for Porto Rico.



THE Y. M. C. A. IN CAMP.
Many of the soldier boys are members of the Y. M. C. A. which has opened headquarters at the various large camps.



HORROR SHIP SENECA.
Here is the famous or infamous torture ship Seneca. The country stands aghast at the spectacle of soldiers with all sorts of fearful wounds sent home on a ship without medical stores or equipments.

ETHICS OF PROHIBITION.

An Alumni Oration Delivered Before the University of New Brunswick by the Rev. D. J. Fraser.

The following paper was read before the University of New Brunswick by the Rev. D. J. Fraser, M. A., B. D., Minister of St. Stephen's Church, St. John, N. B., who is at present in charge of the united congregations of St. Paul's and St. Andrew's, in this city.

My subject is the Ethics of Prohibition, and my object is to let a little light into a region of discussion which is specially notable for its heat. Mrs. Carlyle used to say: "The one big sin is uttering things"; and her doctrine seems to receive greater recognition in the practice of the patrons of the saloon than in the counsels of their other party to the temperance dispute. The modest contribution I wish to make to clear thinking is to discover the ethical conceptions which underlie the pro and con of Prohibitory Legislation. (Although my address bears the high-sounding title of "Alumni Oration," it is very limited in its cope and must be very elementary in its nature.) It is not my purpose to discuss temperance laws in general, nor even prohibitory legislation in particular, so far as its actual or possible effects are concerned. I shall not deal with the ethical aspect of the drink question in the broad sense of the term. That would involve an inquiry into the duty of the individual, not in isolation, but as a member of the social organism, to regulate his conduct toward intoxicants in view of existing appetite, heredity, and a consideration of the duty of the State to provide legislation against a gigantic social evil, and these are matters to which only incidental reference can now be made. My sole aim is to examine the ethical theory which underlies "a priori" prohibition and "a priori" anti-prohibition respectively, and to find the common sense ideas which must be the basis of all sober discussion of this vexed question, and which alone can guide the faithful exercise of the rights of citizenship at the approaching plebiscite.

I have been assured that I am doing no violence to the traditions of this institution by the selection of a theme which has direct bearing on practical life, and that in ancient logic a necessary reason for bringing into these halls consecrated to the higher learning, many of the weekly platforms which are being built in the cities, down on the Old University graduates are compelled to spend much of the time of their lives, down on the Forum; and they of all men should be leaders of popular thought and guides to the great national life. While accepting the principle of practical life as one of the guiding atmospheres of mere meetings, yet I cannot but feel that the occasion and the place justify a certain dignity and detachment, and if, during the next few minutes, I shall be guilty of any utterance which does not commend itself to the judgment of the most practical man present, it will be from inadvertence, not from intention.

Nothing is easier than to raise a laugh at the expense of the drink problem and is led to conclusions which run counter to the convictions and prejudices of those reformers, whose zeal is greater than their wisdom, takes a two-fold risk, and this is specially true of the Christian minister. On the other hand, the mother who is contending for the purity of her boys and who recognizes that the drink habit is the worst foe to the sanctity of her home, will probably turn unpleasant epithets at the religious teacher who places intemperance in the same category as other social evils. It is nothing new for a minister to be called a "moderate," but the name gains nothing in breadth or favour in these days by having added to it the term of "drinker." On the other hand, the man who is fighting for his vested interests in the liquor business will be ready to claim as the champion of a not too worthy cause the clergyman who does not absolutely endorse a form of legislation which means the immediate extermination of his industry. To the one who can only say that the social student must have regard to all the best interests of the whole community and not merely the besetting sins of her boys, and to the other that every friend of higher national life must be the uncompromising enemy of the saloon.

(1) Let us first examine, then, the ethical theory which underlies "a priori" prohibition.

Some men are out and out prohibitionists. That is to say, they believe that prohibition is absolutely the best form of temperance legislation the only right way of dealing with the liquor evil. Apart altogether from any consideration of the measure of public sentiment which may support the law, the proportions the drink habit may have assumed, at any given community, the opposition to such legislation which may spring from race traditions, sense of freedom to regulate one's own diet, love of liberty or love of license, total prohibition of the liquor traffic, per se, every time and every place, is the ideal legislation. Whether, if enacted, a prohibitory law will be enforced or not, whether the accompanying evils will more than counterbalance the good which shall in effect be, are questions with which they have no patience. Prohibition is the one right method of dealing with the drink evil, and it is the duty of the State to place such a law on the Statute Books. However little he may suspect it and there is none of us who always consciously follows the logical processes through which we reach our conclusions, there is an easily traceable line of argument which leads the "a priori" prohibitionist to such a definite creed, and that course of thought, however subconscious it may sometimes be, is as follows:

For liquor business as a essential evil. It is not merely a social evil, one of the necessary methods of providing the national revenue, but it is an evil "per se." The use of alcoholic beverages in any quantity is a sin. To make, to sell, to buy, to partake essentially wrong, a violation of absolute purity law. Now the licensing of evil, and of the most easily besetting evil, is an altogether different question whether the act of permissive legislation be to restrict the liquor business or to define it as a State sanction in the garb of respectability, it is absolutely wrong and the duty of the State is to illegalize the whole evil. To make that which is a sin a crime as well. This is a bald, but I trust not an unfair, statement of the doctrine which underlies the movement in favour of absolute prohibition that the entire business in intoxicating liquors as a beverage is a crime "per se."

This doctrine is open to at least two serious objections. In the first place, it lays down a false basis for so-called moral legislation. It is a contradiction of every established principle of legislation, and if carried to its logical conclusions would require nothing short of a law embracing in the same sweeping condemnation the man who buys as well as the man who sells wine or beer. Even on the supposition, however, that the liquor traffic is essentially evil, is it therefore the duty of the State in the exercise of its legislative function to make it a crime? What is the only rational basis of legislation? Not absolute moral law, but the social weal. Otherwise the ultimate law on the part of the citizens may be the condition of the stability and lasting progress of the nation, but such obedience cannot always be enforced by the State, and even where it is required by law, the legal commandment is based on principles not of pure ethics, but of public policy. Let me illustrate what I mean.

Now, thstanding the practice of the ancient Spartans who punished not the thief but him who stole so awkwardly as to be caught in the act, and notwithstanding the question which seems likely to remain the personal problem of debating societies: "Is lying ever justifiable," we may safely say that the unsophisticated moral sense of mankind recognizes that honesty is absolutely right and dishonesty essentially wrong. The State, however, in its legislative capacity, knows nothing of absolute right and wrong. It takes cognizance merely of actions which hinder or favour the social well-being. It does not enforce a moral law as a moral law, but as good public policy. It does not legislate against lying as a sin. It takes no high-handed action against the (Alumni) Orator who sacrifices truth to rhetoric, or against "My Lady" who is "out" when some uninteresting caller is at the door. But when any one's lying injures a neighbour's good name or hurts his legitimate business, when the falsehood is such as to interfere with the welfare of society, it is made a crime, not because it is a sin but because it is hurtful to the community. The State acts solely in self-defence, and bases its action on expediency in the public interests. The moral law declares that "honesty is right," but the State can only know honesty as "the best policy." "Thou shalt not kill" is a moral law, and our moral sense teaches us that he who hates his brother man is guilty of the sin of murder. But the State does not legislate against murder as a sin. I may hate my neighbour most cordially, but I am in no danger of finding myself in gaol until my hate manifests itself in conflict which threatens my neighbour's life. It is doubtless true that absolute morality is the best safe-guard of the nation, and that every violation of conscience has its more or less remote effect upon the social weal, but there is a whole region of the moral life of the individual and of society with which legislators can have no practical concern. There are many sinners among us who are in no danger of being arrested as criminals. Legislation enforcing the observance of Sunday may be spoken of as "moral legislation," and what is its basis? Not the fourth word of the Decalogue, not the Christian duty of "remembering to keep the day sacred to religion."

Legislators feel, and feel justly, that they have no more right to enforce by pains and penalties the religious observance of the Lord's Day than to enforce the Sacrament of Baptism or the Belief in the second confessing of Christ or any other specifically Christian practice or doctrine. Because they know, however, that, as Emerson said, "Sunday is the core of our Civilization," they legislate against Sunday work or play which robs society of that rest which is necessary for the all-round development of the individual and consequently essential to the welfare of the State. The question of Sabbath legislation must be settled on the same basis as the question of the number of legal hours in the workingman's day that is to say, on sanitary, economic, and social grounds. A citizen may desecrate the Sabbath in his own interior life or in his private conduct, but so long as his inebriation or love of license does not hinder freedom of rest or worship on the part of others he is free from the clutches of human law. The foundation of Sunday Legislation is not that the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest is a Divine Law but that it is expedient in the public interests. This, too, is the basis of Temperance Legislation. If drinking at the dram shop is inimical to social safety, it may properly be made the object of legislative attack. If private drinking is poisonous to the system and by the influence of herd is corrupting to the whole body politic, the strong arm of the law may rightly be put a stop to it. It is not because drunkenness is a sin but because it endangers the community that the State takes cognizance of it. The only sound doctrine, therefore, on which prohibitory legislation can be founded is this: that the State, in the exercise of its police powers, has the right to suppress the liquor traffic as a social evil, and that its suppression is expedient in the interests of national well-being. Temperance laws are based not on absolute right but on expediency, not on principles of pure ethics but of public policy.

In the second place, the doctrine that the use of alcoholic beverages is on essential evil is one which outrages the moral sense of the great majority of men. This method is all that need be said for its refutation in an ethical discussion of this kind. For how are we to know what is absolutely right or wrong? Each man's own conscience must decide what is right or wrong for himself, and the conscience of the prohibitionists may declare that in his case, at any rate, it is a sin to use intoxicants as a beverage. This however, touches only the question of relative right or wrong. That which is right for one individual may be wrong for another, and that which is right in one set of circumstances may be wrong in another time or place. But absolute right and wrong must be sought in the deliverances of the universal moral consciousness. The declaration of the Moral Law is a "categorical imperative." It knows nothing of the "greatest good," the "highest policy," "the conducive to happiness," it speaks in a tone of supreme authority of the Absolute Right. Its demands are unconditional, unrestricted by the limitations of time or space. Now, does the moral consciousness of the race yield the deliverance that the use of alcoholic beverages is wrong? Of course not. Or does the individual conscience declare that it is essentially evil? It may decide that for many individuals total abstinence is a plain duty in view of personal safety, the welfare of offspring, the interests of others whose life is inseparably bound up in ours. It may declare that the gratification of the lust of our lower nature for intoxicating liquors is wrong, inasmuch as it degrades and corrupts and hinders the free play of our higher manhood. But this is far from a declaration that the use of alcoholic beverages is essentially sinful. Nor will such a position be tenable even if it be decided that alcohol is a poison and not a food a question on which there does not seem to be a consensus of opinion among scientific experts. Is alcohol a poison, then on the supposition that mankind is living a perfectly natural life, its use as a beverage might be classed among suicidal acts; but what would be injurious in such a case might be beneficial in moderation to many men in our modern civilization who are tired with over-fatigue, or whose nervous systems are debilitated by overstrain or sickness. Here, of course, I speak as a layman.

In these degenerate days we choose our food on medical advice and alcohol might find a place in the prescribed diet. There is no doubt that indulgence in strong drink is the source of a great part of our poverty, vice and crime, that a healthy person who lives naturally is far better without stimulants, that the total abstainer has great advantages over the moderate drinker in the keen competition of modern life. There is little doubt that in our complex society where the life of each of us is essentially bound up in the life of others, the man who intelligently seeks to discover his duty will acknowledge that moderation and abstinence come so close together as to be scarcely distinguishable. But the dogma that the use of alcoholic beverages in any quantity is a sin "per se" is a rude shock to the popular moral sentiment. Many of the most refined consciences have not interpreted their duty as total abstinence, and the greatest ethical teacher of mankind not only drank wine but supplied it for the enjoyment of others, and used it in the institution of the central sacrament of his church.

(2) Let us next examine the ethical theory which underlies "a priori" anti-prohibition. This part of our subject will not require any lengthy treatment, for we need not take seriously the high sounding moral doctrine of the average professional anti-prohibitionist. Whatever good reasons many men may have for opposing prohibition as a practical means to temperance reform, I suspect that the opposition which is based on "a priori" grounds usually springs from a selfish unwillingness to be deprived of a much-loved luxury. The out-and-out anti prohibitionist, however, presents a theoretical argument which is worthy of consideration. In brief it is something like this:

Prohibitory Legislation interferes with the moral freedom of the individual. It is the duty of the State to afford some for the ethical development of all its members, and one condition of moral growth is freedom of choice. Temptation is the sine qua non of virtue. The being who cannot be tempted must remain non-moral. No legislation, therefore, is ethically sound which allows the individual no chance of acquiring self-control; and temperance is possible only when overindulgence is also possible. Liquor laws should be educative; but total prohibition which removes temptation altogether affords no scope for the citizens to acquire the virtue of temperance. Where there is no liberty of choice there can be no true self-control. Where there is no moral freedom there can be no moral character. The State, therefore, in the exercise of its moral custody has no right to deprive its members of the necessary conditions of ethical development. Total prohibition aims at this, and is therefore essentially wrong.

In reply to this contention we may say that the same objection may be urged in theory against every form of liquor legislation. They all interfere to some extent with the liberty of the citizens. They are all alike in their intention, to lessen the evils of the saloon; and they all proceed from a common principle that there is no natural right to sell liquor. With the plea for "vested rights" which is sometimes heard, I shall not deal at all for it is now generally recognized that as soon as these become antagonistic to the interests of society they are "vested wrongs"; but the plea for the natural rights of the individual deserves some notice. Now the individual has no rights which conflict with the social welfare. Society is an organism. No man liveth unto himself. The individual has no life except that which is social, and he cannot realize his own purposes except in realizing the larger purposes of society. The modern ethical problem grows out of the recognition of this truth. "Felicity," as President Schurman has well said, "is a sociological science." "How ought I to live?" is at heart the question. "What is my proper adjustment to the other members of the body?" Under the natural and inevitable conditions of human life we are born into society and we must interpret our duty in terms of the welfare of the whole community. If any individual has not sufficient "esprit de corps" to rightly adjust himself, socially, so as to allow the harmonious activity and healthful growth of the organism, he is a rebellious member which he must be restrained. Freedom which might be a natural right for one individual living in isolation, not necessarily a natural right to the same individual in his social relations. The State, in its care for all the members, may place upon personal liberty those restraints which are deemed essential to the well-being of society as a whole.

It is not so easy to defend what seems to be State interference with the moral freedom of the citizens; but in extreme cases even this is justifiable. If the removal of temptation is the only hope for the salvation of society, as it seems to be the only hope for the salvation of some men, such violent measure may properly be resorted to in the public interest. If society perish, what becomes of personal freedom? Its exercise is possible only so long as the body-politic liveth; and circumstances might be such that the individual must lose his moral freedom in order to save it. Prohibition claims to be only an emergency measure; but given the emergency, given a crisis in the nation's history owing to the tremendous proportions of the drink-devil, and prohibition is justifiable. If the very life of the nation is at stake, if intemperance is threatening the pillars of society, even the freedom of the citizens who are capable of self-control must not stand in the way of radical reform. Liberty in such a case becomes license, and must be bridled. Such freedom is not, more moral and must be forbidden in the interests of social order. If the total prohibition of the liquor traffic is essential to tide the nation over a crisis, the State is recreant to its duty in allowing it legally to continue. Better far that the liberty of the citizen be sacrificed than that the whole nation perish.

(3) If the ground then is cut away from underneath all abstract "a priori" theories of prohibition and anti-prohibition alike, we have not far to seek for an answer to the question: "What is the best form of liquor legislation?" If all temperance laws represent the same failing—an attempt to reduce the drink-evil in the interests of society as a whole—then that legislation is the best which is most successful towards this end. The best liquor law in short is that which works.

License and Prohibition cannot be labelled absolutely "bad" and "good" respectively, or vice versa. Each of them may be relatively bad or good. One has no sounder ethical basis than the other; and one is better than the other if it can be better administered to secure the desired end. That is the best form of law which will do the most good and the least evil in any special set of circumstances. The only standard by which laws may be compared is their utility. Prohibition as a good or bad according as it can or cannot be made to yield beneficient results. We must test its worth by its fruits, and these may vary in various communities. No form of legislation is in itself redemptive. Every law is a means to an end, and its final test is its efficacy, its capacity to yield good moral effects. This simple proposition is a two-edged sword cutting into the prejudices both of the "a priori" prohibitionist and of the "a priori" anti-prohibitionist; but if we are right in basing legislation on public policy it is a legitimate conclusion. The preacher, then, who uses the sacred authority of the pulpit to command his people to vote for prohibition as an absolute moral duty and who declares that to acquiesce in permissive legislation is to make a league with death and a covenant with hell; and the professional lecturer who appeals to his audience to oppose on principle a prohibitory law because it deprives citizens of their natural right of personal liberty, are both going on the assumption that absolute morality is the basis of temperance legislation, and they are both consistent with their own "a priori" theories. But those theories have no sound ethical foundation. The practical moral problem before the citizens of Canada is: "Is it my duty to vote 'yea' or 'nay' on the question of a prohibitory law?" and how is a man to discover his duty? Not by asking such a question as this: Is prohibition absolutely right or wrong? because no moral legislation has its basis in pure ethics. But the pertinent questions are: Will prohibitory legislation, if enacted, do harm or good? Will it educate the nation into a healthy temperance sentiment? or will it be so openly and flagrantly violated as to lower the tone of public morality and lessen respect for law and order? Will it promote self-control or breed hypocrisy? Will it bring a national blessing or a national calamity? As it will have both good and evil effects, will its advantages or disadvantages be the greater? What will be its residuum of influence in moulding our national character? These questions it does not lie within my province now to answer.

My task is completed if I have made it clear that they are legitimate questions and that the asking of them is the only way by which we can find out our duty as citizens. A satisfactory answer to these cannot be given in any off-hand manner, but must involve careful study of our social conditions and of the actual results of prohibitory legislation in similar conditions elsewhere. And at this point I gladly give way to those who are qualified to speak with greater authority.

The most valuable contribution which has yet been made to this department of our subject is the report to the Committee of Fifty, recently published under the title, "The Liquor Problem in its Legislative Aspects." The Committee of Fifty, as many of you are doubtless aware, is composed of citizens who stand for the best elements of American life and who are now making a careful study of the Liquor Question in the United States. A few years ago it appointed four sub-committees on various aspects of the problem, and the report on legislation is the only one which has yet been submitted. The aim of this group of gentlemen is thus explained by the Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Crafts: "The problem," he says, "is to make, if possible, a report representing different communities, occupations and opinions is engaged in the study of the Liquor Problem in the hope of securing a body of facts which may serve as a basis for intelligent public and private action. It is the purpose of the Committee to collect and collate impartially all accessible facts which bear upon the problem and it is their hope to secure for the evidence thus accumulated a measure of confidence on the part of the community which is not accorded to partisan statements."

The sub-committee on the Legislative Aspects of the Problem received an appropriation from the General Committee of $6,500 and engaged the services of two competent and reliable men to investigate those forms of liquor legislation which are specially instructive. The names of President Eliot, of Harvard, and President Smith, Law, of Columbia, will entitle the report to our fullest confidence. On the whole it is favourable to the Local Option law of Ohio; but what is of special interest to us now is its finding on the results of prohibition in Maine and Iowa. President Eliot sums up the conclusions of this inquiry in these judicial words: "I quote them as they stand and they should be carefully weighed by every citizen of Canada: "Prohibitory legislation has succeeded in abolishing and preventing the manufacture on a large scale of distilled and malt liquors within the areas covered by it. In districts where public sentiment has been strongly in its favor it has made it hard to obtain intoxicants, thereby removing temptation from the young and from persons disposed to alcoholic excesses. In pursuing its main object—which is to make the manufacture and sale of intoxicants first, impossible, or secondly, disreputable if possible—it has incidentally promoted the invention or adoption of many useful restrictions on the liquor traffic.

"But prohibitory legislation has failed to exclude intoxicants completely even from districts where public sentiment has been favourable. In districts where public sentiment has been adverse or strongly divided, the traffic in alcoholic beverages has been sometimes repressed or harassed, but never exterminated or rendered unprofitable. In Maine and Iowa there have always been counties and municipalities in complete and successful rebellion against the law. Prohibition has, of course, failed to subdue the drinking passion which will forever prompt resistance to all restrictive legislation.

"There have concomitant evils of Prohibitory Legislation. The efforts to enforce it during forty years past have had some un-looked for defects on public respect for Courts, judicial procedure, oaths and law in general, and for officers of the law, legislators, and public servants. The public have seen law defied, a whole generation of habitual law-breakers schooled in evasion and shamelessness, Courts ineffective through fluctuations of policy, delays, perjuries, negligences and other miscarriages of justice, officers of the law double-faced and mercenary, legislators timid and insincere, candidates for office hypocritical and truckling, and office-holders unfaithful to pledges and to reasonable public expectation.

"Through an agitation which has always had a moral end, these immoralities have been developed and made conspicuous. The liquor-traffic, being very profitable, has been able, when attacked by Prohibitory Legislation, to pay fines, bribes, hush-money, and assessments for political purposes to large amounts. This money has tended to corrupt the lower courts, the police administration, political organizations, and even the electorate itself. Wherever the voting force of the liquor-traffic and its allies is considerable, candidates for office or office-holders are tempted to serve a dangerous trade interest, which is often in antagonism to the public interest. Frequent yielding to this temptation causes general degeneration in public life, breeds contempt for the public service, and of course makes the service less desirable for upright men. Again, the sight of justices, constables, and reformers enforcing a Prohibitory Law far enough to get from it the fines and fees which profit them, but not far enough to extinguish the traffic and so cut off the source of their profits, is demoralizing to society at large. All legislation intended to put restrictions on the liquor traffic, except perhaps the simple tax, is more or less liable to these objections; but the Prohibitory Legislation is the worst of all in these respects, because it stimulates to the utmost the resistance of the liquor dealers and their supporters.

"Of course there are disputed effects of efforts at Prohibition. Whether it has or has not reduced the consumption of intoxicants and diminished drunkenness is a matter of opinion, and opinions differ widely. No demonstration on either of these points has been reached, or is now attainable, after more than forty years of observation and experience."

This testimony is as reliable as any we can get to the results of Prohibitory Legislation in the United States; and it is doubtful if our national conditions are so different as to entitle us to expect any better outcome of such a law in Canada. To those who have built great hopes of moral reform on such legislation, it must be truly discouraging to hear on such eminent authority that it cannot be positively affirmed that any one kind of liquor legislation has been more successful than another in promoting real temperance. There is evidently no legal panacea of social evils. The redemption of society shall never be effected by outward legislation but by internal fundamental reform of its individual members. And since we may not reasonably expect the Temperance Millenium as the result of any particular form of legislation, our wisest course as citizens is to strive after such laws in our several communities as will be more or less educative and conducive to order, quiet and public decency.



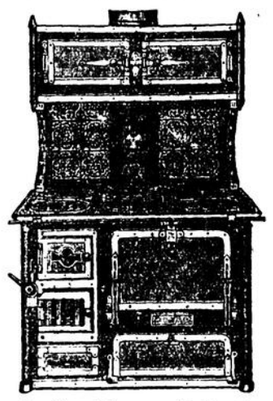
It couldn't hurt a living calf. So free it is from parching elements. Its mild, oily, fibre-food gives life to leather, while its friction coat gives lasting brilliance.

"Made to protect Slater Shoes." 25c.

SLATER SHOE POLISH

For Sale at SLATER SHOE STORES, DRUGGISTS, and GROCERS. Look for the Coupon in every bottle, good for 5 cents on the price of a pair of Slater Shoes at any authorized Agency. 201 1

The Newest Thing in Steel



Is the Burns Patent Steel Cooking Ranges.

Call and examine them.

Hotel and Family sizes,

JOHN BURNS & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

775 Craig and 2599 St. Catherine.

N.B.—We have a few Second-hand Stoves and Ranges on hand which we will sell cheap.

201*atyl

OPENING SALE FOR THE FALL SEASON

EXTENSIVE TRADE SALE OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Foreign and Domestic Woollens, Tailoring Goods, Housekeeping Linens, Hats and Caps, Fancy Goods, Notions, Trimmings, Tweeds, etc., Enamel Ware, Gas, Oil and other Stoves, Household Hardware, Lamps, Teapots and Coffee Pots, and a large number of other Goods on hand to receive, and in retail lots.

MARCOTTE BROS.,

201 1 Auctioneers.

AT 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 ST.

Good dry storage for furniture, etc. 201 3

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,

At 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 ST.

Good dry storage for furniture, etc. 201 3

AUTUMN 1898 AUCTION SALES AT PRIVATE RESIDENCES

Our list for booking sale at private residences during September and October is now ready.

Those intending to favour 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 St. 201 3

RETAIL AUCTION SALE

We will sell at our rooms, St. James st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 2 p.m., a general stock of assorted goods, Dry Goods, Cotonades, Tweeds, etc., Enamel Ware, Gas, Oil and other Stoves, Household Hardware, Lamps, Teapots and Coffee Pots, and a large number of other Goods on hand to receive, and in retail lots.

MARCOTTE BROS.,

201 1 Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of DECARY FRERES, Grocers, No. 672 St. Lawrence street, Montreal, Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at No. 69 St. James street, Montreal, WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST AUGUST, 1898, At 11 o'clock a.m.

The movable assets, as follows:

Wines, liquors, groceries and provisions	$4,327.07
Store fixtures and rolling stock	2,823.70
Book debts and bills receivable, as per list	1,113.62
Banque du Peuple deposit certificates	27.50
Wines in bond, "duty unpaid"	60.00
Lease of the store to 1st May, 1899	250.00

The store will be open for inspection of stock the 29th and 30th of August, 1898. For further particulars apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT, 1709 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers. 201 3 eod

THE EDWARD O'BRIEN CO. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

I beg to inform the public that I have commenced business as an Auctioneer and Commission Merchant under the above name, in premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Dufresne & Mongenais,

NO. 221 ST. JAMES STREET.

Merchandise of all kinds consigned to our rooms for sale will receive personal attention, and best results guaranteed.

Sales of Household Furniture at private Residences a specialty.

Valuations made and Estimates given. Fire Insurance Losses Adjusted.

Real Estate and Farm Stock Sales receive best attention.

Sales of Bankrupt Stock solicited.

All kinds of goods received for storage. Advances made when required.

EDWARD O'BRIEN, (Late of M. Hicks & Co.,) Auctioneer. 201 3

FRASER BROS., 453 and 455 St. James St., Corner of Inspector, regular auction, on FRIDAY, Sept. 2nd, AT TEN A.M.

A large quantity miscellaneous Household Furniture and Effects, comprising Bedroom Furniture, Parlour and Dining Room Furniture, Kitchen and Bedroom Requisites, and a large quantity of Miscellaneous goods.

Consignments solicited. Advances made. Quick cash returns.

FRASER BROS., 201 5 Auctioneers.

PROPERTY DUVAL-BORDEAUX.

The valuable property of the late Narcisse Duval, in his lifetime of the parish of the Sault au Recollet, printer, will be sold on Tuesday, 30th September, inst. at ten o'clock a.m., on the property.

This property is situated on the River des Prairies, and contains one acre in front by the depth between the public road and the river.

Any person wishing to purchase a nice country residence should attend the sale.

For information apply to PEPIN & NORMANDIN, Notaries, 201 1 No. 30 St. James street.

Good, Substantial HOUSES FOR SALE Springfield Avenue, WESTMOUNT

9 rooms finished first class in every way, with every modern convenience. Will be completed in October. CHOICE SITUATION.

Convenient to street cars and near Westmount Park. Go and examine them for yourself. They need to be seen to be appreciated.

PRICE REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to CHAS. J. BROWN, 201 3 4226 St. Catherine st., Westmount.

TO RENT Desirable Houses

No. 902 SHERBROOKE ST.
862 SHERBROOKE ST.
1090 SHERBROOKE ST.
450 ELM AVENUE.
1225 DORCHESTER ST.
10 STANLEY ST.
25 MANCE ST.
32 UNION AVENUE.

Apply to H. JOSEPH & CO. 201 1

Furnished House WANTED

From 1st November for Winter Months. Must be well situated in the upper west end, and fully equipped in every way. First class tenant.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 201 1 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

HOUSES FOR SALE —IN— Westmount.

Sherbrooke Street.

No. 4113, very handsome new red sandstone front three-story house, elegantly finished in hard wood throughout. Extension kitchen, handsome mantels, bath room furnished with mosaic floor and tiles on sides, porcelain bathe, electric wiring, concrete basement, No. 6 Daisy furnace, stone steps — workmanship throughout is thoroughly first-class — permit to view on application at our office.

Metcalfe Avenue.

Numbers 254, 256, 258, west side, near Western ave., 3 very handsome new pressed brick 3 story houses, extension kitchens, woodwork beautifully finished throughout in cotton wood, handsome mantels, concrete basement, Daisy furnace, electric wiring. Parties desiring to purchase should not fail to see these houses—they are the best value offered in Westmount. Easy terms of payment.

Arlington Avenue.

Beautiful new semi-detached stone front house, with lawn at side, side lights, bay window in parlour and dining room, extension kitchen with side entrance; house is handsomely finished throughout in oak and chestnut, electric wiring, tiled bath room, stationary wash-tubs, Daisy furnace. Price low, and terms of payment very easy.

Somerville Avenue,

Between Prince Albert and Claremont Ave., very pretty pressed brick cottages, finished in hard wood, extension kitchen, 5 toss furnace, concrete basement, Daisy furnace, stationary wash-tubs, electric wiring — interior plan is exceptionally good. Be sure and see these, as they are a thoroughly well built, up-to-date house at a moderate price and on easy terms.

Full particulars at our office.

J. STEVENSON BROWN & CO., 1764 Notre Dame Street. 201 1

NOTICE. Persons desirous of having Medical Students as lodgers for the winter months, are requested to communicate by letter to Messrs. Cook, Janitor Medical Department, Medical Chambers. 201 3

BEAVER LINE'S CONTRACT MAY BE RENEWED FOR A FEW MONTHS.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, August 27.—Advertisements inviting tenders for the Fast Atlantic service will be issued next week. They will ask for bids for a 20 knot service. The mail contract with the Beaver Line Company, which expires in November, will likely be renewed until the 30th of April next. In the meantime, tenders for a temporary service of two years, or to the 1st of May, 1901, will be invited. It is understood that the Government will adhere to its plan of asking for fast vessels of the Turret type.

JAMAICA IS NOT WANTED.

Annexation of Any British Colony is Opposed Vigorously by Senator Davis.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—To a reporter Senator Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and member of the Peace Commission, said that he was distinctly opposed to offering any encouragement to Jamaica or other colonial possessions of England to break away from that Government and seek annexation to the United States, not only because of the friendly attitude which England has maintained towards the United States during the war with Spain, but because the United States could not afford to assume the position of encouraging colonial possessions of other countries to break away from their home governments. While he admitted the great difficulties under which the Jamaica planters are labouring at present, which difficulties seem likely to be increased after the admission of Porto Rico to the Union, he said the United States could not countenance any move unless made with the full consent of the English Government. In addition to these objects, he thought the United States had a good prospect of having all the islands on its hands that it could properly care for, at least for the present. With Porto Rico ours, and at the least an independent government in Cuba, our interests in the West Indies could be properly protected.

The appointment is gazetted to-day of Henry Jobin, Quebec, to be preventive officer in Her Majesty's customs.

An accident occurred on the Canada Atlantic Railway at Maxville on Friday, by which ten freight cars were derailed and John Williams, from Montreal, had both his legs broken in two places, above and below the knees.

Sir John Bramston, former assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, and at one time attorney-general for Queensland, and Sir James Erskine, commander-in-chief of the British squadrons on the North American and West Indian stations, have been appointed commissioners to investigate the French treaty in Newfoundland. The Earl of Westmeath has been appointed secretary to the commission.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT.

Closing Out the Season!

"Snap Shots"

From the Various Departments.

GOOD FOR **MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY**

OF NEXT WEEK ONLY!

Read the List; Every Item Spells Money-Saving, and There Are Hundreds of Other Lines Equally Cheap

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

For Three Days Only.

75 Stylish Capes to be given away at the following prices:
Brocaded Applique Cloth Capes, Lined Silk, $20.00, for $4.95.
Brocaded Velvet Capes, Trimmed lace and lined silk, $14.50, for $3.75.
Fawn, Navy and Green Cloth Capes nicely embroidered, $5.00 and $6.00, choice $2.50.
Fawn, Navy and Green Cloth Capes (all stylish), $7.50 to $11.00, choice $3.75.
Fawn, Reseda and Green Cloth Capes (all stylish), $11.50 to $15.75, choice $4.95.
Black Cloth Capes, to clear $1.95 and $2.50.
Black Cloth Dolmans, richly braided and trimmed fringe, $37.00, for $8.75.

GOLF CAPES.

200 Golf Capes, full size, heavy all wool material, new shape, sale price, $3.85, cheap at $5.00. Never such value offered in Golf Capes.

COSTUMES.

200 Costumes to be sold as follows for 3 days only:
Stylish Linen Costumes, $11.75, for $3.95.
Stylish Linen Costumes, $8.75, for $3.95.
Covert Cotton Cloth Costumes, $8.00, for $2.95.

SEPARATE SKIRTS.

200 Washing Skirts, in light and dark colours, $1.10, $1.25 and $1.50, your choice 69c.
80 Linen Crash Skirts, $2.25, for $1.39.
100 Print Wrappers, 95c, $1.00 and $1.10, choice 69c.

UNDERSKIRTS.

80 Fancy Sateen Underskirts, nicely trimmed, $1.69, for 98c.
80 Stylish Silk Skirts, a large assortment, $3.95, worth $6.50.
Boys' Sailor Washing Suits, galatea stripes, to clear, 39c, small sizes only.
Boys' Navy Stripe Galatea Sailor Suits, $1.35 to $1.75, choice 59c.
Boys' Kilt Suits, with white coats, very stylish, $3.00, $3.50 and $3.60; choice $1.50.
A line of Children's Sailor Tams, to clear 10c.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED LINEN LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.

200 dozen to be sold as follows, all fine fabrics and fine embroidered:
$1.25, for 59c; $1.00, for 49c; 80c, for 39c.
60c and 60c, for 25c; 45c, for 20c.

—ALSO—

100 dozen Fine Cambric Handkerchiefs, nicely embroidered, 25c, 30c and 35c, choice 15c.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

800 Yards Valenciennes Cream Lace Frilling, with black lace insertion, worth 60c, for 12½c.
Coloured Spanish Silk Laces, 20c and 25c, your choice 9c.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

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

GLOVE STOCK.

Our Gloves are Stylish, Durable, Comfortable and cheap, for three days only.
4,000 pairs of Ladies' 2-clasp Kid Gloves, in all the popular fall shades, with four rows embroidery; up-to-date in every respect. Regular price, $1.10 a pair.
For three days, 57c.

HOSIERY STOCK.

NEVER SUCH LOW PRICES QUOTED.

2,500 pairs of Men's Socks, in Lisle, Silkette and cotton, all seamless, colours black, tan and chocolate; regular price 30c, 35c and 40c.
For three days only, 10 1-2c pair.
2,000 pairs of Children's Black Cashmere Hose, plain or ribbed and Seamless, worth 20c, 25c and 30c pair.
For three days, only 12 1-2c pair.
2,250 Ladies' Fine Black Cashmere Hose, Worth 35c pair. For three days, 17 1-2c.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

20 pieces Fancy Coloured Broche Silks for blouses, dresses, etc., for three days only, 27c per yard.
A large assortment of colors to select from.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

250 Wash Ties, Derbys and Bows, worth 10c and 15c, for three days, 3 for 5c.
100 doz. Men's White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 6 for 25c.

TWO SPECIAL SHIRT OFFERS.

75 Men's Coloured Shirts, assorted styles, and colours, sizes 14 1-2 to 16; regular value $1 and $1.25 each. For three days, only 39c each.
100 Men's Extra Quality Coloured Shirts, $1.25 and $1.50 each. For three days only 89c each.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

200 Blouse Sets, 3 pieces, regular value 20c. For three days only 4 1-2c set.

STATIONERY STOCK.

1,000 doz. Lead Pencils, H. B., for three days only 3c doz.
1,000 Ruled Exercise Books, for three days only 1c each.
500 Scribblers, containing 100 pages, for three days only 2c each.
200 Pencil Cases, containing 2 pencils and a pen, for three days only 9c. each.

PERFUME STOCK.

500 bottles, containing half-ounce of Fine French Perfume, for three days only, 8 1-2c bottle.

NOTION COUNTER.

Curling Tongs, with Patent Spring, 3c.
Nail Brushes, 3 1-2c.
Tooth Brushes, 4 1-2c.

SPECIAL.

2,000 Sponges, 1c each.
500 large Sponges, 10c each.
60 doz. Puns, worth 60c, for 19c.

TOILET SOAP.

1 00 cases, for three days sale only. Virgin Castile Soap, worth 35c per doz., for 22c.
25 cases Olive Oil Soap, worth 45c doz., for 34c.
200 boxes Murphy's Bouquet, worth 20c for 12 1-2c.
200 boxes Bouquet Violet Soap, worth 15c, for 10c.
100 boxes Chinese Rose and Buttermilk Soap, worth 35c, for 15c. No more than one box to a customer.

FLANNELETTE.

85 pieces Flannelette, extra quality, 4 1-2c (assorted stripes.)

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

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

BARGAINS IN BASEMENT.

GOOD WILL LAUNDRY SOAP
Absolutely pure, large bar weighs 12 ozs. Our special price 4c. bar.

WIRE COFFEE STRAINERS.
Made good and strong, regular price 10c. For Friday our price 2 1-2c. ea.

LARGE BOWL STRAINERS.
Worth 10c. ea. For Friday 5c.

BREAD BOARDS.
Engraved, worth 50c., for 25c. ea.

THE SURPRISE EGG BEATER.



The best on the market, worth 5c. Our price 3c. ea.

WIRE CAKE COOLERS.
Good tinned wire, lets the air circulate underneath the cake, worth 25c. For Friday 15c. ea.

COAT AND GARMENT HANGERS.



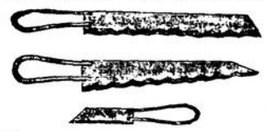
Correct shape, made of best copper wire, 5c. ea., or 50c. per dozen.

THE EDGAR NUTMEG GRATER.
No more paring of finger nails, uses all the nutmeg, worth 12c. Our price 7c. ea.

SPECIAL SALE OF MATCH SAFES.
All colours and all kinds, worth 7c. and 10c. Your choice on Friday for 5c. ea.

SPECIAL LINE OF BROOMS.
1 lot worth 15c. for 12c. 1 lot worth 22c. for 18c. 1 lot worth 25c. for 20c.

THE "UTILITY" SET OF KNIVES.



3 knives in set. 1 bread knife, 1 cake knife and 1 paring knife, all good steel, worth 50c. set. Special at 21c. set.

WHITE METAL TEASPOONS.
Wear white right through, only 25c. doz.

2 EXTRAS IN DINNER SETS.
A splendid 97 piece dinner set, in dainty brown decoration, good semi-porcelain, worth at least $9.00. As an extra for Friday only $6.97 set.
A beautiful green decorated dinner set, 97 pieces, best semi-porcelain, very dainty pattern, cheap at $10.00, as an extra for Friday, only $7.50 set.

GLASS LEMON SQUEEZERS,
The 10c. kind, for 5c. ea.

CHINA EGG CUPS.
With gold stripe, only 3c. ea.

GLASS MUSTARD POTS.
Worth 15c., for 10c. ea.

NEW HALL LAMPS
Complete with lamp, very pretty shades, 5 shades and shapes to select from, worth $3.00, for $1.85.

JOHN MURPHY & CO., 2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

TERMS CASH. TELEPHONE Up 933.

201y1

Fashion's Favourites In Fall Dress Goods.

Fine things all over the Dress Goods Department. The first comers of this season's importations are here, and each day brings more. This season's showing is going to be a record-breaking one. We've more room and more light and more advantages for you than ever before. The first cases to arrive contain Plain Poplins, Cashmeres, Amazon Cloths, Covert Cloths, etc., in the season's fashionable shades of Blue, Brown, Pruenelle, etc.

Fall Silks....

A great many fashion-wise women are now looking for the latest Fall Silks for Blouses. They'll find them here. A much less price will buy the Latest Shades than most women think.

We would like to have you call to-day—any day, and look over our Goods. You won't be importuned to buy.

Haycock & Dudgeon,

2401-5 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
166-8 PEEL STREET.

201y1

W. SEWARE WEBB,
President Wagner Palace Car Company.
Opposite Grand Central Station.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.
New York, July 22nd 1898.

RADNOR WATER CO.,
MONTREAL, Que.

Dear Sirs:—I have tried your Radnor Water, and find it a very pure water, brilliant and pleasing to the taste, and quite equal to anything I ever used.

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

201 1

Notes of the News.

Prof. John McNaughton, of Queen's University, Kingston, will remain in Europe over the coming session.

Hon. William Patterson left Ottawa for Brantford on Thursday evening, and Hon. David Mills also went west.

Premier Semlin, of British Columbia, denies the story that he will dissolve the Legislature before meeting it.

Cardinal Gibbons went to Annapolis, Ind., on Thursday and had an hour's interview with Admiral Cervera.

The Northville House, a summer resort eighteen miles north of Gloversville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday morning.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson and the party of Grand Trunk officials left St. John N.B., for Quebec and Montreal on Thursday night.

The Spanish barque San Ignacio de Loyola, which has been laid up at Halifax since the war began, has cleared for Philadelphia.

James Tyo and Charles Driscoll, young lads, of Kingston, were sentenced to two years, less five days, in the Kingston penitentiary for burglary.

John McDougall's barns near Eamer's Corners, Ont., were struck by lightning on Thursday and burned to the ground. The barns contained the entire season's crop.

Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., is a passenger on board the steamship Labrador, which arrived at Quebec on Friday from Liverpool.

Sir Robert Threshie Reid, formerly Solicitor-General and Attorney-General, has been appointed additional counsel for Great Britain in the Venesuela boundary arbitration.

Geo. Carnite, a married man, 48 years of age, and living a few miles from Consecon, Ont., committed suicide on Friday by hanging. He leaves a wife and three children.

Reuben Moran, of Frankfort, Ont., on Tuesday night, after placing an iron weight around his neck, threw himself into the mill pond and was drowned. Cause insanity.

The wholesale millinery of the firm of Reid, Taylor & Bayne, of Toronto, was sold on Thursday to Mr. Hugo Block at 58 cents on the dollar. The stock was invoiced at $77,000.

By-laws to borrows $10,000 for permanent roadways and to elect the councillors in future per population instead of ward representation were both carried at Owen Sound on Thursday.

H. L. Middleton, promoter of the Brantford and Woodstock Railway, who is now in gaol at Woodstock on a charge of fraud, is being confronted with fresh charges day by day.

John Anderson, who was to have been hanged at Norfolk, Va., on Friday, for murders committed on the schooner Olive Pecker, has been reprieved until the fourth Friday in October.

The directors of the Milford Dock Company expect that negotiations will shortly be concluded whereby a line of steamers will be established between Milford Haven and some Canadian port.

A hail storm destroyed thousands of dollars worth of crops in the northern part of Clinton County, N.Y., on Thursday. The storm was very fierce and windows in many houses were broken.

Herr Eugen S. Wolff, the German explorer, who is charged with usurping a tribunal and liberating alleged murderers of missionaries in China, denies that there is any truth in the charges against him.

At a meeting or the Executive of the C. M. B. A. in the Chateau Frontenac, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax was chosen Grand Spiritual Adviser; Dr. Ryan, of Kingston, Grand Medical Adviser, and Mr. F. Latchford, Ottawa, Grand Secretary.

The Philatelic Sons of America met in their sixth annual convention at the Grand Union Hotel, New York, Friday. Among the officers chosen were: Canadian vice-president, F. J. Garraty, Richmond, Que.; Canadian Exchange Department, W. K. Hall, Peterboro', Ont.

Captain Berre and the eight fishermen who were rescued from the brigantine La Coquette when that vessel was run down by the steamer Norge off the Grand Banks, will leave New York to-day on the La Gascoigne for France. The enquiry into the collision, which caused the loss of sixteen lives, will be held in Havre.

A contract has been signed by the Italian Colonizing Society and the Government of Venezuela, under the terms of which the company will send 3000 families of agriculturalists to Venesuela in three years. The Venezuelan Government promises to give each family fifteen acres of good land, and the association will provide houses, other buildings, animals and farm implements. After four years the houses will become the property of the colonists.

ONTARIO MATCHES ENDED.

A Close Finish for the Gzowski Cup, Won by the Grenadiers.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, August 26.—The O. R. A. matches were concluded yesterday. The Gzowski Challenge match, named after the late Colonel Sir Casimir Gzowski, who was at one time President of the association, was the event of the day. The event is open to the active militia of Canada and Her Majesty's army and navy and is competed for by teams of five non-commissioned officers or men from any one battalion, brigade of field or garrison artillery, regiment of cavalry, or crew of ship. The Royal Grenadiers captured the first prize, the Gzowski Challenge Cup, value $200 and $40 additional, with a score of 224. The P. W. F., Montreal, was second with 224, winning $30; and the 13th Batt., Hamilton, third, also with 224. In the Nursery Aggregate, which match is decided upon the scores in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh matches, and is open only to those eligible to compete in the Canada Company match, first prize, a silver medal given by the O.R.A. and $6 additional was captured by trooper C. White, of the 4th Hussars, with a score of 305.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

Public Sentiment Running Against the Liberals.

CONSERVATIVES' CHANCES IMPROVED BY THE RECENT SESSION.

(Special to the Star.)

TORONTO, August 27. — The Ontario Legislature having adjourned until the early part of next year, speculation is rife as to the political outlook. It is generally admitted that the results of any by-elections that may take place owing to members being unseated by the courts will determine the issue between the two parties until the next general election. The majority of six which has steadily kept Mr. Hardy from defeat in the House must, it is felt, be made greater by gains in the by-elections if the Ministry is to last. The Opposition have made a strong fight in the House, and on the whole are rather more effective in debate than the Ministerialists. Messrs. Hendry and Ross are now the only first rank debaters on the Liberal side, and with advancing age do not show the same old vigour or skill. The Liberals have added several good speakers to their ranks, including Mr. Pettypiece, Mr. Pardee, and Mr. Graham. They are still young in parliamentary experience, however, and in the meantime the Ministry is weak from the loss of two members, whose prospects of obtaining seats are uncertain. The Opposition, on the other hand, have shown for the first time in many years, the necessary supply of Cabinet material. Mr. Foy, member for South Toronto, and leader of the Catholic Conservatives, has made a great impression on both sides by his demeanour and debating ability. Mr. Carscallen, of Hamilton, has also proved equal to expectations. Col. Matheson, of Lanark, has maintained his reputation as an incisive speaker, with a grasp of all provincial questions relating to finance. Mr. Whitney has again exemplified his fitness for leadership, and his tactics during the short special session have done much to strengthen him in the province.

The Government, it is claimed, will have, like all Governments in Canada, an advantage in by-elections owing to the patronage and influence of office. But public opinion in Ontario just now is very restless, both as regards federal and provincial politics, and there are signs that the Ministry is weaker than when it appealed to the electors in March. In many quarters are heard objections to the legislation just passed by the House, some from Liberals. The strong party men will all stick to the Government, but Mr. Whitney is pretty sure to get a slice of the independents in the by-elections. Having built up a provincial party, he gave one or two hints during the session or a wish to welcome to the ranks all who desire provincial reforms with no interference in Dominion politics.

The Farmer's Sun, the old organ of the Patrons of Industry, is out this week against Mr. Hardy and the constable legislation, declaring:

"The Ontario Government has carried its measure by its party majority of six, many of the members of which, it may safely be said, had they been freed from party influence and at liberty to deal with the question on its merits, would, without hesitation, have voted the other way. No cloud of words can conceal the fact that the bill is retroactive legislation in the interest of a party, or remove the fundamental and manifest objection to any proceeding of that kind."

The Sun believes that the Ministry has weakened itself by this legislation. That also is the general opinion, which has been strengthened by the Government side not answering Opposition attacks and arguments. Perhaps this was due to a desire to shorten the sitting, but the effect has been bad.

It is quite clear that the old party of Sir Oliver Mowat has gone to pieces, and that Mr. Whitney, if he continues to display the moderation of view and the platform eloquence which have [illegible]ly won the Conservatives so many se[illegible], stands a good chance of shortly succeeding to the Premiership.

Elections, of course, are proverbially uncertain, but the drift of opinion in Ontario at the present time is distinctly against the Hardy Government. Mr. Dryden, the defeated Minister of Agriculture, will contest South Ontario again, if the seat is opened, but Conservatives assert that he cannot regain it. Mr. Calder, the member who defeated him, is an excellent debater and one of the promising figures in the new Opposition. Mr. Gibson, the defeated Minister of Crown Lands, cannot regain West Hamilton, even if it should be re-opened. Mayor Colquhoun being considered, with is large majority and popularity in municipal affairs, impregnable. The fate of the Ministry, therefore, hangs upon a few votes, and if, as the Conservatives assert, the constable bill and the special session have injured the Government with its own friends, the cent look is in the direction of a change. The last sitting was a striking instance of the present position of affairs. The Opposition summed up the arguments against the constable bill in a series of short, effective speeches. Messrs. Whitney, Foy and Carscallen handling the legal points with ability. The burden of reply fell upon Mr Hardy, who is singularly short of legal talent on his side, and who sustained his part with a good deal of force, but failed to make out a case. Party discipline, however, prevailed, and the Liberal members, mindful of the fate of the Liberals who supported Sandfield Macdonald's Ministry, and who were termed the "nine martyrs," declined to turn out the Hardy Government. The fight will now be transferred to the courts during September, and later on to the stump.

ADVANCING IN SOUDAN.

The Anglo-Egyptian Expedition Moves Forward in Good Shape.

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

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

PASSED A BOGUS CHEQUE.

(Special to the Star.)

BERLIN, Ont., August 27.—When the Main circus was here last week one of the hangers on passed a cheque purporting to be signed by Jacob Shantz, of Berlin, for $6.75 on a clerk at Roos' drug store, named Clemens. Yesterday, Mr. Roos, proprietor of the store, hearing that the circus was at Georgetown sent Clemens down to see if he could catch the man. Clemens wired up last night that he and a detective had arrested the man and this morning he was brought here by Detective Klippert.

FIRE IN A MENAGERIE.

LIVERPOOL, August 27. — Fire occurred in Cross's menagerie in this city on Thursday, resulting in heavy loss. The fire originated in the lion room. Five leopards, four lions, a tiger, a puma, a jaguar, twenty-eight prairie marmots and a black opossum were burned to death, all of the animals perishing in their cages. Besides these, two hyenas, a vulture, three leopards, a peccary, four rare foxes, two Virginia owls and two eagles were suffocated.

ALWAYS TAKE THE G. T. R. WHEN YOU CAN. G.C.S.—SCENERY, SAFETY AND SPEED. 179tf

The Perfection of Tea is WALLA GALLA

Sold in Lead Packets at 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. Red Cross on every package.

People who appreciate a cup of really good tea, ought to buy

WALLA GALLA

There is none equal to it.

220 13

Corset Without Whalebones.
PATENTED BY A DOCTOR.



The Corset will give you a more gracious form than that impaired by any other, will entirely abolish the deformities of the abdomen generally caused by the pressure of the ordinary corset on the liver and intestines, above all curing the organs of digestion and respiration, to perform freely. THE MONTREAL AGENCY CO., Wholesale Agents, 301 St. James st., Montreal. Bell Tel 2180 Main. Merchants, 539

Sold by Morgat & Co., St. Catherine street; J. Murphy & Co., St. Catherine street. W. H. Scroggie & Co., St. Catherine street, F. Lafrance & Co., 182 St. Lawrence street.

1071yeodtf

Tel. Up 1438

A. SCOTT IVES, D.D.S., L.D.S.

Surgeon Dentist,

2394 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

Star Building, corner Peel.

D.D.S. of University of Penna.
L.D.S. of Province of Quebec.
Late of Brown & Ives. 183y119

POISONED ICE CREAM.

Thirty Persons Become Ill After Partaking of a Mid-summer Treat at a Summer Hotel.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., August 27.—A travelling salesman visited this town a few days ago, and among his sales was some lemon extract for flavouring purposes. Quite a large quantity of the extract was purchased by Mrs. Arthur Jones, wife of a summer hotel keeper at Greenfield, about five miles from here. Mrs. Jones, on Sunday last, made use of the flavouring for some ice cream, which she served to her guests at Sunday's dinner. At nine o'clock in the evening Mrs. Sedar, one of the guests, was stricken with severe pains, and before midnight the two cottages belonging to the hotel were filled with sick people. Medical aid was summoned from all the country round, but, despite the efforts of the physicians, three of the visitors died and a dozen others are in a critical condition. The medical men diagnozed the cases as ptomaine poisoning, but they could do very little to remedy the sufferings of the stricken ones. The dead are: Mrs. Hermann Michaels, of New York City, Mrs. William Sedar, of Middletown, N.Y., and Robert Jones, the proprietor of the hotel. At least twenty others are in a critical condition.

THE CHINESE RIOTS.

A Demand That American Missionaries Shall be Protected.

LONDON, August 27.—The Daily Mail's Hong Kong correspondent telegraphs:

"The British Consul at Kiung-Chau, Hainan, has asked the American consul at Canton to urge the Viceroy to send soldiers to Nodoa, near Hoi How, to protect the lives and property of American missionaries there, who have been ordered to flee for their lives from Nodoa and seek the protection of the British consul at Hoi How.

"To-day the American Consul at Canton notified the Viceroy of the state of affairs and requested him to immediately telegraph peremptory orders to the officials of the disturbed district to disperse the rioters and to protect the lives and property of the Americans.

"Reports just received from Hainan indicate renewed successes in part of the Triad Society, who, strengthened by a horde of pirates, looted and burned a number of villages in the Hoi How district on August 19. The British Consul appealed to the Tao-Tai to protect the threatened Americans, and soldiers were dispatched who succeeded in rescuing them and escorting them from Nodoa to Hoi How."

SPANISH COMPLAINTS.

The Defenders of Santiago Returned to Spain Talk of Ill-Treatment.

LONDON, August 27. — The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says the officers and soldiers who have returned from Santiago de Cuba bitterly accuse the Americans of unfulfilled promises made at the time of the capitulation of Santiago. The Americans, they say, forced the Spanish troops to encamp on a spot where hundreds of corpses of the Spanish defenders of El Caney were buried. The rains almost unearthed the bodies, the stench from which produced an epidemic. The Americans, the Spaniards assert, kept the latter without food and the officers received only tinned sardines. Most of them returned seriously ill from the effects of prolonged hunger. Several die daily.

"The Government has resolved," the correspondent says, "to appoint the ex-Spanish consul at Key West as diplomatic agent at Washington until peace shall have been signed."

A WELL KNOWN CAPTAIN DEAD.

LIVERPOOL, August 27. — Wm. P. Heine, fleet captain of the Cunard Line, died in this city on Friday. In the forty years' service with the Cunard Line he had crossed the Atlantic more than 600 times.

COLONIAL HOUSE
PHILLIPS SQUARE

Mantle Department.

Just received Ladies' Golf Capes in plain and fancy plaid in the latest designs and styles.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS.—New styles of Children's Reefers in Nap Cloth, Tweed Effect and Beaver Cloth.

Ladies' Cloth Costumes (Russian Effect) at a discount of 50 per cent. off.

Blazer and Reefer Effect, 33 1-3 off.

Ladies', Misses and Children's Spring Cloth Jackets 50 per cent. off.

Ladies' Spring Cloth Capes, 33⅓ off.

Ladies' Waterproofs and Heptonettes.—The balance of Ladies' and Misses' Waterproofs and Heptonettes at 20 per cent. off.

Ladies' Bicycle Suits and Skirts.—The balance of Ladies' Bicycle Suits and Skirts at 33 1-3 off.

Ladies' Morning Wrappers.—A choice lot of Ladies' Veloutine Morning Wrappers, from $2.75 to $8.00, in the latest shades and styles.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.
MONTREAL

201y

DO YOU WANT ONE?

We have just bought 14 cases of the newest Fall and Winter Jackets. These were imported per S. S. Sardinian, August 12th, 1898, for a large wholesale house which has failed, and so we were able to buy them at 33 1-3c on the dollar. The Jackets are English made, fashionably cut, splendidly finished with velvet collar and large pearl buttons—all sizes. These goods are worth $2.75 each to make in Canada if you supply the cloth. You can buy one here while they last for . . . $2.25

The Glass Block,
S. W. Corner University and St. Catherine Sts.

202y1

THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S

. . . Standard Quality of . . .

GROCERY BAGS

Are selling to-day in open competition with any other or poorer make of inferior quality at the . . . . . .

LOWEST PRICES and with the LARGEST DISCOUNTS.

Telephone to No. 1619, or call or send order.

Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts., Montreal.
168y 2ow

J. EVELEIGH & CO.,

School Bags, School Trunks, etc., for the September Openings.

Prices are low. 245 ST. JAMES ST.

189 8ow

All Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths must be endorsed with the names and addresses of the persons sending same.

BIRTHS.

BINNS — At 110 Abbott Avenue, Westmount, on August 15th, the wife of T. W. C. Binns, of a son.

FLANNERY — At 264 St. Luke street, this city, on the 19th August, a son to Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Flannery.

GREENSHIELDS — On the 25th of August, at 319 Upper St. Urbain street, the wife of Mr. W. D. Greenshields, of a son.

KETT — At 134a Dorchester street, on August 24th, the wife of W. H. Kett, of a daughter.

CLARKE—At Victoria, B. C., on the 13th inst., the wife of R. W. Clarke, of a daughter.*

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

CREIGHTON—At Hawley, Ont., on the 16th of August, the wife of J. C. Creighton, of a son.*

CUMMIFORD—In Strathroy, Ont., on the 15th of August, the wife of Mr. W. M. Cummiford, of a daughter.*

DAOUST—In Sturgeon Falls, Ont., on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Paul Daoust, of a son.*

DOIG—At Ravensworth, Ont., on August 14, the wife of Jas. F. Doig, of a daughter.*

GRANT—On August 11, at Maxville, Ont., a daughter to Mr and Mrs. P. Grant, blacksmith.*

WILLIS—At Smith's Falls, Ont., on the 11th inst., the wife of W. H. Willis, of a daughter.*

MARRIAGES.

BALL-PURDY — At St. John, N. B., on August 4th, by Rev. Henry Pope, D.D., Arthur W. Ball, of Boston, to Marguerite E. Purdy.*

CHIPMAN-HASTIE—At Calgary, N. W. T., on the 16th inst., R. S. Chipman to Isabel, daughter of Jas. Hastie, of Maple Creek.

FAIRWEATHER - McCULLOCH — At Marysville, N. B., on Aug. 15th, by Rev. W. W. Brewer, Irwin T. Fairweather to Linna M. McCulloch.

FARQUHAR-BRADFORD — At Hoganburg, N.Y., on August 12th, George A. Farquhar to Dolly Bradford, both of Fort Covington village.*

HAMILTON-ROSS — At Kincardine, Ont., on August 16th, by the Rev. Charles Miles, B. A., Charles Frederick Hamilton, of Toronto, to Marissa Alexandrina, daughter of Donald Wilson Ross, formerly of Walkerton.*

HUGHES - BROWN — At Emmanuel Church, Cowansville, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Griesbrooke, Charles Hughes, of New York, to Roberta Katharine, eldest daughter of Mrs. R. G. Brown.

LEE-GRAVLIN—At Stanstead, Que., on August 17, by the Rev. T. W. Fitch of Beebe Plain, assisted by Rev. J. E. Sturr, of Stanstead, Wolfred Nelson Lee to Mary Maud Gravlin, both of Stanstead.*

LATTA-CAMPBELL — At Warwick Ont., on August 10, by the Rev. R. Park, Mr. Charles B. Latta to Jennie, daughter of Mr. Daniel Campbell, all of Warwick.*

O'BRIEN-CAMPBELL — On Aug. 18th at South London Ont., by the Ven Archdeacon Evans, Louis Aldworth Mac-O'Brien, son of James O'Brien, of Toronto, late of Warrington, England, to Sara Florence Campbell, daughter of the late Frank Campbell, of London.

RUSSELL-PAREER — At Deaktown, N. B., on Aug. 16th, by Rev. A. F. Robb, Adams Russell to Mary E., daughter of Wm. Parker.

SMITH-HAMILTON—On Wednesday, the 24th day of August, 1898, at St James' Church, Chesham, Que., by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Ottawa, father of the bride, the Reverend Lenox Ingall Smith, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal, second son of Lefratt W. Smith, Esq., Q.C., Toronto, to Lillian Margaret, eldest daughter of the Right Reverend Charles Hamilton, D.D.

STEVENSON-WOODWARD — At Hatley, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Albert Stevens, M.A., William Alexander Stevenson, of Massawippi, to Bertha Sarah, eldest daughter of Edwin Woodward, Esq., of Hatley.

WINFIELD-STIRRAT — At Esquesing, Ont., on the 17th Aug., by Rev. W. McKay, Mr. George Winfield, to Miss Eliza, daughter of Alex. Stirrat, Esquesing.

DEATHS OUTSIDE THE CITY.

ACKHURST — At Halifax, N.S., on August 13, Mariel Louise, widow of William Ackhurst.*

BERGER — In Wilberforce, Ont., on the 14th of August, Percy Alexander, son of Mr Wm. Berger, aged 5 weeks and six days.*

BENNETT — At Green's Harbour, Nfld., on August 12, Mary Ann, relict of the late Stephen Bennett and daughter of Martin Sparkes, aged 77 years.*

BARTLETT—At St. John, N.B., on the 16th inst., Isabella, relict of the late John Bartlett, aged 66 years, a native of Aberdeen, Scotland.*

BROWN—By accident, at Prescott, Arizona on August 16, Joseph Henry, son of the late Robert T. Brown, aged 30 years and 8 months.*

BATES — At St. John, N.B., on August 14, Joseph Bates, aged 73 years.*

CANTILLON — At Quebec, on the 13th inst., Laura Cantillon, in religion Rev. Mother St. Bridget, daughter of the late Joseph Cantillon, of St. Columba, of Sillery.*

CARTER—At Truro, N.S., August 13, Greta Marion, daughter of John A. and Mary E. Carter, aged 7 months.*

CHARRON—At Alexandria, Ont., on the 11th of August, Mary Eva, daughter of F. E. and Mrs. Charron, aged 4 months and 22 days.*

COOPER—At London, Ont., on August 17, Able Cooper, aged 80 years.*

CRUMMEY—At London, Ont., on August 15th, Jessie Crummey, wife of Patrick Crummey, aged 74 years.*

GRANT—At Halifax, N.S., August 17, Alexander Grant, aged 59.*

GILLIS — At Montague, P.E.I., on the 9th inst., Isabella E. Johnson, aged 43 years, relict of the late Samuel Gillis M.D.*

LAFRENIERE — On August 17, 1898, Elmiere, widow of Oliver Lafreniere, aged 76 years. Funeral from her late residence, 316 Pacific street, Brooklyn, Saturday, August 20, at two o'clock.

HUTCHINS—At Pierceton, Que., on the 9th inst., John Hutchins, aged 71 years and 5 months.*

HUFF—At Napanee, Ont., on the 14th of August, Eliakim Huff, aged 76 years.

HAMEL — At Ste. Marie de la Beauce, Que., on the 15th inst., aged 11 months and 5 days, Marie Hermine Claire, child of Gustave F. Hamel.*

HUNTER—At East Bolton, Que., on August 6th, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter.*

HOYLE—In Watford, Ont., August 11th, Mr. Thomas Hoyle, aged 83 years.*

HERRON—At Herron's Mills, Ont., on August 5th, Annie A., daughter of Mr. James Heron, aged 26 years and 2 months.*

HIGGINS—At Orillia, Ont., August 16th, Charles T. Higgins, aged 73.*

LYONS — At Winnipeg, Man., on August 11, Herbert Lyons, brother of Thomas Lyons.

LEONARD—At Atherley, Ont., August 17, Arthur, son of Daniel Leonard, aged 4 years, 4 months, and 20 days.*

MAREE — At Woodstock, N.B., on August 7, Annie, wife of Richard G. Maree, in the 45th year of her age.*

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

MARIETTE — At Ardoise, N.S., on the 3rd inst., Lalia M., daughter of Albert and Elizabeth Mariette, aged 21 years and 7 months.*

PHINNEY—At East Bridgewater, N.S., August 13, Gretta, only child of Aubrey and Lena Phinney, aged 1 year and 10 months.*

SCOTT — At Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the 9th inst., John Scott, in the 80th year of his age.*

SCHWABEL — At Hamilton, Ont., on the 17th of August, Maggie, wife of George Schwabel, aged 37.*

WILLIAMS—In Delaware township, Ont., August 13, Abraham Williams, aged 78 years.*

WALTERS—In Strathroy, Ont., August 16, David Walters, aged 21 years and 7 months.*

For additional Births, Marriages and Deaths, see page 7

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. AUGUST 27th. 1898.

ENTERPRISE!!

This business began in a very small way, and has grown to greatness by dint of hard work and careful management. Inch by inch the business grew, slowly making necessary capital, creating buildings, originating systems, improving methods—under an iron purpose to be worthy of the city and useful to its citizens.

Grand Exhibition of NEW FALL JACKETS and NEW FALL CAPES!!!



On Monday morning The Big Store will begin one of the Grandest Exhibitions of LADIES' NEW FALL JACKETS AND CAPES, representing the styles as shown by the leaders of Fashion in London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna. Most of the best patterns are reserved specially for The S. Carsley Co., Limited, and are therefore exclusive.

Many charming novelties will be found among the exquisite Capes, which are very handsome creations, excelling any previous year's importations.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' KID GLOVES

$1.00 FINE KID GLOVES FOR 75c A PAIR



One of the largest Kid Glove makers in the old world who is also famous for making good reliable goods, offered our Glove chief his entire stock of fine Kid Gloves, the price was such a low one that the deal was immediately closed and the goods are here.

In this shipment there are over 540 dozens Ladies' Kid Gloves, made in the latest style with a large patent stud fasteners, all pique sewn, with neat stitched backs in contrasting shades, the colours are rich browns, ox bloods, tans, etc. This handsome lot of Gloves will go on sale Monday and will be largely taken advantage of as they are splendid value at $1.10, special price . . . . . 75c a pair

IMMENSE VALUES IN New Black Dress Goods.

Just received an advance shipment of 21 cases of new Black Dress Goods fresh from the looms and bought direct from the makers at highly favourable prices, these will be put on sale Monday morning and are displayed on six large tables in the Black Goods Store. If you wish for first choice it's necessary to be here early. The following gives an idea of the prices:

New Black Cashmeres
Special values in fine French Cashmeres,
25c, 33c, 45c, 55c, 75c, 90c, $1.10 a yard.

New Black Broches
Rich and Magnificent Goods, Specially Handsome Patterns,
$1.10, $1.25, $1.50, $1.60, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00 a yard

New Black Poplins
Plain Rich Quality, special weave, fast black,
60c, 75c, 90c a yard

New Black Cheviots
Fine Close Weave, Splendid Quality and thoroughly made,
48c, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c a yard

New Black Satin Cloth
In Fast Deep Black, extra fine finish,
55c, 65c, 85c $1.00

New Figured Crepons
In Rich Designs and New Effects,
75c, $1.10, $1.25, $1.35, $1.60

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS!

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS



The close of the holidays irresistibly forces the needs of the young folks on the attention of parents and guardians. The far seeing and thoughtful commence at once to study out the question of outfit. The youthful wardrobe is turned inside out and necessary additions decided upon. First and foremost comes the matter of "A New Suit." Nothing is better for a boy or girl than they should start the term with everything new, they themselves feel renewed, feel like going to school with a desire for earnest honest study.

Thus parents are brought again to ask where can I get a good sensible suit for my boy? Something that I can rely upon, something that will last, something sensible at a reasonable price. Just here The Big Store comes in.

Being manufacturers the Company can guarantee its clothing. Everything is of the best workmanship, best thread used in the sewing, best trimmings, best everything. There is no middleman, you buy direct from the manufacturer, you cannot do better. Our profit is the smallest possible.

Boys' School Suits--A Specialty.

Norfolk Suit. Reefer Suit. Sac Suits.



Boys' 2 piece Navy Serge Norfolk Jacket Suits, well made and trimmed, pants lined throughout. Neat school suits.
4 years, 5 years, 6 years,
$1.50 $1.55 $1.60
7 years, 8 years, 9 years,
$1.65 $1.75 $1.85
10 years,
$1.95.



Boys' 3 piece Fancy Tweed School Suits, Double Breasted, as above cut, well made and lined throughout.
10 years, 11 years, 12 years,
$2.50 $2.60 $2.75
13 years, 14 years,
$2.90 $3.25.



Boys' 3 piece Navy Serge Suits, Sac Style, 3 or 4 buttons, lined with good Twill Serge lining.
10 years, 11 years,
$3.40 $3.50
12 years, 13 years,
$3.60 $3.70
14 years.
$3.95.

A SCHOOL BOY'S WANTS!!

Boys' School Boots 75c to $1.45
Boys' School Caps 9c to 47c
Boys' School Shirts 24c to 85c
Boys' School Stockings . . . . 25c to 64c
Boys' School Bags 16c to 62c
Boys' School Collars 8½c to 18c
Boys' School Ties 4c to 22c
Boys' School Undervests . . . 30c to 91c
Boys' School Watches, $1.15 to $5.40
Boys' School Braces 11 to 24c
Boys' School Handkerchiefs . . . 2 to 6c
Boys' School Cuffs 15 to 23c

THE S. CARSLEY Co. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal.

NEW CARPETS.

Just received our first shipment of Fine New Fall

English Wiltons

In the most handsome effects, in Greens, Blue, Terra Cotta and Chocolate, all so popular for the coming Autumn, exquisite designs in

English Axminsters

In the latest designs and colours, at the same price as best Brussels.

Cork Carpets in natural colour, green and terra cotta. Inlaid Linoleums in great variety. Best English and Scotch Oilcloths and Linoleums, new patterns and well seasoned.

☞ *Mail Orders a Specialty.*

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods House in the Dominion.

Corner St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. 2011

W. H. Stewart, Fine Footwear

Men's Fine American Shoes a Specialty.

Boys' and Youths' Boots; all styles.

Prices Moderate.

2295 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

2 Doors West of McGill College Avenue. 2001y

PABST MILWAUKEE

World's Greatest Beer.

Canadian Depot Pabst Brewing Co, 606-610 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

13-B 2011

THE Crompton Hygeian Waist



is made in Ecru and White, in four different styles, suitable for

Children, Misses and Ladies.

Can be laundried without injury. Recommended by the leading medical men

SOLD IN ALL THE STORES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Ask for THE CROMPTON. 151 3wtf

CARPETS.

New Openings for Fall Requirements, Curtains, Rugs, Drapes, Portieres, Shades and Floor Coverings.

THOS. LIGGET, MONTREAL and OTTAWA. 2011y2

AMERICA'S LESSON.

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

SYMPATHY FOR SIR WILFRID.

(Special to the Star.)

QUEBEC, August 27.—Universal sympathy was expressed here last night when it became known that Sir Wilfrid had been summoned to Arthabaskaville, by the death of his brother. He will probably return on Sunday.

BACK FROM EUROPE.

The Hon. Mr. Taillon, Ex-Postmaster-General, Talks of His Trip to London and Paris.

ARGUED BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL

The House of Commons in London and the Cour de Cessation, in Paris, Visited.

FEARS A FRENCH REVOLUTION

As the Result of the Popular Indignation Towards the Jews Over the Zola Trial.

During his visit to Europe, the Hon. L. O. Taillon remained fourteen days in London and about the same time in Paris, which he visited in company with Dr. E. P. Lachapelle. His visit to London was in the interests of the Town of St. Louis in its case against the Montreal Park and Island Railway. In speaking of appeals to the Privy Council and the heavy cost which they entail upon litigants, Mr. Taillon says: "A British subject should not be deprived of appealing to the highest court in Her Majesty's dominions, yet it cannot but occur to those who have cases before the Privy Council that it might be well if all appeals which are not permitted by law were refused by the noble lords. If this, he said, were strictly adhered to, it would lessen the number of cases taken to this high tribunal, and consequently reduce the costs." In connection with the Privy Council, Mr. Taillon says that Mr. Blake has a large practice there. Mr. Blake's son is also a solicitor, and although he is making his way in the profession he would sooner be back in Toronto.

The ex-Postmaster-General visited the House of Commons and though there was no great debate on it was evident to him that light pleasantries are not out of place there.

One of the most intersting sights to him in his visit to Paris was the sitting of the Cour de Cassation, one of the judges of which, Judge Accarias, married a Canadian lady, being a brother-in-law of Mr. J. C. Lacoste, of this city. On the day in question a motion made in the interest of M. Zola was rejected. There was no very great question troubling the popular mind in Paris at the time and the Dreyfus excitement seemed to have cooled down. Mr. Taillon is of the opinion that the next outbreak in Paris may be a violent demonstration against the Jews.

In alluding to the French spoken in Paris as compared with that spoken here, he said: "In the past, I have given little heed to those who have been making exaggerated pleas in favour of what is called a Parisian accent. I look upon the pronunciation as a matter of secondary importance, for I consider that a more strict attention to the French grammar, as well as to the construction of the language, is what is required amongst French-speaking Canadians. I was at some of the theatres and witnessed some of the finest works in the dramatic art, and I failed to see any evidence of that exaggerated Parisian accent. The enunciation and articulation were perfect, of course, yet besides this they spoke a good deal as we do."

The Parisians do not attend low masses at an early hour in very large numbers, but they have low masses as late as twelve and one o'clock. While in the French Capital, Mr. Taillon attended the funeral of the late Charles Garnier, the well-known architect of the grand opera. There were present on the occasion a number of academicians and other distinguished men. Following the religious ceremony chairs were placed in front of the altar rail, and were soon occupied by Madame Garnier, her son and another close relative, and during the next half hour every person in the church passed by and paid their respectful homage to the widow of the great architect. Some bowed formally, others took the bereaved lady's hand, while intimate friends kissed her most affectionately. It looked very much like a reception, but the surroundings and the perdered the scene a particularly solemn and feetly correct demeanour of the people rembeautiful one.

Like all Canadians who go to Paris, Mr. Taillon called on the Hon. Mr. Fabre and found him as courteous and painstaking as ever.

CHINESE IN COURT.

They Display Much Interest in a Police Court Case.

ONE OF THEIR NUMBER ACCUSED OF STEALING A COMPANION'S WATCH.

Evidence in the alleged Chinese watch stealing case was resumed in the enquete room yesterday afternoon. Among the Chinese themselves interest in the affair is as acute as ever, and yesterday's proceedings were followed by a score or more of eager eyed celestials. The offence of interfering with a fellow Chinaman under examination was again committed, and a second Chinaman, Hom Cow, ejected by the magistrate, while one or two others were pointedly warned.

On being sworn Constable Craig, of the Westmount Police force, related the circumstances of the arrest. Accompanied by Constable Harris, and Tom Cow, who all through has taken unusual interest in the loss of his friend's watch, he went with him to identify the accused. The officer's visit was made on a search warrant. When the missing article was found in an old coat pocket, which the accused pointed out for the inspection of the constable, he was placed under arrest. He had spent the night in Westmount cells and was brought down in the morning.

Wa Soon, the complainant identified the watch. The watch had been stolen from the latter's pocket as related, and he claimed that the accused was the only one who had entered the place since 9 o'clock in the morning, when he had seen it last. It was a Chinese production, given to him by his uncle, and worth about ten dollars. Remined by Mr. Guerin of his oath, he admitted he was not a Christian and knew only enough of the Bible to pass on. He said he could speak the truth.

To Wing Sing, who keeps a restaurant on Chinese street (Lagauchetiere), he mentioned that he missed his watch, and was told Tom Cow went to the Police station with one had been offered for sale on Sunday. him to help him out. This closed the proceedings for the day and the enquete was then adjourned until Monday afternoon.

THE LOST FOUND.

A gentleman from Chicago who was visiting Montreal this week was unfortunate enough to lose a pocket book containing a sum of $65. Upon discovering his loss he at once returned home. On the evening following his departure a friend noticed an advertisement in one of the local newspapers, and on enquiring at the address given the lost pocket-book was forthcoming. It had been found at Bonaventure Station, where it had lain on the platform for several hours, by Mr. J. P. Callahan, 56 University street, who had advertised the same. The pocket-book and its contents were on Thursday night expressed to the owner.

A NEW DIOCESE.

Proposal to Form an Anglican Bishopric for the Kootenays.

CHURCHMEN OF BRITISH COLUMBIA PREPARING TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE EARLY FUTURE.

(Special to the Star.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 27.—The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster has this year done some important work. It has taken steps, among other things, to divide the diocese and establish a new bishopric for the Kootenays, with headquarters, probably, at Nelson. This will very likely take two years to consummate, as endowment funds need to be raised, in addition to the effort now being made to re-endow the diocese of New Westminster. The churchmen of the Kootenays, however, among whom the Hon. T. Mayne Daly is taking a prominent part, mean to raise an endowment fund so soon as the necessary preliminaries are arranged. It will be proposed first, the provision being ratified by act of the Provincial Legislature, to constitute the Bishop of New Westminster, Bishop of New Westminster and the Kootenays, with, of course, two separate synods acting under him, one sitting and working in the Kootenays. Provision will also be made, as in the case of the temporarily united dioceses of Saskatchewan and Calgary, that as soon as the endowment is ready, and a bishop for the Kootenays duly chosen and consecrated, the joint diocese shall become separate sees. The next step will, it is hoped, be the creation of a provincial synod of British Columbia, and a complete union of the Anglican community of Canada's western province with the general body of the Anglican Church of Canada. That union is in the case of British Columbia, but partial at present, as the dioceses of British Columbia are still under the metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as they were in the days when first established as missionary sees. It is not, however, believed that there will be the least difficulty in securing the assent of the Archbishop of Canterbury to the creation of the new diocese in due course, and to the subsequent creation of an ecclesiastical province in British Columbia under the future metropolitan jurisdiction of the Archbishop and Primate of the Church in Canada. Archbishop Machray cordially approves the proposal, and Bishop Dart and the Synod of New Westminster are practically unanimous in its favour. Hence, no doubt, when duly asked, the assent of the Archbishop of Canterbury will be readily obtained.

Meanwhile the churchmen of New Westminster, which diocese includes Vancouver City, and all the growing towns of Yale-Kootenay, are taking courage, although they have hard tasks before them, including the raising of $30,000 for the re-endowment of the See of New Westminster, now almost denuded of capital funds, the raising, if possible, of several thousand dollars for the establishment of a public school or college for boys and the setting up of a training department in association with such college, for the education of candidates for the ministry. Much money has also to be raised for home missions in the mining country and for Chinese and Indian work. But an advance is now being made all along the line, Archdeacon Pentreath ably aiding Bishop Dart in founding new centres of church work in rapidly growing districts. More clergy are coming into the diocese, but it still affords splendid scope for men of the highest type of clerical workers, as the huge diocese would be none too fully served were its clergy doubled in number. The help that is now coming to the dioceses in greater amount from Eastern Canada is consequently very acceptable. The Rev. L. N. Tucker, late of Montreal, will, however, as the delegate of the Synod of New Westminster, bring the needs of the diocese before the Provincial Synod of Canada at its coming meeting in Montreal.

Miss Rose M. McKenna, of Cote des Neiges, has joined a party of friends on a trip through Toronto, Niagara and Buffalo, on her way to Chicago, where she will remain for a few weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Cooke, St. Denis street, have returned after spending a pleasant time at St. Valentine, which is fast becoming a popular summer resort, fishing being very good.

It's because we sell for CASH only that we can and do sell cheaper than any other store. See the point?

HAMILTON'S

Special Monday Morning Hour Sales

Are eagerly watched for by thousands who long ago appreciated their worth.

Have you ever attended one of our "Monday Morning Hour Sales?" If you have realized their worth—if not, come around to our store Monday and learn "a thing or two" about the power of money.

From 8 to 9 a. m. You Can Buy

GOOD FANCY STRIPED FLANNELETTE that others sell at 5c, for . . . 3½c
HEAVY CLAN TARTAN DRESS GOODS, for children's dresses, worth 10c, for . . . 6½c
BOYS' 3 PIECE ALL WOOL SUITS, tall weight, a $4.00 value for . . . $2.00
LADIES' BLACK AND FAWN CAPES, nicely embroidered, worth $3.50 for . . . $2.25
LADIES' WHITE STRAW SAILORS, trimmed striped ribbon, 50c worth for . . . 9c
WIRE SHAM HOLDERS, mounted hardwood frames, 25c values for . . . 13c
CANVAS BACK STAIR OILCLOTH, 28 inches wide, 18c, for . . . 13c
STEEL ENAMEL TEA POTS, none worth less than 35c, for . . . 12½c
STEEL MINCING KNIVES, regular 7c value for . . . 3c
WOOD MINCING BOWLS, full size worth 9c for . . . 4c
LADIES' BLACK CONGO HOSE, sizes 8 1-2, 9 and 9 1-2, per pair . . . 20c
MEN'S AND BOYS' WHITE SHIRTS, unlaundered, 3 ply fronts, at . . . 19c

From 9 to 10 a. m. You Can Buy

BEAUTIFUL FRENCH ROSES, 3 in a bunch, worth 25c, for . . . 9c
LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, "this season's" values up to 75c. Your choice at . . . 25c
LADIES' MUSLIN WRAPPERS, waist lined, wide skirts, $1.25, for . . . 69c
EXTRA WIDE ENGLISH FLANNELETTE, 1 to 10 yard lengths, per yard . . . 5c
GOOD BLACK COSTUME SERGE, double fold, worth 35c, for . . . 19c
BEST ROLLED OATS, 7 lbs. for . . . 18c
HERRINGS IN TOMATO SAUCE, for . . . 12½c
BEST LAUNDRY STARCH for . . . 5c
ASSORTED JAMS in 7 lb. pails for . . . 42c
SOLID HARDWOOD DINING CHAIRS, high carved backs for . . . 49c
DECORATED IMT. CHINA SAUCERS, worth 65c dozen, each . . . 2c
BLOCK TIN WASH BASINS, regular 10c, for . . . 4c
HEAVY TIN SAUCEPANS, with cover, 10c values, for . . . 5c

From 10 to 11 a.m. You Can Buy

ELEGANT WIDE MILLINERY RIBBON, really worth 50c, for . . . 9c
LADIES' ODD AND SAMPLE CORSETS, $1.00 to $1.50 regular, for . . . 49c
LADIES' FALL WEIGHT JACKETS, last season's styles, up to $7.50 for . . . $2.49
WIDE GREY FLANNEL, light and dark, twilled and plain 17c, for . . . 12½c
RICH BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, for costumes a $1.10 value, for . . . 69c
BEST PASTRY FLOUR, 10 lbs for . . . 29c
CHOICEST DAIRY BUTTER for . . . 17c
BEST RED SALMON, for . . . 10c
FRENCH SARDINES, 3 boxes for . . . 25c
BOYS' AND GIRLS' 10 INCH SOLID LEATHER SCHOOL BAGS, with straps, for . . . 9c
BEST SEWING COTTON, 200 yard spools, for . . . 1c
LADIES' ACCORDION PLEATED SILK BOWS, plaids and stripes 40c for . . . 5c
BLACK AND BUTTER COLOUR PURE SILK LACES, 40c and 50c values, for . . . 5c
LADIES' 23 INCH UMBRELLAS, Austrian covered, fast black, for . . . 39c

From 11 to 12 a.m. You Can Buy

BLACK SILK PATTERN VEILS with handsome border, 50c, for . . . 17c
LADIES' GOLF CAPES, reversible Plaids, a $5.00 value for . . . $3.49
GIRLS' PRINT DRESSES trimmed Lace or Embroidery, $1.50, for . . . 49c
EXTRA WIDE OPERA FLANNELette in Pink and Blue only, 12c for . . . 9c
54 inch CREAM TABLE DAMASK, all Linen, heavy make, 40c, for . . . 27c
BRASS, WHITE AND OAK CURTAIN Poles, 4, 5, and 6 feet, your choice for . . . 10c
WINDOW SHADES mounted on Spring Rollers, size 36 x 72, for . . . 24c
BOYS' PEBBLE LEATHER SCHOOL BOOTS, laced, strong soles, $1.00 $1.25, for . . . $1.00
GIRLS' PEBBLE LEATHER SCHOOL BOOTS, patent tip, spring heels, $1.20, for . . . $1.00
LADIES' DONGOLA LACED BOOTS, for fall wear, $1.60, for . . . $1.25
BOYS' AND GIRLS' PEN AND PENCIL CASES, decorated, lock and key, for . . . 1c

JUST RECEIVED.

3 CASES REAL FRENCH OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS AND NECK RUFFS in all lengths, beautiful lustre and finish, prices range from $5.95 to $25.00. They will be on view Monday. Your inspection requested.

HAMILTON'S, St. Catherine and Peel Streets, and Dominion Square. 2011

TO THE SOUTH POLE.

Mr. Borchgrevink Gives Some Information About His Expedition.

THE PARTY TO LAND AND MAKE A DASH FOR THE POLE.

A representative of the London Daily Chronicle has had an interview with Mr. Carl Egeberg Borchgrevink, who is at the head of the expedition about to start in search of the South Pole in the steamer Southern Cross. In describing his boat Mr. Borchgrevink said:

"The chief peculiarity of the Southern Cross is its adaptibility to every condition of Antarctic weather. See, we can clear these deck houses away in ten minutes; in less time we can raise and ship the propeller; aloft you have a well-protected crow's-nest for a look-out in search of pathways among the ice. There is an elastic spring about the whole vessel which gives us every confidence in its sea going qualities."

"You are half an Englishman, are you not?"

"Something more than half, surely. My mother was an Englishwoman, a Ridley, and one of our ancestors was the Bishop Ridley, who was burned at the stake. Besides, I spent eight years of my life as a surveyor in Australia, during two of which I was also a teacher of natural science in the Cooerwull College, in connection with Sydney University. But of every kind of special and other outfits, sledges, huts and all the paraphernalia of Arctic exploration have their well-secured berths. The crew, consisting of about twenty-two men, are admirably provided for, with a galley of their own, served by a gigantic slow-combustion stove. It is only necessary to add that Captain Jensen, who commands the ship, has personally selected every man aboard, and a more cheerful, stalwart, grimy set of sea-faring men the eye need never hope to rest upon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The opening bill at the Theatre Francais next week will be in keeping with the past successes which Mr. W. E. Phillips has enjoyed since he became manager of this popular house.

All week long the new company has been hard at work rehearsing H. Gratton Donnelly's melodrama, "Darkest Russia," and there is every reason to believe that an artistic and all round good performance will be given. The play gives ample scope for intensely dramatic scenes, high class humour, pretty costuming and fine scenery. Miss Charlotte Deane and Miss Esther Moore, the two new ladies of the company, are to be seen as Princess Barofski and Olga Karnichoff, respectively. Both are good roles and will likely bring out the talents of the ladies. Mr. Arthur G. Smith will play Alexis Karnoff, and Mr. Henry Driscoll, Karnichoff. The comedy will be in the hands of Mr. Harry Rilch and Miss Nellie Callahan. Miss Dora Norman has an important role, and one that will suit her to perfection.

The Revere sisters, in character changes, will head the vaudeville bill.

SOHMER PARK.

So great was the success of the Street Railway conductors' and motormen's fete at Sohmer Park on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week that it has been decided to continue the benefit today, and all tickets for the early part of the week unused will be accepted to-day. The burlesque on the Mikado, Geisha and Fleur de The has been received with great applause all week, and it may be looked upon as being the most successful bill the park has ever had.

Commencing on Monday, the ever-popular "La Fille de Madame Angot" will be put on in burlesque, and extensive rehearsals have been in progress every morning this week. The pretty music of the opera will be kept almost intact. Mr. Lajoie is now in New York arranging for the appearance at the park of some big vaudeville acts. He will return tomorrow.

DOES YOUR Watch Stop?

If it does, or keeps irregular time, bring it to us at once. Our Watch Repairing Department is in competent hands and we guarantee our work.

R. A. DICKSON & CO.,

2761 St. Catherine Street.

201

BLOOD POISON

HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling, Write COOK REMEDY CO., 1997 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. Worst cases cured in 15 to 35 days. 100-page book free. 156tf

Water Rates

SEPTEMBER 1st,

Last Day of Discount.

Avoid delay and crowding by paying before the final date.

Accepted cheques may be sent by mail, and receipts will be returned.

Accounts altered in any way (unless by "Assessors' certificates) cannot be accepted, and parties doing so will risk their discount.

Rate-payers will please present their accounts at the places indicated by the placards in the "Long Room."

For the convenience of citizens, the Department will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Wednesday, the 31st August, and Thursday, the 1st September.

W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

Finance Department, City Hall, Montreal, 20th August, 1898. 136 16

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplementary Outlet, Lake Manitoba," will be received at this office until Monday, 12th September next, for the excavation of a supplementary outlet for increasing and regulating the outflow of the waters of Lake Manitoba through Fairford River, according to a plan and a specification to be seen at the office of W. F. Gouin, Esq., Resident Engineer, Winnipeg, Man., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for four thousand dollars ($4,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 12th, 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 134 21

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Superstructure Edmonton Bridge," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 13th September next, for the construction of the superstructure of a railway and general traffic bridge at Edmonton, N. W. T., according to plans and a specification to be seen at the office of F. A. Gibson, Esq., Town Clerk, Edmonton, at the office of W. F. Gouin, Resident Engineer, Winnipeg; at the office of C. Desjardins, Clerk of Works, Post Office Building, Montreal, and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the form supplied and signed with the actual signatures of the tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, for seven thousand dollars ($7,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, August 12th, 1898.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it. 137 14

FRESH AIR FUND EXCURSION.

The closing excursion of the Fresh Air Fund took place Wednesday and although the weather was not all that could be desired, still it was well attended, all taking advantage of the opportunity for an enjoyable outing. The "Duchess of York" left the foot of Nazareth street at 8.30 and proceeded to Sherringham Park, arriving there about 12 a. m., where dinner was served. There being no signs of the weather clearing, a start was made for home about half past one, arriving in the city about five o'clock. The following members of the Committee were present in charge of the excursion: Charles Alexander, Esq., Chairman; Rev. Jas. Patterson, Vice-Chairman, Rev. E. McManus, Mr. R. C. Anderson, Mr. F. H. Jones, Mr. Fred. Patterson. The ladies of the Committee present were the following: Mesdames Miller, Snelling, McCarter, Bremner, Hyde, Bremner, Kyle, Taylor, Lee, Chapman, Bond, Dennison, Wilson, Ralston and Hunt; Misses McConnell, Wilson, 2; McSween, Bremner, 2, Barnes, Taylor, Miller, 2; Egan, Slater, Dennison, McManus, Currie, Chatwin, Turner and Jones. At a meeting of the Committee held on board, Mr. Chas. Alexander, the Chairman, said that a great deal of the success of these excursions was largely owing to the patient and sincere efforts of the ladies as well as the Revds. Jas. Patterson and E. McManus, and also to the watchful care of our Heavenly Father, that not an accident of any kind occurred at the House on the excursions. It was resolved on the Committee to tender most cordial thanks to the general Christian public for their generous support of the Fund, to the Press, and gentlemen who have aided in connection with the excursions; to the G. T. R. System and the C. P. R. Railways for favourable terms; to Capt. McGowan, officers and men of the "Duchess of York"; to Dr. A. G. Nicholls and Mr. H. B. Jones, the medical men in charge, and to all who have taken any part or shown sympathy with this benevolent enterprise.

A POLITICAL PICNIC.

Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois, was the central figure at a political picnic recently held in the country, in the course of which he delivered an address on the work of last session. The speaker also promised that he would address a number of meetings in the county this autumn. He was followed by Mr. A. Plante, who is spoken of as a Conservative candidate for the Legislative Assembly to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Bisson to the prothonotaryship of the district.

Special Notice.

Mr. Watterworth, president of the Evans Bros. Piano factory, writes P. E. Layton & Bro., that they are more than a month before with orders, this is most unusual for this season of the year and speaks volumes for the popularity of the Evans Bros Piano. 201 1

P. E. Layton & Bro. have been the sole representatives for the Evans Bros Pianos in Montreal for the past eight years, they have sold hundreds of these instruments and all their customers are delighted with their choice. Warerooms 148 Peel street. 201 1

ROAD COMMITTEE.

Street Railway Company Wants Court Proceedings Stopped.

THE COTE DES NEIGES ROUTE.

Negotiations with the Gentlemen of the Seminary for Right of Way.

THE COMPANY'S PROPOSAL.

If Proceedings are Stopped will Build the Line When a Safe Grade is Secured.

The Road Committee met yesterday afternoon Alderman Brunet in the chair, and all the members being present.

A long discussion took place over a communication from Mr. A. F. Gault about a sewer draining some of his property on St. Antoine street west of Guy street. The committee some time ago reported in favour of the construction of a sewer, but the Finance Committee and Council have not yet voted the money. Mr. Gault, sent a cheque for $800 to the City Surveyor asking that the money be used to construct the sewer, and he would await the refund of the city's share of the cost, until the money had been regularly voted.

But the City Treasurer refused to accept the cheque without authority, and as the need for the sewer was urgent, the Mayor ordered the City Surveyor to proceed with the work, which he had done.

The chairman suggested that the committee endorse the Mayor's action, and the endorsation would warrant the City Treasurer to accept the cheque.

Alderman Gallery protested against any irregular action being taken. It was illegal and unfair, as it was a case of making flesh of one and fish of another. Poor men had come and offered to pay deposits if sewers were built, but had been refused. Now, because a rich man came he was to get his sewer.

Alderman Martineau objected to the City Surveyor undertaking work at the order of the Mayor or anyone else without the authorization of the committee.

To Ald. Gallery, Mr. Bethune the City Attorney, stated that the procedure was irregular, but was a mere matter of administration, the Committee running no risk, as the cheque covered the whole amount.

Ald. Martineau moved that the City Treasurer be requested to accept Mr. Gault's cheque and that Mr. St. George be instructed to build the sewer.

Ald. Gallery moved in amendment that the matter be left over until next meeting.

The amendment was lost and the main motion carried.

A resolution was unanimously adopted instructing the City Surveyor to commence no public work except on the specific instructions of the Road Committee except in cases of great urgency, where delay would result in loss to the city.

"What shall I do if the Mayor gives me instructions?" enquired the City Surveyor.

"Well consult your committee," remarked Ald. Ouimet.

Mr. St. George—"Well I could not very well refuse to obey the orders of the Mayor."

Ald Martineau—"Well, I have always understood that the Mayor has no executive power."

It was decided to report to Council asking for $20,000 for street cleaning.

The following letter received by Mr. St. George, the City Surveyor, was submitted and referred to the City Attorneys:

MONTREAL, August 19, 1898.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours truly,
F. L. WANKLYN.
Manager and Chief Engineer.

Mr. St. George presented the following report:—

I beg to inform you that if the Road Committee decide only to pave one side of Craig street, this year, that in doing so you will run the risk of allowing the water and frost to get in alongside of the rails in the Devil's strip, which cannot be made properly watertight, unless new pavement is put there, as it would be difficult to make it watertight in removing the wood blocks, and which would also be an unnecessary expense, as this work would have to be undone next year when you pave the balance of the street.

"I, therefore recommend the committee to pave on both sides of the street, at all events from Lacroix to St. Denis streets."

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

AN AMERCAN REWARD.

The detective department has received a circular signed by Sheriff C. W. Vaughan, Plattsburg, N. Y., offering a reward of $50 for the arrest of Edwin John Harrington, a young man of 25 or 30 years, who abandoned his wife and abducted Nellie Jaubur, a girl of 13. The couple left Plattsburg, it is supposed, on Friday afternoon, August 19.

A HOUSE BROKEN INTO.

The residence of Mr. Louis Molleur, at St. John's, was broken into one night this week and a $200 gold watch and chain, one gold and one silver crayon and other articles were stolen from Mr. Molleur's clothes. The robbers entered the house through the window and went out through the door leaving it wide open.

NORTH-WEST POLITICS.

Mr. Fred Villeneuve Thinks the Assembly Will be Divided on Party Lines.

SAYS THERE IS NO TROUBLE IN THE TERRITORIES REGARDING THE SCHOOLS.

Mr. Fred. Villeneuve, advocate editor of the Ouest Canadian, of Edmonton, who has lately been chosen as a candidate for the assembly of the Territories, is at present on a visit to Montreal and is stopping at the residence of his father, Senator Villeneuve, on St. Denis street. Mr. Villeneuve states that the assembly has not yet divided upon party lines, but he expects it will do so within three years, when the question of Provincial and Territorial boundaries is brought up. Mr. Villeneuve is opposing Mr. D. Maloney, the present representative of the District of St. Albert, and, as he puts it, "is running in the interest of the Catholics." When asked if there was any trouble regarding the schools there, he answered "No not very much. The ordinance gives us separate schools, but this is not carried out by the executive of the North West. However, primary knowledge can be obtained in the French language, and if the inspectors in the French-speaking portions of the Territories could understand that tongue, there would not be much to complain of. This, however, should be remedied."

In speaking of immigration prospects, he said that while the people in the Edmonton district were very glad to see all nationalities settle there, he thought that a mistake was being made in favouring the settling down of such large numbers of Galicians among the French and English settlers. It would be advisable for Galicians to settle all over the Territories and not live together. They might make good citizens, a quarter of a century hence, but at present they did not appear to have the slightest conception of the duties of Canadian citizenship. This might be made better if they were scattered over the North West, but so far there had been a tendency to hive them together, and Mr. Villeneuve believed that this was an unwise policy.

The French-Canadians who had settled in the vicinity were particularly prosperous and large additions were being constantly made to their numbers. Morinville, Stoney Plain and Fort Saskatchewan were all flourishing settlements, and he believed that the poulation of that part of Canada was destined to be an exceedingly prosperous and contented one.

SPANIARDS VICTORS IN LOVE.

Two of Admiral Cervera's Officers Capture Two of Maryland's Fair Daughters.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—A letter received in Washington announces the engagement of two daughters of Maryland to two of Admiral Cervera's officers. The two officers who will take with them American brides are Lieuts. Enrique Lacierva and Juan Cavanillas, the latter being in the pay branch of the service. The first named will make Miss Clara W. Duff, of Baltimore, his bride. Lieut Cavanillas has won the heart and promise of her hand from Miss Mamie Hays, of Annapolis, whose hospitable home has entertained the Spanish officers almost constantly since their arrival. She is the daughter of Mr. Joseph F. Hays, of that town, a dealer in musical instruments at 112 Church street. She is the close friend and intimate of Miss Duff, and has visited her at her home in Annapolis since the arrival of the Spanish officers.

Upon their arrival at Annapolis the Spanish officers were not immediately received at the homes of the residents, but enjoyed the liberty of the village during the greater part of the day. On their rounds about the stores shopping they drifted into the musical establishment of Mr. Hays, where his daughter and her fair visitor were waiting. They came to buy a guitar to help while away their time about their quarters, but the bright eyes of the American girls diverted their thoughts into other channels than commercial. Lieut. Lacierva, an accomplished musician, seated himself at an open piano, and expressed in music what his limited knowledge of the English language prevented him from saying in words. It was the old story of the serenade, and its romantic side appealed so strongly to the American girls that it was answered in kind by Miss Hays seating herself at the piano at the conclusion of the young officer's serenade and singing a love ballad that did not depend upon the words for its meaning to be understood.

The impromptu concert was repeated the next afternoon, and for several days the Spaniards brought their brother officers listen to the music, and the little store became the favourite resort of the prisoners. Admiral Carvera himself visiting it several times to listen to the music.

For one short month the courtship lasted, and with the approach of peace, and the daily possibility of the prisoners being released and allowed to return to their homes, came the declaration on the part of the two officers and the surrender on the part of the two American girls. A double wedding is on the tapis in Annapolis, and two blushing brides will return to Spain with the surviving officers of Spain's destroyed squadron.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

Report of Another Election Will Not Rest—Mr. McInnes and Mr. Turner.

(Special to the Star.)

VANCOUVER, B. C., August 27.—Liberals and Conservatives are running a race to organise first. The Liberals chose delegates last night for a big convention, and the Conservatives did so on Thursday night. The province will soon be in the throes of another election. The Conservatives will precipitate it, the Liberals being powerless to prevent it, and are getting ready hurriedly for the struggle. There is no notice of bye-elections for ministers; they will, in all probability, never be held.

The alleged scandal in Victoria, it is reported there, will hasten the end of the present Government. In a voluminous correspondence, ex-Premier Turner mentions a conversation with the Lieutenant-Governr's son, who is his private secretary, in which the son suggests a Cabinet office for his brother, Mr. W. B. McInnes, M.P. Mr. Turner thinks his refusal to consider such a step was the cause of his dismissal. There is a persistent report that an election will be brought on before the new Government meets the Legislature.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Mr. Clouston Heard Shop-keepers Complaining.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, who returned the other day after several weeks' sojourn in England and upon the Continent, says the shopkeepers of Paris and the hotel keepers at the various watering places in France and Holland, are complaining this season of the conspicuous absence of American tourists. The Spanish-American war, it seems, has had the effect of greatly reducing the volume of American tourist travel.

Personals

Mr. Ed. White has returned to town from a short trip to Toronto and Buffalo.

The Comte de Castelletto was introduced on the Board yesterday by Wilfrid Marsan.

Mr. Justice Girouard, of the Supreme Court of Canada, was in the city yesterday.

F. J. Tobin, the well known jeweller, at Pictou, is in the city, a guest at the Queen's.

Dr. D. J. Berwick, surgeon-dentist, left last evening for Niagara Falls to spend a week's vacation.

Miss Colgan, of Toronto, left by the Persia on Friday for Toronto, after visiting Mrs. E. L. Brennan, of Lachine.

Hon. Dudley Hamilton Gordon and Hon. Archie Hamilton Gordon will sail for England by the Parisian on September 8th.

Alderman Brennan, of Pictou, N.S., and Nat Doherty, proprietor of the well known Revere Hotel, are guests at the Queen's.

The Misses Annie and Marie Patterson have returned to town after spending the summer months with relatives at Quebec.

Miss Robertson, of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, is spending some weeks, the guest of Mrs. John Robertson, Victoria Park, St. Lambert.

Mrs. B. Cluff, Mrs. A. Lacy, Mrs. W. Herbert and Master W. Cluff, of Cleveland, left to-day for home after a six weeks' visit to Mrs. C. Wilson.

Mr. William Cassils, of the firm of Cochrane, Cassils & Co., accompanied by his family returned to the city yesterday from Old Orchard Beach.

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

Dr. J. W. Shaw, surgeon dentist, of Westmount, was a passenger on the steamship Amaryinthia. He has been spending a short holiday in the Old Country.

Montrealers at Toronto hotels to-day are: Grand Union, Emil Berger, R. J. Elsbeck; Queen's, E. W. Riley, G. W. Cameron, J. W. Tatley, Walker, Frank Riopert, Mr. and Mrs. McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Monserratt, 526 Sherbrooke street, gave a musicale on the 21st inst., to a large number of musical friends, on the occasion of the introduction of Miss Beatrice La Palme, a violin virtuoso, who has just returned from her musical studies in Paris and London, where she has been under some of the most eminent masters. She has made wonderful progress, as the playing of many difficult pieces from Paganini and other old masters clearly demonstrated. Her technique and firm, yet delicate, execution of the most difficult passages displayed her to be a graceful master of her favourite instrument, and accompanied as she was on the piano by her sister, Mrs. Monserratt, added much to the evening's pleasure.

Among the many wedding gifts to Rev. Lenox Smith and Mrs. Lenox Smith, who were married at Cacouna on Wednesday were the following: Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton, tea set; Miss J. Hamilton, set spoons and forks; glass nett from brothers and sisters of the bride; Mrs. Drummond silver pudding dish, spoon and jug; Mr. and Mrs. F. Montizambert, silver side dishes; Miss Alice Hamilton, silver breakfast dish; Miss Grace Lewis, silver spoons; Archdeacon and Mrs. Roe, silver spoons; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Thompson, silver side dish; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Thompson, pudding dish; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hamilton, muffin dish; Mr. Goldwin Lauratt Smith, Chinese gong; Rev. and Mrs. Cole, silver fern dish; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cassels, travelling clock; Mrs. Irwine, large clock; Mr. and Mrs. E. Greenshields, silver candelabra and candle sticks; Miss Cook, cut glass bottle; Miss Allan, of Cobourg, cut glass bowl; Dr. and Mrs. Collin Sewell, china fern dish; Col. and Mrs. Bond, toast rack; Mrs. Heanyman, chafing dish; Mrs. and Miss McDougall, silver spoons; Mrs. Paterson, mustard pot; Mrs. Alec. Paterson, biscuit jar; Mrs. Law, cut glass bowl; Mrs. A. H. Campbell, cream jug; Miss Cassels, silver tray; Mr. and Mrs. Martin, sugar sifter; Mr. Hilyer Boyd, spoons; Abbe Boiduc, glass jug; Mrs. Fry, cut glass bowl; Miss Boulton, sugar sifter; Mr. and Mrs. Stuart, of Hamilton, cream jug and sugar basin; Mr. James Greer, spoons; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, silver cream jug, sugar basin and tongs; Mr. Sidney Lee, travelling bag; Mr. Shaw, bride's mother, travelling bag; Miss Hooker, silver fork; the Misses Bethune, brass kettle; Mr. Maitland, silver salt cellars; Bishop of Quebec and Mrs. Dunn, silver kettle; Mr. H. B. McGiverin, jam jar; Miss Kathleen Stork, silver cake bowl and pickle spoon; Mr. W. Baldwin, tea strainer; Mrs. R. H. Labatt, silver scissors; Mr. Gordon Crozier, silver fern pot; Archdeacon and Mrs. Bogert, tea strainer; Mrs. Strachan, two silver fern pots; Mr. and Mrs. Kerwin-Martin, cutlery; Capt. and Mrs. Gaudette, coffee spoons; Miss Walker, salt cellar; Miss Mackenzie, pepper pots; Mrs. W. Dobell, purse; Miss Sewell, picture; Mrs. Irvine and Mrs. Wood, candlesticks; Miss Laird, cosey; Mrs. Strathy, doyles; Misses Stevenson, photo frame. There were numerous other gifts, testifying to the popularity of the happy couple.

THE PLEBISCITE.

A Series of Meetings Arranged for the Coming Week.

Meetings will be held in the interest of Prohibition on Monday evening in the Old Brewery Mission, and in Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, Ville St. Louis, and on Tuesday evening in the West End Methodist Church, Congregational School Room, Point St. Charles, Grace Baptist Church, Westmount; and the Methodist Church, Marlborough street, Hochelaga. Miss Marie Hollinshead will sing at the Old Brewery Mission on Monday evening. Committee room for St. Lawrence division will be open every evening from next week until after September 20, at 738 St. Lawrence street, near Guilbault street. St. Antoine division committee rooms have already been opened, and are situated in No. 2280 St. Catherine street, near McGill College Avenue.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLERS FINED.

For selling liquor without a license George Parent was yesterday fined $75 and costs by Judge Desnoyers. Juchereau Beaudoin was similarly dealt with for selling liquor on board the Paul Smith.



THE AMERICA'S CUP CHALLENGER—Mr. Russell's Arrival in New York.

Your Nerves

If They Are Weak and You Cannot Sleep Take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

This great medicine makes the blood rich and pure and affords to the nerves the nourishment and support necessary to make them strong. That is why Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing sleep and overcomes the most distressing cases of nervous prostration.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is Canada's Greatest Medicine. $1; Six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. 25 cents. 201 x1

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Fluctuations of the Grain and Other Markets in Chicago and New York.

PRICES VERY STEADY, SOME BEING WEAKER AND SOME STRONGER.

This has been an extremely uneventful week in the grain and provision markets of America. The long expected boom in prices has not occurred, and neither has the hoped for break, so that both bulls and bears are dissatisfied. Meantime visible supplies of wheat are very low, and there is practically no invisible of old wheat. Russia is reported to be unable to keep her own people eating out of her new crop this year, and America and other countries appear to have less new stuff than many of the liberal reports have estimated. On the other hand, the crops are much better than the enthusiastically bullish reports give credit for, and it is generally admitted that the new crop will be a large one.

The Chicago wheat market showed a slight gain at last night's closing price over Monday's. It is a very slight one, however, spot wheat being only one cent better, and Sept. about one-half cent. As for December, it was nearly one-quarter cent lower.

In New York spot wheat was one cent and a half lower, and Dec. option an eighth lower, while September was a quarter higher.

Receipts in New York during the week were 467,679 bushels, and shipments, 143,-633 bushels. In Chicago receipts were 1,473,-000 bushels, and shipments 559,000 bushels.

Corn, too, has been unusually steady. In Chicago spot corn closed on Monday night at 29 1-2c, and last night at 29 3-4c. Sept. option closed Monday night at 29 5-8c bid, and last night at 29 3-4c. Dec. option closed Monday night at 29 7-8c, and last night at the same. The tendency during the week, however, has been to go above these prices rather than below, as both options and spot closed on Tuesday at 30 1-8c, and on Thursday at 30c.

Receipts at Chicago were 2,512,000 bush., and shipments, 3,122,000. At New York receipts were 961,384, and shipments, 719,-824 bushels.

Pork, like everything else, was steady, though the trend has been downwards. In Chicago cash pork and Sept. option closed at $8.95, and Dec. option at $8.85. Last night cash and Sept. closed at $8.82, and Dec. at $8.87, a difference of 2c a barrel.

Spot and Sept. oats did not vary more than 8c all week, but this was a gain. Dec. option lost 1-4c.

Closing prices last night were 19 3-4c for spot 19 3-4c for Sept. option, and 19 7-8c for Dec.

Following is the table of wheat fluctuations in New York.

New York.	Option.	Op'g.	Afternoon Call.	Closing.
Monday	Aug.	—	75	74¼
	Sept.	68¼	68¼	67¾
	Dec.	66½	66¾-¼	66¼
Tuesday	Aug.	—	75	75
	Sept.	68¼	68¼	68¼
	Dec.	66¾	66¾	66¾-¼
Wednesday	Aug.	—	75¼	75
	Sept.	68¾	68¾-¼	68⅜
	Dec.	66¾	66¾	66⅜
Thursday	Aug.	—	75	75
	Sept.	67⅝	68¼	68⅛
	Dec.	65¾	66¾	66¾
Friday	Aug.	—	78	78
	Sept.	69	—	68¼
	Dec.	66¾	—	66

COUNTRY CHEESE BOARDS.

At Perth business was far more brisk on the cheese market to-day than last Friday. There were 1,290 boxes of white cheese offered, of which 500 were sold to Warrington, and the balance between Hodgson Bros. and Alexander. It was all August make. Ruling price was 7 3-4c. At the Iroquois cheese board to-day 480 boxes were offered, and 283 sold at 8 1-8c all August make. Ten factories put on the Brighton cheese board to-day 780 boxes August cheese, 730 white, 50 colored; 406 white sold at 8c to Whitton, balance unsold. Buyers present, Whitton and Bird. Board adjourned for two weeks. At the Brantford cheese market to-day 2,615 boxes cheese were boarded. Sales, 200 boxes at 7 15-16c; 1,295 boxes at 8c. Next market Friday, September 9th. The regular meeting of South Finch cheese board. Buyers present, J. R. Weir, Birdsell, Pruner, Allison. Number cheese boarded, 1,065; 476 white, balance coloured, all August; 7 3-8c offered for white and 7 1-2c for coloured; no sales, factorymen holding for higher prices. At the Kemptville cheese market, 723 registered; 145 white; price paid, 8 1-16c.

OTTAWA CHEESE BOARD.

(Special to the Star.)

OTTAWA, August 27.—At the sale of cheese at the Ottawa cheese and butter board to-day, 1,710 cheese were boarded, of which 162 were coloured. There were only three buyers present, and none of them seemed disposed to buy at the price the sellers wanted, that is, 8c. The highest price obtained for white was 7 3-4c, and for coloured, 8 1-16c. The total sales were 938 boxes, of which Warrington bought 210, Lovell and Christmas 634, and the Ottawa Cold Storage Co., 82.

A FALL EXHIBITION.

The County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society will hold its annual autumn exhibition at Mile End on October 5. In addition to the large prize list, Messrs. Bruneau, Currie & Co., flour merchants, of this city, have offered a silver cup to be awarded to the competitor taking the highest number of points at the autumn show, such points to be calculated by the number of prizes in each class, and not to exceed four points in any one class.

In connection with the fair a ploughing competition will be held for which fifteen prizes will be given for the best four experts of ploughing in sod, and eight experts of ploughing in stubble, or in potato land, or otherwise, and not less than twelve experts in all in the county. This competition is entirely separate and distinct from the annual ploughing match.

Fall Millinery Opening

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

AUGUST 30th, 31st and SEPTEMBER 1st.

WE WILL SHOW THE LATEST IN

PATTERN · BONNETS · AND · HATS

From Paris, London and New York,

and the latest novelties in MILLINERY GOODS.

91 St. Peter Street. **Caverhill & Kissock**

WHOLESALE ONLY.

200xx2

Peridots

Are among the most fashionable stones of to-day. Their delicate olive-green combines exquisitely with Diamonds and Pearls.

Some choice Brooches and Pendants in these combinations have recently been finished.

Henry Birks & Sons,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

201x

PROPERTIES in different parts of the City

FOR SALE and TO RENT.

Loans Placed and Valuations Made.

APPLY TO

H. JOSEPH & CO.,

No. 16 St. Sacrament Street.

201 1

Use the Best, Try and be Convinced

Flexman's Self-Raising Flour, and Queen Baking Powder.

Same as is largely used in Great Britain, etc. Put up in Canada only by the

CANADA MANUFG. CO.,

Auld Mactlaggan Co., Props. Office 17 Bleury St. Factory 25 Bleury St.

Tel. Main 2476. 200tf

PIANOS

FIRST PIANO IN CANADA.

No piano on the Canadian market is so well and favourably known as the genuine Heintzman & Co. It is the leading piano in every point of population throughout the Dominion. It has to-day most important patent improvements which make it stronger and better able to resist the trying climate of Montreal than any other Canadian piano.

The Heintzman family are piano makers, who have wedded to their practical knowledge a genius for the higher and more scientific side of their art.

They are manufacturing pianos that, judged by the highest standard, rank with the very best instruments produced The genuine Heintzman pianos in latest styles are sold wholesale and retail only by the

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,

201x1 2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

DEATHS REPORTED

At the Star Office To-day.

NEW YORK — Roswell G. Rolston, president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, died on Thursday at Babylon, L.I., of paralysis, aged 66.

Charles Victor Sass, secretary of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, died on Thursday, aged 38.

Quentin McAdam, aged 75, one of Nyack's most prominent citizens, died Wednesday of exhaustion, resulting from heat. He was a well known lawyer of this city.

Richard L. Haydock, a well known member of the Republican party in Richmond County, N.Y., died at Port Richmond on Wednesday, aged 76.

BERLIN, Ont.—Amongst the deaths in this district within the last few days are: Mrs. Mathers, of Hespeler, aged 50; Peter Scott, Tavistock, aged 60; Dietrich Pebel, North Easthorpe, aged 67; Jacob S. Erb, aged 71; Mrs. George C. Bradish, Galt, aged 33.

Mrs. Jacob Roos, of Hespeler, died Wednesday, aged 87.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—James Allison, manager of the business of the late Oliver Emery, died on Friday in his 49th year.

John Pender died on Thursday, aged 80. His eldest son is James Pender, principal of the James Pender Nail Company. Two sons and two daughters reside in Melbourne, Australia.

TORONTO — Robert Robertson, builder, died on Thursday.

Word has been received of the death of D. Williams, formerly a woollen manufacturer of Glen Williams, in Chicago, where he had been living for some years.

KINGSTON.—Miss Annie B. Ford, died in the General Hospital, on Thursday, from a nervous disease. Deceased was a daughter of the late Wm. Ford, ex-mayor.

HAMILTON, Ont. — Mrs. Gordiff, wife of John Gordiff, the well known brewer, died suddenly of heart disease on Tuesday.

BEDFORD, Que.—Henry Martin, one of the oldest residents of this vicinity, died on Thursday, aged 81.

NAPANEE, Ont.—John A. Shibley, of Yarker, died on Thursday evening, aged 75.

DEATHS BY ACCIDENT.

AYLMER, Ont.—Westley Bradley, the 13 year old son of Captain J. Bradley, of Buffalo, N. Y., was drowned at Port Bruce, while bathing, on Thursday.

KINGSTON, Ont.—Miles Sinnott, cabman, was drowned on Wednesday, night at the Yacht Club House.

WOLFF TO BE EXTRADITED.

Yesterday afternoon Judge Dugas rendered his decision in the alleged forgery case of Hugo Wolff. The extradition papers have been signed and the accused must return to Germany to stand his trial.

Special Notice.

Special attention of parents is called to the Advertisement in this issue of "Kingshurst" School for girls at Rothesay, New Brunswick, of which Miss Machin, who formerly conducted such a successful school in Quebec has been appointed Principal.

Great Scott!!!

$100 NEW BARNES BICYCLE for - - $25

Have left in stock only 5 Ladies' and 7 Gent's Bicycles, which we now offer as above.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS QUICK.

James Hutton & Co.

15 St. Helen Street, Montreal.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday

Is Our 3 BARGAIN DAYS

For Cash Only.

The other days in the week will be reserved for credit sales.

OUR STOCK OF FURNITURE IS COMPLETE,

And our best attention will be paid to customers.

If we don't give you satisfaction we will return your money. Tell your friends about it. Open evenings.

F. Lapointe,

The Acknowledged Lowest Priced Furniture Dealer,

1551 St. Catherine Street.

201tf

Money to Lend

We have always money to lend on first mortgage on city real estate. Low rates of interest for large amounts. Expenses kept down in all cases. Loans put through quickly when required.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 St. James Street. 201 6md

Grand Excursion to Bout de l'Ile Park on Sunday next, the 28th inst. Return tickets 25c; children, 10c.

201 1

Teeth Extracted And Filled Without Pain.

Best, safest and surest method in the world. Just a simple little application to the gums stops the pain. The tooth comes out easily and you feel no pain.

FULL SET BEST TEETH, $10.00



Fit and Quality Guaranteed.

Fillings

In Gold, Silver, Bone, Gutta Percha, French Enamel, Etc.

Teeth Cleaned, Etc.

The largest and lowest priced first class Dental Office in the Province. All the latest and best methods practised.

COME AND SEE SPECIMENS OF WORK BEFORE GOING ELSEWHERE.

(NEAR M'GILL STREET.)

Notre Dame street cars pass the door, Wellington and St. Denis within one block.

BOSTON DENTAL PARLORS

1856 Notre Dame St.

MONTREAL.

201xwtf

The Montreal Daily Star, printed at the corner of St. Gabriel and St. Antoine lane, is published by Hugh Graham, registrar of Montreal, Publishing office, 125 and 127 St. James street.