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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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BULLER'S OPERATIONS HAVE MADE LAING'S NEK UNTENABLE

London Believes He Will Immediately Follow Up His Success.

BUT LITTLE FROM LORD ROBERTS

Accounts Containing the Details of the Entry Into Pretoria Are at Last Beginning to Arrive.

London, June 9.—3.15 a.m.—General Buller has at length taken the offensive, and by manoeuvring he has secured a position west of Laing's Nek by which he believes he can make the Boer positions untenable. Presumably he will immediately follow up his success.

Lord Roberts has communicated nothing for three days, nor permitted the correspondents to wire what is going on. London's inference is that he is resting, although he is possibly disposing his army for a reach after Commandant General Botha.

BLOCKADE OF THE WIRES.

A blockade of the wires, owing to the rush of official correspondence, may account for the scanty press despatches. Some telegrams filed a week ago are only just now arriving. Among these are spirited descriptions of the fighting at Elandsfontein. According to one of them, the streets were filled with women and children. Rifle shots could be heard everywhere. The British soldiers would stop firing and join in the chase after chickens. The burghers surrendered to anyone; Kaffirs went about looting the Jewish stores and mounted infantry galloped hither and thither.

Lord Roberts' army has a new song. It runs thus:—

"We're marching into Pretoria;
It belongs to Queen Victoria."

DECEIVED PRISONERS.

The Daily Express has the following from Pretoria Wednesday:—

"The one thousand prisoners who were deported from Waterval were told that they were about to be given up to Lord Roberts. They entrained cheerfully and were conveyed to Noitgedeche instead of Pretoria.

"General Louis Botha, with a rear guard of 2,000, left Pretoria during the night. The British advance guard entered on the very heels of the retiring Boers. Botha has sworn to carry on the war in the mountains."

At Lorenzo Marquez Station a crowd waited all Thursday night to see President Kruger, as it was reported he would arrive by special train to gain an asylum on board the Netherlands cruiser Friesland.

BOER REFUGEES.

Middleburg is said to be full of Boer refugees and wounded. The railway still delivers goods at Bronkhorst Spruit, 40 miles east of Pretoria. A British column is at Bremersdorp, Swaziland. Eleven British prisoners have been taken to Middleburg. The British at Belca are moving into the interior in detachments of 200 daily.

Mr. G. W. Fiddes, Imperial secretary of the High Commissioner, with a part of Sir Alfred Milner's staff, left Cape Town Tuesday evening, for Pretoria possibly, as the Cape correspondent of the Daily News thinks, to arrange the annexation details.

4 a.m.—General Rundle's officers had a cricket tournament Tuesday and were planning for a tennis contest next day.

The Boers in the western part of the Transvaal are giving up their rifles to General Hunter.

GENERAL BULLER REPORTS SUCCESS OF HIS PLANS

London, June 8.—11.23 p.m.—The War Office has received the following despatch from General Buller:

"Yellow Boers Farm, June 8.—On June 6th, General Talbot Coke, with the 10th Brigade and the South African Light Horse seized Vanwicke Hill. The enemy made some resistance, and a good deal of sniping occurred. Our casualties were about four killed and 13 wounded.

"During that day, and the following, we got two 4.7 and two 12 pounder naval guns to Vanwicke Hill and two five-inch guns on to the Southwestern spur of Inkewelo. Under cover of their fire, General Hildyard to-day assaulted all the spurs of the Berg between Botha's pass and Inkewelo.

"The attack which was planned by Hildyard and carried out with immense dash by the troops, for whom no mountains were too steep, outflanked the enemy, who were forced to retire from their very strong position.

"I think we did not have any casualties and I hope I have obtained a position from which I can render Laing's Nek untenable."

LOYAL OPPOSITION IS LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, June 8.—"Looking for trouble" is the best way to describe the attitude of Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in this patriotism business. The dominant faction in the party led by Whip Taylor, appears to have the idea that patriotism consists in shouting, flag waving and fireworks, and to be determined that the public shall know them as the patriots, that is the shouters, the flag wavers, the directors of the pyrotechnics. All of these things are good enough in their way. Enthusiasm is contagious, and patriotic enthusiasm is a good thing. But enthusiasm in the small boy sense, which goes so far as to take decent, sensible men by the throats if they happen to prefer a violin accompaniment to a foghorn, is un-British. It is the acknowledged stock in trade of a political party it is first tiresome, then nauseating. Those who have been watching "the game" here know how it is worked. Yesterday Mr. Taylor himself gave away the secret in one of those unguarded speeches which make him such a nuisance to the caucus of his party.

* * * * * * *

It will be remembered that on Pretoria Day Mr. Taylor wanted to know why the flag was not flying over the American Bank Note Company building. At that time Mr. Fielding explained that he didn't know whether the flag was flying there or not. It was not the practice of the Government to bother about other people's business. Clearly what the Minister of Finance meant was that it was the privilege of every man to put up a flag or not just as he chose. It now appears that here again Mr. Taylor was out in his facts. Mr. Fielding yesterday read a letter from Mr. Meyers stating that the flag had been raised by him on the morning in question immediately upon receipt of the good news of the capture of Pretoria.

* * * * * * *

It was not to be expected that Mr. Taylor would be decent enough to accept the statement. He simply got up and said the flag was not flying, following it up with the confession: "I went out myself at noon to see if it was and it wasn't." The anxiously patriotic whip didn't say whether he had climbed to the third storey window opposite or scrambled up to the roof through the skylight to make sure. The House was perfectly willing to believe that the man who pulled up the flag was alive. It is perfectly conceivable that Mr. Taylor might have made a mistake regarding the anatomy of the big bank note building. Homer nods and surely Mr. Taylor may dream. He has dreamed before and all the Opposition members but himself felt how painful was the awakening in each case. The fact is with Mr. Taylor the wish seems always to be father to the thought. He is looking for trouble, and the Conservative caucus stultifies itself by falling into line behind him. He seems to hold the whip hand over Sir Charles and the rest, however much ashamed of him some of his associates may be. It is pretty small potatoes running a political party on a fog-horn policy like this, especially when the people who do the shouting are prepared to vote against legislation designed to promote closer relations between Canada and the Motherland.

TO DECIDE BY A DUEL

French Architect Resents Aspersions on His Handiwork.

UNITED STATES PAVILION.

A Correspondent Who Commented on Its Instability Must Fight the Builder.

Paris, June 8.—As a result of the statement published in New York that the United States pavilion at the Paris Exposition is unsafe, cards have been exchanged and seconds appointed, on one side at least, between M. Morin Gustiaux, the builder and assistant architect, and M. Henri Dumay, the correspondent who sent the story to America. The two men were introduced last night at a reception at the National Pavilion by the Assistant United States Commissioner-General at the Paris Exposition, Mr. Benjamin D. Wood, who is an intimate friend of the former. After some words Gustiaux presented his card and M. Dumay returned his card. Newspaper circles are deeply interested.

THEIR SCHEDULE FYLED.

New York, June 8.—The schedule of the [illegible] banking and brokerage firm of **Seymour, Johnson & Co., were filed to-day** [illegible] The schedules show liabilities to be $682,730; nominal assets $792,195; actual assets, $147,266.

TURN OUT STUDENTS

Fire Alarm at Grand Seminary This Morning.

THE STABLES WERE BURNED.

Although Threatening, the Flames Were Confined to the Outbuildings.

About 2 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the stables and sheds in the rear of th eGrand Seminary on Sherbrooke Street. Father Lecoq, the superior, first noticed the flames and raised a general alarm, thinking the seminary itself was afire. The 400 or 500 seminarites turned out in good order, but found there wah no great danger.

Some delay was caused in attacking the fire by the firemen misjudging the location of the flames, as they went immediately to the Sherbrooke Street entrance instead of proceeding up Guy Street to go to the rear of the building, where the fire was. The stable, carpenter shop and seminary laundry adjoining were totally destroyed. Three horses were burned.

When it was seen that there was little danger of the flames reaching the seminary building the pupils in the Montreal College, which forms part of the building, were not awakened, and many of them were not aware that a few yards away a fire was raging.

The firemen did excellent work, but owing to the lack of a sufficient number of hydrants the water supply was scant. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ASHANTIS NOW IN ARMS.

London, June 9.—According to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Accra, dated June 8, a native rumor is in circulation there that Sir Frederick Mitchell Hodgson, governor of Gold Coast Colony made a sortie from Kumassi where he had been besieged by the Ashantis, but was forced to retire and ultimately to surrender.

Mail advices from Accra, dated May 17 says: "Fifty thousand Ashantis are in arms and the insurrection is spreading. It is impossible for white men to go into the interior successfully during the rainy season.

THROUGH THE HERALD'S SIEVE

WHO is responsible for leaving the Mechanics' Institute and Grand Trunk Libraries off the visiting list of the American Library Association? They contain interesting and ancient volumes.

—

CHIEF ENGINEER SHERIFF, of the Imperial Chinese Railway, who is having troubles of his own training natives in the face of the rebels, was in Montreal last summer.

—

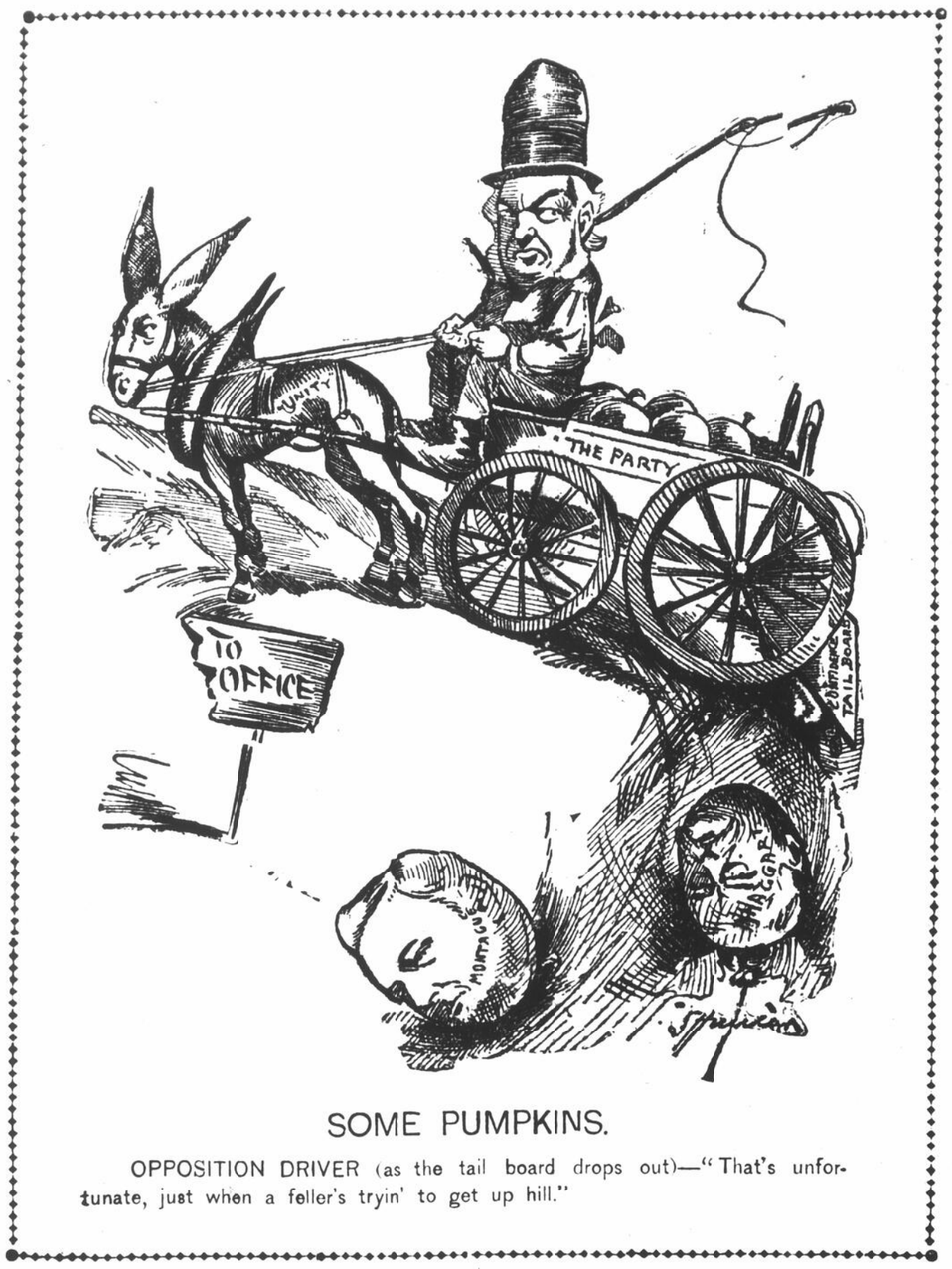
WHAT'S the matter with sending Jimmy Clark, Jeffries, Corbett, and a few more of the boys to China, to wind up the Boxers?

—

"A PARTY at William Lenox' last Wednesday night. We didn't get to attend on account of the rain," says a rural exchange.

—

GEN. OTIS, fresh from the Philippines, is



SOME PUMPKINS.

OPPOSITION DRIVER (as the tail board drops out)—"That's unfortunate, just when a feller's tryin' to get up hill."

GRATITUDE OF THE DOMINION

Lord Strathcona Thanks Lord Mayor of London for Aid to Fire Sufferers.

London, June 8.—Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, High Commissioner for Canada, when communicating to the Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, a telegram from the chairman of the Relief Committee at Ottawa, giving thanks for the British subscriptions in aid of the victims of the fire, expressed on behalf of the people of Canada, profound gratitude for the generous and spontaneous help of Great Britain, which, he said, would never be forgotten by Ottawa, or by any other part of the Dominion.

MET MRS. KRUGER.

Wife of the President Witnessed British Occupation of the Presidency.

London, June 8.—A belated special despatch from Pretoria describes the visit made by officers of Lord Roberts' staff to the Presidency on Tuesday, June 5. It says:

"We were received by a Dutch pastor, and shortly were joined by Mrs. Kruger. The latter wore a black silk dress and a white cap. She composedly exchanged greetings with her visitors, who notified her of their intention to replace the burgher guards by a guard of British troops. The burghers thereupon laid down their arms on the asphalted porch of the building near the lions guarding the entrance.

ART SOUVENIR of PARIS EXPOSITION.

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Each Part containing the Finest Half-Tone Engravings.

Price 10 Cents and Six Coupons.

Call at Herald Office or Coupon Agencies and see samples.

telling American reporters that the insurrection has been over for several months, but Aguinaldo, in his grave clothes, still keeps Uncle Sam's soldiers stepping lively.

—

"PEOPLE in the west are getting so wealthy that the first thing the laundries do when they get their 'wash' is to pick diamond studs out of the shirts," said Editor Young, of Calgary Herald.

—

PUZZLE—What's in this acrostic?

D. McNiChol.
Sir W. C. VAn Horne.
T. G. ShaughNessy.
W. S. TAylor.
C. Drinkwater.
J. LesLie.
A. R. G. Hew Ard.
A. C. HeNry.

P. A. Peterson.
T. TAit.
Geo. MaCdonald.
T. A. RIddell.
C. J. Flanagan.
A. G. SuckLing.
C. J. BlaCk.

R. KeRr.
J. H. SheAring.
J. A. SheffIeld.
W. H. KeLson.
G. M. BosWorth.
C. J. BlAck.
H. L. PennY.

—

THE famous Bleak House of Dickens, at Broadstairs, is for sale, price, $15,000.

—

NICE cool job these days isn't laying brick between street car tracks. Try it and you'll think you are getting hump-backed.

—

THEY say Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, is keeping very cool. Naturally. He's (in) on ice.

—

NOW look out for broken China. By the way, who's to fire the first shot in China that will be heard around the world?

—

BELATED South African society note: Mrs. Paul Kruger held a large reception yesterday. A large part of the British army was present.

—

PEOPLE of the U. S. (not Americans) are paying admission to halls where Boer delegates are pleading for sympathy. The business of craving sympathy evidently pays.

—

FOR A RAINY DAY.

INCH of mud and water,
Running on the floor,
Curtains wet and nasty,
Everybody sore;
Half the people jammed in
Perpendicular,
Bless us! It is pleasant
On the open car.

—

RUSSIA in Europe has a forest area of about 500,000,000 acres. One-third of the country is forest.

—

LONDON municipal authorities are establishing sterilized milk plants in different parts of the metropolis.

—

WESTERN editors will have official headquarters at Queen's Hotel from to-morrow evening until Sunday night.

—

ATTENTION, MONEY LENDERS!

UNCLE SAM'S public debt is $2,092,686,024.42. A mere bagatelle!

—

ALD. LEBEUF, why should Montreal have five police stations in about the same area that Detroit, Cincinnati, Toronto and Cleveland have one?

THESE CANADIANS SENT TO ENGLAND

Official List of Officers and Men Invalided to Home Hospitals.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—The following officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 2nd (special service) Battalion Royal Canadian Regiment have been invalided to England:

Captain J. E. Peltier, 65th Mount Royal Rifles, and servant (No. 7095, Robbins).

Captain A. C. Bell, Scots Guards, attached; Lieut. C. S. Wilkie, 10th Royal Grenadiers, and servant (No. 7494, Craig).

Non-commissioned officers and men:

6867—Sergt. Peppiatt, W. Royal Canadian Artillery.

5136—Corporal Baugh, T. E., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

7341—Corporal Grant, W. H., 48th Highlanders.

4185—Private McLaughlin, R. H., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

4239—Private Peters, A. E., Royal Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

6585—Private Warren, W., Royal Canadian Regiment.

7016—Private Anderton, J., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

7017—Private Andrews, H., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

7020—Private Rattson, A. S., 5th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

7025—Private Brooking, W., 6th Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles.

7180—Private Corley, J. B., 30th Wellington Rifles.

7182—Private Day, J., 26th Middlesex Light Infantry.

7192—Private Finch, C. E., 7th Fusiliers.

7225—Private Paddon, A. E., 21st Essex Fusiliers.

7350—Private Kennedy, J., 10th Royal Grenadiers.

7378—Private Rooke, W.J., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.

7392—Private Sutton, J. H., 13th Regiment.

7397—Private Usher, J. F., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.

7406—Private Ward, S. M., 2nd Queen's Own Rifles.

7473—Private Clark, C. H., 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.

7497—Private Holland, C, 16th Prince Edward Regiment.

7518—Private Martin, W. A., 43rd Ottawa and Carleton Rifles.

7648—Private Irwin, F. B., 8th Royal Rifles.

7677—Private Nickle, C. R., 3rd Montreal Field Battery.

7064—Pte. Martin, A., 2nd Regiment Canadian Artillery.

7696—Private Travers, H. B., 25th Elgin Regiment.

7920—Private Donahue, W. W., 3rd Regiment Canadian Artillery.

7958—Private McCarthy, M. J., 4th Regiment Canadian Artillery.

5985—Private Harris, J. A., 82nd Queen's County Regiment.

7972—Private Pelky, A., 62nd St. John Fusiliers.

PROTESTS AGAINST TREATMENT OF THE INVALIDED CANADIANS

CAFE CHANTANT TO AID.

London, June 8.—A cafe chantant was held at the Carlton Hotel, this afternoon, organized by Mrs. Norton, in aid of the Canadian contingent, which has suffered from the war. Lady Randolph Churchill, the Earl and Countess of Chesterfield, the Earl and Countess of Yarborough, Miss Muriel Wilson, Mme. Albani, Miss Edna May, Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Leslie Carter and a host of prominent actresses and musicians assisted in various ways to make the event a great success.

Federation Delegate of West Australia Makes Charges in the London Papers.

HE THINKS SYSTEM IS ALL WRONG

War Office, He Believes, Must be Re-organized in Every Department at the Close of the War.

London, June 9.—Mr. Harold G. Parsons, federation delegate from West Australia, writes to the morning papers to protest against the treatment given the wounded Canadians. He says:—

"The invalid Canadians at Shorncliffe Camp returned from the front, complain that they are badly fed, unhealthily crowded and refused a furlough. This seems a curious return to make for their conspicuous services, voluntarily rendered. I have it on indisputable authority that it is the practice of the War Office to administer the British volunteer, and, for all I know, the regular army, by means of regulations drafted and issued in great part on no better authority than that of its promoted second class clerks, a body of gentlemen no doubt of irreproachable character, but men by no means adapted by their intelligence or education to be entrusted with so great a responsibility.

"Such a delegation of authority, which is unconstitutional as well as unbusinesslike, is in itself enough to show that the whole War Office, from top to bottom, must be reformed, if not reconstituted, after the war."

The Daily Chronicle referring to the protest of Mr. Harold G. Parsons, against the treatment given the wounded Canadians says that Lord Strathcona has investigated the complaint of the men and that the matter has been settled satisfactorily, furlough being granted.

POWERS ARE ACTING IN PERFECT CONCERT

Boxers Now Known to Number 4,000,000 and European Interference is Needed to Curb Them.

London, June 8.—Definite returns regarding the severe fighting between the Chinese troops and Boxers that was going on Thursday between Tien Tsin and Pekin, had not been received at Tien Tsin when the latest telegrams to reach London were filed. The Chinese troops, however, had killed many Boxers, according to some reports, while another account had the Government soldiery defeated in an engagement near Pao Ting Fu.

Apparently the legation guards have not yet taken a hand in the fighting, but they are to do so at a moment's notice. The Boxers' movements affects some hundreds of square miles. Official despatches to Vienna from Pekin aver that the sect is more powerful than any political party in China, embracing no less than 4,000,000, and manipulated by zealous and adroit men.

ACT IN PERFECT CONCERT.

The representatives of the powers are still acting in perfect concert, which appears for the present to give the Chinese Government ample chance to put down the disturbers alone. The Tien Tsin correspondent of the Daily Mail, telegraphing June 7, says:—

"For the last three days the whole community of Tien Tsin has been preparing to defend itself against an expected attack by the Boxers. There is a continual influx of refugees from the surrounding country, who are now crowding the city. This increases the excitement. Nearly all the villages surrounding Tien Tsin are joining the Boxers' movement, which is taking more and more a fanatical character.

FOREIGNERS DRIVEN AWAY.

"Parties of foreigners, when approaching the villages, are driven back by armed bands. Yesterday the Chinese troops were ordered to Machang, on the Grand Canal, within 20 miles of which a large body of Boxers is reported to be collecting. Attempts to re-establish the regular working of the Pekin Tsin Railway have hitherto proved futile. Every night the Boxers set fire to the sleepers and the woodwork of the bridges.

"General Nieh seems bent upon acting with energy and dealing out heavy blows to the rebels, recognizing the necessity of destroying the prestige of the Boxers, which has begun to demoralize his army.

SECRET ORDERS.

"Secret orders from Pekin, the protector of the rebels, have paralyzed military action and raised the status of the Boxers in the eyes of the ignorant masses. Although the Boxers declare their first object to be the annihilation of Catholic converts, the wire-pullers evidently wish to propagate hatred among the country people against foreigners and things foreign in general. The movement on the surface has a patriotic character, but it may turn ultimately against the dynasty. This seems to be the protests of Japan against the torture ed with a gentle hand. The legations at Pekin have wired for reinforcements."

JAPAN AND KOREA.

Yokohama, June 8.—More serious, from a Japanese point of view than the rising of the Boxers in China, is the sudden tension between Japan and Korea, as the result of the protests of Japan against the torturers and execution of political prisoners by the Korean Government.

The Korean Emperor absolutely refuses to grant an audience to the Japanese Minister, Hayashi Gonsouke.

HACKED TO PIECES.

London, June 9.—The Peking correspondent of the Times, in a despatch dated June 7, says:

"Particulars received here show that Messrs. Norman and Robertson, the missionaries, were hacked to pieces in circumstances of revolting barbarity. The Chinese Government cannot be exonerated from the charge of complicity in these murders. From the beginning its action will bear only one interpretation, namely, that of approval of the anti-foreign movement which has had these results.

"The Government has delegated a commissioner to Cho Hauand, Pao, Ting Fu, the chief centres of the Boxers, to investigate and report, a notorious anti-foreign official who is known to be in sympathy with the Boxers, and who was the director of a mining and railway bureau that was founded to thwart all railway and mining developments."

ANXIOUS ABOUT MISSIONARIES.

New York, June 8.—The anxiety which has been felt in regard to the Presbyterian missionaries in the Pekin district was partially allayed to-day by the receipt of a cablegram from Dr. John W. Henry, one of the board's oldest missionaries in China. The board cabled on Tuesday for information, and the reply, which came to-day, read:

"Still danger."

This is taken to indicate that no serious depredations have been made as yet by the Boxers. The Presbyterian board has 59 American missionaries in the Shantung Province. The American board has also received a cablegram stating that all American missionaries are well, but that the Government is demoralized, and advising that help be requested from the State Department.

TO JOIN WITH RUSSIA.

London, June 8.—The Spectator, commenting on the Chinese difficulty, says it considers that if the situation becomes acute the only alternative to a European concert, which would be effective only in theory, would be for England and Russia to act together in a definite agreement. The paper adds:

"They alone possess physical power near enough to the scene to be of immediate use. England could in this case use her Indian troops."

Continuing, the Spectator strongly opposes any partition of China, and thinks it unsafe to assume that the Chinese soldiers cannot fight. It adds:

"The lourt of Pekin is in action the most imbecile in the world, but it may find a Wallenstein who would not steal his soldiers' powder, and then Europe will have a new problem to solve."

VIEWS OF LONDON PRESS.

London, June 9.—The morning papers linger over the Chinese situation, publishing long editorial reviews and conjectures. The Daily Express contends that Sir Claude MacDonald is charming personally, but lacks initiative and strength of character sufficient for the difficult post of British minister at Pekin. In its news columns it tells how Sir Claude claimed a British diplomatic victory when the legation ladies escorted by Lady MacDonald, visited the Dowager Empress, who afterwards, it is alleged, sent this telegram to all the provinces.

"As you are aware, these foreign devils have been very troublesome lately. Their decisions have been very offensive to me. Being a woman I could not make the ministers come and explain to me, but to-day I sent and compelled their women to come and Kow Tow."

The Daily Express suggests that 20,000 Indian troops be dispatched to China to restore order.

The Daily Mail reasserts its position of yesterday that the United States as the friend of Russia and Great Britain would be able to impose order without alliances or jealousies.

Sir Halliday MacArtney, English Secretary of the Chinese legation in London says that the concerted action of the Powers will save the situation in China, adding that the end of the disturbance is in sight and that soon all will be over.

Washington, June 8.—This cablegram was received at the Navy Department this afternoon:

"Tong Ku, June 8.—June third landed forces protect American interests with consent China, fifty-six Pekin, rest Tien Tsin. Nations sent force both cities; No injury so far. British, Russian, Chinese admirals and twenty warships here. Crops likely to fail causing probably more trouble in the near future. Our landing force near McCalla, June 5th, situation most critical Russian force began fighting, landing fifty more men. Have requested Heler, be sent immediately to protect interests, or vessel like her. Consider battalion marines necessary. Need gunboat as base inside. June 6th, Tien Tsin-Pekin Railway cut. Will act concert naval forces others powers to protect interests if necessary. Meeting foreign senior naval officers to-day. Present, English, French, German, Austrian, Italian, Japanese and American, arrange for combined action to protect life and property if required. One hundred men ashore, twenty-five warships here.

(Signed) KEMPFF."

CAPT. BELL RETURNS AS A CONVALESCENT

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—Captain Bell, late A.D.C., to the Governor-General, who took charge of the maxim guns with the 1st Canadian contingent is now on his way home. Convalescing after a severe attack of enteric fever. It is understood that Captain Bell will resume his position as A.D.C. to Lord Minto.

BRODERICK ACQUITTED.

Daniel Broderick who was charged with entering the laundry of Yuen Lee, Bleury Street, in April last and stealing $10.50 from a pocket of a pair of trousers hanging in a back room, was honorably acquitted by jury in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

THIS EVENING.

Her Majesty's—Baldwin-Melville Stock Co. in "Sapho."

Theatre Royal—"A Grip of Steel."

Sohmer Park—Vaudeville.

THIS AFTERNOON.

Association Football—Strathcona vs. Montreal, M.A.A.A. grounds.

Lacrosse—Toronto vs. National, on National grounds, 3.

Yacht Races—Dorval.

M.A.A.A. Club—Meeting Quebec Rugby Union, 3.

'WINS IN ONE ROUND

Tom Sharkey Quickly Disposes of Yank Kenney

BROADWAY ATHLETIC CLUB.

New York Audience Sees a Bout Which Was Too Short to Be Interesting.

New York, June 8.—Yank Kenny was knocked out by Tom Sharkey in the opening round of their encounter at the Broadway A.C. to-night.

As soon as the men came out of their corners, Tom let go a hard left to the ribs, Kenny tried to return his right and missed, but as Tom came in, drove his right to the body. This blow made Sharkey angry, and he went to Kenny with a rush and let go a wild swing that went over the big fellow's shoulder, and Tom fell into a clinch. When they broke, Tom hooked his left twice to the chin and had Kenny going, but he saved himself for the time being by holding on hard to Sharkey. They broke and Kenny jabbed his left to the face, but could not hold the sailor off, and he went to the ropes from Tom's rush, where he took left and right on the head. He broke to the centre with Sharkey after him. Tom was anxious to finish him, and with a short right swing on the jaw the big fellow toppled to the floor. He tried to get up, but was unable, and was on his face when the count ended. Sharkey tried to help him to his feet, but Kenny was so heavy that after Tom had him half way up both fell in a heap. With the help of his seconds, Kenny was carried to his corner, where he quickly revived and was soon able to leave the ring.

ROBBERY ON THE HIGHWAY

HOLD-UP MAN BEGINS WORK IN OTTAWA.

His Victim Assaulted and Despoiled in the Heart of the City.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—A daring highway robbery was perpetrated here shortly after eleven o'clock to-night. Harry Haig, an employe of the C. A. R., was on his way home when he was set upon by two men at the corner of Elgin and Somerset streets, almost directly under the electric light. Haig was knocked down and was forced to give up his watch, one of the men drawing a knife and threatening to kill him if he did not.

The robbery is exciting much attention, as the deed was done in the centre of a respectable residential section of the city.

DELORIMIER LACKED WATER

FOR FIVE HOURS LAST EVENING IT WAS WITHOUT ANY SUPPLY WHATEVER.

A Councillor Maintains That His Municipality Is Unprepared to Concede Anything to the City in the Present Dispute.

As a result of the action of the Finance Committee, the water supplied by the city to the municipality of Delorimier, was shut off at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was some time before the majority of the residents comprehended just what had happened, but like most things in which everyone is interested, the occasion of the sudden dearth of water speedily spread abroad. For the space of five hours there was no water to be had, and many people were very greatly inconvenienced.

Immediately upon the drastic measures adopted by the city going into effect, the municipal authorities of Delorimier took steps to effect an arrangement with the Montreal Water and Power Company to supply their ratepayers just as is done by the same company in the case of the residents of St. Denis Ward. Not long did it take to conclude the requisite treaty, and by ten o'clock water was once more coursing through the town pipes.

As a result of this prompt action, the town of Delorimier, while inconvenienced for the moment, is likely to effect a great pecuniary saving. The pipes are owned by the municipality, and the city has been supplying water at the rate of 40 cents per 1,000 gallons. The rate charged by the company is only 15 cents per 1,000 gallons, so that a considerable saving to the people of Delorimier is thus secured.

If the members of the Finance Committee think that by their action, as suggested in The Herald last evening, they are paving the way to a final and speedy settlement of the difficulty they may shortly be rudely disabused. At least that is the natural deduction to be made from Councillor Latour's remarks in the course of a conversation last evening.

"As has been pointed out before," he remarked, "it was entirely out of the question for the municipality of Delorimier to satisfy its obligation in cash. That could not be done except the members of the Council were prepared to shoulder the obligation personally. But we made, as we conceive it, a very fair proposition to the city. Their account against us was $3,391. We offered to make a settlement in permanent works; in other words, we purposed building for the city, at a cost of $4,500, a water main on Mount Royal Street

It is just as easy to drift into danger as to drive into it. The progress is slower but the end is equally sure. It is the gradual progress of drifting which blinds to the danger. Men and women drift into ill-health in such a way. There is a little feeling of oppression after eating. After a time it passes away. Some day it returns and brings another symptom—headache, perhaps. Something is done to relieve the headache, but nothing to relieve the cause. So one more victim goes drifting on to the rocks of disease.

Young women who are teaching or studying are very apt to become victims of disease of the stomach. They eat injudiciously, in some cases, and in general the brain is too occupied to allow the stomach the blood necessary to carry on its functions. Hence in time the organs of digestion and nutrition are totally deranged, and the young graduate goes home a chronic invalid.

The timely use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will avert such a condition; the faithful use of it in chronic cases will effect a complete cure.

"I was troubled with very frequent headaches, often accompanied by severe vomiting," writes Miss Mary Belle Summerton, of San Diego, Duval Co., Texas. "Bowels were irregular and my stomach and liver seemed continually out of order. Often I could eat almost nothing, and sometimes absolutely nothing, for twenty-four hours at a time. I was entirely unfit for work, and my whole system seemed so run down that I feared a severe sick spell and was very much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and before finishing the third bottle I was able to undertake the duties of public school life, and contracted to do so."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cleanse the complexion and sweeten the breath.

—thus entailing to us an expense of one-third per cent. in excess of the amount demanded by the city. That main would be chiefly to serve the East End Abattoir. It must be remembered, in this connection, that the city had determined to construct a 10-inch pipe in place of the existing 6-inch pipe on Iberville Street for just this purpose, at a cost, as Ald. Laporte estimated it, of $6,500. So you see that the city would have saved considerable money by accepting our proposal.

"You may announce that we have determined to make a twenty years' contract with the Montreal Water and Power Company. Should we do this—and there is every probability of our carrying out our present intention—and the contemplated action to recover the amount of the account against us is taken, the city will be in the pleasant position, when an amalgamation occurs, as it doubtless will, in the course of half a decade, of having to buy out the remaining portion of the contract, as well as paying the original amount of the debt. We will now also in all probability sell our pipes, valued at $12,000, to the company. Altogether, it strikes me that the city has acted very injudiciously in according us the treatment that it has. Rest assured, we are unprepared to concede anything."

ENGLISH IN THE GYMNASIA

GERMAN CONFERENCE OVERRIDES EMPEROR'S WISHES.

Study of the Language Left Optional in Spite of Many Recommendations.

Berlin, June 8.—The National School Reform conference was continued to-day. Despite the expressed wish of Emperor William that English should be effectually taught in the gymnasia, a majority of the delegates decided to leave the status of English as it is now which means English instruction beginning on the average at the age of 17 and then being only optional like Hebrew.

This decision is surprising because the Congress of German Neo-Philological teachers in Lepizic has just passed resolutions insisting upon the importance of increased study of English and of employing Englishmen as instructors.

IN FAVOR OF BONUSES.

St. Louis Citizens' Association Pronounces Itself in Sympathy with the Granting of Considerations as Inducement to Manufacturers.

At a meeting of the Citizens Association of St. Louis held in Fairmount Hall, on Thursday night, it was given as the general opinion of the citizens that they favored the granting of bonuses to manufacturers. If two or three good manufacturing concerns could be induced to come into the municipality employment would be given to a large number of people who would otherwise leave, and the best way to get manufacturers to come was to offer a bonus. The committee had examined the offer of the Slater Shoe Manufacturing Company (limited) and recommended that it be accepted. This company employed two hundred persons to whom $60,000 to $75,000 was paid annually in wages, and their business was extending every year. They would put up an extensive building with improved machinery, and would not want more than $35,000 as a bonus.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Robert Miller, seconded by Mr. F. G. Wooster. That the Citizens' Association declares itself in sympathy with the idea of granting a bonus to the Slater Shoe Company (limited) provided suitable arrangements can be made in the interests of the town.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The City Council of Montreal was censured in view of the recent drowning accident in a quarry in St. Denis ward, for neglecting to take proper measures to protect lives.

It was then moved by Mr. Thomas Earl, seconded by Mr. John Anderson, and unanimously resolved: That the secretary of this association be requested to write to the council and ask that the proprietors of all quarries where deep water is lying shall have them drained or amply protected against accidents by having them enclosed.

THE SUMMER CRECHE.

The Committee of Management of the King's Daughters' Summer Creche beg to acknowledge with thanks the following articles:—

From John Murphy & Co.—1 dozen soup bowls, 1 pail, 1 dishpan, 1 dozen bars soap.

Mr. W. Starke—$5 worth of hardware.

W. Rutherford & Sons—1 load of wood.

Mrs. G. Wait—1 padlock, 1 pot paint and brush, 1 tin stove polish.

American Presbyterian Church—1 dozen chairs, 4 tables.

Church of St. James the Apostle Sunday School, per R. J. Buchanan, Esq.—1 pump.

Canada Brewing Company, per C. Strangman, Esq.—2 large barrels.

Mrs. Alexander Hendry—10 pounds of tea.

Mrs. E. Holtan	$ 5 00
Faithful Circle	5 00
Mrs. John McLachlan	5 00
Mrs. C. R. Hosmer	5 00
Mrs. J. T. Bigelow	5 00
Mrs. E. F. Ames	5 00
Miss Mary Ames	5 00
A. friend, per Miss Reddy	2 00
What-So-Ever Circle	10 00
Mrs. Reford	5 00
Miss Dreena McArthur	1 00
Miss Evelyn McArthur	1 00
G. C. Dunlop, Esq.	35 00
Mrs. Abner Kingman	15 00

Donations in kind may be sent to Mrs. G. Wait, 38 Crescent Street, and in money to the treasurer, Miss Ludington, 4274 Dorchester Street.

MONTREAL PATRIOTIC FUND.

The subscriptions received by the honorary treasurer, Lieut.-Colonel Cole, Temple Building, to date are as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$12,366 73
Collection at church parade of 1st Prince of Wales Regiment Fusiliers in St. George's Church on June 3	17 78
	$12,384 51

CUP FOR RIFLE MATCHES.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—The handsome cup given by Senator Gowan for competition at Dominion Rifle matches, was formally presented to Hon. Dr. Borden, Minister of Militia, this morning. The cup will be open for company volley firing at the annual matches and will be taken charge of by the regiment to which the successful company belongs.

VIEWS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Quebec, June 9.—(Special.)—The local newspaper men have prepared a splendid programme for the entertainment of the Western Press excursionists who will arrive to-morrow morning from Montreal. The visitors will be tendered a trip in the harbor on the steamer Druid and the Lieut.-Governor and Provincial ministers and harbor commissioners will also be the guests of the local press men. Many other attractions are prepared.

HAVE NOT YET ARRIVED.

Quebec, June 9.—(Special.)—The statement in this morning's Gazette that the Fox Bay settlers had arrived in Quebec, is erroneous. The steamer Wanderer is still at Anticosti, and was expected to leave there to-day. The vessel will not be in port until Monday or Tuesday next, when the settlers and their effects will be taken in charge by the C.P.R. and transported to Dauphin, Man.

LIQUIDATOR APPOINTED.

A. A. Murphy, provisional liquidator of the William Drysdale Company, has been authorized to carry on the business until the appointment of the final liquidator, on June 18.

"Dicky, do you know the Golden Rule?"

"Yes'm; ev'ry time we do somepin' t' make somebody else happy they mus' do somepin' t' make us happy."—Indianapolis Journal.

Yes, we were burnt out. We are open for business now. Regent Cafe, 45 University Street.

THERE IS NO MYSTERY.

Coroner Freeland Says That the Body of Balcomb Was Not Surreptitiously Disturbed.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—Dr. Freeland was seen by The Herald correspondent this morning in regard to the stories circulated that Balcomb, an hotelkeeper at Richmond, after burial, had been disinterred and his body maltreated, and characterized the story as ridiculous. It had, he said, been necessary to remove the brain and otherwise cut up the body in holding the autopsy. By an unfortunate accident the body had fallen into the grave, and this accounted for the alleged carelessness or worse. The examination had been regularly conducted, and he was confident that the people concerned would understand it. As to the Masonic apron, it was the man at the cemetery who had removed it and hung it on a tree.

ARRESTED TWO DESERTERS.

St. Hyacinthe, June 9.—(Special.)—On the arrival of the I.C.R. express last evening, High Constable Marchessault arrested two deserters from the Quebec garrison, both of whom were safely lodged at police quarters. They appeared this morning before Police Magistrate Sicotte, and were both sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment.

Music and the Drama

Large and appreciative audiences have visited Her Majesty's at every presentation of "Sapho," by the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company, which is seen to excellent advantage in this piece. A matinee is being given this afternoon and to-night will be the last performance of "Sapho." Lester Wallack's famous military comedy-drama, "Rosedale," will be the attraction next week. This play is no doubt familiar to Montreal theatre-goers, but one welcomes it back again as one does the return of a delightful friend. Mr. William Farnum will appear as Elliot Grey, the young lieutenant; Mr. James Bankson as Miles McKenny, the gypsy; Mr. Thomas Keogh will have the comedy role of Squire Brunby Kobb; Mr. Albert Brown as the village doctor; Miss Lotta Linthicum as Rose Leigh, the doctor's sister; Miss Carrington as Lady Florence May; Miss Anna McGregor as Miss Tibitha Stork, the old maid, and Miss Blanche Seymour as the awkward country girl, Sarah Sykes. The prices and matinee days will remain unchanged.

Preparations are being rapidly pushed forward for the opera season which opens on Monday, the 18th. The two operas for the opening week are "Black Hussar" and "Said Pasha."

The only company which claims to play the original Nethersole version of "Sapho" will produce the above-mentioned play at the Royal next week, beginning Monday, June 11. This company is headed by Miss Julia Glover. Miss Glover is a woman of strong personality and powerful magnetism.

WHO ARE THE "BOXERS?"

The Chinese Society of Boxers constitute in reality a great clan of murderers, estimated to contain in its ranks over eleven million semi-barbarians, well organized, well armed, and as savage in their fanaticism as the Soudan dervishes.

The society was originally formed with the beneficent intention of protecting honest men in China from bandits. It was called Ta Tao Hwui, which means "The Society of the Great Sword," a title which seems to have been changed at a comparatively recent date to the more familiar name which so often appears in our newspapers just now.

When and where the clan originated is not certain. The natives refer to it as an "ancient" society, but that may mean ten years or one hundred. It is agreed that at first its principles were laudable and its work good, but as it became more powerful and increased in numbers many dishonest and designing persons entered it for the prestige and protection it accorded, just as dishonest and designing persons ally themselves with influential bodies in other lands to-day.

These men proved a disturbing element, and in many cases directed the efforts of the society against their personal enemies, whom they represented as bandits and lawless persons. Terrified by persecution, the innocent victims looked round for protection, and discovered it in the Christian missionaries. It is said that they professed conversion. At any rate, it seems to be clear that the missionaries succeeded in protecting them, and thus intensified the feeling which has always existed in China against Christian evangelists.

In many districts of Shantung countless Christian homes have been destroyed. German Protestants and Roman Catholics, English Churchmen and Congregationalists have been alike the victims of shocking outrages.

VISIT THE NEW SHRINE.

To-day there were four Sunday School excursions to Bout de l'Ile, as follows: Church of the Advent, Inspector Street Mission, St. George's Y.M.C.A., and St. James the Apostle Church. To-morrow there will be two pilgrimages to the new shrine between Point aux Trembles and Bout de l'Ile, under Cure Pevost and Pere Lamourent respectively.

A Poetic Tribute From a Patron of Stillwell's Dining Rooms.

O where and O where will I get a square meal,
O! where, O! where will it be?
Just step into Stillwell's and he'll make you feel
That you've struck the right note up in G.
For Roberts may conquer, come in at a canter,
And Buller and Warren may snub,
He may take Uncle Paul, and the Boers great and small,
But he cannot beat Stillwell's for grub!

IT IS PRETTY WARM,

But those who have taken our advice and secured a Shetland or Scotch Homespun Suit say that the heat does not bother them, and they feel quite comfortable, "thank you." Fit, finish, and general satisfaction has also a great deal to do with it. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James Street.

DEBARRED FROM THE ROYAL PRESENCE.

Now and then one hears of society ladies being offered large sums—and accepting them—for presenting an ambitious woman at a Drawing Room; but money will not always secure one of the Lord Chamberlain's cards of admission. For example, the wife and daughter of a retail tradesman, however large his business and however wealthy he may be, is never allowed to enter the royal presence, and two or three other classes are rigorously barred. There is also an objection to the wives of company promoters. Indeed, when there is a Drawing Room announced the clerks in the Lord Chamberlain's office have quite an exciting time in inquiring into the position of those desiring to attend.

Mr. William Hanley, formerly of Orillia, who is now playing with the Toronto Lacrosse Club, was in the city to-day.

BIRTHS.

SOUTHAM—On the 9th inst., the wife of F. N. Southam of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BECKET-KIRBY—In New York City, on the 7th inst., at the residence of J. Edward Mastin, Esq., 111 West 70th St., by the Rev. Samuel Tyler, of St. George's Church, Frederick Mark Becket, M.A., third son of R. A. Becket, to Frances, second daughter of the late W. H. Kirby, Esq., of New York. 138x

SALE BY AUCTION.

Will be sold by auction, on MONDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of JUNE instant, all the movable effects, household, belonging to the community of property which existed between Jules Bourguiguan, of the City of Montreal, printer, and the late Dame Guilhelmine Pilon, his wife, and to the state and succession of this latter.

The said sale will take place at nine o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 1119 of the Avenue de l'Hotel de Ville, in the City of Montreal.

By order,
P. MAINVILLE, Notary.
Montreal, June 9th, 1900.

FROM CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Start for Home in July.

Dr. Richard Shillington, of Ottawa, who is now on medical service in South Africa, writes from the general hospital at Rondebosch under date May 7th to his brother, Dr. J. W. Shillington, in the Capital. In the course of his letter he states that he is enjoying good health now, after having been slightly indisposed for several days. Alluding to the health of the troops he says: "Our regiment is pretty weak at present, so many being sick with enteric fever and wounded. Quite a lot of the boys have been sent home, and I expect must be in Canada before this. Some leave every week for the Royal Victoria Hospital, England. I think it will be the latter part of July before our regiment may think about leaving for Canada. Capt. Rogers has fully recovered from his injury. The Captain has been a hero and nothing short of it. All I wonder is that he hung on so well, as he had so much to contend with. This part and around Wynburg are the prettiest places I have seen yet. I have travelled around a good deal since I have been taken on the medical staff, and while I like this place and my duties, I would like to get back with the regiment again.

Food Fit for Paving.

Larry Watson, of Brockville, a member of C Battery, writes under date April 22: I tell you a fellow has got to take care of himself out here, but I tell you something—a fellow will never get the gout out here. We get hard tack and tea for our breakfast, and boiled potatoes and canned corned beef for our dinner, and hard tack and tea for our supper. Say, that hard tack would make elegant sidewalks. They would beat the ones they are putting down now, but we are getting used to them."

Give Too Much Grace.

Mr. John Marshall, of Brockville, has just received a letter from Harry W. Fisher, with the first Canadian contingent in South Africa. Mr. Fisher says: "All the Kruger pipes in Bloemfontein have been sold, but at the first opportunity I am going to try to send one home to you. I haven't got much use for the Dutch people out here; they are a slow lot. They might be able to see, I should think, that the longer they hold out now the worse it will be for them. We are disappointed in the British methods. They give them too much grace. A Boer goes out and fights till his commando is driven home. He then hunts up an old hundred year old gun, gives it into the military authorities and gets pardoned. He then gets out his Mauser and goes to join another commando."

The Ox Trains.

Bert Peirce, of Winnipeg, who is with the second contingent, writes. "We have about a dozen ox waggons with 16 oxen to each waggon. They draw with the yoke, which is attached to a chain running down the centre. They are driven by Kaffirs, who carry very long whips, which take all their strength with both hands to handle. A few hundred mules, the two batteries, escorted by the Mounted Rifles, New Zealanders and Imperial Yeomanry, make an imposing caravan. You will probably hear more of us in future. The boys are getting well into shape. E Battery in particular, and when they do fight, by jingo—look out. Our life the last two weeks has been principally the ordinary camp routine, made interesting by those little incidents that are forgotten as soon as they are past. Our successes and failures in the culinary line; the frantic attempts of some of the boys to annihilate clouds of locusts when they were flying by in such swarms as to throw a sombre shade over the bright Africa mid-day; the arrival of mails; passing of troops; and the troubles and trials of the most careless fellow in the battery, viz Pedley.

"De Aar, in appearance, is what you might call very commonplace, or, perhaps, you might say, typical. It is hemmed in on three sides by ranges of low koppies. On the south-east, towards Naunport, you can see nothing but the open veldt clear to the horizon, dull sandy-green in color. There is not a tree in sight with the exception of a few that are cultivated in the town. Away to the left, as we face the town, are great tarpaulin covered heaps, looking like dozens of large haystacks. These are the army stores. On the extreme right, about a mile away, are a number of low, long sheds; these are the hospital buildings, pretty constantly full I fancy. Between the two places, from the hospital to the stores, are scattered numbers of little low stone dwellings with pretty little gardens of flowers, at present all a mass of blossoms, and here and there a few trees. The railway station is the principal place, while a single store, an hotel, post office, and some railway buildings, give the remainder of the town bearing that oft-repeated name De Aar, a vein of springs."

As usual devoted to customers. Open for business. Regent Cafe, 45 University Street.

The G. A. HOLLAND and SON CO.'S

Wall Paper

business being divided up into

6 SECTIONS

1st Grades, 3c rolls, to 8c a roll
2nd do., 9c rolls, to 15c a roll
3rd do., 20c rolls, to 40c a roll
4th do., 45c rolls, to $1 a roll
5th do., $1.25 roll, to $15 a roll

Two floors in new building, and part of two floors in the old building, are used for our immense wall paper business.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.,
2411 St. Catherine Street.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.
All Druggists 40c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO., MONTREAL

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

A. DUBOIS, Proprietor.

Formerly 55 Inspector St., cor. of St. Maurice St., now at 699-701 Lagauchetiere St., Montreal (Morrey's Old Stand.)

Double and Single Carriages for Weddings, Christenings and Funerals; also Light Vehicles always at the public disposal.

Bell Telephone 489.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — MAN OF GOOD CHARACTER; deliver and collect for old established manufacturing house; $900 a year and expenses guaranteed. Address Manufacturer, third floor, 334 Dearborn st., Chicago. x

VARIETY PIANIST WANTS STEADY SITuation; is sober and reliable and an A1 man. M. 161, Herald. 138x

FOR SALE — GOOD PRACTISING PIANO, in perfect order, only $50, payable $5 cash and $3 per month. Apply Layton Bros.' Piano and Organ Warerooms, 144 Peel st. (opp. Dominion sq.). 136x

FOR SALE — ORGANDIE MUSLIN DRESS, good as new. Box O, Herald. tf

WANTED — WORK BY THE DAY, BY respectable woman; is a good laundress; references. 11 St. Bernard st. 139x

TO LET — NICE LARGE FRONT ROOM, two windows, furnished with first-class furniture, old oak set; Auer light. Other single and double rooms, furnished or unfurnished, gas, baths with hot water. "Burlington Chambers," 2307-2309 St. Catherine st. 136x

TO LET — CLUB ROOM OR STUDIO, GOOD size, bright. Also Hall, furnished, for Societies, Lodges, etc., capacity about 50; to rent by evenings. Apply Croizard School, York Chambers, 2444A St. Catherine st. 136x

PUPILS WANTED — THE CROIZARD School of Languages. French taught practically by conversation. Rapid method. Private lessons during all summer. Highest city references. Translations. For further information, write or call, 2444A St. Catherine st. 136x

CHOICE LOT — 162 DRUMMOND STREET, FOR SALE — Also land at Georgeville, Mempharmagog, with old house, and beautiful little Island, Ottawa River, St. Rose, J. Fairbairn, 239 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount. 140x

WANTED — TRAVELLING MEN FOR high grade side line. Those preferred who have established trade. Large demand. Big profits paid weekly. Light samples. Salary and expenses to successful men who handle it exclusively. Address, The Dominion Company, Dept. W., 334 Dearborn st., Chicago. 137x

WANTED—House painting, paper hanging, decorating, tinting, plastering, glazing. Drop a card. A. Levin, 613 Dorchester Street. 139

HAMILTON'S

Monday Hour Sale.

The following list of selected bargains for our Monday Hour Sale are undoubtedly the best values we have offered this season. Values that are extraordinary, phenomenal. That's why the store will be crowded on Monday. That's why the sales are almost double what they were a year ago. It's such prices and values that have made ours the most popular store in the city.

FROM 8 TO 9 A.M.	37-INCH WHITE COTTON, fine round thread, soft finish, for needle, a 7c value for	3½
	LARGE SIZE DISH PANS in heavy tin, well made and strong, regular 18c, for	12½c
	STEEL ENAMEL TEA POTS, plain and decorated; large sizes, worth 50c, for	29c
	LADIES' STRAW HATS, Sailors and Fancy Shapes, odd lines up to $1.00, for	5c
FROM 9 TO 10 A.M.	CROWN GLASS FRUIT JARS, self hermetically sealing, with rubber bands, 90c dozen for	58c
	WHITE VICTORIA LAWN, full 40 inches wide, every yard fresh and perfect, 12½c, for	7½c
	FINE WHITE ORGANDIE MUSLINS, with hemstitched borders, a 35c value for	10c
	FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, mounted with green foliage, up to 25c bunch, for	5c
FROM 10 TO 11 A.M.	WHITE SWISS SPOTTED MUSLINS for Summer Costumes, 40 inches wide, worth 35c, for	15c
	FANCY SPOTTED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE, in cream, helio and blue only, worth 50c, for	19c
	FANCY COLORED ORGANDIE MUSLINS, in all the newest designs and colorings, 10c for	5c
	FANCY COLORED ALL SILK CHIFFON NETS for Hat Trimmings, double fold, 50c for	19c
FROM 11 TO 12 A.M.	FANCY STRAW BRAIDS, in all colors, including black and white, 10c yard, for	5c
	LADIES' BLACK AND TAN COTTON HOSE, fast colors, full fashioned, seamless, 15c for	10c
	THE KOCH PULLEY BELTS in Red, Blue, Pink and Helio Satin, sold everywhere else $1.25, for	75c
	OATMEAL AND CASTILE TOILET SOAPS, double bars, always sold 5c, for	3c
DRESSMAKERS' SUPPLIES FROM 9 to 10 a.m.	3c Waist Belting for 1c; 5c package Needles for 1c	
	5c Safety Hooks and Eyes 1½c; 10c Machine Oil for 3½c	
	10c Dress Steels for 5c; 15c Dress Shields for 7½c	
FROM 2 TO 3 P.M.	CHILDREN'S BLACK SATIN PARASOLS, with frilled edges, a 39c value for	19c
	LADIES' WHITE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, with hemstitched borders, a splendid 5c value, for	3c
	MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS in Flannel, Gingham, Madras, etc., "Samples," some worth up to $1.75, for	59c
	BOYS' AND GIRLS' ENGLISH LAWN BLOUSES, with sailor collar, handsomely trimmed embroidery, 79c for	45c
FROM 3 TO 4 P.M.	LADIES' NATURAL CRASH SKIRTS cut full width, with deep hem, cheap at 50c, for	25c
	LADIES' ENGLISH LAWN BLOUSES, 4 rows of insertion down front, vertical French backs, $1.25 for	75c
	REAL ENGLISH OILCLOTH, 2 yards wide, well seasoned, pretty designs, worth 25c per square yard	19c
	LADIES' RIBBED SUMMER VESTS, short and long sleeves, ribbon trimmed, 18c for	12½c
FROM 4 TO 5 P.M.	50 DOZEN LADIES' SUMMER NET CORSETS in white only, closely boned, 35c for	20c
	38-INCH WIDE DOUBLE-FACE CRETONNE, with border, for curtains or portieres, 18c for	13½c
	MAIDS' WHITE LAWN APRONS, 3 tucks and deep hem, wide strings, 25c for	15c
	500 ROLLS NEW WALL PAPERS, the latest designs and colorings, 5c and 6c rolls for	3½c
A SNAP IN TRIMMED HATS.	35 ONLY LADIES' SHORT BACK SAILORS in Split, Tuscan and Panama Straws; colors, grey, white, blue, red and violet, handsomely trimmed, with all silk fancy chiffons and flowers, all this season's styles, worth up to $3.95; while they last Monday	$1.49

BARGAIN ECHOES FROM THE GROCERY.				
Best Rice per lb	3½c	Benson's Corn Starch		6½c
Tomatoes in Tins	7½c	Best Mild Cheese		10c
5 lbs. Split Peas for	12½c	5 lbs. Barley for		12½c
10 Bars Laundry Soap	25c	Gallon Tin Apples		18c
25 lbs. Best Pastry Flour	54c	22 lbs. Granulated Sugar		99c

Give The Babies NESTLE'S FOOD

IT IS WHOLESOME
EASILY PREPARED
ECONOMICAL

NESTLE'S FOOD is a complete and entire diet for Babies, and closely resembles mother's milk. Over all the world Nestle's Food has been recognized for more than thirty-five years as possessing great value.

NESTLE'S FOOD is safe. It requires only the addition of water to prepare it for use. The great danger attendant on the use of cow's milk is thus avoided.

Consult your doctor and send to us for a sample can (sufficient for six meals), which will be sent free on request.

Leeming Miles & Co.
MONTREAL.

A Word of Advice to Mothers.

Physicians whose life work is the constant battle with disease are outspoken in their denunciation of impure and tainted milk, as one of the greatest dangers that menace public health. To infants, whose staff of life is milk—pure milk—which has been carefully looked after, means healthy babyhood, happy childhood and sturdy manhood or womanhood; impure milk means puny infancy, not infrequently resulting in disease and death. The prevalence of tuberculosis in cows, and the liability of cow's milk to convey the germs of disease, makes the use of milk for infants very dangerous.

NESTLE'S FOOD is prepared for use with water only, and is, therefore, the safest food for your baby.

Ask your doctor about NESTLE'S FOOD, and write to us for a smaple.

LEEMING, MILES & CO.
MONTREAL

The Second Week of Our Great Furniture Sale

Will witness still greater reductions such as no competitor can hope to equal. The special lines we mention at the prices quoted are "For Monday only."

Children's Carriers, worth $1.25, Monday's price	95c
Children's Carriers, worth $2.00, Monday's price	$ 1.35
Children's Go-carts, worth $4.00, Monday's price	$ 2.80
Children's Go-carts, worth $6.00, Monday's price	$ 4.75
Children's Go-carts, worth $10.00, Monday's price	$ 7.20
Baby's Upholstered Carriages, worth $10.00, Monday's price	$ 7.60
Baby's Upholstered Carriages, worth $14.00, Monday's price	$10.40
Baby's Upholstered Carriages, worth $20.00, Monday's price	$14.60

All the above have retinned wheel, steel axles and gearing.

Ladies' Oak Finish Secretary, worth $4.25, Monday	$3.15
Ladies' Mahogany Finish Secretary, worth $5.00, Monday	$4.00

Bedroom Suites, Iron and Brass Beds, Springs, Mattrasses, Hat Racks, Dining Room, Kitchen and Parlor Furniture at equally great reductions during this sale. Come in on Monday and look over our stock.

The only lines in this advertisement that we will fill mail orders for are Groceries and Furniture.

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

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2 storey stone Front House, heated by furnace and in good order. The garden lot situated in rear, of 63 ft. by 70 ft., can also be had.

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The J. Cradock Simpson Real Estate & Agency Co.,
181 St. James Street.

TRUE HEROISM

Is Highly Exemplified by Missionaries in the Foreign Field.

PLEA IN THEIR BEHALF.

Two Stirring Addresses Delivered Before the Congregational Union Last Evening.

"I have always thought that the Congregational Union did too much in too short a time," moralised Mr. J. R. Dougall, who occupied the chair at a meeting held in connection with the annual session of that body in Emmanuel Church last evening. "It seems almost preposterous to deal with foreign missions and education in one night." But as it transpired subsequently only the former subject was accorded any consideration. Mr. Dougall made the observation in point about 9.30.

The speaker who was to have dealt with education, Rev. Morgan Wood, was not present and his substitute, Rev. J. W. Bowman, of London, Eng., decided that it would be impossible for him to compass the theme entrusted to him in the limited time at his disposal.

But before this transpired Mr. McDougall had continued: "Mr. Bowman's subject is 'The Education of Ministers for Congregational Churches.' And, believe me," he added, "there is no class of ministers who need education more. There is no class of ministers upon whom the responsibility of thorough mental robustness is so largely thrown."

"At this late hour," observed Mr. Bowman, "and having regard to the atmospheric conditions that obtain in this building, I am sure that the best interests of education will be served by my reserving the speech which I had purposed making, for a more opportune occasion. I must refuse to proceed. That I am unused to the oppressiveness of a semi-tropical climate must be my excuse."

"We shall then hope against hope," concluded Mr. Dougall, "that that more favorable opportunity may occur at no distant date."

"In the meantime," spoke up Rev. James Pedley, "perhaps the chairman will explain what he means by saying that of men who need education Congregational ministers are conspicuous. (laughter)." After a brief pause he added: "And perhaps he will tell us what church he goes to (renewed laughter)."

"I shall be glad to explain the unfortunate construction that may possibly be put upon my words," remarked Mr. Dougall. "I meant that Congregational ministers were forever being called upon to occupy new territory; were ever called upon to act as pioneers—work that requires intellectual robustness of the highest sort."

"That is quite clear," shouted Mr. Pedley amid laughter.

If the large audience present was thus deprived of a consideration of the educational subject indicated, it went away thoroughly satisfied with the addresses on missions which preceded the dialogue just reported. These dealt with the work among among the Armenians in Turkey. Miss Wheeler, of Worcester, Mass., occupied most of the time. She was for a number of years engaged as a missionary among that people, and consequently spoke with authority. Very few women possess so facile a command of English as does she, and not for a moment did she permit the interest to flag. In her earlier years, she said, she had disliked the idea of being an old maid, to live without children, but now in her old age, this expression was evidently used as a figure of speech, for Miss Wheeler is still an exceedingly attractive woman, (particularly when upon the platform) she had a family of 40,000 children. That number of youthful Armenians were her charge since she had assumed the secretaryship of the National Armenian Relief Committee. Miss Wheeler devoted most of her speech to an appeal for prayers for the missionaries.

Rev. F. W. MacCallum, of Marcash, Turkey, attended to the comparison instituted between the heroism displayed by the missionaries during the Armenian atrocities and the heroic attitude of the Canadian soldiers in South Africa. The first had risked their lives though defenceless; the second had gone forth armed with rifles. Upon this point Mr. MacCallum said that the missionary among the Moslems became accustomed to the thought of death. They constantly faced it in a variety of ways. They had displayed no exceptional heroism. It required no great amount of heroism to die. What did require heroism, however, was to live for God. What encouraged the missionary in the foreign field was the thought that they had friends in other parts of the world who were praying for them. No one needed to waste pity on the missionary. They accounted it an honor to represent the church in the foreign field. All that had been accomplished, though, was due to prayer.

Social and Personal.

Mr. G. B. Cramp and Miss Cramp, of McTavish Street, returned on Thursday from a three weeks' trip to Saratoga.

Miss Maud Ogilvie, of New York, has arrived in town to visit her father and her sister, Miss Florence Ogilvie.

Mr. T. B. Holland, of London, England, who is to be ordained to-morrow in Christ Church Cathedral, sails for a visit to England on the 16th.

Major Drummond's many friends are glad to welcome him back from the war. The gallant soldier arrived in Ottawa on Thursday.

Mrs. Newnham, wife of the Bishop of Moosomin, left this week for Ste. Rose with her five small daughters, to remain for some weeks. Mrs. Newnham expects to leave for her distant home about the end of August.

Among those recently registered from Eastern Canada at Banff Springs Hotel were:—F. M. Cockburn, Toronto; Mrs. H. A. Wilcocks, Miss Evans, Miss Lilian Evans, Montreal; D. McNicoll, A. McNicoll, Montreal; Mrs. J. Bonnick, Ethel M. Bonnick, Valdai T. Bonnick, Toronto.

The first academical year of the Royal Victoria College for Women came to a brilliant close last evening in the splendid song and pianoforte recital given by Miss Clara Lichtenstein and her clever young pupils. Any of the audience who expected the performance to be the average pupils' concert—very pleasing, but with no striking features—must have been agreeably startled. The rendering of many of the selections, both vocal and instrumental, would have done credit to professionals of acknowledged standing. When Miss Clara Lichtenstein came out to this country as lately as in October last, armed with testimonials from Professor Neicks, of Edinburgh University; Ebenezer Prout, Mus.D., of Dublin University; Sir A. C. MacKensie, Sir John Stainer, Dr. Joachim and many other authorities, it was expected that she would accomplish much, and this expectation has been realized. To a wide musical knowledge, sound and thorough method, and catholic taste, Miss Lichtenstein adds patience and tact, while her magnetism seems to inspire her pupils. The audience came prepared to be pleased and ended by being enthusiastic. The young ladies who carried off the honors in instrumental music were Miss Elliot and Miss Eugenie Lewis—two very young girls—and Miss Clara Curran and Miss Terrill. Of the singers, Miss Edith Rodgers and Miss Virtue received the warmest applause, the former being recalled again and again after her sweet "Who'll Buy My Lavender?" Miss Elliot opened the concert with "Prelude and Fugue," Bach, brilliantly rendered, followed by songs by Miss Lois Shepherd and piano solo by Miss Elsie Adams and Miss Ruth Harrington. Miss Virtue sang, in a rich, well-trained voice, "Absence," and later a song from Faust, and Miss Terrill played selections from Schumann and Mendelssohn with finish. Miss Parker's Berceuse de Jocelyn, with Miss Hane's violin obligato, was well received, followed by a selection from Chopin, given by Miss Eugene Lewis. Without posing as a prophet, one might predict a successful musical future for this young girl. Miss Clara Curran is another promising pupil, who played with great skill Macdowell's "Hexentauz." Miss Rodgers' name appeared on the programme three times, and judging by the applause, the audience would like to have heard her three times more. Her voice is clear and sweet and she sings with expression. The piano duo, played beautifully by Miss Eugenie Lewis and Miss Lichtenstein, and a brilliant selection from Moskowski by Miss Elliott, were much enjoyed. Miss McKinnon played Liszt's Lieberstraum and Miss Parker sang sweetly "Frunlingslied." The stirring jubel overture by Miss Terrill and Miss Lichtenstein, which glided imperceptibly into the National Anthem, brought the concert to a close. The Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College, where the concert was given, looked its best, with the lights and pretty dresses and background of artistic coloring. Miss Lichtenstein, in a graceful gown of black, with soft lace sleeves, wore a big shoulder knot of red and pink roses, and with her group of prettily clad pupils, sat near the platform, which was decorated with palms.

Over 700 invitations were issued. Amongst those invited, many of whom were present, were:—Principal and Mrs. Peterson, Dr. and Mrs. Walton, Dr. and Mrs. Bovey, Dr. and Mrs. Clark Murray, the Misses Murray, Miss Oakeley, Mr. and Mrs. H. Montagu Allan, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Meredith, the Misses Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meredith, Lady Van Horne, the Misses Van Horne, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Greenshields, the Misses Greenshields (England), Miss Muriel Greenshields, Mrs. Parker, Miss Helen Parker, Miss Oakeley, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Gault, Sir Melbourne and Lady Tait, Miss S. E. Smith, Mrs. George Macrae, Miss Macrae, Mrs. Robert Armour, Miss Florence Ogilvie, Miss Maud Ogilvie (New York), Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Macdougall, Miss Macdougall, Miss Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Shaughnessy, Sir William Macdonald, Mrs. Frank Stephen, Miss Stephen, Mrs. and Miss Meighen, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Allan, Dr. and Mrs. Browne, Mrs. Cramp, Miss Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Finley, the Misses Finley, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Sutherland, Mr. E. O. Clouston, Dr. and Mrs. William Molson, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Gault, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Fyshe, Mrs. and Mrs. Lorne Macdougall, Mr. and Mrs. James Ross, Miss Foster (England), Mr. Jack Ross, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Peterson, Miss Holmstrom, Rev. Mr. Rodgers, Mrs. Rodgers, Professor and Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Johnson, the Misses Gardner, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Mrs. Barclay, Professor and Mrs. Cox, Miss Cox, Professor and Mrs. Adams, Dr. Ruttan, Dr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton, Mr. and Mrs. W. de M. Marler, Miss Marler, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Lafleur, Mr. Paul Lafleur, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph, Mr. Murray Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. Peers Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe, Dr. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. Justice Wurtele, Mrs. Wurtele, Miss O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacMaster, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Ramsay, the Misses Ramsay, Hon. G. A. Drummond and Mrs. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Porteous, Miss Porteous, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Bagg, Dr. and Mrs. Bell, Miss Arnton, Mrs. H. C. Scott, Miss Elsie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Bethune, Miss Bethune, Mrs. Frank Bond, the Misses Bond, Mrs. Samuel Greenshields, Mrs. G. Cantlie, Miss Burke, Mr. Burke, the Misses Dunlop, Mrs. Hugh Graham, the Misses Lambe, Mr. and Mrs. Hector MacKenzie, Miss MacKenzie, Mrs. Shines, Mrs. Thomas Tait, Mrs. Waddell, Mrs. A. D. MacTier, Lady Hickson, the Misses Dow, Mrs. John Turnbull and her little girl, Miss C. Derrick, the Misses Wand, Judge and Miss Curran, the Misses Curran, Miss Saunderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Ives, Dr. Gordon Byers, with many others, including a number of the librarians at present visiting Montreal.

At daybreak yesterday morning the Elder-Dempster R.M.S. Lake Megantic, Captain Tailor, sailed with the following saloon passengers: Miss E. Aimes, Green Castle; Mrs. Bampfylde, Hamilton; Mr. Walter Bell, Montreal; Mrs. (Major) Commeline, Ottawa; Dr. H. E. Cassel, St. Paul; Mr. Congdon, Mrs. Congdon, Mrs. Crawford, Dr. Mary E. Crawford, Miss Grace Crawford, Toronto; M. B. C. Day, Crawfordsville; Hon. G. A. Drummond, Mrs. Drummond and maid, Mr. Guy Drummond, Montreal; Professor L. Davidson, Mrs. Davidson, Fredericton; Dr. Campbell Davidson, London; Mrs. John Dawson, Miss Annie Dawson, Collingwood; Mr. J. E. Dodson, New York; Mrs. John Fraser, Stanstead; Mrs. L. Gurney, Hamilton; Mr. John A. Grose, Montreal; Mr. Gilbert H. Gilbert, Iroquois; Mr. L. O. Grothe, Montreal; Mrs. Gall, Toronto; Sir Thomas Hughes, London; Rev. Mr. Hayes, Chicago; Miss M. Kruse, Montreal; Mr. J. E. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Toronto; Mr. Thomas Lines, Montreal; Mr. Norman Lyster, Kingsbury; Miss Jessie Macdonald, Miss Helen Macdonald, Toronto; Miss Leno McMillan, Oskaloosa; Mrs. McKay and two children, Lucknow; Miss Mary Meredith, Oskaloosa; Mr. J. B. de Motte, Mrs. de Motte, Green Castle; Mr. Frank Matthews, Montreal; Consul Emanuel Ohlen, Montreal; Mrs. Preston, Miss Ruby Preston, Miss Evelyn Preston, Liverpool; Rev. W. G. Ramsay, Mrs. Ramsay, St. Paul; Mr. W. J. H. Ross, Vancouver; Mrs. M. E. Sanderson, Danville; Mr. J. A. St. Julien, Montreal; Miss Gert Shuttleworth, Frank Smyth, Toronto; Miss Alice J. Tyte, Vancouver; Mr. E. N. Vine, Mrs. Vine, Ingersoll; Dr. E. G. Warne, Mrs. E. G. Warne, Mrs. Jos. Warne, St Paul; Mr George Williamson, Kingsbury.

List of saloon passengers per Dominion Line steamship Dominion from Liverpool, 31st May, for Quebec and Montreal: Mr. Balfour Allan, Mr. W. R. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Mr. Charles Ansdell, Mr. O. A. Barrette, Mr. Bassadona, R.N., Lieut. Bennett, Mr. D. Brown, Mr. J. A. Brownsword, Miss Bullock, Mr. J. A. Burnett, Mr. Corlstine, Mrs. Corlstine, Miss Corlstine, Mr. M. S. Davys, Mrs. Davys, Master G. S. Davys, Miss L. Davys, Mrs. Duncan, Miss Duncan, Mr. J. Fulcher, Mr. O. E. Genest, Mr. H. G. Goodday, Miss K. Greenwood, Mrs. C. W. Hall, Mr. J. Cassie Hatton, Q.C., Mrs. Hatton, Mrs. S. Henderson, Miss J. Henderson, Miss Henderson, Mr. R. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. E. J. Henslowe, Mr. H. B. Henslowe, Mr. H. J. Hill, Mrs. Hoska, Miss I. H. Hoska, Master L. E. Hoska, Miss Annie Hickey, Mr. H. W. Hoy, Acting Sub-Lieut. G. T. Hyde, R.N.R., Mrs. Samuel Insull, sr., Miss E. H. Insull, Dr. E. St. Jacques, Mr. Herbert Jeffs, Mrs. Johnson, Mr. L. Ridge Jones, Mr. J. Max, Mr. J. McLaren, Mr. E. Miall, jr., Miss L. Miall, Miss Jean Newman, Sub-Lieut. F. P. Norman, R.N., Mr. C. A. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Potts, Miss Potts, Mr. E. J. Rickard, Mr. H. A. Ritchie, Mrs. Joseph Robillard, Mrs. J. E. Robillard Carte, Mr. W. Rose, Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. C. Royce, Mr. G. C. Royce, Miss Savage, Miss S. T. Savage, Mr. E. Setterfield, Mr. J. C. Smith, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mrs. Sockett, Lieut. J. B. Sparks, R.N., Mrs. E. S. West Taylor, Miss Gertrude Tooke, Miss F. Tooke, Miss E. D. Trimble, Mr. Thomas Turpin, Mr. F. S. Unwin, Mr. P. Vondandalgne, Mr. W. Waddington, Mr. E. C. Wainwright, Mr. Robert J. Wickenden, Mrs. Wickenden, Master Alfred Wickenden, Miss Alice Wickenden, Miss Yvonne Wickenden, Master Henri W. Wickenden, Master Jean F. Wickenden, Mrs. R. F. Wilson, Mrs. Willmore, Rev. E. R. Young.

FELL DOWN A HATCHWAY.

Quebec, June 9.—(Special.)—William Gorman, while working on board the steamer Ramleh yesterday, fell down the hatchway into the hold, receiving severe injuries to his back. He was taken to Hotel Dieu.

After the fire. Regent Cafe open for business. 45 University Street.

SHUT OFF ITS WATER

City Takes Steps Against Village of Delorimier.

ITS ACCOUNT NOT SETTLED.

Tax on Laundries Again Discussed at Length in the City Council.

The first thing the Finance Committee did yesterday was to instruct Mr. Robb, the City Treasurer, to order the Water Department to at once cut off the supply of water by the city to the municipality of the village of Delorimier. This action was the result of the municipality's having failed to settle its account for water already supplied, amounting to some $4,000.

Mr. Cushing, notary, waited upon the committee with reference to the taking over of property for the opening of Overdale Avenue from Aqueduct to Mackay Street. The interested proprietors offered to cede some twenty thousand feet, valued at one dollar per foot. The matter was referred to the Road Committee.

It was agreed to authorize the expenditure of $1,200 on the macadamizing of the portion of Papineau road taken over from the Turnpike Trust, proceedings being subsequently taken to recover its proportion from the Montreal Street Railway Company.

TAX ON LAUNDRIES.

The question of the collection of the tax upon laundries coming up, Alderman Sadler said he was opposed to the tax altogether; but, if the tax was to be imposed, it should be collected from others as well as Chinamen. It was apparent that the tax was directed against Chinamen solely. Under the law as it stood, they were bound to tax every washerwoman in the city.

Ald. Laporte said the tax could only be imposed for keeping a public laundry.

Ald. Smith said public laundries were such as exposed a sign showing the kind of business done. A woman who took in washing merely could not be regarded as conducting a public laundry.

Ald. Ekers said the trouble was that instead of getting the tax paid, they were at the expense of keeping a lot of Chinamen in gaol.

It was decided that the matter be left in the hands of the Council, as well as a petition from secondhand dealers to be allowed to pay their licences on the instalment plan.

In this connection, a letter was read from Mr. Bienvenu, head clerk, Recorder's Office, reporting concerning the execution of judgments against Chinese laundrymen, as follows:

Number of judgments..	203
Number of Chinamen imprisoned..	149
Amount collected to date..	$335

After a certain number had been imprisoned, others had offered to settle in instalments. Mr. Bienvenu, after consulting Mr. Ethier, had decided to accept the instalments offered. No smaller sum had been accepted than $10. From the reports of bailiffs, the money was now forthcoming in a very satisfactory manner, and the proportion of those who had to be imprisoned was only six in thirty. It was expected that the work of collection would be completed in a very few days.

It was decided that the report of the City Attorneys, already published, on the subject of the Tessier case, should be referred to the Council.

GRANT TO MADAME DEMONTIGNY.

The Chairman next brought up the question of a grant of $5,000 to Madame Demontigny, widow of the late Recorder, as authorized at last session of the Legislature.

Ald. Smith thought they should take up all claims of this kind together.

Ald. Laporte thought they should get figures showing the salary received by the late Mr. Demontigny, while Recorder, and what his predecessors had received and what other officials had been paid. If Mr. Demontigny had been paid less than the other officers, Ald. Laporte would be in favor of doing justice to the family.

Ald. Smith thought the information would be useful.

Ald. Ekers thought all cases of a similar nature should be considered together. He was willing that the information should be procured, but he did not think the city should admit any liability.

Mr. Dufresne was instructed to prepare the desired information.

Mr. Roy's claim for repairs and improvements at the East End Abattoirs was next discussed.

Ald. Ekers moved that Mr. Roy be offered a deduction in rent of a hundred dollars a year in compensation for his outlay.

It was decided to make a written offer accordingly.

MODERN APPLICATION OF AN ANCIENT REMARK

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, June 9.—Adam Smith, the thoughtful economist, knew a great deal about how this world is run. One of the good things he said was, "Every man has a Scotchman inside of him." The author of "The Wealth of Nations," himself a Scot, doubtless meant that men are swayed by self-interest. Of course, Adam Smith knew there were exceptions just as he knew they were rare enough to make his rule a reasonable basis of argument. If he could visit some corners of Canada to-day and take as his standard accepted views of what is believed to be what self-interest would prompt men to do, he would find the exceptions the rule. We claim to have free farms for millions, and good farms at that. But if Adam Smith—rest his bones—could go back into some parts of Muskoka he would find husky Englishmen forking potatoes in pockets in the glacier-scarred granite and cutting hay and cats in broken, irregular fields where he cannot get a full swing of the scythe—the reaping machine used—without clinking the blade against a boulder. Away on the western plains he would find brawny Britons with long bank accounts and comfortable home connections beyond the Atlantic, patrolling the prairies as mounted policemen or drought-fearing ranchers.

The other day I came across a striking case in point. We were watching the miles of lake-dotted wilderness on the way from Ottawa to Parry Sound disappear behind us, and it is a region of which Kipling might have said that "most of the miles stood on end owing to the nature of the country." When Mr. Fleck, of the C.A.R., told me a romance of two able young Englishmen, brothers, who had come out with the Lornes and passed through hundreds of miles of first-rate farming land to set up a lodge on the forest-covered rock where the Laurentian formation gives place to the Huronian. They work fairly hard, and do not live in luxury, but these two cultured bachelor brothers, who know the pleasures of civilized society, are able to keep themselves comfortably supplied with books, magazines and newspapers. They get their compensation for not being captains among busy men by keeping their eye and ear open for the life which delighted Henry David Thoreau.

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When you are being whirled through it on a holiday trip you think it must be delightfully restful; but it isn't according to accepted views of what constitutes a useful and valuable life. Ricardo would have wondered at men who would be content to work farms on "no rent" land far below the "margin of cultivation." Adam Smith would admit that they didn't have much of the Scotchman in them.

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Another curious fact transpires regarding the practice of men passing over good holidays—of which there are many within a reasonable distance of them—in favor of holidays from which they can expect little. The lumbermen of these rocky districts don't relish the presence of settlers. To settlers they trace the disastrous forest fires which in a fortnight have been known to sweep away more dollars' worth of property than could be raised from the soil by the settlers in many years. These fires doubtless are sometimes accidental. It is openly whispered that they frequently are deliberately started by half-starved settlers, who hope to, and usually do, find employment in fighting the flames. Of course, there are settlers in the rocky-timber areas who have gone there deliberately, in view of the freshness and freedom of the life. But taken as a rule, it is as difficult to understand why many of the settlers stay there as it is to see why so many unemployed men hang about cities when there is a healthy and independent life at their disposal by going to farming. It was a beautiful country that Mr. Booth took us through. There are rich agricultural areas along the line. There are exceedingly valuable timber resources. It is a sportsman's paradise. But the usefulness of the line will doubtless continue to be preeminently the transportation of the western grain from the lakes to the seaboard, local traffic after the hilly country is reached being largely in lumber and tourists. In the construction and grading of the road no pains have been spared to meet the requirements of an important and valuable trade.

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Speaking of Scotchmen inside of men, there are few exceptions to Adam Smith's rule in Parliament. Some of the men now in the House of Commons might not have acted in accordance with self-interest in coming here. Few of them who contemplate trying to secure another term lose any chance of promoting that end, as witness the long speeches in the last sessions of a Parliament disguised as campaign literature, as witness the extreme caution regarding questions local to their several constituencies, as witness the full mail bags of literature folded, addressed and sent to electors throughout the country. The motive may be a proof of the truth of Adam Smith's doctrine. The practices resulting from it account for the waste of much of the time and money of the public. But even here we have some compensation. It may be expensive and wearisome, but it accounts for the spreading of a certain amount of information throughout the country. It may be unfortunate that men in public life give too much heed to their own personal selfish interests. It is rather a good thing that they feel compelled to constantly look to themselves. —H.A.H.

EXPORT OF SMALL FRUITS

Any Quantity of the Manufactured Products May Be Sold in England.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—In view of the recent interest taken in Canada in the preparation of small fruits for export, the following extract from a recent report by Mr. Harrison Watson, curator of the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, London (Eng.) is of interest:

"Respecting the market for strawberry, raspberry and peach jams, although we cannot hold out any definite encouragement to Canadian jam manufacturers to sell their produce in this country in its present form, we are distinctly of opinion that any quantity of jam is capable of being sold in England provided that it is made according to the standard of English manufacturers, and that the price compares favorably with their product. The Canadian jam that we have inspected on previous occasions has differed in many ways from that produced by the English manufacturers. It is possible that the jam might be declared to be better by experts, but the public here have been schooled to the quality at present turned out by our manufacturers, and are very difficult to persuade that even a better article will suit them. The English manufacturer now endeavors to show as much of the whole fruit in his preparation as he possibly can, and at the same time to keep his syrup as clear as possible, and jams which in the processing do not come up to this description, he generally endeavors to use for his export trade. Of course the important advantage that the English manufacturer has over the Canadian, is the fact that he can buy his sugar very much cheaper, and also the package and the glass which is required for packing. The demand for fruit syrups and extracts, although increasing, is not yet very large, and the trade seems to lend itself to advertising, which is freely done."

THE GIBSON PICTURES.

Gross Receipts Were $1,143.75—Sum Cleared for the Babies $764.90—Acknowledgments.

The ladies of the Day Nursery (174 Mountain Street), have great pleasure in giving publicity to the financial success of the Gibson picture entertainment of May 9.

The sum made was $764.90, the gross receipts were $1,143.75, and the expenses $378.85. Two hundred dollars of the net receipts will be put to the building fund and the remainder will be used for current expenses during the summer months, when there will be no other revenue.

As it is impossible to reach all who took part individually, the committee take this means of making their most grateful acknowledgements to the ladies and gentlemen who formed the pictures, to the Zingari Glee, Banjo, Mandolin and Guitar Clubs, and the lady and gentlemen soloists and accompanists, as well as to all who in any way contributed towards the success of the entertainment.

The sincere thanks of the committee are due to the following for favors received:—Mr. Robert Reid, H. Morgan & Co., George Graham & Son, Montreal Gas Company, Arlington Cab Company, Willis & Co., R. Hall & Co., Palmer & Co., Charles M. Henderson, Jos. Bennett, W. H. Bell, H. A. Wilder and Miss Ramsay.

DROWNED AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 9.—(Special.)—John Letarte was drowned last night at St. Romuald. Deceased was working on the wharf piling lumber when he fell into the river. The body was recovered to-day.

Yes, we were burnt out. We are open for business now. Regent Cafe, 45 University Street.

BY BRITISH GUIANA

Message of Sympathy for the Fire Sufferers.

COLLECT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Lack of Cable Communications Compelled a Little Delay in Activity.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—The widespread nature of the sympathy felt with the Ottawa-Hull fire sufferers in all parts of the world appears from the following letter from Sir Cavendish Boyle and Mr. J. H. de Jonge, Governor and Secretary of State, respectively, for British Guiana, received yesterday by Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance:

"Georgetown, British Guiana, May 22, 1900.

"Dear Mr. Fielding,—As soon as we heard of the grievous fire at Ottawa, and of the calamity which had befallen your city, we sent a message of sympathy to the Premier; but as we were then cut off from direct cable communication, we had to make use of a steamer to Dutch Guiana, whence the message was, we hope, duly transmitted.

"We also set about collecting subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers, and we now beg to transmit, as a first instalment, a draft on New York endorsed to your order for $600. We trust shortly to be able to supplement this by another remittance, and we wish that we could have sent a far larger sum.

"You are doubtless, however, aware that the people of British Guiana are suffering from prolonged and general depression in all branches of their trade and commerce, whilst the local and outside calls upon those who have means have been many lately, and imperative; and this is the explanation of the smallness of the sum we can now offer. It is sent, nevertheless, with real sympathy for the misfortunes of our neighbors, with a sincere hope that full relief may ere long be found them, and with a lively recollection of the kindness and courtesy meted out to us, personally, during our most pleasant visit to Ottawa last summer.

"We are, dear Mr. Fielding, yours most faithfully, (Signed) "CAVENDISH BOYLE, "J. H. De JONGE."

In acknowledgment Hon. Mr. Fielding wrote:

"Ottawa, June 7, 1900.

"Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, transmitting a draft of the Colonial Bank on New York for the sum of $600, representing amount of subscriptions collected in British Guiana towards the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in Hull and Ottawa.

"It has given me great pleasure to forward the amount and a copy of your letter to the administrator of the relief fund.

"The fire was a very disastrous one indeed, and the amount of loss and suffering entailed by it very great. But the work of relief has been made comparatively easy by the generous contributions that have poured in from all quarters.

"I appreciate very much the kind and sympathetic sentiments that have accompanied this generous subscription from our brethren in British Guiana. We are fellow-citizens of one Empire, and it is gracious acts such as this that draw us nearer together and make us recognize the great fact of our oneness.

"Yours faithfully, (Signed) "W. S. FIELDING."

CORINTHIAN'S PASSENGERS.

A Long List of Canadians Who Are on Their Way to Europe.

The following is a list of the first cabin passengers per steamship Corinthian, Captain William Dunlop, which sails from Montreal June 9, for Liverpool:—Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Toronto; Mr. Bilby, Seattle; Miss Boulton, Montreal; Mr. F. S. Bains, Mrs. Bains, Janesville, Wis.; Mr. Howard P. Buck, Sherbrooke; Mr. Alfred De Barrel, Montreal; Mrs. Brendon, Toronto; Mr. Brinsmead, Mrs. Brinsmead, Vancouver; Mr. Joseph Bergeron, Maton, Que.; Mr. J. P. Burton, Batavea, Ill.; Rev. Fr. Crinion, Brantford; Miss Coward, Toronto; Mr. F. D. Cameron, Mr. R. Clapp, Fargo, N.D.; Mr. Charles J. Connor, Evanston, Ill.; Mr. A. A. Charlebois, Quebec; Mr. Horace Caldwell, Chicago; Mr. E. F. Dick, New York; Miss Daft, Seattle; Mr. S. D. Price Davies, Mrs. Davies, San Francisco; Mr. Frank A. Elwell, Portland, Me.; Mr. William Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Wellington, N.Z.; Master Ferguson, Wellington, N.Z.; Mr. Frank Fisher, Montreal; Mr. R. C. Fuller, Mrs. R. C. Fuller, Miss Fuller, Amherst, NS.; Mr. Maurice Frigon, Montreal; Mr. Forrest, Mrs. Forrest and infant, Miss Forest, Mr. J. Lockhart Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Master Leslie Gordon, Miss Isa Gordon, Miss Edith Gordon, Miss Elsie Gordon, Toronto; Mr. Robert Gray, Mrs. Gray, Miss Winnifred Gray, Master Willie Gray, Chatham, Ont.; Miss Gray, Reed Deer, Alb.; Mr. Louis Guyon, Mrs. Guyon, Miss Guyon, Montreal; Mr. Alfred L. Gunderson, Sunk Centre, Minn.; Mr. Will Phillip Hooper; Mr. Hooper; Mrs. C. W. Hooper; Miss Emma P. Holland, Boston; Rev. Thomas C. Hill, Mr. T. J. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Miss Maggie Hill, Miss Annie Hill, Galesville, Wis.; Miss Hayes, Chicago; Miss Alice Howe; Miss E. D. Hill; Rev. William R. Harvey; Mr. George Hodge, London, Eng.; Mr. Arthur Johnston, Toronto; Mr. Edgar Jordan; Mrs. Edgar Jordan; Mr. L. Jackson, London, Eng.; Mr. Walter G. Kingsgord, Mrs. Kingsgord, St. Paul; Rev. Fr. Keough, Brantford, Ont.; Miss Larimore, Duluth Minn.; Mrs. Lamplough, Montreal; Mr. J. E. P. Larrivee, Sandy Bay, Que.; Mr. John Moss, Mrs. Moss, Mr. Roy Moss, Miss Ethel R. Moss, Miss Mabel H. Moss, Mrs. L. Martin, Milwaukee; Miss Clara H. May, Boston; Mr. Melhinsh, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. C. D. Mathewson, Mr. W. D. Mathewson, jr., Bristol, Vt.; Mr. L. S. Macoun, Ottawa; Mr. D. McCann, Miss Margaret McCann, Master Francis McCann, Mrs. McCann, Evanston, Ill.; Rev. Fr. McIntee, Brantford, Ont.; Mr. F. Nation, Mrs. Nation, Brandon, Man.; Miss Palmer, Wellington, N.Z.; Mr. S. Polaski; Rev. Matthew O'Reilly, Boston; Mr. Reid, Toronto, Ont.; Miss Rinhardt; Mrs. E. P. Runyon; Mr. G. D. Robertson; Mr. Baron W. Riley, Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. I. J. Robertson, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. R. Rutherford, New York; Mrs. Rubridge, Toronto; Mr. Geo. H. Shorney, Mrs. Shorney, Master Herbert Shorney, Chicago; Mr. Surveyer, Montreal; Mr. A. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Winnipeg; Mr. Duncan Stewart, Victoria, B.C.; Mr. J. R. Shultz; Mr. Rochereau De La Sabliere, Mrs. De La Sabliere, two children and infant, Toronto; Rev. Jas. Stanley, Rev. Matthew Shinnors, Boston; Miss Cora M. Smith, Chicago; Mr. G. P. Schofield, Chatham, Ont.; Dr. Smith, Mrs. Smith and child, Seattle, Wash.; Miss Martha Van Allen; Mr. Wright; Mr. A. Wilson, Amherst, N.S.; Mr. Williams, Montreal; Mr. Jas. Wilson, Buffalo; Mr. Alfred Williams, Mrs. Williams, child and infant, Toronto; Mr. Edward Watson, Liverpool; Mr. Jacob Wein, Chicago; Miss Wheeler, Mrs. E. Wanzer.

EXPECT MANY SETTLERS

U. S. IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS PREDICT A BIG YEAR.

Northern Europe Will Furnish New Settlers for Canadian Northwest.

New York, June 8.—General Passenger agents of the principal trunk lines say that the reports that this year would witness an unusually large volume of immigration, have not been exaggerated. One passenger traffic man estimates that the railroads would be called upon to carry between 400,000 and 500,000 immigrants in the year 1900. It is said most of these immigrants will come from northern Europe and will go to the far Northwest or to the western prairies. Western railroad men state that special efforts are being made by the Canadian Government to get these immigrants to settle on the north side of the boundary line in British Columbia.

VISITED EXPERIMENTAL FARMS

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—Dr. Wm. S. Saunders, Superintendent of Dominion Experimental Farms, has returned from his annual tour which extended over a period of three weeks. During his absence Dr. Saunders visited the experimental farms and stations at Agassiz, B.C., Indian Head and Brandon. An increased influx of settlers is, he says, noticeable in Western Canada this year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is doing good work in this direction, and quite a few are coming from the States also. The Doukhobors were comfortable during the past winter, but many of the Galicians are working on the railways instead of cultivating their lands.

STRIKING OTTAWA LABORERS.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—The striking builders' laborers will not accede to the ultimatum of the contractors to return to work at noon to-day at $1.65 a day. The communication from the contractors sent by Mr. George A. Crain was dealt with at a meeting of the Union Wednesday. After a short discussion in which but one opinion was expressed, the secretary was instructed to reply declining the compromise, and in order not to delay the contractors, Mr. R. Driscoll was sent personally to instruct Mr. Crain that the Union would hold out for $1.80 a day. The men are in most cheerful spirits, and feel confident that they will win.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTITUTE.

Bedford, June 9.—(Special.)—The eleventh annual convention of the Sunday School Institute of the Archdeaconry of Bedford, will be held here Tuesday, June 26th. The following is the programme: Communion at 10 o'clock in St. James' Church, with address by the Bishop of Montreal; papers on "The Sunday School Teachers, Helps and Hindrances," by Rev. H. Plaisted, Dunham; "The S.S. and Confirmation," by Rev. T. B. Jeakins, Waterloo; "The S.S. and Church Services," by Rural Dean Robinson, Charenceville; "The S.S. and Missionary Work," by Rev. Principal Hackett; "True Manliness in the Home," by Rev. John Ker, and an address by Dr. L. H. Davidson. The "Question Box" will be in charge of Rev. Canon Davidson and Rural Dean Longhurst. The officers of the institute are: President, the Bishop of Montreal; first vice-president, Archdeacon Lindsay, second vice-president, Rev. Jas. A. Elliott; third vice-president, Mr. W. M. Hillhouse; secretary, Rev. Rural Dean Nye.

SOCIALIST LABOR CONVENTION.

New York, June 8.—The Socialist labor party convention Daniel de Leon faction, which has been in session in this city since last Saturday, had a warm discussion this forenoon as to the instructions to be given to the delegates of the party to be sent to the international socialist congress in Paris in September. A motion by Daniel de Leon was adopted that if any socialist party from this country send a delegate, the socialist labor party delegate protest against his being seated, and should he be seated that the delegate request that he be allowed to sit apart from "any such impure delegation."

The convention adjourned sine die at noon.

INDIA FAMINE RELIEF.

New York, June 8.—The executive committee of the committee of one hundred on the India famine relief met at the Chamber of Commerce to-day. Contributions of nearly $60,000 were reported, although the committee was formed only a month ago. A second instalment of $30,000 was cabled to Bombay after to-day's meeting.

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We have a large stock of Second-hand Typewriters of every make, which we have taken in exchange for the Underwood Typewriter. They have been thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and are

GOOD AS NEW.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

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FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
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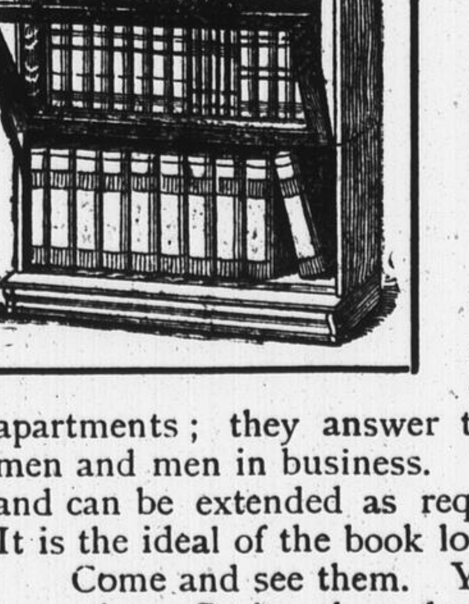

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THE HERALD

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SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900.

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

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

THE APPROACHING GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The twenty-sixth meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will be held in St. Matthew's Church, Halifax, beginning on the evening of June 13th. The indications are that the nine or ten days during which the Assembly remains in session will be very fully occupied. The first business will be the election of a moderator, and the election will be conducted this year as formerly. But the Assembly will have to consider a new method of election. At the meeting in Hamilton last year it was proposed that a college, consisting of the two ex-moderators, nominate the presiding officer and the Assembly, of course, would be expected to ratify the nomination. The matter has been remitted to Presbyteries for consideration, but it is doubtful if any change will be made. Presbyteries are exceedingly jealous of their rights, and not inclined to delegate them to any college, however distinguished. Who may be fortunate enough to be chosen as presiding officer, no one can forecast. There is, however, no scarcity of candidates.

Dr. Campbell, agent for the Century Fund, will present an interim report which will doubtless be most gratifying to the church. About $800,000 have been subscribed, and as there is still another year in which to complete the canvass, it is absolutely certain that the amount aimed at will be reached and even exceeded. The subject of time service in the eldership will likely provoke an animated discussion. It will come up by way of overture from the Presbytery of Owen Sound, but as the overture has been already discussed in the Synods of Toronto and Kingston and as it is presented now only with the disapproval of that Synod it is not likely to meet with a better fate at the hands of the Assembly than it met in the lower court. The reports of the various mission boards are likely to be very optimistic, because, though the expenditures were larger than ever before, money has been contributed so liberally that all the Boards are enabled to close the year free of debt. Apparently the colleges, too, have had a prosperous year. One of them—Queen's—will ask the Assembly to make a change in its constitution, so that the theological department may be severed from the University proper. There seems to be no good reason why the petition should not be granted. The Assembly will also be asked to sanction the appointment of the Rev. Mr. McComb as professor in theology. This, too, is likely to be cheerfully granted. It is feared that the report on Young Peoples' Societies will be pitched in a minor key, but that on Sunday Schools will be much more jubilant. The Rev. R. D. Fraser, M.A., editor of Sunday School publications, will be able to present a report which should cheer the Assembly. A reference from the Presbytery of Indore will probably occupy a considerable portion of the time of the meeting, but it is too complicated to be dealt with here; besides the outcome is so uncertain that it is useless to speculate regarding it.

As the Assembly is generally congested with business, and as the Synods are by no means burdened with work, it is proposed to extend the powers of Synods, leaving them to settle many questions which are now sent forward to the higher court. Presbyteries, having had this matter under consideration for a year, will report their findings. It is generally felt that something ought to be done, but there is a wide difference of opinion as to the powers which may be delegated to Synods. The committee appointed last year to prepare a directory of public worship and also a manual of family prayers will present a report, though it is impossible at this stage to state what action will be taken regarding it. Another scheme which creates a widespread interest among ministers is one which is connected with the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund, and which has special reference to deferred annuities to those ministers who, owing to age or infirmity, are obliged to retire. At present the scheme contemplates the retirement of pastors at the age of seventy, but many feel that sixty-five is a more reasonable limit, because comparatively few clergymen live to enjoy annuities beyond the age of threescore and ten. These and other subjects which unexpectedly arise, together with a vast amount of routine work, will fully occupy the time of the Assembly. But, as in the past, the business will be thoroughly attended to, for the supreme court of the Presbyterian Church in Canada has the reputation of dispatching a large volume of business in a thoroughly systematic and satisfactory manner.

ENGLAND'S DIFFICULTY RUSSIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The statement of Admiral Fremantle at Vancouver that Russia and Japan would surely fight over the possession of Korea must be accorded more credence than the majority of predictions under such circumstances, for the very good reason that a long period of service in the Pacific with the British quadron has given the admiral exceptional opportunities of understanding the merits of the quarrel. He says Korea properly belongs to Japan, by which he means, no doubt, that having fought with China for possession and having vanquished so formidable a rival, Japan is fairly entitled to the spoils of victory. On the other hand a glance at the map unfailingly suggests that the occupation of this peninsula with its command of warmer southern waters is but natural and almost an inevitable development of the policy which has carried the boundary of the Russian Empire in Asai steadily in the direction of those ice free harbors. Sentiment aside it is difficult to see how the peninsula could be made better use of than by being made to serve as a natural outlet and entering place for the commerce of that vast inland region which Russia is pledged to develop, and which there is no reason to doubt will be developied at great speed. The prospect is not inviting to Japan, however, whose Government has long felt the need of some outlet for the overflowing population of the islands. The ambition of the Japanese to possess Korea is to be likened in many ways to that of the early English kings to possess the coast provinces of France, and as much more as possible. The operation of natural laws was against the success of the project, as in the end it will probably be found to be against the Chinese.

Meantime, Russia's difficulty is increased by the fact that in the ports its Government is showing every desire to seize, other powers have treaty rights, Great Britain amongst others. It might be contended, and probably will be, that it would be best for Britain that a Russian administration should be substituted for the present one. But there is the moral certainly that Russia would impose trade restrictions whose tendency would be, for probably many years, to cut off a large British trade. That is what happened at New-Chang and Ta-lien-wan, and that is what would happen in Korea. Neither Britain nor the United States can afford to regard such a proceeding with equanimity, and there is therefore nothing surprising in the evidences at hand of a close understanding between British and American officers in Chinese waters. Not content with Korea, however, Russia has seemingly seized the moment when the hands of the British are full in South Africa to make another aggressive movement to the south-westward, intending to occupy that important district of China in which the capital Pekin, is situated. Aggressive movements in Persia and on the Indian frontier, the former especially, indicate that the Czar's advisers are not content with one string to their bow, but are probably putting themselves in the position of being ready to withdraw two or three demands for the sake of being secured in the other one. Russia will be in position to temporize with Japan for the sake of scoring against England or with England to make sure of Korea. The great Slav despotism has all to gain and nothing to lose by taking advantage of England's difficulty. Recent reports lend to the affair a serious aspect. Can this be the intervention to which Kruger has so confidently looked? And, if so, is Lord Salisbury prepared for it?

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

McKinley and Bryan between them seem to dominate the whole field of American politics, Admiral Dewey's candidature having, for the present, apparently dropped out of sight. Amongst the Republicans none dare rear his head against McKinley, who appears to be the only man considered for the nomination by leaders of the Hanna stamp, without whose co-operation the party cannot hope to accomplish anything. On the other side Bryan continues to force himself on the electors, his name being absolutely the only one mentioned for the nomination. The New York State convention held the other day showed how strong is the influence of his fascination upon the minds of the people, but it revealed also, in the restitution of David B. Hill, to something of his old time prominence, the trouble that may be ahead for Bryan unless he succeeds from the very first in getting control of the great majority of the delegates to the Democratic convention.

Meanwhile the strong shadow of Grover Cleveland has been projected upon the scene. Some profess to see his influence in the talk there has been about Dewey. His disposition was clearly revealed in his interview when that candidature was announced. And now his confidential friend, Mr. E. C. Benedict, a prominent banker, who suggests, with directness, singularly reminiscent of Cleveland himself, the Spartan course that should be followed by those who can see no good in either of the false gods the people seem disposed to worship.

"The vast and increasing rebellious elements from the ranks of both parties, having common dangers, are fast becoming common friends, and are anxious to become enrolled under one banner. But before an organization of these elements can be effected it is the plain duty of outraged Democrats to use their best individual efforts, in the absence of organization to clean house by the complete destruction of Bryanism. From present appearances it is the only function we can perform in the coming campaign. Soon thereafter McKinley must surely perish as a punishment for its infidelity to all sound principles of government. Then will come the opportunity for the formation of a great party, based on a platform similar to that of the National Democratic party in 1896 (which was the soundest and most patriotic ever placed before our people), and the Moses to lead it will be forthcoming when the proper times arrives."

If this advice is taken it means another term for McKinley as the lesser evil. It is an open secret that the Hanna people prefer Bryan for an opponent.

THE SHOW AT PARIS.

It may cost a good deal to see all that is to be seen at Paris, including the passage thither and back, but people with an interest in the progress of civilization stand an excellent chance of getting the worth of their money. According to those who have been studying the exhibition since the formal opening, the chief interest of this end of the century spectacle is in the assembling of exhibits which reveal the progress being made all over the world in producing comforts and commodities. The intense efforts being made by various nations to obtain industrial supremacy are revealed in the exhibits thus brought to the attention of a little world of appreciative visitors. Germany, it is said, has been particularly careful to present a faithful minature of its industrial achievements. The same is to a less extent true of the United States and Great Britain, and France, having reserved nearly half the total space for its own purposes, is doing its best to secure the homage of the outside world. Notwithstanding the existence of strenuous rivalries amongst the nations, it is the agreeable fact that all have shown the utmost confidence in the Government of the Republic and in the good sense and good will of the Frenh people. Priceless treasurers have been sent to Paris by all the European Governments. Thus Hungary sends a collection of church plate, archaic weapons and unpurchasable manuscripts; Spain sends relics of the Moorish and Renaissance periods including the coat of mail of Boabdil; England sends a collection of paintings embracing nearly all that is best in English art from Reynolds to Turner; and the Emperor of Germany has paid France the delicate compliment of sending a collection made by Frederick the Great, of French pictures of the eighteenth century. It will be possible at Paris to see more of what is best in this latter day life of the world than has ever before been possible within so small a compass. There will doubtless be some revelations of the under side of civilization also, if they be sought for, but that is inevitable.

THE BOOM IN WHEAT.

Wheat seems to be on the move at last. For more than a year prices have ruled low for this most important of the cereals, and an advance of half a cent in a day has been looked upon as out of the ordinary. In fact, in the period of remarkable prosperity which this continent has passed through almost everything has advanced in price except wheat; and the upward movement in the past few days has consequently created not a little enthusiasm in the speculative world, the influence being naturally reflected upon the farming community. The Chicago speculator has already begun to predict considerably higher prices, and with the quotation to-day around 71 cents, predictions are being freshly made that the advance will continue to 80 or 85 cents. Caution is the part of wisdom, however, and even when the most plausible statements are advanced in regard to wheat's strong statistical position, the wise speculator is experienced enough not to be too easily carried away.

Wheat has had a poor time of it ever since the Leiter collapse, but since then there has been no general belief that the market was likely to improve very much. What appears to be the immediate cause of the present advance is the somewhat precarious condition of the crops in the American northwest. The long continued lack of good drenching rains in that section has set the ball rolling. Whether a marked improvement in the crop conditions would stem the movement towards higher prices remains to be seen. There are many statements to the contrary, the contention being that the present upward movement has a far more substantial basis. The bull element at the moment are figuring on backward crops in England, France and Russia, not to speak of India, where the famine has attained fearful proportions.

As to Canada, it is undoubtedly pleasing to see that the price of wheat in Manitoba has sympathized with the American advance. Only a few days ago No. 1 hard wheat sold, afloat at Fort William, at 67 1-2c to 68c, while yesterday the price advanced to 72c to 73c, and there were sales at both figures, though the latter price was considered something of an exception and hardly represented the actual market.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

The Bank statements up to the present have told their story of prosperity throughout the entire country.

If it is true that the Canadian regiments are coming home at once, August is likely to be a pretty warm month.

There are at least five hundred Boxers who will never do it again. But there are a few hundred millions to take their places.

Mr. Bourassa may never have infringed upon a hornet's nest when a small boy, but he is now in a position to understand the resulting sensation.

Again Kansas has the largest wheat crop in its history, and the Republicans are already beginning to tell the farmers that McKinley did it.

Spain appears to have recovered its financial equilibrium, the new loan by the Government being twenty-four times over-subscribed. This is a rather rapid recovery of confidence from the state of panic which existed during the war.

What terrible thing it is Mr. Tarte has done now is not very clear; but he has stood up for Canada and made a British official back down, so his opponents will probably find some way of turning the incident against him.

New York Journal of Commerce: Foreign commerce has been pre-eminently the creator of wealth and the promoter of civilization, and its vast extent and its incalcuable beneficence can hardly fail to excite surprise when we consider how generally it has been the purpose of governments to obstruct it. Had it been regarded as the milch cow of exchequers its growth would not have been strange, but nearly every civilized country down to fifty-five years ago, and nearly everyone except Great Britain since that time, has regarded one side of all its foreign commerce as an evil, or a misfortune, little short of a crime, to be repressed in every way. And yet it has grown, enriched and enlightened the world.

SCHOOL TEACHERS' PAY.

La Patrie reproduces from the Buffalo papers a table showing the maximum and minimum salaries paid to school teachers in different cities in the United States. The Buffalo press, it seems, is agitating to have the scale of teachers' salaries in that city raised to a par with that of Boston. The table is as follows:—

	—Annual salaries.—	
	Maximum.	Minimum.
Albany, N. Y.	$400	$600
Boston, Mass.	552	1,212
Baltimore, Md.	444	900
Buffalo, N. Y.	400	600
Chicago, Ill	500	825
Cleveland, O.	400	750
Columbus, O.	400	650
Cincinnati, O.	450	900
Denver, Col.	600	805
Kansas City, Mo.	480	780
Louisville, Ky.	350	625
Milwaukee, Wis.	400	900
New York City (women).	600	1,500
New York City (men)...	700	2,400
Omaha, Neb.	380	760
St. Louis, Mo.	400	850
Pittsburg, Pa.	350	650

"This table," comments La Patrie, "is certainly calculated to make our School Commissioners blush, who are seeking to further reduce salaries. All enlightened citizens should unite their efforts to raise the status of he school teacher. The future and the safety of this Province lie therein."

TO CURE A COLD IN A DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

HITHER AND YON.

What will be known in political history as "the Birmingham incident has naturally occasionad a great deal of newspaper comment. Here is one of the most caustic comments, made by Brer. Gardner of the Hamilton Times: "Mr. W. F. Meekness Maclean has been effectually squelched. All the Mail and Empire has to do now is to raise the dogwhip and the World grovels."

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Magnificent Millionaires.

Men of wealth in the United States seem to have a mania for endowing institutions of learning. Soon there will not be a prominent university that will not possess a princely revenue. The last to lay their tribute at the feet of the Culture are Robert S. Brookings and Samuel S. Cupples, millionaires of St. Louis, who have transferred property valued at $5,000,000 to Washington University, to be expended in making that educational institution one of the best equipped in the world in buildings as well as professorships. The gift is worth more than $500,000 a year, cash income, to the university.

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Extremes in Parliament.

Over six of the Senators use snuff copiously.

The biggest men in the House are Fraser of Guysboro and Tom Mackie, the lumber king.

The handsomest man is Logan of Cumberland—so generally regarded.

The smallest man is Dr. Russell of Halifax.

The briefest speaker by long odds is John Ross Robertson.

The wealthiest man is Hewett Bostock of British Columbia.

The youngest men in appearances are Belcourt, of Ottawa and McInnis of British Columbia.

Thirteen men in the House are lame. There is more than one wooden leg.

There are nearly a dozen men in the House who cannot speak or understand the English language.

Paterson, of Brant, has the loudest voice in Parliament.

Senator Wark is the old man on the Hill, in harness. He is 97 and draws his century.

The man whom the Conservatives love worst is James McMullen, of North Wellington.

The Conservative leaders have nearly all got good heads of hair. The Cabinet Ministers are mostly bald.

Sir Richard Cartwright is by common consent, father of the House.

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Mr. Davin's Rake Off.

The Ottawa Citizen dubs as "personal and paltry" the investigation by the Public Accounts Committee of Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin's little rake-offs from the public chest. Of course, the matters are in deed assuming a personal phase—too personal by far to please Mr. Davin. And paltry? Well that depends! There is an adage that half-an-inch added to a man's nose makes a big difference. And $575,00 added to the yearly revenue of the ordinary citizen of Western Canada would be quite an item. The charge against Mr. Davin is that between December 1894 and April 1895 he scooped $175.00 and $400.00 out of the public chest which he had not proper title to.

◆ ◆ ◆

Domestic Diplomacy.

She never describes her aches and pains.

She never dwells on unpleasant reminiscences.

She never apologizes for the food.

She is never a martyr.

She never corrects the children in the presence of anyone, not even the family.

Disorder of a temporary nature does not visibly disturb her.

When the family diatribe threatens she knows how and when to deftly change the subject.

She lets everyone have affairs of his or her own.

She is always polite and cordial to the children's friends.

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A Timely Menu.

Anne Rittenhouse gives some suggestions for a simple breakfast to follow an early morning wedding in June which she will probably not object to my passing along: Serve strawberries first; leave each berry on its stem and put a heap of powdered sugar on one side of the plate. After this broiled chicken, saratoga chips and sweet bread patties, sliced tomatoes on ice, hot rolls, coffee and chocolate. As the wedding is early in the morning the fact must be reckoned with that the guests are probably hungry and need something to satisfy the stomach as well as please the eye.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

"That invention that Brown is preparing to put on the market is a great thing."

"I'm beginning to doubt it."

"What? Why, there's plenty of money in it. Don't you believe it?"

"Yes, indeed. Nearly all of mine is there."—Philadelphia Press.

In the car.

"Excuse me, sir, but you are rubbing all the polish off my shoe."

"Is that your shoe, ma'am? I thought it was the gentleman's valise."—Indianapolis Journal.

Our language is funny at times, you must own.
For the girl who will never say "yea"
When a fellow proposes can never be known
As "Mrs. Vermilion, 'nay' Gray."
—Philadelphia Press.

"Edith, don't we have to make a dinner call on the Fitz-Higgses?"

"No; they didn't call on us before they invited us."—Indianapolis Journal.

"I met our bookkeeper out on his wheel Sunday."

"Was he enjoying himself?"

"I couldn't tell; he had on his week-day expression."—Indianapolis Journal.

"How neatly young Mr. Crumpets took down that fiery old Higsby."

"I didn't hear him."

"Hear him? Of course not. He took him down in shorthand."—Indianapolis Journal.

"My love," he protested, "my love f' you's grea' s'ever."

"Oh, yes, I suppose so," she replied. "You have preserved it in alcohol."—Philadelphia North American.

Watts—I want to say that a country like this should always have a trained statesman at the head of affairs.

Potts—Yes, that's right in a general way; but you must also bear in mind who are his trainers."—Indianapolis Press.

Mr. Krabby—Thank goodness! there's "no marrying or giving in marriage in heaven."

Mrs. Krabby (sweetly) — Naturally, my dear. A marriage is impossible without a bridegroom.—Philadelphia Press.

Important change in time takes effect June 11. See advertisement in another column. Imperial Limited will leave daily (Windsor Station) at 9.30 a.m. for Winnipeg, Vancouver, etc., instead of 9.45 a.m. Other changes affect trains to Ottawa, Quebec and St. Gabriel, and branches, including Ste. Agathe, which latter will have a week day service, leaving Place Viger at 9 a.m.

Quebec local will leave at 8.20 a.m. and Ottawa local at 8.30 a.m., from Place Viger. The evening local for Labelle, etc., will leave at 5.30 p.m. Soo train will leave at 10 p.m. daily from Windsor Street.

POLAR PROPERTY ON SALE.

(Hamburg Correspondence of London Mail.)

Last year the Lerner expedition, organized by a German syndicate consisting of capitalists in Berlin, Hamburg and Magdeburg, took possession of some land in the Bear Islands off the coast of Siberia.

The sale of this property should have taken place some time ago, but at the last moment it was put off by the venders. Whether the idea of selling it arose from a discovery of the poverty of the islands in natural products or not it is impossible to ascertain.

To-day the property was put up for sale, and the whole of the mining rights and stock of the Bear Island Syndicate, including mining plant and considerable stocks of coal, were after a protest from Herr Theodor Lerner, knocked down in public auction to the firm of Knoehr & Burchard's Successors & Company for £2,000.

Herr Lerner applied to attach the whole of the purchase money for the settlement of his prior claim of £4,200.

As usual devoted to customers. Open for business. Regent Cafe, 45 University Street.

THE KICKERS' COLUMN.

Sir,—I work for $1.50 per day, I get $9 per week. It costs my family $7 to live, one dollar and half for rent leaves 50c for clothing. But this week Mr. Prefontaine says we must be idle one day. Now, will the gentleman with $4,000 salary, give me $1.50 to pay my weekly rent, or it as salary for days he says I can't work. Are the 4,000 daily working men to lose their days earnings to please this French specimen of loyalty, when it is at other people's expense.

R.S.

◆ ◆ ◆

BOORISH CIVIC EMPLOYES.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—I rise in protest against the ignorance of some of the City Hall employes. The other day I was notified beyond description when showing an Ontario country merchant through the City Hall and Court House. I found the employes there—not all, but many—brutally uncivil and showing no disposition whatever to accord a representative of a large taxpayer of this city the slightest degree of courtesy.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

◆ ◆ ◆

WANTED A DRINK.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—When they expect a crowd why don't the baseball people lay in a decent sized stock of something to drink? After shouting myself hoarse in the first game on Wednesday, I went down to seek refreshments in some innocent ginger ale but there wasn't a bottle left. Get them to wake up.

A ROOTER.

◆ ◆ ◆

AND THE CAR TURNED DOWN.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Friday night I ran 25 yards to get a St. Catherine Street car and was just through congratulating myself that I had caught it (being in a hurry) when the car turned down Guy Street and allowed two cars behind to pass us. Verily the ways of the all powerful in the Street Railway are mysterious.

CITIZEN.

◆ ◆ ◆

HE GAVE $2.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Why don't you get a printer who knows his business? I gave $2 to one of the hospitals last week and my name was left out.

X.Y.Z.

◆ ◆ ◆

SUMMER RESORT FARES.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Why do not the railways do something to encourage traffic to and from the different summer resorts around Montreal? Twenty-five cents is an absurd charge for a single trip from Montreal to St. Lambert or Lachine. The reduced Saturday excursion fares might be reduced one half, and the companies would gain in the end.

TIRED.

◆ ◆ ◆

SUGGESTION FOR POSTMASTER.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Could you use your influence and get the Post Office lobby to stay open during the day on Sundays? It would entail no cost, but would help those who must get their mail on Sundays, to call only in the afternoon if more convenient to them.

VERY TIRED.

◆ ◆ ◆

A SMOKE NUISANCE.

Editor Kickers Column:

Sir,—Will you permit me through your paper to draw the attention of the proper authorities to a great public nuisance, one of many years standing, detrimental to the health of the city at large, but more particularly so to the thickly populated East End. I refer to the clouds of smoke coming from the Royal Electric lighting station in rear of Sohmer Park. They evidently light the fires about seven and by eight o'clock the clouds coming from that stack is something terrible. When the wind is variable the whole city gets the benefit, when the atmosphere is heavy it settles like a mantle over the East End. I think most of the East End manufacturers have been compelled by threats and prosecutions to purchase and attach smoke consumers of some kind. But this company by some means has been able to avoid prosecution and the nuisance remains. I wish to draw the attention of the public, the Hygiene Committee and Boiler Inspector to this matter. The Boiler Inspector has heard of it many times.

EAST END.

◆ ◆ ◆

THIEVISH PATRIOT.

Editor, Kickers' Column:

Sir,—If the patriotic individual who stole the two large Union Jacks from St. Famille Street, June 6, will kindly return the sticks, when done with, he will be suitably rewarded. I am not kicking, but would like the sticks, as I have to get more flags.

NO ANIMUS.

THE FRENCH PRESS.

WIDOW WANTS $5,000 BONUS.

La Presse, referring to the bonus of $5,000 which the city is authorized to vote the widow of the late W. de Montigny, draws attention to the rate of salary paid the Recorder from 1881 to 1899, for the purpose of showing that Mr. de Montigny was treated less liberally than Messrs. Robb and St. George. "If," says La Presse, "after having taken cognizance of these facts, the Finance Committee, and afterwards the Council, rejected the request of Madame de Montigny, that would prove that Alderman Lebeuf is right in believing, as he said, in his interview to La Presse, 'that it certainly seems that there is a disposition to treat French-Canadians differently from Englishmen.'"

◆ ◆ ◆

THE ST. GEORGE ENQUIRY.

Le Journal:—This enquiry into the administration of the City Surveyor is far from turning to the advantage of that officer. It is established that Mr. St. George, for personal purposes, used tools, shops and workmen in his department. It has been sought to establish that he had reimbursed the city and restored the tools; at first glance, the proof made so far is far from being satisfactory. Who, then, authorized Mr. St. George to use the property, the money and the employes of the corporation to build himself a yacht? Is it not he who was charged, specially and in virtue of his office, to see that nobody used the tools, shops and workmen of the municipality without his express order? Was that the conduct of a faithful employe, devoted to the interests of his employers, careful to economise the money of the taxpayers?

MR. KRUGER'S PEDIGREE.

In a letter published in The Standard, (London), the following is of interest:

The authority for President Kruger's pedigree is Mr. T. F. Van Vordt, B.A., ("Paul Kruger and the Rise of the South African Republic." Jacques Dusjean, Amsterdam and Kaapstad). I give the title in English, but it is a Dutch book, and I do not know if it has been translated. As he investigated the matter thoroughly, and the particulars are not given quite correctly in English papers, you will allow me to repeat them. Frans Kruger, in Berlin, marries Elizabeth Hartwigs. A son, Jacob, then seventeen, arrives in Cape Town in 1713, in the service of the East Indian Company. He seems to have lost the free use of one of his hands, and is allowed to establish himself as a Burgher in Stellenbosch; marries Johanna Kemp; has eight children. The sixth one—a son, Hendrik, baptized April 8, 1725—marries Francina Cloete. It seems that this Hendrik soon went eastward, as his son Gert (Gerrit) Kruger, baptized May 21, 1750, marries, November 12, 1769, Susanna Lacya Buys, of which lady it is known that she belonged to one of the first families that went eastward. Their son, Stephanus Johannes Kruger was baptized March 15, 1778, in Graaff-Reynet, and this man was the grandfather of President Stephanus Johannes Paulus Kruger. Of course "baptized in" means here in the district of, and thus also in the district which afterward was called Graaff-Reynet.

Stephanus Johannes Kruger marries, January 28, 1798, Sophia Margaretha Steenkamp; lives in what afterward was Tarka; "treks" in 1836 with Potgieter. One of his sons, Caspar, Jan Hendrik, born 1804, marries Elsie Francina Steyn, daughter of Doun Steyn, of Bulhock, near actual Colesberg. They remain there some time, and in that place the President is born October 10, 1825.

After the fire. Regent Cafe open for business. 45 University Street.

MR. DOOLEY ON THE BOER MISSION.

"Well, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "'tis a fine raycipiion th' Boer dillygates is havin' in this counthry."

"They'll be out here nex' week," said Mr. Hennessy.

"They will that," Mr. Dooley replied, "n' we'll show thim that our inthrest in small raypublics fightin' f'r their liberty ain't disappeared since we become an impeeryal nation. No, sir. We have as much inthrest as iver, but we have more inthrests elsewhere.

"Oom Paul, he says to th' la-ads: 'Go,' he says, 'to me good an' great frind Mack, th' Wanst, an' lay th' case befure him,' he says. 'Tell him,' he says, 'that th' situation is jus' th' same as it was durin' Wash'nton's time,' he says, 'on'y Wash'nton won an' we're rapidly losin' kopjes till we soon won't have wan to shtrike a match on,' he says. An' off goes th' good men. Whin they started th' Boers was doin' pretty well, Hinnissy. They were fightin' Englishmen, an' that's lawn tinnis to a rale fightin' man. But afther awhile th' murdherin' English government put in a few recreent but gallant la-ads fr'm th' ol' dart—we ought to be proud iv thim, curse thim—Pat O'Roberts, an' Mike McKitchener, an' Terence O'Fr-rinch — an' they give th' view-halloo an' wint through th' Dutch like a party iv la-ads comin' home fr'm a fifteenth iv August picnic might go through a singerbund. So be th' time th' dillygates got to Europe it was: 'James, if thim br-rave but misguided Dutch appears, squirt th' garden hose on thim. I'll see th' British embassadure this afthernoon.' Ye see, Hinnisy, 'twas ol' Kruger's play to keep on winnin' battles till th' dillygates had their say. Th' amount iv sympathy that goes out f'r a shtrugglin' people is reg'lated, Hinnissy, be th' amount iv shtrugglin' th' people can do. Th' worruld, me la-ad, is with the undher dog on'y as long as he has a good hold an' a chanst to tur-rn over.

"Well, sir, whin th' dillygates see they cudden't do business in Europe, says they to thimselves: 'We'll pike acrost th' ragin' sea,' they says, 'an' in th' home iv Wash'nton, Lincoln an' Willum J. Bryan, ye bet we'll have a hearin',' an' they got wan. Ivrybody's listenin' to thim. But no wan replies. If they'd come here three months ago, befure Crownjoy was suffocated out iv his hole in th' groun', they'd be smokin' their pipes in rockin' chairs on th' veranda iv th' White House an' passin' th' bucket between thim an' Mack. But 'tis diff'rent now. 'Tis diff'rent now. Says Willum J. Bryan: 'I can't see thim mesilf f'r it may not be long befure I'll have to dale with these inthricate problems, I hope an' pray, but Congressman Squirtwather, do ye disguise ye'ersilf as a private citizen an' go down to th' hotel an' tell these la-ads that I'm with thim quitely if public opinyon justifies it an' Mack takes th' other side. Tell thim I frequently say to mesilf that they're all r-right, but I wudden't want it to go further. Perhaps they cud be injooced to speak at a dimmycratic meetin' unbeknown to me,' he says.

"Sicrety Hay meets thim in a coal cellar, wearin' a mask. 'Gintlemen,' says he, 'I can assure ye th' prisidint an' mesilf feels mos' deeply f'r ye. I needn't tell ye about mesilf,' he says. 'Haven't I sint me own son into ye'er accursed but liberty-lovin' counthry,' he says. 'As for Mack, I assure ye he's hear-rt broken over th' tur-rn affairs have taken,' he says. 'Early in th' war he wrote to Lord Salisberry sayin' he hoped 'twud not be continyued to iliction day, an' Salisberry give him a gruff responce. Tur-rned him down, though both ar're Anglo-Saxons,' he says. 'Las' night his sobs fairly shook th' White House as he thought iv you an' ye'er shtruggle. He wants to tell ye how much he thinks iv ye an' he'll meet ye in the carriage house if ye'll shave off ye'er whiskers an' go as clam-peddlers. He'll wear a pink carnation in his buttonhole. Give th' names iv Dorsey an' Flannagan, an' if th' English ambassadure goes by get down on ye'er han's an' knees an' don't make a sign till he's out iv sight,' he says. 'Th' stout party in blue near by'll be Mark Hanna. He may be able to arrange a raypublican meetin' f'r ye to addhress,' he says. 'Th' gr-reat hear-rt iv th' raypublican party throbs f'r ye. So does Mack's,' he says. 'So does mine,' he says.

"Well, th' dillygates met Mack an' they had a pleasant chat. 'Will ye,' says they, 'inthervene an' whistle off th' dogs iv war?' they says. 'Whisper,' says Mack, th' tears flowin' down his cheeks. 'Iver since this war started me eyes have been fixed on th' gallant or otherwise, nation or depindancy, fightin' its brave battle f'r freedom or rebellion' again' th' sov'reign power as th' case may be,' he says. 'Unofficially, my sympathy has gone out to ye unofficially an' bur-rnin' wur-ruds iv unofficial cheer has been communicated unofficially be me to me unofficial fam'ly, not, mind ye, as an official iv this magnifi'cent an' liberty-lovin' raypublic, but as a private citizen,' he says. 'I feel, as a private citizen, that so long,' he says, 'as th' br-right star iv liberty shines resplindent over our common counthries, with th' example iv Wash'n'ton in ye'er eyes, an' th' illiction comin' on that ye must go forward an' conker or die,' he says. 'An',' he says, 'William McKinley is not th' man o put annything in ye'er way,' he says. 'Go back to me gr-reat an' good frind an' tell him that th' gr-reat hear-rt iv th' raypublican party throbs f'r him,' he says. 'An' Sicrety Hay's,' he says, 'an' mine,' he says, 'unofficially,' he says. 'Me official hear-it,' he says, 'is not permitted be th' constitution to throb durin' wur-rukin' hours,' he says.

"An' so it goes. Ivrywhere th' dillygates tur-rn they see th' sign: 'This is me busy day.' An' whin they get back home they car tell th' people they found th' United States exudin' sympathy at ivry pore — 'marked private.'"

"Don't ye think th' United States is enthusyastic f'r th' Boers?" asked the innocent Hennessy.

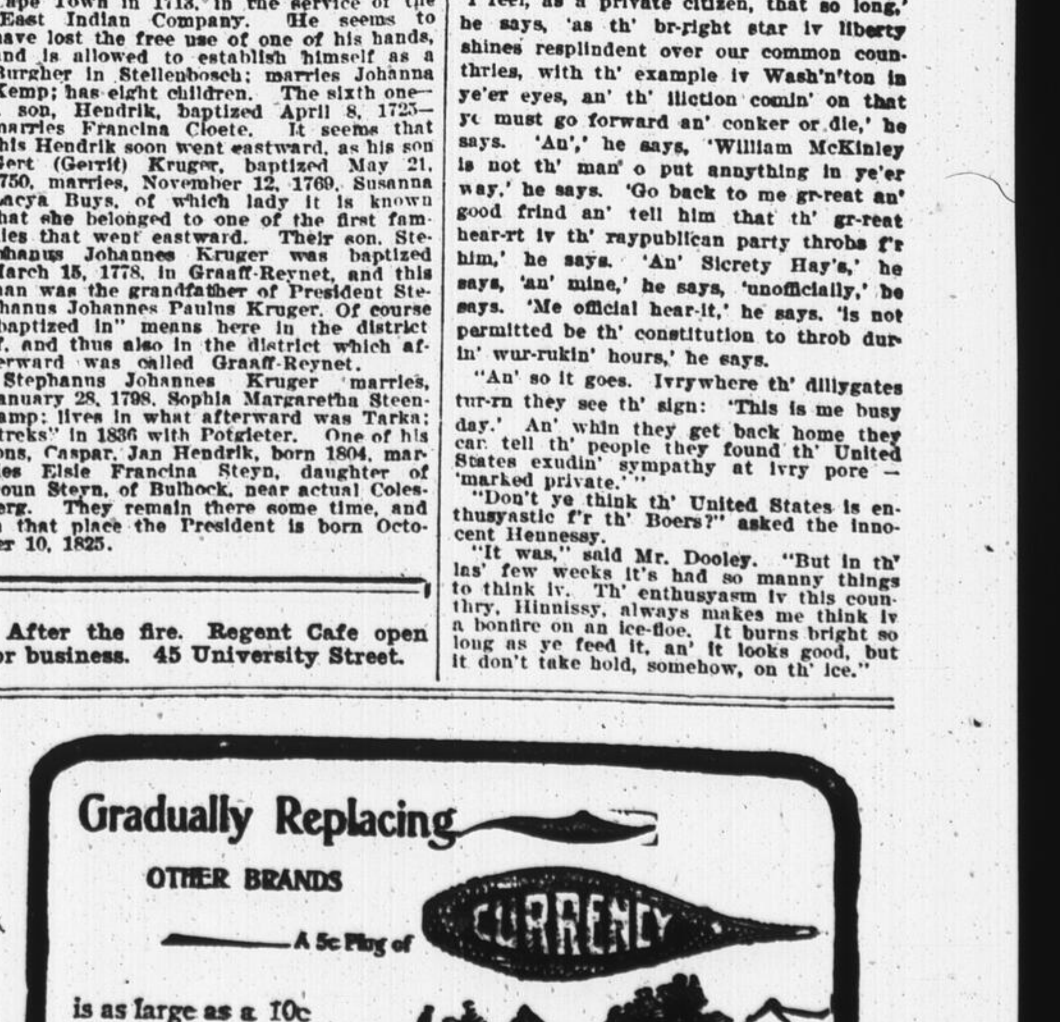
"It was," said Mr. Dooley. "But in th' las' few weeks it's had so manny things to think iv. Th' enthusyasm iv this counthry, Hinnissy, always makes me think iv a bonfire on an ice-floe. It burns bright so long as ye feed it, an' it looks good, but it don't take hold, somehow, on th' ice."

What Sir George White Said.

Sir George White made an interesting speech at the banquet given by the Ulster Association in London. In part he said:

Lord Londonderry, my lords, ladies and gentlemen, I wish I could feel more confidence in my ability to convey to you how much I feel the very cordial reception which you have given me here to-night. To you, my Lord Londonderry, I can only say that the words in which you have proposed the toast have fallen very gratefully on my ears, and I believe they will also fall equally pleasantly on the ears of those who were associated with me, and without whose courage, whose loyal endurance of hardships, I personally should have made very little of the defence of Ladysmith, and with Ladysmith would have fallen the province of Natal before that gallant officer who has been referred to to-night, and whose name has been received with the enthusiasm which it deserves—General Sir Redvers Buller—could have had time to help me out of the difficulty which, when I entered into it, I relied upon his relieving me from. (Cheers.) I am not a practiced speaker, and therefore, while the memory of the words which your noble president has addressed to you are still ringing in my ears I would like to add my own word of sympathy with Lord Dufferin in the loss of his gallant son on January 6. I have never, in the course of my military career, which has now extended as cadet and as officer of Her Majesty's army over fifty years, met an officer in whom the two finest qualities of the heart were better united. He was as kind as he was brave. (Cheers.) You have referred, my lord, to-night, to the action of Elandslaagte. That action was fought on one of the darkest and most miserable nights that I have ever spent in my life; but Lord Ava was present everywhere throughout it, and after having been in the very thick of the fight, where he longed to be, he was helping the wounded and doing what he could to relieve suffering and distress.

It is a great pleasure to me to see here Captain Hedworth Lambton, who commenced his speech, I think, by saying something which shows that he recognizes himself as the head of a lot of handy men. (Cheers.) I myself fully endorse that. It is not the only time in our island story that Jack has slipped into the part where he was most wanted and at the right moment—(cheers)—and I, with every soldier who was connected with them in the garrison of Ladysmith, am only too glad to acknowledge the services that were rendered to us soldiers by our gallant comrades the sailors. (Loud cheers.) Without their long guns we should have been in difficulties. I myself had telegraphed for those guns. From the moment I saw the situation in Natal I was certain I should be pressed back by superior numbers, and have to hold Ladysmith, and I knew the enemy had guns with which I could not hope to cope with my 15-pounder field guns. It was a question of a race for it, and Lambton was the right man to win that race. (Loud cheers.) He is a racing man, and he comes of a racing family. He only won by a short head. (Cheers.) I have also, on other occasions, acknowledged with gratitude the services of our colonial troops. (Cheers.) I had not the luck to have under my command any of our New Zealand or Australian troops, whom I believe to be splendid (cheers), but I had a number of our South African colonial forces, and I never had the honor of commanding finer men. Indeed, I think I may go further, and when I talk of the Imperial Light Horse, who lost five commanding officers in succession, I think I never saw men who wanted less leading. (Cheers.) I think I may safely say of them that they were the bravest men I ever had under my command. (Cheers.) On January 6, which has been alluded to as a tight day, had it not been for them Joubert might have been spending his Sunday where I spent mine. (Cheers.) There has been a great deal said about our soldiers, their bravery and their endurance. I am also glad to acknowledge what has been said about our navy and our colonial forces, but there was the poor native of India—a section of the community in Ladysmith about whom very little has been said. I had a great number of them inside the fortress with me. They may be divided into two sections—one section belonged to the followers of the British regiments which were sent from India, and which, like our gallant friends the sailors, arrived in the nick of time to save Natal. The others were low-class coolies who had been employed in the mines in Natal, or driven in before the advancing overwhelming forces of the Transvaal or the Orange Free State. I have never seen anything to equal the munificence with which the people of this country have subscribed to give everything to their soldiers and their sailors, but I would like to say a word for these poor followers who are drawing pay at Indian rates, which puts them on very inferior terms to the soldiers with whom they are serving, and in very inferior conditions to those which they would be enjoying in their own country at the same rates. To give you some idea of what these poor people do whom I am commending to your consideration when further subscription lists may go round, I should like to tell you a story or two. One of the better class of the followers of the Gordon Highlanders—a regiment which I think has distinguished itself more, if possible, than its fellows on both sides (loud cheers)—resolved to make himself a look-out man for the 2nd Gordon Highlanders, the old 92nd. The gun which troubled us most in the bombardment of Ladysmith was one on the Bulwana, a 6 inch Creuzot gun. This native studied this gun. The favorite mark for the gun was the camp of the Gordon Highlanders. It was such a very big gun that we could see it lowered to come into action, and this native made himself into a look-out man with this view: he had a pair of binocular glasses and he set himself in a tree. When he saw the gun pointed towards the Gordon Highlanders' camp he used to whistle as a warning. The buglers took up the signal, and you should have seen the men run to the bombproof shelters. (Laughter and cheers.) It was a black-powder gun, and we could see the discharge. As the range was between 8,000 and 9,000 yards we had 25 seconds to leave any work we were doing in the open and to seek shelter behind the bombproof shelters provided. You have no idea, ladies and gentlemen, how far a man can go in 25 seconds. (Laughter and cheers.) I could tell you other stories of the same sort about these poor Indian coolies. How they were organized into a body of grass-cutters, and used to cut grass under the fire of the enemy. I often met them, and, as I have been for a long time in India, I can talk their language well. I used to say, "What has occurred to-day?" They used to put up their hands like this (imitating the gesture) and say, "Sahib, two men killed, three wounded," or whatever it might be, and they always went back to the same place and cut grass or did anything else we wanted them to do. (Cheers.)



THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 9th, 1900.

The Best Store for Wedding Presents

The emphasis of trade this month is Wedding Outfits and Wedding Presents, couples with large interest in Home Comforts to those who're about to start housekeeping. This store touches every side of your living—anticipating every possible need and every possible circumstance. In regard to suitable Wedding Gifts, we have more exclusive things to show than ever before, and we ask nothing better than a chance to show them to you, one at a time. This business is vastly more versatile than it was, and those who were accustomed to shop elsewhere find larger satisfaction here than elsewhere.

Each department has its showing of gift things, and to half tell the story of Fine China and Cut Glassware, Silverties and Bric-a-Brac, would fill columns, and much of it must be talked for. The store is brimful of animation, with these things ready to swell the chorus of congratulations:

Cool Skirts and Costumes.

Interests every lady. Read the descriptions, read the prices. The variety is immense. This is a notable opportunity for getting the best values that have been offered this season. Stylish garments, every one of them, made in first class manner.

LADIES' STYLISH COSTUMES.

In buying your Costumes here you can depend upon their perfect fitting. An immense purchase brings you some very special offerings.

Ladies' Stylish Crash Outing Costumes, well made, blazer jacket, fan back skirts ..$3.40

Ladies' Stylish White Pique Costumes, Eton jacket, skirt 4 yards wide, inverted or box pleated back $4.75

Ladies' Stylish Denim Summer Suits, in pretty shade of blue, trimmed white braid, Eton jacket, stylish skirt, well tailored $5.75

LADIES' JAUNTY SKIRTS.

Every one of them attractive and worthy of our attention, well made, with stylish width and swing.

Ladies' White Bedford Cord Skirts, extra wide, inverted pleat back, deep hem, nicely tailored $1.59

Ladies' Fine Irish Crash Washing Suits, well tailored, double box pleated back, deep hem ..$1.90

Ladies' New Fawn Drill Outing Skirts, nicely trimmed in colors, very wide, box pleated back, deep hem ..$2.40

Ladies' Extra Quality Linen Crash Skirts, in white, drab, and blue plaid, strap seams, fan bottom, very stylish, each $2.90

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Couldn't give you a better illustration of this department's wonderful growth than the magnitude of Monday's values.

Plain Colored French Bengalines, in all leading and most stylish shades, 44 inches wide 75c

Plain Colored Summer Weight Venetian Cloth, in 25 different shades, 54 inches wide $1.00

30 pieces only, Plain Colored Voile Dress Goods, for Street Suits, choice shades, 46 inches wide.

SUMMER SILKS.

Stylish colors, summer effects, fancy stripes and figures, for Ladies' Waists and Children's Dresses.

Rich Corded Striped Summer Blouse Silks, rich shades, pretty effects, per yard, 45c

Stylish Striped Silks, bright finish, corded effects, in a large range of colorings, per yard 65c

New Fancy Figured Pongee Silks, in a variety of patterns and colorings 90c

Stylish Lace Striped Silks, the latest, for Ladies' Summer Blouses, new shades per yard $1.25

SLEDGEHAMMERS FOR TUESDAY.

Olive Oil Soap	2½c	Cups and Saucers, ea.	7c	Milk Pans	6c
Virgin Castile	2½c	Ice Cream Plates, each	3c	Cake Tins	6c
Old Brown Windsor	2½c	Milk Jugs, pints, each	7c	Jelly Moulds	3c
Handkerchiefs	1½c	Kitchen Lamps, each	15c	Frying Pans	14c
Useful Prints	5c	Garden Sets	9c	Cuspadores	7½c
Tape, 12 pieces	5c	Fishing Rods	9c	Enamelled Saucepans.	9½c
Sulphur Soap	6c	Hood's Sarsaparilla	65c	Garden Seeds	1½c
Dress Goods	9½c	Infants' Delight	7½c	Weyth's Malt Extract.	22c

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. *Send for New Catalogue.*

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

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

HELD MANY AT BAY

Heroic Fighting of U. S. Soldiers in Philippines.

SURROUNDED BY THE ENEMY.

Force Was Reduced to Thirteen When Rescuers Opportunely Arrived.

Washington, D.C., June 8.—Perhaps the most thrilling and picturesque incident of the entire Philippine war occurred at Catubig on the Island of Samar, where on April 15 last, a party of thirty-one enlisted men of Company H 43rd Infantry Volunteers held at bay a force of some six hundred insurgents during four days of the fiercest fighting, reinforcements arriving just in the nick of time.

The War Department has received reports from Capt. H. M. Day, of the 43rd Volunteer Infantry, and 1st Lieutenant J. T. Sweeny, of that regiment, who commanded the rescue party, giving all the details of the attack, the siege and the relief.

According to these reports the attack of the garrison at Catubig began without warning on April 15. From the hills on all sides, from every point of vantage in the town and from a deserted church directly adjoining came a rifle and cannon fire of terrible intensity.

On Tuesday morning handfuls of burning hemp were thrown into the barracks from the insurgents in the church, and soon the soldiers refuge was on fire. All efforts to subdue the fire failed, and finally the little band made a dash for the river bank. Some were killed before the bank was reached, others fell dead in a boat in which they were attempting to make the opposite shore, and when a trench was finally dug with bayonets there were but 16 of the 31 left to man it.

Here for two more days Corporal Carson, handling his men with the judgment of a veteran, held out under a terrible fire until Lieut. Sweeny's command, which had been ordered to supply the garrison at Catubig and was on its way up the river on the steamer Lao Aug, arrived.

Not until within a quarter of a mile of Catubig, says Lieut. Sweeny in his report, did they hear the noise of the engagement. Then he realized that he and his men were sorely needed, and ordered the captain of the steamer to run his boat at top speed. The Lao Aug steamed up to Catubig under a rain of Mauser bullets from both shores. The small boats were lowered, a landing effected, and the rescuers fought their way through the open to their besieged comrades in the trenches, buried the dead within reach, brought back to the boat the besieged party numbering now only 13 men, and then steamed down the river.

PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

Buffalo, N.Y., June 9.—The Bureau of Transportation of the Pan-American Exposition announces that all the principal railway lines of the United States, Canada and Mexico have agreed to return free of costs all exhibits at the Pan-American Exposition on which the full tariff one way have been paid. The exposition is receiving abundant shipments of lumber and other materials, and the work on all the principal buildings is going forward with satisfactory progress.

After the fire. Regent Cafe open for business. 45 University Street.

A Beautiful Toilet Pattern.

We consider our "Pompadour Pattern" of Solid Silver Brushes an exceptional piece of die work. The design is very rich and deeply cut, and is brought out with wonderful sharpness. The bristles are set in satin wood and are impervious to moisture.

The Large Hair Brush costs $6.75.

The Large Long-handle Mirror costs $12.75.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS.,

Phillips Square, - - Montreal.

HASN'T BEEN FIXED

"Bob" Birmingham Says No Settlement Has Been Offered.

ONLY WANTS $6,000 SALARY.

Would be Glad to Secure that Amount and Trusts Conservative Party Will be 'Honest Enough" to Pay Him.

Toronto, June 9.—(Special.)—Birmingham will not blab. That was finally decided at Toronto on Wednesday, May 30th, nor will he go hungry. On or before the 1st day of July proximo, the ex-organizer of the Ontario Conservatives will receive $6,000 in cash, in consideration of which sum he will hand over to a party named by Sir Charles Tupper all the letters and papers in his possession which might be used to the disadvantage of the Tory party, nor will Mr. Birmingham appear before the corruption commission to give evidence. His health will ere long necessitate a prolonged residence in the Western States, and as he will be well provided with the means of support before his departure, he will have no excuse for returning to Canada before the close of the investigation.

Mr. Birmingham was seen at his residence, No. 5 Harbord Street, by a reporter late last evening. When shown the above article and when asked if it was true, that such a settlement had been made, he replied: "No, not that I am aware of. I have no knowledge whatever of any such settlement. So far as I am concerned the dispute between the Conservative party and myself stands exactly as it did two weeks ago."

"Then you have not been approached by anyone representing that party with a view to settling your claim?"

"No one whatever. I have a friend at Ottawa who is acting as what might perhaps be called a medium between the party and myself, and he has said nothing whatever to me regarding any settlement."

"If he had heard he would let you know promptly, I suppose?"

"Yes; I would know in an hour if anything had been done."

"What about the $6,000? Has that sum been mentioned in your negotiations?"

"Yes; that is the amount of salary which is in arrears, besides a small amount of expenses. It is four years' salary, at $1,500 a year."

"There has been no suggestion of any sum to be paid but the salary you claim?"

"No; there has not. I shall be very glad to get that amount. I only hope that the Conservative party will be honest enough to pay what is coming to me. I intend to press my claim for arrears of salary still further. Of course I have no letters to hand over to them, nor would I make that a part of the settlement if I had any. I have been through too many election trials to keep letters on file."

UNEXAMPLED FRENZY.

Members of the Opposition Lashed Themselves Into a Great Fury Over Bourassa's Speech.

La Patrie (Ottawa correspondence): Mr. Bourassa rose to express disapproval of the idea that such an address to the Queen conveyed. The member for Labelle stirred up a frightful storm. When he said that the South African war would not increase the glory of England one particle, there was a genuine explosion on the Opposition side. Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. Clarke Wallace, Mr. Prior and Mr. Montague bounded from their seats in fury and cried, "Shame! Shame! Shame!" Mr. Foster especially lost all control of himself. He became successively green, red, pale and yellow; his eyes started from his head and his fists were feverishly clasped; he howled at every moment, "Shame! Shame, Shame on him!" "Shame on you!" Others cried, "Put him out; put him out," and for some minutes there was such an uproar in the House that Mr. Bourassa had all the trouble in the world to continue his speech. A little later, when the member for Labelle denounced Mr. Chamberlain as the author of the word, when he declared that the armed conflict had been imposed upon England by the Colonial Secretary, there was a fresh explosion of fierce indignation on the Opposition side. Mr. Bourassa was hissed, hooted and spat upon, and to judge from the threatening attitude of several members to the left of the Speaker at that moment, it would not have been prudent for the member for Labelle to have come within reach of their fists. Their anger became purely and simply madness, and Mr. Bourassa would have left the House badly damaged if he had been exposed to their blows. Sir Wilfrid, who is always calm and serene in the middle of the most violent tempests, restored calm by a few words. After he had concluded, the address was quietly voted.

THEFT OF £7,000.

Case Against Evangeliste Joly is Now in Progress in Queen's Bench.

The trial of Evangeliste Joly, charged with the theft of $7,000 from the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Joliette last August, commenced yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. C. St. Pierre, with Mr. R. T. Heneker, of the Canadian Pacific, prosecuted, and Messrs. R. A. E. Greenshields and N. K. Laflamme defended.

The first witness called was Mr. James Ewing, a civil engineer, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and who had made plans of the residence of Joly, 102 Laval Avenue.

After this gentleman had given some explanations, it was decided that the jury should visit the residence in charge of one of the officers of the court. An adjournment until this morning was then agreed to.

City News in Brief.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 11th June, are:—Mr. W. V. Dawson, Mr. A. F. Duclos, Mr. John Baillie, and Mr. W. S. Weldon.

Mr. L. O. Grothe, of the firm of L. O. Grothe & Co., sailed yesterday morning on the steamship Lake Megantic for an extended trip through Europe. He will, while there, combine business and pleasure, and expects to remain abroad about three months.

A meeting of city bread drivers has been called for Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock, at Perras Hall, 480 Selzneurs Street, to discuss a proposed amendment to the law respecting the manner of the sale of bread.

A short time ago Prince George Lodge, No. 9, and Westmount Lodge, No. 39, Ancient Order of United Workmen, gave a concert for the benefit of our soldiers who are fighting in South Africa. After paying all expenses, they have paid over to the ladies of the Westmount Patriotic Association the sum of $55.70, to be used by them to procure comforts for the sick and wounded. Whilst the Grand Lodge has provided for the heirs of any of the members who may die, these two subordinate lodges decided to do their share towards the comfort of the sick.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Cheap Trip to

NEW YORK

AND RETURN

From Montreal $10.65

Tickets good going June 8 and 9, and valid to return on or before June 19 1900.

Club Champlain Excursions to St. Johns & Return

First Excursion going by 12 noon train June 11th, return same day. Fare, 70c.

Second Excursion going by 12 noon train June 12th, return same date. Fare, 70c.

Saturday and Sunday Excursion tickets good to return not later than the following Monday are now on sale

For particulars apply at—

CITY TICKET OFFICES.

137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

SEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

The Donaldson Line steamship Lakonia sailed from Glasgow on the 9th inst. for Montreal direct.

The Thomson Line steamship Hemisphere, from Portland, Me., on the 25th ult., arrived at London on the 8th inst., and landed her shipment of live stock (202 cattle) in good condition, except one bullock, which died en route.

The Thomson Line steamship Hemisphere, from Portland, Me., on the 25th ult., passed the Lizard on the 7th inst.

The Thomson Line steamship Dergal sailed from Newcastle-on-Tyne for Portland, Me., on the 8th inst.

ST. GEORGE INQUIRY

The Mayor Explains Difficulty Concerning Nicolet Street Sewer.

MR. SKAIFE REFUSES TO REPLY

The Town of St. Henri and the St. George Gulley Transactions.

Mayor Prefontaine was the principal witness at last night's session of the Roads Committee in continuance of the St. George investigation. His Worship recollected, he said, the construction of the Nicolet Street sewer from Ontario to Notre Dame in 1891, and it was done at the request of the citizens of the ward for the purpose of draining the low-lying ground in Hochelaga and the Ontario Street subway. The plan was well studied; it was approved by the Finance and Health Committees, and passed by the City Council. The work was let by public tender. The dispute that arose later as to the payment by certain proprietors of the $6,000 which the work cost originated in the presence of many vacant lots also being drained at the time, and other proprietors did not care to pay in addition to their proportion of assessment also that for draining those lots. There was never any question as to the legality of the work. Other cases of a similar character had been settled by arbitration.

Mr. W. G. Kinlock, bookkeeper to Messrs. Garth & Co., produced an invoice, dated September, 1899, for one St. George gully sold to Messrs. Bastien & Valiquette, for $19.50, but could not say whether that included royalty.

Mr. Senechal, secretary of St. Henri, said St. George gullies had been put in in that municipality from 1889 up to date to the number of 300. The contractors supplied the gullies, and Mr. St. George received a royalty of $5 each. In 1895 the St. George Patent Company offered to furnish their gullies delivered in St. Henri at $20 including royalty. The town since that date had paid $25 for gullies, but he could not say whether they had been purchased for less or not.

Mr. L. Skaife filed a statement of the cost and profits of the gullies, and from this it appeared to be $5.90 each on nine-inch tops and $6.15 for twelve-inch tops. When questioned as to details of the manufactory of the gullies supplied to Westmount the witness refused to answer, because they had nothing, in his estimation, to do with the case, and when pressed later he stated that when he entered into partnership with Mr. St. George he was not a municipal contractor.

The enquiry was again adjourned.

LOOK FOR INVESTIGATION

RICHMOND PEOPLE AROUSED BY A GHASTLY FIND.

Body of Balcomb Discovered in a Shocking State of Mutilation.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—The people of the Township of Richmond are greatly excited over the startling revelations made as the sequel to the inquest ordered into the cause of the death of the man Balcomb. As already stated in The Herald, Balcomb, who was a well-to-do hotel-keeper at Richmond, died suddenly, presumably of heart failure. Yesterday Coroner Freeland, accompanied by Drs. Dewar and Bradley, went to the scene to hold the autopsy ordered by the Crown official. This morning Balcomb's brother was called to the cemetery. Accompanied by the caretaker, he proceeded to the grave, where, according to his story, a shocking sight met his eyes. He states that the body of the dead man was found disembowelled and thrown into the grave face downwards, with an empty whiskey bottle at the bottom. The man had been scalped and the scalp lay with the butchered body.

On top of the mass lay the coffin, the coffin shell and the lids. The brother of the deceased has already taken action by calling upon the cemetery authorities to explain why the body was placed in the grave in such a state, and the County Crown Attorney has been notified of what has taken place. The doctors give no explanation of the strange state in which the body is said to have been found.

TEN SEATS ONLY FOR MARTIN.

Victoria, B.C., June 9.—To-day is election day. It is difficult to determine results, but chances are that the Opposition will elect three, if not four. General opinion is that Martin will not get more than ten seats in the Province.

At the Balmoral:—J. J. Lockerby, Toronto; H. W. Gerhart, Winnipeg; F. Brennan, Cardinal; F. N. Brenton, Belleville; R. Kerr, Walkerville; R. McEwen, Stratford; Thos. Ross, Hawkesbury; F. J. Pilgrim and wife, Pittsburg; W. H. Blewett, Toronto.

Special Notice.

A WOMAN'S LOVE FOR PLEASURE

Can be satisfied by presenting her with a family or party book of tickets, good on all lines of the Montreal Park and Island Railway Co. For sale at Company's Ticket Office, 128 St. James Street, opposite Post Office. Tel. Main 1731.

REBELLION.

Mrs. Peck—Why did you go and buy golf hose instead of shad with that money I gave you for marketing to-day?

Hen Peck—Well, my dear, I thought I would prefer plaid shank to planked shad.—Ex.

BADGES FOR REPORTERS.

The Police Committee have decided to issue an official badge to accredited representatives of the press. The badges are numbered, and their owners' names and the paper represented are registered at the City Hall. This will prevent "literary" imposition and greatly assist bona-fide journalists in the discharge of their duties at fires, official ceremonies, and other places where crowds are assembled. To Ald. Lebeuf belongs the credit for this innovation.

QUANTITY, NOT QUALITY.

"Why, you stiff!" cried the first heeler, "when it comes to usefulness to the party I'm worth two of you!"

"Oh! I don't know," replied the other, "I can vote just as often as you, if necessary."—Philadelphia Press.

Fast Train Service Overland.

Commencing June 11th, "Imperial Limited" will leave Windsor Street Station, 9.30 a.m., daily, for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Pacific Coast and Kootenay points. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, 100 hours.

CIVIL COURTS.

W. O. Mackay vs. Gravel.—The plaintiff being called at the hearing, made default, and the action was consequently dismissed with costs.

Dame R. D. Longpre vs. Dame E. A. Brien.—Action dismissed.

FOR PILES

There Is One Positive and Guaranteed Cure Which Has Never Yet Been Known to Fail, and That Is

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

If there is one single reader of this paper who is at all skeptical regarding the value of Dr. Chase's Ointment as a cure for any kind of piles, the following statements by well-known business men of western Ontario should be sufficient to convince him that his unbelief has no foundation.

The only better or more convincing evidence you can possibly get is to be had by a personal trial of this marvellous cure. By using Dr. Chase's Ointment regularly you are certain to be cured of this dreadfully annoying affliction, and will be just as enthusiastic as thousands of others in praising this ointment, the only actual and absolute cure for piles.

Here is the evidence. Weigh it carefully, and if a sufferer, as these men have been, profit by their experience, which they have related for the benefit of just such persons. You need not suffer for fifteen years, or even for three years, as these men have done. In a week or two you can be thoroughly and permanently cured by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mr. A. T. Chagnon, contractor, 742 St. Denis Street, Montreal, states: "Dr. Chase's Ointment was a benefactor in my family. My child had eczema, and I suffered much with itching piles, when, one day, I heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and purchased a box. By a judicious use of it, my child and myself are perfectly cured. I gladly give this testimonial as a mark of the high esteem in which I hold Dr. Chase's Ointment."

Mr. Zotique Chaput is a popular letter-carrier living at 191 Lagauchetiere Street, Montreal, whose statement will carry conviction among his many friends. For two years his duties have been performed under great disadvantage, and at times in great suffering from piles. He was cured last spring by using Dr. Chase's Ointment, and writes as follows:

"It is with pleasure that I recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment for Piles. Two boxes of this great remedy made a radical cure of itching piles, from which I had suffered terribly for two years."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is sold everywhere at 60 cents a box, or by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS.

BERTRAND—At Montreal, 3rd inst., wife of Mr. Alfred Bertrand, a son.

BROUSE—At Brockville, Ont., June 4, to Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Brouse, a daughter.

BURNETT—In Fredericton, N.B., June 3, the wife of John Burnett, a daughter.

DOW—At Montreal, June 3, the wife of John Alex. W. Dow, jr., a son.

HUNT—At London, Ont., May 31, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hunt, a daughter.

McCULLOUGH—At Huntingdon, Que., 5th June, wife of W. G. McCullough, a son.

PRESTON—At St. John, N.B., wife of Dr. E. A. Preston, a son.

PRINGLE—At Toronto, 4th inst., wife of T. H. Pringle, Burk's Falls, a son.

RICHARDSON—In Kingston, June 1, a daughter to the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Richardson.

SENECAL—At Montreal, 4th inst., wife of Mr. J. B. Senecal, a daughter.

STOVEL—On June 1, at Winnipeg, to Mr. and Mrs. John Stovel, a daughter.

SUCKLING—On May 31, at Winnipeg, the wife of Walter Suckling, a daughter.

WATSON—At Amherst, P.Q., June 4, wife of C. McD. Watson, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BUTTERWORTH-PLAUNT—On June 5, Miss Minnie Butterworth to Mr. F. X. Plaunt.

GAGNON-OUELLETTE—On June 5, at Lachine, Mr. P. A. Gagnon to Miss Ernestine Ouellette.

HALDIMAND-MACKENZIE—At St. Lambert, June 5, Edward Mackay Haldimand to Christina Maude Mackenzie.

JOHNSTON-MARSHALL—On June 6, Evelyn Marshall Johnston to Robert J. McKelvey.

LEVER-GAULT—On June 5, at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, by the Lord Bishop, assisted by Rev. Dr. Norton, Samuel Herdman Lever to Mary Edythe, youngest daughter of the late M. H. Gault. 135

LEWIS-DURACK—In this city, George Lewis to Annie Irene Durack.

METCALF-COCKBURN—At Valleyfield, on June 2, Mr. W. P. Metcalf to Annie Wallace Cockburn.

MOUNT-ROBERTSON—At St. Andrews, P. Q., June 5, Ernest C. Mount to Ethel Margaret Robertson.

OWEN-HORETZKY—At Toronto, June 5, John Vaughton Owen to Sofita Cecilia Horetzky.

PIERSOL-DITMARS—On June 5, at Toronto, William Hunter Piersol, M.B., to Elizabeth May Ditmars.

SEYBOLD-KERR—On June 6th, at the residence of the bride's father, 85 St. Matthew Street, by the Rev. Dr. Mackay, M.A., Gordon Christian Seybold to Florence Marion Kerr, daughter of Robert Kerr. 136x

TRUDEL-MOORE—On June 6th, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Father M. Callaghan, Mr. Tancrede Trudel to Miss Mary Gertrude Moore, both of this city. 135x

ZIMMERMANN-LA CROIX — At Spring Grove, Outremont, on the 5th June, 1900, by the Rev. Cure Le Pailleur, F. W. Otto Zimmermann, Esq., popular musical director at Her Majesty's Theatre, Montreal, to Miss Marie Eugenie La Croix, cousin of Gale G. Languedoc, Esq., Outremont. The happy couple left by C.P.R. train in the afternoon to spend their honeymoon west. 135x

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

DUBORD—Telesphore Dubord, aged seven months.

McHUGH—On May 7, Michael McHugh.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

BALLEINE—At Cape Cove, Que., May 30, Ethel Gertrude Balleine, aged 21 years.

FOTHERINGHAM—At Ottawa, June 7, John Fotheringham, aged 88 years.

GILL—June 5, at Granby, William Gill, aged 74 years.

GODKIN—In Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 3, John S. Godin, aged 28.

HARISON—At Ogdensburg, N.Y., June 2, Rev. William H. Harison, D.D.

HITCHCOCK—At Toronto, June 2, Caroline R. Hitchcock, aged 75 years.

HOULIHAN—At Trenton, Ont., May 29, James Vincent Houlihan, aged 22 years.

LAWLOR—In St. John, N.B., June 5, Denis Lawlor.

LOCKHART—On June 4, at Newcastle, Ont., William T. Lockhart, ex-M.P.P., aged 60 years.

MATHISON—At Hudson Heights, Que., on June 6, Louisa Cecilia Mathison.

McROBERT—At Chateauguay Basin, Que., May 6, Alexander McRobert, aged 65 years.

MILLAR—In London, Ont., on May 30, Janet, widow of the late Captain David Millar, Royal Canadian Rifles, aged 85 years.

MITCHELL—At Jersey City, N.J., May 29, Elizabeth Lynn Mitchell, of St. John, N.B.

AMUSEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S . . .

SUMMER STOCK SEASON

This Week—Matinees Wed., Fri., and Sat.

BALDWIN-MELVILLE STOCK CO.

"SAPHO"

Matinee Prices: 10c & 25c. | Night Prices: 10c, 20c, 30c & 5

Next Week—ROSEDALE.

ART ASSOCIATION...

.....PHILLIPS SQUARE

Galleries of Paintings

Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission, 25c

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES — ARTISTICALLY ILLUMINATED — EDWIN COX & CO 114 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL EVERY EVENING. Matinee Daily.

Greatest Hit of the Season. Nothing but Applause and Cheers.

A GRIP OF STEEL

ALL NEXT WEEK ORIGINAL NETHERSOLE VERSION. SAPHO As presented over 500 times by this Company.

MISS JULIA GLOVER as SAPHO. Regular Royal Prices—10c, 20c and 30c.

SOHMER PARK. 3-8 P.M.

Thousands of Seats AT 10 cts.

LAVIGNE'S BIG MILITARY BAND

NEW VAUDEVILLE. Best Bill in America at a Popular Price.

All cars go to Sohmer Park.

HER MAJESTY'S Summer Stock Season. Walter S. Baldwin, Manager.

NEXT WEEK, JUNE 11.—Matinees, Wed. Fri. & Sat.

Baldwin - Melville Stock Co.

Presenting the Famous English Military Comedy Drama,

"Rosedale" or The Rifle Ball

ELABORATE SCENERY. HANDSOME COSTUMES. PICTURESQUE UNIFORMS

100 PEOPLE IN THIS PRODUCTION.

Matinee Prices: 1000 Seats at .....10c Reserved 25c

Night Prices: 10c, 20c, 30c and 50c

Week June 18.—"QUO VADIS."

EMMANUEL CHURCH

Sunday, June 10th.

11 a.m., Annual Sermon. Preacher, Rev. J. Ellery Read, Rock Island. 2.45 p.m., 25th Anniversary and Mass Meeting of the Sunday School, to be addressed by Miss Emily Wheeler and Rev. M. A. Shaver, of Cobourg. 7 p.m., Public Worship. Anniversary Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. Communion Service.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

Str. "Sovereign"

Now Running Regularly

CARILLON EXCURSION, $1.00 Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine

SHOOT RAPIDS, 50c. Take 5 p.m. train for Lachine.

N. HANSON GREENE, P.L.S. A.M. CAN. SOC. C. E.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Twenty years' experience in Engineering, Railway Location and Construction, especially Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Railways—Steam and Electric. Special attention paid to Water Supply, Sanitary Works, etc. 207 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN MILITIA ARYM MEDICAL SERVICES.

Medical Staff Corps. No. 3 Bearer Co'y

Montreal, June 6, 1900.

The organization of a Bearer Company for the 5th Military District, having been authorized by the Militia Department, the undersigned will be pleased to enroll recruits for this special branch of the service. Those desirous of joining will please meet the undersigned at the Drill Hall, on

MONDAY, JUNE 11th, at 8.30 P.M.

H. S. BIRKETT, A.M.S., Commanding No. 3 Bearer Co. Major.

MONK—On June 6, at Ottawa, Charles Gould Monk, aged 2 years.

NOEL—At Ottawa, June 6, H. V. Noel, aged 86 years.

PARNELL—At Vancouver, B.C., May 28, John Parnell.

PARRISH—On May 25, at Fort Rouge, Jane Parrish, of Calgary, aged 70 years.

PHILIP—In St. John, N.B., June 5, Janet Ross Philip, aged 67 years.

RACINE—On June 5, at Ottawa, Mary Agnes Racine, aged 10 years.

ROBERTS—At Waterloo, Que., on June 4, 1900, Duke Roberts, in his 83rd year. 134x

RUSSELL—On June 2, at St. John, N.B., Mrs. Alice Russell, aged 74 years.

SOMERVILLE—At Toronto, Edith Marion Somerville.

WATSON—On June 4, at Athol, Ont., Samuel Watson, aged 75 years.

WOOLLCOMBE—On June 7, at Ramsgate, Eng., Henrietta Woollcombe.

MILLION DOLLAR INSURANCE

and widow will eat lady charlotte gelatine.

ANOTHER SMALLPOX CASE.

Albany, N.Y., June 9.—Another case of smallpox was reported to-day to the State Board of Health by Dr. E. B. Martin, health officer in the town of Stockport. The patient is a southern negro, employed in the brick yards at Stottsville, near Hudson.

Dr. Smelzer, secretary of the State Board, has directed Dr. T. A. Killip, the board's medical expert, to thoroughly inspect all the brick yards along the Hudson River to determine if any more cases are in existence which have not been reported.

NO SPLIT IN IRISH PARTY.

Dublin, June 9.—"This suggestion of a fresh split in the Irish party is absurd," said Mr. John Redmond, chairman of the United Irish parties, to a representative of the Associated Press this morning. "The difference of opinion among the committee on one detail of the arrangements for the convention will not interfere with the great representative gathering of June 19, which I am doing all in my power to promote."

NEW NAVY COMES HIGH.

Berlin, June 9.—In the Reichstag to-day was a debate on the amendments to the stamp law, necessitated by the increase in the navy. It was agreed to raise the stamp duty on home shares to two marks, and on foreign shares to 2 1-2 marks per hundred.

ARENA SUMMER GARDEN

FRANK V. FRENCH, Lessee.

GRAND OPENING

BY THE

Robinson Opera Co.

ON

Monday Evening,

June 18th, at 8.15.

POPULAR PRICES.

Sale of Reserved Seats now open at Principal Hotels and Star Branch.

N.B.—Every lady occupying an Opera Chair or Box Seat at the opening performance will be presented with a dainty favor amongst which will be distributed a number of passes good for the season.

Bank Premises To Let

97 St. James St.

The large and modern banking offices, vaults, etc., now occupied by the Merchants Bank of Canada, will be vacated on or about June 1st, and are now offered for lease on favorable terms.

H. L. PUTNAM,

1st Floor, Temple Building.

H. L. PUTNAM,

REAL ESTATE,

MORTGAGE LOANS, VALUATIONS.

TEMPLE BUILDING.

Kodaks

Uptown Branch, 148 Peel Street.

SPECIAL SALE

R. F. SMITH,

Removed 1756 Notre Dame St.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

Tender for Remodelling and Enlarging the Engine House at Campbellton, N.B.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Campbellton Engine House," will be received until

WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE, 1900.

for the Remodelling and Enlarging of the Engine House at Campbellton, N.B.

Plans and specifications may be seen on and after the 9th of June next, at the Station Master's Office at Campbellton, and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., June 2nd, 1900.

A Fine Opportunity for a Physician.

An old physician, of long and lucrative practice, desires to retire, and now offers his property for sale, consisting of a fine brick-encased house, with barn and stables, and good grounds, situated near the centre and in the best street of the Village of Danville, County of Richmond, Que. Asbestos mine is situated within three miles of Danville, and any physician buying could arrange to secure the same contract with the company as he has had, and secure further, by knowing both languages, a practice of five to eight dollars per day, average. For further information, apply to E. R. D., Box 6, Danville.

Food for the Sick

—AT THE—

DIET DISPENSARY

97 Osborne Street.

THE RICH COLORS OF OLD FURNITURE

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

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES given on Special Cabinet and Upholstering Work.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montreal, OFFICE TEL., UP 1276. WORKS, UP 833.

LOCAL HORSE WON

Mr. Penniston's Arquebus Carried Off — Walker Stakes.

A NEW CYCLING ASSOCIATION.

It and the C.C.A. Are Sharpening Their Knives for a Fight to the Finish.

Toronto, June 8.—(Special.)—The feature at the fourth day of the Hamilton races was the Walker Cup Steeplechase, which was won by Arquebus, owned by Mr. C. W. Penniston, of Montreal. This event is for horses owned by bona fide residents of the Dominion, and the cup is to be won twice by the same owner before becoming his property. The winner in 1893 was Alex Shield's Pat Oakley; in 1894, N. Dyments, Flip-Flap; in 1895, M. Keackie's, Eppleworth; in 1896, Small & Phelan's Lion Heart; in 1898, J. F. Dawes, Red Pat; 1899, H. E. Simpson's, Eli Kindig. In 1897 Lion Heart won again but the Hamilton Jockey Club refused to give the cup to Small & Phelan on the ground that a Chicago turfman had a financial interest in the horse. An action for possession was entered and it is still before the courts.

To-day the Jockey Club stewards filled the immense cup with champagne and Mr. Penniston and Mr. W. F. MacLean, M.P., owner of Angus and Brown Girl, the second and third horses in the race, were invited into the stand to share in the festivities. There were five starters in the race and on the second turn of the field, Kenney and Passe Partout, who were equal favorites in the betting, raced at a jump from which there was a sharp turn at right angles. Kenney got over first, crossed his legs and turned a complete somersault, Passe Partout falling over him. Arquebus then went out and won easily from Angus in the run home, having the greater speed on the flat. With Harry Lewis in the saddle, Daily Report repeated his victory of the day before winning handily from Handicapper, and Nancy Till. Aleck Shields bought Handicapper out of the race. He was entered for $500.

Hungarian, the favorite in the second race, ran away three miles with Jockey Martin and on the breakaway was left at the post. Mile Post won handily, while Saguenay was an easy second a length in front of Donna Seay.

There was a great throw down for the talent in the third race which was won by Howard S. at 40 to 1. Pharaoh was the good thing and was heavily backed. He got off badly and was interfered with the first half. Lewis on Royal Salute was watching Pharoah and Howard S. came up next to the rail and won by a neck. The favorite was a length behind Royal Salute after making up a lot of ground. South Africa and Trinne tired towards the end after setting the pace to the stretch.

Arlington, full of "dope," won the fifth race easily with Rosy Morn a good second. Matlock fell back the first quarter and came through the bunch in the stretch like wild fire. He could never get up to the leaders. Mr. Duggan's Violent was the best of a bad lot in the final event. Flint got her away running and she led from the start to finish. Four horses finished in a bunch behind her and the judges picked Ice Drop for second and Confederacy for third. Others picked Helen H., and Braso for those positions, but their opinions had no weight.

Jockey Fatally Injured.

Cincinnati, June 8.—Jockey June Perkins was probably fatally injured in the second race at Newport to-day. Perkins was on Hat Headly's filly Tenletta and had a good position in the bunch coming down the stretch. Perkins saw a chance to come through on the rail and attempted to force his mount to the front. The filly got in a jam and crashed into the fence, throwing Perkins against a post. The boy was picked up in an unconscious condition, and sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in Covington. He is injured internally.

The surprise of the day was the victory of The Laundress at odds of 150 to 1 in the second race. H. Wilson rode three winners. Weather fine; track fast.

First race, six furlongs—Ed. Roth, 103, Wilson, 5 to 1, won; Lady Kent, 92, Garrett, 7 to 1, second; Hawthorne Princess, 92, Hicks, 15 to 1, third. Time, 1.15. Paschal, Match Box, Spring Around, Julia Rose Olinda, Brother Fred, Short Sides and Avator also ran.

Second race, 4 1-2 furlongs—The Laundress, 105, H. Wilson, 150 to 1, won; Lyror Bell, 105, Herting, 6 to 1, second; Empress Lightfoot, 105, Michaels, 30 to 1, third. Time, 56 1-2. Emma C.L., Telephone Girl, Frances Reis, Bean, Queen Litze, Robert A. Lee and Regina Lee also ran. Tenletta fell in the stretch.

Third race, mile, selling—Rotha, 106, H. Wilson, 7 to 2, won; Finem Respice, 100, Mason, 3 to 1, second; Bright Eyes, 111, Aker, 40 to 1, third. Time, 1.48. Rubel Misprint, Blenheim, Headley, Dousters, Wivel and Lake Fonzo also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-8 miles, selling—Nettie Regent, 99, Herting, 4 to 1, won; Virgie O., 106, Lewis, 13 to 10, second; Zelmet, 95, May, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.55. Peter Duryea, Flammation, Little Veronica, Possum and Goose Liver also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Robert Morrison, 107, Leads, 9 to 1, won; Probilem, 95, May, 10 to 1, second; Nitrate, 108, Vancamp, 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.05. Porter B., Witfield, Norvin, Harris also ran.

Sixth race, 6 furlongs, selling—Iris, 103, Michaels, 10 to 1, won; Margaret Hageman, 107, Mason, 8 to 5, second; Dr. S. C. Ayers, 105, Herting, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1.15 3-4. Osman, Little Billy, Sackchen, Ollie J., Lord Fraser and Ben Frost also ran.

Results at Gravesend.

New York, June 8.—Alternate sun and showers marred the weather for the racing to-day at Gravesend, but the track was not harmed.

First race, 1 3-4 miles, hurdles—Hardy Pardee, 130, Owen, 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by three lengths; Lackland, 158, Finnegan, 9 to 10 and out, second by 20 lengths; Monroe Doctrine, 130, Donohue, 7 to 2 and even, third. Time, 4.17. Mazo also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Glenelle, 104, McCue, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by 1 1-2 lengths; Janice, 104, Bullman, 9 to 5 and 4 to 5, second by six lengths; Lady Georgiana, 104, O'Connor, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.01. Matanzas, Bramble Bush and The Jade also ran.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Trumpet, 104, Bullman, 3 to 1 and even, won by 1 1-2 lengths; Hesper, 107, O'Connor, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second by 1 1-2 lengths; Gold Or, 104, Wedderstrand, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.13 2-5. Unmasked, Rikki Tikki Tavi and the Rush also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles—McMeekin, 106, O'Connor, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by one length; Toddy, 91, Rausch, 11 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by four lengths; Peep o' Day, 108, Jenkins, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time, 1.47 3-5. Survivor also ran.

Fifth race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Vouch, 97, Donegan, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by one length; Fleetwing, 101, O'Connor, even and 2 to 5, second by two lengths; Six Shooter, Maher, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.08 3-5. The Covenanter, Lambkin and Historian also ran.

Sixth race, about 6 furlongs, selling — Kensington, 104, Jenkins, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, won by three lengths; Pink Domino, 90, Rausch, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, second by three lengths; Grayless, 95, Wedderstrand, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.11. Three Bars, Chanler, Keep Time, Marblehead, Margate, Candle Black, Owas Queen, Ellen Daly and Gaze also ran.

EXCURSION TO NEW YORK.

The Advantages of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad.

Tickets for New York excursion will be good going on regular trains due to leave Windsor Station, Montreal, at 8.25 a.m., or 7 p.m. June 8 or 9. A special train will leave Windsor Station at 8.15 a.m., Friday, June 8, running on fast time through to New York. This train will consist of smoking car, first-class coaches and buffet parlor car. Excursionists intending to take 7 p.m. train, June 8 or 9, desiring sleeping car accommodation should secure same early in advance.

Caught in the Goal Net.

The P.A.A.A. Lacrosse Club will journey to Sherbrooke on Dominion Day to play an exhibition game with the Sherbrooke team. Fred. Chittick, of Ottawa, will referee the Shamrock-Capital match Saturday, as Mr. Pollock, of Cornwall, cannot act.

YACHTS IN SHAPE

The Cup Defenders Will be Out To-day.

TROUBLE IN CYCLING CIRCLES.

The New Association Will Find That it Has Opposition from the Racers.

This afternoon the four yachts built to defend the cup, will try conclusions if the breeze holds. These are by no means the trial races, but a great deal of interest is attached to the relative positions of these yachts at the start and at the finish.

The trial races begin on July 21.

But while these are not trial races, they will be full of interest. The four defenders, the 17, 20 and 22-foot class, will take part.

This is the opening contest of the club series.

TEN EYCK WILL ROW.

Worcester, Mass., June 9.—James A. Ten Eyck, of Worcester, champion sculler of New England, and father of Edward H. Ten Eyck, the amateur champion, has accepted the challenge to row Jake Gaudaur, the world's champion sculler, issued a few days since by Ned Hanlan, and will row him three miles for a suitable purse.

With the Oarsmen.

The smoking concert, under the auspices of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, held in the boat house on Wednesday evening, was an immense success.

Harvard's new shell was put in the water yesterday and given a trial. She gave every satisfaction. Her sides are round instead of straight.

A Swimming Race.

Providence, R.I., June 8.—J. W. Glenister, of Providence, champion long distance swimmer of America, and J. B. LaSalla, of Sydney, Australia, champion of Australia, have signed articles here for a fifteen-mile race for the championship of the world, Saturday, July 14. The course will be from Providence to Rocky Point. The men have a side bet of $500.

National League.

St. Louis-New York game called end of third inning.

At New York—Brooklyn-Pittsburg game postponed; rain.

At Philadelphia—Cincinnati-Philadelphia game postponed; wet grounds.

At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Boston .....00510000*—	6	6	1
Chicago .....10000400—	5	10	5

Batteries: Dineen and Sullivan; Callahan and Donahue. Umpire, Hurst.

Other Eastern League Games.

At Rochester—	R.	H.	E.
Syracuse .....001000001—	2	8	4
Rochester .....20030003*—	8	7	0

Batteries: Altrock and Latimer; Murphy and Deal. Umpire, O'Loughlin.

At Providence—			
Hartford .....00005200—	7	7	0
Providence .....00000100—	1	6	4

Batteries: Friend and McCauley; Hemming and Steelman. Umpire, Egan.

Western League.

At Kansas City—Kansas City 11, Buffalo 10.

At Minneapolis—Minneapolis 10, Indianapolis 4.

At Chicago—Chicago 3, Cleveland 0.

Canadian League.

At Chatham—Chatham 3, Hamilton 4.

A New Cycling Association.

The new cycling association, the C.C.A., is already opposed. The C.C.A. has been supported by but few clubs, and the Canadian Racing Cyclists' Association, as already announced, has organized to oppose it on the ground that it does not look after the racing man. Circulars have been sent out, but so far the C.R.C.A. has received no more support than has the C.C.A.

By-laws have been drawn up.

Notes of the Wheelmen.

Members of the L.A.W. who visit the Paris Exposition will find a representative of the organization on the grounds, who will give them any required information and such assistance as may be reasonable. Over 500 members have already applied for exchange membership cards in the Cyclists' Touring Club, the European ally of the L.A.W.

The L.A.W. has provided an insurance scheme similar to that of the C.W.A. The policy will pay an indemnity of $1.000 in case of death and of $5 a week for five weeks in case of a mishap that temporarily disables.

M.A.A.A. Spring Games.

The annual spring games of the M.A.A.A. take place June 23. The events are:—

100 yards run, handicap.
220 yards run, handicap.
440 yards run, handicap.
880 yards run, handicap.
1 mile run, handicap.
120 yards hurdles, handicap.
Putting 16-lb. shot, handicap.
Running high jump, handicap.
Running long jump, handicap.
1-3 mile bicycle race, handicap.
2 mile bicycle race, handicap.
1 mile steeplechase, handicap.
And a relay race (one mile) open to teams of four men.

The events are open only to members of the association, its affiliated and connected clubs. Entries (free) must be made with the secretary not later than the evening of Tuesday, June 19. A band will be present on the grounds and will play during the afternoon a programme of popular music. Complimentary tickets to admit friends will be issued to members on application at the secretry's office.

A VALUABLE FIND.

A cool spot on one of the large open cars of the Montreal Park and Island Railway Co., which goes to Cartierville, Lachine or Back River. Buy a family book. Ticket office, 128 St. James Street, opposite Post-office. Telephone Main 1731.

Mat and Ring.

Max Wiley, of New York, champion light and welterweight amateur wrestler of the United States, and F. H. Bayley, of the San Francisco Olympic Club, met on the mat Wednesday night. After wrestling for an hour neither had gained a fall and the contest was declared a draw, the time limit having expired.

Billy Forsyth, the boxer, who knocked out Eddie Teabout, in a bout at Sailors' Hall, Bridgeport, Conn., last month, Teabout afterward dying, and who was charged with manslaughter, was acquitted. The doctors testified that neither the blow nor the fall killed Teabout.

In a 25-round bout at 138 pounds between Jack Daly, of Wilmington, and Kid McPartland, of New York, the former got the decision on points. Daly outfought his man from start to finish.

Special Notice.

FAST TRAIN SERVICE OVERLAND.

Commencing June 11th, "Imperial Limited" will leave Windsor Street Station, 9.30 a.m., daily, for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Pacific Coast and Kootenay points. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, 100 hours.

Association Football Saturday.

The Montreal Football Club had a meeting Thursday at the M.A.A.A. rooms, when it was decided to have a double match to-day. Both Montreal and Strathcona boast of two teams playing association football, and both will have a chance at each other. The first match will begin at 2.30 o'clock.

IS CATARRH YOUR LIFE'S CLOUD?—Eminent nose and throat specialists in daily practice highly recommend Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, as safe, sure, permanent, painless and harmless, in all cases of Cold in the Head, Tonsilitis, Hoarseness, and Catarrh. It gives relief in ten minutes, and banishes the disease like magic. Price 50 cents.—2.

VETERANS HONORED

Caledonian Society Tenders Them a Reception.

AS IN THE OLDEN TIMES.

Glorious Deeds of Those Who Took Part in Events of 1866 Recalled.

Deep down in the hearts of the Veteran Volunteers of 1866-70 who form part of the Caledonian Society, of Montreal, there is to-day a feeling of justifiable pride for the reception tendered them last night by their fellow members in the sumptuous parlors of St. Andrew's Home, on Aqueduct Street.

The affair was a love feast, a repetition of the former agapae during which the stirring events of the Fenian raid and the glorious deeds of the Caledonians and other Canadians who took part were vividly recalled.

In character it was most informal and unconventional yet, so replete with sentiments of keen fellowship in mutual aims and associations that even the eclat attending the recent awarding of medals to the veterans in the Arena, which Lord and Lady Minto and their vice-regal party, graced and enhanced by their presence was lost sight of.

The parlors were tastefully decorated with flags and bunting woven round inscriptions and mottoes which to the heart of every Scot are sources of tender associations and souvenirs. Among those were "Shoud Auld Acquaintances be Forgot" and "Wha will not Sing God Save the Queen Shall Hang as High's the Steeple."

HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

The Caledonian Society was formed in 1855, and among its organizers, those who stood its sponsors at its very inception and witnessed its early struggles are the gentlemen who were honored last evening, and perhaps the fact gave greater enthusiasm to the members present who honored at once the founders of the society and the veterans of the Fenian raids. The veterans present were: Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, James Wright, E. Bain, John Fulton, C. T. Christie, Robert Forsyth, Wm. Rutherford, C. A. E. Patterson, Alex. Cunningham, Dr. F. W. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. McArthur, T. W. Cunningham, Mm. Stenhouse, J. T. Gladstone, Wm. McGibbon, A. C. Hutchison, Wm. Young, James Young, James Harper, John Allan, A. A. Welsh, James Cleland, Andrew Young, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson and Dr. James Stewart, President of the St. Andrew's Society.

THE BANQUET.

The banquet which was served in the largest parlor at the left hand side facing the main entrance was recherche and thoroughly enjoyed. Some two hundred members including the ladies were seated. Rev. Robert Hopkins, pastor of Bethlehem Congregational Church, Westmount, pronounced the benediction. Before the list of toasts was taken up Mr. S. S. Bain sang "Rule Britannia" and was loudly applauded. Letters of regret at their inability to attend were then read from Dr. F. W. Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson, James Wright and Lieut.-Col. McArthur.

Comment would be superfluous in reference to the spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm that greeted the first words of President J. C. McDermott, who was in the chair, when he proposed the toast of the Queen. The response as in such occasions was the singing of the National Anthem.

The toast to the veterans was proposed by Messrs. A. McGoun and Wm. Seath and responded to by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, J. Fulton, A. C. Hutchison, D. McDonald. Mr. J. F. Mitchell, proposed the toast, The Army and Navy, which was responded to by Major Seath. "The Ladies" by Mr. J. H. McKenzie and responded to by Mr. Francis Topp. During the evening Miss Cerisis, Mr. E. Bain and Mr. S. S. Bain, rendered some fine vocal selections. Mr. Angus Fraser was loudly applauded for his Highland dance.

Much credit for the success of the evening reflects on Mr. E. McAllster, the energetic secretary of the Caledonian Society.

LARGE LIBRARIES.

Standard Libraries and Various Other Subjects Discussed by Librarians at Last Night's Meeting.

Chairman W. H. Brett, of Cleveland, O., who presided last night at the large libraries section of the Librarians' Congress, introduced in an eloquent and at the same time discriminating address "Large Libraries," as the subject of the evening's discussion. Mr. S. W. Green, of the Worcester Free Public Library, answered with great skill the question of "what classes of literature, if any, the public should be allowed access to." He gave the impression that the class of books the public were likely to demand in the freest and fullest sense were those that were best bound. "Access to a standard library on the Providence plan," was the subject of an excellent address by Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Free Public Library. "State and Law Libraries," was a subject that led to considerable discussion in the section that met under the presidency of Miss L. E. Stearns, of the Milwaukee Free Public Library.

THE BRIGADE STAFF.

Appointments Announced in To-day's Militia Orders.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—Militia orders announce that a board of officers will assemble in Montreal on a date to be named by the district officer commanding to examine officers in equitation: President, Lieut.-Colonel F. W. Whitley, 6th Duke of Connaught's R.C. Hussars: members, Lieut. W. C. Lilley, Duke of York's R. C. Hussars; Lieut. M. A. Piche, 6th Hussars. The proceedings of the board will be forwarded to headquarters, Ottawa.

The following officers will comprise the divisional brigade staff of the 4th infantry division: Divisional staff—Divisional commander, Lieut.-Colonel A. Roy, D.O.C.; orderly officer, Captain J. I. Ibbotson, 5th Royal Scots; D.A.A.G. (a), Lieut.-Colonel R. L. Wadmore, R.C.R.; D.A.A.G. (b), Lieut.-Colonel A. D. Aubry, R.O.; instructor of musketry, Captain W. W. Andrews, R.O.; P.M.O., Major H. S. Birkett, A.M.S.; camp paymaster, Lieut.-Colonel G. Mattice, district superintendent of stores

BRIGADE STAFFS.

Seventh Brigade—Brigadier, Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Labelle, 65th Regiment; brigade major, Major J. E. Chinic, R.C.R.

Eighth Brigade—Brigadier, Lieut.-Colonel E. B. Worthington, 53rd Regiment; brigade major, Major W. J. Stewart, R.O.

The Hon. the Minister has been pleased to appoint the following to warrant rank:

13th Regiment—Sergt.-Major Samuel John Huggins, Bandmaster George Richard Robinson.

EMIGRATION FALLS OFF.

Increased Commercial and Industrial Prosperity Causes Germans to Stay at Home.

Washington, D.C., June 9.—"Out of a total of 23,704 German emigrants last year," says United States Consul Hill, at Amsterdam, in a report to the State Department, "19,106 went to the United States and 1,089 sailed from Bremen for Brazil. There has been a great falling off in emigration since 1894, when there were 120,089 German emigrants. This decrease is due to the increased commercial and industrial prosperity of Germany, and to the care taken by the state of the welfare of the working classes."

At the annual election for captain of the Yale Track Athletic Association for next year two candidates were proposed, W. M. Finckle, the hurdler, and John Hord, the pole vaulter. Finckle was elected.

CIVIL SERVICE ACT

New Grade to be Constituted for Clerks.

ABOUT THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Government Is Fully Aware of the Gravity of Recent Developments.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—The afternoon session of the House yesterday was taken up with the consideration of a bill to amend the Civil Service Act, so as to provide for the establishment of a grade to be known as junior second class intermediate, between the temporary writers' class, a maximum of $600, and the second at a minimum of $1,100. The grade is one really needed, as it has often been found impossible to get men, and especially with technical qualifications, to commence at $400, and with no prospect of getting more than $600. The bill passed through the committee stage.

In the evening, on motion to go into supply, Mr. Belcourt, Ottawa, brought up the subject of the Pacific cable. He and Mr. Casey and Sir Charles Tupper all spoke of the importance of the Pacific cable from an Imperial and commercial standpoint, and urged that the Government should continue to impress upon the Imperial Government the importance of refusing to make any concession to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

The Postmaster-General stated that there was no change in the situation, but the Government was thoroughly alive to the importance of the subject.

He did not believe any concessions were being granted to the Eastern Extension Company, as the Pacific Cable Company would have been sure to have reported the fact if it was so. It would be a national misfortune if anything prevented the carrying out of the cable scheme, and the Government would not fail to urge Canada's views upon the Imperial Government.

Lieut.-Colonel Prior (Victoria, B.C.) drew attention to the great influx of Chinese and Japanese into Canada, and urged the Government to increase the Chinese poll tax from $50 to $500, and to introduce the Natal Act against the Japanese. Under this, every Asiatic would be required to show that he could read, write and answer questions in one of the European languages.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier stated that on Monday a bill would be introduced dealing with Chinese immigration. It would be impossible to enact any restrictions against the Japanese, as it was of the utmost Imperial interest, in view of the complications which might ensue at any moment in the Orient, not to do anything to jeopardize the friendship of the Japanese nation.

The House then went into supply on the interior estimates.

GENERAL RAILWAY BILL.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—In the Committee on Railways and Canals yesterday consideration of Mr. Blair's General Railway Bill was resumed. The second and third clauses of the bill, prohibiting deviation from the original line of the railway without the consent of the Minister of Railways, were passed without discussion. New sections 130 and 131 were adopted providing for the procedure to be followed where a deviation in the location of the line is desirable. The clause providing for the control of running rules by the Railway Committee was adopted. Upon the ninth clause, which gives the Railway Committee of the Privy Council control over the location of all stations upon railways constructed by any company incorporated since June 1, 1899, Mr. Brodeur raised the objection that the terms of the clause was not broad enough to include railways which the C.P.R. obtained authority to construct at the last session, as the company itself was incorporated prior to that date. Judge Clark submitted that companies incorporated last year should not be included under this clause. The C.P.R. had financed the lines they were to build last year, and therefore they were not in the same position. The C.P.R. had decided not to oppose any clause in the bill except this one.

Mr. Brodeur again insisted that the clause should be made broad enough to include all railways.

Mr. Fraser (Guysboro) argued that it was not fair to make the clause apply to companies previously incorporated.

Mr. Blair agreed that Mr. Brodeur was right and that the effect of Judge Clarke's amendment was more far-reaching than he had at first supposed. If it was adopted the C.P.R. would be coming in future years with a request to be allowed under their original charter to build small branch lines chartered under other names, and this would have the effect of removing from the operation of the section a great many lines which ought to come under the law.

Dr. Rutherford declared that the original clause was preferable to the amended form proposed. In other countries there was not the fear of legislation against railways which there seemed to be here.

Dr. Montague was strongly opposed to the clause, and declared that it could never be successfully worked. He was not in favor of ex post facto legislation.

Sir Charles Tupper suggested that the act apply to all railways in Canada from the date of its passing only.

Mr. Blair pointed out that this latter suggestion would involve the radical alteration of the section. Opponents of the section unduly magnified its effect upon constructing or financing railway lines. It would not prejudice the financing of a road in any way, and in fact was a provision which had been imposed in granting subsidies for the last two years. He would not recede from his position that the act should operate from June 1, 1899.

Judge Clark objected to the latter portion of the clause, which obliges railway companies to erect stations at such points as are, by order of the Railway Committee, made within five years after the section of road has been opened to traffic.

Mr. Blair had no objection to strike out the words, only difficulties likely to arise or which had arisen were where a railway was first located its stations. He proposed to amend the section by making the latter part read "And the company shall erect and maintain such station as located with such facilities as are directed."

Judge Clark objected to this also as compelling railways to maintain a station for ever.

Mr. Blair pointed out that the Railway Committee could rescind any particulars if necessary.

Mr. Bergeron argued that Parliament was legislating for broad national issues and not for such small local affairs as this clause dealt with. People would be wanting to have a railway station at every back door if the clause was passed.

Dr. Rutherford—It is in the interests of the people.

Mr. Bergeron—No, it is not. You are honest, but you are deceiving yourself. This clause ought not to be in the bill, and it is not to anybody's interest that it should be there.

Mr. Puttee (Winnipeg) wanted the section enlarged so as to cover the cases of railways yet to be constructed, although chartered before June 1, 1899.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) added that practically all the charters had been granted in the west, which was now gridironed with lines constructed, or for the construction of which charters had been granted.

Mr. Blair moved the adoption of the section in the following form:—"The location of each station to be erected on any railway constructed under any act of the Parliament of Canada passed subsequent to the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, shall be subject to the approval of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council before the company proceeds to erect such station, and the company shall erect and maintain a station, with such facilities as are directed by the Railway Committee, unless and except in so far as the Railway Committee may from time to time otherwise order."

Mr. Davis moved in amendment that the section read as follows:—"That the location of each station to be erected on any railway in Canada after the 1st of June, 1900," and the rest of the section as it is above.

The committee then adjourned.

SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—In the Senate yesterday, the Toronto hotel bill was allowed to stand over. The estimates for sessional clerks was passed. The message from the Commons incorporating the resolution of congratulation to Her Majesty upon the successful termination of the war was introduced by Hon. David Mills in an able patriotic speech. He was followed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell who also argued that there should be but one opinion as to the appropriateness of the resolution.

Hon. Mr. Landry thought greater magnanimity should have been shown to Catholics in Manitoba on the school question.

After a brief speech by Hon. Mr. Gowan the resolution was carried. A number of bills from the Commons were read a third time and passed.

IN THE CANADA GAZETTE.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—The Canada Gazette to-day will announce the following appointments:—Everett Harold, of Centreville, N.B., to be a sub-collector of customs; William Reilly to be harbor master at Tamagouche, Colchester County, N. S.; M. W. Lawlor, to be a commissioner for the harbor of North Sydney, N.S.; Clement H. Whitman, to be receiver of wrecks for the district of Canso, and John McMullan, for Isaac's Harbor, N.S.; Captain H. A. Mellon, of Vancouver, B.C., to be an examiner of applicants for certificates as masters and mates in the coasting trade or on the inland waters of the Dominion.

The wreck district of Guysborough, in the County of Guysborough, N.S., is divided into two districts, to be known as the wreck districts of Canso and Isaac's Harbor.

The appointment of the three election enquiry commissioners is gazetted.

CARE OF FOOD.

Health Committee Try to Protect Bread and Meat from Sun, Dust and Damp.

The Hygiene and Statistics Committee decided yesterday to use all legitimate means to prevent the exposure of bread and meat to sun, dust and damp in such a manner as to be injurious to public health. The subject was introduced by Messrs. M. Charland and St. Pierre, on behalf of the Master Bakers' Association, and by the meat inspectors of the city, respectively.

R. M. C. CADETS.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—Gentlemen cadets of the Royal Military College are authorized in the last militia orders to be attached under provisions of Paragraph 122, Part 1, Regulations and Orders, to corps authorized to assemble in camp as follows: No. 4 division, Laprairie, 20th June to 7th July, gentlemen cadets Chipman, Harcourt, Weatherbe, Jennings, Cassels, Marling, Unlacke, Panet and Stewart.

The Highland Cadet Battalion, Montreal, will be inspected on Saturday, the 14th prox., by the district officer commanding.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.

London, June 8.—The world's temperance congress will open in London next Monday under the presidency of the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Archbishop of Canterbury, who will deliver an address, and who, on the following Thursday, will entertain the members of the congress at a garden party at Lambeth Palace. The Lord Mayor, Mr. A. J. Newton, will give a reception to the delegates next Friday. A leading feature of the programme will be a grand cosmopolitan temperance meeting, over which the Earl Carlisle will preside.

Lady Henry Somerset will occupy the chair of the congress on Tuesday. The speakers will include many Americans.

EXTEND THE PERIOD.

Washington, June 8.—Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote to-day signed a protocol extending until March 4 next the period of time allowed for the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Barbadoes.

PRESENTATION.

Last night a pleasant affair took place in one of the parlors of the Windsor, when Mr. Joseph Forget, the genial proprietor of the Windsor barber shop, was agreeably surprised. He was called into the room, and found awaiting him his employes and a large number of his customers, who proceeded to congratulate him on having passed another milestone on life's journey, and insisted on his acceptance of a handsome diamond ring. A kindly worded address was read by Mr. Wilfrid Levesque, and the presentation was made by Mr. Joseph Legault, foreman of the shop. Mr. Forget made a suitable reply.

Yes, we were burnt out. We are open for business now. Regent Cafe, 45 University Street.

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Sporting Goods

A very complete line of all Summer Sporting Goods including BASE-BALL, TENNIS, FOOT-BALL, GOLF, ETC.

Harry Vardon Golf Clubs a Specialty.

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Take a Kodak with you when you take a trip to the Country and bring home views of all the pretty scenery. It is very easy to take good pictures. We will show you how, and if you wish, do the developing and printing for you on reasonable terms.

Cameras are much cheaper than they used to be, and we have a number of second-hand ones to rent. Call and see them.

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Canadian "Homespun" Suitings

Something different from the ordinary plain Homespuns one sees so much of during the Summer months, something that will be found difficult to distinguish from IMPORTED GOODS.

The price is the greatest difference between our "Homespuns" and Best Scotch Tweeds. We make up the Canadian goods in the same fashionable way, give the same fit and finish and all combined in a pure wool low priced suit.

We have only been able to get a limited number of pieces of these excellent "Homespuns," so if you want one, do not delay your order.

John Martin, Sons & Co.,
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HY. W. ATWATER, ... Prop. and Manager.

10c LA TOSCANA 10c
Rich, Sweet and Fragrant.
A Gentleman's Smoke. Choice Havana Leaf.
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This is one of the most remarkable inventions of the Century. Its power, brilliancy, and definition of distance are extraordinary, and cover a field surface never before reached, having a marvellous stereoscopic effect. It is compact, elegant and portable. Customers and the public are invited to visit our Optical Department, and TEST this REMARKABLE FIELD GLASS.

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MEN'S SUMMER UNDERWEAR, in light weights of BALBRIGGAN at 75c per suit (long or half sleeves).
MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, at $1.50 per suit.
MEN'S SCOTCH GAUZE, MERINO and SILK and WOOL MIXTURES, by the best known makers.
MEN'S TAN COTTON HALF HOSE, Silk Embroidered Fronts, at 25c per pair.
MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE HALF HOSE, 25c per pair, 30c per pair, 35c per pair, or 3 pairs for $1.00; 40c, 50c and 65c pair.

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Parian Busts

Now on exhibition a fine collection of White and Ivory Parian Busts of the most popular men of the day.
Lord Roberts and Kitchener,
Salisbury, Gladstone and Chamberlain,
Generals Buller, French, White and Baden-Powell.
Also Celebrated Composers—
Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Hayden, Byron, Shakespeare, Scott, Burns, etc.
PRICES .. ..8 inch Bust in White $1.00
8 inch Bust in Ivory $1.75
Nice assortment of FLOWER HOLDERS, latest shapes, in White and Green, at 50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00 upwards. Splendid Table Decorations.

A LARGE PURCHASE OF
Fancy Dress Muslins
ORGANDIES AND SWISS.
We have placed on the two front counters a few THOUSAND YARDS of CHOICE DRESS MUSLINS, all beautiful designs and dainty colorings.
The PRICES we are offering these MUSLINS at are about HALF the REGULAR VALUE.

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For the convenience of customers residing at the LAKE SHORE, all goods purchased during the week up to FRIDAY NIGHT, will be forwarded on SATURDAY, by our own DELIVERY WAGGONS.

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Free 'Bus to and from all trains and boats.

NURSES IN AFRICA

English Doctor Says Army is "Cursed With Lady Busy-bodies."

LIEUT. MORRISON'S VIEW.

De Aar Hospital Could Stand a Good Many Such Amateur Nurses.

Lieutenant E. W. Morrison, formerly editor of the Citizen, and as effective as a soldier as he is talented as a newspaper man, writes to a friend in Ottawa, as follows:—

De Aar, May 7, 1900.—D and E Batteries, R.C.A., have had three weeks of line of communication work similar to what the infantry had when they came out here first, and the gunners are heartily sick of it. They don't have to build railway sidings or handle supplies, but they are occupied in what the authorities term "making a show of guns on the line of communication." The show is made by distributing D Battery all along the line from Orange River to Victoria Road. Lieutenant McCrae's section has been at the latter place since it arrived back from Kenhardt. Lieutenant Van Tuyl's section was ordered to Orange River last Sunday and my section and E Battery are at this camp. De Aar is not a joyous place to put in the time. The water is bad and it is very unhealthy. The hospital is full and the patients are dying at the rate of 12 or 14 a week. The doctors and the parson are the only people who are busy. We drill in a desultory way and supply gun carriages and occasional firing parties for funerals. The rest of the time we sit about in the microbe-infested dust and wonder if we left our 'appy 'omes for this. The only excitement is at 8.30 a.m. each morning, when the querulous notes of the "sick call" are heard, and as the procession of patients goes past in Indian file marshaled by the battery orderlies we count how many more have gone sick from each corps.

IS NOT INTICING.

The hospital here is not a very enticing place and most of the men will do anything rather than go into it. Most of the patients are in long corrugated iron shacks and whatever has been said of the model hospitals around Cape Town does not apply here. The patients are all huddled together in rows, delirious men shrieking and keeping the rest awake, dying men sending those about them into a blue funk. The flies, now that the cooler weather has come on, are awful and when the miserable patients get too weak to keep them off they batten on their eyes, faces and lips, and there is no hand to fan them away. It may be asked where are the nurses. Well, there are eight or ten of them here, but without any desire to belittle the work of these brave women, it must be said that the British army nurse does not perform the functions that we associate with the name of nurse in Canada and the States. She is an officer with the rank of lieutenant in the army, and her executive duties are those of a superintendent rather than a worker. The "ministering angel" business is mostly done by Tommy orderlies under her direction. In one of the papers recently to hand we read the speech of some army doctor in England who was complaining that the army here was "cursed with lady busy bodies and amateur nurses." De Aar hospital could stand a few of these amateur nurses if by that he means nurses who go into the ward and nurse as our Canadian nurses do.

GUNNER PICOT'S DEATH.

This week one of the Ottawa section, Gunner E. Picot, died in the hospital of enteric, and during the last days of his illness the men of the battery went over to the hospital and looked after him themselves. They put a screen over his bed to keep the flies away, and did all they could to make him comfortable. Of course it cannot be expected that hospital arrangements up here would be very good, but when volunteer nurses are so plentiful it seems a pity their services are not made use of. Gunner Picot, who died on May 2, was himself serving as hospital orderly when he took enteric, having volunteered for the work though three orderlies had already died of fever. Picot was a remarkably bright, clever young fellow. On the Carnarvon campaign he hurt his hand, blood poisoning set in and he was left at Van Wyck's Vlei field hospital. While there he made himself so useful that when he recovered the surgeon in charge requested that he be detailed as hospital orderly, in which capacity he remained for several weeks. He reported for duty with the battery after we reached here, and later on, when an orderly was required from the R.C.A. for duty at the station hospital, he volunteered for the work. Four days after, he was down with enteric, and in five days he was dead. He was a native of the Channel Islands, and had only been in Canada a few years. He had friends in Webwood, Algoma, Niagara Falls and Ottawa. On the afternoon of May 2 he was buried in the military cemetery, Colonel Drury and nearly all the officers and men of the R.C.A. at this place being present. The authorities do not allow the usual three rounds of blank to be fired over the grave here. Its frequent repetition would have a depressing effect on the patients in the hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER PREVALENT.

A considerable number of the R.C.A. are in the hospital with enteric fever, dysentery and other complaints, but this is the only death so far. It has been dismal work, this line of communication business, and officers and men are sick of it. They have no heart for work, and, in fact, so many are sick that it is difficult to get full detachments for drill. All there is to do most of the time is stable routine, and between whiles we sit about grousing and watch the vultures sailing around about in the blue sky overhead, inspecting us and giving us their merry ha-ha. The other day Colonel Drury marched all the artillery out to a river about five miles north, where the men had a swim, and we spent the day in picnic style, but with guards out, returning at night. The men enjoyed it very much and it cheered them up wonderfully. Of course, we are only having the same experience as other corps, nearly all of whom have to do their stunt of "line of communication" work, but it is very trying. If the men had the excitement of an occasional fight to keep their minds off other matters it would be all right, but this sitting down and doing nothing to the tune of 20 deaths a week is dispiriting, especially to troops like ours, who came out expecting to get their fill of fighting. The staff officers tell us Roberts has 200 guns over Bloemfontein way, and somebody has to do the protecting of the railway just now; that we will get our chance later and get all we want. So, with that we have to be content. Canadian infantry was here for two hours, on its way over to Bloemfontein, and we met Captain Winter, Captain Carpenter and a lot of fellows we knew. They are now at Bloemfontein doing garrison duty.

NOTES.

The news of the disastrous fire in Hull and Ottawa was received with much regret. We have not heard any particulars yet, and the Ottawa boys are awaiting with anxiety for news from home.

Lieutenant McCrea, of D Battery, had a close call when crossing Oliphant's River on his way to Kenhardt. The river has marshy banks, and is about 1,500 yards wide. He had occasion to cross several times, superintending the work of getting the guns across, when his horse became exhausted and fell on him, pinning him under water. Before they were rescued, horse and man were nearly drowned.

There is one article that the Canadian soldiers will import into Canada from this country when they go home, and that is the "water cooler." It is an inexpensive canvas bag of any size, with the neck of a bottle or a wooden spigot sewn into the corner of it. The bag is filled with water and hung up, preferably in the sun, and the water exudes slightly through the canvas. The result is that the water is kept as cool almost as if it was iced, even an the hottest day. On the karoo campaign the men on nearly every gun had a water cooler hanging to the limber.

Though we are temporarily on line of communication duty, the Ottawa section is endeavoring not to forget the art of war. Last Wednesday the section marched out to Brak River for the day, and while it was absent one of the picket left in camp strolled over to visit the camp of a detachment of Royal Engineers lying next to us. A slight unpleasantness arose, and the gunner, who is an ex-Ottawa Rough Rider, proceeded to clean out the camp, which he accomplished in style. He knocked out six men, and a sergeant who interfered was thrown bodily through a tent. The Kaffir mule punchers reinforced the sappers, with the result that two of them had to go into hospital. It is said that when the gunner departed it looked as if a cyclone had gone through the camp. A charge was laid against him by the officer of the Engineers, and it was a very funny sight when the case came up at office next morning. A procession of lame, halt and bandaged invalids wended its way over to our lines to give evidence. One Kaffir had a head on him like a split watermelon, another man had a crutch, and they all wore an arrgrieved air and many bruises. The sergeant, corporal and several sappers gave evidence which could not fail to convince anybody that they had been victims of assault and battery. The gunner got off with ten days C.B. It is said that the engineers purpose building a redoubt around their camp should the Ottawa section not move out before he is released.

VIA HAVRE TO PARIS

What to See on Journey from the Steamer.

FINE BUILDINGS AT ROUEN.

Other Charming Places Located in the Beautiful Valley of the Seine—Bathing at Trouville.

"There are, as you all know, the French ports of Havre, Cherbourg and Boulogne, whereat Transatlantic liners arrive from America direct. Havre is the port of arrival and departure of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; Cherbourg is a calling port of the North German Lloyd; Boulogne is a calling port for the Hamburg-American line, and also for the Holland-America line.

"It has often seemed to me that a printed railway itinerary of each route would make a most interesting pamphlet, not only for these lines, but for others," writes a member of the Brooklyn Eagle staff now in Paris. "Americans landing in Great Britain, at Glasgow, Liverpool, or Southampton, for the first time show great interest in the country as it appears from the carriage windows. They remark the green lanes, and the thick hedges, the neatness of the landscape, that neatness which made Oliver Wendell Holmes write: "How thoroughly England is groomed!" as he sped through the country from Liverpool to London.

"And, in the same manner, the American who comes to Paris for the first time via Havre, Cherbourg or Boulogne wants to gain an impression of France by what he can observe from his railway carriage seat.

"It is my intention, therefore, to take you in guidance from the various ports before named to the capital. First, this being a distinctly a French year, let me tell you what is worth seeing between Cherbourg and Paris, and, thirdly, between Boulogne and Paris. One does not suppose you intend to stop at each pace named and explore it (though you certainly might do worse), but you can acquire an idea of whether or not the city, town or even village is worth a return call. With this in view, let us take the first named route, Havre to Paris.

CITY OF HAVRE.

"Havre, Le Havre, or Havre de Grace, is a large city of 116,000 people. It was founded by Louis XII., in the end of the fifteenth century; belonged to England from 1562 to 1564, and thenceforward became under Colbert the most important mercantile port of Northern France. As a finely built modern city Havre is architecturally worthy of its great commercia value. Unfortunately, the protectionist policy of France has driven away during the past twenty-five years a very large amount of shipping and made the human cargoes of more importance than mercantile.

"As a pleasure resort Havre, during the summer, stands high with the French, its beach at Sainte-Adresse being very popular with Parisians, with its Hotel Frascati and Casino.

"It is at Havre that the Seine flows into the sea. On the other side of its mouth, at which Havre stands, lies the most fashionable of all bathing resorts in Northern France, Trouville, where, in July and August, half the gay world of Paris is supposed to be in residence. Steamers cross frequently to Trouville every day.

"Leaving Havre for Paris one makes a detour inland to avoid the marshy bed of the Seine; then the line doubles back and joins the river again at Rouen. Everyone knows something of Rouen. In addition to its being one of the most illustrious towns of France, it is also one of the most interesting and beautiful—beautiful in its age, in its magnificent architectural decay—not in modernity, like Paris. With 197,500 inhabitants Rouen is a wealthy city, given over to cotton spinning and a very large river and canal traffic. Canals pierce all France, and Rouen and Havre are the northern centres of the enormous barge flotilla which carries half the wine from the vineyards of France to the consumers in the non wine producing districts. Steamers, too, of considerable draught, come up from Havre, even occasionally from New York.

FAMOUS CATHEDRALS.

"But it is not in its commerce that Rouen is interesting to the traveler. It is in its three magnificent edifices; the Cathedral of Notre Dame, of the churches of St. Maclou and St. Ouen.

"Rouen dates from the days of Julius Caesar. It was a bishopric in the third century, and for many centuries has been the see of an archbishop. In the ninth century Rouen was taken by the Normans and the Dukes of Normandy made it their capital. Thus, when Duke William came over, to England in 1066 and defeated Harold, it became an integral part of the Norman kingdom and was ruled from England until King John's time, he being the last Duke of Normandy. Under Philippe Auguste it was taken by the French in 1204, retaken by the English 1419, and retained by them until 1449. In 1431 Joan of Arc was burned there by the French, (if she were ever burned at all, which is still conjecture), at the instigation of a French bishop, for witchcraft. Rouen was the scene of many conflicts after this epoch, especially in the wars between the Huguenots and the Catholics in the sixteenth century. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685 Rouen, in common with most commercial centres in France, suffered by the loss of the hard-working Huguenots, and it was not until Napoleon the Great's days that its prosperity returned.

"If you stay a few hours at Rouen, visit first the cathedral, where repose many of the Dukes of Normandy, who were the early Norman kings of England. The cathedral dates from the commencement of the thirteenth century and, therefore, was not constructed in time to receive William the Conqueror (who was buried at Caen), though it holds the heart of Richard Coeur de Lion and the cultured Henry II. of England. Some of the monuments of the church are very fine, especially that to Cardinal d'Omboise.

"The parish church of St. Maclou lies behind the Cathedral, and is of fifteenth century work. It is also a very fine ecclesiastical edifice, with a single spire.

"The church of St. Ouen is a Gothic building of the fourteenth century, of almost irreproachable regularity of proportions. Its stained glass is chiefly of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and its "marmoursets" portal is one of the most exquisite architectural treasures in existence. Probably, excepting only the Sainte Chapelle of Paris, there is no finer nor purer Gothic ecclesiastical building in France.

"The quaint old rue de la Grosse-Horloge, almost opposite the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Palais de Justice, in the rue des Juifs, are almost the only other remarkable remains of the Middle Ages. Fifty years ago Rouen had all the appearance of a medieval city. To-day it is a modern city, with a few notable remains of past glory.

APPROACHING PARIS.

"Continuing the rail, we reach Louviers, a small town of 10,000 population, with lots of delightful old half timbered houses, well worth a visit, and a fine church in flamboyant Gothic style, with a superb portal. We are now but two hours from Paris, and we have nothing more to demand our attention on the way thither before we reach Mantes, except that we pass Vernon, in its forest one of the many sweet summer villages on the Seine. Near to Vernon is Bizy, also in a forest, much frequented of recent years by Americans in search of rusticity—a fascinating little place with a good inn.

"We now leave Normany, the land of hale and hearty men and women, the land of cider, the land of orchards, and fruit, and we enter the Ise de France. Mantes is a small town with 8,000 people, ninety-two miles from Paris. The church of Notre Dame is worthy of a half hour's visit. It was built with money given by Duke William (the Conqueror) when he fell from his horse there during the siege, receiving injuries from which he died in 1087 at Rouen.

"During this journey of 141 1-2 miles (not 14 1-2 miles, a Baedeker puts it, by a stupendous type error) the traveler will be struck with the rich character of the scenery. The early part after Havre is hilly and is charmingly pretty in spring, with its orchards of cherry and apple and pear. Later, that is at and after Rouen, one has every opportunity to judge of the character of the winding Seine Valley, as we cross and recross the river time and again."

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THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE
FROM PORTLAND.
*S.S. FRESHFIELD ....June 22
*S.S. DARGAI ....June 29
*S.S. HEMISPHERE ....July 6
*S.S. TYNEDALE ....July 13
*S.S. BRECKFIELD ....July 20
Steamer ....July 27
FROM MONTREAL.
S.S. IONA (cold storage) ....June 15
*S.S. ALLENDALE ....June 22
S.S. HURONA (cold storage) ....June 29
LEITH SERVICE.
*S.S. JACONA ....June 17
S.S. BELLONA ....June 19
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
*S.S. ENDEAVOUR ....June 30
(*Chartered.)
Agents — Cairn, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.; Wm. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Sons, Dundee Scotland.

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE.
TO CARDIFF.
S.S. LORD ANTRIM ....June 22
S.S. LORD IVEAGH ....June 26
AGENTS — Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff; Thomas Dixon & Sons, Belfast.

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,
LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S
BEAVER LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
Weekly Sailings between Montreal and Liverpool.
Calling at Moville both ways.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
22 May	Lake Megantic	June 8
29 May	Lake Superior	June 15
5 June	Lake Ontario	June 22
12 June	Lusitania	June 29
19 June	Lake Champlain (new) 9,000 tons	July 6
26 June	Lake Megantic	July 13
3 July	Lake Superior	July 20
10 July	Lake Ontario	July 27

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin, from $52.50 to $85 single, $100 to $161.50 return, according to steamer, location of staterooms and number of occupants.
Second Cabin, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry:

	Single Fare.	Return Fare.
Lake Ontario and Lake Superior	$35.00	$66.50
Lake Champlain, Lake Megantic and Lusitania	$37.50	$71.25

Two persons occupying a four-berthed room will be charged extra.
Third Class or Steerage, to Liverpool, London or Londonderry, etc., $22 and $23, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO AVONMOUTH.
(Bristol.)
S.S. Memnon ....Friday, June 3
S.S. Degama ....Friday, June 15
S.S. Etolia ....Friday, June 22
S.S. Yola ....Friday, June 29
These steamers have very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of first cabin passengers. Rate, $50 single, $90 return.

MONTREAL TO LONDON.
Strathnevis ....Saturday, June 16

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
9 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL.
Chicago Agency—JNO. E. EARLE & CO., 12 Sherman St.
Toronto Agency—80 Yonge St.

Ulster SS. Co. Ltd.
"HEAD LINE."
MONTREAL TO
BELFAST and DUBLIN.
The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports.
TO BELFAST.
On or about
S.S. RATHLIN HEAD ....June 4
S.S. BENGORE HEAD ....June 15
S.S. GLENARM HEAD ....June 27
S.S. TORR HEAD ....July 5
TO DUBLIN.
On or about
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD ....June 2
S.S. RAMORE HEAD ....June 12
S.S. MALIN HEAD ....June 26
To be followed by other steamers about weekly.
A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada. For freight and other particulars apply to G. HEYN & SONS, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Co., Limited; PALGRAVE, MURPHY & CO., Dublin; HAROLD KENNEDY, Quebec.
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING.
Western Agent, Montreal.
F. C. Thompson, 28 Wellington St., Toronto

LEYLAND LINE
MONTREAL-ANTWERP.
Steamers of this well-known line are fitted up with all the improvements for carrying Live Stock, Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched as follows:

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
June 8	S.S. ALBANIAN	July 3
June 16	S.S. ASSYRIAN	July 10
June 30	S.S. ALMERIAN	July 24
July 14	S.S. FLAVIAN	Aug. 7

A limited number of Cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.
Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States by the Grand Trunk Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and their agencies, or from
FRED'K LEYLAND & CO., Ltd.,
309 Board of Trade Building,
Montreal.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
34 Steamers, aggregating 141,265 Tons.
NEW STEAMERS.
Tunisian, 10,376 tons, Twin Screw.
Bavarian, 10,375 tons, Twin Screw.
Corinthian, 8,000 tons.
Sicilian, 8,000 tons.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC & LIVERPOOL

From Liverpool	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
24 May	Corinthian (new)	9 June	9 June
31 May	Parisian	16 June	16 June
14 June	Tunisian (new)	30 June	30 June
21 June	Numidian	7 July	7 July
28 June	Corinthian (new)	14 July	14 July

Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Tunisian. The Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer ever built for the Canadian route.
The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES — Cabin, $52.50 and upwards, per Numidian and Corinthian; $60 and upwards per Tunisian or Parisian. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 to $40 single; $66.50 to $76 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $23.50.

Glasgow and New York Service.
Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York.).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
24 May	Laurentian	9 June, 9 a.m.
30 May	Sardinian	16 June, 12.30 p.m.
14 June	State of Nebraska	30 June, 10 a.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards; return tickets, $95 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.
Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric light throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.
H. & A. ALLAN,
25 Common Street, Montreal.

Dominion Line
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Dominion	June16,9a.m.	June16,6p.m.
Cambroman	June23,9a.m.	June23,6p.m.
*Roman	June30,daylight	Direct
Vancouver	July 7,9a.m.	July 7,6p.m.
Dominion	July21,9a.m.	July21,6p.m.

*This steamer does not carry passengers.
RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $60.00 and upwards single, $114 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $37.50 single, $71.25 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $23.50. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
BOSTON SERVICE.
From Boston.
S.S. New England ....June 20, 4 p.m.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

Black Diamond Line
The A1 steamships of the above Line will run regularly throughout the season from Montreal to
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.
ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.
INTENDED SAILINGS.
SS. Bonavista .....Tuesday, June 5
SS. Bonavista .....Monday, June 18
For further information regarding freight or passage apply to
KINGMAN & CO.,
Telephone Main 57. 14 PLACE ROYALE.

Newfoundland.
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, connecting with the I. C. R. express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I. C. R., C. P. R., G. T. R. and D. A. R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:
SUMMER SERVICE.
From Montreal.
Manchester Corporation ....May 25
Manchester Importer ....May 29
*Manchester Trader ....June 5
*Manchester City ....June 15
*Fitted with cold storage.
The steamers of this Line call at Quebec.
Accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

FURNESS LINE.	From Antwerp.	From Montreal.
Sylviana	April 28	May 30
Earlswood	May 25	June 17
Daltonhall	June 2	June 27

And regularly thereafter.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.	From Hamburg.	From Montreal.
Westphalia	April 29	May 23
Teutonia	May 10	June 2
Frisia	May 28	June 20

And regularly thereafter.
Through Bills of Lading issued from all Canadian Pacific Railway and Grand Trunk Railway Stations.
For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Ltd., Agents.
44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Important Changes in Time.
In Effect June 11th, 1900.
MONTREAL TIME BILL
ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. *7.50 p m. Ar. ¶8.35 a m
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a m *9.30 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †7.00 p m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a m. Ar. *6.10 p m.
S.S. MARIE, ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger † 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m Ar. †12.55 p m †9.55 p m. Lv. Windsor St. *9.30 a m., †10.00 a m. †4.05 p m. 6.15 p m *10.00 p m Ar. *8.00 a m., 9.35 a m., †11.10 a m. *6.10 p.m., †6.45 p m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a m., †2.30 p m. §3.30 p.m. *11.00 p m. Ar. *6.30 a m. †2.00 p m, *6.30 p m.
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a m, *8.20 p.m. Ar. *7.47 a m, †8.35 p.m.
VAUDREUIL —Lv. †8.55 a m. a12.30 † 4.05 p. m. † 4.15 p m, (a) 5.15 p m, 6.15 p m, (l)1.30 p m *9.30 p m, Ar. *7.50 a m, †8.43 a m †11.10 am. †12.10 p m. (a) 3.00 p m. †3.43 p m †7.00 p m. †9.45 p m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †9.00 a m. †4.30 p m, †7.30 p m. Ar. ¶8.35 a m, †12.00 noon, †3.33 p m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a m., §9.00 a.m., (l) 2.00 p.m †5.10 p m Ar. †8.50 a m, †6.30 p m §9.15 p m
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a m, †2.30 p m. Ar. 2.00 pm, †6.30 p m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a m §9.15 a m (l) 1.45 p m, †5.30 p m. (a) 6.15 p m, Ar. †8. 30 a m, †9 50 a m, †6. 45 pm, §9.45 p m.
STE. AGATHE, — Lv. 9.00 a m, §9.15 a. m. (l) 1.30 p m, †5.30 p m Ar. †9.50 a m, 6.45 p m., §9.45 p m.
LABELLE.—Lv. 9.00 a. m, Tues. & Thurs. (l) 1.30 p m, †5.30 p m, Ar. † 9.50 a. m, 6.45 p.m., Tues. & Thurs.
*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. aDaily except Saturday and Sunday. ¿Saturday only. dWednesday only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CHANGES IN TIME.
(In effect June 11th.)
FROM PLACE VIGER STATION.
For Quebec, 8.20 a.m., 2.30 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11 p.m
For Ottawa, 8.30 a.m., 5.40 p.m.
For St. Jerome, 9 a.m., §9.15 a.m., 5.30 p.m., (l) 1.45 p.m., (a) 6.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 9 a.m., §9.15 a.m., 5.30 p.m., (l) 1.30 p.m.
For Labelle (l) 9 a.m., 5.30 p.m., (l) 1.30 p.m.
For St. Gabriel de Brandon, 8.20 a.m., §9 a.m., (l) 2 p.m., 5.10 p.m.
FROM WINDSOR STREET STATION.
For Ottawa, *9.30 a.m., 10 a.m., 4.05 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *10 p.m.
(l) Saturdays only. §Sundays only. *Daily. (a) Except Saturday and Sunday. (l) Tuesdays and Thursdays. Other trains week days only.

FAST TRAIN SERVICE OVERLAND — COMMENCING JUNE 11TH, "IMPERIAL LIMITED" will leave Windsor St. Station 9.30 a.m., daily, for Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Pacific Coast and Kootenay points. Time, Montreal to Vancouver, 100 hours.

SEASIDE and NEW ENGLAND
Season 1900. Improved Service.
Between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard and Montreal, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Nashua, etc.
First sleeper will leave Montreal 8.20 p.m. (Windsor St.) for Portland, June 11th, and daily thereafter, except Saturdays, until June 24th, when the cars will run through to Old Orchard daily, Sundays included.
Parlor Car Service to Old Orchard commencing June 25th.
SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE.
Lv. Windsor St. 10 a.m. for PLANTAGANET and intermediate stations, returning arrives Windsor St. at 9.45 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger 9.15 a.m. for ST. JEROME and ST. AGATHE, returning arrives Montreal, 9.45 p.m.
Lv. Place Viger, commencing June 17th, at 9 a.m., for ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON, returning arrive Montreal 9.15 p.m.
CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
129 St. James Street, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Cheap Trip to
NEW YORK
AND RETURN
From Montreal $10.65
Tickets good going June 8 and 9, and valid to return on or before June 19 1900.
Club Champlain Excursions to St. Johns & Return
First Excursion going by 12 noon train June 11th, return same day. Fare, 85c.
Second Excursion going by 12 noon train June 22th, return same date. Fare, 85c.
Saturday and Sunday Excursion tickets good to return not later than the following Monday are now on sale
For particulars apply at—
CITY TICKET OFFICES.
137 St. James St. and Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
On and after Sunday, January 14th, 1900, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:
THE MARITIME EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Saturday, at 11.30 a.m., for Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., and other points in the Maritime Provinces.
THE MARITIME EXPRESS, from points as above, will arrive daily, except on Monday, at 5.30 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave daily, except on Sunday, at 7.40 a.m., due to arrive at Levis at 1.15 p.m., and at Riviere du Loup at 6.00 p.m.
THE LOCAL EXPRESS will leave Riviere du Loup daily, except Sunday, at 12.00 noon, and Levis at 4.35 p.m., due to arrive at Montreal at 10.10 p.m.
ACCOMMODATION FOR LEVIS leaves daily, except on Sunday, at 11.15 p.m., due to arrive at Levis at 7.20 a.m., and connecting with accommodation for Campbellton, N.B.
ACCOMMODATION leaves Levis at 11.40 a.m. daily, except on Sunday, due to arrive in Montreal at 10 p.m.
Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches on the Maritime Express.
Through Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Halifax.
Buffet Cars on Local Express.
THE LAND OF BIG GAME.
The Intercolonial Railway is the direct route to the Big Game Regions of Eastern Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In this area are the finest hunting grounds for moose, deer, caribou and other big game, as well as unlimited opportunities for shooting wild geese, duck, brant, and other fowl common to this part of the continent.
D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., January 12th, 1900.
H. A. Price, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.
James Hardwell, Assistant General Freight Agent, Room 113, Board of Trade Building.
City Ticket Office, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Louis	June 13	New York	July 18
St. Paul	June 27	St. Paul	July 15
St. Louis	July 4	St. Louis	July 21

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Friesland	June 13	Westernland	June 27
*Southwark	June 20	Kensington	July 4

*These steamers carry Cabin and Third class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO.
Piers 14 and 15 N. River.
Office—73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street, Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

MAY YET WITHDRAW

Dowager Empress of China Sees Purpose of Powers.

THAT WOULD END BOXERS.

Except for Countenance of High Officials, Disturbances Would Be Easily Quelled.

London, June 9.—Despatches from the Far East show apparently no cessation in the activity of the Boxers, but the Powers are gradually feeling their way to common action for the suppression of the disorders. It is believed that when the Dowager Empress realizes the firm intention to check her connivance in the anti-foreign movement there will be a speedy end to the rioting as, if the Chinese acted in good faith, they could easily quell the rabble, which is armed chiefly with spears, agricultural implements, a few swords and some old rifles.

A despatch from Tien Tsin, dated Thursday, June 7, at 4 p.m., shows the British reinforcements had not then started for Pekin as expected, owing to the refusal of the authorities to allow them to entrain, although the British offered to repair the line as they went.

Additional Russian and Austrian troops have arrived at Tien Tsin and the German cruisers Hanse and Ceflon have started from Kioa Chou for Taku with marines intended for the same destination.

The fact that much needed rain has fallen is expected at Tien Tsin to give a good effect in accelerating the suppression of the rising, as the farmers in the movement will return to their ordinary pursuits.

AS VIEWED IN PARIS.

Paris, June 8.—At a Cabinet council today presided over by President Loubet, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, communicated despatches concerning the situation in China. The French Minister at Pekin, he said, was acting in unison with the other diplomats, and Admiral Courrejolles, who was at Taku, with his squadron, had been instructed to co-operate with the other admirals and take such measures for the protection of foreigners as the situation should demand.

Washington, June 8.—The following cablegram was received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral Kempff, on board the Newark off the Taku forts:

"Tong-Ku, June 8, 1900.

"Battle yesterday between Chinese and Boxers near Tien-Tsin. Large number of Boxers expected to reach Tien-Tsin tomorrow.

(Signed) "KEMPFF."

Minister Conger, at Pekin, also has been heard from to-day. His message to the State Department said there was no improvement in the situation, and asked for instructions. It was not deemed proper by the officials to indicate upon just what point Mr. Conger needs advice, but there is an intimation that he wishes to know to what extent he is to co-operate with the diplomatic representatives of the European Powers at Pekin. Secretary Hay took the message to the Cabinet meeting, where the answer will be framed.

The State Department is steadfastly pursuing the line of policy laid down at the beginning of this Boxer trouble, of avoiding any interference with Chinese internal affairs.

It is said, however, that in case of an emergency involving jeopardy to the lives of foreigners, the United States forces at Tien Tsin might be directed in their general movement by the senior naval officer ashore, if though that officer should happen to be a German, a Russian, a Frenchman, or an Englishman. This temporary subordination of authority would be brought about solely through a military exigency. If Tien Tsin is to be attacked by a vast horde of Boxers, it is entirely conceivable according to military practice, that a successful defence of the foreign lives and property in the city can be maintained only through the assumption of the command of the foreign naval forces by one competent officer.

The naval officers here are confident that Tien Tsin proper is not in particular danger.

The gunboat Helena will soon have the town under her guns, and there are believed to be three foreign warships in position to co-operate.

Almost the only subject before the Cabinet meeting to-day was the situation in China. Secretary Hay stated after the meeting that a reply would be sent to Mr. Conger substantially re-affirming the one sent a day or two ago, to the effect that he would be expected to do whatever should be necessary to protect the lives of Americans and their property, and to maintain the dignity of this Government. He would be instructed to form no alliance with any Government.

It is understood here that the representatives of the Powers in Pekin will call in a body on the Dowager Empress and present the necessity of her taking immediate and vigorous action to suppress the rioters. It is assumed that Mr. Conger will join the other representatives.

PIRATES TAKE A HAND.

Hong Kong, June 9.—A steam launch, owned by Chinese merchants here, towing four junks, laden with kerosene oil, was attacked last night by pirates in an armed junk off Cape Sutman, eight miles from Hong Kong. After looting the junks the pirates made off in a westerly direction with the launch and he r crew.

Notes of the News.

Quebec.

The new Sherbrooke directory is now being made.

Mr. Stewart Lebouvreau, of Sherbrooke, private secretary to Hon. Judge White, has resigned his position and taken another with the G.T.R. in Montreal.

Mr. E. G. Wiggett's youngest daughter, fell into an opening into a basement of new S. & S. Mutual building at Sherbrooke Thursday night, and received severe injuries from fall.

The fifteen year old son of Mr. M. Fitzgerald, of Sherbrooke, died Monday evening from blood poisoning. He lost his right hand May 24 from the explosion of a great fire cracker.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Skinner, of Sherbrooke, on 29th of May, celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. Several friends were present who were there when they were made one.

Mr. F. Hibbard and Charlie Taylor, of Sawyerville, had the good fortune to capture three young foxes one day last week, and have them chained at their home, making nice pets.

The Sherbrooke council has decided to buy the lot of the Q.C.R. on Wellington Street, facing the Banque National and Twose block, paying $8,000 for all that lies between the Campbell block and road and Q.C.R. offices. This site or part of it will be given to Mr. Clement upon which to erect his opera house.

Lieut.-Col. Mattice has transferred the arms and accoutrements of the Compton troop of dragoons from Major Pomeroy to Captain Guy Carr. He also transferred the arms, etc, of No. 2 (Sherbrooke) troop, Captain J. W. Horton, to Captain Taylor, of No. 1 troop, Cookshire.

Mr. H. W. Bunker, who served as band sergeant in the 60th Missisquoi Battalion during the Fenian Raid in 1870, has received his medal from the colonel of that regiment. Mr. Bunker was in the midst of the active operations on the frontier where the Fenians crossed.

Ontario.

Mr. Gilbert Parker has subscribed $100 to the Belleville library.

The Bishop of Algoma has been elected Coadjutor Bishop of Ontario.

No less than ten weddings are announced to take place in Perth this month.

Warden Collins of Wentworth has resigned and Councillor James Marshall has been elected Warden.

The members of the Macdonald Club of Kingston, decorated the grave of the late Sir John Macdonald, on Wednesday.

Malcalm Wallace, aged 15 years, while fishing at Wolyerton, fell into the water and was drowned.

The steamer Rideau Queen will have her trial trip this week and will be ready for service on the 15th inst.

Brantford citizens carried by-laws to raise $25,000 for flood prevention work and $12,000 for hospital extension.

It is expected that E. B. Eddy's new sawmills, pulp mills and match factory will be ready for business by September 1st.

The village of Stirling in Hastings county, with a population of 850, has six doctors. Pretty tough on the $44 others.

A son of Rev. D. J. McLean, of Arnprior, is down with smallpox at Sault Ste. Marie. The attack is said to be a mild one.

Elizabeth Steele, an old woman, probably a peddler, was killed about a mile east of Kingston junction, being run down by a train.

It is expected that Major Macdonald, will shortly be gazetted to the command of the 48th Highlanders in succession to the late Col. Cosby.

The will of the late Mr. Charles M. Counsell, of Hamilton, has been filed for probate by the widow. The estate is valued at $156,493.59.

Authority has been given by the Minister of Militia for the reorganization of the 24th Regiment Kent Infantry, which has been defunct for some years.

There will be a mammoth celebration at Ottawa on the 12th of July in which it is expected between 5,000 and 10,000 orangemen will join.

Mr. W. G. Code, who has finished a successful divinity course at Trinity University, will be ordained by the Bishop of Ottawa, at Ottawa, on Sunday next.

Rev. C. W. King, of Kingston, has accepted the call to Parliament Street Baptist Church, Toronto, and will commence his duties about the beginning of July.

The work of decorating the main body of the Methodist church, at Merrickville, has been finished and the scaffolding removed. The school room and wings have yet to be done.

James Croil, a leading commercial traveller of Montreal, who has been in Brockville, for the past few days, left for home this afternoon on the steamer Persia.

It is expected that Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of the famous general, will visit the Thousand Islands this summer upon the invitation of Col. A. D. Shaw.

An international Holiness Camp Meeting will be held in Prescott beginning next week. The Messenger states that lodgings and stoves will be furnished free.

The trouble among the Iroquois Indians on the St. Regis Reserve, over the construction of a lock-up, is declared by the officials to be greatly exaggerated.

E. B. Eddy & Co., at Ottawa, are pushing their new works to completion. On Saturday last some 600 men were on the pay roll. Their new match factory at Hull has been begun.

A number of the summer residents, who have cottages in the vicinity of Alexandria Bay, have arrived at the river and opened their summer homes for the season.

There has been no new case of smallpox in Carleton Place since May 17th, and the town is now virtually free from the disease. Misses Florence and Mabel Elliott are rapidly recovering and they are the only smallpox ptients in that town.

E. Stewart, chief inspector of timber and forestry, left Ottawa Wednesday afternoon on a trip through Manitoba, the northwest and British Columbia. He intends making a special study of the forestry region and the wooded territories and will be away all summer.

A pro-Boer Yankee at the Centenial hotel, Brockville, a few nights ago narrowly escaped being mobbed by a crowd of patriotic Britishers, who on hearing his remarks made a race for him. The stranger happened to be a good runner and succeeded in making his escape.

Conductor Sydney Harbon, of the Toronto railway company, died on Wednesday, at the Western Hospital, as the result of injuries received on Sunday evening by being thrown off his car at a curve while collecting fares. Harbon's parents live at Gilford. He was twenty-three years of age.

The old hose tower on Victoria Street, Arnprior, built about 25 years ago, is to be taken down and thus a land mark will disappear. It has been of no use since the burning of the old town hall in 1886.

Morrisburg is raising $250,000 by debenture to develop electric power.

Maritime Provinces.

The apple trees are in blossom at Wolfville.

The Roman Catholic Church at Sussex, of which Rev. E. Savage is pastor, will be blessed on June 19.

Premier Farquharson has given notice of the prohibition bill to be introduced in the Prince Edward Island Legislature.

Miss Gray, a missionary at Baria, Kimbi, Madras, India, and a native of New Annand Colchester, N. S., died recently at that place.

Last week 5,000 cars of pulp wood were purchased at the head of the Bay of Fundday by an American firm from Gardiner, Maine.

Dr. J. G. McGregor, Dalhousie, college, has been made a fellow of the Royal Society of London. Prof. McGregor was Dalhousie's first Gilchrist scholar.

The great boom on the I.C.R. continues. The report comes from Springhill and the Joggins Mines that the coal pits are working over time, and a great rush of orders for coal are at hand.

Rev. Dr. Borden left Sackville, on Monday for New York, where he will spend a week or two. He will then go to Montreal, where he will be joined by Mrs. Borden, when they will sail for Paris.

Mr. Getchell of Centreville, Carleton Co., is making preparation to put in a roller mill for the grinding of wheat. George Brittain of Bristol, has placed one in his mill, and Messrs. Carvill expect to do the same.

Rev. Alec B. Black, a former Methodist minister of considerable prominence, but of late years devoting his time to farming at Amherst, N.S., died last Tuesday aged seventy-seven years.

A cable received in Halifax on Monday from Mrs. John F. Stairs, who left Quebec by the steamer Tunisian, announced her arrival at Liverpool, and conveyed the pleasing intelligence that John F. Stairs, who was reported ill was in the best of health.

Henry Bancroft, of Bancroft's Point, Grand Manan, who attained his ninetieth birthday in April, died at his home on the 29th ult. He was the oldest man on the Island and one of its most respected citizens.

James Fraser and William Bradley were arrested and John McLean was reported recently at St. John for tearing down flags from buildings on Charlotte Street. It is said they did it out of mischief.

Forest fires have done considerable damage to lumber grounds around Sand Brook and Three Bridge Brook, York Co., during the week just closed. Robert S. Kelly lost his lumber camp, stable and considerable cordwood near Three Bridge Brook.

Ald. Winter of Moncton, intends leaving about the middle of this month for British Columbia to explore an extensive mica mining property, situated in the Pacific coast province, in which he is interested. He will probably be accompanied by Dr. Weldon.

Nellie Moseley, aged seven, daughter of William Moseley, Dartmouth, N.S., was struck by a train on the Dartmouth railway last Friday afternoon and instantly killed. She and other children had been given a half holiday to celebrate the fall of Pretoria. The children had gone to the woods. While returning home and when crossing the railway track the train came upon them unnoticed. In her attempt to escape she fell and was struck by the oil boy of the engine and her skull fractured.

H. E. Stanley and R. W. Sigsworth, of Boston, are in Halifax making arrangements for the visit next month of a large tourist party from Boston and other Massachusetts cities. The party will spend two weeks in Nova Scotia, and during that time will make Halifax their headquarters.

It is said Elmer Maxwell recently convicted of the murder of Captain Baisley, is getting on very well in the Thomaston prison, proving an industrious prisoner. However, he is not satisfied with his trial, and bitterly criticizes all officials concerned with it.

THE CHEAPEST FUEL.

If coal were as clean as the sand on the seashore;

If there was no more dust from it than there is from a pail of water;

If the excessive heat from it in the summer months did not undermine the vitality of our wives;

If there was no labor in hauling it upstairs before it is burnt and hauling the ashes downstairs afterwards;

Even then it would be objectionable to cook with, because, as compared with gas, it is not so economical. A great many people do not know this, a great many will not believe it, until they investigate; but the fact that there are over 13,000 gas stoves in use in Montreal to-day goes to prove it.

As usual devoted to customers. Open for business. Regent Cafe, 45 University Street.

OUR ROUGH RIDERS

Blackwood's Magazine Pays Tribute to Canadian Troopers.

CAN RIDE FORKED LIGHTNING.

Stories About the Westerners Who Went to Africa to Put the Dutchman Out of Business.

Of the many good articles in Blackwood's Magazine for April there is one which will be read with exceptional interest by everyone who has followed the fortunes of the Canadian contingents in South Africa. It is written by Mr. C. Hanbury-Williams, and entitled "The Riders of the Plains." Mr. Williams enables his reader to realize to some extent the depth of feeling which has stirred Canada since the outbreak of the war; he gives besides some excellent descriptions and stories, as will be seen from the following extracts:—

THE BURIED UNION JACK.

It was getting late when we drove up to the big drill shed. We had a private farewell of our own to attend to first, and we looked rather dishevelled. When five big men in fur coats pile into one cab, dress clothes are apt to get rumpled, and the temperature rises, even if the windows are open and the thermometer outside the club marks 25 degrees below zero. The floor was crowded, and in that sea of upturned faces it was difficult to pick out one's friends and acquaintances. The people were talking when we arrived—about lyddite shells and quarter-column formation, and the "lava charge," and other mysterious technicalities. On the platform were rows of school children, and scattered here and there about the great hall were men in uniform. Then some one sang Rudyard Kipling's Invocation, and the children's fervent appeal to "pay, pay, pay" sounded like a mandate. When the last verse was ended the colonel of the 90th Battalion stood up and told us of the burial of the Union Jack by the Johannesburgers, and how there was painted on the box the one word "Resurgam," and added that the Canadian contingent proposed to be present at the resurrection. Whereat we cheered ourselves hoarse, and began to talk again—about Imperial Federation and the consolidation of the Empire, and other themes that are very near to the people's hearts these days. Then came "Soldiers of the Queen," and the schoolboys let themselves out in the chorus. The papers said there were only 150 of them, but judging from the volume of sound that went ringing along the roof the lungs of the rising generation in this crisp, clear atmosphere are exceptionally healthy. They sang that refrain with a whole-souled resolutness and energy that made the men stare hard, and some of the women choke a little. It was only a chorus of colonial schoolboys singing a music hall song; and yet, looking into the future, it was more than that—it was a paean of loyalty and defiance, it was the growling of the cubs of the young lion.

WERE A TOUGH-LOOKING LOT.

We drove into barracks and my two companions disappeared into their offices promptly. The contingent was to start in three days, and they had no time to spare. I walked off towards the riding school to judge the recruits. There was a long, narrow pathway of a couple of planks laid side by side on the snow, slanting from the barrack yard to the stables. Strung out in single file for its whole length was a line of recruits, each man carrying a broad new California saddle on his head. I have the highest respect for these volunteers in the service of the Empire, but I must confess that they looked tough. Their khaki uniforms were waiting for them 2,500 miles away, on the Atlantic seaboard, and knowing that their travelling kit would probably have to be thrown away, they had not chosen their best clothes. The corporal at the head of their line was attired in very old breeches and gaiters, a flannel shirt, and a Norfolk jacket that had seen better days. At the sight of me his face broke into a smile and his eyes twinkled gleefully under the superincumbent saddle. It was T., a man of more than independent means, owner of a string of polo ponies, and of a name known throughout England. But he had travelled for the love of it, throughout all this great Northwest country; hunted in the barren lands; been "out" with French's Scouts; and the war fever was on him, and he was thoroughly and conscientiously happy. There were plenty more like him. I must have talked to a dozen that morning. Here comes another, a tall figure in "shaps," or fringed leather overalls, a buckskin coat, and a wide brimmed cowboy hat under which a pair of Saxon blue eyes look straight into yours, while the owners speak in a soft cultivated drawl that suggests a London club. I saw them afterwards in the riding school, sitting their half-broken Western bred horses, some of whom appeared to think they were in a circus with an ease and grace that told of years of practice.

THE BOY COULD RIDE.

It does not do to judge by appearances; even the skilled eye of the Commissioner may be deceived sometimes. One guileless, simple-looking youth, with a vacant sleepy face, came up for inspection. The Commissioner scanned him distastefully. He was doubtful about his chest measurement, about his stamina, about his physique generally, and more than half inclined to get rid of him. So he asked, sharply, "Can you ride?"

The boy looked up with a tired smile, and said, "Yes, sir."

The Commissioner told an orderly to fetch a horse from the stables; and the orderly took care not to pick the tamest horse he could find. The new recruit swung himself into the saddle, and the horse began to buck. We know something about bucking horses out here, and I had heard of this one. The troop were going to take him as a "Mascot." They said he would "buck round and round in a ring, and cry like a baby." The new recruit sat on him with a peaceful meaningless grin, and never moved.

The colonel said, "That'll do, you can take the horse." Then he turned to the rider and gruffly remarked, "Well, you can ride."

The boy smiled apologetically; he was sorry for having given so much needless trouble. "Yes, sir," he said: "I think I can ride anything with hair on"—a pause—"except a porcupine." He was accepted.

THEY WERE A MOTLEY CROWD.

After riding school they turned out for foot drill. Verily they were a motley crowd. Some of them wore fur caps; some "Stetsons," or cowboy hats with a stiff brim; some had red "tuques," and reminded me of Masaniello; one desperado had a broken brown "billcock." Beside them the Mounted Police busby with yellow bag looked smartness itself. Many were clad in long fur coats, reaching nearly to their heels; they looked the most comfortable. Some had buffalo or buckskin pea-jackets, which were certainly serviceable. A few poor devils had no overcoats at all, not even gloves, and I was always relieved when the "Stand easy" gave them a chance of slapping a little life into their numbed fingers. There were men in moccasins; there were men in shooting-boots; there were men in riding boots; and men in rubber overshoes. And the most conspicuous feature in the whole business was their utter lack of self-consciousness. Every eye was on the drill sergeant and on every face there was a strained, eager look of attention. They wanted to learn everything they could in the shortest possible time, and nothing else mattered. They were much above the ordinary run of recruits in intelligence, education, and especially in initiative and individual resource. No wonder that they picked it up so quickly and that their mistakes were so few.

ON THE PARADE GROUNDS.

How those men could ride! Three days ago half of them had never been drilled; three days ago many of those horses had never had a saddle on their backs. Yet they trotted and cantered, and galloped and wheeled in line, the riders with the same intent look on their faces, and their rough-coated 15-hand steeds obeying every touch of heel and bridle in a manner that would have done no discredit to a cavalry regiment. True, some of the men rode with short stirrups, and when they charged past a few were sitting down in the saddle, and racing with a seat that was strongly reminiscent of an English hunting-field; but they were unmistakably workmanlike.

As usual devoted to customers. Open for business. Regent Cafe, 45 University Street.

In every town and village may be had, the

Mica Axle Grease

that makes your horses glad.

Made by Imperial Oil Co.

Strolling up and down, his hands behind his back, garbed in a buffalo coat, beneath which you caught an occasional glimpse of blue riding-breeches with a yellow stripe, perfectly fitting boots and glittering spurs was the Colonel. Those keen steadfast blue eyes of his never missed anything, though he rarely spoke, and then only to give a short sharp word of command. The officers understood the men they had to deal with, and I never heard an oath or rough word. "You did that very well, men; now try it again." And the men obeyed; you could feel that they were doing their very best.

HE BROUGHT THE LASSOO.

I left on the train that night, with a couple of police officers from Calgary, in the heart of the ranching district, where they were raising another similar corps, enlisting some of the finest cowboys in the Territories. One man, they told me, presented himself to the recruiting officer, and stated his various qualifications strongly but concisely.

The officer looked at him hard and said, "Where have I seen you before? Why, you've been convicted three times for horse-stealing!"

"Yes, sir," responded the unabashed volunteer hopefully, "and I've brought my rope!"

The sequel of the story is unauthenticated, but it is whispered that that officer will never be short of a good horse if there is one anywhere in the neighborhood during the campaign.

THE MOUNTED POLICE.

Of Mr. Hanbury Williams' anecdotes of the Canadian police, and the individual resourcefulness to which the men are trained, the following story is typical:—

Not long ago a number of petty thefts occurred week after week in one of our small Western towns. The police force consisted of a young constable, little more than a boy. He was sorely perturbed over the matter, but kept his own counsel. He prowled about the streets at night, long after the inhabitants were in bed, alone, but saw nothing. At last, about 2 o'clock one morning, he noticed a barrel, upturned, under the hotel windows, and drew up to investigate. There was a crash of broken glass, and a dark form landed on the sidewalk and sped away silently with his pursuer close to his heels. But a policeman in boots is no match for an Indian in moccasins, and the constable gave up the chase—for the moment.

He returned to the town, knocked up a sleepy stable keeper, hired a buckboard, and the two drove off to pick up the trail. The Indian was wily with the craft of his race. He had tried all his tricks to cover up his tracks; in one place he jumped a clear 12 feet sideways from the path, and doubled like a hare; he caught his pony at last, and rode him straight into a band of horses to obliterate the hoof marks. Finally, thinking all was safe, he crawled into a hayrick eight miles away on the prairie and went to sleep. He woke to find himself looking at the barrel of a revolver; and, being a sensible man, got into the buckboard like a lamb and drove to the lockup. Characteristically enough, his thefts had consisted principally of cheap looking glasses, children's toys, and valueless knick knacks. But it was a good piece of tracking at night, and done from a wheeled vehicle.

VERE VIRTUE'S COLUMN

LORD ROBERTS AND HIS LOVE OF CHILDREN.

A Staunch Soldier Loves Babies—Many Interesting Business References in Montreal—A Musical House.

My Dear Janice,—So dear old "Bobs" is at Pretoria. The war is at eventide and settlement is at hand. Lord Roberts is a marvel, and, do you know, he is famous for his fondness for children. After the occupation of Johannesburg, the eminent Field Marshal was missed from his tent and shortly afterwards was noticed dandling a wee baby girl at the door of an inn near by. He loves music and beauty and pictures and all the aesthetic things of life. So do all people of any value in the world, I think. I dropped in to a fine music store just opened on St. Catherine Street yesterday, at No. 2134, kept by the International Music Company. A fine stock is kept, as the company deals in and imports all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, talking machines, records, novelties. The specialty which interested me greatly was the Columbia zither. It is a wonderful musical creation, which can be played by a child, is easy to keep in order and costs comparatively little. Then the music is sweet and fascinating. Prompt attention is paid to all customers and the store, which has just opened, used to be on Beaver Hall Hill. You will remember the place. I have a zither, and it is the delight of the household.

I have found another delightful place of business at 116 St. Lawrence Main, where the loveliest capes, mantles, collarettes, fancy skirts (under and overs), also all the latest novelties in blouses, shirt waists, etc., are kept. The owners manufacture their own goods. They employ expert makers, buy only the finest materials, and do a fashionable trade. Mr. Mathieu, the proprietor and manager, has had many years' experience and has studied the fashions of New York, Paris, Berlin and London. He makes a specialty of having the up-to-date fashions and guarantees to please the most fastidious family. Personally he is pleasing and attentive, and I secured a fine outfit for our ocean voyage there. I know you will be delighted with my trousseau when you see all the things.

Speaking of furniture stores, I must call attention to the J. S. Prince Company, 338 St. Lawrence Main Street, whose "For Sale" advertisement appears elsewhere in this issue. They carry a fine stock of furniture, suited to the best households. Chairs, tables, sets of all descriptions, from the finest mahogany to the plainest woods and wickers. The prices are right, too. You will be delighted with our new dining room set.

A new hat, did you say, Janice. Well, I bought two or three from Mrs. O'Griffin, at 2366 St. Catherine Street. This is a new millinery parlor, located just opposite Nazareth Street, and you may not have heard of the store before, as it was recently opened. Let me whisper that it is a first-class place. Mrs. Griffin has spent some years in American centres, where she has acquired a taste and knowledge suitable to Montreal's fashionable trade. My hats are what girls call "dreams." They are the newest Parisian and London creations, and at prices that would astonish you. The designs are all new and just finished in what the French call "chic" every time. Mrs. Griffin has a first-class stock and deserves every encouragement.

The war has called for a lot of extra picture framing, and I have taken three or four fine military pictures of Lord Roberts, Kitchener and Baden-Powell to Mr. George Richard Heasley, 2087 St. Catherine Street, near Bleury Street. The framing has greatly pleased me, and I have recommended Mr. Heasley to all my friends. At the same time I wish to say Mr. Heasley deals in all kinds of pictures, photo albums, silverware, curtains, quilts, wringers, clocks, mirrors, easels, etc. In fact, his store is a model for knick-knacks of the kind I mention. Mother and I laid in a stock of novelties for our summer house.

I may mention also that Mr. Heasley is sole agent in Montreal for the Banner clothes wringer, made by the American Wringer Company of New York. We have tried this wringer, and it is worth more than its cost as a labor saver. You will want one, as they are the best extant.

VERE VIRTUE.

QUEBEC CRIMINAL COURT.

Quebec, June 8.—(Special.)—Criminal Court closed this afternoon after a long and tedious term, extending from the 18th April last, fifty days in all. The Hon. Justice Bosse presided. Three murder cases were tried, two of the prisoners, Cazes and Dube, being found guilty and sentenced to be hanged the 6th July. Mrs. Mooney, wife of Dube's victim, was acquitted of the charge of being accessory to her husband's death.

This afternoon, just before the close of the term, the Judge sentenced Thomas Harrington, found guilty of arson, to seven years at St. Vincent de Paul. John Flood will accompany Harrington to that institution, where he will serve one year for theft.

Mr. Lane, advocate, who defended the murderer Cazes, leaves for Ottawa Sunday with a petition signed by a very large number of citizens, praying the Minister of Justice to commute the sentence of death to that of imprisonment for life.

In the meantime it is necessary to change cars at Lasalle Avenue, Maisonneuve, for Bout d'Ile Park.

ANOTHER PULP MILL.

Quebec, June 8.—(Special.)—The Labrador Electric and Pulp Company, of which Mayor Prefontaine is the president, acquired at the recent lumber limit sale 260 miles of timber on the Malbaie River, and it is believed that for the utilization of this raw material, an immense pulp mill will shortly be erected at Malbaie. At least this rumor is current in that vicinity.

Sapho leather pulley belts at Ogilvy's.

Reductions.... IN Boys' Clothing

The Reductions which we are giving at this time of the year are much appreciated here. We give reductions off clothing that the boys want for present requirements. All seasonable Goods.

Boys' Galatea Suits

Galatea Suits in nice Linen stripes with Deep Sailor Collar, sizes 0, 1, 2, 4, 6, regular price $2.00, $2.50; our price $1.50, $2.00.

Norfolk Suits

for children and boys, in a beautiful line of Halifax Tweed, in fawn and brown, with or without bloomer pants, sizes 24 to 32 price $5.00 to $6.50.

Boys' Galatea Suits

A nice line in navy blue and white, pale blue and white Galatea Suits and Blouses, also in White Duck and Pique. Sizes 0 to 6. Prices from 75c to $2.50, less 10 p. c. off.

Boys' Sailor Suits

In All Wool Navy Blue Serge, with deep sailor collars. Sizes 00 to 6. Price $2.75 to $5.50.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Ladies' Summer Gloves.

Big reduction in Fabric Gloves. Gloves of every description. Lisle Thread in tans, fawns, grays, browns, white, prices from 20c to 75c, with 25 per cent. off.

Special lot of Black Silk Gloves in odd sizes, 5½, 6, 7, 7½, at 35c, 60c, 70c, 75c, 85c, less 25 per cent. off.

Linen Mesh Gloves for golfing, lawn tennis, bicycling. They have a linen mesh back and plain lisle palm, in white, fawn and tan, 35c, 40c, 65c, less 25 per cent. off.

OGILVY'S

Carpets.

Our immense stock and new effects just opened are influencing purchasers desirous of the newest, prettiest and cheapest Summer Mattings for Country Homes in a large range of new effects. These sanitary mattings beautify and add comfort to summer houses at a moderate cost.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame St. / 2446 St. Catherine St. } Montreal / 175 to 179 Sparks St., Ottawa.

E. LEPAGE & CO.

Bargains That No Competitor Can Equal.

Monday Economists with the greatest expectations of money-saving will have their hopes realized, for the prices have been severely cut. Hundreds of Bargains of equal interest throughout every stock.

DRESS GOODS — Black Dress Goods Remnants. This is Our Annual June Remnant Sale, and we put on our counters a great selection of Remnants of all this Spring's Black Dress Goods, at a mere fraction of their real cost. Goods that range in price from 50c to $1.00 per yard. All at One Price, per yard 25c

DRESS GOODS—The most sensational offer. 62 Pieces All Wool Black Mohair Dress Goods, 15 different designs, 44 inches wide. Worth 45c to 65c. Very Special Price 19c

BLOUSES—Tempting offer. Ladies' Zephyr and Gingham Blouses, in pale blue, pink, navy, heliotrope and turquoise stripes, new collar and cuffs, all tucked front. Regular price, $1.75. Very Special Price $1.20

CHEMISES—Ladies' Very Fine Cotton Chemises, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace, all sizes and very long. Regular price, 29c. Very Special 15c

PIQUE—Corded English Pique, all white ground, with pale blue, pink, red, navy, turquoise and black dots, stripes, flowers and checks. Regular prices, 25c and 35c. Very Special 12½c

SERGE—All Wool French Vigorous Serge, the novelty of the season, new colorings, in beige, drab and grey, 46 inches wide. Regular price, 69c. Very Special 39c

SILK—Fancy Striped Cordonnet China Silk, for Summer Blouses, in blue and white, new pink and white, violet and white, green and white, navy and white, mauve and white. Real value, 85c. Very Special Price 33c

HEADWEAR—Children's Tam-O'Shanters and Headwear, made of very fine Muslin and Lawn, trimmed with embroidery and insertion. Real value, $1.25. Very Special 25c

WRAPPERS—Ladies' Wrappers, made of very fine Flowered Print, in all the newest shades, round yokes, sizes 34 to 42. Regular price, $1.32. Very Special 75c

SILK—Fancy Striped Silk, suitable for Blouses, in pale blue and white, pink and white, navy and white, cepano and white, royal and white, mauve and white, green and white. Worth 65c. Very Special 22c

E. LEPAGE & CO.,

Cor. St. Lawrence & St. Catherine Sts.

NORDHEIMER PIANOS

Highest grade and best of all Canadian Pianos.... Instruments of sentiment and durability. We offer them in latest 3 pedal styles as low as $350, payable $8.00 monthly.

Liberal exchanges made for other pianos.

Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.

2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

For the Warm Weather.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

REFRIGERATORS —AND— ICE BOXES

From $5.00 to $20.00.

Wickless Oil Stoves, $8.00 to $16.00.

....GAS STOVES....

Garden Hose.
Lawn Mowers, $3.50 to $6.50
Grass Shears.
Window Screens for 20c.
Garden Tools.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

The New Ideal Cream Freezer freezes in 5 minutes.

Everything in the hardware line for the warm weather at

Philbin's Hardware Store,

2231—St. Catherine St.—2233

M. Walsh & Co. (Late with E. Chanteloup) 562 Craig St.

If you want satisfactory work done in Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting, also wiring for Electric Light, Bells, etc., we would be glad to furnish you with estimates and prices

FITS STOPPED FREE. Permanently cured by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Positive cure for all Nervous Diseases, Fits, Epilepsy, Spasms, and St. Vitus' Dance. No Fits or Nervousness after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle sent turough Canadian Agency FREE to Fit patients, they paying express charges only when received. Send to Dr. Kline, Limited, 981 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Agent, J. A. Harte, Druggist, 1730 Notre Dame Street.

10 Minutes Before. 10 Minutes After.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

REMOVED INSTANTANEOUSLY BY CLEOPATRA'S MAGICAL BALM.

It is the best, safest and quickest Depilatory ever known. Four or five applications, one each month, will destroy forever any superfluous hair.

PRICE $2.00 PER BOTTLE.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists. All communications strictly private.

MRS. GEORGIE TUCKER, The Practical Chiropodist and Facial Dermatologist.

Corns, Bunions, Club or Ingrowing Toe Nails Treated.

PAINLESS OPERATION.

Also, excessive Perspiration and all Diseases of the feet cured.

437 CRAIG STREET, Opposite Champ de Mars, Montreal.

GENERAL ROOFING

Sheet Metal Work
Metal Skylights
Roofing Materials
Hot Blast Heating
Asphalt, Cement and Tile Work
Cement Tubs
Building Papers
Pneumatic Stock Conveyors

George W. Reed & Co.

783 CRAIG ST. 785

"Fashions Change with the Seasons, but a Beautiful Skin Abideth."

This result can be obtained by using Madame Ireland's Celebrated Soaps (Toilet and Shaving), which are reaching to all parts of the world, their medicinal properties being fully endorsed by leading physicians. These are the only Soaps used in her Shampoos, which are a positive luxury. Ladies do not travel without it. Sold by all leading druggists. ROOMS—506 Birks' Building. Telephone—Uptown 2494.

Kodaks Uptown Branch, 148 Peel Street

SPECIAL SALE R. F. SMITH, Removed 1756 Notre Dame St.

R. WILSON-SMITH,
Investment Broker
151 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
Industrial Securities.

A large line of Gilt Edge Investments always on hand.

TRANSVAAL,
CAPE COLONY,
NATAL,
RHODESIA,

THE
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Is prepared to issue Letters of Credit Negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK IN TRADE

Week Was Broken Up Somewhat by the Holiday—Montreal Cheese Shippers—The Drop in Iron Prices at Pittsburg.

The jubilations over British successes in South Africa somewhat unsettled business at Montreal this week and there is nothing very striking to note in the general trade situation since a week ago. Among observing conservative business men there is evidenty some disposition to curtail purchases to present wants, there being a feeling that the high prices, which in some cases, it is claimed, have been advanced beyond warrant, are not likely to last. In iron and heavy metals this feeling is more pronounced than in other lines, and holders are generally disposed to concede on large lots, but are reported as finding buyers rather unresponsive, and the movement in these lines is rather quiet. Grocerymen report a satisfactory business with the country. Sugars are showing great strength, an advance of ten cents was established several days ago, and on the 7th one of the local refineries put up yellows a further ten cents and graunlated five cents. New York is reported as still considerably above the level of the local market. The warm weather has induced some fair proportion of dry goods sorting business, but the main attention of the trade from this out will be devoted to fall stuffs. Hides and calfskins are about steady at the late decline; lamb skins, with the advancing season, are put up to 25 cents. Leather continues dull. In oils, paints and glass business is being well sustained for the season, and in this line values are particularly stiff; further advance in linseed oil is deemed not improbable before September, and very large sales of turpentine to Europe are reported from the South. Satisfactory prices are being realized for cheese and butter, and exports of the former are showing up well.

Failures in the district are gratifying few, only three being reported, one in the city, with moderate liabilities, and two small country insolvencies.

The money market is without material change. Call funds are in ample supply at 6 per cent., but gilt edged borrowers can generally fill their wants at 5 1-2 per cent.—Dun's Review.

MONTREAL CHEESE SHIPPERS.

Hodgson Bros. are still in the lead of the Montreal cheese shippers with 28,362 boxes, A. A. Ayer coming second with 22,-916 boxes. The record is as follows:

	Total
Hodgson Bros.	28362
A. A. Ayer & Co.	22916
A. W. Grant	11865
Lovell & Christmas	10451
D. A. McPherson & Co.	7491
Jas. Alexander	12225
John Orpe	5278
P. W. McLagan	6415
Wm. Nivin	1030
A. J. Brice	1018
Frederick Flower	1926
Frank Duckett	212
Geo. Hodge & Co.	184
Yost & Co.	205
A. D. McGillis	4766
J. D. Kirkpatrick	289
Croll & McCullough	....
W. Ware & Sons	1861
Willer & Riley	....
M. J. Farrell	6866
Co-Operative	2953
A. C. H. Froemcke	403
Geo. Walt & Co.	33
W. A. Johnston	1438
G. T. R.	34253
C. P. R.	32848

THE DROP IN IRON.

Pittsburg, June 7.—The "Chronicle Telegraph" says to-day that a general drop in prices of Bessemer and foundry iron has taken place this week, and that at a meeting of the Bessemer Furnace Association, to be held in Cleveland on Saturday, it is stated on reliable authority, the price for the balance of the year will be fixed at $20, valley furnace, and that this rate will be positively maintained."

As the prices on iron and steel products are founded on the rates for Bessemer pig iron it says a reduction in all lines of finished products may be expected. Bessemer steel billets are selling at $28 a ton this week, a drop of $7 since the opening of the year.

EARLY SALMON PRICES.

It is reported that some deliveries of 1900 Columbia River salmon have been made by the combine, the goods being billed at $1.50 for talls, $1.65 for flats and $1 for half-pounds, with freight added, it being stipulated that any difference between these figures and those hereafter named by the Columbia River Packers' Association shall be adjusted between the parties interested. This is denied by the Association's agents as one of the many rumors without foundation that are floating about pending the announcement of prices. Some deliveries have been made, it is true, they say, but no prices have been made in connection with them.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

Trade is quite active for the season of the year, and the demand for all classes of light summer fabrics fully better than past seasons. The cold weather in May caused quite a lull, but the drawback is more than being made up now. Blouses or shirt waists and made-up skirts are as popular as ever, and seem to have come to stay; in fact, the demand for all classes of ready-made goods is having a serious effect on the sale of piece goods. Prices continue very firm, the recent slump in the price of raw cotton having no visible effect. Orders from travellers are quite encouraging, and remittances satisfactory, and everything now points to a good summer and fall business.—Trade Bulletin.

TRADE IN TORONTO.

Toronto, June 8.—The warmer weather has improved the condition of trade in seasonable lines. The general showers that fell during the past week have greatly improved the conditions of the growing crops and the pasturage. The whole trade situation, so far as the present as well as future prospects are concerned, has in consequence been greatly bettered. There is a good demand for sorting parcels of seasonable lines, and travellers are sending in liberal orders for the fall. There is a general feeling of confidence in wholesale trade circles. Country remittances are, generally speaking, satisfactory. The local money market is rather easier. Mercantile discounts are quoted by the banks at 6 to 7 per cent., as to name and date, and 6 per cent. for call loans.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

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

STOCKS.	Opening Monday Bid.	Closing To-day Bid.	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold.	Sales
	107	105	107¾	107	4,000
Payne	100	101	105½	105½	1,000
War Eagle	140	155	...	...	....
Republic	90	90	100	100	100
Virtue	85	89½	95	90	4,200
Montreal-London	24	24	24½	24	4,000
Big Three	3½	3¼	4¼	3	78,500
Brandon and Golden Crown	19	15	...	...	....
California	8½	10	10	10	2,500
Can. Gold Fields Syndicate	100	103	...	...	....
Car'boo Hydraulic	5	5¾	6¼	5½	7,200
Evening Star	8	7½	...	...	....
Fern	2	3	...	...	....
Gold Hills Development	2½	2	...	...	....
Iron Colt	...	...	...	...	....
Knob Hill	50	50	...	...	....
Monte Christo	3½	3¾	...	...	....
Montreal Gold Fields	3	3½	...	...	....
Noble Five	...	2	...	...	....
Novelty	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	500
Old Ironsides	...	50	...	...	....
Virginia	1½	1	...	...	....
Rambler Cariboo	20	16	...	...	....
Bullion	20	18	...	...	....
Decca	5	4	5¼	5	1,000
Morrison	2	2	...	...	....
Golden Star	14	14	16½	16	1,250
Slocan Sovereign	20	20	23	23	700
Fontenoy	...	...	...	...	....
Rathmullen	1	1	...	...	....
Winnipeg	13½	14	...	...	....
Dardenelles	3	2¾	...	...	....
Deer Trail, No. 2	6	6½	7	6	8,500
North Star	105	95	...	...	....
Kenneth	...	...	...	...	....
Dupont	25	20	...	...	....
Unlisted:					
Granby	...	...	30	30	3,000
Crown Point	...	...	11	8	4,000

PATENT REPORT.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life Building, furnish us with the following complete weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained from them direct:—

CANADIAN PATENTS.

D. J. Archer, tooth brush; C. Ducharme, seed planters; J. R. Elliot, box openers; T. E. Henderson, moccasin; J. Montplaiser, railway car seal presses; R. Henault, hay presses; C. H. Herod and J. Bechtel, mechanical movement; W. Redpath and A. H. Reid, grates; D. McPherson, rail joints; P. Ell, locks for bedsteads; G. H. Sheppard, coats; H. C. Maisness, machine for separating ground grains; J. H. McMechan, necktie fasteners; W. P. Turner, fenders for cars; E. Lefebvre, hay press; J. Cormack, air coolers; J. J. Maine, honey extracters; A. E. Morin, feeding mechanism for postal cancelling machines; C. W. Steele and W. A. Nesbitt, electric brakes; W. Teale, rapid-fire pyrotechnic guns; W. G. Scott, clothes driers; W. D. Walker, sheet metal pulleys.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

H. W. Gays, carline; E. A. Levins, paddle wheel; E. N. Moyer, chart drawing instrument; W. Smith and A. Smith, bicycle propelling mechanism; D. B. Swinton, metal working machine; F. F. Maloney, comb, paper cutter, nail cleaner and watch case opener.

THE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

Mr. A. Dubois, who conducted the livery and boarding stables at 55 Inspector Street, Chaboilley Square, has removed his business to 699-701 Lagauchetiere Street and has not sold out, as has been currently reported. He has taken up the well-established stand of Mr. Molrey and will, as usual, have everything first-class at his new place. He deserves success.

NEW AND USEFUL INVENTIONS.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, New York Life Building, Montreal: Canada—Nos. 67,131, Charles, Houzel, Assa., Can., mowing machine; 67,538, John Cormack, St. John's, Nfld., air coolers and refrigerators; 67,543, Alcidas E. Morin, Montreal, P.Q., feeding mechanism for postal cancelling machine; 67,537, Edmond Lefebvre, St. Constant, P.Q., hay press; 67,620, Norbert Champagne, Ste. Monique, P.Q., potato digger. United States—No. 651,316, Wm. and Alp. Smith, La Baie du Febvre, P.Q., bicycle propelling mechanism.

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

A DECIDED NOVELTY.

THE SUN STAPLING MACHINE.

The best and most effective Tool ever made to bind papers and samples of fabrics. No special supplies required. Useful in every office, store and home. Uses ordinary pins. Made entirely of steel, working parts tempered. Will last a life time without repairs. Cost only $1.75. Sent free on receipt of price. Send for descriptive circular.

CHARLES F. DAWSON,
Commercial Stationer.
226 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

HANDS ACROSS SEA

Proposed Convention of English-speaking Peoples.

SIR WALTER BESANT'S VIEWS.

Delegates from Ruskin Hall, Oxford, Coming to America to Invite Assistance in the Plan.

Recent cable despatches and London letters having dealt exhaustively with the proposed convention of English-speaking peoples, the views of Sir Walter Besant, given to the London Chronicle are of special interest at present.

It seems hardly a time, amid the anxieties of war, and the heated debate of Parliament, to speak of things peaceful and things that make for peace. At all times, however, the relation between the peoples who speak our tongue, and are governed by our institutions, can claim attention. In peace or in war the one thing most to be desired by the Anglo-Celtic race is such an understanding as will make war absolutely impossible between any of its branches. It is not a question only of Great Britain and the United States; it is a question of equal importance to those other Republics of Canada, of Australia, of South Africa, of New Zealand, which are adavancing with ever-increasing acceleration to the position of great States. And it is, surely, one of the most hopeful signs that the necessity for such an understanding is growing and spreading among the educated part of the race over the whole of these dominions.

The voice of the better class among ourselves is unmistakeably in advocacy of such an understanding. We hear this voice in the leading articles which both guide the man in the street and represent the opinions of those whose opinions are to be respected; we hear this voice in those magazines which are the organs of our leaders; we hear this voice on platforms and from pulpits; we see opinion taking practical shape in associations and at public functions. The establishment of the Anglo-American League is one practical demonstration of this opinion. That newer society, called the Atlantic Union, is another. The former may be taken as a politcal association; the latter, which is essentially social, and not political at all, seeks to establish personal and friendly relations with those visitors who come to us from the Colonies and the United States, especially those who by their profession or their position are leaders in their native towns.

PLAN OF CONFERENCE.

A new departure, and possibly a departure of the greatest importance, has recently been resolved upon by the working people of this country. Acting through the Principal of Ruskin Hall, Oxford, himself an American from Kansas, some of the trade unions of England, representing, it is stated, two millions of working men, have called together a convention of the English-speaking people. A circular of invitation, signed by many leading clergymen of various denominations, has been sent to every local society connected with their churches, whether religious, educational, or social; the co-operative societies all over the country have been invited to join. These unions and associations will elect delegates. It is expected that the convention will consist of a thousand delegates from this country alone, while many hundreds will cross over from the United States and Canada to take part.

It is obvious that such a convention is liable to become a mere opportunity for froth and rhetoric. The design of the promoters, however, is perfectly practical. The day chosen is the birthday of Washington, because he represents the principle of self-government asserted by the American colonists, and now conceded to and enjoyed by all our colonists. In other words, the convention starts with a celebration of a right which is the common property—a most precious inheritance—of all the English-speaking people. The convention will go on to the exposition of other rights; to the plain statement of all that we have in common and all that we are bound, also in common, to defend.

MIXTURE OF RACES.

It may be objected that the Americans are a mixed race and cannot be called our cousins, even though they inherit our institutions. Are we not also a mixed race? England has received into her nationality people from every country; they settle here; they forget their origin; their names, their manners, their traditions, become Anglicised. The institutions of a nation, far more than the admixture of races, determine its character. Whatever may be the difference between Americans and Englishmen, Canadians and Australians, they are all alike in one respect—that they live under the same laws and grow up in the same absolute freedom of thought, of creed, of speech, of action. It will be a discovery to many of the delegates at this convention that we have so much in common; it will be a revelation to many that the possession of the common inheritance has been won for them in this island.

There are, and there always will be, conflicting opinions. Why should we expect from abroad what we cannot get at home? The point to be emphasized by the convention is that these opinions concern questions of the day and governments of the day; party questions, on which there is division here as abroad. No one asks, or expects, that an American is to be a Conservative or a Radical and more than that an Englishman should be a Republican or a Democrat. We do, however, desire that beyond and above the divisions of the day there shall be the union of yesterday, to-day, and to-morrow.

This attempt, like every other attempt of the kind, may be regarded as visionary. So far, however, it has succeeded. There are the students at work—they cannot be denied; there are the colleges springing into existence—they are visible to all; there is the broad fact that delegates are going to America at once to invite the working men of the States to assist at the convention as the guests of England's working men. So far, therefore, it is proved to be practical and possible. And, so far, I hope, it will be acknowledged to be an endeavor which commands the respect of all and the hearty co-operation of those who feel that it ought to succeed.

GREAT PIANO BARGAINS.

Do not fail to attend the great piano sale by auction, on the 13th inst., at Hicks & Co.'s auction rooms, Notre Dame Street. See advertisement on another page. Pianos now on view.

THE CANADIAN
COLORED COTTON MILLS
COMPANY.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co.
—AGENTS—
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

Genuinely English Lacquered
BRASS BEDSTEADS

No. 1260.

We furnish the above bed in 1½ in., 1⅜ in., 2 in., and 1½ in. square pillars, twin brass and iron bedsteads, high post beds, the largest variety in the Dominion. Insist upon our goods with your dealers.

WHOLESALE ONLY.
GEO. GALE & SONS.,
Waterville, P. Q.

—THE—
BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.
OF ONTARIO (LIMITED.)
Grain, Provisions, Etc.
EXPORTERS and FORWARDERS.

Trade in Futures in Grain, Provisions and stocks. Private wires to Chicago Board Trade and N.Y. Produce and Stock Exchanges. Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons. Address
H. J. COON, Managing Director,
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Lake of the Woods Milling Co
LIMITED.
The Most Perfect Mills in Canada.

Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Office Supplies.

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

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

JOSEPH FORTIER
254 ST. JAMES STREET.

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Finer Grades
"INDIA BRIGHT."
"ROYAL."
"IMPERIAL SEETA."
"CAROLINA."

Polished Grades
To which particular attention is invited.
"POLISHED."
"JAPAN GLACE."
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MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
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Wholesale Stationers.
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Printers and Lithographers,
759 CRAIG STREET

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the General Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the IMPERIAL ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, will be held at the Company's Offices (number 396 Mentana Street, Montreal), on MONDAY, the 25th day of JUNE, 1900, at 8 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JULES BOURBONNIERE,
Secretary.

Montreal, 7th June, 1900.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of the late Mr. F. Wolferstan Thomas are hereby required to fyle the same, duly attested, with the undersigned, 730 Sherbrooke Street, Montreal; and all persons indebted to the Estate are hereby requested to pay without delay.

JOHN WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.
Montreal, June 6th, 1900.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 1601.—Marie Armande Martin, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Marie Joseph George Giguere, duly authorized, Plaintiff, versus Marie Joseph George Giguere, agent, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation of property has been instituted by the Plaintiff this day. Montreal, 9th May, 1900. P. R. Goyet, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court.—Marie Louise Hurteau, wife of Louis Arsene Miller, agent, both of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, April 27, 1900. D. A. Lafortune, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Superior Court, No. 3157.—Louis Parent, clerk, of the City of Montreal, Plaintiff, versus Joseph A. Grenier, formerly of Montreal, now of unknown places, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 6th June, 1900. L. A. Bedard, Dep. Prothonotary. U. Plourde, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal, Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, No. 6199.—Oscar F. Mercier, of the City of Montreal, physician, duly licensed and registered to practice in this Province, Plaintiff, versus Frederic Villeneuve, formerly of the same place, and now of parts unknown, Defendant. The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 8th June, 1900. By order, J. Cartier, Deputy Clerk of said Court. G. A. Marsan, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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ON GOOD
MINING STOCKS
At Reasonable Rates.
Investment Gold Bonds for Sale at Prices to net 4 p.c. to 5 p.c.
The Telfer & Ruthven Co.'y
11 St. Sacrament St.

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On first mortgage. Life insurance agents wanted. Apply to
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Sun Life Assurance Co.,
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G. J. Adams & Co.
BANKERS
REMOVED TO
205-St. James St.-205
505—TELEPHONE—505.

FOR SALE
No. 239 University St.

A stone front three-storey house, with basement. Good gallery in front. Situation very fine. Convenient to the College.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel.—Main 3344.

FOR SALE
ON BISHOP STREET

Three-storey stone front house, with extension library. Exceptionally well finished basement. Especially well adapted for a physician. House contains on first floor, dining room, library and small sitting room.

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29 Canada Life Building.
Tel.—Main 3344.

TO LET—RESIDENCE
No. 888 Sherbrooke St.

A handsome three-storey, cut stone front house, in good condition. Very good stables which can be let if not required by tenant. Possession when required.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel.—Main 3344.

LOTS FOR SALE

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.

On St. Catherine Street, Westmount, 7 lots, 25 x 100 each, with 15 foot lane in rear, situated between Irvine and Lewis Avenue; a capital location.

Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount, villa lot 40 x 150 ft., situated on the east side, near Sherbrooke Street, and convenient to the cars.

Greene Avenue, Westmount, on the east side, with right of mitoyen walls, two lots, most desirably situated.

A choice villa lot on the north side of Macgregor Street. Would exchange for desirable built property, well rented. A magnificent site.

On Clarke Avenue, Westmount, fine villa lot, containing 20,200 feet, which will have a frontage also on the proposed new street.

One of the finest villa lots on Sherbrooke Street, surrounded by first-class houses; lot 45 feet wide, with open view in front and rear; a choice situation at a most reasonable price.

On Summerhill Avenue, lot 25 ft. x 100, two mitoyen walls; convenient to cars; delightful locality.

200,000 ft. fine land for building lots, having a frontage on Cote St. Catherine Road, McCulloch Avenue, and the new St. Louis Boulevard, soon to be opened. Owner open to exchange.

Attention is called to that very fine block of lots on Park Avenue, opposite the Exhibition Grounds; price low. Also desirable lots at the corner of St. Urbain and Clarke Streets, Montreal Annex.

On St. Hubert Street, several fine lots. Owner open to exchange.

H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel.—Main 3344.

Pasturage To Rent,
On GUY FARM, LACHINE RAPIDS.
Apply on the premises.

MEN
For South Africa

To attend to horses, SS. Raeburn, sailing about 15th June. Apply,
TELFER & CLIMIE CO'Y
131 Inspector Street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

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MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner
107 St. James Street
And No. 5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy Street, above Sherbrooke Street.

We Advance Money
TO MEN AND WOMEN
Who own household goods, pianos, horses and waggons, without removal of goods or publicity in any way. We will advance you from $10.00 up.
MONTREAL LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO.
Room 8:
No. 260 ST. JAMES STREET.

HERALD WANT ADS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this heading free for 3 insertions.

YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS, WOULD LIKE A good steady job at anything; hotel work preferred. Address N. Kurman, 813 Craig street. 134x

WANTED — POSITION AS CARETAKER, or similar employment, by strictly temperate married man; best of references. 687 Albert st., Ste. Cunegonde. 137x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE BOY, work of any kind; good city references. Apply 49 Jurors. 134x

WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN, situation as storeman, packer, or handy man, in warehouse or factory. John Robertson, 89 Jurors st. 135x

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY young man, holding 3rd engineer's certificate; A1 references and well acquainted with machine shop work. Worker, G. P. O., Montreal. 136x

WANTED — PAINTING, SIGN WRITING, tinting and show card work, by a practical man. Apply at 1, rear 485 St. Dominique st. 136x

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY KIND by two brothers (married), who are temporarily out of work. Good references from their previous employers. Telephone Fred. Vincent, care Main 3956, St. Cunegonde, or 507½ Albert st. 135x

WANTED — SITUATION AS CHEF, 2ND or 3rd cook, by a capable man; best hotel and other experience; best city references. Address M 160, Herald Office. 136x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this heading free for 3 insertions.

WANTED — GENERAL HOUSEWORK BY a middle-aged woman, or the care of children. Apply 3194 Notre Dame st. 138x

WANTED — WORK BY WOMAN WITH child, 2 years of age, to go to the country; Protestant family preferred. Box 159, Herald. Wages no object. 136x

WANTED — BY GOOD PLAIN COOK, SITuation. 151½ St. Urbain st. 136x

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day, washing, cleaning, scrubbing, or work in a restaurant; good references. Apply 93 St. Antoine st. 141x

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, family washing at her own home; best city references. Apply 299 William street. 134x

WANTED — BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, work in a restaurant, either kitchen or pantry, and sleep at home. 84½ St. Antoine st. 135x.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, work of any kind, washing, etc. Apply 49 Jurors st. 134x

SITUATION WANTED AS A GENERAL servant, no washing or ironing, plain cooking; good references. Apply 19 Vallee st. 135x

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND BY the day. 80 St. George st. 138x

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under this heading 2c per word.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Watkin. Nathaniel Pitt Watkin Mackay desires information of the descendants or relatives of Nathaniel Pitt Watkin, who occupied Rosehall Castle, Sutherlandshire, about 75 years ago. 136

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF David and Samuel Stevenson, left Liverpool about 31 years ago, supposed to be in Chicago. Cousin Agnes Stevenson (nee Heaney), seeks. 136

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF McClintock, James, mason; last heard of in Canada 12 years ago, is enquired for by his daughter Jane. 136

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Carl Henrich Laage, left Hamburg for San Francisco 1865, last heard of 1867. Brother Christian seeks. 136

PERSONAL—PRINCIPAL GEORGE, 60 McTavish st., would like to be put in communication with Mr. Horace Pearson, of Manchester, Eng., who came over on the Tunisian. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — HEINTZMAN AND AMERIcan upright pianos, for season, in excellent order, from three to four dollars per month. Apply 51 Crescent st. 136x

HORSES. — A RESPONSIBLE PARTY wishes the use of a horse for his keep during summer months. Address Buggy, Herald Office. 138x

McKINNON'S INTERNATIONAL DETECtive Inquiry and Investigation Bureau; experts only engaged and supplied; correspondents throughout Canada, United States and Europe; business and correspondence strictly confidential. Hugh McKinnon, consulting expert and superintendent. Offices, McKinnon Building; residence, 20 Rathnally avenue, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

TO LET — 297 PRINCE ARTHUR, NEW, self-contained, perfectly appointed house for rent. 47A Durocher. 134x

CHOICE LOT — 162 DRUMMOND STREET, FOR SALE — Also land at Georgeville, Memphramagog, with old house, and beautiful little Island, Ottawa River, St. Rose. J. Fairbairn, 239 Metcalfe Avenue, Westmount. 134x

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

FOR SALE — GASOLENE LAUNCH, 21 FT. long, 5½ ft. wide, perfect model, good as new; designed by Gilbert, of Brockville. Will sell entire outfit for much less than the cost of the boat only. Apply to W. Grose, 30 St. Dizier st. 137x

FOR SALE, CASH OR CREDIT, HOUSEhold Furniture, Parlor Sets, Bedroom Suites, Dining Sets, Carpets, Oilcloth, Curtains, Stoves, etc. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence st. x

FOR SALE—TWO STEAM MANGLES, ONE built by the Troy Laundry Machinery Co., the other a Poland. Montreal Steam Laundry Co., 799 Craig st. 136

FOR SALE — BICYCLE, BRANTFORD, nearly new, cheap for cash to prompt purchaser. W. F. A., 74 Dufresne. 136

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE, ALMOST new, only used a few months. Apply between 8 and 9 p.m., 422 St. Dominique street. 136

FOR SALE — TENT, 40 x 20, ALMOST new, cheap. 507 St. James st. 136

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL NORDHEIMER upright piano, good as new; must be sold at once, for cash. 69 Aylmer st. 136

FOR SALE—GENT'S COLUMBIA BICYCLE, in good repair. 82 St. Mark st., between 7 and 8 p.m. 136

FOR SALE — LAVAL BABY SEPARATOR, capacity 750 to 900 pounds per hour; churn, size 200 gallons; hand butter worker; babcock tester, capacity 4 bottles; 30 gal. factory cans. All in good order. J. D. MacIntosh, Cote St. Michel, Que. 137x

FOR SALE — FANCY AND MASQUERADE costumes, damaged by water, for ladies, gentlemen and children; great bargains. 127 Stanley st. 135x

FOR SALE — ELECTRIC FIXTURES, shades, wiring for same. Estimates given free. Tel. Main 1033. The Sayer Electric Co., 60 and 62 Victoria sq. tf

FOR SALE — A DAVIS SEWING MAchine, in perfect order. Apply 723 Lagauchetiere st. x

MACHINERY FOR SALE — GAS ENGINE, ten horse-power, second hand. Apply W. J. Taylor, Herald. tf

EDUCATIONAL.

A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay, Toronto. x

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading ½c per word.

A FEW BRIGHT BOYS WANTED FOR Saturday afternoon. Apply at once to W. J. Taylor, 663 Craig st. tf

WANTED—Good general servant at once, no washing. Apply 4049 Dorchester st.

WANTED — A RESPONSIBLE HOUSEkeeper and a thoroughly well recommended cook for Montreal. A cook-housekeeper would be engaged. Good wages will be paid to capable persons. Apply, with references and other information, M 162, Herald. 137x

WANTED — OUTSIDE FOREMAN FOR A cartage business; must understand handling of horses and men. W. M. Knowles & Co., 204 St. James st., city. 131x

WANTED — GROCERY CLERK. SAMUEL Smith, Westmount. 134x

WANTED — A GOOD COOK FOR HOTEL in Brockville. Edw. Askew, 1825 Notre Dame st. 135

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant, small family. 4121 Western ave., Westmount. 135

WANTED — PLAIN AND FANCY IRONers, shirt starchers. American Steam Laundry, 41 Beaver Hall Hill. 135

WANTED — YOUNG NURSE, TO TAKE the care of a two year old boy. 395 Guy st., after 7 p.m. 135

WANTED — A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to look after a summer cottage, also experienced dining room girls. St. Rose Hotel, St. Rose, James Roberts, Prop. 136

WANTED — GOOD FEMALE COOK; MUST thoroughly understand her business; smart waitresses and kitchen man. Two Flags Dining Room, 589 Craig st. 136

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL, GOOD family, for an insurance office. Apply, stating salary, P.O. Box 661. 136

WANTED — GARDENER, WELL UP IN all branches, married; permanent situation. Apply, with references, to Gardener, care William Ewing & Co., Seed Merchants, Montreal. 136

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTcher or provision hand, for retail shop; good wages to right man. Apply by letter, P.O. Box 664. 136

WANTED — A GOOD STRONG BOY TO assist in grocery store; one accustomed to the business; no other need apply. 411½ Wellington st. 136

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL AS GENERAL servant, three in family; city references required. 3 Shuter st. 136

A PROMINENT OLD LINE CANADIAN Life Insurance Company has opening in the Province of Quebec for a gentleman of good standing and business ability, as travelling general agent. Moderate salary and expenses for a limited period guaranteed, with prospects of improvement to the right man. Has likewise room for some city canvassers on commission at remunerative rates. Apply M 158, Herald. 137.

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR A small family; no washing; wages $10.00 a month. Apply 78 Duluth ave. x

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For The Herald, such as Servants Wanted, For Sale, Personals, etc., may be left at
Chapman's Book Store,
2407 St. Catherine St., Near Peel.

A PROMINENT OLD LINE CANADIAN Life Insurance Company has opening in the Province of Quebec for a gentleman of good standing and business ability, as travelling general agent. Moderate salary and expenses for a limited period guaranteed, with prospects of improvement to the right man. Has likewise room for some city canvassers on commission at remunerative rates. M 158, Herald. 134x

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, EXPERienced bookkeeper and correspondent, quick at figures and familiar with both languages, is wanted in a Montreal factory office, salary $1,000. Write, stating particulars fully, X.L., care The Herald, Montreal. 133

WANTED — AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED dressmakers; good wages, steady employment. Henry Morgan & Co., Phillips sq., St. Catherine st. 136x

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A FEW FIRST-class salesladies, having good references and speaking both languages. Also some dressmakers of experience, at E. Lepage & Co., cor. St. Catherine and St. Lawrence. 136x

ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN. 23 Hanover st. 126x

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, ON bathroom flat, hot water and electric light; no children. 136 Cathedral st., corner Dominion sq. 136

ROOMS — NICE, BRIGHT, FURNISHED, in first class house; desirable locality; private family. 823 Palace st. 136

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, on bathroom flat. 122 St. Antoine street. 136

ROOM — BRIGHT FRONT, ON BATHROOM floor, Auer light, overlooking Dominion square, opposite Windsor Hotel Concert Hall. 1 Cypress st. 136

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, ONE on first floor. 46 Mance st. 136

ROOM — A NICE LARGE FURNISHED bright room, on bathroom flat. 1853 St. Catherine st. 136

ROOMS—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished. 215 St. Antoine st. 136

ROOMS — TWO FURNISHED PARLORS and other rooms; transient boarders accommodated; five minutes' walk from Windsor Hotel. 7 Beaver Hall Hill. 136

ROOMS — UNFURNISHED ROOMS, NICE newly painted and papered house, would furnish for gentlemen. 15 Overdale, near Mackay. 136

ROOMS — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, gas, hot and cold water; board if desired; desirable locality. 1513 Ontario street. 136

ROOMS—TO LET DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, on bathroom flat; telephone Up 2089, 143 Mansfield st. 136

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE room, on bathroom flat, every convenience. 87 Mansfield st. 136

TO LET — TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS. Apply 90 St. George st. 138x

LOST.

Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

LOST—ON THE 6TH, SABLE AND WHITE collie dog, answers to the name of Guess. 85 Cathcart st., Tel. Up 1406. 136

LOST—SMALL PEARL CRESCENT STICK pin. Reward at 873 Dorchester st. 135x

LOST — BRINDLE BULL DOG, WHITE neck, collar attached, weight about 56 lbs. Finder will please return to M. J. O'Donnell, 412 St. Paul st., and be rewarded. If found in anyone's possession they will be prosecuted. 136

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, ON THE ROAD to the Forest and Stream Club, lady's silk lined black cloth jacket. Finder will be rewarded at 359 Peel st. 136

LOST—SMALL SILVER WATCH, SUNDAY evening, on St. Catherine st. Finder oblige by returning to Herald Office. x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

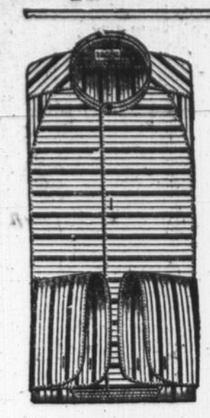
Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day, week or month. STILLWELL'S Temperance House, 711 and 713 Craig st. tf

SUMMER RESORTS.

Good Accomodation for a few select boarders. Airy Rooms. References exchanged. Apply to Miss Cadwell, 1 and 3 Thornton Park. Telephone, Mount, 471.

BOARD — PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANT locality, airy rooms, with healthful rural pleasures abounding. Address "B.," Box 77, Freligsburg, P.Q. 134x



TOOKE'S

When you wish the latest styles in Shirts, something entirely new and different from what you see in every store, call at Tooke's.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS, fifty new patterns, good value at $1.25, Tooke's price **95c**

ZEPHYR NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, good value at $1.25, Tooke's price, ... **85c**

CAMBRIC NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, collar attached, dollar value, at Tooke's **75c**

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street, 2387 St. Catherine St., West. 1553 St. Catherine St., East.

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CRACKER SPOONS
TOAST RACKS
ICE TONGS
SARDINE SERVERS

Sterling Silver in Neat Cases.

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Does your Watch or Clock want Repairing?

Summer Neckwear,
Summer Collars,
Summer Coats and Vests,
Summer Underwear, etc.

MACKERROW BROS.,

2246 St. Catherine Street.

FRAUD IN PICTURES

Deception Practiced in Taking the Moving Variety.

HOW THE SCHEME IS WORKED.

Tricks in All Trades, but This Calls for a Display of Genius of No Ordinary Sort.

It is a recognized fact that the best place to gull the public is on Coney Island, says the New York Sun. All sorts of games have been played there in years gone by with more or less success. But one of the most effective schemes yet seen down by the wavelets was introduced last week. So much has been written and said about the various big prize fights that the public appears to be ready to take stock in anything that relates to the more prominent pugilists. The battle between Corbett and Jeffries turned out to be so interesting that there has been a feeling of universal regret among the sporting fraternity that it was impossible for many to be at the ringside to witness the encounter. Had the battle been photographed as the Jeffries and Sharkey contest was, its production would have netted thousands of dollars in profits. The failure of the management to take pictures was immediately realized as a mistake. Consequently the appearance of advertisements that a reproduction of the movements of Corbett and Jeffries could be obtained for fair rates from a Philadelphia firm caused much consternation on the part of Tom O'Rourke, manager of the Seaside Athletic Club, where the fight was held; William A. Brady, manager of Jeffries, and George F. Consindine, manager of Corbett. These men, believing that the fight had been surreptitiously photographed by small picture-taking machines secreted by operators near the ring, had a big sign painted which was hung up outside the clubhouse door on Monday night and read as follows:—

"Any person carrying a camera of any kind will not be admitted to this building."

Coincident with the posting of this notice was the announcement that the alleged pictures of the fight would be placed on exhibition in a big concert hall on Coney Island's Bowery, not far away. So when some of the sporting men who went down to see the McPartland-Ernst fight on Tuesday night last finished eating dinner they took a stroll through the Bowery. They were soon confronted by a brazen-lunged barker, who yelled:

"Here they are, gents! This way for the only pictures of the Corbett-Jeffries fight, taken from life at the ringside and put on exhibition here for the first time in New York! They're on the level gents as any one can see, so step right in! It doesn't cost a cent, except you have to buy a beer. Come on, boys, don't be bashful! Here's a fight for nothing that would have cost you $20 to see. It's the real article."

* * *

And so he bawled and bellowed while a long stream of men filed in and took seats at the tables.

"There's 23 rounds to this fight," continued the barker. "It shows Corbett's science and it shows Jeffries when he copped his man on the point of the jaw and knocked the stuffin' out of him. Twenty-three rounds, gents, and it don't cost a cent! You get good beer for your nickel!"

"Why, that's a funny thing," said Joseph Dunn, the official timekeeper of the Seaside Sporting Club, who came along with a party of friends. "No pictures of that fight were taken. I'll bet $100 these pictures are fakes."

"Naw, they ain't fakes," replied the barker, who had overheard the remark. "They're just as good as the fight was, ain't on the level, we'll come out and see ain't! Don't be blocking up the passage but come in!"

"We'll go in," said Dunn, "and if they ain't on the level, we'll come out and see you."

By this time there was not even standing room and the lights had been lowered. Upon the canvas screen stretched across the stage curtain was the announcement that the pictures about to be shown were genuine. When the first round was displayed, the crowd was struck dumb. For there, sure enough were two fighters who looked like Corbett and Jeffries, sitting in chairs, surrounded by their seconds, who were putting on their gloves and getting them ready for the fray. In the background, banked up higher than the tops of the ring ropes, were perhaps 100 or more spectators who were waving rolls of bank notes aloft and apparently trying to bet all kinds of money. The fighters were not in the usual corners diagonally across the ring, but occupied the two furthermost from the camera, so that they could be easily seen between the rounds. In the foreground were the reporters, each of whom were banging away on the typewriter.

While the fighters were making ready, the referee, supposed to be Charles White, he of the shining pate and gleaming smile, took of his coat and hung it over the ropes. Then he rolled up his shirt sleeves and made a low bow, whereupon the principals shook hands and the battle was on. The pugilist supposed to be Corbett began the most rapid kind of feinting and foot work. In fact his sprinting was so fast that it looked like a race between two professionals at a country fair for Jeffries, or rather the fighter who was supposed to be the champion, chased his antagonist around the ring for about 45 seconds. That was the end of the round, and when the men sat down in the corners, their handlers began waving towels and throwing water on them in the usual way. This was also in plain view of the crowd in the concert hall which was still dumfounded. The spectacular crowd in the back of the ring in the picture seemed in a frenzy of excitement, and even the reporters in the foreground stopped drumming on the typewriters just long enough to wave their hats above their heads.

"It's a fake, sure," said Dunn to his friends. "I never saw a reporter wave his hat above his head at a big fight in my life. Why, the newspaper men don't have time to think, let alone take off their hats and cheer. Another thing, the fighters ain't in the right corners and the spectators behind the ring are banked up so high that you can't see the top row. Anybody can see it's a fake because the seats back of that particular side of the ring at the fight the other night were empty."

In less than half a minute the second round was on. This also lasted less than one minute, and was very much like the first round. The crowd in the concert hall, did not see anything wrong about the pictures for the reason that only a few of them had seen the original fight. As Corbett proceeded to land his rapid left handers in Jeffries face in the next four rounds there were cries of:

"Good boy Jim, soak it to him!" "Jeffries can't fight, he's a lobster!" "Hooray for Corbett, he'll win!" Look at the way he's jabbing the champion's nose!" "There's Billy Brady in the corner wiping the sweat off his forehead. I bet he's sick!" "There's 'Honest' John Kelly in the background; the fellow with the big diamond. Can't you see him? He's betting $15,000; he's got the money in his hands there?" "That's right, Charley White, get in and break 'em!" "It's a hot fight, ain't it?"

The ninth round in which Corbett had Jeffries on the ragged edge, as will be remembered, was faithfully reproduced. It was so realistic that the crowd in the concert hall stood up and yelled for joy. Then everybody told Corbett to knock the big champion out. Meanwhile the waiters were not deterred from doing their duty on account of the darkened hall, though there was scarcely room for them to walk about, they dd not spill the drink. They did a rushing trade, too. When the 15th round was over a big sporting man who attends all the fights, said in a loud voice: "That ain't Jeffries at all. That feller in the picture hasn't got any hair on his chest, and if the real Jeffries could get hold of him he would break him in two. That Corbett in the pictures moves around very much like Frank Erne, the lightweight champion. It's a clever fake at that. The only thing that I see particularly wrong is that there ain't any hair on any part of Referee White's head, and everybody knows that Charlie's got a fringe around the back of his head on a level with his ears. It also seems to me as if White in the picture has a mustache, but he's doing so much running around that nobody can get a good line on his face. He's also got a chicken walk that the real White never had, but his make-up otherwise is very good."

"Here comes the 20th round," said Timekeeper Dunn, "and now we'll see where Corbett did the great running act for which he was hissed."

The picture showed that Corbett's tactics had been well studied. At last came the 23rd round and the knock-out. The crowd was on tip-toe. Jeffries, it will be remembered, knocked out Corbett with a straight left lead in the shape of a jolt on the chin. In the picture Jeffries, after rushing Corbett to the proper place, directly in front of the reporters, swung a right on the jaw and then a swelling left-hand swing on the side of the head which knocked Corbett down backward, his head sticking out through the ropes. Just as the pompadour boxer had done in the real fight, his prototype in the picture writhed as if in pain. He attempted to get up, and then sank down, while the referee with the bald head counted him out. Then a crowd of spectators jumped into the ring followed by the police, who were swinging clubs in lively fashion. After this there was a general handshaking among the principals, seconds reporters and officials, and the lights were turned up in the concert hall.

"It's a fake, sure," said the knowing ones, who went out to interview the barker, but he was busy calling in another crowd and refused to be interviewed. Out of curiosity a reporter of the Sun found a man who said he knew all about the pictures, and the following information was gleaned:

"These pictures are faked, or rather the fight was faked, down in Philadelphia the day after the big mill was decided. There's a fellow there who's made a study of it and who's also coined money with fake pictures of the Jeffries-Fitzsimmons fight. He has a number of professional pugilists on his staff, and as soon as a fight has been decided, he gets the various newspaper accounts of the rounds and selects two men to learn the fight by heart as it had been written. He also has several skilled experts who attend the real fights and note various peculiarities, such as knock-downs and knock-outs.

"In order to produce the Corbett-Jeffries fight this man got a boxer who is particularly skilled and who is about Corbett's build. He made him put on a pompadour wig and a white breech clout just as Corbett wore. Then he picked out a big fellow to represent Jeffries, but he couldn't get anybody as big as the champion. With a black wig on and black trunks the alleged champion looked all right. The principals were then ordered to study the rounds and to stand up and box them under instructions. They spent a whole day at this and gradually learned the fight by heart. When everything was ready a crowd of supers were let into the studio and were arranged in the background to represent spectators. To make it more realistic the reporters and their typewriters were put in, which was an innovation. The man who was selected to referee was about the build of Charley White and wore a bald-headed wig. He was in his shirt sleeves just as White was, and saw the original referee perform at the island. Then the fight was started and the pictures were taken. Of course mistakes will happen under the circumstances, but, all things considered, the pictures show careful study.

HISTORY OF A FAITH

True Story of the Remarkable Westminster Confession.

LABORS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Summoned by Parliament in 1643 to Clear the Church from False Aspersions and Interpretations.

The Westminster Confession of Faith is one of the most remarkable of religious documents both in the manner of its formulation and in the influence it has had in controlling the lives of a great number of people. And even as remarkable as the Confession of Faith itself was the body of men which composed it.

This assembly convened in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, England, July 1, 1643, having been summoned by the two Houses of Parliament. It continued sitting for more than five years and a half, during which time it held 1163 sessions. The formulation of the Confession of Faith was only a part of its work. The assembly also revised a portion of the 39 articles, prepared the greater and shorter catechisms, a directory for worship, and a form of church government.

At this time the Calvinistic creed was supreme among the Protestants. The execution of Laud, the imprisonment of the ten bishops in the Tower of London, and other oppressive acts had caused a revolt against the Episcopal Church and had delivered into the hands of the Presbyterians ecclesiastical and temporal rule. The Long Parliament, in September, 1642, abolished episcopacy as the state religion, and in June, 1643, summoned "an assembly of good and learned divines" to advise what form of Puritanism should be its successor. That this was to be Presbyterianism was the one object of the Presbyterian majority.

The ordinance by which this body was summoned was entitled:—"An ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament for calling an assembly of learned and godly divines and others to be consulted with by the Parliament for settling the government and liturgy of the Church of England and for vindicating and clearing of the doctrines of the church from false aspersions and interpretations."

This assembly was composed of 121 divines and 30 lay members, ten of whom were Lords and 20 members of the House of Commons. The greater part of this body were Presbyterians, so, of course, they controlled it, not, however, without many severe struggles.

Among those summoned were several Erasmians, Independents and Episcopalians, but few of the latter attended, as Charles I. had declared against the convocation. Later the Episcopal clergy entirely deserted the assembly.

LIMITED POWERS.

This body had no power beyond suggestion? it was only a grand council to parliament on religious matters and was confined in its discussions to such matters as Parliament laid before it. It has been the recipient of much abuse, especially from the bitter advocates of episcopacy of the time. Cromwell himself called them "persecutors." But Richard Baxter, who knew many of the members personally, writes that "they were men of eminent learning, godliness, ministerial abilities and fidelity. . . . that, as far as I am able to judge by the information of history, and by any other evidence, the Christian world, since the days of the apostles, had never a synod of more excellent divines than this synod and the synod of Dort."

Of the 151 members, 69 appeared the first day and the average attendance during the five years and more of its existence was but a trifle larger. The first work which the assembly was asked to undertake by Parliament was to consider what could be submitted for the 39 articles. But while they were still engaged upon the seventh article Parliament gave orders for them "to take in hand the discipline and liturgy of the church." The revision of the 39 articles was never completed, but that which had been done became permanent through action of Parliament.

In compliance with this order the assembly prepared several ordinances, which generally had this form:—"To the Right Honorable the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament: The humble advice of the assembly of divines, now sitting by ordinance of Parliament at Westminster, concerning church government," or concerning whatever particular matter was just then under consideration. There were long battles over the identity of the pastor and the doctor, over the ruling eldership and over the question of ordination. When Parliament ordered them in June, 1644, to lay aside all other business and devote themselves to the Confession of Faith and catechism, the work of outlining the government of the church had not yet been entirely completed.

DIRECTORY FOR WORSHIP.

The "Directory for Worship," prepared under orders from Parliament, was completed in December, 1644, after eight months' labor, passed the House of Commons a few days later, and was ordered printed under the title, "A Directory for the Publique Worship of God Throughout the Three Kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland, Together with an Ordinance of Parliament for Taking Away of the Book of Common Prayer, and for Establishing and Observing of This Present Directory Throughout the Kingdom of England and the Dominion of Wales."

The work of greatest interest to us in the light of recent events in which Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Dr. W. C. Gray, Dr. Herrick Johnson and other prominent Presbyterians have figured is the Confession of Faith. This was prepared in rough form by a special committee and was then divided into three parts and each part given to one of the three committees of the Assembly. These committees reported on a subject as soon as it had been worked into what they considered a permanent form. But the preparation of the confession progressed slowly, and several orders were received from the House of Commons to hasten the work. The confession was completed November 26 and was sent to both Houses of Parliament a few days later. It was not finally adopted until June 20, 1648. It was then printed under the title: "Articles of Christian Religion, Approved and Passed by Both Houses of Parliament After Advice had with the Assembly of Divines, by Authority of Parliament, Sitting at Westminster."

The articles in the Westminster Confession of Faith profess to be based upon the Bible, but as first presented to Parliament in 1646 they were without Scriptural proofs. Later a committee was appointed which selected texts to substantiate the statements made in the articles. These were included when the Confession of Faith was adopted by Parliament.

The substance of this confession was reduced to the form of catechism by the assembly at the order of the Parliament, a larger one for ministers to lecture from in the pulpit, and a smaller one containing an accurate summary of the doctrines for the instruction of children. After these had been completed in 1648, there was nothing left for the assembly to do, and Parliament would have acted wisely had it dissolved the assembly. This was not done, however, and the body of divines gradually melted away and sank into comparative insignificance. After the completion of its work it did little more than examine candidates for the ministry and discuss the divine right of presbytery, which had been one of the chief subjects for contention in its more active days.

How well this assembly did its work is shown by the Confession of Faith and the catechisms. However, in one object, the main object, it failed. "The native aim of the assembly was to establish the Presbyterian form of church government," says Hetherington's "History of the Westminster Assembly." "And yet the Presbyterian form was never established, and within 12 years after the dissolution of the assembly it was suppressed and proscribed throughout England."

TRADE SALE

—BY—

Benning & Barsalou,
AUCTIONEERS,

At their Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 13th JUNE,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

(On Three Months' Credit.)

A large and varied assortment of—Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Woollens and Worsteds, Ready Made Clothing, Housekeeping Linens, Millinery, Underwear Notions, etc., etc.

ALSO—5 cases Straw Hats, 300 dozen Braces, 200 dozen Corsets, 600 dozen Hats and Caps, 300 dozen assorted Ties, 200 assorted Men's, Youths' and Children's Suits, etc.

ALSO—2,500 pairs Boots and Shoes. In lots to suit purchasers.

TRADE SALE.

We will sell, at 69 St. James Street, on

WEDNESDAY, 13th INST.

A large quantity of Dry Goods, Hosiery, Underwear, Linens, Prints, Dress Goods, Tweeds, Meltons, Beavers, Serges, Neckties, Collars, Gloves, Umbrellas, Trimmings, Canvas, Buttons, Lace, Embroidery, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Ready Made Clothing, Caps, Hats, Boots, Shoes, and many other goods.

Positively without reserve, and in lots to suit the trade.

Sale at 10 O'Clock A.M.

Liberal terms.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE

Of Teas

On Wednesday, 13th June,

At Our Rooms, 69 St. James Street, we will sell by auction, in lots to suit the trade and without reserve, about

700 Half Chests of Teas

by order of Messrs. Harmon & Kennedy, adjusters for the underwriters.

Green, Japan and Black Teas of all kinds, recently imported from China, Japan and East India.

The above were saved from a recent fire, and are all first-class goods.

Everything is for positive sale, to make room for other goods.

Also—500 cases of Washing, Toilet and Carbolic Soaps, Wines, Brandies, etc.

Sale at Two O'Clock P.M. sharp.

Terms liberal.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

NOTICE OF SALE

Under the Winding-Up Act.

In re the Thompson Shoe Co., No 712½ Craig Street, Montreal, in liquidation.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc or in lots, at the above named factory,

THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1900, At 11 O'Clock A.M.,

the following assets:

1.—Upper leather	$10,306.54
Findings, assorted	6,889.61
Boots and shoes in process	1,973.60
Boots and shoes	3,324.96
2.—Machinery and plant	15,442.72
Cutting dies, patterns and lasts	8,239.25
3.—Fixtures (shop and office)	3,711.63
4.—Engines, boiler, dynamos and electric plant	5,740.02
	$55,599.33

All the above assets will be offered for sale en bloc at a dollar rate and subject to the lease to the 1st of May, 1901.

The undersigned reserving themselves the right to sell the above in four lots, as described.

Conditions of sale, cash.

For permit to visit and all other information, apply to

ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Liquidator,
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3 MINUTES to Freeze and no more. Plain and Clean.

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Silver Plated Ware and Fine Cutlery

Containing Every Article necessary for Table use, at all prices.

From $50.00 to $250.00.

Printed Catalogue of contents can be had on application.

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Good Value.

That's what you get when you buy your Jewellery from us. Our prices you will find within your means.

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Established 50 Years.

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For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT, MODERATE TARIFF

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L. A. COTE, Proprietor

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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION
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93RD YEAR. NO 136. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900

ALDERMAN LEBEUF SAYS CITY MAY INCREASE THE STATIONS

Police Committee Has Not Even Thought of Bettering Method of "Shifts" Now in Vogue

WANTS ROOM FOR MORE CONSTABLES

An Interview That Will Disappoint Citizens—How Montreal Police Force Compares With Those of Other Cities of About Same Size.

Ald Lebeuf, chairman of the Police Committee, in an interview with The Herald yesterday stated that nothing has been done or even thought of, towards abolishing the twelve-hours-on and twelve hours-off system in the police force. "In fact," he said, "the utilization of the force in three shifts of eight hours each has not entered the minds of my colleagues."

"Are you going to reduce the number of police stations in the city below sixteen?"

"Reduce the stations?" he replied. "Why how can we possibly do that when we are going to apply for more police?"

The Herald man suggested that this decision would be a great surprise to the public.

"But you had heard we went to Ottawa, did you not?" inquired Ald. Lebeuf. "We went there to get more policemen, and I think we shall obtain them somewhere."

"What do you want extra policemen for? The public has a notion that Montreal has enough now."

"I will tell you all about it," said Chairman Lebeuf. "I am afraid that instead of only sixteen police stations we shall be compelled to have twenty stations."

"How is that?"

"Why," Ald. Lebeuf replied, "I am asking the Dominion Government and the Harbor Commissioners for extra police, and we are going to Quebec, to tell the Provincial Legislature that they shall not have any police at the law courts in Montreal at all unless they pay for them. I suppose by the end of the present year in consequence of what we are doing we shall have forty or fifty additional men in the police force. Under these circumstances it would be most unwise to reduce the number of our police stations."

"Then you intend to increase the number of your stations?"

"Well," replied Ald. Lebeuf, "there are two or three stations in which we can put a few more men than at present; but we have other places which won't hold more than are now in them. In the central station, for instance, the guard room will be made smaller to increase accommodation for Sub-chief Kehoe and others who, as you know, are all crushed up in a corner."

THE NIGHT STAFF.

"What about the night men? Have you more men on the streets than you had?"

"Well," Ald. Lebeuf answered, "I told Inspector Kehoe a fortnight ago that the committee decided more men must go out at night and that a mass only keep in the streets unless the number was absolutely necessary. What more could I do as president of the Police Committee?"

"Do you know whether your instructions have been carried out in that respect?"

"I do not," said Ald. Lebeuf, "but I hope they have been. I ordered Mr. Kehoe to put two-thirds of the night staff out on beat."

SOME FIGURES.

In view of Ald. Lebeuf's declaration that the number of men and stations is to be increased, the following figures concerning the police forces of Montreal and neighboring cities, gathered by The Herald last December, will be of great interest:—

Population of city	250,000 Montrea	Toronto, 220,000	Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, 340,000	375,000	421,000
Area of city in square miles (without fractions)	10	16	29	33	35
Number of inhabitants to each policeman	642	815	663	1,056	798
Number of police to each square mile	39	17	11	11	15
Percentage of administrative officers to force	14	9	7	9	5
Number of square miles to each police station	8	2 1-3	2 5-12	2¾	
Number of police stations	16 & 6 part'l.	7	7	12 & 5 part'l. stn's.	
Miles of streets	178	250	...	304	...
Total strength of force, officers and men	389	270	513	555	531
Officers, exclusive of patrol sergeants	51	25	37	33	27
Constables acting as officers in station	4	...	...	...	...
Patrol sergeants	1	15	34	17	32
Men on beat at night	87	105	227	167	211 to 106x
Patrol sergeants on beat at night	*0	15	24	13	10
Percentage of force actually on beat at night (the test of efficiency)	22 p.c.	44 p.c.	48 p.c.	30 p.c.	varies
Officers (exclusive of patrol sergeants) on night duty	14	7	9	13	13
Detectives attached to force	$xxx	...	20	10	12
Annual cost of force	$254,000xx	$235,000	534,532	$395,352	$572,000

**Exclusive of St. Henri, St. Louis, Westmount, etc., which have their own police.
*Lieutenant visits each man once every relief of three hours.
xTill 11 o'clock p.m. 211 men are on beat. Other men are also on special duty.
xxRecently $70,000 in extras was incurred in about two years over this amount.
xxxThere are also 16 constables classed as "acting detectives."

The above table was made up from last year's figures; as far as Montreal is concerned this year's are practically the same. The difference is not in favor of Chief Hughes. According to his last report there are now 398 men on the force, so that there are now only 21 per cent. of the force on beat, or rather would be, if Ald. Lebeuf had not ordered Inspector Kehoe to put "two-thirds" of his night staff out on beat. The strength of the night staff does not appear in Chief Hughes' singularly inadequate "report."

TOO MANY STATIONS.

Ald. Lebeuf's declaration that the number of stations may possibly be added to will come as a rude shock to citizens. Why Montreal should have five stations in the same area other cities have one, as the table above shows, is a puzzle. There does not seem to be any effort to "house" policemen in other cities. The forces in the cities in the table given herewith seem from the moderate number of stations to be kept on beat mostly. Police stations should not be used as boarding houses or checker parlors.

TACKLE THE MAIN WEAKNESS.

Surely it is time for the Police Committee to abolish the 12-hour-on and 12-hour-off system, the root of the whole trouble with the force. Some months ago The Herald gave the details of how other cities used their men. Not one of them approved of Chief Hughes' method. It was declared to be wasteful of men and generally unsatisfactory. Surely the Police Committee should give some attention to the practice which now vitiates the strength of the force, and at least make an endeavor to better it. The efficient patrolling of the streets at night is the great object to be aimed at; such frills as the drilling of the men can wait till that is accomplished.

The Police Committee seem to be approaching the reorganization of the force, badly informed on methods followed in other cities.

NOTES FROM SWEETSBURG.

Sweetsburg, June 9.—Mr. E. L. Leonard, of Cookshire, spent a few days here during the past week.

The arrivals at the Sweetsburg House during the week were: R. W. Heath, Massawippi; J. A. Bulk, East Farnham; W. P. Hubbard, Montreal; George Gardiner, Montreal; Prof. Howard Curtis, Mrs. Curtis, New York City; Thomas Fanning, New York City; E. Kirk, Montreal; J. A. Simard, Waterloo; A. Constantineau, Bedford; J. P. Noyes, Cowansville; C. A. Nutting, Waterloo; W. H. Mulvena, Sherbrooke; W. C. Harrington, Growley, C. W. R. Tartre, Sutton; J. L. Dozois, Granby; L. A. Beilan, Farnham; S. Nossex, Farnham; J. F. Bannister, Montreal; H. G. McLaren and Master Lorne McLaren, Montreal.

Arrivals at the American House during the past week were: E. G. Heath, Massonville; J. J. B. Gosselin, Stanbridge; N. A. Mansfield, Adamsville; J. A. Jacques Waterloo; E. Fleury, Knowlton; J. P. Heath, Magog; J. R. Tooke, Waterloo; L. Jodoin, Waterloo, P. Morrissette, West Shefford.

PORTRAIT OF SIR WILFRID.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—A handsome painting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has just been completed by Mr. Forbes, R.C.A., and is now on exhibition in the rotunda of the Commons. It is rumored tht the painting is to be presented to the Premier by his admirers in Parliament.

THE WAR—ITS COST AND GAIN TO BRITAIN.

Cost of army, Oct. 12 to June 12, per day	$ 800,000
Total cost of army, 243 days, in field alone	194,400,000
English property owners' business losses, per day	20,000
Business losses, 243 days	4,860,000
New governmental expenses, per annum	10,000,000
Property damages through war	5,000,000
Total cost of war	$214,260,000
Gain, Rand mines, value yearly output	$ 80,000,000
Gain, coal fields, value yearly output	4,000,000
Gain, Transvaal tax revenues, per year	5,000,000
Gain, Orange Free State tax revenues, per year	3,000,000
Gain, diamond fields, value yearly output	2,500,000
Total gain in yearly income	$94,500,000
New territory acquired, square miles, 167,465.	

EXTRACTS FROM TOMMY ATKINS' LETTERS

The Cry of the Children.

Some idea of the miseries of the poor people who have been shut up in Mafeking can be gleaned, says the Daily News, from an extract of a letter just received dated Jan. 22. It was written by the mother of four little girls: "When shall we be relieved? Surely England cannot have deserted us. Hettie and Nellie lie in the cemetery, baby lies in her cot, a little skeleton, and as I write my tears fall on the pallid face of Winnie. She is dying."

Tommy's Self-sacrifice.

Lance-Corporal A. Wilkinson, of the Rifle Brigade, writes to his brother at Bedford: "Our regiment has suffered terribly. It makes me sad to see the gaps in our ranks, and to think that so many of my friends who but a short time ago were full of life and hopes are now rotting in their graves. You will say they died gloriously for their country, but how many of you at home will know of the brave, almost needless, self-sacrifices by which so many have lost their lives. In one fight several officers lay wounded in a donga. Some of us made repeated and desperate attempts to save them. At last one chap—I forget his name—ran out from cover to take some water to Lieut. Hall and another wounded officer behind a small ridge of stones—away from the rest. He had not gone above a few yards across the open space when he fell riddled with Boer bullets. He died to save another, if anyone did. If war brings out the brutal instincts it reveals the Godlike also, for I have come across scores of instances of sacrifice, even unto death, among men who in times of peace are looked upon as almost worthless characters."

Yeomanry's First Battle.

Pte. James Lanphard, of the Accrington Ambulance Corps, writing from Swartzkopjefontein, April 18, says: "I have had a bit of battle experience since I wrote you last. We came from Kimberley to Boshof, which is a two days' march, and pretty hard, too. We were there two days, and the second day we were called out with Lord Methuen's force. It was the Yeomanry's first engagement, and they did some good work. They captured about 50 of the Boers. The battle lasted till late in the morning. Just when we had got all the wounded in the waggons a thunderstorm came on. It was a terrible night, and we had to march all the way back to camp. Sometimes we were up to the knees in water. We arrived in camp about half-past twelve in the morning, and then had to dress the wounded again. It is all very well at home reading about kopjes, but it is another thing taking them."

Boer Shell Fire Ineffectual.

Sergt. A. Isard, C Company of the Buffs, writing from Bloemfontein on March 15, says: "We were engaged with the enemy at Abraham's Kraal on March 10. Unfortunately they understood our movements, pouring on us a very heavy crossfire. Their artillery fire was wonderful, every shot dropping in the midst of our regiment, but doing no damage when the shell hit. I saw a shell from the Boer guns burst at the feet of a man in the company behind, knocking him down and blowing off his helmet. The chap, glad to say, got up laughing, put on his wear hat, and continued advancing with his company, none the worse for the shock. I myself had two narrow escapes, being shot through the haversack, another hitting the back sight of my rifle, and a spent bullet hit the ground a yard in front of me, bouncing up and hitting me sideways in the mouth. It felt just the same as if I had received a punch in the mouth.

The Nurse's Last Duty.

The hardest duty of the nurses at the front is that of taking the last message of the dying soldier under their charge, and forwarding their sympathies with it to the widow and little ones at home. There is something painfully pathetic in the following letter which has just been received by the widow of a private of the 1st Rifle Brigade, who died at Ladysmith on April 6 of enteric, and whose relations reside at Swindon, Wilts: "Dear Mrs. Knight,—Until now I have not been able to write to you. I return the letters which were under your husband's pillow. I thought you would not care to have them read by other people. I also send you a lock of his hair which I cut off after his death. He was a patient in my ward, and was not ill very long. The fever was very high when he came in, and it was too much for him. To the last he was a fine, strong, good-looking man. He was so patient and good, and never complained. He was too ill to send any message home, and although he often talked in his delirium we could not make out what he said. Your last letter came when he was too ill to read it. I am so sorry for you in your great sorrow, but it will comfort you a little to know that he had every care and attention, and that everything possible was done to relieve his sufferings. He died very peacefully, and at the last was quite unconscious. May God comfort and strengthen you to bear this heavy sorrow is the prayer of Sister Clara, Military Hospital, Ladysmith."

Life at Bloemfontein.

One of the Field Hospital staff writes to a friend at Colchester: "We are now at Springfield, near Bloemfontein, with plenty of sun, but no tents to put them in. Our forces here are nearly 70,000, and all are anxious to be moving again. We are getting some decent food just now, but not before we wanted it. We are getting regood out again, which we hope will last until we reach Pretoria. English residents are fast arriving from the coast, and tourists from old England. Hotels and boarding houses are filled. Lady Roberts, her daughters, and Burdett Coutts are here, and also Rudyard Kipling.

R.A.M.C. Neglected.

"The R.A.M.C. seems to belong to the 'silent army,' and quite forgotten by the British public. Many comforts are sent to other regiments, but ours receive none. We have to attend the worst cases of wounded before moving them, and save many precious lives, and all under a hail of bullets! Then we have to carry them away carefully off the field. The Johannesburg police are a fine body of men, and some have been seen wearing the Egyptian medal and star. They are dressed in khaki, wear long swords, and carry carbines, so they have been often mistaken for our men.

Hungering for Bread.

In a letter to his wife, dated Bloemfontein, March 21, Lance-Corporal Vickers, 2nd Lincolns, says: "You have no doubt seen by the papers the good work we have been doing; we have had some hard marching and very scanty food. I have robbed the mules of their grain and boiled it and eaten it. I have often longed for the food I turned my nose up at when I was at home. I bought a loaf of bread a week ago (2 lbs. for 4s.) and I sat down and eat every bit of it dry. I never relished anything better in my life; it was the first time I had eaten a bit of bread since I left Enslin, and that was on Feb. 7. We have had a good quantity of meat all along, but very few biscuits, two or three a day during all that time. We have, however, had bread issued to us here, and I am beginning to feel myself again, though I have been that hungry I could have eaten anything.

Army Training.

Writing from Elands Laagte Camp to his mother at Torquay, one of the Colonials serving with Gen. Buller describes "a mild form of Spion Kop which we had the other day." Twenty thousand men moved from Ladysmith and camped on the site of the battle of Elands Laagte. "The camp was a bad hole, and proved too near the Biggarsberg. A color-sergeant of the West Yorks shared my cover with me, and really a fine specimen of Tommy he was. I am only saying what I actually saw when I state that within ten minutes after shelling began three soldiers came up to him and reported themselves sick with fever. The sergeant showed no emotion of any kind. I am convinced that this sort of funk is the direct result of the system in which the men are trained. It is a system bound to take away all self-confidence and self-reliance from a man in the ranks.

Range Finders and Binoculars.

"We have only one range finder in our battalion (instead of one to every 25 men), and binoculars are unknown amongst the men, though we never leave camp without feeling the need of them. I can solemnly assure you that it is the false economy in these things which is costing the Government millions today. A staff officer having blundered by placing 20,000 men too near the enemy, these 20,000 men had to shift camp that night six miles further back towards Ladysmith, and yet the Boer position was known. The crests from which the Boers fired have never been known to shift, and a range finder would have told that staff officer how far to have placed the camp from the Boer held hills. If any friends wish to do a bit towards the British cause in South Africa, let them send a range finder or a first-class pair of glasses."

12th Brigade Sports.

Color-Sergt. Charles Taylor, of the 2nd Worcesters, writing from Bloemfontein on April 21, says: "Yesterday we held the 12th Brigade sports, our fellows doing very well, carrying off more than a fair share of the prizes. I acted as clerk of the course, and had a great treat of British generals, who acted as judges, etc., viz., Roberts, Kitchener, Kelly-Kenny, Knox, Hector M'Donald, and Clements, several others being present. The band played selections, and a very pleasant afternoon was passed away. We are quite isolated here from the outside world, and rarely get any news. The general topic is, When are we going to advance? and everyone is fair sick of being here."

All Right Now.

A member of the 4th Company Army Ordnance Corps writes from Ladysmith on April 12, as follows: "It is a bit rough out here—sleep among the rocks, anywhere you can get. I have not seen a bed for eleven months, from the time I went to camp; just one blanket to sleep on. We had it rough the time the siege was on, working all day and night, and no food to eat but half a biscuit as hard as iron, and a drink of hot water for a meal. I never washed my face for a fortnight, and was bare-footed and trousers worn out. But I am all right now—new boots, clothes, and plenty of food to eat, thank God."

A Boer to His Son.

A curious Boer letter was picked up on the hills round Ladysmith by Private A. Inskip, of the 63rd Battery Field Artillery, who forwarded it to his parents at Bedford. It runs as follows: "Wildebeeste Fontein, 10-1-1900. To my son, K. P. Prinsloo. Dearly beloved child. Through the grace of the Spirit we are still in the flesh. My son, 'tis quite an age since I heard from you. I pray God you may soon return, for we yearn for you. Here is nothing out of the way. The land looks well; my horses are in bad condition, but that is nothing. Tell me if you are in the laager of the commando, and receive the heartfelt greetings of your father and mother, J. J. Prinsloo and A. M. Prinsloo. Say, is Erasmus with you?"

Ravages of Fever.

Sergeant Medland Newsham, of the Durbar Light Infantry, writes: "The poor fellows fresh from home are 'going under' like flies with fever. They cannot resist it like the men who have been out here some time. Nearly all the fever and sickness is brought on by water. It is bad enough at the best of times, but since the Boers used the rivers as burying grounds for their least respected dead you may guess what it is like. No end of dead Boers have been found in the Tugela. They have a way of tying four or five carcases to a big stone and dumping them in like dead cats. One of our chaps said he saw ten in a bit of an eddy surging round and round in such a funny way that he could not help laughing, though it was so horrible. There have been lots of our fellows going bathing and treading on bodies in the water. Awful! Isn't it?"

The Path to Ladysmith.

Corporal J. Warner, of the Sheffield Engineers, writing from Elandslaagte Camp on Good Friday, says: "Yesterday we arrived at Ladysmith. We came through all the places which are household words to you now—Willow Grange, Chieveley, Colenso—also crossed the Tugela, where Buller's men lost so heavily on December 15. We saw all the sandbags with which the Boers intended to dam up Ladysmith, between the Tugela battlefield and Ladysmith. The hills here are very vast and grand. Sad to say, almost every yard is marked by heaps of stones, trenches, etc., where the British advanced, fighting every inch. It is a marvel to me however they advanced against entrenched riflemen. The ground is simply fearful, and when we remember that the Boers had taken advantage of all available cover, and could not be seen, but poured in a hailstorm of bullets, it seems almost impossible.

The Track of an Army.

"We saw little enclosures of graves here and there—one marked by khaki helmet, another by a piece of wood, and all enclosed by stones. We then passed on to the military, rough-and-ready railway to Ladysmith, which appears but a very poor place, simply a collection of galvanized iron buildings, many with very large holes in them, the cause of which is obvious. The way is marked by skeletons of horses, often three and four together. I expect most people at home thought the volunteers would be kept in reserve. They were much mistaken. We shall be with the front line all the time."

Koorn Spruit Disaster.

In a letter home Trooper Williams, of the 10th Hussars, describes the affair at Koorn Spruit. He says:—"I have just escaped from a terrible hole. They sent our lot and the Life Guards, with Roberts' Horse and two batteries of artillery (very weak), 50 miles from Bloemfontein, and while we were fighting 7,000 the mob from Ladysmith flanked us and cut us off. They took our picket and sentry in the night, and when we were getting ready to move at dawn they opened fire with 13 guns. There we stood for 20 minutes while the transport inspanned and moved off. They got completely round us—in fact, a Boer commando asked me for my arms—before we knew they were on us. Of course I did not give up my arms, but made a dash and got away, but never expecting to get through it.

WHAT REWARD WILL ENGLAND GIVE HER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF?

Ex-Attache Speculates on the Honors in Store for Lord Roberts.

WILL PROBABLY NOT BE A DUKEDOM

It Would be Necessary for Parliament to Make a Liberal Monetary Grant if This Were Done.

That Lord Roberts should receive the Order of the Garter left vacant by the death of the Duke of Argyll is extremely fitting and probable, since it is a distinction that is far more highly prized by Englishmen than any other gift in the power of the Crown to bestow. No Briton called upon to choose between the Order of the Garter and one or more steps in the peerage would hesitate for one single moment, and would invariably select the Garter, which during the century now drawing to a close has never been conferred for military services save in the case of the great Duke of Wellington. There are not more than 20 British nobles of the highest rank who are decorated with the Blue Ribbon, the other knights consisting of foreign sovereigns and only five members of the English royal family. Nor is there a single English peer under the rank of earl who possesses the Order, and it may be added that neither the Duke of Argyll, who is the son-in-law of the Queen, nor the Duke of Fife, who is the son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, has yet been raised to this the most ancient and the most illustrious order of knighthood in the Old World.

While the gift of the Garter would be to Lord Roberts a peculiarly appropriate token of the recognition of his services by the Crown, and certainly the one which he would himself prefer and value more highly than any other, it is extremely unlikely that he will be created a duke. I am sure that if it were offered to him he would decline it; but I likewise fell convinced that the offer will not be made. It is not because Lord Roberts does not deserve the very highest honors in the power of a grateful nation to bestow; but it is owing to a question of money. Lord Roberts is not a rich man; in fact, it is doubtful whether he has any fortune to speak of. Now, in the only two cases in which the English Crown conferred dukedoms for military services—namely, those of Marlborough and of Wellington—hereditary pensions of $20,000 a year were granted in each instance, added to which the first Duke of Marlborough as well as the first Duke of Wellington received considerably over $5,000,000 apiece in the shape of Parliamentary grants, in order to enable them to maintain their dukedoms in a fitting style. Besides this, they each received valuable estates from the Crown, the Duke of Marlborough getting Blenheim Palace, and the Duke of Wellington receiving Strathfieldsaye.

Now, the English Government, and, in particular, English Parliament and English taxpayers, has become much more niggardly in the disbursal of public money and of national funds than one hundred and two hundred years ago. And there was so much trouble in getting Parliament to pass even the small $150,000 grants in favor of Lord Kitchener, Lord Wolseley, Lord Napier, etc., on their elevation to the peerage for military services that it is ridiculous to imagine for one moment that the Legislature would be willing to-day to vote a sum of several million dollars in order to dower a dukedom for Lord Roberts. Yet, without an endownment of this kind the gift of a dukedom would be something akin to a white elephant. A poor duke, that is to say, one who has not the means adequate to support his rank, is an anomaly, and far worse off than a pauper, since he has no means of fulfilling the obligations of his position. So thoroughly is this realized that there are several cases on record in English history where the sovereign has deprived a duke of his rank on account of his being without sufficient property to maintain the distinction with prestige and dignity.

Lord Roberts, who is now a baron, will probably be raised to an earldom, and inasmuch as he lost his only son during the war the patent will be made in such a way that the peerage will at his death pass to his eldest daughter and to her heirs, male or female. This, together with a grant of say $500,000, or perhaps only half that much, will, in conjunction with the Order of the Garter, constitute in all probability the reward of Lord Roberts for bringing the Boer war to a successful conclusion and for adding two valuable provinces to the English Empire.

EX-ATTACHE.

ORGANIZATION MADE PERMANENT.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the retail merchants of Ottawa held in the Board of Trade rooms last night, the Merchants' Association was revived, on a permanent basis under the name of the Merchants' Association of Ottawa. There was great enthusiasm displayed and nearly every merchant in the city has signified his intention of joining.

MAJOR DRUMMOND RETURNS TO CANADA

Military Secretary of His Excellency Was Invalided Home as a Result of Injuries Received at Fourteen Streams.

In an Interview With a Representative of the Herald He Talks Interestingly on the Campaign in Which He Took Part.

Ottawa, June 8.—(Special.)—Major Drummond, military secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General, returned to Ottawa to-day from England, whither he had gone after having been invalided as the result of injuries sustained en route to Fourteen Streams. During the course of the war Major Drummond rendered valuable services, his previous military experience standing him in good stead. At the time when he was forced to retire from the war he held the rank of local lieutenant-colonel in command of the force which subsequently, under Col. Mahon, accomplished the relief of Mafeking. But for the accident which threw him out of the fighting the military secretary of the Governor-General of Canada and an officer in the first contingent would have been in charge of the force which brought succor to Col. Baden-Powell's gallant garrison.

Major Drummond to-day granted an interview to a Herald representative. In the course of his talk upon the war he said:

AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

"One of the incidents of the Magersfontein affair was the reappearance of a Boer gun on the night of the relief of Kimberley. This gun had been knocked out by us for three weeks, and we thought it had been finally settled when it suddenly commenced sending shells among us. Our gunners considered this an impertinence, and they took great delight in sending back shells until it was silenced. It never spoke again.

"French made a splendid march to Kimberley's relief. We had been in communication with Kimberley nightly, and as soon as darkness settled over the land we got word that French had entered the Diamond City.

"We were on the outpost line before daybreak, thinking the Boers might get wind of the relief.

"We could not see a thing moving in the Boer position. They had been as thick in their position the day before as bees in hive, but now they were gone—and in great haste too. Everything was left, blankets among the rest. When a Boer leaves his blanket he is in a hurry.

"The position of the Boers at Magersfontein was a very deceptive one. From our camp it appeared to be of great length and very high. The veldt gradually rose to the Boers' position, and when our men had marched toward it for some distance they found that the position was not nearly as long as it appeared, nor were the kopjes as high as they looked in the distance.

ROBERTS' STRATEGY.

"Lord Roberts' strategy has been as brilliant as it was successful, but he had the opportunities to go round the flank of the enemy and yet contain his first position. Methuen was differently situated. He had not enough troops to contain his first position and flank the enemy. Had he attempted such a bold movement there would have been nothing to prevent the enemy from advancing upon his first position and cutting his lines of communication. Then he would not have been able to retire upon the Modder River position. Methuen is a splendid soldier, a man of high character, and one who will do his duty in spite of everything. His orders were to press to the relief of Kimberley, and he was doing what he was ordered in the best manner possible, considering the number of troops he had. People are beginning to realize now that they judged him too hastily. The story of his madness is all twaddle. The only fault he had was the one which led to his getting wounded—that was in going too much to the front. When he ordered an advance and the men hesitated, not caring to go in under any other leader than Methuen, he was at once at their head, and as a consequence he was wounded.

AFTER KIMBERLEY.

"After the relief of Kimberley I had command of a regiment of colonial mounted infantry, and was in the capture of Boshof, where I secured a rifle for Lord Minto and also this flag. While in command of this regiment I had the local rank of lieutenant-colonel.

"From Boshof we returned to Kimberley, and then went out to Fourteen Streams, where we left a force to stand to watch the Boers on the opposite side of the river. Then we went west to Barkly to look for rebels.

"When the preparations for the relief of Mafeking were under way I was ordered by Lord Roberts to recruit my force up to about 750 men, and for that purpose we had to get many new horses which were then scarce. I wanted very much to go to Mafeking, as I had been there fifteen years before with Gen. Warren. On the way to Barkly West I felt an old trouble coming on and I also got a strain so that it was almost impossible for me to ride. I had to give up service altogether a few days after that, and Col. Mahan who had succeeded me in command of my regiment, and it was his good fortune to be sent to the relief of Mafeking.

"I had heard a great deal of the Canadians indirectly, and I saw them at Belmont. When we were at Modder Col. Otter and Col. Buchan came up and spent a little time with us. After the Canadians got to Bloemfontein I saw Capt. Lawless at Kimberley, where he was looking after some stores for the Canadians. I do not think that they have come in for any exaggerated praise, because they have undoubtedly done fine work. There can be no doubt about that. Often, however, a regiment which may not have done any better work than others will come under the notice of a general or correspondent, and then they will be especially praised. I understand that the Canadians would not have got into so hot a place at Paardeberg if they had not been carried away by another regiment going further than was intended, and of course the Canadians went with them.

What about white flag treachery? asked the reporter.

"I heard of many cases, and several of which were undoubtedly instances of treachery. Col. Villebois, the French officer, lost his life because of treachery. Some one behind him raised a flag just as Villebois shot a Yeomanry officer dead, and in an instant Villebois was killed. It was at this time that Sergt. Pat Campbell, husband of the famous actress, Mrs. Pat. Campbell, was killed.

"I do not think the feeling against Britain among the people of the Free State is strong enough or bitter enough to lead to long continued trouble. They are sick of the war, which they only entered at the bidding of their leaders. The war is now practically over, and I think it will not be long before it is concluded, and a condition of peace brought about. The Boers fought all right while Pretoria was their base of supplies, but they cannot establish a base in the mountains.

"The war has shown the immense value of mounted infantry, and this class of the forces will, I think, have to be largely increased. Almost the originator and backbone of this force was Gen. Hutton, and I am glad to think that he has a splendid force in South Africa. When the Canadians and Australians met they were all loud in their praise of Gen. Hutton, and each wanted to be under his command.

"The Boer mobility is extraordinary, but then it is their life. The homes of the farmers are usually located in the centre of large farms, and if a farmer wants to go any place he mounts a pony. They are small animals, requiring little food and practically no attention. They amble along at a gait which is not fast nor is it slow, but the advantage is that the ponies can keep it up under almost any conditions. The artificially developed animals from other parts cannot stand the hardship these little ponies do not mind.

"Man for man I do not think they are any better shots than other Colonials. Had they been as good shots as was reported they would have inflicted a great deal more harm upon our troops. On many occasions their shooting was not good."

CANADIAN VISITORS TO PARIS EXPOSITION

The Herald's Special Correspondent Gives His First Impressions of the Big Show.

Paris, May 24.—Here I am within two minutes walk of the Exposition, already quite at home in the comfortable pension of Mme. Hawkes, No. 7 Avenue du Trocadero. It was a pleasant surprise to find at the table near me three of the Canadian Commissioners—Messrs. Jardine, Scott, and Prof. Robertson—who are literally toiling to do the best with everything and for everybody in the Canadian department, and in whom every Canadian here has confidence as men competent to give a good account of their country.

The journey across the Atlantic was all that could be desired and the "Lake Megantic" of the Elder, Dempster Line, with her large rooms, good service, and above all, Captain Taylor, with whom everybody was delighted, both as a capable, careful navigator and a most pleasant gentleman, made a record voyage over a kindly sea to Moville. Deck quoits, suffleboard, whist, eating, promenading, afternoon tea, the latest books, a little sentimentality, and a big concert. with carriages ordered for 10.30, made the time pass all too quickly and wove the passengers into a sor tof family circle. I have never heard more or merrier laughter at sea, but the hurry and worry of the customs examination at Liverpool tore us all apart and London swallowed us up, where the chances of seeing a fellow traveller's face are small indeed. London and Baden-Powell and Mafeking on the brain—a new disease named Mafekitis—and the day I started for Paris it broke out in a frenzy of delight at the news of the relief. The journey to Paris by way of Newhaven and Dieppe is one that never palls however often one crosses. The Brighton and South Coast Railroad runs you down without a stop through pretty English landscapes to Newhaven alongside the wharf, and with the promptitude and speed of an express you rush across the Channel for four hours on one of their magnificent fleet to Dieppe—a picturesque sea-side resort where you entrain on the wharf and ride through charming scenery to Rouen, one of the oldest, quaintest and most interesting cities outside Paris. Continuing the journey you are soon skirting the Marne, with its villas and boathouses, and then Paris, white, clean and happy, and with your fellow passengers are pouring out of the Gare St. Lazare right in the heart of the boulevards.

A STEAMER VIEW.

To get an idea of the extent and beauty of the buildings and the vast area covered by the Exposition the quickest and quietest method is to embark on one of the little steamers that ply up and down the Seine, say at the Place de la Concorde. For a mile and a half down the river the quays on both sides are occupied with Exposition buildings, many erected with taste and originality. The journey without the Exposition is worth taking, for the Seine is pure-minded, whatever Paris is, and the bridges are beautiful, but when you add the sweep of pavilions and palaces, many of them dazzling white, you have another though not more beautiful White City than that of Chicago. On the right amid the park, stretching from the Seine to the Champs Elysees, you have the large and small palaces devoted to the Fine Arts, which are to be permanent, and which are the pride and glory of the Exposition. On the opposite side, and filling the whole of the Esplanade des Invalides—an oblong space about 1,500 feet by 800 feet—there glisten the buildings devoted to national manufactures and the decoration and furniture of public and private edifices. Passing under the Pont des Invalides you have a pretty panorama, stretching down to the next bridge, or the Pont de L'Alma. On your left are the pavilions of the Foreign Powers, i.e., their headquarters, built in eevry case to represent the national architecture, not to contain exhibits, although in nearly everyone you have collections that cannot be missed.

A FOOL'S PARADISE.

The other side of the river, between these two bridges, is devoted chiefly to a sort of Midway Plaisance of an infinitely poor kind, where you can witness any amount of tomfoolery divorced from any educational value, for a little extra backsheesh. Most people, except boulevard idiots, come out of the place with a sort of conviction that the Exposition Commissioners should never have admitted such pure fakes to a place inside the Exposition. A typical illustration of this is the upside-down house, where you pay a franc to find out you are a fool, in many cases an unnecessary expense. There are just two or three things worth seeing in this whole space—the display of the City of Paris, the museum of Sociological Economy, and the Horticultural display. Between the next two bridges you have still the Exposition stretched along both banks and both sides look prettty from the deck of our steamboat omnibus.

This is an exhibition of concord and amity, but I don't suppose there has ever been seen such a display of shooting irons before. Creusot or Schneider has thrust the muzzle of model cannons outside what looks like the dome of some great arsenal, and you will be able to see here all the pretty perambulating killing tools that "Bobs" will have rounded up in Pretoria before this reaches you. You can study and admire polished 12linch, 7-inch and 4.7 glories in the Vickers-Maxim building, and besides the fleets and arms of both sea and land the finest display of maritime commerce ever assembled before. But pray do not betempted to explore on the opposite shore, which is devoted to a reproduction of Old Paris, for though it looks well from the water you will find the poorest bit of shoddy inside the grounds, and feel like kicking yourself for paying a franc extra for the sensation.

A GRAND PANORAMA.

Let us save our eye-sight for the great panorama that now sweeps the view—the Champ de Mars—with a frontage of some 1,500 feet, and sweeping back over half a mile, built up on three sides with a huge and beautiful structure filled with the peaceful products of the globe and dominated by the Eiffel Tower. This last is a wonder by day, but by night when it is turned into fire it is in the darkness and distance a wonder that would have staggered old Nebuchadnezzar. Opposite on the right bank as we sweep along we see the Trocadero with its curving wings on the slope above us, and in front all the colonies of everybody—Algeria, Tunis, the Soudan, Siberia, Indo-China, Batavia, the Gold Coast—and yonder, somewhat out of place, amid the shrieking orientals with their gew-gaws and tom toms and dingdings, is Canada, and above it the prettiest ensign that waves in this forest of bunting—the Union Jack.

Nothing But Kindness is Shown to British Visitors—The Exposition Far from Complete.

The Canadian building is not pretty, but then Canada is not to blamt for that. It simply paid a good round sum for the building and had not a word to say, apparently, about the plans or the construction, all of which was done by an English firm under the British Commissioners. Heaven knows, what the High in London, was about if he ever approved such a dinky, inartistic structure for the Dominion. When you step across the street from it and see the pretty gem of a building that old Paul Kruger has had reared for the Transvaal, you wish that as soon as he will cease to require it Canada might be allowed to hustle her belongings, which make a good exhibit, out of their present quarters and just move across the street to occupy it. A sort of prophet's chamber might be reserved for Oom Paul, where he could revise his interpretation of the Old Testament.

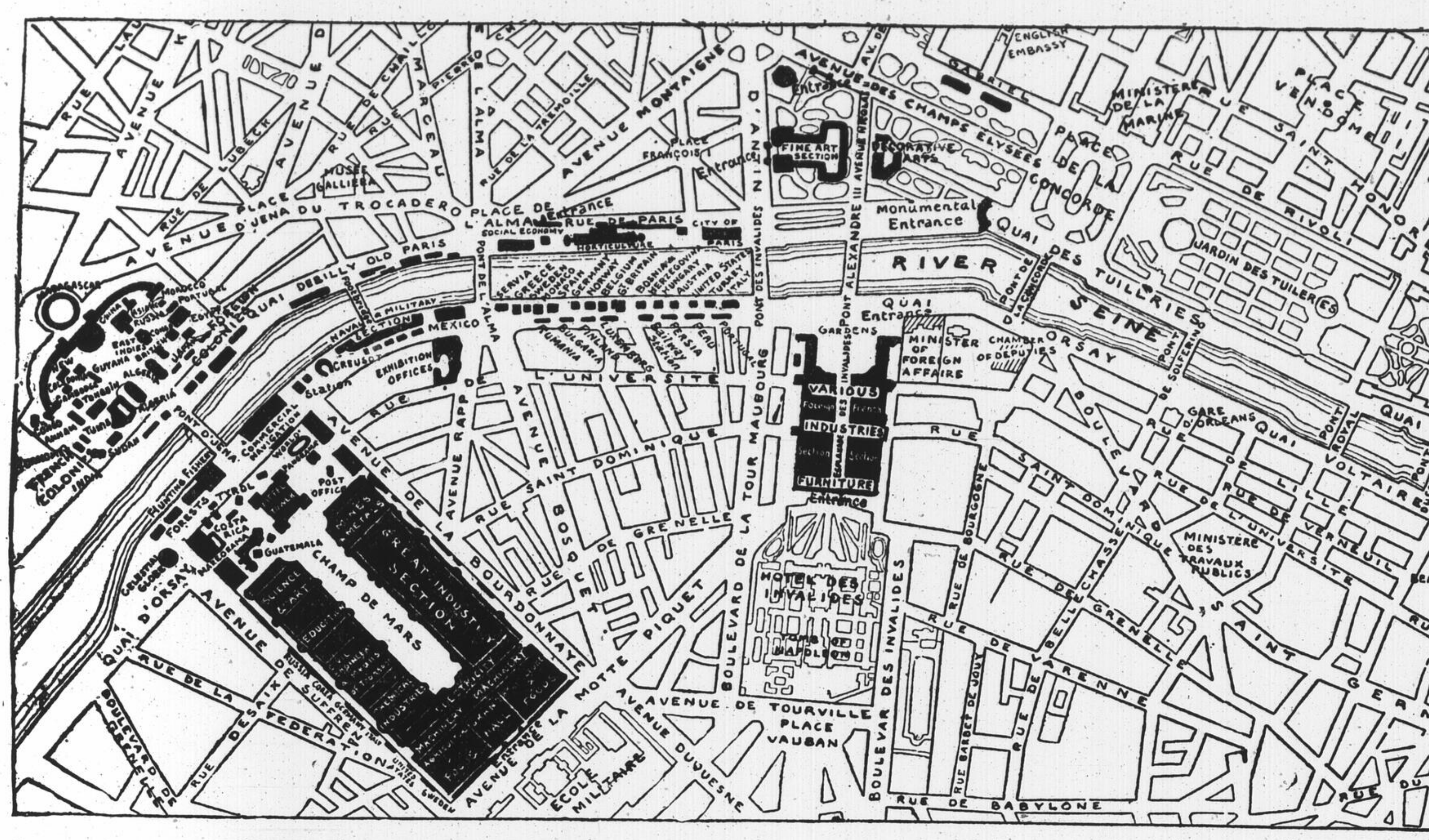
A MOVING SIDEWALK.

Another curious and lazy way of seeing the extent of the Exposition is to pay the small sum of ten cents and mount the elevated platform, called the platform mobile, where there are really three platforms, one stationary and two moving at different rates of speed, and then turn your optics on the Fair. The Champ de aMrs, the Esplanade des Invalides and the quay front form a sort of triangle, with the buildings on the outside and the platform mobile on the inside of the triangle and as you move around on your elevated platform—a journey of about half an hour—you get an excellent glimpse here and there of the grounds and all the time of something. If you are of a base disposition you can have lots of fun seeing bulky, awkward people topple over as they change from one platform to the other. It is the fun more than the profit that constitutes the charm of the platform mobile, and although it is a perfectly simple thing to step from one platform to the other without furnishing material for a laugh, it is curious how many people seem unable to exercise the little globule of sense required to think the matter out. But then there are lots of people at home who still get off street cars the wrong way. In addition to the platform mobile there is an electric railway covering the same course, and besides an excellent arrangement available everywhere on the ground by which aged, feeble or corpulent sightseers may hire a perambulator and be pushed wherever they desire, by uniformed agents endowed with both politeness and "push."

MUCH TO DO.

There is a good deal to be done yet before the finishing touches are added, and it will certainly be three weeks or a month yet before the sound of the hammer ceases. There have been great crowds already, however, and there is enough in shape to occupy a couple of months' time in seeing. Germans are as thick as autumnal leaves, and their exhibit is one of the best on the ground, while Europe and America are in strong evidence. A good deal has been wrtiten by some silly scribblers aout the English being insulted, but most of that sort of talk is rank humbug or sensational nonsense, or comes from people who are out looking for trouble. The French are polite to everybody and politeness and tact will never fail here. The expenses of a visit to Paris now are naturally higher than in ordinary times, but there are plenty of good pensions and hotels where for $3.00 a day you can live in comfort and taste most of the delicacies of French cooking. This is the Queen's Birthday, and two British flags hang over our balcony, with the tricolor between them and nobody appears to take any offence. I shall hold over my next letter till things are a little more finished and devote it to the Canadian exhibit and its colonial neighbors.

R. G. BOVILLE.



GENERAL PLAN OF THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS AND THE INTERESTING PORTION OF MODERN PARIS.

The Need of a New Standard in Weights and Measures

Discussion is Passing From the Academic to the Practical Stage.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—What is to be the Standard of weights and measures for Canada in the future?

This question, concerning which the discussions have heretofore being largely of an academic nature, is becoming of increasing practical interest. On May 25th, last Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, Minister of Inland Revenue, submitted to the House of Commons, without pressing for its immediate adoption, the following resolution:

"Whereas, the Metric System of weights and measures has been adopted and is in use in all civilized countries except Great Britain, the United States of America and Russia; and whereas, from the growing interest manifested by the parliament of Great Britain and the Congress of the United States, who have both legalized the metric system, there is good reason to believe that they will, in the near future adopt its exclusive use, when we shall have no other course, but to follow their lead. Resolved, that in order to prepare for its introduction into Canada, it is advisable to make the merits of the metric system known and appreciated, by encouraging its teaching in the public schools, and by giving a practical illustration of its working in applying it, as far as possible to the business transactions of our public departments."

Judging by the speech made by Sir Henri in support of his resolution it would appear that what he was dealing with is a live issue indeed, that in the near future the metric system will be forced upon Canada by circumstances and that the change would involve a simplification of our system of calculation and the extension of the field of Canadian trade. Sir Henri shows that not only is the decimal system exclusively used throughout the civilized world with the exception of English speaking countries and Russia (Russia is reported to be considering its adoption); but that in these excepted countries it is used in scientific calculations and is being seriously regarded as a basis of commercial calculation as well.

WHAT CONSULS SAY.

Great Britain is already beginning to feel the effects of continuing her present system in markets in which she is subjected to close foreign competition. British consuls have frequently given the matter prominence in their reports to the Home Government. One of them writing from Rotterdam as far back as October 1894, said:

"The simplicity of the Decimal system is so obvious that its adoption in England cannot fail to be of great advantage to all interested in the trade of those countries where it is already in vogue" Another ferm from Algiers reports that "our antiquated and irrational system has an injurious effect wherever employed." Still another from Lisbon writes that "to tradesmen of foreign countries our system of weights and measures is a constant stumbling block and acts as a deterrent," and so on throughout the five parts of the world, the consuls have reported: Change your system or you will lose the trade. These reports, added to the well known condition of trade, stimulated the public bodies of England to action.

PUBLIC MEN ON QUESTION.

Many public men have expressed their opinions on the subject in no uncertain tone. An instance of this will be found in the works of Sir Douglas Fox, president of the Institution of Civil Engineers, an acknowledged authority. He said:—"The question of the adoption of the metric system has been ably dealt with by others. I therefore only desire to record my opinion that it is of the utmost importance to the engineers and traders of this Empire that this simple and effective mode of measurement, already in force in almost every civilized nation, should be introduced here. Having had occasion for many years to work under both systems, I can bear testimony to the great saving of time and labor effected by the use of the metrical weights and measures, and to the ease with which the system is acquired, even by those trained to use ourantiquated and complicated standards. I am strongly of the opinion that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, Great Britain and the United States, must fall in line with the rest of the world in this matter, and it would be a notable and interesting mark of our entry into a new century if, as has already been suggested to our government, the metric system could be made compulsory from A.D. 1900. One great obstacle to British designs and manufactures finding their way upon equal terms through the continent of Europe and into the vast empires of China, Japan and elsewhere, would thus be removed." (Nature, November 9, 1899.)

BRITISH COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The British Government, as is its wont, did not move quite so rapidly as public opinion. Yet the pressure was so great that in 1895 the House of Commons appointed a select committee to enquire whether any and what changes in the present system of weights and measures should be adopted, and that committee reported as follows:—"That the metrical system of weights and measures be at once legalized, for all purposes. That after the lapse of two years the metrical system be rendered compulsory by Act of Parliament." The first part of this recommendation was carried out. A bill to legalize the metric system was introduced in 1896 and passed in 1897. The second recommendation is still in abeyance. So much for Great Britain.

PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In the United States matters are still more advanced. Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, is one of the foremost champions of the metric system, and he is seconded by the chambers of commerce throughout the land. In his last report to Congress he explained how easily the system had been introduced in many countries, more especially in Germany and Austria, and the following bill was introduced before Congress by Mr. Littauer:—"That from the 1st of July, 1902, al the departments of the Government of the United States, in the transaction of all business requiring weight and measurement, except in completing the survey of public lands, shall employ and use only the weights and measures of the metric system; and from the said day, the metric system of weights and measures shall be the legal standard of weights and measures recognized in the United States." The reasons which induce the thinking men and the business men of the United States to undertake an aggressive campaign in favor of the metric system are the same as those of the people of Great Britain.

DR. MENDENHALL'S VIEW.

The situation is strikingly explained by Dr. T. C. Mendenhall, president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and one of the scientific lights of America Dr. Mendenhall writes (July 24, 1899):—"Mr. Secretary Hay and Mr. Secretary Gage, of our Cabinet, are both actively interested in the adoption of the metric system, and we are contemplating an aggressive campaign in favor of it at the opening of the next Congress. My own idea is that it will be wisest to begin with the compulsory use of the metric system in the Government departments, and to allow the people to acquire a familiarity with it, as they must soon do in case of its use by the Government. Evidence is accumulating every day to show that the markets of the world, which we in the United States hope are now opening to us, will be mostly directed from the metric standpoint rather than that of the foot and pound. In common with the manufacturers of Great Britain our own people should find that they are handicapped greatly by the continued use of the pound, foot and inch. Certainly, an enormous saving will accrue to all parties interested when the adoption of the universal system of weights and measures is accomplished." These quotations, chosen among a number of similar ones, show the situation of the question in the United States.

DRIVEN TO METERIC SYSTEM.

Sir Henri agrees that the conclusion is obvious, that the English-speaking countries, with which Canada has so far almost exclusively traded, are being rapidly driven to the adoption of the meteric system. And, as he intrijects, "in what condition should we then be if we had no one in this country who understood it? Continuing, he agreed that the people should without delay be placed in a position to take advantage of the change when it comes. To this end he has in reply to frequent requests, caused to be distributed to Boards of Trade and educational institutions, illustrations, sets of the weights and measures of the metric system in order that the public at large may become familiar with them.

ADVANTAGES OF METRIC SYSTEM.

Explaining in detail the advantages of the metric system Sir Henri says:

"The whole metric system is based on a single unit, the metre, a measure of length, one ten millionth part of the meridian between the Equator and the Pole. True, a slight error has been discovered in that measurement (which prevents it from being theoretically perfect). However, much this may be regretted, it does not interfere with the special advantages of the system over all others, which consists in its being entirely based and built upon that one single unit of length, the metre, so that not only length, breadth and depth, but weight and capacity for both liquids and solids are all deducted from

Measure Recently Submitted to the House by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

the metre and portions thereof, with the additional improvement that all calculations are on the decimal principle, both for fractions and multiples. For instance, the contents of a cubic deci-metre (the deci-metre is one-tenth part of a metre as its name indicates) of distilled water at a temperature of 39.2 degrees Fahrenheit, (a little over two of our pounds) which divides in a thousand grammes, and the gramme in a thousand parts, deci-grammes, centigrammes, millegrammes. That same cubic decimetre represents the unit of capacity the litre botr for liquids and solids the whole subdividing in decimals, and the very names of the fractions and multiples indicate on their face their relative values. Compare the simplicity and logical concordance of the metric system, with its single unit meeting every possible case, and all expressed in decimals, with our present irresponsible system, under which, for instance, the yard is divided into three feet, the foot into twelve inches, the inch into eight parts. Where the Dominion standard pound, (to deal with that one only, the others are not better) is sub-divided into sixteen ounces, the ounce in so many drams, and the one-seven-thousandth part of a pound is a grain, where the gallon is subdivided into four quarts, the quart into two points, where two gallons make a peck, eight gallons a bushel, etc."

WIDE INTEREST IN SYSTEM.

In addition to the inferest which is being taken in the system by Boards of Trade, and other industrial bodies, its study is being rapidly introduced in the schools more especially in Nova Scotia, where Rev. Dr. Mackay, superintendent of Education, has given it an important place in the curriculum. Everything goes to show that the basis of our weights and measures is approaching a transition stage.

ROYAL CANADIAN DRAGOONS

THIS PROBABLY THE NEW NAME OF THE MOUNTED RIFLES.

Lieut.-Col. Lessard's Request Will in All Probability Be Granted.

Ottawa, June 9.—(Special.)—Present indications go to show that the reques made by Lieut.-Col Lessard that the first Battalion Canadian Mounted Rifles be known as the Royal Canadian Dragoons, is likely to receive favorable consideration from the Canadian Government. The question was mooted at the time when the mounted corps for South Africa was being organized, but the fact that the corps was made up of mounted policemen as well as cavalry men and was organized on a mounted infantry basis led to the adoption of the name Canadian Mounted Rifles. Subsequently when two district battalions were organized one composed primarily from the R.C.D. and the other from the N.W.M.P., the suggestion was revived but in the rush of departure the change was not made. The dragoons men, with much reason, wish Canada's permanent mounted force to get some of the credit for the exploits of its officers and men in the field. The Minister of Militia concedes the reasonableness of the argument and sees no reason why a similar proposition from the second battalion C.M.R., made by the mounted police should not also be considered. The request of Lieut.-Col. Lessard's command has not yet come up for consideration.

FOOLISH QUESTION.

First Statesman — Are you aware that Dewey says a couple of those submarine boats can defend any harbor we've got?

Second Statesman—Perfectly aware, sir. But they won't do.

"And why not, please?"

"They're too cheap."

It is well understood that at the present day the cost of preserving the country should always be made a figure that will command respect.—Indianapolis Press.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

"Big fire down the street," said the subeditor on the thirty-ninth floor of the new office building.

"How do you know?" asked the chief.

"Just got a special despatch from our staff correspondent on the first floor."—Philadelphia North American.

BRITISHERS ABROAD.

Now that so many English people are holiday-making on the Continent or contemplating such a trip, it is interesting to see how the British tourist impresses the newspaper artists of France and Germany. The illustrations below are taken from various Continental journals. They speak for themselves.

GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. FRENCH. GERMAN. FRENCH.

STIRS POSSUM PARTY

Thrilling Oration of Col. Holdback Thompson Moves the Audience.

UNIQUE FLIGHTS OF ORATORY.

Picturesque Description of the Battle Which Will Decide Whether Innocence or Vice Shall Rule.

Paradise hall was packed like a sardine box as Col. Holdback Thompson made his appearance on the platform to deliver an oration that had been advertised all the week as "an epicurean flight of a modern Cicero." Brother Gardner introduced the colonel as from Florida and explained that during the winter he was head waiter at one of the big hotels. In summer, when his hotel was closed, he lent his oratory to the services of his country and upon this occasion had been promised $3 in cash and a linen duster. The colonel sized up as a tall, thin, anxious-looking man, with an extra long neck and a stately bow, and the audience was requested in advance not to break any lamps or smash any windows in giving expression to emotion.

After bowing right and left and placing his ancient plug hat on the floor at his feet the colonel wiped his brow on an American flag and suddenly began:

"Citizens of de United States, why dis turmoil? Why dis excitement? Why dis gatherin' of men on de street co'ners to talk wid bated breff an' call each odder liars an' hoss thieves an' bigots? De answer am at hand. De wheels of time has rolled around another presidenshual campaign an' de sap of polyticks am beginnin' to rise in men's souls. Dar was a time an' not so werry long ago, when yo' had nuffin to say an' nuffin to do wid de issues of a campaign, but it may be in yo'r hands dis fall to decide de fate of dis great nashun. (First gigantic outburst of appalling enthusiasm.) Am yo' ready fur de comin' struggle? De campaign hain't opened yit, but yo' kin hear de tread of de mighty armies as dey gather fur battle. It am gwine to be sich a struggle as once shook de walls of Rome an' made de Tiber run red wid de blood of ten thousand men. (Wild cheers for the Tiber and for the blood.)

"EPICUREAN FLIGHT OF ORATORY."

"Dat struggle will call fur patriatism an' sacrifices, an' it will end up only when Varchew, Truth an' Innocence stand triumphant on de battlements of integrity. (Yells for Innocence, the colonel, patriotism and all the rest.) Dar may be some heah who am not used to followin' de epicurean flights of oratory, an' fur deir benefit I will add dat de individuality of de advisability am de most calamitous conflagrashun of dis disastrous continuity. (Tremendous applause, with four panes of glass smashed out of an alley window.)

"Patriots of a glorious republic, de general situation which we must confront is one to appall de stoutest heart. As I stand heah an' gaze ober de barbed-wire fence dat separates de present from de fusher my blood runs cold. (Shivers all over the hall.) It am a pictur' to make me groan in despair. On dis side of de fence am Innocence, clothed in her white robe an' peacefully plantin' her cowcumber patch. On de odder side am Vice, dressed up in a swallertailed coat an' holdin' a razor in either hand an' thirstin' fur de blood of a nashun. (Groans, sighs and cheers all shaken up together.) Innocence an strollin' along, unsuspicious of danger, while Vice am waitin' to gib her sich a swipe wid one of dem razors as will leave her a headless corpse. (Successive shudders.) Da yo' see de parallel? Do yo' perceive de obesity of de pomposity? An' do yo' remark re consanguinity of de eminent percolosity? If yo' do, it may not be too late. If yo' don't, den may heaven help de reflex of de jurisprudence. (Deafening and long-continued applause, during which another window was shattered.)

STRANGE SIGHTS AND SOUNDS.

"I a' listenin' to de east, de norf, de south an' de west, an' I'm hearin' de tramp, tramp, tramp of millyuns of men. Dar comes floatin' up to me on de eavenin' breeze de voices of an army, an', peerin' frew de darkness, I kin ser de ripplin' of banners an' de wavin' of flags. (Sensation and cold chills.) It am not one army alone, but a dozen. Deir fete am shakin' a continent as dey march. De sound of deir drums am fillin' de ears of a nashun. De rustle of deir banners am like mighty wind sweepin' down a mighty mountain to uproot trees which hev defied de gales of a thousand y'ars. (Deathlike silence, with eyes rolling toward the ceiling.) An' what does dese sights an' sounds mean, my frien's? Dey mean dat de fifteen millyun electors of de United States hev gathered into regiments an' brigades an' armies to do battle fur principle. It means dat right heah on de sile soaked wid de blood of our fo'fathers dar am gwine to be sich a battle between Integrity an' Dishonor as will make de faces of men turn pale cl'ar to de uttermost parts of de airth. (Gigantic applause.) It means dat de multiplicity of de impetuosity has got to eventuate in a permanent extermination of de ingenuosity an' dat you will be called upon to de last man to maintain de informality of de materiated nonconformity. (Outburst which ripped shingles off the roof, tore up the floor and lifted one end of the hall a foot high. It was five minutes before the speaker could resume.)

INNOCENCE OR VICE?

"Yes, it am goin' to be a battle to decide whether Innocence or Vice shall rule dis kintry. It am gwine to be fit between fathers, sons an' brothers. It will be naybur ag'in naybur. (Shudders and sighs.) When it am ober de dead will strew de ground like autumn leaves, an' de sight of blood will be hed upon de land. I hev come a thousand miles to talk to yo', but it am useless to ax yo' as members of de Possum party whar yo' stand. Yo'r cheers hev answered dat queshun. Yo' hev taken de side of Integrity an' Innocence. (Repeated cheers.) Yo' hev gathered yo'r-selves into a legion, an' wid drums beatin' an' flags flyin' yo' will march fo'th to offer up yo'r lives on de altar of yo'r kintry. (Applause that would have been gigantic but for general hoarseness.) I say to yo', march fo'th with stout hearts an' razor sharpened fur de fray, an' I bid yo' fiht on till de victory am won. (Yells.) An' when de enemy has bin swept off de face of de airth, when de dead hev bin buried an' de fruits of victory gathered in, when a nation of patriots an' freemen hev replaced Integrity on her pedestal an' sung deir songs of congratulashun, den——"

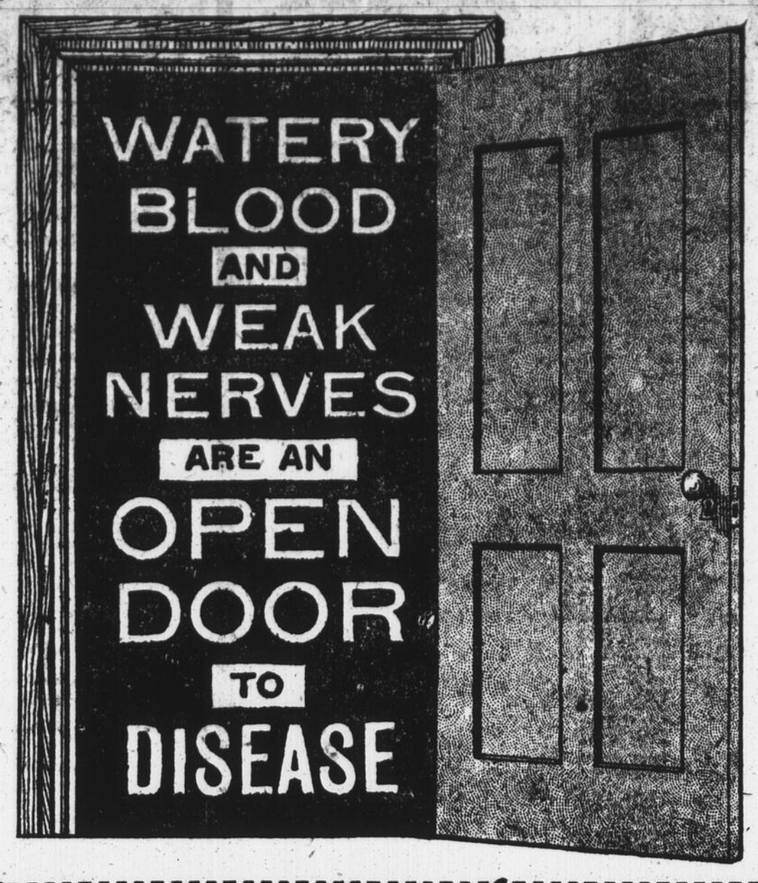
"But whar does de black man come in?" asked a voice as the orator paused.

"What we gwine to git out of it?" demanded a second.

"Whar's my office?" yelled a third.

"——den, my fr'en's," continued the colonel as he made a wild sweep with his right arm and picked up his hat with his other hand, "den remember dat de impecuniosity of de obdurate palpability nebber fails to perpetuate de refluency of de solubility."

As an oratorical effort the speech was a great success, and it took fifteen minutes to clear the hall. But as to what the colored man was to get out of the campaign there was such a vagueness that Col. Thompson was tucked away under the platform and finally smuggled down to the street to avoid personal interviews.—C. B. Lewis (M. Quad.)



GUARD THE DOOR.

Good health is the best asset that any man or woman can have; but good health can only be had by keeping the blood rich and red and the nerves strong. If the blood is allowed to become poor and watery the whole system is weakened and falls an easy prey to disease. To those thus weakened the winter months are especially dangerous. A chill may be followed by pneumonia; a cold by consumption. La grippe finds such people easy victims, and its after effects are disastrous and frequently fatal.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

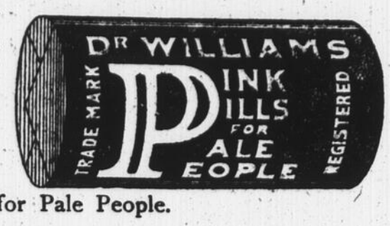
surpass all other medicines as a blood builder and nerve tonic. They strengthen from first dose to last. Through their use pale, sickly people are made bright, active and strong.

It is proved on the testimony of thousands that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will cure the following troubles:

Anaemia,	Locomotor Ataxia,
Palpitation of the Heart,	Sciatica,
Nervous Headache,	Neuralgia,
Indigestion and Dyspepsia	Chronic Erysipelas,
After-Effects of LaGrippe	Kidney Troubles,
Eruptions and Pimples.	St. Vitus' Dance,
Pale or Sallow Complexion,	Consumption of Bowels and Lungs,
General Debility,	Scrofula,
Partial Paralysis,	All Female Weakness,
Chronic or Acute Rheumatism.	Loss of Vital Forces.

But remember you must get the genuine—substitutes are worse than useless, they are dangerous.

The genuine are sold only in packages like the engraving on the right, bearing the full name Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.



Sold by all dealers or direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., at 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50.

STOREYETTES.

Richard Whiteing, who is still rather the London celebrity of the moment, does not exactly write immoral verse, but people are still talking of his novel, "No. 5 John Street," and wondering what his next book will be like, says the Saturday Evening Post. He is a personality that would not lose a particle of its charm even if one did know what his favorite recreations are, which he has never been weak enough to disclose. At the present moment recreation has a delicious significance for him, for, having at last severed a connection of many years with a London newspaper, he is realizing what it means to be a bondsman no longer.

"I go to bed at 12 and rise with the lark," he was heard to say to a friend the other day with a twinkle.

"The London lark?" enquired the friend, rather unkindly.

"I don't know," answered the great man, chuckling, "but it is the lark that gets down to a 10 o'clock breakfast."

Senator Clark, of Wyoming, Senator Shoup, Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, Gov. N. O. Murphy, of Arizona, and representatives and railroad men went on a tour of inspection a short time ago of a road running out of Washington. They had a porter named Johnson.

When the car got back to Washington the men made up a purse for Johnson, and Senator Shoup was selected to make the presentation. Johnson was called into one of the staterooms where the men had assembled. Senator Shoup scolded Johnson for his many delinquencies, but finished by saying:

"Notwithstanding all this, Johnson, we have decided to make you a little present, which I now take pleasure in handing you."

Johnson took the money and smiled. "Gem'men," he said, "I shore is grateful for this yere gif'. You is all gem'men. Yassir, I kin shorely say you is all gem'men, from Senator Shoup up."

"Have you read the 'Arabian Nights'?" "Nop. We don't read anything nights."—Indianapolis Journal.

QUICKLY ANSWERED.

Despite manifold contradictions it is common to hear people say that women possess no subtle wit.

"Mary," remarked Angeline, "I am sorry to see you using hair dye. Do you not know that hair dye affects the eyes?"

"Why, Angeline, dear, that's just what I am using it for."

Even if woman has no subtle wit, she has a great deal of intuition, and that is of itself a great benefit.—Omaha World-Herald.

DEFINED.

Willie — Pa, what's a p-h-i-l-a-n-t-h-r-o-p-i-s-t?

Pa—My son, he is a man who spends his time inducing other people to spend their money for charity—Philadelphia Press.

SELF-SACRIFICE.

Gertrude—You're not going to marry him after he kissed Alice?

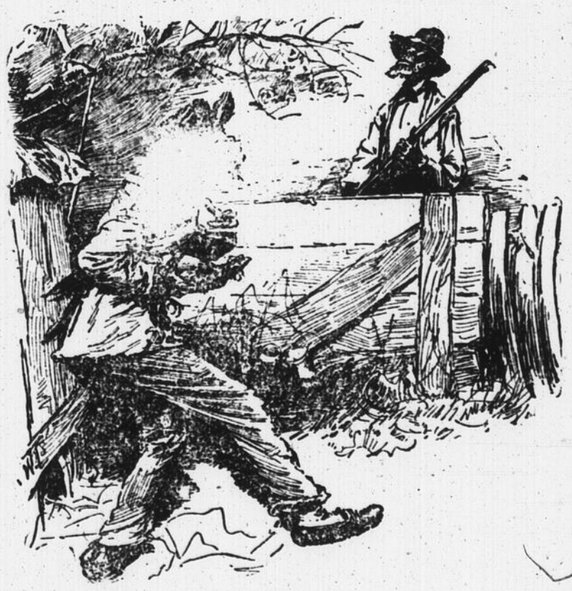
May—Oh, yes; the poor, lonely thing. I know he did it just to please her, knowing she is a friend of mine. — Philadelphia North American.

PART OF LIFE'S SUNNY SIDE TOLD IN PICTURE

IT DEPENDED.

Elsie—Is it wrong to fall in love, mother?
Mother—Um-er-how much is he worth?

OVICULAR.

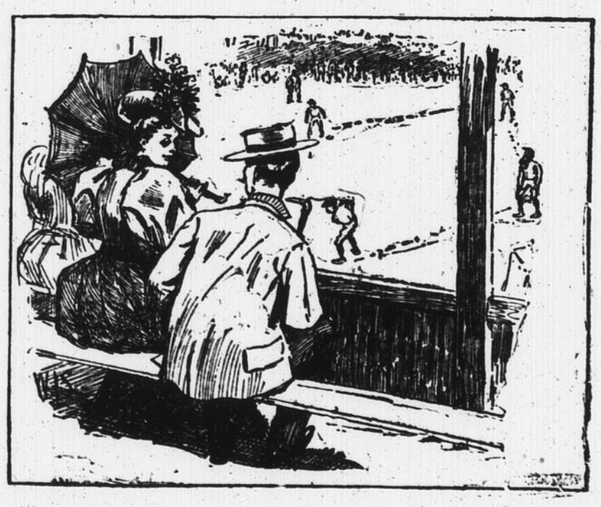


"Whad yo' doin' roun' heah, 'Rastus?"
"Nuffin', sah."
"Whar did dat chicken cum frum?"
"Whar did it cum frum? Why, cum frum a aig. Whar did yo' 'spose chickens cum frum, anyhow?"

A GOOD SUBSTITUTE.

"Say, Emma, let me use your old waist this afternoon. I'm invited to follow the hounds."

HER IDEA OF IT.



He—Gracious! did you see him steal that base?
She—Where's the policeman

SURE CURE FOR IT.

Friend—One of your clerks tells me you raised his salary and told him to get married, under penalty of discharge!

Business Man—Yes; I do that to all my clerks when they get old enough to marry. I don't want any of your independent, conceited men around my place.

SNAPPED UP.

Amateur Photographer—Pardon me, sir; but would you object to one taking your daughter just as she is?"

Farmer Greene—Wa-al, this is sudden, but take her and be happy. Keep yer eyes on him, Sal, till I scoot round fer th' parson.

"Not so bad, after all, and saves the price of a pair of riding trousers."

A SPECIAL INDUCEMENT.

Mrs. Oatcake—Why, Jotham Oatcake! What on airth is the sense o' puttin' up them notices? They hain't been no fish into that creek fur twenty year.

Mr. Oatcake—I know that, Tildy; but we got to do suthin' to git summer boarders; an' I guess exclusive fishin' privileges 'll fetch 'em.

Some Recent Publications

A GENTLEMAN IN KHAKI.

The campaign in South Africa is not yet ended, but the war novelist is in the field with a work in which the stirring events of the past eight months form the frame work of an exciting story in which thrilling personal adventure are interwoven with war episodes and battles that have become historical. "A Gentleman in Khaki" by John Oakley, will not rank among great works of fiction. It bears the unmistakable stamp of hasty preparation, and if its literary defects are neither few nor unimportant; but it is nevertheless a strong work of a somewhat lurid type and it is intensely dramatic. In fact it provides just the kind of raw material which the playwright of the melodrama will be able with ease to adapt for stage purposes. Mr. Oakley is reaping his harvest while Rudyard Kipling, Dr. Conan Doyle and the others are still sowing the seeds.

The hero and heroine are active participants in the campaign. The former is an English officer—Captain Reginald Curtis—son of Sir Francis Curtis of Stenmore—an officer in the Loamshire regiment and the latter Hilda Ricker, fair daughter of a Natal colonist, Piet Ricker, who, despite his Boer patronymic is of English descent —on the mother's side and of English sympathy. Piet Ricker has two daughters, the eldest has captivated the German commander of artillery in the Transvaal Colonial Hausman, Hilda, the younger, has, in addition to her English lover, a Dutch suitor, Cornelius Ficks, son of Oom Ficks, a field cornet, who administered a sparsely populated district lying near the Natal frontier. Cornelius, as the story develops, becomes a Boer commandant, but he is thoroughly detested by Hilda whose devotion to her English lover is as complete as that of Rides Haggard's "Jess." To save his life she undertakes a perilous journey through the enemy's lines, and undergoes a series of highly exciting experiences in which she incidentally saves the army of Sir George White at Ladysmith, from destruction and this was in no small measure instrumental in preventing the capture of the town by the Boers. The Boer, Cornelius Ficks is a black-hearted villain, who attempts to murder his rival in cold blood in the third chapter, but the German Hausman is a whole hearted kind of fellow who is capable of generous thoughts and actions.

For the plot of the story the reader must be left to peruse Mr. Oakley's work which he will find as exciting as he could desire; but the author has some ingenious theories about the origin of the war, the cause of the early British reverses, and the misuse of the white flag which deserve attention. The Boers have been secretly preparing for the war ever since the settlement of the Majuba Hill, and in issuing his insulting ultimatum when he did, President Kruger was counting upon being able to over-run the whole of Natal before the British could get an army there capable of defending it. Here is the keynote of Boer policy given by Mr. Oakley, "We must be there before the British know" said Hausman, the German. "Newcastle, Dundee, Glencoe, Ladysmith and Colenso all must be ours within a month. It will take them a month to send out reinforcements from England. Then the Tugela must be your new boundary. That will give you Zululand and a big coast line with St. Lucia Bay for a harbor."

"Why not all Natal," asked President Kruger. "Why stop at the Tugela?"

"Why not all Natal?" repeated Hausman "because that would mean you would have to fight for a hundred years."

President Kruger: "It is at the portals of their people you must aim. If they say 'Behold the Boers have overrun Natal and it will cost one hundred millions of their pounds to move them,' they will groan and cry for peace and their ministers will be glad to make the terms they can. We will say 'we will give you back the half of Natal and keep all the land that lieth to the north of the river—and they will agree. They have done it before. Therefore, must the whole of Natal be ours that we may keep a portion of it."

"That is wisdom," said Joubert. "And what of the Cape."

"We can give them back the Cape," replied Kruger, "except the diamond fields which belong by right to the Free States."

The German nodded. "It is a good plan," he said "and may succeed. If you can win some battles at the beginning you will offer them their own as the payment for what you take. It is very good."

"And then," went on the President, "in five years, ten, twenty, when the time is ripe, we can move again and bit by bit the land shall be ours until in the fulness of God's own time the Vierkleur shall float over all the country, from Zambesi to Simon's Bay."

Mr. Oakley's view is that there was no fanatic ignorance on the part of Kruger, no belief that at one blow the "Rooineks" could be swept into the sea, but a deep laid policy which would not reach its full fruition until the principal actors had been many years in their graves. But this is how the German Hausman soliloquises "And it may fall out, even so. The English are a curious people, full of odd whims and queer moods. It might be out of very admiration for this little brave people they will give the land that Kruger wants and stop the war. It may be that he is right about their pockets. The hundred millions might stagger them. Yes, there is good in it. The Kimberley diamond fields for the Free State and Zululand for the Transvaal. But then, supposing England does not see eye to eye with Oom Paul, suppose Gladstoneism is really dead, suppose Chamberlain has his way all through. Chamberlain and Rhodes—ah, well the Union Jack goes up at Pretoria and—well, I'm glad on the whole I stood out for pyment in advance."

The only reverses of the British in Natal, Mr. Oakley shows by the creation of an ingenious incident, to be due to the treachery of certain British officers, one of whom, a Boer named Ulaff, was a captain in the Loamshire regiment—and a paid agent of Dr. Leyds before the war began. On the strength of his warrant, signed by Kruger this officer would ride through the Boer lines with despatches from General Buller on the Tugela to General White, at Ladysmith, and he would take them to General Joubert on the way, who was thus in a position to ensure the defeat of Buller's plans before White knew of the intentions of his commander-in-chief.

The misuse of the white flag, the author believes to have been discountenanced by General Joubert, but he was unable to prevent it or to punish the delinquents: but there is something devilish in the conception of a wounded Boer shooting at a British officer who went to bring him a drink of water.

There is much that is interesting in Mr. Oakley's book and despite its defects, which are of style rather than construction, it will command a large circle of readers. (Toronto: The W. J. Gage Co., Ltd.)

A MANLY BOY.

"A Manly Boy" is the title of an interesting little volume by Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D., of Cleveland, O., whose name is familiar to readers of religious publications as the author of "Christ and His Friends," "The Christian Gentleman" and "Twentieth Century Knighthood." It is dedicated to his own four manly sons, and the author explains that the chapters which constitute the volume were originally delivered in the form of a series of Saturday morning talks to a large audience of boys among the juniors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Cleveland. They deal with such subjects as "vim," "push," "pluck," "fuss," "fidget," "fury," "don't brag," "don't fret," "don't loaf," "don't bully," "a woodpecker at the heart," "sidetracked," "the great divide," "snowbound," "drill," "parasites," "politeness," "polish," and "a boy's religion—why, when, where and how." In urging upon everyone the need of plucky, courageous conduct, especially in standing up for their faith in Christ and letting people know that they are trying to be genuine Christian boys, Dr. Banks cites the example of Rear Admiral Sampson's bravery. When Sampson was a young ensign he showed his bravery by kneeling down beside his berth and saying his prayers, notwithstanding that there were officers laughing and talking around him. Many interesting little anecdotes are introduced in these homely talks which are full of wholesome advice and are thoroughly readable. The little volume should find a congenial home in the farm house and the village. It tells how to make the most, as well as the best, of life. (Toronto: William Briggs; Montreal: C. W. Coates.)

"WONDERLAND, 1900."

This is the title of a beautifully illustrated handbook descriptive of the region tributary to the Northern Pacific Railway, and it gives a graphic story of Lewis and Clark's great exploration of the Northwest in the early years of the century. It is published by the passenger department of the Northern Pacific, whose representative in this city is Mr. G. W. Hardisty. The exploring expedition of Lewis and Cark—the greatest the United States ever sent out—started from St. Louis in the spring of 1804. The explorers followed the Missouri River to its source in the Rockies, then crossing the range, descended the Clearwater and Columbia Rivers to the Pacific Ocean, where they remained during the winter of 1805-6, and returned to St. Louis in the fall of 1806, after travelling in small boats, afoot and on horseback in the neighborhood of 10,000 miles. Their discoveries were important, their hardships almost incredible, their adventures full of the flavor and romance of the plains and mountains of a century ago. The Northern Pacific rails are now laid at many places along the trail that Lewis and Clark travelled; and specially prepared maps show the route of the explorers. An instructive and interesting chapter, giving the history of the building of the Northern Pacific—the first transcontinental system projected. The act of incorporation of the line was approved by Abraham Lincoln as President, and the detailed history of the road is almost the history of the Northwest. The chapter is a revelation of what it means to build and equip such a line and enables one to form an idea of the magnitude of the task of operating such a road economically and keeping abreast of the times in train service, equipment and roadway. The publication is the largest and best of its kind issued by the company, and it represents extended travel, much investigation and hard work. It should find a place in libraries, schools and reading rooms, and will do no discredit to the household library table.

LITERARY NOTES.

The appearance in England of the "Life of Edward Fitz-Gerald," by John Glyde, reminds one of the story of his translation of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. Fitz-Gerald, by the way, possesses a threefold interest to lovers of English literature. He was the original of Thackeray's Warrington, he wrote some of the brightest letters in the language, and he bettered a masterpiece by translating it. The Rubaiyat was first offered to Fraser's Magazine. The editor accepted it, but delayed its publication so long that Fitz-Gerald withdrew it. No publisher would undertake it at his own risk, so Fitz-Gerald, in 1859, paid Bernard Quaritch to issue it, with his imprint, as a small quarto pamphlet of 21 pages, bound in brown paper. The price was five shillings. The pamphlet fell upon an unregarding public. Only 200 copies had been printed, but for a few copies given away to friends practically the entire edition remained on Fitz-Gerald's hands. Finally the disappointed author made a present of the whole lot to Quaritch and told him to do as he willed with them. Quaritch put the price down at half a crown, then at a shilling and then at six pence. Still buyers were not attracted. At last, in despair, he put the copies in a box outside his door with a ticket, "All these at one penny each." Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Algernon Swinburne and Richard Burton happened to pass that way and discovered Omar in the penny box. The pamphlet soon became known to the literary world. It is now worth more than its weight in gold. A couple of years ago a copy was sold by Sotheby, the London auctioneer, for £21—upwards of $100.

With the practical close of the war there will come an avalanche of war literature. It does not appear as yet, however, that any of the pretagonists in the actual conflict will take part in the literary campaign that is imminent. Lord Roberts, who has already made an appearance in literature as the chronicler of his "Forty-One Years in India," may be tempted to add a supplement to that autobiography, detailing the events of his six months in Africa, but we have as yet no announcement of such an intention. Colonel Baden-Powell has shown in a little book on "Scouting" that he knows how to wield a pen as well as a sword, but we have no intimation that he purposes to return to its use. Lord Kitchener, on the other hand, looks on literature of this sort with something like contempt. He has never been friendly to war correspondents, and it is unlikely that he will turn a war correspondent, as it were, after the event.

"Problems of Expansion," by Whitelaw Reid, editor of the New York Tribune and former Minister to France, will be issued by the Century Company on June 9. It consists of addresses delivered and papers written for the greater part since the return of the author from Paris, where he was a member of the conference which negotiated the peace treaty between America and Spain. Mr. Reid has had special facilities for the study of these problems, and his book, which will contain material of value to writers and speakers in the coming Presidential campaign, will also command the attention of thinking people generally. The same date (June 9) has been fixed for the publication of Ronald Macdonald's romantic tale, "The Sword of the King," and Theodore L. De Vinne's new book on printing.

Stephen Crane, who died the other day, worked almost up to the last on a new book which bore the characteristic title of "Wounds in the Rain." He kept at work upon it even when so alarmingly ill in England, and he hoped to complete it in the Black Forest, whither he had just gone.

Charles G. D. Roberts is at work on a new novel of adventure dealing with Canadian life.

J.H.T.

NOT EASILY SATISFIED.

"I suppose there is no doubt about the signature being genuine," said the paying teller affably to the man who was cashing a check in his own favor.

"Look here," was the answer. "You're not going to pin me down. I served on the jury once and you've go to stick up a blackboard and go to work with a piece of chalk before you get me to say a word about anybody's handwriting. I'm a natural stickler for the formalities."—Washington Star.

PEN'S MIGHTINESS.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," he mused, as he contemplated the little bunch of letters.

"Ah!" he continued, "that is al ltrue, no doubt, but I wish I had used a typewriter."

For the letters were identified by the experts, and he had to pay $50,000 for breach of promise.

Moral:—The pen may be mightier than the sword, but the typewriter is the safest for writing or fighting.—Baltimore American.

FOOLISH QUESTION.

Higgins—Well, has Dr. Green given you any relief? I suppose you took my advice and called him in?

Twentystone (troubled with obesity) —Look here! Did you send him to me to poke fun at me?

Higgins—Eh! No! Why?

Twentystone—Because, the first thing he asked was:—"Do you feel heavy when you get up in the morning?" — Philadelphia Press.

Rigid.

"For more than three years I was troubled intermittently with cramps in my stomach. Hot applications never gave me the instant relief Hutch did."

A doctor for 10 cents. Cures sour stomach, indigestion, pain after eating. 25c., 50c., and $1. At all druggists.

The Woodward Medicine Co., Limited, 11 Colborne street, Toronto.

Churches

International Sunday School lesson for June 17, 1900. The Feeding of Five Thousand, John vi., 5-14.

Golden Text.—Give us this day our daily bread.—Matt. vi., 11.

Home Readings.—Monday—The feeding of five thousand, John vi. 5-14. Tuesday—Four thousand fed, Mark viii. 1-9. Wednesday—Dull of understanding, Mark viii. 10-21. Thursday—The widow's meal, 1 Kings xvii. 8-16. Friday—Enough and to spare, 2 Kings iv. 38-44. Saturday—The hungry filled, Psa. cvii. 1-9. Sunday—Blessing makes abundance, Mark vi. 30-44.

According to the Kirchenbote, a German religious journal, there are 560,000 Jews in Germany, of whom 17,520 have accepted Christianity during the present century. In Great Britain the Jews have lost even more than in Germany. No less than 30,000 have become Christians within the century.

Prebendary Stanley Leathes, who died recently, was one of the most learned theologians in England and a profound Hebrew scholar. He was famous for his Old Testament scholarship, and was held in the highest esteem at the universities, where he was successively Boyle lecturer at Whitehall, Bampton lecturer at Oxford, Warburton lecturer at Lincoln's Inn, and Hulsean lecturer at Cambridge.

The Catholic Unios and Times, Buffalo, says: "If the story told of My Lord Kitchener be true, he can bid farewell to his popularity among our Anglo-maniac women. It is said the Sirdar will marry a Catholic when he returns from South Africa, and will himself embrace the Catholic faith."

In Boston, May 26, at a meeting of the American Unitarian Association, it was voted to adopt the plan submitted by a committee for the organization of an international council of Unitarian and other liberal religious thinkers and workers. The first meeting will be held in London next month.

The Baptist Times and Freeman of London says:—"The Baptists will be interested to learn that Lord Roberts, if not actually a member of our denomination, is at least in full sympathy with the principles for which we stand. When in London Lord Roberts regularly attends Gower Street Baptist Church, and when in Devizes, one of his country seats, he always worships at the strict Baptist Church."

Dr. D. J. Burrell thinks that many preachers fail as preachers because in their discourses they use "too much pumice stone and too little whetstone." There is truth in this, says the New York Observer. Polish can never take the place of point. And yet no Damascus blade need be any the less keen of edge because subjected to a high polish.

Mr. Winston Churchill is creating interest in some religious circles by his complaints of the ineffectiveness of the chaplains in South Africa. The soldiers are drawn up on Sundays, men "who have been face to face with death all the week," to "listen to sermons that would, through sheer dullness and conventionality, freeze into apathy a Mollah or a Dervish." The Noncomformist chaplains are said to be usually much better than the Anglican.

A Toronto religious paper has the following:—"The daily press reports 'the longest, most brilliant, and most successful race meeting' that the Ontario Jockey Club has ever held. The fact of such growth and success might furnish material for congratulation were it not for the fact that they are marked by a perilous development of speculation and betting, and all the corrupting elements that flourish with the growth of the institution. A feature of the late meeting, greatly to be regretted, was the presence of large numbers of children, who, in many cases, showed feverish eagerness to join in and win the pools. A little girl of about 13 was seen in the betting ring staking $2, on which she won $20. To all sensible and right-minded people such sights bring deep regret, if not disgust. And the effect of all such cannot possibly be anything but demoralizing in the extreme."

Christian Guardian (Methodist): — "The president of the British Columbia Conference writes that he wants ten young men for the work there this year. The call for six is imperative, two young married ordained, and four single ordained, or probationers with some experience. Testimonials should accompany applications, as there is no time to consult references. He will answer by telegram. Good men are wanted for this magnificent Province. Transfers can be arranged by the Conference presidents concerned."

Belleville's oldest Methodist died on May 21, in his 93rd year. Mr. Merrick Sawyer had been for 75 years a member of the church. In 1830 he was the first bursar of Victoria Academy, Cobourg. For 40 years he conducted a drug business in Belleville. A Belleville newspaper's estimate of him is, "His word was as good as his bond, and his drugs as pure as his life." He was twice superintendent of Bridge Street Sunday school, for over fifty years a class leader.

Already preparations are under way for the great Ecumenical Conference, which takes place in City Road Chapel, London, opening September 4, 1901. The Conference Committee met in the Mission House recently, representatives from the Irish, South African and Australasian churches being present. The conference will consist of 500 members, 300 of these being assigned to the American and Canadian churches.

Toronto World:—These are the days of consolidations in politics and business, and they ought also to be in some other things —church work, for instance. A trust that only gives a monopoly and higher prices to consumers is an evil; but a consolidation in any work for the benefit of the public, whereby greater efficiency is secured and better results attained, is to be commended. The work of the Protestant churches in Canada could, we believe, be greatly advantaged by a consolidation. The Methodists, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, as one body, could do three times the work they are now doing, with half the men, half the churches and less expense, and leave a much larger sum of money and human energy for the mission field. And so with the college projects of these denominations. One college alongside of a national university would turn out all the preachers required, and these would be better equipped. There is a business side to church work as well as to other things, and church workers ought to realize it. The Devil is still going about, and as he goes about he considers the waste of energy, of which these churches are guilty, an engine always at work in his favor.

The question as to what effect the death of Evangelist Moody would have on the Northfield conferences established by him gives peculiar interest to those assemblages this year. The summer conferences will come in the following order: First, the World's Student conference, from June 29 to July 8, during which will be held a special service in memory of Mr. Moody; second, from July 13 to 23, the Young Women's Christian Association; third, special Bible lectures, about July 25 to Aug. 1, and Aug. 20 to Sept. 1: fourth, from Aug. 2 to 20, the General Conference for Christian Workers. Two other important features this year will be the Young People's Institute and a special conference for Sunday school workers. All these departments of Mr. Moody's enterprise will be carried on in accordance with the spirit in which he established them.

A noted semi-ecclesiastical character has passed away in Mr. Sagar, better known as "Old Sagar," who was sexton of Halifax Parish Church in England. Sagar once wrongly grouped some wedding parties, with the result that an aged couple, who had no intention of getting married, were joined together in holy matrimony. When told of it he remarked: "They haven't long to live, so it didn't matter very much." On another occasion "Old Sagar," with true Yorkshire shrewdness, locked up the bride until the bridegroom produced the marriage fees, the sum tendered at the conclusion of the ceremony being insufficient.

The grandson of Marquis de Pombal, remembered for his suppression of the Jesuits throughout Portugal, is now studying in England under the care of the Dominican Fathers.

A Benedictine priest at Maria Stein, Switzerland, was recently elected a deputy to the Grand Council of the Canton of Solcure. It is the first time a monk became a member of that assembly.

Dr. Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, may or may not be sound or unsound theologically, but on strictly moral lines he is as straight as the arrow. He recently said:

"There is a menace to the republic in the fact that so many children are growing up in ignorance of moral laws. Even common schools have ceased to train a child in the right. In my school days I was taught the danger of stealing. Now, for fear of offending some sect, some ism, agnostic, atheist, or something, the Bible is excluded from the schools and the pupils are never taught morals, the evils of deceit, or the meaning of dishonesty. All this in a republic founded on intelligence. Publishers, to meet the objection, have made school books absolutely colorless in regard to anything moral. Unless a reform comes speedily, the secular and religious training of the young wil be one of the burning questions of no remote date."

"Away with superstition, why shoud people be disturbed about ghosts?" asks a writer in a religious contemporary. "Nothing would give us greater pleasure," he adds, "than to see a supernatural being. We have been looking for such for many years. No room has ever been pointed out to us that was believed to be haunted that we have not entered at the dread hour of midnight, or whatever was thought to be the most ominous hour. We have slept in rooms where men have taken their own lives, and which it was affirmed no one would occupy because of the dismal groans there heard at midnight. We have steadily defied every superstition of which we have ever heard; have begun the most important things on Friday: have seen the moon over the left shoulder; asked for room No. 13 in hotels; chosen 13 on cars and staterooms, and have always rejoiced to find ourselves at a table with 12 others.

"Away with it; away with it from the point of view of religion; God is, and has power, over all spirits, all forms, all that is and all that may be."

Here's a recipe for "feeling mean": "If the average citizen wishes to 'feel mean' all he needs to do is to go into the hold of a modern man-of-war, an iron-clad battleship, and look about him. Here are 10,000 bolts and bars and levers and cut-offs, whose use and purpose are as inscrutable to him as the ultimate relations to the Trinity. But, it is a delight to his heart to realize that what he does not know the captain of the ship does. He sees the officer in command walk the deck and by the touch of a pearl-headed button govern the huge craft from beak to propeller, and it is sweet to realize the practical aspects of the truth that he who made the world still 'runs it.'"

This is what the New York Evangelist says about backsliders: "Nine-tenths of the church members who 'backslide' are not readers of the bible. An Endeavor society is the best antidote a church can have for 'backsliding.' The daily use of the bible keeps its members on the qui vive in Christian work. The intense interest in our spiritual welfare, as well as a hunger for the salvation of others, are two of the principal sources of Christian growth. To do this successfully requires a constant and close touch with God by prayer and an intelligent study of his word."

This is how the Presbyterian Review views the action of Montreal authorities in throwing 100 Chinamen into jail for non-payment of water taxes: "A large number of the Chinese residents of the city have been thrown into jail for non-payment of an exhorbitant tax imposed by the City Council at the instigation of the chief steam laundries. The Chinamen have been fighting the legaility of the tax in the courts, but to no purpose. They have now asked the intervention of their friends in the ... to secure the modification of the tax. The Foreign Mission Committee of the Presbytery had the matter under consideration at a meeting on Tuesday last, and decided to prepare a petition for public signature. The Chinese express themselves as being perfectly willing to pay a reasonable tax which would not discriminate unfairly against them."

The residents of the village of St. Brune are to be congratulated upon the neat and tasteful decoration of their homes and the streets upon the occasion of the first official visit of His Grace Monseigneur Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, to the parish. National flags, and red, white and blue bunting were much in evidence, and either side of the streets were lined with small forest trees, green and beautiful. Towards evening, His Grace, accompanied by Monsigneur Valois, of St. Bruno, and the cures of a number of the other surrounding parishes paid a visit to Mount St. Bruno, calling upon Messrs. T. J. Drummond and B. Hal. Brown, the only gentlemen who, with their families, are as yet this season occupying their summer residences. The beauty of the surroundings were much admired by the distinguished visitors, and a couple of hours passed very happily to those who were honored by the visit.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. A. B. MacKay, D.D., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. J. A. Pringle, from the Klondike, at 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible class at 3 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service at 11 o'clock; evening service at 7 o'clock. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles street, Point St. Charles.—Morning service, 11 a.m.; evening service, 6.30 p.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m.; sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

The Advent Christian Congregation, Drummond Hall, Drummond street.—Service at 7 p.m., Elder Wm. W. Robertson officiating. Subject: "The Hopes of Christianity."

St. Jude's Church.—Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Rev. Canon Dixon. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. J. S. Evans. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Longue Pointe.—Divine service will be conducted at three o'clock by the Rev. J. McKillican.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church.—Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. by the pastor, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Sunday school 3 p.m.

Melville Presbyterian Church.—Hours of service: Morning at 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. T. W. Winfield; subject, "National Righteousness." Evening at 7 o'clock; preacher, Rev. T. W. Winfield.

St. James the Apostle.—The services in connection with the opening of the new organ will be continued on Sunday next. Being Trinity Sunday, the services will be of a festal character, and at the close of the service there will be a short organ recital. The following is the order of service:—

MORNING PRAYER.

Organ prelude, Meditation in F....D'Evry
Processional Hymn, 160..................
Venite and Psalms, to Chants............
Te Deum, in F.......................Dykes
Jubilate in F.......................Tours
Athanasian Creed (Chant form).E. H. Birch
Hymns, 163 and 222......................
Sermon.........................The Rector
Offertorium—"I am Alpha"....John Stainer
Recessional Hymn, 242...................
Organ postlude, "Hallelujah"...Beethoven

EVENING PRAYER.

Processional Hymn, 228..................
Psalms, to Chants.......................
Magnificat, in F....................Tours
Nunc Dimittis, in F.................Tours
Anthem—"In Humble Faith".G. M. Garrett
Hymn 161................................
Sermon....................Rev. C. G. Rollit
Offertorium—"Creation's Hymn".Beethoven
Recessional Hymn, 31....................
Organ Postlude, Sonata No. 3............
...............................Mendelssohn

Christ Church Cathedral.—Rev. Canon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., special preacher. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Ordination and Holy Communion by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Preacher, Rev. J. Ker, D.D. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Rev. C. T. Wilson, M.A., C. M. S., in Uganda and Palestine. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday school and Bible class in Synod Hall, 3 p.m. Monday, St. Barnaba's Day, Holy Communion 10 a.m.

St. Martin's Church, Trinity Sunday.—8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, Mr. Eugene Stock, secretary C.M.S., London. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the rector. Strangers welcomed.

The fourth anniversary of the organization of Bethlehem Church will be observed to-morrow. Preacher (morning), Rev. J. K. Ainsworth, B.A.; evening, Rev. J. H. Pedley, B.A. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock a public platform meeting will take place instead of the regular Sunday school session, when addresses will be delivered by the Revs. C. E. Bolton, J. P. Gerrie and Geo. Extence. A hearty invitation is given to all.

Point St. Charles Congregational Church.—Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Open session of Sabbath school 3 p.m. Morning preacher, Rev. Matthew Kelly; evening preacher, Rev. W. S. Pritchard, B.A., B.D. Theme, "Training for a Higher Life." Everybody welcome.

Christian Science, First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse street, Western square.—Communion services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, Sacrament. Service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome; seats free. Reading room open from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 daily.

St. Stephen's Chapel, Weredale Park, Dorchester street and Atwater avenue, Trinity Sunday.—Administration of Holy Communion at 10 o'clock; morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. C. T. Wilson, Church Missionary Society's missionary in Palestine. Sunday school and rector's Bible class at 3 o'clock. Service at 7 o'clock. Preacher, Ven. Archdeacon Mills, D.D.

Mountain Street Methodist Church.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. Jackson, will preach at 11 a.m. to-morrow on "Wrong Ideals," and at 7 p.m. on "The Momentous Issues of Life." Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

St. George's Church, Trinity Sunday.—11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Dean Carmichael. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Mr. Eugene Stock, secretary of the Church Missionary Society, England. Wednesday, divine service, 8 p.m.; Friday, teachers' meeting, 2.30 p.m.; Friday, special intercessory service for African war, 5 p.m.

St. George's Y.M.C.A., Maisonneuve Mission, corner Pie IX. and Adam streets.—11 a.m., Communion service with sermon. Preacher, Rev. J. G. Baylis, B.D. 3 o'clock, Sunday school. 7 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. J. Willis.

All Saints' Church, corner St. Denis and Marie Ann streets. Seats free. 11 a.m., Rev. J. S. Ereaux. 3 p.m., missionary address from Rev. Ishan Ullah. 7 p.m., the rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A.

Emmanuel Congregational Church.—11 a.m., annual sermon. Preacher, Rev. G. Ellery Read, Rock Island; 2.45 p.m., 25th anniversary of the Sunday school, addressed by Miss Emily Wheeler, of Turkey, and Rev. M. A. Shaver, of Cobourg. 7 p.m., public worship. Anniversary sermon. Preacher, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., communion service. Everybody welcome. The church having been newly seated, a special service will be held in the evening, at which the Rev. Principal MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., will officiate and preach.

Trinity Church.—To-morrow there will be a corporate communion service for the members of the Young Men's Association of Trinity Church at 8 a.m., and the annual sermon to the members of the Association will be delivered at the evening service. The preacher on this occasion will be the Rev. Ishan Ullah, missionary in the Punjaub, India, who is a convert from the Mahometan religion. A full attendance of the members of the Association is requested at both of these services.

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ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE

As it is Seen Through American Eyeglasses.

SHIPWRECKS RECOUNTED.

Perils of Fog and Ice and Variable Currents in Belle Isle, and Cabot Straits Embellished.

the State of New York should embark upon an expenditure of $62,000,000 in order to improve the Erie Canal, and it is not unnatural that New York journals which support that project should place the St. Lawrence navigation route in the most unfavorable light before their readers.

The New York Times in a special article written in St. John's Newfoundland, contends that the Canadian claim to have on the St. Lawrence route the cheapest, safest and speediest means of shipping grain and like products to Europe has been rudely shaken by two events which have taken place within the past two weeks.

The first was the attempt to dynamite the Welland Canal, now said to have been plotted by Irish Fenians, a scheme which, while uncussessful in, its main object served to show that a few determined men could easily cripple the whole traffic of that leading Canadian waterway for two or three months, if not for a whole season. The prospect of such a contingency has not unnaturally occasioned a feeling dismay among Canadian grain men and shippers from the Western States, which it will take much to dissipate.

The other event, and one which has accentuated this feeling of insecurity, was the los in Cobot Strait on May 4, of the Elder-Dempster ine Lsteamer Montpelier, bound in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in ballast from the Palmas to load grain for Liverpool. This shipwreck, coming so soon after the Scotsman and other disasters of last season, should give the quietus to any further arguments anent the superiority of the St. Lawrence route, by either of the two channels connecting the Gulf waters with those of the ocean.

It might beobserved en passant that a writer sitting at St. John's, Newfoundland, is not in best position to discuss the effects of a disaster on the Welland Canal and that the loss of the Montpelier can hardly be said to have occurred within the past two weeks. But that may be allowed to pass.

Canada's effort to establish a fast Atlantic service and to uphold a route distinctly her own have been strenuous and long continued. The aim of every public man in the Dominion has been to have Canadian lines running between Liverpool and Montreal equal in speed, comfort and appointments to any on the New York route. Associated with these there would be a freight service sufficiently ample to cope with the steadily enlarging grain output of the fertile Northwest, augmented as it undoubtedly is by the diverting of much of the wheat crop of the border States to the Canadian railways for carriage to the seaboard.

This project has received quite an impetus of late by the establishment at Montreal of the headquarters of the Conners syndicate, with its immense system of elevators and its progressive schemes for assembling wheat rapidly there and shipping it as promptly across the ocean. The completion of the Canadian system of fourteen-foot canals from the lakes to Montreal is a further evidence of the comprehensive character of the plans which the Dominion is elaborating in order to acquire the bulk of the grain traffic, while the gravity of the problem to the American ports is attested by the agitation for the betterment of the Erie Canal.

DANGERS OF THE ROUTE.

The utility of the St. Lawrence route is, however, discounted by the dangers which the navigation of these waters impose, dangers the gruesome character of which is shown in the numbers of fine ships wrecked within its confines in recent years. The River St. Lawrence and the gulf of the same name are reached from the Atlantic by Belle Isle Strait, to the north of Newfoundland and separating it from Labrador and Cabot Strait, to the south from Cape Breton. The natural and most direct route from the West and the great lakes is by the St. Lawrence Valley and River, and thence east through Belle Isle Strait.

The ocean voyage from Montreal to Liverpool, following this line, is but 2,660 miles, whereas, it is 3,130 miles from New York to the Mersey, and if no difficulties of navigation interfered it would assuredly soon become the great highway for the transport of products between the two hemispheres. But, as it is, the advantages in distance which it possesses are nullified by the obstructions which nature offers to the satisfactory and speedy utilization of this waterway. The St. Lawrence River is full of shoals, badly dredged, poorly buoyed, indifferently lighted, and but unreliably charted. Scarcely a week passes during the season when it is open for navigation without some steamer grounding on the shoals which fringe the channel, or in the very fairway itself, which silts up from the mass of debris borne along by the river from its sources in the Laurentian Mountains.

Last summer the big Liner Galia was aground on a shoal for six weeks, and was only refloated by herculean efforts, while fully twenty other steamers touched bottom for some period or another. The outer reaches of the river are shadowed by fogs, which grow denser still as Bell Isle Strait is met, this area being enveloped in murky mists the whole summer through, if appearances and reports are to be taken as evidence.

The passage of this strait is an undertaking to tax the skill of any mariner even in fine weather, with every circumstance in his favor. How much more difficult, then, it becomes when attempted in a blanketing fog, which shuts out all sight of sky or sea or surroundings! It is about fifty miles in length, and in parts is not more than nine miles wide. From this must be deduced a mile on each side to avoid the shallows, and a fairway of but seven miles is left, so that, to keep near the centre allows a margin of but three and a half miles on either side, an allowance altogether too small for ocean-going ships coursing through a fog tract.

CURRENTS AND ICE.

The currents also increase the dangers to navigation. They run into the strait from each end, gathering additional force as they enter the contracted area, and as they meet in the middle, a mad turmoil of waters results, which makes startling changes in the positions of ships passing by, unless the greatest caution is exercised in correcting their bearings. It is to these currents so variable that they cannot be charted, that most of the disasters occurring in this region are due, for not even the ablest navigator can cope TWO—St Lawrence Route a with the adverse conditions of this waterway when a fog blots everything out of sight.

And, as if the above were not enough, there is the danger from ice besides. The strait and near-by waters are blocked it being August 7 last year before the it being Aupgust 7 last year before the first steamer was able to get through, and at all periods of the year there are numerous icebergs floating about, collision with any of which usually means the loss of a ship or her serious injury. When an ocean liner, steaming fast through the fog, sees one of these ghostly monsters looming up ahead, it is "Out boats" then, for the ship is doomed.

FREQUENCY OF DISASTER.

The prevalance of disaster has grown so notoriously latterly that the British marine underwriters combined last year to boycott the Belle Isle route altogether and Lloyds added a clause to its policies discriminating against "British North American ports," and providing a schedule of rates for insurances carried via Belle Isle which is far in excess of those levied via New York or other routes. This decision evoked an angry outburst from the Canadians, but the recent Montpelier wreck will confirm the underwriters in their belief that the navigation of the St. Lawrence waters is so unsafe that ordinary risks will not cover it. The Dominion Line, after the loss of their steamer Scotsman, abandoned Bellisle and resorted to Cabot Strait as being safer, and there has been a widespread agitation all the present winter for the Allan, Beaver, and other lines to do the same, as the evil repute of Belle Isle, together with the crushing insurance premiums and heavy freight rates, was very injuriously affecting Canadian trade and the legitimate development of her waterborne commerce.

Now, with the opening of spring and the renewal of navigation (which had ceased for the winter because of the ice blockades in the river and gulf) the Canadians get an unwelcome demonstration that Cabot Strait is no safer than that of Belle Isle. Within a week of the official opening of the river to shipping the splendid steamer Montpelier goes to pieces on the rocks near Cape Ray, the crew barely escaping with their lives. Dense fog and a current of unexpected force setting in on the land are assigned as the cause of this new disaster, involving the loss of a ship of 3,200 tons. Once more there is an outcry in Canada as to the security of the national waterway and again a blow is struck at the prestige of a route to vitalize which every energy is being strained.

This lurid indictment is followed up by the assertion that the Canadians need to make many improvements yet, ere they can hope to wrest from New York the sceptre of supremacy as the great ocean mart of the Western Hemisphere. Their shrewdest authorities recognize this. Take up their reports of parliamentary papers and it will be seen that they emphasize the great need of deepening the channel of the upper river by a systematic course of dredging. They advocate a better system of buoying and a more thorough training of their pilots, to avoid the groundings in the stream so common every season. They complain of the insufficiency of the lighthouses and beacons along the shore of the river and straits and the lack of power in the fog whistles, which are set on every prominent headland, audible for five miles only, and needing to be heard for twenty. They demand the extension of the telegraph lines along the north shore of the St. Lawrence route by Canadian Labrador to Belle Isle Strait, and from there, after skirting the coast of the channel, cable connection with Belle Isle Rock, which would immensely simplify the problem of navigating that dangerous channel, by supplying passing ships with all requisite information as to weather, fogs, ice, and currents. Lastly, they clamor for a complete tidal survey of the waters comprehended within the "sphere of influence," if the phrase is permissible, of the Canadian route—the river and Gulf of St. Lawrence, Belle Isle, and Cabot Straits, the approaches to these channels and the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland, especially the section near Cape Ray.

Until these undertakings are accomplished and the results assimilated to practical workings, there should not be much need for New York to fear any serious disturbance of her grain export trade. It is no doubt a desirable step on her part to enlarge and improve her canal system, and the benefits of such a course could would be felt in every branch of commercial activity, but to embark on such an expenditure with a view to meeting possible Canadian competition of a kind to threaten wholesale diversion of grain to Montreal appears to an unbiased observer a needless precaution.

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

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# of Things Military

... By Corporal Crim ...

The Canadians' Home Coming.

Now that the war is almost at an end our thoughts are beginning to turn towards the home-coming of our gallant boys. Presumably they will go by London, and will take part in Lord Roberts' triumphal march. At least such is the programme several of the London papers are laying down. They are as anxious to see the colonial troops as the colonials are anxious to visit London. And while we want to have our comrades back here as soon as possible again, we would be proud to have them march, as they fought, side by side with the Empire's victorious troops, in the day when they are welcomed home by all classes, Queen and peasant alike.

It is too early to talk of details of their reception, when once again they set foot on Canadian soil; but whatever form it takes, it must be the greatest celebration which ever happened.

Should Have Paardeburg Guns.

Speaking of their return, why should they not bring with them some of the guns captured at Paardeburg? Nothing could be more appropriate than to have the guns captured there stationed at different points in Canada, a memento to all time of the splendid bravery of raw Canadian troops when they fought their first battle in the cause of the Empire. At that battle the Canadians met the enemy in battle for the first time, and there they showed the Empire and the world that they were of the same metal as their cousins of the Motherland, and were ready to lay down their lives in the Empire's cause.

What, then, could be more fitting than that the guns captured at that battle should be brought to Canada and remain here, a lasting monument to Canada's taking her proper place in the Imperial family?

Should Have Guns on Mountain.

The artillery guns were laid just below the reservoir to fire the royal salute on Tuesday, when Pretoria was captured. As "The Herald's Royal Horse Artillery," as Sergt. Tom Gale dubbed it, left the guns after the salute, Sergt.-Major Fellows called Lieut. Lyman's attention to the excellent situation the guns were in for practice, and suggest that this plot should be reserved for them. Lieut. Lyman was taken with the idea, and the question is to be laid before Lieut.-Colonel Cole.

The suggestion is an admirable one. From this mountain platform a good view can be had far across the river to the mountains, just the place for gun laying practice. Besides, it would be something out of the ordinary and the men would be much more enthusiastic about gun laying than in a drill hall.

There should be no difficulty in getting the use of the ground from the city, as it cannot be used for anything else. There are a number of guns in the possession of the 2nd R.C.A. which could be posted there all the time, while the necessary supplies could be housed near by in one of the park storehouses.

It is to be hoped that the suggestion will be acted on immediately.

The Vics' Puggarees.

A criticism appeared in a couple of the papers last week in which the puggarees worn by the Victoria Rifles were spoken of as "imitation puggarees." This is not the case. These puggarees were made by a large military clothing house in England according to a recognized pattern worn by the English regulars. They are therefore regulation and are in no sense an imitation.

It is easy to see how the author of the expression made his mistake. The puggarees are not the same as the white puggaree which is best known. When two colored puggarees are worn they are made mostly on the Vics' pattern. The white puggarees are made in two styles, one to be rolled by the wearer and the other stitched as those of the Vics are.

The Local Bearer Company.

The organization of a Bearer Company for the 5th Military District having been authorized by the Militia Department, Surgeon-Major Birkett, A.M.S., will be pleased to enroll recruits for his special branch of the service. Those desirous of joining will please meet him at the Drill Hall on Monday, 11th June, at 8.30 p.m.

The establishment of the Bearer Company is as follows: One major, one captain, one lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, one sergeant compounder, four sergeants, four corporals, one bugler, twenty privates.

The officers are Surgeon-Major Birkett, Surgeon-Captain K. Cameron, Surgeon-Lieut. C. F. Wilde.

The uniform of this corps will be the same as that of the Royal Army Medical Corps, with the exception of the ornaments. The cloth is of blue with red facings, much after the style of artillery. The ornaments are a maple leaf with a red cross in the centre.

Highland Cadets.

Next week's engagements: Monday, 11th, recruits. Wednesday—13th Battalion parade; full dress pipers; buglers and drummers to attend. Friday, 15th—Moonlight excursion down the river, 8.15 p.m., Jacques Cartier wharf. Saturday, 16th—Recruits and gymnastics. The annual church parade will take place to St. Andrew's Church on Sunday morning, the 24th inst. The annual inspection will take place on the Champ de Mars Saturday, the 14th July.

Westmount Cadets.

Quite a number of people were watching the Cadets go through their manoeuvres last Wednesday evening in the Victoria Park. Westmount is very enthusiastic over its cadet corps, and the boys received quite an ovation when they paraded one or two of the principal streets, headed by a piper.

Doings of the Week.

This afternoon—Prince of Wales inspection.

Sunday—Royal Scots church parade.

Monday, June 11—Scots C.O.'s inspection for battalion cup.

Saturday, June 16—Royal Scots inspection.

Ceremonial Inspections.

Just at this time, when inspections are in full swing, two extracts bearing on them may be given from English service papers. After speaking of the Boer trenches, an officer, writing to the Broad Arrow, says:—

"But not all the credit must be given to the Boer. He would have been the first to acknowledge our excellence and superiority at the impressive ceremonial divisional parade on the 23rd ult., when the Sixth Division marched from their camp, while the boom of artillery in action could be heard in the distance, to march past, advance in quarter-column and line in review order before General Kelly-Kenny in a way that would have cheered the heart of the keenest disciple of the Aldershot School."

The following is from the Volunteer Service Gazette:—

"We have no more than one occasion advocated the discontinuance of the time-honored march past at annual inspections. If it be retained at all, it may well be left out of the inspection programme. The time of the inspecting officer is invariably short, and after the event he is called upon to render a report upon the corps inspected. Now it is obvious that a battalion which has been carefully drilled beforehand on the parade ground may march past the saluting base with machine-like precision, and yet be unable to move intelligently when in extended order. The Manual and Firing Exercises and the Bayonet Exercise are all in themselves useful. They accustom the rank and file to handle the rifle smartly. If well performed they tend to impress the spectators; but they are not proofs of efficiency in its highest sense. Too much time has in the past been occupied by commanding officers in teaching, and by inspecting officers in witnessing, ceremonial movements. The time has now come when something more is required of the volunteers on inspection parades."

The Relief of Mafeking.

There is not one discordant note either in the defence or in the relief of Mafeking. The story has a romantic interest and a dramatic completeness rare in actual experience. It is not the first time that colonials have maintained the honor of the British flag in a memorable siege, but it is the first time that they have done it under the eye of the world. From the military point of view the defence of Quebec in 1775-6 was a greater achievement than the defence of Mafeking, but the "walled city of the north" is a natural fortress, and the odds against its garrison were not so overwhelming as those against the garrison organized by Baden-Powell. Potchefstroom and Kimberley are also sieges which proved the valor of England's colonial sons, but it is only now men begin to realize that, in the best sense of the term, the defence and relief of Mafeking are imperial achievements. The inspiration of the former was an Imperial officer, whose personality and military instinct must command the admiration even of hostile critics who describe British officers as stupid. Nothing was left undone which could be done, than which no higher praise can be given, and the last feat of the little garrison is probably unparalleled in the annals of war. The relief is as remarkable in its way as the defence. For months Colonel Plumer, another Imperial officer in charge of colonials, has played a part which, indirectly, made the defence of Mafeking possible. Although not brilliant, his work will compare favorably with most of the work done elsewhere during the campaign. The strength of the southern column consisted of the Imperial Light Horse, which took part in the defence of Ladysmith, and the Kimberley Light Horse, which took part in the relief of Kimberley. The rapidity and secrecy of its march through a hostile country were as admirable as their capacity for bush fighting. The forced marches of the Canadians, detached from Sir Frederick Carrington's bushmen so as to arrrive opportunely with their artillery, completes a chapter in our Imperial history as brilliant as it is stirring. The Empire will never forget Mafeking—its defence and its relief.—Broad Arrow.

Mausers Giving Out.

Reports on the wear and tear of guns and rifles used on both sides in the South African war will possess exceptional interest, as this will be the first real test of the effects of rapid fire. Some of our field guns have already exceeded their official life, but have of necessity had an extended lease with apparently little or no diminution of their usefulness. Nothing has yet transpired about the effects of the war upon the Lee-Metfords and Lee-Enfields of our infantry, but it is reported that the Mausers of the Boers are giving out, and numbers of them with the rifling badly worn have had to be replaced. The use of unsuitable ammunition is said to have accelerated this result, but it will be interesting to learn later on the comparative merits of the opposing weapons. The Boers are said to prefer the British rifle to the Mauser, which shows how mistaken are those people who always depreciate the weapons provided for our own army.

Saved by Pack of Cards.

The story of a soldier whose life was saved by having a Bible in his breast pocket when a bullet struck him over the region of the heart has been noted in more than one campaign and has always been a favorite one with chroniclers of the gallant deeds and piety of Scottish soldiers. We first made its acquaintance in the Crimean campaign, but if our reading be not at fault it had its place in the Peninsular war, and it did its duty in the Indian Mutiny. A short time ago it made its reappearance in South Africa during one of the "regrettable incidents" of the present campaign, but strange and sad to say it has just had a rival on the battlefield whose appearance will hardly be welcomed by the "unco' guid." According to a letter said to have been lately received from the seat of war, it is reported that a gunner of the Royal Artillery was struck in the left breast by a Mauser bullet, but having a pack of cards in his pocket he was unhurt although the bullet passed through every card in the pack except the last one, which happened to be the ace of spades. Whether that card, which, according to an old supposition, is supposed to be a favorite trump with the Evil One, had the staying influence recorded in the story may probably give rise to some disputation in serious minds for a question of possibly conflicting opinions as to the best military breast protector may be involved in it.

Colonel O'Grady-Haly.

Colonel O'Grady-Haly, who is the next commander of the militia, comes of a family of fighters, his father being General Sir William O'Grady-Haly, K.C.B., who served his country in a series of campaigns. He was born February 22, 1841, at Tunbridge Wells. He joined the 84th Regiment, 1858. His advance from the ranks was rapid and in 1886 he was made a colonel. He was aide-de-camp to the general commanding at Malta, 1864-9; aide-de-camp to the general commanding in Canada, 1870-9. He took part in the Egyptian expedition, 1882, and in the intelligence department, War Office, 1882-4. He commanded the second column in the Hazara expedition in 1888, and was mentioned in the despatches, for which services, as well as in Egypt, he was decorated. He has written a number of works, notable among which are the Cataracts of the Nile, the Straits Settlements, Bechuana and New Guiana.

Our Ammunition Factory.

"A matter of very serious importance, which should receive at no distant day the serious consideration of the Government, is the providing of another ammunition factory in Canada. At the present time the only establishment of the kind is that at Quebec. In the event of hostilities the supply, it is fair to presume, would be woefully inadequate to meet the requirements of our forces.

"Then, there is another and perhaps more serious aspect to the case. Should Quebec ever become invested by hostile troops the result would be that, in a short time, the Canadian army would become deprived of ammunition, and no more serious calamity or one attended by more distressing results could be imagined. Suppose, for instance, that the British supply of ammunition had been bottled up at Ladysmith or Mafeking! How useless, under such circumstances, would have been our side of the conflict. Looking, therefore, into the dim and distant future it is by no means impossible that such a state of affairs might prevail in Canada and operations become crippled on account of the supply being unavoidably cut off.

"The best preventive of war is preparation for it, and it is only salutary and proper that, in the time of peace and tranquility, any defects in our militia service should be pointed out and such steps taken as would prepare for any exigency that might arise.

"Another ammunition factory might well be established at Ottawa, Toronto or some other point in order to remedy the present condition of things, provide a better supply and preclude the possibility of any such disaster as, under the present system, is far from impossible."—Canadian Military Gazette.

Boer Trenches.

The difference between Boer and British earthworks can be told at a glance. The former are sound, the latter generally shoddy. Their trenches excel any pattern seen at Chatham. They do not dig a continuous line of trench which can be enfiladed by a single shell, but a series of holes five feet or six feet long, deep enough to fire from standing, the front often scooped out to gain protection from shell fire, some of the earth is thrown out behind to prevent the mound in front from being too high and hence conspicuous. A deep notch in the parapet affords a certain amount of head cover, which is also provided for by any other means at disposal. These defences are for the most part made on the level in front of kopjes, whilst some quickly built up sangars, not intended for occupation, stand conspicuously on the sky line to draw our fire. The latter is our usual form of intrenchment.

Last Year's Clothing.

The following shows the details of clothing issued on requisition during the past year to the military force of the Dominion:—

Cloth tunics—Cavalry 16, artillery 253, infantry 2,151, rifles 587.

Serge tunics—Cavalry 849, artillery 3,788, infantry 9,660, rifles 4,258.

Cloth trousers—Cavalry 180, artillery 400, infantry 232.

Serge trousers—Artillery 1,747, infantry 9,410, rifles 3,596.

Forage caps—Cavalry 709, artillery 1,309, infantry 5,888, rifles 1,075, field service 1,667.

Great coats—Cavalry 593, artillery 250, infantry and rifles 6,431.

Pantaloons—Cavalry 709, artillery 1,309.

Halifax Bearer Company—Serge tunics 64, long trousers 64, forage caps 61.

Soldiers Celebrating July 4.

"It is noticed that again this year several Canadian regiments are making preparations to visit United States points on the coming Fourth of July. What rot! It is high time that the militia authorities set their feet down on such proceedings. Imagine an American regiment visiting Canada to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Queenston Heights!"—Canadian Military Gazette.

Fired at Random.

As an encouragement to rifle shooting the Government will provide free ammunition to rifle associations during the annual competitions.

An enterprising American wants to dub the soldiers of his country as "Sammy Atkins," thus showing the kinship with "Tommy Atkins."

The Ottawa Free Press military man calls himself "Little Bobs."

Now that the Foot Guards' signal section is well under way the 43rd are taking it up.

The officers of several of the rural corps have obtained permission to wear khaki serge uniforms during the coming camps, with a view to testing its suitability and durability.

The thirty-seventh prize meeting of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association will commence at Bedford on Tuesday, July 3. There are 341 cash prizes offered, amounting to $1,573, as well as cups, medals, badges, etc. In order to encourage tyros, 75 prizes will be distributed, totalling $203.

New Brunswick is paying $3.50 a week for the full period of enlistment to her boys in the Transvaal. Almost the whole of the necessary $35,000 is subscribed.

ACTION MAY BE TAKEN WITHIN NEXT TEN DAYS

Towards Establishing Crematorium at Mount Royal Cemetery—It Will be on Lines of New Mount Auburn Crematory, Boston.

The proposal to establish a crematorium in Montreal has been a good deal talked about since the publication of The Herald article on the subject in last Saturday's issue. The feeling in favor of a crematory is asuming a definite and practical shape, and it is expected that within the next week or ten days definite action is to be taken.

In the United States, in the principal countries of Europe, in Brazil, Venezuela, in Egypt, there are model establishments of this kind from which data are being obtained. The newest is that completed at the Mount Auburn cemetery, Boston, on the 17th of April last—about six weeks ago. There, the remains of the late Mr. Wolferstan Thomas, of this city, were incinerated about three weeks ago.

As it is probably upon this model that the crematorium in Montreal will be built a description of this building will be of interest to readers of The Herald.

This crematory was planned by the trustees of Mount Auburn cemetery in response to certain, though only a small demand, which those familiar with the cemetery predicted would probably amount to about 25 cremations in a year. There were eight cremations in the first two weeks, thus giving promise of at least considerably more during the year than the original estimate.

The Mount Auburn crematory, however, is good for even a much larger demand for, as might be expected, there would hardly be in Boston a niggardly provision in this regard. In point of fact, it is as large as any crematory in the United States and is provided with all that experience has found to be good in crematory appliances. The most considerable change in the old structure was in beautifying the chapel proper, where the final services will be held. The result is an architectural work of rare fitness. The crematory caned, however, for a considerable task in the building, in order to meet the conditions imposed. A new basement was excavated, the general appointments so far as the public will ever see, of which might be called luxurious. The fittings, designed on the lines of a subdued taste, betray a generous expenditure. The incinerators do not afford a fertile field for artistic treatment, but they are wholly divested of appearances that might be disagreeable. The necessary machinery is in a lower and rather distant room, avoiding the intrusion of distrubing sounds.

THE INCINERATORS.

The incinerators are, of course, the essential features, and there are some new things about them that may be better understood by a brief review of cremation processes, which, dating back only 24 years in the modern acceptation of the term, have undergone a growth and improvement that is not generally followed up. When, in 1876, the first cremation, society was formed in Milan, Italy, by people who had followed the teachings of Albert Keller there, the crematory process was crude and forbidding. The heat applied was the live flame of coal or charcoal, slow in action and attended with details that would have postponed any wide expansion of cremation if left unimproved. Better furnaces were also immediately devised in Paris and in Germany, by Garini and Schneider, respectively, which, with some small improvements, are in use to-day. Paris is, perhaps, the greatest cremating centre in the world, but even there, until at least a recent date, the flame of charcoal in one chamber was used.

Technically, this process is one of relatively slow and incomplete combustion, attended with smoke, which latter detail would never do in most of the United States. In this country the use of the burning oil spray has permitted a detail that has removed the objections to the foreign appliances. It is a secondary chamber—an additional retort, as it were—where the products of incomplete combustion in the incinerator are completely consumed. As a consequence of this arrangement, an almost unnoticeable detail, there is nothing apparent to an unlooker suggestive of the process going on within the incinerators. For example, some members of a funeral party watching for something of the kind could not tell where the chimney of the Mount Auburn crematory was during a cremation a week ago, although within 50 yards of the chimney in full view.

The incinerators are fire brick lined chambers, 8 feet long, 3 feet high and 3 feet wide. The four burners are each examples of a remarkable mechanical development, attained in the coal regions in other lines of work, where the burning oil jet has been wonderfully improved. The fuel is blown into the chamber in a fine mist that burns readily and completely; a term that implies no smoke. This burning is aided by the introduction of additional air under a pressure of 17 ounces, affording an ample supply of necessary oxygen. A heat of 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit is reached when fully working. To provide, however, for a chance of incomplete combustion, the gases escaping from this chamber pass through another smaller one, where the burning jets and the supply of air are duplicated, after passing through which the products of combustion pass into the chimney, in a simple inodorous, transparent form—"purified indeed," as was observed by one of the reporter's informants.

NEW DEVICES.

The foregoing may be said nowadays of any first rate crematory, of which excellent types are to be found at Milwaukee, St. Louis, Chicago, and at Forest Hills, though each place is apt to differ in small details from the others, improvements suggested by experience and embodied in the structure at the time of the installation, to be perhaps improved upon in better constructed plants. For example, at Mount Auburn there is a simple provision, the importance of which would not be apparent at first sight, for supplying air under the bier, so that the flame entirely surrounds it. The bier rests on a sort of grating, the bars being of fire clay, hollow and perforated, the additional supply of air coming through the perforations. The device shortens the incineration by 15 minutes, and a subsidiary device of manholes in the side of the incinerator permits of the removal of the ashes within an hour after the beginning of the process. The perfect combustion attained by this arrangement is well illustrated in an experiment made here, when a barrel of excelsior, a very smoky substance when burning, was cremated and nothing found afterward in the retort. Nothing was to be seen coming from the chimney during the process, thought it munst have been disseminated in very fine dust.

The power needed in compressing the air and forcing the oil through the burners is supplied by an electric motor, which, with the air compressors and the other machinery, is in a sub-cellar about 40 feet away from the incinerators and reached by an underground passage, the whole being designed with a view to avoiding the intrusion of noise during the final services. The work of incinerations begins 45 minutes before the bier is placed in the retort, when the burners in the supplementary chamber are started. Fifteen minutes later the burners in the incinerator are started, the draught having by that time been well established, this step being intended to anticipate the arrival of the funeral party by half an hour. For a few minutes before the insertion of the bier the burners are turned off, the materials cooling down during the interval from 3,000 degrees to about 1,800 degrees, or a condition of blackness, so that a view of the interior does not suggest the intense degrees of heat employed. The incineration is completed in an hour, and though the ashes may be removed after a brief interval they are not usually removed till the next morning.

AN ARTISTIC CHAPEL.

The chapel, as renovated, is a triumph in the architectural treatment of a place for mortuary services. The only changes are in the interior, which has been entirely reconstructed, the dominant note being supplied by reddish colored unglazed tiles, that cover practically the whole interior surface, except the floor. The plan of the chapel includes two arched galleries, looking out into the chapel proper, through arches, giving a crypt effect. This detail is understood to be a provision for a move not definitely decided upon, of having a suitable place for the deposit of urns and a view of the arrangement will at once suggest that it is a dignified and appropriate attempt at a problem that will probably press for solution before long. The growth of cremation in the last few years would hardly be believed until one looked it up, so quietly has it come about. The year 1896, appears to have been a turning point, the number of cremations taking a relatively sudden rise and showing a steady increase ever since. Wider information on the subject is probably the prime cause, but it has undoubtedly been helped along by mechanical improvements in the process, especially the use of the oil jet, which removes many objectionable features of the earlier methods. Considerations of this kind have an especial emphasis in the disposal of the dead, at a time when the most sacred feelings of mankind are most keenly apprehensive and sensitive. Nowadays nothing but heated air touches the body, which retains its perfect shape to the very end, when it falls together in a heap of white ashes.

THIRTY CREMATORIES.

There are now about 30 crematories in the United States and a singular incident of their distribution is that they follow centres of the German population. This is particularly evident in the number of cremations. Of the 1,300 cremations in New York last year about 900 were Germans and among the best and most used in the country are those in Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Chicago. Paris still maintains its place as a cremation centre, but the cremation of paupers keeps up the numbers materially. In this country, the movement is very largely among the comfortable classes, who choose this method for themselves.

Perhaps the most marked result expected of cremation, is that of cheaper funerals. Simplicity is the prevailing note in the preparations for cremation, costly caskets with expensive metal armaments, being altogether out of place. In the West they have arrived at trolley funerals, the companies furnishing special cars for bringing the party to the cemetery and the cemetery authorities providing a suitable hearse for conveyance to the grave or the crematory, the whole at an enormous reduction in the cost of a funeral. The great expense of a modern funeral, coming as it does suddenly and at a time when among the great body of people, financial resources are at the lowest ebb from the cost of sickness, is expected by those who are identified with cemeteries, to be the great popular incentive to cremation. The cost is more than halved, the expense of a lot being eliminated at once and a costly casket being an almost foolish waste of money, especially at a time when poor people need it most.

BEWARE! CONSUMPTION FOLLOWS CATARRH.

No One Can Afford to Treat Catarrh Lightly—Catarrh is More Than a Cold in the Head—The Seeds of Consumption are There.

The Steps are These: (1) The Head. (2) The Throat. (3) The Lungs. (4) The Grave.

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The serious blunder made by thousands, and only realized when too late, is due to their indifference to a cold in the head.

This develops in little time to catarrh and each added cold in the head aggravates the catarrhal trouble and soon makes it chronic.

The catarrh does not stay in the head, uncomfortable and dangerous as this may be.

The throat is next attacked, and then comes this continual dropping into the throat, distributing the germs of disease.

This second step is bad enough, for with it comes shattered health, the power of speech is affected and a general broken-up feeling prevails all the time.

From the throat these droppings pass into the lungs, and once there seeds of consumption have to be counted in the battle.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will give instant relief in the most desperate cases. But why leave results until they become desperate?

Have you a cold in the head? Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will give instant relief. It will clear the throat and purify the lungs.

We repeat again, take this trouble in its incipient stages and banish it from the system by the use of this wonderful medicine, Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, which has received the endorsement of Canadian citizens as has no other medicine of the kind. We have long lists of members of the Senate, House of Commons and prominent clergymen that we can send to anyone asking for corroborative testimony. Price 50c.

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—Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures eczema and all stubborn skin diseases. 35 cents.

A YOUNG GIRL'S DANGER.

How She Overcame It, and Baffled Her Tormentor.

Toronto, June 9.—Miss Ida Hobkirk, of 184 Harbord Street, this city, is a young lady who is exceedingly popular with a very extensive circle of friends, all of whom are rejoicing over her recent escape from a terrible danger. The story of her experience is deeply interesting, told in her own straightforward way.

Here is her narrative: "In 1896 I took a position in down-town store. My work was not unusually hard, but I soon found I could not stand it, and my health failed. I grew very thin, had splitting headaches continually, dizzy spells, and extreme weakness. My tongue was thickly furred, harsh and dry, every morning, and I arose tired and aching. I was dull and low-spirited all the time.

"My sister had used Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills with remarkable benefit, and I also began to take them. I candidly state that improvement began almost immediately. Daily I mended, till to-day I am in better health, and much stronger than I have been for years. To Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills, and to them alone, the credit is due."

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Dr. Arnold's English Toxin Pills, the only medicine that cures disease by killing the germs that cause it, are sold by all druggists at 75c a box; sample box 25c, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by The Arnold Chemical Co., Limited, Canada Life Building, 42 King Street West, Toronto.

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TWO WOMEN WHO HAVE EARNED HISTRIONIC DISTINCTION

MRS. LESLIE CARTER TRIUMPHS OVER LONDON

The enormous personal success in London of Mrs. Carter comes as a welcome indorsement to the few critics in America who have held persistently to the belief that this lady is one of the most remarkable emotional actresses of the present generation.

Adverse opinions of "Zaza" as a play have nothing to do with the case. Whether that drama is legitimate as a purpose play, or must be placed in the index expurgatorius along with intolerable examples of French impropriety, is strictly a question of opinion. But Mrs. Carter's ability in sustaining emotional roles in a vivid and startling manner has become a matter of fact, to deny which is to ignore the most positive and conclusive evidence.

The inclination to ignore obvious talent is one of those eccentricities of criticism for which it is difficult to form any reasonable explanation or apology. Almost every important actor, since Shakespeare's day, who has left an impression upon the stge was obliged to fight his way to success through fusillades of detraction. Henry Irving, for example, was scoffed at and caricatured long after he had given evidence of superior talent, and another modern instance of this disposition may be found in the case of Richard Mansfield, who even since earning imperishable laurels is denied the possession of all talent by certain of the gadflies born from the scum of sensational journalism. Modjeska has also been dismissed with a sneer and I remember that, in not a few instances, quasi critics persisted in the theory that Edwin Booth could only be regarded as a clever dramatic reader and not at all in the light of a great tragedian.

Depreciation is the one weapon of narrow minds incapable of appreciating, or unwilling to recognize, superior talents. Many who occupy humble positions, either through lack of opportunity to better their condition or by reason of limited talents, vent their spite upon providence by railing at all who have been able to lift themselves into prominence. It is the favorite theory of these petty souls that success comes by accident, and usually falls to those who deserve it least.

It is true that now and then a temporary success of mediocrity is secured by managerial arts, but when an artist maintains her position and is universally recognized by the public as Mary Anderson was and Mrs. Carter has been, the theory that all such are the creatures of favoring circumstances is absurd. Talent is the essential basis of permanent success. Without it Mrs. Carter, who was introduced to the stage under most unfavorable conditions, could not have conquered both the United States and England as no other American actress, with the possible exception of Mary Anderson, ever did. She wins through the combined force of talent and industry, and the verdict of approval is so overwhelming that even those who, for various reasons quite outside her individual art, were unfavorably inclined, have been forced to admit her surprising histrionic power.

There has been no success in London this year comparable with Mrs. Carter's triumph at the Garrick Theatre. Crowded night after night, the house is practically sold out up to the last week in July, when the engagement ends, and after which Mrs. Carter will take a vacation in Switzerland before returning to America.

While some of the London critics who lost their way in search of new adjectives wherewith to praise "The Degenerates," "The Gay Lord Quex" and other plays of a like nature, profess to be deeply shocked by "Zaza," few if any of them deny the extraordinary power of Mrs. Carter. The most learned and intelligent among the theatre-goers of London have joined in a chorus of praise which does not fail to compare Mrs. Carter in a more than favorable manner with Bernhardt and Duse, and as if to accentuate this complimentary view, the highest society people have taken her up and are showering cards and polite attentions upon her. The Prince and Princess of Wales were among the first to extend the most effuse congratulations. Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Ronalds, leaders of the American colony; the Countess of Essex, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Princess Hohenlohe, the Marchioness of Anglesey and innumerable others have expressed their admiration by a social recognition which is almost unprecedented in the case of any actress.

No personal influence of any nature could have secured for Mrs. Carter such a triumph as this. It is, in fact, a recognition of talent in a country where genius counts for quite as much as noble birth, an example of appreciation which might often be imitated elsewhere.

MISS OLGA NETHERSOLE OPULENT FROM SAPHO

Enriched in pocket and opulent in notoriety as a result of her production of "Sapho," Miss Olga Nethersole has closed her American season and she has now sailed for England, where she hopes to secure the rest that will restore her physical vigor and enable her to return to America next season to make more money off the patronage of prurient minded theatre-goers.

During the final performance of "Sapho," the Daudet-Ditch drama, as one witty critic has called Clyde Fitch's dramatization of the Daudet novel, Miss Nethersole made one of those before the curtain speeches into which she drops as easily as De Wolf Hopper. She said she desired to thank the public for the manner in which she had been received and hoped to return next season, when she will re-open in the same play and later offer a new production.

Miss Nethersole must be considered hereafter as a speculator in the theatrical business rather than as a dramatic artist. She has forfeited the respect of decent minded theatre-goers by her effrontery in exploiting lascivious plays. She has catered to the public which rejoices in the unclean in stage performances and she has shown by her persistent disregard of what the more self-respecting people in this country think of her professional conduct that she does not care a picayune for the opinions of intelligent people.

She entered upon a theatrical career because she was tired of drudging as a governess on small pay in England. She is to be admired for the ambition which moved her to try to improve her position and to better her fortunes. She is to be admired for the dramatic talent and the will power which enabled her to advance herself from obscurity to a conspicuous position on the stage. She is not to be applauded for employing her talent in dramatic productions that she is intelligent enough to know are offensive to good taste and in pandering to gross appetites.

In England Miss Nethersole cannot make the money that she does in this country. She is a daring woman; but she would not have dared to present "Sapho" in a London theatre. It may be urged that in doing what she has done, she is no worse than "Zaza" Carter, and that the London authorities and theatre-goers would have shown the same toleration of "Sapho" Nethersole that they are displaying toward the American exponent of an almost equally vicious character. As an English woman, Miss Nethersole had more fear of the British censor than David Belasco or Mrs. Carter entertained and would not have ventured to do what they have done.

Before making her debut, under the management of Augustin Daly, in America she discovered that she would not be accepted as a great emotional actress in England. When she fell out with Mr. Daly, she took up with an offer from Manager Frohman, but did not remain long under his direction. Unlike Mrs. Bernard Beere, once called the English Bernhardt, who gave up the attempt to win recognition as a star in this country, she possesses a pretty temper and a self assertiveness which, combined with her talent, have enabled her to over-ride all obstacles in the way of her advancement.

She has now thrown over Marcus Mayer, her manager for the past few seasons, as she turned her shapely back on Messrs. Daly and Frohman, when she found that she could prosper without them. With the assistance of her brother, Louis, she will manage herself hereafter and as there is still a very eager desire to see her as Sapho in different sections of the United States and Canada, she will have plain sailing during next season at least.

Speaking of Olga Nethersole, Hilary Bell, of the New York Press, had this to say:—"Yet she has always made a good income on the stage. Her debut was effected under powerful auspices, and even at the start of her dramatic career she received a handsome salary and attracted general attention. Augustin Daly gave Miss Nethersole $500 a week for her first year in America, and the Frohmans granted a similar salary to her in the following season. Since she reached the age of 25 Olga's income has averaged $17,000 a year. The season that has ended was much more prosperous, for this talk about the wickedness of 'Sapho' has aided its earnings remarkably. In all her theatric ventures Miss Nethersole made ends meet, and at the age of 30 the drama has paid to her the neat sum of $200,000. In these agreeable circumstances the young actress feels justified in taking life comfortably during vacation. Her London home is in Norfolk Street, Park Lane, which is the heart of swelldom. Miss Nethersole is grieved to realize that instead of owning her own house she holds it on lease, four more years of which term have yet to run. At the expiration of that time she will probably become an American citizeness."

CHINA'S SAD RULER

Story of the Career of the Unhappy Emperor.

IS A PRISONER IN HIS PALACE.

At the Mercy of a Couple of Scheming, Power-loving Women Who Act as His Regents.

Darker days are looming up for China then when Hien Feng scurried in undignified haste from Pekin at the approach of the Anglo-French armies in 1860. The Solitary Man in the Forbidden City had been bred in the belief, that he, the occupant of the Dragon Seat and Monarch of the Middle Kingdom, was the ruler of the universe and that all "outside barbarians" must render tribute to him. The close vicinity of hostile troops upset his dignity. At other times, when the Emperor decided to make a journey, preparations had begun months before. Roads and bridges were repaired, and abject poverty, appearing in all its hideous deformity along the highways and paths, was removed, that the monarch might contemplate, if not universal prosperity, at least evidences of happy contentment. There was no time, for such preparation when guards, placed within hearing of each other the entire distance of seventy-four miles between Tientsin and the capital, passed the word that the barbarians were really and truly advancing. So the Emperor fled, followed by a motley train of terrified attendants, undeterred by rough roads and streams to be forded, the anticipation of unknown horrors lending strength to unwonted exertion. It had been decided, in the hurry of the moment, that the Emperor should retreat to the palace at Yeh-ho—Hot Springs—eight days journey from Pekin. The relief was great when its grand gates at last came in sight, for here Hien Feng would surely be safe. He fell sick during the winter, and before spring came, he "ascended the Dragon Throne above," which is the Chinese way of saying that he died.

Hien-Feng left a son, who was six years old at the time of his father's death. His mother was the Western Empress, who, with the Empress of the East, were the two principal wives of the late Emperor. It was decided that the two Empresses should be joint guardians of the heir to the throne. Since it would be extremely disrespectful that the name of an Emperor should be in the mouth of the culgar, a title was selected for him by which he might be known. The choice fell upon the characters standing for "Fortunate Union," and it was under this title that he was proclaimed Emperor. But soon after a conspiracy was discovered by Prince Kung. Some of the high mandarins plotted to assassinate the two Empresses, upon their return from Yeh-ho, so that they might obtain control of the Government. A number of the conspirators were put to death, and the boy Emperor's title was changed to Tung Chi, meaning "United Rule."

When, in 1872, Tung Chi was sixteen years old, orders were sent to all the principal families in the realm to send their marriageable daughters to Peking, that the Empresses might select a wife for him. This order could not be disobeyed, but a great many of these girls would have declined the honor, if they could have had a voice in the matter. In China, until she becomes the mother of a son, a wife is only the principal servant of her mother-in-law; and to come at once in the possession of two-mothers-in-law was certainly no pleasant outlook. It was, at the time, whispered in Peking that the Empresses had made a selection in Aluteh, the daughter of Prince Chung; Dame Rumor also said that this girl, singularly beautiful and intelligent placed rolls of wadding upon her shoulders and under her dress so as to appear deformed. She evidently did not know the astuteness of the two Empresses. After she had been duly selected the official Gazette gravely announced that the court physician had been able to cure the deformity of the new Empress by "removing the protuberance from her back," a token that it was evidently the will of heaven that the girl so singularly favored, should be raised to the exalted dragon throne. This remarkable operation must certainly have made the fortune of the physician.

Two years later Tung-Chi was "specially favored by heaven," which is Chinese for saying that the Emperor had the smallpox. Odd as it may appear to us, it is nevertheless true that the Chinese look upon this disease as a great favor. However that may be, it certainly ended Tung-Chi's troubles, for after a few days it was announced that "he was received as a guest on high," another flowery expression with the plain meaning that he had joined the majority. Aluteh did not survive him many days. The official announcement said that she had died from grief; but it was whispered that the two Dowagers had hinted that her existence was a nuisance, in obedience to which she starved herself to death.

It was absolutely necessary to select at once a successor. What would become of the peace of the Empire if Tung-Chi were not funished and sacrifices duly offered to his spirit? But the two dowagers have tasted the sweets of power, and it was decided that he could not be of an older generation than the late Emperor. It was therefore decided in the family council that the little baby brother of Hien Feng should be the successor. The child was sent for immediately. He arrived and his name was changed from Tsai-tien to Kuang Hsu, meaning Illustrious Successor.

The child was, at this time, three and a half years old. Prince Chung, his father, duly resigned his claims in favor of the two Dowagers, who constituted themselves once more joint guardians. Whatever she did afterwards to the poor Illustrious Successor the Dowager Empress certainly did her duty to him as baby and boy, and so long as he did not appear as an obstacle to her authority. The oldest newspaper in the world, the official Gazette, of Pekin, gravely records the child's doings from babyhood. Scarcely old enough to realize their meaning he was made to preside at the Councils of State. In China and Korea this meeting takes place before dawn, or between the hours of 2 and 6 a.m.

From the pages of the before mentioned paper, there is, however, ample evidence that he was permitted to exercise within the walls of the Forbidden City. Thus the announcement is gravely made from the Throne: "The horse which was presented to us by Poyennamoku was quiet and gentle when we rode it. Let it, therefore, be called "The Pear that flies like a bird.'" It is to be hoped that this exercise gave him pleasure, for the young Emperor's life was one of constant and irritating formality and ceremony.

Thus, then, the child and boy Emperor passed his days and the time approached when with marriage he was to assume man's estate and man's duties. But the two Dowagers had grown accustomed to the wielding of power in the twenty-five years of minority, and it was not likely that they would resign it entirely and willingly. In appearance, however, Kuang Hsu reached his majority and ascended the throne. The ponderous machinery of state revolved around him as around the central axis, but behind the screen were the Dowagers, hearing all that passed and having a strong voice in the imperial decisions.

This would have worked well, for, cumbersome though it be, it has worked in China for thousands of years, if the world from beyond the Empire had not thundered at its gates with impatient knocks. The Middle Kingdom had been compelled to acknowledge the equality of the outside barbarians, and to submit that their representatives reside in Peking. But these ministers insisted upon entering the Forbidden City, and coming face to face with the Son of Heaven—and they refused to kow-tow.

There the matter rested, and it was not until after the war with Japan that Chinese court etiquette submitted, and the foreign ministers were received by Kuang Hsu within the walls of the forbidden City.

This is not the place to speak of this war, although it exercised an unheardof influence upon the Middle Kingdom, and its innocent young Emperor. It is enough to state that, it was brought home to him that China had no army except on paper; that the money appropriated to the defense of the realm had clung to the fingers of the mandarins, who should have seen to its proper disbursement, the young Emperor felt throughly distressed, as the official Gazette of that time ample proves. But the poor hermit, profoundly ignorant of the world beyond the walls, did not know where to turn. Following the only precedents which he knew, he might deprive Li Hung Chang of his yellow jacket and peacock feather, but it did not strike at the root of evil. China cannot continue an independent empire unless Confucianism is dropped, and the progress of this age permitted to enter.

Poor Kuang Hsu felt this instinctively, and was inclined to emulate Mutsuhito, the Emperor of Japan. In this purpose he was strengthened by Kang Yu Wei, who represented the Progressive Party of China. The official Gazette promulgated edict upon edict. English was to be taught in at least one school at every Fu, or district. The examinations for office, instead of being confined exclusively to the Chinese classics, should embrace the modern sciences, etc. These and similar innovations alarmed the mandarins, or officials, as well as the prospective office holders or lierati. When, then, it was announced that Marquis Ito was about to visit Pekin the apprehension arose that he was to assist Kuang Hsu in carrying out these reforms. The aid of the Empress was invoked, and she, grown old—the surviving Dowager is sixty-six years of age—under the endangered system, interposed her parental authority. If Kuang Hsu had disregarded the prescripts of filial piety he would have been execrated by every Chinese. What could the poor fellow do, situated as he was, between the devil and the deep sea?

At first the rumor spread that the Emperor was dead. If the world at Pekin had accepted the rumor as a fact, there is no doubt that a dose of poison would have removed him quietly. But a great deal of sympathy was felt for Kuang Hsu by the foreign diplomats, and they joined in the demand that a foreign physician should be permitted to examine him. The old Dowager was furious at this interference with her plans, but she dared not refuse, and the physician attached to the French legation was admitted. He found the young Emperor weak and ailing, but suffering from no serious illness. Still, it was evident that he was a prisoner in the Forbidden City, and that the Dowager had usurped his authority.

Afraid to carry out her purpose of assassination while the foreign ministers were watching her, the stern old woman is said with baffled revenge. She has been making frantic efforts to establish an army and navy, forgetting that it takes years of application before these branches of the government can be brought into a state of efficacy. Money has been squeezed out of the reluctant pockets of the viceroys, and, last, but not least, the aid of Japan was invoked to help China resist the demands of the western barbarians. Needless to say that Japan has gladly acceded to the request, so far as it could be done without openly offending Russia.

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GOSSIP OF THE PLAYERS.

It is said that Sardou is writing a play for Mrs. Leslie Carter, and that David Belasco is soon to go to Paris to collaborate with him. From the present outlook it is certain that Mrs. Carter will not want for material in which to appear for some time to come. Speaking of Belasco, it is reported that he has secured the rights to "Madame Butterfly" and the "Heart of Maryland," for the Pacific coast, and has engaged Dorothy Dorr for one and Mrs. Harry Damm for the other.

David Belasco and Richard Mansfield are also mentioned as rival bidders for the American rights of the latest Ibsen play, "When We Dead Awaken."

Christie Macdonald has been engaged as leading lady with Peter F. Dailey next season.

Barr McIntosh has been engaged to play Philemon in the production of "Janice Meredith" next season.

Stuart Robson will continue to appear in "Oliver Goldsmith" next season, his tour extending to the coast.

The number of capable and widely known actors going into the summer stock companies is remarkable.

Henry Hamilton has been engaged to dramatize Stanley J. Weyman's story of "Castle Inn" for the Litt production.

Jacob Litt says he has paid C. T. Dazey over $100,000 in royalties in the seven years "In Old Kentucky" has been out.

There is no immediate prospect of the close of William Gilette's engagement in "Sherlock Holmes" at the Garrick Theatre, New York City.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell's revival of "Magda" has now run for more than 100 nights at the London Royalty Theatre, and she has entered upon negotiations for a new and much longer lease of the house. She produced "The Fansticks," George Fleming's adaptation of "Les Romanesques," at a matinee recently.

A writer in the Boston Post says:—"I was present at a theatrical performance the other evening and was struck with the enthusiasm shown when the English flag was displayed. When the colors of other nations were exhibited there was no special demonstration, but the Union Jack brought out a perfect storm of applause only equalled by the tribute to the Stars and Stripes. It was significant.

Julia Marlowe has accepted for production a new play entitled "The Awakening," written by Harriet Ford and Beatrice de Mille, authors of "The Greatest Thing in the World."

Charles Frohman has begun buying London plays. He has the American rights of "Lady Huntworth's Experiment," by R. C. Carton, author of "Lord and Lady Algy," and "Wheels Within Wheels," and has just bought "The Ladder of Life," an English military drama by Charles Rogers.

It looks as if Beatrice de Mille and Harriet Ford would figure prominently next season as dramatists. A play by them has just been accepted by Julia Marlowe, and Richard Mansfield and Mrs. Le Moyne will also act dramas from their pens.

Daniel Frohman has cabled from Europe a denial of his reported intent to import the Oberammergau "Passion Play."

It is reported that Sibyl Sanderson is engaged to a Swedish artist, Henrick Voisin, who is so much in love that he has broken his engagement with a Swedish girl. He is a blonde, 20 years old, and an athlete.

Daniel Frohman has secured the American rights of Pinero's new comedy and Kinsey Piele's dramatization of Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage."

"The Eaglet," ("L'Aiglon" of Rostand,) in which Maude Adams will appear next season, will be in four acts instead of the five of the original French. Louis N. Parker's version is in blank verse, but many of the long tirades of Rostand have been omitted.

Robert Marshall, who wrote "His Excellency the Governor," and "The Royal Family," in which Annie Russell will act next autumn, has just finished new plays for Nat Goodwin and George Alexander.

Willard will have, for his next season's tour of America, a new drama by Elwyn O. Barron treating of political life in Italy. The chief character is as a popular actor who uses his popularity in the service of a political party. He finally leaves the stage for the army. Willard will also appear as Hugh Trevor in "All for Her."

"Dido and Eneas," one of the earliest of English musical plays, written by d' Urfey and Nahum Tate, to music by Purcell, was lately performed in London by musical students under the direction of Ellen Terry's son, Gordon Craig.

Parker and Carson's amusing comedy, "Gudgeons," is to be revived in London with one of the authors, Murray Carson, in the principal role of the clever swindler.

Forbes Robertson will produce, in London, an adaptation of "Le Cloitre," by the Belgian poet, Emile Verhaeren.

The great ambition of Novelli, the much-talked-of Italian actor, is said to be to act Hamlet in English in the Memorial Theatre at Stratford-on-Avon.

Sidney Bracy, a young English singer and comedian of some note, will make his first appearance in this country as Yusouf in "The Rose of Persia" next fall.

"My Lady Dainty" is the name of a new comedy by Madeline Lucette Ryley, which will have a trial performance in London this week.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell has joined the list of women managers in London. She is now in control of the Royalty Theatre, and is negotiating with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt for the appearance of the latter at the Royalty in July. If "L'Aiglon," in which Sarah is appearing in Paris, is the success it is said to be, it is doubtful if the great French actress will interrupt a prosperous season in the French capital for the sake of entertaining London audiences. She is an admirer of Mrs. Campbell and she is whimsical enough to stop the run of "L'Aiglon" in Paris to help out the English actress-manager in London.

Contrary to general belief the patrons of the swell London music halls are sensitive where sensitiveness might least be expected. The American Choir Girl," who has been appearing in an act similar to that of "The Girl With the Auburn Hair," at the Alhambra, has not met with much favor, her performance being objected to as being sacrilligious.

Frau Agnes Sorlna, whose fine dramatic talent and natural method of expression have made her the most widely known of the German players, will tour Italy, Denmark, Holland and Spain next season. As a popular attraction she is rivaling Bernhardt and Duse.

Leo Dietrichstein has dramatized John Luther Long's short story, "Miss Cherry of Tokio," for the use of Grace George. The success of David Belasco's dramatic version of "Madame Butterfly" in London moved the critics there to urge Mr. Belasco to adapt "Miss Cherry of Tokio" and to produce it in London.

Notwithstanding the ill success attending the production of the dramatization of James Lane Allen's popular novel, "The Choir Invisible," last season, when Henry Jewett enacted the role of John Gray, the play will be produced next season under the management of Liebler & Co. Bad management was largely responsible for the withdrawal of "The Choir Invisible" after its production last season. Mr. Jewett will again enact the role of the hero.

John Glendinning has been engaged to support Sarah Cowell LeMoyne in "The Greatest Thing in the World" next season, playing the role of David McFarland. This part was originated by Henry Jewett, who will play John Gray in Liebler & Co.'s production of "The Choir Invisible" next season. The role is that of a Scotchman, and it is remarkable that both Mr. Jewett and his successor are of Scotch descent. Mr. Glendinning has been 20 years on the stage, and had quite a career in Great Britain before coming to America with the Kendals, whom he had previously supported at the Court Square Theatre, London. In this country he is best known as the original of the Laird in "Trilby." During the past season he has supported Olga Nethersole, playing Aubrey Tanqueray in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" and Flamant in "Sapho."

Nellie McHenry will revive next season the old play "Miss," in which Annie Pixley toured the country for years and off which she made a large fortune. Frank Losee has been engaged to play his old part, Yuba Bill.

Another production that has caught the fancy of London audiences is "Kitty Grey," an adaptation of "Les Fetards," the French original of "The Rounders," the musical and farcical comedy seen at the Academy here during the past season.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is to employ the cinematograph in aiding her to create the illusion she desires in the representation of the Wagram battlefield, in the fifth act of "L'Aiglon." In this scene, the young Duke de Reichstadt, the character she enacts, evokes the spirits of the soldiers fallen in that fight, and whose dead bodies are supposed to be seen "in one red burial bient." The scenic background and the "supers" employed by her do not satisfy her ideas of what the scene should be and she will try to realize her ideals by means of machine made motion pictures. Certain observers of her production of Rostand's drama are unkind enough to hint that the great actress is resorting to this device to stimulate popular interest in the play.

Manager Charles Frohman has secured the American rights to "Lady Huntworth's Experiment" and "A Man of Forty," the new plays which have made very pronounced successes in London.

James K. Hackett and the members of the Frohman Company which will support him in "Richard Carvel" next season, are busily engaged in studying their roles and rehearsing the play. It promises to be one of the most notable of next season's productions.

Besides appearing as Nell Gwynne in a dramatic version of Anthony Hope's novel "Simon Dale," in London next season, Miss Marie Tempest, one known as the "Dresden China" prima donna, will be seen as Becky Sharp in a dramatization of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair." As Nell Gwynne she will have a rival in Miss Julia Neilson, who is to produce a play in which Nell will be the leading character that has been written for her by Paul Kester.

Lewis Morrison, so well known to theatre-goers by his impersonation of Mephisto in "Faust," recently arrived in San Francisco. He made the trip from New York in a sailing vessel by way of Cape Horn and was benefited in health by the long voyage. He still clings to the idea that he will live to see the day when the old school of acting will come into favor and tragedy will again forge to the front and assert its dignified rights in playdom.

The success of the revival of "The Rivals" by Messrs. Harrison and Maude at the London Haymarket Theatre is so great that the production might be kept on the stage throughout the season. The management promised, however, to put on "The School for Scandal" and in order to keep faith with the public will withdraw "The Rivals" on June 19. The theatre will be re-opened after the short summer vacation with the Sheridan comedy. Notwithstanding the desire for novelties managers who revive the classic English comedies in an adequate manner can rely upon intelligent theatre-goers to support their efforts.

During her ten weeks' season, which recently closed in Detroit, Miss Ada Rehan presented five plays, "The Taming of the Shrew," "As You Like It," "The School for Scandal," "The Subtleties of Jealousy" and "The Country Girl." She opened her tour in Baltimore early in March, played through the South and visited the principal cities of the Northwest. She was greeted by large audiences everywhere and the prosperity attending her tour indicates that American theatre-goers appreciate the fact that she is the greatest comedienne on the American stage.

Herman Vezin recently celebrated his fiftieth year on the stage by taking part in the Shakespeare memorial performances at Stratford-on-Avon. He made his "positively last appearance" in Philadelphia on March 2, 1889. He went to England early in life and played with Charles Kean when he was 20 years old. Since that time he has had many parts in various Shakespearian and other classic plays. The British papers call him the "Grand Old Man of the English stage." On one occasion when Irving suddenly lost his voice while playing "Macbeth," Mr. Vezin took his place and was afterward presented with a diamond ring by the actor-knight in commemoration of the event. Despite his 71 years, Mr. Vezin is in perfect health and acts with as much spirit and vigor as ever.

It seems that Mr. E. S. Willard is likely, after all, to act in London before his reappearance upon the stage in this country. He is anxious to try the effect of a new play, which Mr. Elwyn Barron is writing for him. Of the piece a London writer says:—"The scene of the play is laid in Italy, and to the hero, supposed to be not merely an actor but a great actor, it falls, during the course of the action, to assume a large number of disguises. Not by any means is it the first time that such an artifice has been resorted to on the stage, but in this instance the device is likely to be more than usually convincing, seeing that the actor-hero may well be credited with full knowledge of the art of 'make-up.'" Mr. Willard has agreed, also, to appear in the last act of "Macbeth" at the Drury Lane performance for the benefit of the victims of the fire at Ottawa. This will be his first attempt at the part of the wicked Thane, at all events, in London.

For some reason or other Mr. F. R. Benson has been compelled to abandon the enterprise of a series of Shakesperian performances by his company in Paris. It was announced that all the preliminary arrangements had been completed, but now the brief statement is published that the whole project has fallen through. No explanations are offered. The representations were to have taken place at the Gymnase in July and August.

The degree of success which attended the recent performances of George Barnard Shaw's eccentric comedy, "You Never Can Tell," in London, has encouraged the management of the Strand Theatre to produce it for a run, longer or shorter, as the case may prove. There is no reason why anybody should not be amused by the piece, which is primed with all sorts of reckless humor and cleverness, but as for any attempt to make out the meaning or intent of it—that way madness lies.

PIERROT'S RETURN.

(Bliss Carman in Saturday Evening Post.)

Over the roofs of the town
The smoke-red moon goes down.
The winter settles on the lost sky-line
And on this heart of mine.

The days are come, Pierrot,
Wherein thou must forego
The broad green open world and mountains blue
Thy happy summer knew.

No more whispering leaves
The rain-drops on the eaves,
The woodland voices of hill-brooks at noon,
The leisurely wind's rune.

No thrushes now for thee
At break of day, to free
The largo of their silvery interludes
Through the green solitudes.

No sea-turn from the shore
Will come with pebbly roar
And lull, where the quiet marshes bright and wide
Are brimming with the tide.

Wood-path and orchard air
Exchanged for street and stair,
The simple habitude of old earth's joys
For motley and madcap noise.

Immured within a room,
Pierrot, must thou resume
The customs of the city, grey and cold,
That make thy spirit old.

Freedom and air and light
And golden age, good-night!
Ah, lonely moon, where heaven and roof-line blend,
Be thou Pierrot's friend!

A step on the entry floor?
And pausing at my door?
Surely my comrades cannot have found me yet
Entres . . . Pierette! Pierette!

THE WHEELS OF LIFE

MADE TO RUN SMOOTHLY AND PLEASANTLY BY DODD'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS.

There Is No Other Cure for Dyspepsia, Indigestion and All Other Stomach Troubles—Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Never Fail.

Wheels! Wheels! All the world on wheels! Everyone, men, women and children, are talking "wheel talk." These paragraphs are a short talk on wheels also—but on the most important kind—the wheels of life.

The wheels of life must run smoothly, if we are to live as it was intended we should. There must be no breaks, no snapping of chains, no worn bolts, no weak spots. If there are, we pay the penalty in pain.

The wheels of life cannot run smoothly if you have Dyspepsia. It's like trying to ride a bicycle with a punctured tire, or broken bearings. If your tire has been punctured, you mend it. In many cases, if you have Dyspepsia or Indigestion, you don't heed it. As time goes on, it grows worse and worse, until at last it wrecks your health completely. Then you spend hundreds of dollars in trying to cure it, when you might, if you had taken it in time, have cured it quickly and easily for a dollar or two.

The only way you can cure Dyspepsia, satisfactorily and permanently, no matter what stage it may be in, is by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cure all Stomach Diseases. This is a simple statement of an incontrovertible fact. It cannot be disproved. But it can be easily and quickly proved by the use of the Tablets. If you have Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Heartburn or any other stomach trouble, buy a box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets, and use them according to directions. They'll cure you.

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WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

93RD YEAR. NO 136. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1900

QUEEN VICTORIA AS AN ETCHER

Some Examples of Her Majesty's Work—The Queen Has Always Displayed a Great Interest in Art and Artists.

Although never with her a compelling passion ,the Queen has always displayed an interest in art. Drawing was inevitably included in the curriculum of the Princess Royal, their steel being at Windsor, an engraving crayon sketch made by Her Majesty when ten years of age, writes Christian Brinton in The Critc. While yet in her teens she dutifully attended dismal private views at the Royal Academy, usually chaperoned by her mother, the Duchess of Kent. On one of these occasions—it was just thre months before the coronation—she was described as having "all the charms of health, youth, and high spirits," and as being, "from the moment of her entering the room, the sole object of attention." Her own interest in pictures was in this instance not undivided, for, on learning that Charles Kemble was there, she insisted that he be presented, which was arranged, Kemble making "one of his best genteel comedy bows."

During the early years of her reign the Queen sat at methodical intervals for her portrait, and otherwise patronized art in a more or less official fashion. Her "Journal in the Highlands" proves, however, that the Queen's interest in art was not a mere court formality, but an abiding characteristic. Frequently do the old accounts of the Queen's life mention her sketches.

THE PRINCE CONSORT ENCOURAGED ARTISTIC TASTE.

Her Majesty's active enthusiasm for art clearly dates from her marriage with the Prince Consort, who was an amateur of more than casual quality, and who did his utmost to stimulate her natural predisposition towards graphic expression. They visited exhibitions together and planned artistic features for their palaces, besides making notable additions to the Royal collections. An illustration of their insight may be found in the fact that they had the acumen to purchase the first picture young Frederick Leighton sent to the Academy.

The Queen and Prince Consort both took up etching with enthusiasm. Richard R. Holmes, F.I.A., the Queen's official biographer, may be quoted with regard to this:—

"At this time the Queen and the Prince were both practising the art of etching, under the able tuition of Mr., afterward Sir Edwin, Landseer, one of the few English artists of the day of brilliant and original genius. In quantity their work was necessarily limited by the pressure of important business; but in quality it was excellent, and the precision of drawing and neatness of execution in the plates, which were all bitten in under their own supervision, have always excited the admiration of those who possess, or have seen, these interesting productions."

TWO EXAMPLES OF HER MAJESTY'S ETCHING.

The sketches reproduced in this article are from signed proof etchings.

It is but natural that the Queen should have desired to perpetuate the clear-cut, Teutonic features of the Prince Consort. To draw him from light might have proven perilous, so she contented herself with making an excellent copy of the head only, from Sir George Hayter's famous "Marriage Picture." This etching, which bears the date of October 19, 1840, is soft and restrained in treatment, and shows gratifying delicacy and yet surety of line.

Her Majesty's preceptor naturally gravitated towards the delineation of animal life, and hence there are several such studies among the Queen's handiwork.

Those who knew her as "Victoria jun." (so she is christened in the plate) will doubtless instantly recognise the present Dowager Empress of Germany, the Empress Frederick, in the double portrait sketch made from life February 10, 1843, and etched February 26, of the same year. The future Empress, then Princess Royal, is seen in one of these sketches from the back; the other, a three-quarter view, is more comprehensive. In her left hand she holds a fan, the right is extended, but empty. She wears a necklace, and is clad in a huge balloon skirt and low-cut waist with short sleeves showing her chubby arms. She stands stolidly on her feet, and is not in the least frisky or playful-looking.

VR etched from Hayter's Marriage Pictures 10 TO 1840

PORTRAIT OF ALBERT, PRINCE CONSORT.
After Hayter's "Marriage Picture."

VR Victoria jun February 10 43

THE PRINCESS ROYAL DOWAGER EMPRESS OF GERMANY).
(In anFcy Costume at the Age of Three.)

SAVORY CHICKEN RECIPES.

If there is one season more difficult for the housewife than another it is spring. Appetites require stimulating and the menu should be tempting. Heavy meals at this period should be avoided. Chicken served in various ways makes an excellent substitute for it. Small broilers are now obtainable, but they are expensive and small. Roasting and frying chickens and delicious capons are plentiful. Curry of chicken is savory. To prepare it taken one chicken, weighing three pounds; three-fourths of a cupful of butter, two large onions, one heaping tablespoonful of curry powder, three tomatoes, one cupful of milk and a dash of cayenne. Put the butter and the onions, cut fine, on to cook. Stir all the while until brown, then put in the chicken, that has been cut in small pieces; the curry, tomatoes, salt and pepper. Stir well. Cover tightly, and let simmer one hour, stirring occasionally; then add the milk. Boil up once and serve with boiled rice.

Chicken, Baltimore style—Split a small, tender chicken down the back as for broiling; remove the breast bone and cut off the pionions. Cut into four pieces; dredge with salt and pepper; dip them in egg and fresh crumbs. Place them in a pan and pour over each piece enough melted butter to moisten it; then roast in the oven eighteen to twenty minutes Make a cream sauce. Pour this on a dish, and place the pieces of chicken on it.

Chicken quenelles——One large chicken or tender fowl, weighing about three pounds; six tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped salt pork, three eggs, one tablespoonful of onion juice, one of lemon juice, half a cupful of white stock or cream, one cupful of stale bread, one of milk, and salt and pepper to taste. Skin the chicken, take all the flesh from the bones, chop one pound very fine. Mix the pork with it and rub through a flour sieve. Cook the bread and milk together for ten minutes, stirring often, ,to get smooth. Add this to the chicken and then ad dthe seasoning, stock, yolks of eggs; one by one, and lastly the whites, which have been beaten to a stiff froth. Cover the sides and bottom of a frying pan with soft butter. Take two tablespoonfuls and a bowl of boiling water. Dip one spoon in the water, and then filll it with forced meat, heaping it, then dip the other spoon in the hot water, and turn the contents of the first into it. This will give the quenelle the proper shape, and it should at once be slipped into the frying-pan. Cover the quenelles with white stock, boiling and slightly salted, and cook gently twenty minutes. Take them up and drain for a minute, then arrange on a border of mashed potatoes. Pour over them a rich cream or Bechamel sauce.

Chicken Supreme—Cut the breast from a chicken, retaining it in shape on the bone Remove the skin and lard the breast on each side. Place it in a deep saucepan, cover with stock and simmer from thirty to forty minutes, or until tender. Remove the stock and place in the oven for ten minutes to bake a very light brown, Serve with a sauce made of one-half cupful of the stock on which the breast was boiled, and one-half cupful of cream. Let it come to the scalding point, season with salt and pepper and one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Remove from fire and stir slowly two yolks and two tablespoonfuls of milk beaten together. Stir constantly until thickened, but do not let it boil. Strain and pour around the breast.

Chicken fillets saute—Remove the breast of a chicken from the bone and cut in half, allowing a half breast for each person. Flatten the fillets by pounding lightly. Season with salt and pepper and dredge well with flour. Put in the frying-pan one tablespoonful of butter to each fillet, and when hot put the fillets in and cook rather slowly twenty minutes. Brown on both sides. Take up and keep hot while making the sauce. Add two tablespoonfuls of the butter to that remaining in the frying-pan, and when melted stir in one tablespoonful of flour. Stir until it begins to brown slightly; then add slowly one and a half cupfuls of cold milk, stirring all the while. Let it boil one minute. Season with salt and pepper. Fill the centre of the dish with asparagus tips, place the fillets about it and pour the sauce over the fillets.

Chicken souffle—One tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoonful of flour, one cupful of milk, one cupful of minced chicken, one-half teaspoonful of salt, three eggs, ten drops of onion juice, a dash of pepper. Make a white sauce by putting the butter into a double boiler. When melted add the flour and cook a moment without browning. Then add slowly the milk, and stir until smooth. Season with salt and pepper and onion juice. There should be one cupful of the sauce. Remove from the fire and stir in the beaten yolks of three eggs; then add a cupful of chicken chopped fine. Stir the mixture over the fire a minute until the egg has thickened a little; then set aside to cool. Rub a litttle butter over the top, so it will not form a crust. When time to serve beat very stiff the whites of three eggs, and stir them lightly into the cold chicken mixture. Put it into a pudding dish, and bake in a hot oven for twenty minutes. Serve in the same dish.

Chicken terrapin makes an acceptable entree or luncheon dish. Chop one cold roast chicken and one parboiled sweetbread moderately fine. Make one cup of rich cream sauce, with one cup of hot cream, a quarter of a cup of butter, and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Then put in the chicken and sweetbread. Season. Le it heat over hot water fifteen minutes. Just before serving add the yolks of two eggs well beaten, and one wine glass of sherry.

Chicken pilau—Warm one cold boiled chicken, cut in pieces, boned, in a pint of water till the meat is very tender. Skim out the meat and add to the liquor one pint of strained tomatoes. Season highly with salt and pepper and Chutney sauce. When boiling add one cup of well-washed rice and cook twenty minutes, or until the rice is soft. Add the pieces of chicken and half a cup of cream. When hot turn out on a platter and garnish with triangles of toast and water-cress.

MAN TALKS ON WOMEN

THE SAD EXPERIENCE OF THE CONGRESS OF MOTHERS.

An Upsetting Man Talked to Them, and They Were Furious With Him.

The Congress of Mothers, which has just closed at Des Moines, learned by experience, what most women's organsatons find out sooner or later, that it is extremely unsafe to have a man address them, unless they ascertain beforehand what he is going to say. Some men who have established a reputation as speakers are seized with a peculiar abberation of mind when they attempt to address a body of women. A few years ago a leading member of the Stanford University faculty made a speech to the Women's Congress of the Pacific coast, which he began by saying that "women were created for breeding animals," and then proceeded to discuss their qualifications for this purpose. The university was saved from disgrace and the congress from an explosion only by the beautiful address of another professor, Edward Howard Griggs, on "The Ideal Woman," in which he was able to consider her from some other standpoint than that of biology.

But if there is one thing a Congress of Mothers needs above all else it is plenty of good advice from men, and if there is one thing men love to do above all others it is to give advice to women in regard to their duties as wives and mothers. In order to do this it is not necessary that these men should themselves be husbands and fathers, any more than it is necessary for a Congress of Mothers to be composed of wives and mothers. A lot of theory and plenty of opinions are all that is needed. In addition to the natural delight of men to expatiate on wifehood and motherhood it seems that those who addressed the Mothers' Congress were paid for their services, and this alone would explain the presence of rather an unusual number of them on the platform.

SOME DREADFUL THINGS THEY SAID.

The minister invoked the blessing of "the Lord Jesus Christ, who sanctified the name of mother by deigning to be born of human flesh." Ex-Governor Frank D. Jackson in his address of welcome deplored the mistaken view of the "new" woman and the "new" girl, and said the new womanhood was "a popular fad for being educated in everything except motherhood." "The new woman," he continued, "is striving after everything that is theoretical, visionary and false, and nothing that is practical, common sense and true. The great work to be accomplished by the Congress of Mothers is to exalt wifehood and motherhood as far above the ambitious notoriety of the new woman and the twentieth century girl as the stars of heaven are above the sands of the sea!"

And then there was Chrisman—Professor Oscar Chrisman, of the Kansas State Normal School! The congress is under obligations to him for arousing public interest in what threatened to be a very monotonous affair. After a brief description of the difference of the anatomy of men and women, he said:

Man is reason and the college courses are for the training of this reason. For the woman who wants her reason trained—to make of herself a man—there are great opportunities. But the vast majority of women want no such training, hence they do not enter our universities.

Is it right to give our girls such a study as will keep marriage and child-getting before them? What do you bluld and furnish your fine parlors for? What do you have parties and socials for? What do you dress your girls in the finest and best clothing for? For what purposes do you give her accomplishments? For no other purpose under the sun than to make her marriageable.

Your daughter is put upon the market. She is dressed in the best. She is displayed to the best advantage. This being so, why should she not be educated to the best advantage? . . . Let it be known that the young lady for four years or more is studying for no other purpose than the view of wifehood and motherhood at the end. What wives the men would then have. What mothers the boys and girls would then have!

WOMEN ALWAYS HAVE TO LOVE SOMETHING.

Woman is love always. If she has no husband or child to love, or a brother or a sister or a father or a mother, she takes some child or a cat or a dog or a horse or something else. She must have an object on which to bestow her love. Man never loves. He only reasons. What in man is sometimes designated love is nothing further than sex-feeling. . . . . In lower animals the mother means everything to the young while the father means little more than the pagetter. Man has the same sexual passion as the lower animals, but man has reason, while all other males lack it or at least in so highly developed form as man.

There was a good deal more of this same sort, and surely Professor Chrisman earned his money, but instead of receiving bouquets he was greeted with hisses and jeers. Now, this congress was called for the purpose of exalting wifehood and motherhood; every speaker emphasized the fact that the position of wife and mother was far above any and all others. This being the case, unquestionably it should be the aim of every mother to educate and train and prepare her daughters for the one end of marriage. Then why should they hiss and jeer a poor, innocent man for putting facts into words.

IS IT TRUE THAT MAN IS INCAPABLE OF LOVING.

And why should they punish him for saying that man is incapable of loving? All that women know upon this subject is what men have told them, and perhaps in this day of iconoclasm this idol is going to be shattered along with the rest. At any rate, this is a point on which the men ought to be allowed to defend themselves, and up-to-date they don't seem to be doing it very vigorously. There are all sorts and conditions of men, and some live on as high a plane as ever reached by any woman; but when we read the daily accounts of the murders of wives and sweethearts, instigated by "love," we must admit that there may be a faint, a very faint, glimmer of reason in Professor Chrisman's remarks. As "woman is love always," it is not surprising to know that after they had flayed the professor to their satisfaction, the congress gave him a vote of thanks for his speech.—Ida Husted Harper in New York Sun.

WOMEN AND THE AUTOMOBILE.

Ladies in London are anxious to form among themselves an "automobile" club, and become their own charioteers—a project that was discussed at the meeting of pioneer women, held a few weeks ago. One great difficulty is likely to be experienced—namely, of finding a school in which a knowledge of mechanics can be acquired by women. In France this initial stage was long ago passed, and the women of Paris are quite "at home" in the directing of a motor car. The first French woman to present herself for tuition was the Duchess d'Uzes. Not only is a knowledge of mechanics required of every woman who goes out in the public streets and country roads, but an examination must be passed entitling the driver to guide a car. The final examination takes place out of doors, the student driving out with the professor seated beside her, who closely watches how she quickens her pace, slackens, goes forward, or backward—above all, how she turns the street corners.

WAKE-ROBIN-LAND.

I.

This is the path to Wake-Robin Land,
Oh, come, my dearest, and we will go,
Like two little children, hand in hand—
This is the path to Wake-Robin Land,
The waves break silver along the sand,
The air is sweet and the tide is low—
This is the path to Wake-Robin Land,
Oh, come, my dearest, and we will go!

II.

Love, let us tarry in Wake-Robin-Land,
With only the bird-songs and blossoms and God;
'Tis even sweeter than we had planned—
Love, let us tarry in Wake-Robin-Land!
Like two little children, hand in hand—
The sky our tent, and our pillow the sod—
Love, let us tarry in Wake-Robin-Land,
With only the bird-songs and blossoms and God.

—Ella Higginson, in Women's Home Companion.

CONCERNING THE WEDDING PRESENTS

Thinking of Something New is Enough to Drive Strong Men to Drink and Throw Weak Women Into Hysterics.

"Oh," says everyone when the invitation comes, "now what in the world are we going to give her." Then they put their heads together, and after an effort to think of something really nice, and that the bride won't be likely to have, they probably drop back upon the old standbys of spoons, butter dishes, and things for pepper, salt and mustard. The poor bride being a grateful, kind girl tries to be delighted with each thing, but it would take a person who made a specialty of gratitude to rejoice over indefinite silver teaspoons, salt cellars, and butter dishes. Anyone reading the lists of wedding presents which summer after summer—and winter after winter for that matter—appear in the papers, must be struck with the want of variety.

IT IS ONLY A PERSON OF GENIUS WHO CAN THINK OF A NOVEL PRESENT.

for a bride nowadays. A young woman who was married in Philadelphia recently was fairly buried beneath duplicate wedding presents. For days previously the street where she lived was jammed with waggons containing the tributes to her bliss from kind friends and conventional well-wishers. It is said that no less than seven pianos, ninety-eight clocks, 123 oil paintings, 456 pieces of silver, and 326 articles of bric-a-brac were delivered at the house. As it was not large enough to hold them the sidewalk was soon blocked, and a detail of police and detectives was summoned to guard the gifts. There were enough of them to afford a nucleus for several lines of business—piano warehouse, a clock store, a picture gallery, a furniture shop, and a silverware emporium. What is the hapless young couple to do with such a litter of valuables? House-room cannot be given them, in storage they would spoil, to exchange them would not mend matters, and to sell them would be highly improper. No doubht many of the givers pinched themselves to do the conventional thing, and they cannot console themselves with the reflection that the bride was delighted with their gifts. Imagine the feelings of a person who learns that he or she is one of ninety-eight persons who has started a young couple in life with a clock, or the anguish of him or her who realizes that twenty other persons gave the bride a music-box, or the satisfaction of thirty-five persons who know that their thoughtfulness affords the newly-married ones an opportunity to dine off as many dinner sets!

WHAT IS THE REMEDY FOR THIS EMBARRASSING PLETHORA?

There is none unless it is the posting on the paternal door of a list of presents in the order of receipt, or an advertisement of the same in the newspapers. But to this it might be objected that while the practice would produce variety, the mental stress of thinking out a new present would drive strong men to drink and throw weak women into hysterics. If in doubt, why not send the bride a check for charity, and leave it to her whether charity should not begin at home.

One thing which strikes the observer, who not having a hand in the game, is able to observe dispassionately, is that so few books and pictures are given. Now many, in fact most brides and grooms, would be willing to sacrifice a few of the spoons and butter dishes for some really good books to form the nucleus of a library, and a few well chosen engravings—beware of doubtful oil paintings—and water colors which would prove a source of great pleasure to the young people beginning housekeeping. Of course taste in books and pictures varies with the individual, but one cannot go very far astray.

Articles of furniture are welcomed by most brides, for the average bride is not in the circumstances of the Philadelphia young lady. A pretty desk, a work table, a stand, a five o'clock tea table, fancy chairs, there is a great variety to choose from. Glass is even more useful than silver, and good little housekeepers will welcome from an old friend beautiful table linen, for example. Jewellery is always nice for a girl to have, and other individual presents like fans, a fancy belt.

DON'T BUY SOMETHING JUST BECAUSE IT WILL DO.

"It is to be feared that in the choosing of wedding presents," said an exchange, "many donors are actuated in their selection more by the desire of sending something that will look pretty and make a show than by the idea of the needs of the young couple. This matters little when the young folks can supply all deficiencies by purchasing whatever is lacking; but it sometimes happens that the groom has only a modest salary, and the bride has nothing but her trousseau, so that the affection and good sense of their friends would be much better shown if the gifts bestowed were such as would prove of real utility, and not merely things to be looked at for a few days and then put aside as useless. Above all things, let one avoid sham in selecting wedding gifts. Let whatever is given be of the best quality, and something appropriate, or do not give at all. This advice should be borne in mind by all who have young friends who are contemplating matrimony; and especially just now when June weddings are in season. Do not buy something just because "it will do"; but let your present bear testimony of your real interest in the happiness of your young friends, and of your care in selecting what will be a help to them in some way, and let it have an intrinsic value as well.

UP-TO-DATE STYLES FOR THE GOLF GIRL OF 1900.

The golf girl of 1900 will wear a suit of khaki. The waist will be made with three straps in front and a like number in the back, one in the centre and one on each side reaching from shoulder to belt. It will have two jaunty little pockets, and the sleeves will be made to a point and finished with stitching. The waist will button down the front, invisibly, under the centre strap. The trim skirt is plain, stitched around the hem and with the prevalent box plait in the back.

THREE IDEAS FOR WINDOW DRAPERIES.

A THEATRICAL EARL.

The Earl of Yarmouth will spend the season at Newport as the guest of cottagers. The theatricals which made the Earl famous last summer will be repeated this season on a most elaborate scale. It is said to be the Earl's intention to produce a number of light comedies at the Casino and at cottages next summer, and in many of them will be assisted by professional talent. It is said that Mr. Frohman is interested in the venture, and the plays will be mounted with great elaborateness. In addition to the professional events the Earl will also produce on a large scale an amateur piece in which all the characters will be assumed by society people.

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

It has been often said that women have no mercy upon one another; that the woman who is poor or lonely or unfortunate or sinful finds her bitterest enemies her most persistent revilers amongst those of her own sex. It's not true. Women do look at disaster of all kinds in a different way from that in which men view it. Most women's lives are more sheltered than men's, and any untoward circumstance affects them more keenly. A woman, if she be a narrow-minded woman, sometimes forgets, in hating the sin, to shelter and pity the sinner. But there are men who are narrow-minded, too. In comparing, we sometimes cheat ourselves out of the right deductions by setting the wrong man beside the wrong woman. We say of a broad-minded man, "See how good and noble he is," and then we reiterate the words of some poor little mean-souled woman, and say, "There, listen to the way she talks. Women are always hard and forgiving." To a woman whose heart is good, the sin of another woman is something which hurts. She feels ashamed of it—it has tarnished the name womanhood. She has a personal grievance, being one of the sex, against the one who has lowered the standard of that sex. But it must never be thought that a good woman who is fair-minded has less pity or less hope for the women who are thoughtless or weak or untaught than men have. There is no sympathy like the sympathy one woman gives to another. A man, by his strength, may uphold a woman's courage; he may reason with her, explain affairs, adjust them and plan to divert her mind from sorrow, but the sympathy which eases the heart, sorrowing past reason, or bereft of all courage, is the sympathy of a woman who has learned to spell out sorrow in her own heart. It is all a mistake, this complaint that woman is woman's greatest enemy. The working woman takes a notion that the woman whose life looks easier from the outside, is against her. The rich woman thinks the poor one's glance of admiration is insolent envy. They do not understand each other. The tie of sex is too strong for chance circumstance to break. A woman may be only a bundle of rags, sunk in degredation, vile of tongue and hard of heart, yet because she is a woman there is between her and the richly gowned woman in her carriage, something which binds the two together. We must forget that it has been said we have no charity of tongue or heart towards one another. We must recollect that we belong to one great sisterhood, that the joys of women are ours to be glad about, and the sorrows something for us to help one another to bear. When a woman is successful, we should applaud her. When she has been unsuccessful or unfortunate, we can be of real service if we will only remember our own shortcomings and our own need of sympathy and help when life has turned its dark side to us, and we forgot all about the silver linings which are popularly supposed to travel with clouds. And next to the mistake of believing that women have no sympathy for her, is the mistake that woman makes who declares she does not need their sympathy. She does need it. The strongest women need it most. The woman who declares herself the most independent is not the most perfect example of womanhood, and she is usually very young. Most of us recognize in our friendships with women something very precious, very helpful and ideal. It was a man writer who said scornfully that women's friendships with women were marred by rivalry for male admiration, and their friendships with men by jealousy of female admiration. It is well we are not called upon to live down the horrid things men have said of us. There are women who are seldom successful in friendships with either sex, but it must be because of some quirk in their characters. The quirk may disappear some day, and in the meantime we must not lay to the door of friendship and loyalty amongst women the sins of those who, through their own shortcomings, are not able to comprehend one of life's choicest blessings. There are so many noble women in the world—sweet, strong, lovely natures. There is courage beyond compare in some of their slender bodies. There is tenderness and unselfishness and goodness. There are women who, with the impulses of pure natures, find only the germ of true womanhood, where others, less pure, find soil and stain. And if we would show ourselves true sisters of a sisterhood, we must not gossip. We must talk less of personal matters, both of those concerning ourselves and those touching the lives of other people. We must not be oversensitive about ourselves, but we must be careful of the drift of conversation which may injure another. There is, in the world, so much heartache which we are powerless to cure. There is so much misery of mind and body, which can only be endured as bravely as may be; so much sadness and perplexity, so much weariness and disappointment, that it is a grave sin to add one tear to the great world's weeping, one sigh to those escaping from the great world's mourners. In thoughtlessness we err many times, but none of us are sure enough of our ideal womanhood to say we never wittingly add to the misery of the world, and none of us are not sure enough of our own unselfishness to be proud of the burdens we have helped to carry, or the sorrow we have sympathized away. The littleness of our good deeds shames us. The greatness of the others appals us. We believe in the sisterhood of women, you and I, but we sometimes fail what it means.

There is a baby girl in Canada this summer who is a little runaway. She has learned to toddle so well and so quickly that she toddles all the time, and does not ask permission as to where the toddlings may be carried on. She opens the iron gate, for the busy little fingers have learned to be very deft about fastenings, and away she goes down the pavement towards the street car track with her precious dollie in her arms. Nurse turns her back just for a moment, and away goes the little girlie. She is often in danger. One dreads to think what may happen some day if the little feet stray, out to the tracks, or a careless or preoccupied driver does not heed the laughing little runaway. "It is so cunning," the people say, and they smile when the small mischief is captured by nurse and comes home gaily waving her white hands in token of surrender. But isn't it too bad that the dear little baby has not been taught that mother's commands about the gate must be obeyed? Isn't there something wrong about the training of a child which disobeys and is laughed at for its disobedience? Can a mother expect obedience in one respect if she does not exact it in all? Is it not a piece of selfishness to allow a child to form habits of rebellion because it is easier to overlook a fault than to correct it? Is a woman not selfish at heart when she allows her baby a liberty which is a dangerous one? Would the mother of that dear little golden-curled creature ever forgive herself if they brought her back her baby suffering from some accident or dying or dead? Implicit obedience is more than a good habit for a child. It is often a safeguard from danger. The wisdom of the mother is derived from much experience, and until the baby's reason develops, that mother who exacts perfect obedience is kinder to her darling than the one who overlooks the grave fault of disobedience. Some mothers forget to give the little ones their freedom when the time comes. That is pitiful. A mother may hold all the heartstrings of the child and guide without driving, prompt without suggesting, yet if she manifests the governing power, it is the old story of the apron-string, and an apron-string maiden or youth was never yet of any use in the world until the strings were cut or the apron was worn out.

What a long breath we can draw now without the pain left from a heartache catching us. Peace is a welcome word. It is welcome, we hope, to the men down in the south land. It is welcome to us, who are only onlookers. It is welcome to those who have dear ones down there. It is welcome to those who see only lonely graves when their thoughts turn to South Africa. They are generous in their sorrow, and they rejoice, while their hearts are breaking, that the hearts of the other women may be spared their anguish. That is the acme of unselfishness to rejoice through the tears of our own griefs over the joys of others. It passes the human. It reaches towards the divine. War means much to women. They are spared the outward danger. Hunger and thirst and weariness of body are for the men. The women suffer hunger of the heart and the weariness of minds tortured with wild fears. We applaud courage in them, but the courage of the country did not all move south to the beat of drums. Some of it stayed in the hearts of the women left desolate. Peace means more to them than we can guess, and they live now in the future.

We are always ready to excuse ourselves. Sometimes, in fact, we give excuses in place of reasons, and the amount of ingenuity and breath we use for them might well be devoted to worthier causes. But we don't find excuses for others. If we're out of patience with the world, it's because the weather's hot or because it's a bad old world anyway. If other people are out of patience, it's because they're horrid people with ugly tempers. Isn't it just as true as that you're there and I'm here? If the maid breaks a cup, she's careless. If you break it, fate had a finger in the pie—you turned your wrist or it just came apart, and you knew it was cracked anyway. Children have a way of seeming fairly possessed by the spirit of evil on a black ground rampant, some days. But when you come to think of it, aren't they worse on the days you're shortest of patience, and when you're really honest, aren't you sure it's as much your fault as theirs, and perhaps more, because you're bigger? Of course, they make you worse, and you act and react on each other, and there's pretty sure to be trouble. They'll get the worst of it, too, probably. There never was a bigger bully than a woman whose temper has gone wrong, and she can vent it on her children under the guise of parental authority. We all know these things, and we think over them, but we usually think over them in connection with other people or when we are shaking hands with ourselves and the world is running on oiled wheels. What we ought to do is to think of them in the tempest. The habit of making excuses for other people is a wonderfully good one. It's the kindergarten work for the great school of patience and unselfishness from which, after a while, it may be our good fortune to be graduated into a broader life.

Did you ever see anything more perfect than the Lachine Road these summer days? How glad your eyes are as they rest on the green of the foliage and the grass! What a splendid blue the great sky is! How sweet the blooming trees and shrubs are, and how strongly the old mystery of the far-off hills draws your thoughts to them, and lures your body standing on the roadside wondering about things. The power of the outdoor world is something we can never understand, something we would, once having felt, be loth to lose. By means of it we enter into possession of the earth, and feel the heart of things throbbing. It is something more than the beauty of a flower which appeals to us. We are not color crazy that a bit of pink or white should visit our eyes with tears. We are not constituted after the manner of those animals who charge a red sunbonnet and toss the owner of the red parasol into the next field. There is more than perfume to the lilacs, more than novelty to the lily of the valley. They mean life and love and eternity. They bring us memories and hopes. They are our little sisters of the earth, and something which thrills us to our heart's core comes and takes possession of us, as we walk or wheel or drive through the gay summer land of blossoms and foliage and verdure.

What a picture Sault aux Recollects is now! You ride along the river road, catching a glimpse of the brown water stealing past the shrubby banks, or you hear the noise of its quarrelling with the boulders in the rapids. There is foam on it after that, and the wavelets break unevenly on the shore, and the tide is dimpled with miniature whirlpools and furrowed with ripples. Through the quaint old village you go, where the earliest of the flowers are making the gardens gay; where the tree shadows creep farther and farther each day as the leaves grow larger; where the smell of fresh earth and blossoms, gums and the fruity smell of the current blooms are wafted through the fences and over the low stone walls to greet you. You hear the convent bells perhaps. The soft French words of gossipping neighbors come to you. There are robins and blackbirds in the great elm trees, a vesper sparrow in the field near by, and some white butterflies drifting over the garden beds.

St. Lambert is peaceful, too, but for the quiet that clings to your heart and hushes you into a dream of bliss. You must go softly through the old Sault aux Recollects just about sunset-time in early June.

I believe women are swinging away from publicity and becoming more and more appreciative of the blessings of a quiet life. They will be in the future more content to be wives and mothers, and to let the man part of creation rule the country and do the lifting. They will be content to put into practice the old influence, and let someone else do the talking. The woman who to-day scoffs at housekeeping will, in the to-morrow, see in it great possibilities. She will not think less, or read less, but she will be less of a gadabout and more often the ornament of her own fireside. The woman who now screams for her rights will then smilingly wield a stronger influence through her privileges. Boarding houses will decrease in number. Homes will multiply and be more worthy the name. The woman with house and family ties can never ape the freedom—the oftentimes lonely freedom—of the woman whose nearest of kin are first cousins. But the women who ought to be attending to their houses and families are trying to measure lives with those who haven't a care beyond their own comfort, and whose whims are spelled into duties. It had to be. The reaction from the almost slave system to a system of comparative freedom for women was bound to produce evil results along with good ones. And it was natural, of course, they should find fault with home life and what they were pleased to call its monotony. Women had been home-makers for ages. The other life was new, and it was a matter of course that it should look attractive to the woman who for the first time was allowed to do almost as she pleased. The fact of the matter is, that the girls who rushed away from comfortable homes to live in hall bedrooms when they weren't doing typewriting or bookkeeping or shorthand, who were delighted to serve long hours in shops, that they might be what they called "independent," are turning their faces homeward, glad to help mother with cake-baking and sewing, ready to make out accounts for father and put the small children to bed; glad of the peace and rest and quiet and the consideration a daughter receives in her own home; glad to be a human being once more, and not a part of a machine, known by a number and called here and there by a bell. And the fathers and mothers have learned something too. They have learned that a girl who can earn dollars down in the city must not be asked to work for board and grumbling at home. They have discovered her work is worth what it cost to have it done after she left. They are more generous with money, and they don't call it "giving" any more. It is now "paying." It is healthier out in the country. The air is better and the food is better. Morally and physically the girl who goes home, improves, and she leaves vacant a position and a hall bedroom, for the girls who have no fathers who need accounts cast up, and no mothers who require deft fingers to help with the housekeeping and look after the old baby when a new one comes. It means a great deal that the tide is turning. It means better kept houses, and a gradual return of women to homes in which they are likely to live more wholesome and more womanly lives.

"May the people resist the temptation of the bright afternoon and gather together in the Sunday school," said a good Presbyterian minister last Sunday. And yet the Lord made the afternoon, and the Sunday school is a human invention, and more or less faulty. The little incident is useful only to illustrate the way in which some people view some things.

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Editor Woman's Department, The Herald, Montreal.

Chatterbox.—What a good little housewife you are. About the housekeeping, I think you are quite right. It means a great deal for health and comfort. Better housekeepers mean better husbands, better children, better servants. And you wheel too. I'm glad of that. The newest skirts are gathered at the back. The smart girls will buy pique ready-mades cheap, and alter the pleats to gathers. For, the bodice have a shirt waist effect, with long pointed sleeves, and wear ribbon stocks at the neck. You mustn't grumble about your height. Nothing makes much difference, so a girl is sweet and lovable and good. Perhaps you'll send me some of your recipes, and I'm very glad you find this page helpful and interesting.

Juliette J.—If he was anxious to see you, my little friend, he would have made a way before this, and you mustn't think such rubbish about him. Love at first sight is rare, and very often the attraction isn't love at all. You must recollect that trite old saying about the many more fish in the sea, and above all don't make yourself ill. He isn't worth it. Nothing is. Your writing shows indecision, ambition, some vanity, generosity and self-will.

Doreen.—So you think the discussion about business girls is tiresome. You will find a paragraph about them in another column. At the bottom of things, I think you and I agree, for I have a decided admiration for any girl who is brave enough to make her own livelihood to save her self-respect, both as regards dependence upon relatives and marriages of doubtful morality, for it is really an immoral act to marry for a home or money. The mere legality of the union does not make it sacred. Love alone can do that. I'm glad you do not look forward to a life of work down-town. It does my heart good to hear so sensible a girl talk so frankly of life, and her life in particular. You probably agree with me that if a girl has a good home, she is wiser to stay in it, so long as she fulfils the law we should all consider ourselves living under—that she who would eat must work at something useful. Your writing shows ardor, sincerity, determination, independence, ambition and much affection.

Mary Jane.—I haven't a single good word to say of basements. I think they are dreadful mistakes. If you ever lived in an airy house with extension kitchens and cement-floored cellar, and then went to live in a basement house, where the kitchen and servant's room were down below, you'd feel as I do. There may be good basements where the air is good and the springs won't tattoo the mattresses with rust. There may be basements where rats are unknown, but there are more nasty ones than nice ones. A woman told me once that she liked basements because her two servants were "out of the way." If there is a basement, kitchen and dining room is upstairs, the household labor is greatly increased. If the dining room is downstairs you have all the difficulties of unpleasant basement corridors, and sometimes an undesirable approach to your dining room. It's all in the way you look at it, of course. The fashion of basements must have some reason for existence, and perhaps you can find it. I've failed. Your writing shows concentration, energy, decision, earnestness, self-control and patience.

Mary.—The paper you sent me is not yet to hand. I will enquire about it. Your idea is a good one. Many city girls would be delighted to have the chance of summer holidaying in some quiet country homes. If any of the readers of this page have homes they are willing to open to business girls for summer vacations, I will be glad to put them into communication with any business girl correspondents who may desire to take advantage of them. The location and terms should be mentioned. It is a mistake for a girl of small means to harness herself with debts in order to go to some expensive resort, where she will be obliged to exert herself in order to appear as well-dressed as the others, where her lack of chaperonage is sometimes against her, and where she misses what she most needed—a quiet rest.

Manners writes:—"Dear Madge Merton,—A good subject, and one that I am sure you could instruct your readers upon, and surely make the paths of mortals more smooth, and referred to somewhere I think as the 'oiled feather.' I mean 'apology' or 'apologies.' May I indicate a few phases? A daughter is rude to her mother, and likewise stubborn. She would not apologize. Later in life she learns the shop plan, and her manners become more trying, and yet otherwise she may have ability, too. Later she marries. She never stooped to any man, becomes a driver and wilfully wounds. Rather than acknowledge the debt of an apology she will stubbornly make the man unhappy at home, force him into the wrong channel of regard, behavior and reputation. While every other concession may be made by the husband, yet knowing the fundamental upon which life should be regulated, he cannot forego his position, and so hard feeling remains. I think many men are wearied by this, which I know is only due to false notions as to apologies, contrition or regret. Let us read something about the charm of courtesy. I believe that the Prince of Wales can apologize without losing an iota of dignity." MANNERS.

Your idea of the "oiled feather" is certainly a very good one. I believe most of us would be all the better for more humility of spirit, and a much greater readiness to apologize for our mistakes and our wrongdoing, and to do the things we said we wouldn't do, if it so happens that we talk too much or too quickly and have enough mind to change. But do you think men do not need preaching to on this subject? I've an idea that the best-natured one usually tries to set things right, and that nine times out of ten, it's the woman who does it. Now I may be prejudiced in favor of my sex, or I may be comparing two different pairs of people. In this case there seems to be a reason for it. Men have a certain dignity by means of their superior physical strength, and they have had given them a certain importance and headship in mental matters as well. So, of course, when an ordinary man finds a woman disagrees with him, he has an inborn idea that she is wrong, and he acts accordingly. With some women that works beautifully. With others it is unsuccessful, and matrimonial unpleasantnesses are the result. But that's only an aside. I know from my own life that I should be all the better for more frequently acknowledging myself in the wrong. You probably know it from your own life, and as you're a man and I'm a woman, we've paired our votes on that question. Won't somebody else write of the need of the "oiled feather," and how to supply ourselves with a whole feather duster full of them for housekeeping and other purposes?

January.—The garnet is your birthstone. I'm glad you're getting on with your work so well, and that you are able to educate the little daughter and lay by something for an umbrella. What an amount of self-denial it means for you, and yet what a comfort it will be to you when you sit down in the dusk and think about the things that used to be.

Sarah.—Your letter is no trouble at all, but I'm afraid I shan't be able to help you much. The only way to do is to go on writing and sending out your stories and verses and sketches and making yourself have enough courage not to give up when they are rejected. If you have something to say, and say it to suit the editors, you will be successful finally. Most of all, never give up.

George.—I cannot help thinking that it is better for children to hear whatever shame attaches to a separation between their parents than to live on in a house which is not a real home, and see every day the travesty of marriage which is to be seen where an uncongenial man and woman are legally united in marriage while their souls rebel against the tie. 2. Your writing shows candor, some courage, originality, determination and much affection.

Prudentia.—Your friend is a great mixture of good and evil. There is impetuosity and self-control in him. He is artistic, loving the beautiful in nature and art, and yet kept to the rigorous duties of a not easy life by firmness and devotion to duty. I should think he had been obliged to deny himself many of life's comforts and all its luxuries. He abhors sham and pretence, and, while perhaps too outspoken to be considered polite, is yet clean and pure and kind of heart. He's a diamond, but he needs polishing. The woman who loves him and is beloved by him can do it. No one else need ever try.

Mas.—There is only one lesson to learn in life. Don't ever give up. When you have that thoroughly into your mind, you will be ready to battle for success and ready to catch it and hold it and use it well when it comes.

Flossie.—I think everyone who understands nature is affected by it. If you treat a landscape as so many trees and so much sky and so many acres of grass, you might as well sit down before a picture. There is something in the fact that it is all alive. The air exhilarates you, the sunshine sweetens your mind as it sweetens a room heavy with the odors of yesterday's living and breathing. Some people find their greatest pleasure in studying clouds. Some prize the flowers beyond all else. To some the stones and the earth mean more than the greenery and color above it. You have probably watched people view mountains with dull faces and go into ecstasies over a shaded river, a wide lake or the great ocean. Some others care little what special form nature takes. It is all theirs. They see in it more than you and I do, and they enjoy it more, because of that. Don't stop studying the outdoors—it's the good doctor for many a mind and soul. The nearer we live to simple nature, the better and happier we are. The photo has been received and is returned to-day. I quite approve.

George.—If you understood how women feel you wouldn't say the things you do. Very few women nowadays look forward to marriage as the only life. The business girl has proved that she can look after herself, and do it very well too. Perhaps the coming of better times has much to do with the withdrawal of girls from the business offices. Business life is hard upon a woman—perhaps not harder physically than housework and sewing and the hundred and one things women do who do not work in offices—but it is harder mentally, and the statistics of careful enquirers tell us that there has been and is going on in all the large centres a withdrawal of women from down-town life. Those who think it is a backward move are mistaken. It is only a change, and the women who return to homes to use their talents and influences there will be broader-minded women, if it be, that they have only been learning their lessons faithfully. It doesn't make any difference what we do, so long as we do the best we can at it. The woman who waits to choose and fuss and fidget as to how she shall employ herself with the least possible amount of work and the greatest possible pay, is not going to be a success at anything. There are women who try hard to see how little they can do, and if they'd only use some of the energy they use shirking things in doing them, and doing them well, they and their work would show decided improvement. You musn't say all women like to have men kill themselves working for them, and the reason you mustn't say it is that it isn't true. No, I do not believe in life insurance, except for the peace of mind of the man, who is the bread-winner.

Leila D.—Roue is pronounced in two syllables, the "o" is sounded like "o" in prove, move and do, and the "e" is a long "a."

Benny Boy.—Don't send any present, if you don't want to, but if I were you I should sit down and enquire very earnestly of myself why I didn't want to. Don't try to be peculiar. It's fatal to usefulness in the world. Be just as much like the best people you know as you can be, while being yourself. Don't get fussy and fidgety about your clothes and your food, and remember that the person called a "crank" is usually disagreeable and often mentally askew. It isn't a sign of strength of mind to be peculiar—it's just the other way around.

Dolly.—Ambitious, industrious, energetic, charitable, sensitive and neat.

Ouida.—Sensitive, practical, resolute, vivacious and warm-hearted.

Portia.—Systematic, patient, determined, intuitive and cautious.

Dorothy.—A little selfish, a little vain, fairly persistent and fairly industrious.

Mafeking.—Vindictive, persistent, thorough, cautious and affectionate.

Lora Thorne.—Proud-spirited, warm-hearted, a little impatient, a little dictatorial, very impulsive and fairly systematic.

Pauline.—Candor, courage, decision and persistence.

Daphne.—Ardent, ambitious, energetic and conscientious.

W.W.M.—Decisive, earnest, affectionate, argumentative, executive and with decidedly consecutive form of judgment.

R.J.—It could not have reached me. You are warm-hearted, but cautious, candid, retiring, generous and industrious.

Many Thanks.—Impetuous, sensitive, determined and very candid.

Loti.—Generous, sympathetic, cheerful and patient.

J.—Ambitious, rather too self-centered, intuitive and industrious.

A Bore.—Candid, sympathetic, intuitive, merry and diligent.

Mary.—Courageous, self-reliant, systematic and fairly generous.

Phlox.—Executive, original, vivacious, determined and ambitious.

Heather.—Merry, ardent, sensitive and diligent.

Midgie.—Intuitive, sincere, resolute and unselfish.

C.C.A.—Affectionate, forgiving, fairly patient and very generous.

Molly.—Determined, sympathetic, systematic and self-reliant.

Eleanor.—Warm-hearted, candid, faithful in your friendships and very unassuming.

P.A.—Affectionate, ambitious, practical, determined. 2. If you are as strong physically as you are mentally, yes.

HOUSEKPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

Kate writes:—"I send you this recipe for your Housekeeping column. It is an inexpensive and good pudding—a nice change: Mix together three breakfast cups of flour, one of beef suet chopped finely, one teacupful of golden syrup, one ounce of shredded candied peel, one teaspoonful carbonate of soda, half of tartaric acid, and one egg, beaten. These ingredients are made into a moist dough with sour milk or buttermilk, put in a basin, and steamed two hours. Jam sauce is served with this pudding. To make it, boil half a pound of red jam with a cupful of water, two minutes. Strain it and serve hot in a tureen.

Market.—For serving with salad you may make the ordinary cheese sticks of puff paste five inches long and an inch wide, one layer on top of another, and grated cheese and paprika between; or you may make these more elaborate cheese sticks: Sift together one cup flour, one teaspoonful Congress Yeast Powder, one-half teaspoonful salt and a speck of cayenne. Rub in one ounce butter, mix into a dough with one egg yolk and a third of a cupful of milk. Last, mix in two ounces of cheese grated or chopped fine. Divide in ten or twelve portions and shape in sticks a foot long. Bake brown.

Housekeeper.—For reliable recipes with a maximum of nourishment and a minimum of indigestion, I put Mrs. Rorer first of the great cook writers of the world. She has a book devoted to Bread and Breadmaking. It is published by Arnold & Co., Philadelphia, and is fifty cents, bound in cloth and illustrated.

ANGEL CAKE.

Beat one cup of whites of egg, adding after a little, one level teaspoon of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoon of almond extract; when stiff and dry, sift and beat in gradually one and one-half cups fine granulated sugar, and then fold in lightly one heaped cup pastry flour measured after one sifting, and then sifted four times. Turn into an ungreased angel-cake pan, and bake in a moderate oven about one hour. Cover the pan the first half hour, that it may rise well before browning. When sure it is done, turn the pan bottom upward, resting on the centre tube until cold.

BOILED ICING.

Boil one-third cup boiling water and one cup granulated sugar without stirring, until the syrup will thread from the end of a skewer. Have ready the white of one egg beaten stiff, pour syrup on gradually, beating at the same time; add two teaspoons lemon juice, and beat until stiff enough to spread with broad knife.

BACON OMELET.

Remove the rind and hard lean from about three inches of bacon, slice it less than one-eighth inch thick, and cook it quickly in a hot pan till crisp but not dark brown. Tip the pan and drain the fat from the bacon, remove the bacon to a hot platter, pour off the fat and wipe the salt from the pan. Have two tablespoons of the clear bacon fat heating in the omelet pan. Beat three eggs slightly with a fork, add a dash of pepper, but no salt, as the bacon fat salts it sufficiently; add three tablespoons of hot water. This makes a more tender omelet than when milk is used. Turn the mixture into the hot fat and begin at once to pick up the thickened part toward the centre. When nearly all thickened, roll it over to one side, let it color slightly, then turn out and garnish with the fried bacon and a bit of parsley.

PEANUTS AND INEBRIATES.

The peanut, or ground nut, is, it appears, the true friend of topers. An American authority states this fact, and he should certainly know, for is not the States the land of this roasted delicacy? Now, see how enthusiastic this experienced advocate grows over his favorite. He says: "The fruit of the peanut has a comprehensive faculty for absorbing alcohol, and preventing it from demoralising the nerves of the stomach and upsetting the thinking machine. It is estimated, for example, that if a man drinks a quart of champagne and eats a pint of peanuts, the peanuts will overcome the inebriating quality of the wine, without curtailing its exhilarating effects."

CHATIER

"There was a man in our town
Invested all his health,
With madly avaricious aim,
To win the goal of wealth;
And when the same he had attained,
With all his might and main,
He vainly lavished all his wealth
To get his health again."

Mrs. Wunder—My dear, that plum-colored silk you bought for me is not plum-colored at all. It is green.

Mr. Wunder—Oh, it's plum-colored all right. It hasn't ripened yet—that's all.

Little seems to be definitely known about Kipling's new novel, which is to appear serially in this country next autumn. It is variously rumored that the scene is laid in Upper Burma, in India, and in South Africa. The Critic (May) announces that the story is to be called "Kim of the Rishbi," and adds that it is not a novel of action, but philosophical and analytical in its character. The Publishers' Circular, London, states that for the serial rights of his new novel Mr. Kipling is to receive the highest price ever paid to an English writer of fiction—a sum equal to the annual salary of an English cabinet minister.

Mr. Ruskin as a churchgoer is not so familiar a figure to us as Mr. Ruskin as a writer and artist. The Westminster Gazette quotes the following from the Rev. C. Chapman, vicar of Coniston, Ruskin's home:

"He was a devout worshipper in our house of prayer, and when for some reason or other I missed him from his place therein I ventured the remark that the regular attendance or otherwise of the landed gentry around exercised a powerful influence for good or ill upon the working classes, he seemed struck with the idea, and promptly said: "I never thought of that before. I will take care to be present myself, or to send my carriage that members of my family may attend even when I am not able to go with them. And to the day of his death he fulfilled his promise."

The average silk hat, size 7 1-8, weighs five ounces; the average stiff derby hat of the same size weighs four and one-half ounces; the average straw hat of the same size weighs two and one-quarter ounces.

"If a girl is fitted for a profession, she will distinctly feel a 'call' for its work. With the call which comes from taste and fitness she will not need to be urged forward. But this she must know, there is no gallantry in science or in art. She will not gain success on any but the most exacting terms, the same terms on which a man might win the same success."

Margaret Sangster says: To keep the face free from the lines of anger, of discontent and of insincerity should be our aim by indulging in none of those meaner passions and traits, but when lines come with the years, lines gently drawn by the pencil of love, do not let us be troubled on their account. Nothing hurts that is accepted. It is only the resisted brier which pricks, and scratches, and leaves a scar.

Toques and turbans are the prevailing style, although fancy hats with fluted brims and bell crowns, or bowl-shaped crowns, are also shown.

Colored batiste, checked, striped and plain, is used for petticoats, trimmed elaborately with lace. These are recommended as much cooler than silk for summer wear.

An English paper gives what it terms "the fourteen mistakes of life":—

"It is a great mistake to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and judge people accordingly; to measure the enjoyment of others by our own; to expect uniformity of opinion in this world to look for judgment and experience in youth; to endeavor to mould all dispositions alike; to look for perfection in our own actions; to worry ourselves and others with what cannot be remedied; not to yield in immaterial matters; not to alleviate all that needs alleviation as far as lies in our power; not to make allowances for the infirmities of others; to consider everything impossible that we cannot perform; to believe only what our finite minds can grasp; to expect to be able to understand everything."

One night while Mr. Moody was traveling, the newsboy came through the car, crying: "Ingersoll on Hell." The evangelist took out a copy of his book on heaven and gave it to the boy, who amended his cry thus: "Ingersoll on Hell, Moody on Heaven!"

Strong perfumes are no longer tolerated by the young woman of refinement and fashion. The subtle, faint fragrance of violet which always suggests her presence is accomplished entirely with sachets, scented ribbon and flannel.

Her latest fancy is to have all her lingerie threaded with perfumed ribbons. The ribbon is subjected to some scenting process which gives it a lasting fragrance. It is generally violet scented, as that is the perfume of fashion at present. It can be bought in a number of the New York shops in different widths.

Another fad of the well-gowned girl is to hide away little sachets in the ruffles and frills of her dresses.

George Eliot says: People can easily take the sacred name "duty" as the name for what they desire anyone else to do.

Mr. Sheldon now carries the war into the enemy's camp in a scathing denunciation of American newspaper methods. Writing in The Outlook, he says:

"For the last three years a large number of prominent daily newspapers have printed falsehoods about my books, my daily habits, my family life, my church, and my parish in general. I have never, except once, to a reporter from my own home paper, been interviewed for publication in a daily paper, and yet scores of supposed interviews have been published in daily papers. One large New York daily a few weeks ago published two letters purporting to come from me, and signed my name to them. I never wrote such letters, and never made the statements attributed to me. Yet these letters were reprinted in papers all over the country, and in religious weeklies, and, with two exceptions, none of the editors asked me whether the statements were really mine or not. A prominent religious paper sent a correspondent to Topeka to 'write up' everything connected with the Topeka Capital the week I was asked to take the editorship of it. He sent to his paper several pages of matter, including several columns of 'interviews' and accounts of my personal habits and family life, nearly all of which might, without any reservation, be characterized as falsehoods of the most serious character. When the statements made about my church or my daily life or the conduct of the paper were not actual lies, they were so grossly exaggerated as to be absolutely misleading.

"Several times during the last three years representatives of large daily papers have said to me in my church study, where they had come to secure 'interviews, 'If you do not give us anything, if you refuse to talk about yourself, we shall send on something.' And they have sent on 'something.'"

The New England small boy generally shows business capabilities at a tender age, if he is ever going to have them. I have heard of a certain small Boston boy who got into the habit of teasing his mother for pennies, until at last she said to him: "Now, Willie, I don't like to give you pennies; if you want money you should go to work and earn it." The boy remained thoughtful for some time. Then, within a few days, the mother perceived that Willie had plenty of pennies. She wondered a bit where he got them, but did not question him. But one summer day she noticed that some sort of a hullabaloo was going on in the back yard. Looking out, she saw Willie surrounded by a mob of boys who were yelling with delight. She went down in the yard to see what was going on; and as she passed out she saw, stuck up on the back of the house, this notice, quite neatly "printed" out with a pencil:

WILLIE JONES WILL EAT

1 small green worm, for	1 cent
1 large green worm, for	2 cents
1 small fuzzy worm, for	3 cents
1 large fuzzy worm, for	5 cents
1 small green toad	25 cents

Willie was apparently doing a thriving business. His mother interrupted it—at any rate, in her own back yard.

THE CYCLER'S SONG.

O, it's joy to be up in the morning when
the dew is yet on the clover,
And the air is full of a sweetness that
makes it a draught divine,
To mount one's wheel and go flying, away
and away, a rover
In a wide, bright world of beauty, and all
that world is mine!

There's a breath of balm on the breezes, a
scent of the wayside roses,
A hint of the incense-odors that blow
through the hillside pines,
And ever a shifting landscape that some
new, bright charm discloses,
As I flash from nooks of shadows to plains
where the sunlight shines.

I sing in my care-free gladness; I am kin
to the wind that's blowing;
I am thrilled with the bliss of motion like
the bird that skims the down;
I feel the blood of a gipsy in my pulses coming, going!
Give me my wheel for a comrade, and the
king may keep his crown!

—Eben. E. Rexford.

THE YOUNGEST SON.

Now, when it comes to gettin' what other
folks can't get,
An' when it comes to doin' what other
folks ain't let,
An' takin' turns the longest, by rubbin' of
your eyes,
An' scoopin' all the pennies an' all the
saucer pies,
An' seein' some one bigger get licked for
what you've did—
A feller can't help wishin' he was the littiest kid!

But when you think of taggin', an' findin'
folks has run,
An' bein' told it's bedtime, no matter
what's the fun,
An' takin' mumps an' measles, an' wearin'
girls' clothes,
An' never goin' nowhere except when mother goes,
An' learnin' all the lessons of what us boys
is ridin',
Then's when a chap's as willin' he ain't
the littlest kid!

—Catharine Young Glen.

HIS WAY—HER WAY.

Scene—Crowded street car.
Time—Half after eight in the morning.
A vacant seat and two men.
"Will you have the seat?" asked one.
"No."
The first man took it.
A few minutes later there was another vacant seat and two women.
"There, Mollie, take that seat."
"No, Sarah, you take it."
"No, I won't. Take it yourself."
"I won't do any such thing. You always get so tired shopping."
"I don't at all. I shan't take it."
"Neither shall I."
And they both stood. — Pittsburg Dispatch.

MAGIC
TRADE MAGIC SODA MARK
SODA
OR SALERATUS IS THE BEST.
LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT, CHICAGO ILL
TORONTO, ONT

Corticelli Skirt Protector should not be used as a binding—it is a physical impossibility for any kind of a binding to outwear a skirt.

Corticelli Protector Braid should be sewed on flat—not turned over—one or two rows of stitching—one at upper edge of braid and the second near the bottom of the skirt.

Put on thus it is a real "protector"—its perfect shade match makes a desirable bottom finish for any skirt.

Sold everywhere 4 cents a yard.

The genuine has this label.

Corticelli

The Boys' and Girls' Circle

ODD ITEMS OF INFORMATION

The sound of thunder may be heard for 20 to 25 miles; with the ear to the ground much farther. Lightning is reflected for 150 to 200 miles.

The Church of Souvorov, in the village of Kotochansk, near Novgorod, has just been transported bodily to St. Petersburg. The celebrated Preobrasjenski regiment wished to possess the church, which contained many souvenirs of the famous Marshal Souvorov. It was accordingly removed from its foundations and carried to the nearest railway station by means of 350 waggons.

In Southern France successful efforts have been made to arrest forest fires by growing the juicy cactus plant in open spaces separating the sections of the forest.

A Portland, Me., small boy who went clamming the other day brought home the father of all clams, measuring 17 inches in length.

One of the most unique laws ever passed will shortly go into effect in Winchester, W.Va. The City Council of that place passed a law requiring every citizen to pour kerosene oil on every open pool, and that every open rain barrel shall have the spigot at the bottom. The town is infested with mosquitoes, and the law was passed in order to make the place an attractive resort for summer boarders.

A Chicago man climbed a telegraph pole and sang a song. Neighbors testified that he could not sing even on the ground, and the magistrate sent him to the bridewell for adding insult to injury.

Cardinal Ledochowski is the only member of the sacred college who has had experience of the unpleasant side of prison life. As Archbishop of Posen and Primate of Poland he refused to obey the Falk laws, and was cast into prison. He was still the occupant of a cell when proclaimed a cardinal in March, 1875. Released and exiled in February, 1876, he proceeded to Rome, where he has resided ever since.

A peculiar phase of modern warfare is that it draws large audiences. From all over the world men and women of wealth and leisure now flock to the scenes of military operations as they would to a new play or opera. One of General Otis' tasks in the Philippines has been to keep sightseers from coming to Manila. Now a wail goes up from South Africa, where the influx of tourists has been so great that it has hampered military operations.

The American forestry building has been sent from Chicago in sections to Paris. It is probably the first time that an American building for exhibition purposes has been shipped across the Atlantic.

The Japanese is a born lover of nature. Whatever he produces, from the most painstaking work of art to the simplest household utensil, is after natural models. In the representation of figures and scenes the Japanese display a perception which is astonishing. With a couple of strokes of the brush they reproduce what they see with a truth to life which is almost incredible.

It is not generally known that the Kaffirs of South Africa, popularly supposed to be a tribe of savages, publish a newspaper. It is called the Imvo, and has for its editors Mr. Tengo Jabaire and Mr. Mnkubalo. Contrary to the reports of the leanings of the Kaffirs in the present war, the Imvo strongly sympathizes with the Boers.

"Invading armies are great agents in the spread of plants. Naturalists 20 years hence, writing on South African botany, will date many a weed back to this year of war. Enormous quantities of forage are being sent up country from Cape Town every day to the front. The hay comes largely from Canada, as well as from England, and the seeds of which it is full will germinate and spread on the river banks and veldt.

Until a few years ago mostly Christians were accredited as ambassadors from the Sultan of Turkey to Western States, and in London alone there served a Christian who remained there as representative of the Sultan for 44 years. The present Ambassador in London is a Greek and a Christian. So are the Ministers in Brussels and the Hague.

The most prodigious fall of snow in the mountains recorded of late occurred at Ruby, a coal camp in Gunnison County, Col., during the winter of three years ago, in one month's time 239 inches, or 65 feet, were precipitated. This latter amount means 93.21 inches of water.

A petrified potato in perfect shape was recently found in a Maine kitchen garden.

More herrings are eaten than any other kind of fish.

POETIC DIVERSION IN JAPAN.

In Japan poets abound and the Emperor holds a competition every year, when he and the Empress and all the court permeate poems on a given subject. Brevity is fortunately insisted upon, the number of syllables permitted being 31. This, it is said, often makes the poems obscure. These poetic diversions are not, however, confined to the court circles, but are common to all classes.—Chicago Record.

A PRODIGIOUS SNOWFALL.

The most prodigious fall of snow in the mountains recorded of late occurred at Ruby, a coal camp in Gunnison County, Col., during the winter of three years ago. In one month's time 239 inches fell, and during the winter 780.5 inches, or 65 feet, were precipitated. This latter amount means 93.21 inches of water.—Ainslee's Magazine.

THE REASON WHY.

The Chief Clerk—I guess it was true that the office boy got off yesterday afternoon to go to his grandmother's funeral. I see he is wearing crape this morning.

The Head Bookkeeper—Oh, that doesn't signify. I believe the home team lost.—Philadelphia North American.

WRITING LETTERS.

People who are travelling are very apt to make their home letters too much like guide books. Descriptions of scenery and famous places are generally tedious. It is the little things that are entertaining; a droll adventure, a peculiarity in dress, or speech, anything which especially strikes the writer, will be certain to be given vividly, and will add color and interest to one's letter.

LAST WEEK'S CONTEST.

The most successful competition ever held by The Herald was that of the Rhyming Rebus in last Saturday's paper.

Over 100 answers were received altogether, and the first letter to be opened on Thursday morning with the correct answer came from Henry G. Bellew, of Montreal, who, however, must send us his house address in order to get his prize. Here is the correct answer:—

Gallant Henry, with a nosegay,
Swaggered down the village lane,
That he meant to call on Kitty
Was to everyone quite plain.
"Please accept this gift of me, dear,"
Cried this foolish, simpering kid.
But she boxed his ears and scorned him,
That is what Miss Katie did.

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

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THE ALONZO O. BLISS CO., 232 St. Paul Street, Montreal, Canada.

THIS WEEK'S CONTEST

THE MAD DOG PUZZLE.

A prize of a book is offered for the best solution of the above puzzle. Send your answers in to the Editor of the Boys and Girls page Herald before Thursday next.

LAST WEEK'S CONTEST

We give below the names of many of the contributors, many of whom got it right, while others only had one mistake:—

Frankie Wake, Montreal.
K. G. Bulman, Longueuil.
George Livermore, Montreal.
Mona Guilfoyle, Montreal.
Eva Lockerby, Montreal.
Gwen McDonnell, Montreal.
Ethel Cole, Blessington, Ont.
Marjorie McNally, Hudson Heights.
Percy Lindsdell, Brome Corner.
Edgar Young, Montreal.
F. Timmins, Montreal.
Bessie Whelehan, Lachine Locks.
H. G. Bellew, Montreal.
Leonore McGillis, Montreal.
Josephine Climie, Westmount.
Reggie Kellard, Montreal.
Harold Mahews, Montreal.
"Nutcake Club," Montreal.
Jane Cotton, Montreal.
Charles Herbert, Montreal.
Leon Veroneau, Montreal.
Herbert Flower, Montreal.
Myrtle Jordon, Montreal.
Bernice Hatch, Bedford, Que.
J. E. Knight, Riceburg, Que.
Edgar Richards, Montreal.
Lewis Frechette, Montreal.
H. G. Foisy, Montreal.
B. Olen, Montreal.
Peter Evans, Montreal.
Peter Arthurs, Quebec.
Eddie Halley, Montreal.
Henry Bellew, Montreal.
S. Youngheart, Montreal.
F. Percival, Montreal West.
Percy Woolley, Montreal.
P. Fenwick, Quebec.
E. Eastman, Montreal.
Sidney Coates, Montreal.
J. Goode, Quebec.
Maysie Donohue, Montreal.
Lois Lee, Montreal.
F. Bulmer, Montreal.
Miss H. Leslie, Montreal.
George Attewell, Montreal.
Hugh Carter, Montreal.
Lawrence Kelly, Montreal.
J. Thompson, Montreal.
Arthur Henry, Montreal.
Nellie Kimball, Montreal.
Milton James, Montreal.
Katie Brown, Chesterville, Ont.
Thomas McGovern, Montreal.
Meredith Ritnam, Montreal.
A. Guilfoyle, Montreal.
Ralph Ritchie, Montreal.
Guy Crawford, Farron's Point, Ont.
Libby Prockter, Montreal.
Florence Weeks, Montreal.
Euphemina Gray, Grenville.
Jean Bryson, Lyn, Ont.
Frank Wurtele, St. Johns, Que.
Maggie Ryan, Montreal.
Maud Archambault, Montreal.
H. P. Sullivan, Montreal.
Fred McLeod, Pictou County, N.S.
Della Boggs, Kings County, N.S.
Victor Parker, Bridgetown, N.S.
Constance Zepf, Montreal.
Grace Barrow, Montreal.
Laura Asselstine, Kingston, Ont.
May Davis, Hochelaga.
Kathleen Yeats, Dunham, Que.
Theresa Wakefield, Montreal.
Maggie O'Reilly, Montreal.
Flora Nugent, Cornwall, Ont.
Fergus Elliott, Montreal.
Rod. MacGregor, Morrisburg, Ont.
James Davis, Sherbrooke.
Nora Walsh, Montreal.
Katie McGibbon, Lachute.
Helen Strowd, Montreal.
Keven Donnelly, Montreal.
Gordon Hall, Farnham, Que.
Walter Starke, Point St. Charles.
B. Karch, Montreal.
P. Provonsil, Clarenceville, Que.
Percy Lockwood, Windsor Mills.
Alice Holmes, Beauharnois, Que.
Kenneth Donnelly, Longueuil.
Elizabeth Parsons, Dixville, Que.
Edward Murphy, Montreal.
Reta Wright, Montreal.
C. Smith, Montreal.
Gertrude Best, Montreal.
Bessie Arthur, Sudbury, Ont.
Hazel Birnie, Montreal.
Herbert Godfrey, Mountain Grove, Ont.
Charlie Jones, Woodstock, N.B.
Hattie Saunders, Woodstock, N.B.
Marjorie Geebold, Montreal.
Mae Manning, Wales, Ont.
Isa Williams, Three Rivers, Que.
Arthur Wallace, Ottawa.
Haziel McCain, Montreal.
E. Lanctot, Coaticke, Que.
G. Steele, Vankleek Hill, Ont.
Katie Campbell, Dalesville, Que.
Maggie Murphy, Montreal.
Ruthven Moore, Montreal.
Earle Powell, East Bolton, Que.
Pearl Smith, Coaticooke, Que.
Rose Griffith, Sherbrooke, Que.
Bernadette Pigeon, Prescott, Ont.
Lily Gendamore, Montreal.
Bessie Manden, Westmount.
Lena Shute, Montreal.
Douglas Macaulay, Montreal.
Dampherse Donovan, Alexandria, Ont.
G. E. Kirk, Glen Robertson, Ont.
W. Nicholson, Montreal.
Arthur Scott, Montreal.
Harold Decresmore, Montreal.
Albert Bentley, Westmount.
Aline McLeish, Montreal.
Ada Bingham, Casselman, Ont.
Harold Turner, Montreal.
Percy Childs, Westmount.
Minnie McQuaig, Montreal.
Lena Miller, Sutton, Que.
Clair Eastman, Sutton, Que.
Mary S. Sweeney, Domville, Ont.
W. J. Quinn, St. Andrew's, N.B.
Helen Louise Bowker, Granby, Que.
Helen Louise Bowker, Granby, Que.
Florence Peters, South Stukely.
Harry Moore, Stanbridge, Que.
Ernest Welsh, St. John, N.B.
I. R. M. Hubbard, Sherbrooke, Que.
Harold Pattison, Clarenceville, Que.
Francis Gerlver, Montreal.

LETTER FROM CONTRIBUTOR.

James W. Davis, of Sherbrooke, writes:—Editor Boys' and Girls' Circle:—

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find my answer to Saturday's puzzle. There were some fine pieces of poetry. The best after the winner was "Paul Kruger." At least, I think so.

We omitted to acknowledge some time ago sketches by Frankie Loucks, of Morrisburg, Ont., and Willie Melaven, Clarenceville, Que.

MORE VERSES FROM THE CHILDREN

Last week we were unable to give all the verses sent us in the prize competition and a few more are printed below:—

BY M. S. SWEENEY.

There was once an old fellow named Steyn,
Who used Johnny Bull very mean;
But when "Boos" was about
He was sure to skip out,
Such a slippery old fellow was Steyn.

There was once an old gent away down by the sea,
Who, in his young days, was a simple M.D.
He's now a lightning change artist, as you plainly may see,
For he wants a soft job for Sir Hibbert and ME.

BY CECIL LIEBICH.

Have you heard of my friend, "Bathing-Towel"?
The Boers did shell him and growl,
But he stoutly resisted,
In defence he persisted,
He'll soon be My Lord Baden-Powell.

Tom Toddles had once made a boast
That he'd eat up ten plates full of toast;
But he swelled up so big
That he looked like a pig,
And, last of all, gave up the ghost.

BY ALMA PRICE.

There was a little girl, with a kitten on her lap,
Seated by a table before a bowl of pap;
Down went kittie's nose right in the pap,
Down went the girl's hand, and gave her a slap.

BY EFFIE BROWN, DOMVILLE, ONT.

BY C. J. MACDONALD.

There was an old gent called Tupper,
Who got in a terrible splutter,
When Birmingham, so slick,
Said, "I will show Laurier the trick,
If you don't cough up some more bread and butter."

The same old gent had a double,
Who has caused considerable trouble,
When the Canadians get there,
They will scoop his whiskers and hair;
That will let the wind out of his bubble.

There was a bald-headed rooster called Steyn,
Who couldn't respect a good Queen,
So she sent little "Bobs,"
Who made a chase for his nobs,
And fired him out of Bloemfontein.

BY B. W. LYONS.

There was a rash boy in Malden,
Who drank his milk when it was scaldin';
The foolish lad
Burned his mouth so bad
That a doctor had to be called in.

There was a bad boy called Jink,
Who drank his grandpapa's ink.
"Now," said he, "I will
Just swallow a quill,
And I can write, I think."

BY "NUTCAKE CLUB."

A terrible tenor from Tyre
To reach a high note did aspire,
He got it one day,
In a masterly way,
When he suddenly fell on the fire.

BY JESSIE DRENNAN.

There was once a small boy that was bad,
And he would make his mother sad,
So papa took him on his lap
And used a big long strap;
This is the way it went:—Clap! clap! clap!

THE LOST PRINCE

A Reminiscence of 1830.

Early in the thirties, my grandfather, Captain C., of the Second U. S. Infantry, was stationed in command of old Fort Mackinac, in Michigan, formerly called Michillimackinac. It was a picturesque old island, rough and rocky, and inhabited only by Indians until we made Fort Mackinac a United States military post. The fort is situated on a rocky eminence 150 feet high. Several tribes of Indians were on a Government reservation near the fort, and it was there that the missionary Eleazer Williams had wandered to preach the word of God to these Indians. Eleazer Williams was supposed to be the son of Tehoragwanegen, Chief of the Caughnawaga tribe, but was known as Thomas Williams, an Indian chief, and the grandson of Eunice, daughter of the "Redeemed Captive." He was educated at Long Meadow, Massachusetts, served among the Canadian Indians as a secret agent of the United States, and was severely wounded at Plattsburg in 1814. He translated the Prayer Book into the Mohawk tongue, and he also published an Indian spelling-book. Later, he acted as a lay missionary of the Episcopal Church among the Indians for several years, and was ordained in 1826. It was after this that he came to Fort Mackinac.

During this period the fort was visited by Prince de Joinville, who was at that time the second nearest in direct descent to the Bourbon throne. My grandfather, Captain C., being the commanding officer, the duty of entertaining the Prince devolved upon him, and it was performed as royally as the circumstances would permit. Prince de Joinville had a mission to this country, but not, however, the usual one of the present day—hunting a rich wife.

His visit to so uninteresting a place as Fort Mackinac at that time was prolonged to several days. After visiting the different tribes of Indians and their schools, looking over Indian relics, the methods of managing the reservation, etc., the Prince announced at a late breakfast with my grandmother (my grandfather having been called to his duties) that he must depart, but that, before leaving, he would like very much to interview this wonderful missionary, who had done such marvellous work among the Indians. My grandmother said that it could easily be accomplished—my grandfather could arrange to have him at his quarters—and that she was a little surprised at his non-appearance, as he spent many of his evenings with them, consulting the Captain on various matters pertaining to the best methods for the advancement of the Indians; but she supposed he had heard of their distinguished guest, and was absenting himself until the Prince's departure. The Prince followed up the conversation by asking her if she believed him to be a half-breed. She replied, "That is the general belief, but from many conversations my husband and I have had with Mr. Williams we have concluded that this is not the case, though he has many characteristics of the Indian." She added that they believed these were due to his long sojourn with them; that he had often said his childhood was enveloped in mystery, but felt certain he had no Indian blood in his veins.

The Prince then eagerly asked, "What, then, is the conclusion at which your husband and yourself have arrived?" Her reply staggered Prince de Joinville, and he showed visible agitation. It was, in substance, as follows: "Of course the matter is obscure to us, as well as to Eleazer Williams himself, but some light may be thrown upon it from a little circumstance which occurred when he first came among us. The Captain is a collector of engravings, and his collection, which has been the work of many years, is now considered a very valuable one. These engravings are kept in a large portfolio, and indexed. Williams was sitting with us one evening, and Captain C. called his attention to the portfolio, placing it before him. He became quietly absorbed for some time over the engravings, when suddenly he exclaimed aloud, 'My God, my God! Where have I seen that terrible face?' He arose to his feet, trembling from limb to limb; the cold perspiration was pouring down his face; he caught hold of my chair as a support. After talking to himself in a rambling way, he commenced to walk in agitation up and down my drawing-room, saying, 'Grace de Dieu! I remember, I remember.' He bade me good-night with tears in his eyes. I was quite startled, and looked at the engraving, and, turning to the index, found it was 'Simon, the Jailer.' No inducement could ever prevail upon Williams to open the portfolio again. My husband and I have always thought that he was a Frenchman, and that he had, at some time in his childhood, fallen into the hands of this cruel Simon."

The Prince was intensely absorbed for some time, but did not make any reply. We can all recall the sad history of the little suffering Dauphin, torn from his parents and placed in the hands of this cruel jailer, to be tortured, beaten and starved. A private meeting with the missionary was arranged for the Prince. When the Prince de Joinville paid his farewell visit he presented his gracious hostess with a handsome snuff-box set with diamonds.

Eleazer Williams gave Captain C. an account of the meeting, which was a long and stormy one. Prince de Joinville was authorized to pay Eleazer Williams two hundred thousand dollars if he would give up all right and title to the Bourbon crown, provided the Prince found sufficient proof that he, Eleazer Williams, could establish his claim. Eleazer Williams declined, saying, "I will not defraud my children of their rights."

Eleazer Williams passed away shortly after this, but before his death, subsequent to the visit of the Prince and his interview with him, he appeared before a medical board to be examined for the scrofulous scars known to have been on the body of the Dauphin. The result was more than satisfactory, for he still bore the marks of Simon's cruelty, besides the scars resulting from scrofula.

In 1842, he began to make known his claim to be the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette. He asserted that he had been successfully abstracted from the prison in Paris, and had been brought to America by an agent of the royal family. The Rev. T. H. Hanson wrote the story in Putnam's Monthly in 1853. Eleazer Williams passed to the life beyond, his work fully completed; all was revealed to him, the mystery of his childhood and the suffering of his youth were made clear to him, and we may believe that he knew that the beautiful Marie Antoinette was his mother.

When we were children this was our favorite story, and it always gave my grandmother keen pleasure to relate it to us. How well I can recall her, sitting in her red satin chair, dressed in black satin and point lace, with her soft white hair caught up on diamond pins over each little ear, her dainty feet on a stool, and her knitting in her hands, sitting before a roaring wood fire, our pet dogs and ourselves surrounding her, just waiting to hear her say, "Well, children, do you want to hear the story of 'The Lost Prince'?"

THE TOP DRAWER.

A little 4-year-old occupied an upper berth in the sleeping car. In the middle of the night his mother asked him if he knew where he was. "Course I do," he replied. "I'm in the top drawer."

CANADA FAMED AFAR

An Australian Firm Orders More Japanese Catarrh Cure from the Proprietors of This Well-known Remedy in Canada, and Tells of Its Unequalled Merit. Wonderful Results on Every Case Tried.

Messrs. Chas. Cornell & Co., 247 Coppen Street, Richmond, Victoria, Australia, write: "Enclosed please find 10s for six boxes of Japanese Catarrh Cure, which kindly mail to us at your earliest convenience. Some time ago we purchased a small supply, and must say that it has given very satisfactory results on every case tried. It certainly is an article of undoubted merit. We are sure if its wonderful merits were known more widely here a large sale would be established in this country."

The proprietors of Japanese Catarrh Cure are not only receiving the strongest letters of gratitude from the catarrh afflicted in every town, village, and city in Canada, but from every state in the Union. Japanese Catarrh Cure is the only remedy ever known to cure chronic catarrh. If cure after cure has been used without success, you will not be disappointed with Japanese Catarrh Cure. All druggists, 50 cents, or mailed post-paid by the G. and M. Co., Limited, 121 Church Street, Toronto.

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THE LIFE BOAT

The sea was raging, and at two o'clock in the afternoon the life-boat had gone oue, but not without difficulty. It had gone to take position across the bar at the entrance of the channel that connects the harbor with the open sea. Along the petty-head the waves rise to a height of fifteen feet, and the least of them would carry away the cast-iron railings if it reached them. The sight is grand but awful, for as far as the eye can reach the sea is boiling like a cauldron. Under the lash of the wind it heaps up its waves into huge parcels, mixes them, tangles them into an inextricable network, and then, without apparent effort, separates, untangles, and shakes them out into foaming crests like the dishevelled locks of maddened furies. Or, again, it collects them in a solid mass, which it drives forward like a battering-ram against those obstacles or barriers that man, that indocile pigmy, opposes to its wanton wrath and mad assaults.

This Bay of Audierne is especially formidable in storms. The bar is located on one side, parallel to one of the faces of the shore and masking the harbor, in front of which projects a jetty, like a helping hand. But this hand also presents a danger; if the boats miss the entrance to the narrow channel they infallibly strike against the mass of stone and masonry, and are broken to pieces.

The life-boat maintains its post at the entrance—and what a post! One must possess a brave heart in an iron frame to resist the furious attacks if briny water and wind, the one covering the body with burning crystals and the other blowing with icy breath while the rain, joining in the violence of the waves, blinds the eyes and penetrates the garmets, which, clinging to the limbs, chill them to the marrow. Seven fishing boats are still at sea. They are awaited in the midst of noisy lamentations or mute anguish, and it is to help these to cross the bar that the skipper Kerdic has taken the life boat into the centre of the tempest, and there stoically waits till the moment arrives to give aid to the first that attempts to pass. This opportunity is not long in offering itself; three boats appear at the same time and come on with arrow-like speed, impelled by the wings of their close-reefed mainsails. All three fly with equal speed towards the throat of the pass.

From the life boat warning cries arise, bidding them to be on their guard, as a collision is to be dreaded, and if their speed is not slackened they will be crushed on the jetty-head.

A single boat, the Jean Marie, steers properly, Her skipper, Balanic, is a Hercules in frame, who has already won two medals for life-saving. With a mighty effort he put down his helm and causes his barque to change her course by ten fathomes.

The other two boats reach the channel abreast—it is a critical moment; will they pass?

The jetty is swarming with spectators, ann all these have their share of keen interest in the drama. Women are in the minority. They have hurried thither consumed by anxiety, dragging their children at their skirts. Even those whose fathers, husbands, sons, or brothers have returned are there, full of solicitude, and with heart throbbing in sympathy at the common danger. For it is among these people of the sea coast, at these poor but brave firesides, that is exhibited that community of feeling, as it were, of one great family, and which is constantly put to the proof by the loss of one of its members.

They are there, kneeling and praying or standing about, incapable of controlling their feelings or restraining their cries of horror or despair. A few old men purposely speak roughly to them; it is, their way of consoling. "Ha, there! Gaid Le Marie, if you think your wailings are going to make your husband come back any sooner you are mistaken; go and put the little one to bed; he will surely be more comfortable in bed than here." And there is tha matdploa wthe ay!ioijbfqo there it is that the place is not desirable ,for each moment the sea mounts higher and rages more furiously and assaults the jetty on both sides at once. The waves are no longer held back. They scale the stone walls and dash against the iron columns, and masses of water fall throughout the whole length of the narrow causeway, everywhere closing the way to those who would retrace their steps.

Those upon the wharf are more scattered, but they do not entirely escape the dashing of the waves. It is evident that soon the waves will reach them, too. Standing among them is the cure, in surplice and stole, holding in his hand his square cap, while the puffs of wind blow about the white locks on his apostle-like head. By his side a choirster boy raises on high the silver processional cross. The old man utters over the waves the words of absolution. They will find their way and their place. Poor souls, still struggling in the throes of dissolution, will profit by them to pass away tree and happy into Paradise.

Meanwhile the two boats have entered the channel, and what the old skipper Kerdic had foreseen takes place. Urged on by a like force, the boats at the moment of reaching the channel crash together with terrific violence. A heartrending cry is heard to arise, as it were, from one breast. The foremost boat has received the blow in the stern, the other in the hull. The consequence is thaat the first is hurled with great force into the outer part of the channel and is saved. The second boat, on the contrary, is nearly capsized, and the sea, sweeping over it, tears out the mast and carries off two men, one of whom is caught between the keel and the stones of the jetty and crushed with a dull thud. The other cannot escape being drowned. A second blow from the waves flattens the barque against the rocks. The planks crack as im with a groan, and the words of absolution uttered by the priest are mingled with the despairing cry for help.

From the life boat aid is already coming. The skipper had too well foreseen the catastrophe not to be prepared with the necessary assistance, and as Jean Marie, held to her course by the strong arm af Balanic, enters the strait the life-boat people point out to him four unfortunates clinging to the sinking wreck.

Balanic had already understood the situation, and hurls out to the ship-wrecked sailors a line attached to a buoy, and to drift along with the current is for the Jean Marie the work of but a few seconds. Quickly the life boat picks up the buoy, but some moment pass before the life-line can be firmly fixed. The task is indeed difficult, for the wreck of the unfortunate barque sinks deeper and deeper under each impact of the sea. Soon it will have disappeared altogether, and no mistake must be made —not a moment lost.

One of the men suspends himself from the stretched cable, and is rapidly taken on forward the life-boat. A second ventures and is saved. The third reaches only the middle of the course when a wave snatches him from the rope and the man disappears in the watery abyss.

The fourth survivor remains on the wreck. He is only a boy. The water reaches to his waist, and the forward part of the wreck emerges from the waves only by starts and jerks, awaiting the moment when the vortex formed by its disappearance will engulf the poor little sailor boy that it yet bears up. The cable follows the motion of the wreck, and rises and sinks with it. Thhe boy, chilled with cold, soaked with sea water, is almost paralyzed, and the instinct of life alone seems to remain ,and already can be read in his widely dilated pupils the horror of the death which is approaching, gloomy and stupefying.

The life-boat recoils from the blow of a wave, and the cabe is intensely stretched. From the deck is heard the voice of Kerdic, who cries out, "Hold on, boy! We are coming! Hold on!"

And the hero himself clings to the cable and allows himself to glide along the tightened rope. He reaches the barque, seizes the boy around the waist, lifts him to his shoulders, and while the poor fellow clings with cramped hands—the hands of a drowning man—to the neck and shoulders of his rescuer the latter takes again the perilous way to the life-boat, an almost superhuman struggle, in which at any moment death may snatch away a double prey.

Suddenly the cable slackens and floats. The barque has just sunk, hollowing out beneath a monstrous funnel, into which Kerdic and his burden disappear.

But a moment after they emerge clinging to the rope, which is vigorously hauled in by those on board the life-boat.

Such is the grandeur of this spectacle that the entire crowd on the jetty applauds. "Well done, Kerdic! Brave sailor! There is not another like you! Hold fast, brave fellow!" At this same moment arms stretched from above, life the two shipwrecked sailors on board the life-boat.

It is now five o'clock, and the sun is about to set, but, alas! where are the four other boats that are expected?

Having put ashore the boy and the rescued fishermen, the life-boat returns to its station on the bar. All the crew is exhausted, but there are still human lives to save, and they will not fail in the sublime mission which they have voluntarily undertaken. The crowd on the pier begins to disperse; night is approaching, and food must be prepared for the wearied men, and, besides, no boat has been signalled. Suddenly, however, a clamor arises, and everyone returns to the pier.

A singular sight, and one not to be forgotten, attracts all eyes. About ten fathoms from the mass of stone something, or rather someone, is floating a sailor or fisherman, who is swimming desperately towards the iron braces projecting from the stone wall, and now washed over by the waves. If he can only rest one hand there he will be saved.

Gaid le Marie utters a terrible cry, one of those cries that come from the heart—"My husband! 'Tis my husband!" Yes, this sailor in imminent peril is Pol le Marie, who has been married about a year. He is a brave fellow, as is easily seen by the manner in which he battles for his life with the sea. But in this duel who will be the conqueror? The sea is the strongest. What can this unfortunate, this living waif, effect against it? And yet, if he can only be helped! But how? The life boat is already too far, and in the fog it no longer can make the signals, and the wind drowns the voice. Pol le Marie had been carried off from the barque, entangled in the folds of the sail, but succeeded in disentangling himself, has a chance of escaping if the surf permits him to approach the pier. Men and women call to him. Twice Gaid, perfectly distracted, has attempted to climb over the stone coping of the pier, but has been held back in time. Some fishermen have endeavored to cast ropes within his reach, but all in vain. Besides, all his efforts are concentrated on reach the pier, those rough stones projecting from the face of the masonry and those iron braces, upon which, however, a wave might break him alive, before arrying out to the deep his mangled dead body.

He struggles on, however, with persistent effort; it is no longer water thata envelopes him, but a cloud of foam. With prodigious effort he gains a few fathoms, a wave seizes him, lifts him, and launches him at the foot of the pier, as if in cruel irony fulfilling his desire.

The shock is rude, but the sailor, though dazed, has had time to stretch forth his arms and close his fingers in desperation in one of the iron hooks. Up above on the petty the crowd stamps and howls encouraging him. "Once more! Once more! You will get through!" The men lie flat and stretch out their arms to aid him in climbing. But they have reckoned without the sea.

The terrible hand that has allowed him to escape him seizes him again. It does not mean to lose him. Scarcely has the unfortunate man let go the first brace in order to take hold of the second when blow from a wave bears him away from the stone wall, as if the sea, with demon-like intention, did not wish to pardon this condemned one, for if it left him on that wall he might escape. Once more the victim falls back, once more he rolls beneath the foam that braeks against the rocks.

Gaid no longer weeps. She is standing upright, pale, with eyes apparently enlarged, her bosom heaving with feverish excitement. She speaks to her husband and calls encouragingly to him: "Pol! Pol! Come back. One effort more, my husband! A little more to the left! The stone is worn there."

And Pol le Marie comes back floating on the returning wave. He is bleeding, bruised against the rough face of the wall. But the energy of this man is indomitable, and he is not willing to die without further struggle.

Again he has reached the wall. He hears Gaid who repeats, "More to the left; the stone is worn there; there is a hole." The man passes through the hollow between the two waves; he reaches the wall, and for the second time his fingers close upon the iron brace, but this time with both hands.

The wave, that seems to hesitate a moment, rushes on more furious than ever. A mountain of water falls on Le Marie, splashing the gasping spectators. But this time the hardy champion has guessed the treachery of his adversary. He lets himself hang at arms length. The mass of water breaks oveh him without carrying him away. A prodigious effort raises him to the second brace. At the third the wave returns. And what a wave! A whirling colmn of water nearly twenty feet high. The sailor flattens himself against the wall, pressing his bleeding face close to the stones. The rush of water covers him entirely, and, invading the platform of the jetty, drives back the deluged spectators.

By this time the sea is conquered and all is ended. At the moment that Pol, exhausted, seizeh the iron railing of the jetty, two arms with man-like strength receive him and lift him over.

Pol sinks to the ground; a slight smile animate his face, and as he swoons away he murmurs "Gaid."

"Yes, Pol, it is I," replies the young woman. "I am holding you. It shall not take you again."

And then the brave creature lifts her husband and struggles with her burde

through the cheerinf crowd.

But just at this moment joy comes to many hearts. Three of the belated boats are passing through the channel under the lash of the storm. Down yonder, as the first shadows of evening begin to fall, two great shadows are seen to move. It is the life-boat having in tow the fourth boat.—From the Grench of Pierre Mael.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Mrs. M—— looked for the twentieth time at her watch, and then with a sigh walked to the window.

"He promised to be home at 6 o'clock to dinner," she murmured, "and now it is 7.30. Am I to be disappointed evening after evening in this fashion? Must I sit down to another solitary meal, with servants to wonder at my red eyes? Only six months married! From the depths of my heart I wish I had never left my father's house!"

Dinner finished, then far into the night this heartbroken wife awaited the arrival of her husband.

At last she heard his footsteps, and pale and almost breathless, she rushed to meet him.

"Why in the world are you not in bed, Annie?" was his first salutation.

"O George, how could you alarm me so?" came nervously from her lips. "I have been so worried," and she burst into tears. "Wipe your eyes, Annie, and just here I have something to say to you.

"When I married you it was because I loved you, and supposed you loved me. I find I am mistaken, for no wife who has a regard for her husband will annoy him with continual reproaches.

"I shall attend my club and my business generally, go out when I please and come in when I feel disposed. Now, go to bed."

His wife was thoroughly roused; and her face nerved with indignation, and she said: "You shall never again be troubled by my tears or fault-finding. Love is a myth, a ridiculous delusion, and hereafter I shall follow your example—be a woman of the world as you are a man of the world—and now, good morning."

Annie kept her word. The tender expression of countenance gave way to a subdued, almost cynical, look. Bright, lively, intellectual, a good conversationalist, an exquisite singer and pianist, what wonder that her society was sought after, and that wherever she went admirers flocked to her side.

She presided over her household with grace and dignity, but there was no unbending in her conduct towards her husband, although she was most careful of his comfort and always polite.

This behavior was anything but agreeable to Mr. M. He became suddenly punctual in his home engagements, was seldom late to dinner, and seemed to wish to win her old love ways back.

Annie was exact about every domestic arrangement, and after these duties were finished, without any word, withdrew to her own boudoir or made one of a gay party elsewhere. George tried to demolish this icy barrier, but words were useless. The reply was, "Don't annoy me with your fault-finding."

Three months passed in this way. George grew pale. Neither business nor pleasure had any charm for him. Annie kept on in the even tenor of her way, apparently unconscious of the change in the manner of her husband.

"I shall start for the South next week, Annie," said he one evening, after several ineffectual attempts to engage her in conversation.

Her hands closed tightly as he said this, but the proud woman controlled herself, and not a muscle of her face moved as she replied:

"Very well. Is there anything I can do," "No," he replied; "there is nothing for me to do but to leave home. I can never stay here and be treated as you are treating me now."

Everything was soon ready, and there only remained the good-bye between the husband and wife.

"I am going now, Annie; will you not give me one pleasant word?" he said.

"Certainly," she replied. "I wish you bon voyage and a safe return to your home."

"You will write to me, Annie?" and his lip quivered.

"Certainly, since you desire it, with a great deal of pleasure."

"O, heaven help me!" moaned Annie, as the door closed after him; and, throwing herself upon her knees beside the couch she poured out her soul in passionate lamentations. "O, heaven! send him back to me. My heart is breaking. Why did I let him go? O, I love him more than all on earth!"

"Annie! Annie! my own precious wife!" And the next moment she was in her husband's arms.

"Darling, I came back for my hatbox and overheard your cry. Let us both be thankful."

And two heads, never again to be raised in pride and defiance, were reverently bowed.—Boston Post.

HE ARRESTED THE QUEEN.

Italy loves to go about incognita, and in this way indulge her great fondness for mountain climbing and bicycle riding.

When she travels in the Alps she goes as a commoner, and few learn her identity. She stops at chalets for the night, sharing the simple food of the Alpine folk, and, as her costume is in the simplest style, she passes for anything but a queen. When she began to ride a bicycle it was her habit to go into a royal park unattended. On one of these solitary wheeling trips she was unceremoniously arrested by a royal guard and conducted, in spite of her protests, before the captain of the force. The guard laughed at her statement of her identity, considering it an evidence of a particularly bold imposition. At headquarters, however, he was told of his blunder by his horror-stricken captain, who promptly recognized his royal mistress. Queen Margherita asked that the offender should not be discharged nor punished, and as he prostrated himself at her feet she gave him a gold coin with her face upon it, laughingly advising him to study it well, that he might recognize his queen when he saw her.

DONT'S FOR BOOK LOVERS.

Don't borrow books from private libraries.

Don't lend books. No one will treat your books as you yourself do if you love them.

Don't leave a book "face down;" i.e., open.

Don't shut a book up with anything bigger than a narrow ribbon in it.

Don't turn down corners.

Don't mark a book in any way unless it's your own.

Don't scorn cheap books if you cannot afford better ones.

Don't keep books on open shelves if you can avoid it.

Don't forget that bookcases with dust-proof glass doors are best.

Don't forget that good books are the best company in the world if read understandingly and appreciatively.

GOLF WITH ICED BALLS.

In Singapore, which is practically a Chinese city, with a population of 300,000, the game of golf has infected every European. There are two golf clubs and the members are very enthusiastic. It is near the equator, and the climate is so hot it is almost impossible to keep the golf balls in condition. So they keep them on ice like champagne and beer. Your Chinese caddy, when he goes out with you, carries a small ice bag in which the balls are kept, otherwise you would knock them egg shape every time you hit them.

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Cannot be sent by mail.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1900.
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