

afraid not at this season. You
the weather is so hot that we d

TRACK RECORD BROKEN AT LEPINE PARK

The Last Day's Trotting Was a Great Success.

THE HANDBALL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Quebec Still Retains It—Brownrigg Defeats Wilson—Other Sporting News of the Day.

Yesterday the last of the three days' trotting met at Lepine Park was notable on account of the track record being lowered by 25 seconds by L. E. Westlake's last made Raven. In the second heat Raven made the mile in 2.12, breaking the time, 2.15, which was the best previously known at the Park. When the announcement was made by the judges there was great cheering from the grand stand, and the handsomeness of Pennsylvania was greeted with enthusiasm when her driver came back to weight out.

The attendance yesterday was larger than that of the two previous days combined. The weather was fine and three good events on the card made for far the most successful meeting Lepine Park has had for some time.

The first race, 2.40 class, had sixteen entries, and all but six were scratched. Brunhilda, owned by John Burke, of Ottawa, won easily in three straight heats.

The great event of the afternoon, free for all, with a purse of \$250, was an easy thing for Raven. Only three horses entered, and Budd Doble was distanced in the first heat. Raven broke at the first quarter and dropped to get second place. In the next three heats, however, she went around without a flaw, and they took on the appearance of a procession. Jimmie Mack kept close behind, but he never got a chance to pass.

The 2.26 class continued from yesterday was won by Joe W.

Summaries:
2.40 class—Purse \$150.
John Burke's br. Brunhilda, by 1 1 1
J. Ouellet's ch. Barendsen, by 2 2 2
F. B. Lang's br. Crullshank, by 3 3 3
Henry S. J. M. Bullock's gr. Maggie B., by 4 4 4
Rube Rusk's ch. Hippocry, by 5 5 5
Bedfield, by 6 6 6
Parker's br. Little Nellie S., by 7 7 7
Gen. Rooker, by 8 8 8
Free-for-all—Purse \$250.
R. E. Westlake's blk. Raven, by 1 1 1
Rube Rusk's br. Jimmie Mack, by 2 2 2
S. Desautel's br. Bunk, by 3 3 3
by Indianapolis, by 4 4 4
Time—2.12 1-2, 2.13 1-2, 2.17 1-4, 2.18.
2.26 class—Purse \$125.
D. Parker's br. Joe W., by 1 1 1
Rock Farm's br. Petrichio, by 2 2 2
by Patton, by 3 3 3
L. W. Jourdain's br. Dan, by 4 4 4
A. Loe's ch. Little, by 5 5 5
Puss, by 6 6 6
E. Boulton's br. Sybil, by 7 7 7
Dillard Wilkes, by 8 8 8
F. St. Vincent's ch. Tony, by 9 9 9
Time—2.23 1-2, 2.24 1-4, 2.23 3-4, 2.21 1-2, 2.20.

SANTA ANITA WAS NOT PLACED.

Liverpool, July 28.—Mr. Richard Croken and his friends suffered a severe disappointment today in the results of the race for the Liverpool Cup, of 1,200 sovs., which was carried by Lord Derby's 3-year-old chestnut filly, Canterbury Pilgrim, winner of the Oaks at Epsom Downs, on June 5. The New York politician-horseman Santa Anita, upon which many hopes and a great deal of American money had been placed, did not get a place, and a third being taken respectively by Lord William Beresford's bay gelding Paris III., and Mr. J. Wallace's bay colt Snook. The Americans have been planning a big coup for this race, and Mr. Croker, it is said, fully expected that Santa Anita would win, even if it was a field containing such a crack as the 3-year-old, Canterbury Pilgrim, and these enable him to make good all the losses and expense of his stable here.

There were eight starters. In the betting Santa Anita and Paris were equal favorites at 3 to 1 against. The conditions were as follows:
The Liverpool Cup, of 1,200 sovs., part in plate, or the whole in specie at winner's option; the second to receive 125 sovs. and the third 75 sovs. from the stakes, by subscriptions of 25 sovs. each; a hand would win, or of one handicap value 400 sovs., 10 pounds extra; cup course, 1 mile and 3 furlongs.
In the Santhorpe Welter Handicap today there were five starters. Spinning Boy was first, Mr. Croker's bay gelding second, and Mogul third. The Santhorpe Welter Handicap is of 100 sovs. for 3-year-olds and upwards; distance about 6 furlongs.

THE WHEEL.

CYCLING CURES HAY-FEVER.

Bicycle riding will positively cure hay-fever, according to the statement of S. Solomon, a man well-known in the wheeling world, who claims to have made this remarkable discovery. Mr. S. Solomon is not a manufacturer of bicycles and he does not say that one makes of wheel for this annoying disease, as a remedy that can be ridden will do, from the lowest-priced machine to the high-grade wheel, so Mr. Solomon says, and he appears to be in earnest about it.
"For seventeen years I suffered from hay fever," he began, "in true patent medicine ad" fashion, speaking of his discovery to a World reporter last night, "and I can tell you, seventeen years is a long time. I bought enough so-called cures to stock a chemist's shop, just as thousands of others have done. I joined the Hay Fever Club, too, and spent a great deal of time in the mountains—the only place where even slight relief was to be found. I bought a wheel two years ago, but did very little riding until last season. I found out that the fever did not annoy me much as I rode along, but this year I find that bicycle riding has cured me completely. I usually ride about two hours a day in the early morning. Any sufferer from hay fever

who will follow this plan is sure to find relief in a few days, and a positive cure in a reasonable time. At least a dozen men of my acquaintance have been cured in this way."

M. B. C. RACING PRIZE.

The fine field glasses presented by the Racing Board for the rider scoring the greatest number of points in track or road racing for this season are being closely contested. So far any one has a good chance. Following is the standing of the "top notches":

Cooke 21 points
Cameron 20 points
Eaves 19 points

LAST NIGHT'S HANDICAPS.

One of the largest fields of the season faced the starter last night at the Montreal Bicycle Club weekly races. The events, 1 mile and 2 miles, were both contested, and the field was the closest of the year. The first three men in the 1 mile final finished within the length of a wheel of each other, while Ayerst, with a grand start, beat Cooke out in the 2 mile by inches.

One-quarter mile first heat—Smith, 5 yards, 1st; Mitchell, 5 yards, 2nd; Drury, scratch, 3rd.

One-quarter mile second heat—Eaves, 4 yards, 1st; Cooke, 3 yards, 2nd; Mac, scratch, 3rd.

One-quarter mile final—Mitchell, 5 yards, 1st; Smith, 5 yards, 2nd; Cooke, 3 yards, 3rd.

Two mile—Ayerst, scratch, 1st; Cooke, scratch, 2nd; Cameron, scratch, 3rd. Starter, W. R. Granger.

Judge, L. Robinson.

Timers, F. J. Whittemough, Art Harries, L. Charlebois.

LACROSSE.

MONTREAL PRACTICING.

This evening the senior and intermediate Montreal teams will play a practice match on the M.A.A.A. grounds. All members of the club are requested to be present.

TORONTO, V. 'SHAMROCKS'.

The Toronto team for the match against the Shamrocks to-morrow will be of such a character as to give a surprise to those who are inclined to underestimate the ability of the western twelve. There are all kinds of rumors floating in the air about several new men of well known cleverness as stick handlers appearing with the blue shirts. In fact, it was common report on the street during the afternoon yesterday that Barney Quinn was in this city, and had his ticket in his pocket for Toronto.

The Shamrocks will not count on any easy game as the team selected last night consisted of the best players in their ranks. McKenna, Stinson, Sparrow, Dwyer, Murray and Moore should be a defence good enough to make any of the home forces playing in the league do a little thinking, while Captain Polan is of the opinion that O'Brien, Kelly, Hines, Danahy, Wall and Tucker can do their share of the work in worrying opponents.

The game on Saturday will be a good one and well worth seeing, as the Shamrocks intend to play hard and fast from start to finish.

BASEBALL.

MALONE AND MONTREAL.

The big game of the season in baseball will take place on Saturday when the famous Malone team will meet the Montreal nine for the first time here in a championship match. The Malone are now leading in the series and should Montreal win it will put them both in a good place. The game will be played on the Exhibition grounds beginning at 3.30 o'clock. An excursion of about 800 will be down from Malone Saturday morning.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON TO-DAY.

The ball game between the Kingston Grizzlies and Montreal will take place this afternoon on the Exhibition Grounds, beginning at 4 o'clock.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 28.—To-day's games resulted:
At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre 6, Buffalo 7.
At Providence—Providence 5, Rochester 7.
At Scranton, first game—Scranton 7, Albany 3.
Second game—Scranton 11, Albany 12.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, July 28.—Following are to-day's results:
At Chicago—Rain, no game.
At Cincinnati—Rain, no game.
At Pittsburgh, first game—Pittsburgh 5, New York 4.
Second game—Pittsburgh 6, New York 4.
At Louisville—Washington 7, Louisville 6.
At Cleveland—Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 4.

CHESS.

HESS AT NUREMBERG.

Nuremberg, July 28.—Play in the International Chess Masters tournament was resumed in this city to-day when the fourth round resulted as follows:
Blackburne beat Schwalder in a Queen's Gambit after 49 moves.

The game between Winaver and Chardronsky a Ruy Lopez, remained adjourned.

Tschigorin beat Schallopp in a Ruy Lopez after 41 moves.

Stelitz beat Maroczy in a Ruy Lopez after 24 moves.

Tarrasch beat Marco in P-Q 4 opening after 31 moves.

Janowsky beat Schlechter in a Ruy Lopez after 37 moves.

Lasker and Walbrodt drew a Ruy Lopez after 36 moves.

Schiffers and Porjes drew a French defence after 36 moves.

Pillsbury beat Albin in a Ruy Lopez after 69 moves.

Teichmann had a bye.

HANDBALL.

QUEBEC RETAINS THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The handball championship of Canada is still held by Quebec, although the Montreal players tried hard to win it yesterday afternoon at the Bleury Street Court. Lavale and Levesque, who came up from the Ancient Capital for the purpose of defending the trophy, were quite successful and they played a game which proved a surprise to the Montrealers. McCarty and Barry put up a great game but they need more practice as the victory of the Quebecers can be set down to nothing else than superior skill.

YACHTING.

X METEOR AGAIN.

Kingstown, July 23.—Emperor William's Meteor won in the 50 mile race, under the auspices of the Royal George Yacht Club, to-day. Ailes won the second prize.

Britannia and Satanita also sailed in this race.

HALF-RATERS FOR OGDENSBURG.

Four of the Lake St. Louis fleet of half-raters are likely to go to Ogdensburg, N.Y., to enter in the races. They are H. G. Radley's Anita, Arthur Hamilton's Mischief, Rev. Mr. Kitson's Maude, and G. Hayrick Dugan's Sothis.

THE RING.

MAHER AND CHOYNSKI MAY NOT FIGHT.

San Francisco, July 28.—Peter Maher has about concluded that he cannot arrange a match with Joe Choyinski in this city. This manager, Connelly, says that the National Club has about given up hope of securing a permit, and, unless some of the clubs that are in a position to hold an exhibition are willing to come to the front with a good offer very soon, Maher will be off for New York.

"Just a little better than the best."

A FRIENDLY WORD.

Our sincere advice to intending bicycle buyers is to purchase the best they can find. In the end it will surely pay them cheapest. Examine all wheels within reach, make a note of their best points, then inspect the

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Solid Rubber Rolls, at

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6 St. Lawrence Street.

Flashes of Humor.

"Your wife seems anxious to be up to date, Tugby."

"Up to date? She's 'way ahead; she's got a lot of trouble borrowed for year after next."—Larks.

Whangdoodle Baxter—What effect will all this shouting for McKinley have? Cuney (very much disgusted)—It will have the effect of makin' dem shouters hoarse.—Texas Sifter.

He—What is Miss Woolston getting that \$800 dress for? She—To wear to a lawn fête for charity; admission ten cents.—Detroit Free Press.

Tourist (who has fallen down a precipice)—Ah! well, I shall now have a bit of peace, at any rate. It will take my wife four hours at the very least to get down here.—Dar Flob.

First Chorister—You're surely not going on without making up? Second Chorister—Yes, I am! The people must be tired by now of looking at paintings.—Judy.

Doctor—My dear madam! I can do nothing whatever for you. Lady—Gnacious! What is the matter with me? Doctor—Nothing!—It's!—It's!—It's!

Brown—Jones made a most gratifying discovery when he reached home last night. Smith—What was that? Brown—The heyhah!—Plek-Me-Up!

Judge—What is your name? Young Wife—Carolina Augusta Emma Judge—And how are you generally called? Young Wife (bashfully)—My sweet ducky!—Schone Blauwe Donau.

He—So you visited Pompeii? She—Oh, yes.

He—How did you like it? She—Well, I must say I was awfully disappointed in the place. Of course, it was beautifully located and all that, but it was dreadfully out of repair.—Hallifax (N. S.) Chronicle.

Johnnie—When I go to Heaven shall I be allowed to play with the other little angels? Johnnie's mother—Oh, yes; and there'll be no strife nor quarrelling there!

Johnnie (ecstatically)—Then the dear little angels will let me always have my own way!—Illustrated Bits.

Mrs. Kilduff—Oh, yes, I have a running account at Cotton & Tapes. It's much better than paying for each little purchase, you know.

Mrs. Skidmore—A running account. Why, the collector of the firm told my husband that my account had been standing a very long time.—Boston Globe.

"Yes," said the dear girl, "I knew he was an impostor, though he did wear the college colors."

"And how," asked the other dear girl.

"Easily enough. He didn't seem to think he was any better than anybody else."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

He—My wife says you're a bum. She—Well, you must admit that you've got ears to burn.—Larks.

Nose vs. Mouth Breathing.

As a contribution to statistics on nose breathing vs. mouth breathing, a writer in Physical Education observed the breathing of every individual in a 25-mile bicycle race held last summer. The first point of record was five miles from the starting point and the last within a mile of the finish. The records were—at five miles, 79 had their mouths open, 11 closed; at 12 miles, 31 were open, one was closed, and five were doubtful. The effect of something over an hour's breathing of the dust, and breathing at the tremendous rate at which racers do breathe, using eight to ten times as much oxygen, is startling.

Relief in Six Hours.

Lustreless Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the South American Kidney Cure. This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back, and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it, almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure, this is your remedy. Get the B. C. McGee and Laviolette & Nelson, Druggists, Notre Dame Street.

MACINTYRE'S BARANTA

The men who guard their country's honor from an armchair were nobly mad. Was not Russia thundering at the gates of India, and where the * * * gazetteer was Penjdeh?

In these circumstances The Daily Herald had to keep up its reputation, so the chief sent for Macintyre, and the two men took counsel.

"What we want," said the little man to the big one, "is definite information about the Pamir country; whether there is any serious movement along the Russo-Chinese frontier; the truth about the Askaniad railway and Merv. When can you start?"

Macintyre threw back his head and settled his shoulders.

"Tomorrow morning, sir, as soon as I can get my letters of credit and my papers."

And so, on a sweltering June day, Macintyre landed from the steamer Irish at the slovenly wooden stage, just below the ferry at Semipalatinsk, having made the journey from London without a hitch in less than a month.

Then his troubles began. His avowed purpose was to shoot argali in the Ala Tau, but the Russian governor, Colonel Borisovitch, either doubted his errand or else was minded to make him pay for his whistle. At any rate, everything went tangled. Never were horses so hard to come by. There were a few wretched Kirghiz brutes, but as for Turcoman steeds, there was not one to be had for love or money. Then came a hitch about papers. The official mail from Tobolsk was unaccountably delayed, and so on and so on.

The governor, of course, was disgustingly polite, and Macintyre, not to be outdone, kept as cheery as though he had no desire in the world except to be banded about from secretary to clerk and to be the patient prey of fleas and mosquitoes.

A week passed. Macintyre had done nothing but procure a guide. He was a treasure, no doubt, for he appeared to know every route and almost every village between Semipalatinsk and Ak Tepe. Beauty was not his strong point. His face was like the top crust of a square loaf, with two oblique slits for eyes and a nose set in the hollow in the middle, but he could ride and fight and be true to his salt, for Yermak was a Kean Kirghiz.

The weeks grew to a month, and the town became unbearable. The long, straight streets of houses gleaming white in the pitiless sun; the strings of vicious camels with their filthy drivers; the awful sight of relays of prisoners with pasty faces and eyes wolfish for liberty denied; the horrible effluvia which steamed from their unwashed bodies and their loathsome rags; above all, the stink of the prisons—these things made life a ghastly nightmare.

Food was a secondary consideration, but a very real one. Macintyre lived upon successive dishes of mutton, varied only by an occasional relief of fish, while he grew to loathe the sight of cranberries, and his gorge rose at the sour rye bread.

Of course he had not attempted to do more than send an occasional telegram to Fleet street, and these of the most noncommittal character. He visited the markets and chattered with the merchants, who, in return, kept his tongue limber to the Turki and gave him valuable hints about the country and his intended route.

His tall, spare figure, clad in a light gray suit of Afghan cloth and crowned by a pith helmet, as he swung along the streets came to be as well known in Semipalatinsk as the clock of St. Nicholas outside the church and looked as cool, no matter how hot and dusty everybody else might be.

At last, one day when the moonlight sun was blazing his fiercest; when the dust was in everything—eyes, ears and teeth; when the reek from the river and the fetid smell of the prisons had driven everybody else to the shelter of the houses and loose limbed—Macintyre, looking as if he had just come out of a refrigerator, without a wrinkle on his lean, brown face, though the ghost of a smile kept flitting in his keen gray eyes, strolled down to the official residence of the governor, a bare brick barrack frizzling in the sun with the utmost good temper to await everybody from the scribe—the porter at the gateway, the clerks in the chancelleries, the secretary in his sanctum.

He was tremendously sorry to be such a bore, but time was getting on, and the argali would be unapproachable, so he had come to inquire about those papers of his. Nothing heard as yet? Beastly nuisance! Well, he would look in tomorrow about the same time. Perhaps by then they would have something for him. And he nodded to the sweating, cursing clerks and lounged happily away.

Then the governor lost his temper and invitations poured in upon the luckless Englishman from all quarters—breakfast, lunch, reception—he was never alone for a moment. Of course, this occupied, he was always in sight and could not get into mischief.

But the governor had forgotten his daughter Marie. This young lady had been to school in England, and much preferred Macintyre's frank courtesy to the sennons brutality with which even the educated Russian treats his woman-kind. So she and Macintyre flirted outrageously. There was not a thought of harm in it, but the governor was furious, and so was a certain lieutenant of Cossacks.

Naturally it was the barishna who gave Macintyre his chance.

Governor Colonel Borisovitch held a grand reception, to which Macintyre was duly invited. For the two days before the function, however, the town had been tormented by the bouran—a hot, dry wind, which is one of the charms of Siberia; the sun had been a ball of fire and the town an uneasy dust heap.

As a consequence the salons became unbearable, and so the governor converted the ample flat of his roof into a bit of fairyland. The Russian loves Chinese lanterns and colored lamps.

Here, when the evening was well advanced, Macintyre found himself for the moment alone. Around him was the pleasant snurr of light chatter and the rustle of woman, sharpened by the tinkle of careless laughter and the musical clink of ice in the goblet; below him stretched the gray mystery of the formless plain and—liberty. Into the

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cloudless sky the young moon began to swim, and by her light Macintyre could trace the broad caravan road which led to Ungulski and freedom.

A light touch fell upon his arm and the voice of Marie Borisovitch said: "How sweet the moonlight sleeps!"

Do, I forgot! There is no bank, but only music, moonlight and—"She paused and dropped a mocking courtesy.

Macintyre faced her with a smile of a comrade. "And I am so dull, barishna, that I have to be reminded of the invitation."

She raised her pretty shoulders with a little shrug. "You are not complimentary. The fact is, Mr. Macintyre," looking down that he might not see the laughter in her eyes, "you are suffering from the bouran. A morning gallop would do you all the good in the world."

He understood the laughing mischief, but he answered her quite seriously: "You think so? But I have no horses, and what is worse, no one else would seem to have any—for sale."

"Bozhe moi, how unfortunate!" She began opening and shutting her fan as if that had been the one thing important. "Then I suppose we shall not have the pleasure of your company next week?"

"Next week, barishna?"

"Yes. Haven't you heard of the mighty question of the pygmies which has been keeping us all agog for a month past?"

"Oh, you mean the quarrel between the Kirghiz khans which the governor has been trying to appease."

"Which he has appeased, thank goodness! All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this house of the Kirghiz odor."

"And yet how happy could I be under one of their flapping tents. I was dreaming of it when you came to reproach me. Look!—and he drew her nearer to the silken rope which ran waist high above the coping of the roof—"Look, what a charming contrast!"

"Charming, indeed," she answered, with the contempt of knowledge, "and you could prefer that to this?"



THE WOMAN ABOUT TOWN

(Any contributions suitable for this column may be addressed to "The Woman About Town," Herald Office.)

ALL IN SONG.
What the blessing of my being?
What the joy to which I cling?
The pleasure of my being,
Poetry in everything.

All the world to me is singing
Songs in a melodious breath,
And their echoes ever ringing
Tell the tale of life and death.

From the tender flow'ret lowly,
From the giant forest tree,
Come a strain of melody,
Which is ever heard by me.

From the solemn, towering mountain,
From the grey mist on its brow,
From the white-winged, falling fountain,
Songs of light or darkness flow.

From the ever restless ocean,
From the winds that stir its soul,
From the clouds in airy motion,
Hymns of joy or sorrow roll.

From the toiler at his labor,
From each trader's day-wrought emprise,
From my poor or wealthy neighbor,
Chants of hope or sadness rise.

From the dead and from the living,
From the dust of every clime,
All is ever, ever giving
Songs which only cease with Time.

—Wm. Allan.

The Intellectual Capacity of Woman

It has taken some centuries to convince men that women are truly capable of rising to any position above that of slavery—socially and physically. It may take another century or two to convince the world of the fact that a woman, given the same intellectual advantages and education as a man, will prove, intellectually, his equal. For the world is conservative in respect to women, and it is doubtless difficult for those who have enjoyed complete superiority and sway for so long a time, to realize that in the increasing battle for existence they are confronted by a rival. And the presumption of such rivalry takes them aback. The popular argument is that these smaller, delicate beings, with whiter hands and long hair, and with the badges of servitude clinging to their very garments, are physically and therefore mentally, incapable of taking an equal place with man in the case of the world; and when, as is the case very often, women overcome the disadvantages of their position and win a place for themselves in the world, the example is quoted as a peculiar one, which is not likely to occur again.

But experience is gradually proving the contrary. Women have had greater educational advantages in the last few years, having proved themselves able to appreciate them, and to bring their refined and cultivated intellect to bear upon the practical and social questions which affect them and the strongest sex equally. It is, after all, the environment of a life which greatly influences its growth. Given surroundings of civility, and a woman will grow up frivolous without aim or use; but in a healthful, intellectual environment, she will acquire earnestness of purpose and thought. The names of Elizabeth Browning, and Mary Somerville, and George Eliot, are so undeniably crowned with due honor, that no eulogy is needed to augment their fame. They are examples of intellectual women, just as Carlyle, Scott, and Browning are examples of talented men; and in Mrs. Browning and Mary Somerville we see how perfectly possible it is for women to be true examples of womanhood as well as of intellectual power—to be loved and revered for their purity and goodness, as well as admired for their work.

Such learning did not unsex them, nor need it ever, for true knowledge can but make the learner more humble and more willing to learn—aye, and more patient too, for no woman can achieve any intellectual triumph without paying a price for it. Physical weakness hinders, though it does not crush mental effort, and, in the words of one who is a marvelous example of power, "Knowledge through suffering cometh."—Gretchen's Thoughts.

Early Marriages.

A lady of intelligence and observation has remarked: "I wish I could crush the minds of the girls that the chief end of woman is not to marry young." If girls could only be brought to believe that their chances for a happy marriage were better after three or four and twenty than before, there would be much less misery in the world than there is. As a girl grows older, if she thinks at all, she certainly becomes more capable of judging what would make her happy than when younger. At twenty-five a woman who is somewhat independent and not over-anxious to marry is much harder to please and more careful in her choice than one at twenty. There is good reason for this. Her mind has improved with her years, and she now looks beyond mere appearances in judging men. She is apt to ask if this man, who is so very polite in company, is really kind-hearted. Do his polite actions spring from a happy genial nature, or is his attractive demeanor put on for the occasion, and laid aside at home as he lays aside his coat? A very young girl takes it for granted that men are always as she sees them

MACINTYRE'S BARANTA.

Continued from Page 2.

to see. "Possibly it was hunting about for him."

Horses and men grew larger as they came on, till the cavalcade was about a quarter of a mile from Macintyre's hiding place.

Suddenly, like a pack of gray wolves, there dashed out of the scrub a party of Kirghiz some 50 strong. With a rush they rode down the little party of ladies and officers, unhorsing several and scattering the rest right and left. Then two of them seized the horse upon which the barisha was riding, and the whole troop, swerving to the right, galloped madly back in the direction of the youths.

For several minutes the wildest confusion prevailed among the Russians, men and horses driven hither and thither, and never to rise again. One poor fellow lay, head under head, as if asleep—with his neck broken.

But the habit of discipline constrained. Two of the freshest men galloped ahead to call out the guard. The injured, with the ladies, moved slowly onward. The rest of the party drew in belts, looked to girth and stirrup leather, and then dashed after the flying Kirghiz.

Meantime these last, leaving the track, began to bear toward some low hills, behind which the sun was fast declining in a glory of cloudy color. But whereas the Tartars, knowing the ground, made rapid way, the Russians became hopelessly embarrassed in the scrub.

It was all the work of a few minutes and looked like a scene in some realistic drama. Macintyre was a man of action. Yermak had all his wild blood fired by the sudden rush and the thunder of the galloping horses.

"Karen Issyk," he shouted in his gross voice, and waved his hand toward the Kirghiz. Macintyre recognized the name of the clan which had been defeated in the "kid game." Almost at a moment the two men sprang to the saddle, and Yermak leading, rode as hard as the nature of the ground would permit after the flying baranta. The scrub seemed alive with men. Macintyre's one desire was to come up with the two who had the lady, and he felt under his khalat for his revolver.

Presently the scrub began to thin, luckily, for riding in the heavy Kirghiz dress was hot work. A minute or two more, and Macintyre saw three figures break into the open; they were Marie Borisovitch and her captors.

Forgetting his dress, he shouted: "Courage, barisha. We are coming!" She turned, recognizing the voice, and, seeing only Kirghiz as she thought, sank together again upon her saddle and made no effort.

The cry was, however, fatal to Macintyre. In a moment he was surrounded by yelling tribesmen and borne onward in their rush, a prisoner. He looked around. Resistance was hopeless. Yermak had disappeared.

For an hour they rode madly on, always toward the low hills and the setting sun. The air was full of the bitter sweet perfume of crushed bracken. The white birch shivered ghostly in the half light. The cherioma shed her snowy petals upon them. Still they swept on, deeper and more deeply, into the shadow of the hills.

At last Macintyre saw the red twinkling of many fires. Then came the yelping of dogs, and in a few minutes the party rode into the midst of a clamorous crowd of men, women and children. Marie Borisovitch was lifted from her horse, half dead with fatigue and terror. Macintyre was dragged to the ground, his khalat stripped off and his arms pinioned. Then the two were laid before the khan, who sat framed in the dark opening of his yurt and blinking in the firelight, half stupid with naphtha.

The courage of both man and girl arose as they felt the firm ground beneath their feet and knew something of their danger.

"We are to see the youths a little closer together, barisha," said Macintyre, with a smile.

She nodded with something of her old brightness, while the firelight reddened the gold of her hair and flickered in her shining eyes.

For a minute or two they stood thus—he and the girl, with their captors, by the fire, the blinking khan at their feet—Macintyre, with the instinct of the journalist, thinking what splendid copy the scene would make.

Around them, in a wide semicircle, squatted the Kirghiz, the men listening to the talk of the returned raiders, the women gazing at the high bred Russian girl as at a vision from another world, and holding their children between their knees to remind them of this—the flat faces, the glistening eyes, springing into sight or falling into shadow as the firelight leaped or sank.

A hush fell upon all as one of the Kirghiz, having prostrated himself before the khan, told the story of the baranta. It was a drowsy business, but the end made up for all.

"Behold now, O khan, give order that we may obey; give order, O son of Ghenghiz, whose wisdom is boundless as the steppe, whose anger terrible as the bouran."

And the khan blinked in the firelight. "Who had poisoned his nalipsha so that he could not think?"

Macintyre saw how it was, and hope revived. While the Kirghiz was dropping out his oration, the Englishman muttered to the girl at his side, "Have you a knife or a pair of scissors?"

She sidled a little closer to him. The next moment his arms were free and he felt her bare hand brush over his. Every nerve in his body tingled. Of course they were only comrades in danger, but—well, he was man and she was woman.

The Kirghiz droned on, trying to pierce the maddled wits of the khan, who sat blinking in the fire flicker.

Presently the brute's head nodded and his sheepskin cap was tilted over his eyes. A child laughed.

Then the rage of the savage and the fire of the nalipsha blazed out together. The khan leaped to his feet and glared around him, his eyes rolling in the fire play. He flung his arms toward the prisoners and shouted a guttural order.

Three women started forward, but Macintyre was nearest and free. He leaped upon the khan, gripped him by the throat of his khalat and clapped a revolver to his ear. Then he aired his Turki:

"Hear, men of the Issyk. The daughter of the Great White Presence will go into the yurt of the khan. He and I

have made to say. Let no man presume to draw near, or I will slay this one where he stands."

For a heart throb the lives of the prisoners hung upon a thread. Then Macintyre nodded to the girl, who slipped into the yurt and dropped the flaps behind her.

The khan stood passive. To feel that rim of cold iron was wonderfully sobering. But when the girl had disappeared, he shook himself together and laughed a thick laugh.

"Hail!" he cried. "Surely this also is a mighty khan. Let us treat him as a brother. Set the caldron and bring forth the sheep. Hasten, men of the Issyk, lest reproach fall upon our hospitality."

Macintyre never loosened his hold. He watched with his soul in his eyes. Four men set up a great caldron and filled it from their water skins. Two others heaped brushwood, dried fern and camel argols around it, and fired the heap. Another man dashed away toward the herd. Silence reigned in the great circle of watchers. They might have been statues but for their eyeballs rolling in the firelight.

The scene fascinated Macintyre, and for a moment he relaxed his vigilance. In a heart beat the pistol was dashed from his hand, he was hurled to the ground, thrust head to knees and hands to feet, and so bound. Then two men carried him like a sheep toward the caldron and dropped him down by the fire.

The water was already beginning to hiss as the great pot heated. The crowd pressed in. They had often heard of a khan, when he came to power, thrusting a brother or an uncle into the boiling caldron. Now they were going to see it done, and they fought for a good place. The khan urged the men to pile on more fuel and cursed the slowness of the fire.

Macintyre lay in torment. The cords cut into him and the heat made them bite the flesh. The fire was eating into his flesh where the cords were drawn tight by his doubled body. In the throbs of his agony he caught himself wishing that burning wood did not stink so. The steam began to curl above the caldron, and he almost welcomed the idea that it suggested. Anything must be better than this torture.

Suddenly a woman screamed. He could not turn his head, but he knew the voice. It was Marie Borisovitch, who, drawn by the rumor of the crowd, had slipped from the yurt. She saw and understood.

With a supreme effort Macintyre dominated his body, and though his voice was hoarse with agony, shouted out:

"Marie, the revolver dropped inside the yurt. The horses are to the left. Fly!"

The khan did not understand English, but the tone was unmistakable. He roared an order. Two men stopped to raise Macintyre and thrust him into the boiling caldron. There was a sharp crack, and he on the right threw up his arms and fell forward, tearing at the fire with his hands.

Then it seemed to Macintyre that the shot was echoed with a thousand reverberations; the roar of thunder was in his ears; the earth shook and he knew no more.

When he came to himself, Marie was laying cool bandages to his burns and Yermak was holding a water skin.

A week later Macintyre got his papers and set out to "shoot argali" in the Ala Tau. His last public appearance in Semipalatinsk was at the wedding of Marie Borisovitch and the lieutenant of Cosacks. But everybody knows what a furor his letters made when they appeared in the Daily Herald.—Gentleman's Magazine.

No Rest, But Lots of Pleasure.
Work in the country during spring and summer is more arduous and plentiful than at any other times, and yet the men don't seem to mind it nearly as much as the tasks which fall to their lot during the autumn and winter.

To be out in the fields while nature smiles, gloriating in her renewed emerald robes, is always a pleasure; but October's leaden skies and piercing winds, followed by winter's bitter gales, make everything a hardship. The best known antidote yet discovered for the wet, cold and frost of outdoor work in winter, is a layer of Fibre Chamols through your garments. It gives splendid satisfaction, being light in weight, inexpensive and completely wind and frost proof.

Two of Sargent's Characteristics.
Sargent's musical perceptions should be particularly mentioned in an analysis of his temperament, for they are very keen, and his knowledge of good music and his love of it are strong factors in his personality. Another strong temperamental trait is his susceptibility to the impress of race characteristics. He has shown this in the eager grasp of the picturesque, not only in foreign lands, but whenever he met with anything markedly racial in subject for a picture at home. His large canvas, "El Jaleo," a woman dancing, with a company of Spanish singers and timemakers behind her, and the studies he made of the Javanese dancing girls at the Paris exposition in 1889 are among the tangible results of this tendency. Besides his native language he speaks and writes French, Italian and German.—William A. Coffin in Century.

Youthful Fame.
Scott entered the fair realm of literature at 25. At 34 he was the most popular poet of the day. Byron's first poems appeared at 19. At 24 he had reached the highest pinnacle of his literary fame. Burns' first volume was published at 27. At 30 critics acknowledged him to be the most richly endowed by nature of any living poet. Napoleon at 27 commanded the army in Italy; at 35 was Emperor, saw Waterloo at 46; Tennyson at 33 took that high stand among the poets which he held until his death. Longfellow's first poetry was published at 13. At 22 he was marked with the best American poets. Washington was prominent at 21. At 43 he was commander-in-chief of the American army; at 57 he was President.

The Telegraph in Persia.
Telegraphic communication in Persia is said to work fairly well in dry weather, but in times of rain and damp it is unfortunately far otherwise. This arises from the fact that the insulators are not fixed to poles of wood or iron, as with us, but are driven into trees and have branches growing round the hooks and touching the wire, thus intercepting the current.

When a large tree is not available a small one is resorted to, which often breaks, or the shaking of the slender

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY HANDY young man, iron and grill worker by trade. Address T. W. Rothery, Room 21, No. 15 Latour Street. 179

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young, office work or to learn to be an electrician; can give good references. If wanted, Apply 2nd flat, 15 Latour St., of Victoria Square. 179

GARDENING WANTED BY PRACTI- cal man, work by the day, week or job; all branches; satisfaction guaranteed; good references. Gardner, 193 St. Martin Street. 179

WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN—WORK by the day, week or job; used to horses or gardening. Address A.C., 77 St. Antoine Street. 179

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS COOK, just back from Europe, situation in club, hotel or restaurant; no objection to leave city; best of city references. Address P22, Herald. 179

WANTED—BY BOY 16 YEARS OF age, situation in office or in any wholesale house; the highest of references furnished. Address 171 St. Denis Street. 179

WANTED—BY A STUDENT OF AP- plied art and design, work of any kind during the holidays, in house or office. Box P24, Herald. 179

WANTED—A FIREMAN WISHES TO secure employment at anything; good all round man. P28, Herald office. 179

A MAN AND WIFE—MIDDLE-AGED— want situation as caretakers; or would take situation as good plain cook; man handy, understands house work; good references. Box G1, Herald office. 180

YOUNG MAN—SMART AT FIGURES and having nine years' experience as clerk, desires situation in good house. Address Cumming, Herald office. 180

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tree by the wind dislodges the insulator on which it is fixed, and the wire trails on the ground. It is no uncommon thing for the wires to be torn lying right across the high-road.

A case was officially reported of a high foreign official telegraphing to Tchernom from Europe, announcing his intended arrival at Reht, in which the telegram was received in the presence of the sender eighteen days after its despatch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Three Insertions Free.

WANTED—BY LADY—BOYS' CLOTH- ing to make; old clothes made over at home, or will go out by the day. Apply Mrs. B., 83a Bleury Street, upstairs. 179

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED English dressmaker, ladies' and children's dresses, plain and fancy blouses, blazer suits; fit guaranteed. 210 St. George Street. 179

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young widow, work by the day or week. 219 St. George Street. 179

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, work of any kind by the day; at once. 4 Latour Street. 179

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPING BY the day. No. 327 Jacques Cartier Street. 179

WANTED—BY A SMART YOUNG person, washing or ironing for the first three days in week. Apply Mrs. Riley 41-1-2 Latour Street. 179

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, situation to go to the country. Apply 216 St. Charles Borromeo Street. 179

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY WISHES A situation as gentleman's housekeeper or waitress in hotel or restaurant; to sleep at home. Address 393 St. Dominique Street. 179

A YOUNG LADY WISHES AGENCIES of any kind. Address 393 St. Dominique Street. 179

WANTED—BY WIDOW LADY—RE- engagement as housekeeper; or matrimonial; hotel or private; good cook and needlewoman; good references. Address P18 Herald office. 177

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, lady, engagement; also general office work, permanent or otherwise; tradesmen's books to write or post up. Address P17, Herald office. 177

WANTED—BY WIDOW—ANY KIND of home work, or would go out sewing and assisting ladies in their household; satisfactory references. Address P18 Herald office. 177

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person, hand sewing and repairing of any kind to do at home. Address P28, Herald. 178

WANTED—SITUATION AS GENERAL servant, or work by the day. Address 131 St. George Street. 178

WANTED—BY MIDDLE-AGED PER- son, situation in kitchen. Apply in rear corner St. Charles Borromeo Street and Craig. 178

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE with family going to England; services given in return for passage. Address G9, Herald office. 180

AGENTS WANTED.

Cra Cont's Word.

AGENTS WANTED AT ONCE FOR AN article everyone wants; liberal commission. For particulars address E. C. Avery Concord, Mich. 179

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ROOMS AND BOARD—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board, with all the comforts of a home at 43 Anderson Street. 179

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WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—GOAD'S ATLAS—COPY of Goad's Atlas of the City of Montreal, vols. 1 and 2; must be cheap. Address P.O. Box 837. 179

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A ROW boat in very fair order. Apply E. Herald office. 179

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MONTREAL, JULY 24.

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Summer residents of places between Montreal and Vaudeville can have the Daily Herald left for them every morning at their Station for 30 CENTS a month by leaving their subscription with the Station Agent or at the Herald's City Office. The Montreal Herald Co., 603 Craig St.

AT ST. JOHN'S TO-MORROW.

The Liberal demonstration to be held at St. John's to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, promises to be of the greatest importance politically. It will afford Hon. Mr. Laurier the first opportunity since his accession to office to announce the intentions of his Government. The meeting will be memorable also because it will introduce to the electors of St. John's the new member, Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works. Mr. Tarte is already assured of success on nomination day, but, nevertheless, his experience in the Works Department, brief as it has been, surrounds whatever he may say with a good deal of public curiosity. Then to-morrow's meeting will be practically the debut in his official capacity of Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Fisher is, in himself, always an attraction for Eastern Townships audiences, but his friends will likely rally to hear him to-morrow speak as a Cabinet minister. Montreal Liberals should add to the size of the assembly at St. John's to-morrow. It is a pleasant place in which to spend a summer afternoon and, at the same time, do honor to Premier Laurier and his colleagues.

AS TO PROTESTS.

The Ottawa Journal expresses the opinion that a large number of election protests would "do lots of good" and would "teach lessons to the corruptists on both sides, of the growing danger of buying dirty voters," the Journal goes on to say:

As to the second way of looking at the prospective protests, namely the Conservative interest, the Journal fancies that if the leaders really intend to try them, they are showing a queer political shortsightedness. Consider the situation. On June 23, the Conservative party, although possessed of power, of money, of prestige, and of control of electoral machinery, lost some forty constituencies throughout Canada out of about one hundred and thirty which they previously held. In the face of such a terrible blast of public opinion, the Conservative leaders—those same leaders and on the same platform—propose now, without power, without money, without prestige, without control of electoral machinery, to attempt at once to gain a wholesale reversal of public opinion. Well, c'est magnifique, perhaps, but certainly 'ce n'est pas la guerre'—and if the protests are made and tried and result in new elections, the Journal will gamble on the prophecy that the Liberal whip will have to quit trying to keep Liberal members in Parliament on the right of the Speaker, for there will not be enough Conservatives left in the House of Commons to occupy more than the front row on the opposite side.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

At this time, when the United States is in the throes of a political agitation which may have results quite as serious as any in the history of the country, it might be well to get at as clear an understanding as possible of the real meaning of the difference that divides the two parties—the sound money men and the free silverites.

The so-called "sound money" men hold that gold should be the sole legal tender in payment of all debts.

The "free silver coinage" party demand, practically, that 16 ounces of silver shall be held to be of equal value to one ounce of gold, and the coinage of the white metal be free.

Now one ounce of gold, of the American coin standard of fineness—i. e. 900 parts of pure gold to 100 of alloy will make, when coined into gold dollars, \$18.60. So 16 ounces of silver (900 pure silver to 100 of alloy) will coin into \$18.60 silver dollars, each of the American standard weight of 412½ grains.

The unfairness of making this the legal standard ratio and allowing the free coinage of silver will be recognized when it is noted that, under free coinage of silver, the possessor of 16 ounces of silver, the value of which, in the market, is \$9.94, can go to the mint with it and get it coined, free of charge, into silver coin of the value of \$18.60, thus clearing a profit of \$8.66, or a little over 87 per cent., on his investment.

The immense gain thus to be made would, of course, cause every one to rush, with all the silver he could lay his hands on, to the mint to get it coined, and the silver mines, of which so many are now shut down, would soon be working to their utmost capacity, and some more fortunes, of Comstock magnitude, would be amassed by the owners. This, of course, is the result which the silver men hope to attain, and this is why they have started

ed and carried on an agitation which may very easily result in the permanent separation of the Eastern from the Western States, preceded by a collision which would certainly be as serious in its consequences, though probably, not of such duration, as was the War of the Secession.

A COMPARISON AND CONCLUSION.

Appropos of the recent change of Government in Canada, the New York Herald does a little hard thinking, and asks itself whether a system under which a radical administrative change can be so quickly and so quietly made can be a good one—whether, in fact, it is not, taken altogether, a better and a more purely democratic system than that which obtains in the United States.

The conclusion reached by the Herald, though it does not openly say so, is very evidently to the effect that Canadians are at least as free as the people of the United States, that their system of Government is quite as democratic, that the will of the sovereign people is just as implicitly obeyed, and that the machinery of Government works with considerably less friction and does its work with much greater neatness and despatch than that of the Republic.

This is how the New York Journal tersely and admirably sums up our system of Government:

There is a Governor-General who reigns, but does not govern. There is a Queen across the seas, whose viceroys and representative Lord Aberdeens. There is a Privy Council and a Colonial Office in London, with a very masterful Colonial Minister, in the person of Joseph Chamberlain. There is a Parliament which, still, for certain purposes, has jurisdiction in the affairs of Canada. And not one of them all interferes, or dreams of interfering, in this peaceful exercise of the will of the people of Canada, with respect to their rulers. Canada, in other words, though a British colony, makes her own laws, chooses her own Legislature and her own Ministers, and in all matters essential to liberty and to her social life, is her own mistress.

The following smart rap over the knuckles is administered to such rabid maligners and detractors of Canada as the New York Sun.

Is it then, worth while to pretend that the existence of a great democracy of five millions of people on our northern borders is a menace to this Republic? Yet that is what some of the jingo papers have lately been saying. If they will simply print the facts, and show to their readers the Canadians in the act of determining their own destinies by their own votes, the spectre of monarchical menace will vanish out of sight.

In conclusion, the result of the Herald's pondering of the subject is given in this high compliment which it, doubtless somewhat unwillingly, pays to this country:

Canada, if not a Republic, is a democracy, and her citizens contrive to get their will executed much more promptly than we do under a Republican Government.

A SUGGESTION.

In the London Daily Chronicle of May 25th, there appeared a very able letter from the pen of Mr. Arthur H. Loring, secretary of the Imperial Federation Defense League, on the subject of the development of trade between the Mother Country and her colonies, and containing a suggestion which seems practical, and one which the Home Government would do well to take into consideration.

Mr. Loring begins by noting the remark of Mr. Chamberlain, which virtually punctured the boom which Sir Charles Tupper had tried to work up for himself on the ground of his being a strong supporter of any measure looking towards closer commercial union between the Mother Country and Canada. Mr. Chamberlain said, in effect, that absolutely nothing could be done in the direction of Imperial commercial union until protective duties in the colonies, as against other parts of the Empire were abolished and duties for revenue only levied by them. Mr. Loring points out that Sir Charles' manifesto, issued before the election, apparently excluded all hope of Canada, at least, taking any immediate step in the desired direction; for that manifesto stated plainly that Sir Charles and his party "appealed to the country for its support in maintenance of the National Policy, i. e. a protective tariff as a measure essential to the continued prosperity of Canada." The fact that Mr. Loring's letter is dated the 23rd of May, explains why he attached so much weight to the manifesto, for he, no doubt, was at that time, like a great many other people in the Old Country, laboring under the very erroneous impression—which impression Sir Charles, of course, did his best to form and to foster—that he owned Canada and could do what he pleased with its people. Had Mr. Loring waited for just a month longer, he would have seen the main obstacle to commercial union—so far as Canada is concerned—removed, and would have learned that Sir Charles Tupper's pompous manifesto was not worth the paper it was written on; and that the estimation, in which its author had been held by Mr. Chamberlain and other statesmen in England, was entirely too high—at least as regarded his influence with, and his knowledge of the sentiments of the people of Canada.

The suggestion made by Mr. Loring, in his letter was, briefly, that a representative of the Imperial Government should be sent to each colony, just as consuls are sent to other countries, to watch over all British interests—especially commercial—and to keep the Colonial Secretary posted on all matters affecting the relations—business and otherwise—between the Mother Country and that particular colony. "The official, so appointed," says Mr. Loring, "should be entirely independent of the

Governor, and a man of experience in public affairs, well paid and with funds at his disposal." In fact, the position and duties of the representatives of the Imperial Government in the colonies would be almost precisely similar to those expected of the Agents-General, or High Commissioners now sent to London by the Colonies, and, as some few of the latter have been able to do service to the Colonies for which they acted, so it is possible that the sending of British representatives to act for their Government, in a similar way, in the Colonies, might result in appreciable benefit to English trade in the colonial markets, and go a long way—especially under the changed condition of things in Canada—towards drawing the Motherland and this colony at least closer together in the direction of that commercial union which is regarded as so desirable a consummation.

It seems that the Home Government could not do better than to take Mr. Loring's business-like suggestion into early consideration.

The question of Street Children is dealt with in an admirable way by the authorities of the city of Glasgow. There the police department and the school authorities work hand in hand. That may strike some as queer, but it is true, and, as may be supposed, with admirable results. Here is the clause, which by the "joint action of the School Board officers and the police," will save many a little street Arab from ruin: "No child under 11 years of age will be allowed at any hour to engage in street selling, or any employment of any kind whatever, nor will any boy under 14 or girl under 16, be allowed to engage in such employment after 9 o'clock at night." Here we have an example of what is done by a city which recognizes that it has a higher duty to perform than to squeeze taxes out of the citizens, or promote ignoble and selfish ends such as are paraded before our eyes by day in sickening procession. In no city can a child "go to the bad" with less fear of interference by the authorities, than in Montreal. Is the public conscience asleep beyond redemption? Just imagine one of the stately school commissioners at arm with the warlike chief of police going to "rescue the perishing." But why not?

A day or two ago, we had occasion to refer to the moon as a planet. The reference occurred in the course of a short paragraph, calling attention to a strabismic attempt of our contemporary, the Star, to delineate the phases of the moon for the current month, so that night-wheeling cyclists might choose the proper time for their expeditions. We were destined to learn that our "Stellar" contemporary—whom it would be the grossest flattery to call a "lunatic"—was not alone in its too obvious ignorance of—or let us rather say, unacquaintance with—the "hard, hard facts," of astronomy. A certain doctor, of this city, "stood up" a member of the Herald staff next day, on the street, and "wanted to know" who the Sam Hill—the blankety blank fool on the Herald staff was who referred to the moon as "a planet." The next thing we shall hear of that medico will be that he has been heard to express his belief in the colored preacher's theory, that "the sun do move," and that he has got his back up and cursed the memory of that friend of Sydney Smith's who spoke disrespectfully of the equator. It is not, after all, very surprising that some sick people occasionally die.

Education is forging ahead in Jamaica. Here, as elsewhere, the first step after the emancipation of the slaves was, to attend to the education of the working classes. The work was taken up with great enthusiasm and after many a hard fight and many a struggle under the most disheartening circumstances, a great and noble work has been done. In 1868 there were 268 schools in the Island, with 19,764 scholars; in 1890, 836 schools with 80,199 scholars, in the meantime the Grants-in-Aid rising from \$2,978 to \$29,379. During the same period the first-class schools rose from 1 to 115, conclusive evidence of the efficient work that is being achieved under, by no means, easy conditions. Jamaica has now Free Education which has resulted in an increase of 18 per cent. in the attendance of the children during the last two years. The percentage in average attendance of number on the books in 1894-5, 60.09 per cent. The work has, very often, to be carried on under very trying, to say the least of it, conditions and the result is such as to encourage the friends of free education.

Newspaper readers, please take notice that the Hon. Mr. Patterson, Comptroller of Customs, spells his name with one "t." The composers on both the English and French press seem inclined to make an addition to his name. There was a Patterson in the Conservative Government, there is a Patterson in the Liberal Government. Some people, who do not know better, confound the two, which is a slander upon—somebody?

The Mail and Empire asserts that "the Conservative Premier of Quebec is an Irish Roman Catholic." What next? Perhaps the Toronto organ will say that the descendants of the Highland soldiers settled in Lower Quebec are Scotch, because they are Macdonalds or Frasers or Camerons. Their Scotch blood is about as strong as Premier Flynn's is Irish. He has an Irish name, but is a French-Canadian.

The pride of ignorance is likely to become the fury of undisciplined conceit.

THE "TIMES" ON CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

How "the Thunderer" Forecasts the Results.

FREE TRADE NOT PRACTICABLE.

A Logical Estimate of the Significance of Canada's Decision Given at the Polls.

The following extract from the columns of the London Times on the significance, from an Imperial point of view, of the recent Dominion elections will be read with interest.

The result of the Canadian elections may be accepted as a distinct gain for the free trade cause throughout the Empire. It is not that Mr. Laurier, even with the assistance of Sir Richard Cartwright as Minister of Finance, will be able to introduce immediately a system of free trade in Canada. No such sudden change is demanded by local opinion in the Dominion, nor would such a sudden change be practicable. Necessities of revenue, as Mr. Laurier and his supporters have pointed out in the course of the election campaign demand on their present basis a contribution of about \$4,000,000 a year from the customs, and the total volume of imports upon which this sum must be raised is of the approximate value of \$25,000,000. Under the present tariff about half the imports are of free goods. The required \$4,000,000 must, therefore, be raised on the remainder. Economy in the expenditure of public money might conceivably reduce the revenue required to \$3,000,000 instead of \$4,000,000, but so long as \$12,000,000 worth of imported goods have to yield from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000 worth of revenue to the State, there is little room for the introduction of a system of practical free trade. Nor is the position of the Dominion of Canada to be compared with that of Great Britain before the great fiscal change initiated in 1846. The Dominion Government is to some extent an artificial creation, disposing only of certain assigned revenues and not of the general resources of wealth of the entire territory over which it rules. It is within the competence of the provincial Governments to impose direct taxation for their own local purposes, and though the "raising of money by any mode or system of taxation" is included under the Constitution in the powers of the Federal Government, it has been the wise endeavor of the Dominion Parliament to avoid all possibility of conflict with the provincial Legislatures, and for federal purposes the only sources of taxation since confederation have been Customs and Excise, over which the provincial Legislatures have no control. The remission of indirect taxation has been accompanied in this country, and in all the British colonies in which free trade has been established, by the imposition or increase of the income-tax. Sir Robert Peel's Bill imposing 7d. in the pound on incomes preceded the repeal of the Corn Laws by four years, and was yielding a handsome return of between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 a year before the change of 1846 was brought about. In New South Wales a land and income tax assessment Act last year preceded the introduction of the Free Trade Budget of that colony. In Canada no proposal has as yet been brought before the electors for the establishment of a federal income-tax. Nor, in the opinion of practical politicians, is there at present the slightest probability that such a proposal would be favorably received.

Customs and excise have been assigned as a source of revenue to the Federal Government. The provincial Legislatures are accustomed to regard them as lying outside the sphere of potential revenue for local needs, but a very great change would have to be brought about in general opinion before any encroachment by the Federal Parliament on what has hitherto been regarded as the potential field of local revenue would be tolerated. Another accidental obstacle, of which the force cannot be ignored, is the continental position of Canada with the high protective tariff of the United States along a frontier of 4,000 miles. To face the world, as Great Britain has done, on a field of open competition is one thing; to be turned into a slaughter market for the surplus product of protected factories is another. There is something to be said in favor of the immense advantage to the Canadian consumer, and with him to the colony of Canada, which might result from a substantial reduction in the cost of living; but this is a point of view which the manufacturing population of the Dominion can hardly be expected as yet to take, and the manufacturing population has as important influence at the polls.

These considerations are enough to show that the immediate introduction of free trade in Canada must be regarded as outside the range of practical politics. The gain to the cause of free trade by the accession of a Liberal Ministry will be, in the first place, that duties which are maintained for revenue will no longer be governed by protective needs, and if by halving a tax the volume of any given import can be doubled there will no longer be any reason why a redistribution should not take place. Gradual modifications of this description in the incidence of the Customs may, if the Ministry desires, be expected to accustom the public mind to consider some of the advantages of a less restricted system of commerce; and education through habit may prove more effective than has yet been imagined in Canada. The Dominion is as yet entirely without experience in this direction. The present generation has grown to manhood under a protective system. The conditions of any other system are unknown. Mr. Laurier's Administration will do much, if by cautious and tentative beginnings it can bring about an intelligent reconsideration of much that has been taken for granted. In Australia, manufacturers are moving from Victoria to New South Wales on the ground that manufacture becomes more profitable when it is carried on upon a large scale for export, and that the collateral advantages of free trade institutions render this more easily possible than it could be under protection in Victoria. It is possible that Canadian manufacturers have yet some such discoveries to make under the stimulus of wider competition. If Mr. Laurier's accession to power means anything, it means that, in so far as experiment is possible, the way

will be prepared for a change in the fiscal system of Canada when such a change shall have become demonstrably profitable to the community.

In its relations to this country a free trade Administration in Canada has many advantages of which Mr. Laurier declared himself at Quebec to be fully conscious. It is, in his opinion, impossible that Great Britain can recede in any material degree from the free trade position which it has occupied with such conspicuous success for the last 50 years. Any development of commercial relations within the Empire must, he believes, take place on the basis of assimilation of the colonial tariffs to that of Great Britain, not in any tinkering with British commercial principles. The protective systems of the colonies may have been imposed upon them by necessity. It may be still impossible to abolish them altogether, but it is in colonial protection, not in British free trade that Mr. Laurier finds an obstacle to an Imperial commercial union. When free trade with a revenue tariff has become the principle of all the dependencies as well as of Great Britain itself, it need only be a question of such arrangements as Mr. Chamberlain has already professed the willingness of the Imperial Government to consider in order to assimilate the details of the tariff and open the internal markets more fully to each other. That in the case of the colonies they should also be more fully opened to us, would can only be satisfactory to us, as to them, if it conduces to their prosperity.

To those who believe with Mr. Laurier that free trade throughout the Empire is an essential condition of Imperial commercial union, and that free trade with the world is no less essential to the maintenance of Great Britain, it is a source of profound satisfaction to see free trade principles triumph in portions of the Empire so remote from each other and so entirely outside the range of the same local influences as New South Wales and the Dominion of Canada. In the one case a federal, in the other a provincial, government have declared their adherence to principles dear to the majority of Englishmen, which of late have had to suffer various forms of invidious attack at home. The Australian press has spoken out strongly against the notion that any form of preference which could be given to the staples of Australian export would compensate even Australia for the damage likely to be inflicted on the manufactures of Great Britain and thus on the market which Great Britain offers to the raw materials of the colonies. On wool, which is the largest export in point of value, a preferential tariff, it has been anewly pointed out, would be of no value at all, for Australia already commands the British market and overflows into the outside markets of other countries. In 1894, 360,000,000 lb. of wool were required in Great Britain for manufacturing purposes. But Great Britain bought 612,000,000 lb. from Australia alone. The difference was re-exported to other countries. But besides buying from Australia for re-export to the extent of 252,000,000 lb., the London markets took nearly 100,000,000 lb. of foreign wool, which also was re-exported. The only effect of a preferential tariff on wool would be to prevent this foreign wool from passing through the London markets and so far to injure the position of Great Britain as the great purveyor and therefore the greatest purchaser of raw material. The prosperity of the colonies will not be increased by any course of action which tends to lessen the prestige of Great Britain as the great purchasing market of the world. On the contrary, even though some of these purchases may be made in foreign markets, it is essential to colonial trade that the purchasing power of Great Britain should remain unimpaired.

The argument which applies to wool applies to many other articles of colonial production. Mr. E. Pulsford, whose name is well-known in connection with the study of economic questions in New South Wales, has lately published a series of interesting articles in which he makes a vigorous protest against the acceptance of any system of preferential trade for the Empire. Amongst other arguments against departure from free trade principles, he publishes a list of commodities which would derive no advantage from preferential treatment, because they are already produced in excess of the consuming power of the British market. The list includes, besides wool, such articles as tallow, skins, tin, coal, rice, lute, coffee, pepper and other spices, gums, drugs, &c. Altogether it would appear, using the figures for 1894, that of \$94,000,000 worth of produce imported by this country from British possessions, \$28,000,000 were re-exported. Arguing from the analogy of wool, which may have furnished perhaps a third of the re-export, it is to be presumed that on a large proportion of colonial produce preferential duties in the British market would be absolutely valueless to the producer.

The free trade party in Canada has not yet got so far as the free trade party of Australia in the rejection of any scheme of preferential treatment. From the stronghold of protection in which the Dominion has been immured, preferential tariffs doubtless appear to present a possible channel of communication by means of which the wide areas of free trade might be reached. Mr. Laurier might be moderate, but the free-traders whom he leads are not likely to commit themselves prematurely to the sanction of any scheme which threatens to perpetuate protection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEE OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.

To the Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—On my showing the following extracts from a strong Conservative paper in London, to one of our worthy citizens, he said to me: "You should send them, in the public interest, to the Herald," and, certainly, all your readers should peruse and digest the opinions, so cogently expressed by the ably conducted organ. The following paragraphs appeared recently in the Saturday Review:

"It is a matter of congratulation that the old party lines in Canada have been broken up. Under the incubus of fifth-rate politicians, who invented nothing, imagined nothing, did nothing, beyond using Government patronage as a means to keep themselves in office, the Dominion has intellectually gone to seed."

Further, the Review says: "Mr. Laurier, the new Canadian Premier, seems to be a much higher order of public man than the recent Canadian average. At all events he possesses ideas, and he does not bora his public into vacuous apathy. In other words, he is neither a power under the impetus of a newly aroused popular spirit, the forces of which may be utilized if he proves worthy of his opportunities, for the regeneration of Canada."

AMUSEMENTS.

SOHMER PARK.

Open every day from 11 to 11 p.m. Performances at 3 and 8 p.m.

ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.

MRS ALICE SHAW, The celebrated Whistler, Re-engaged by Special Request, Miss Jennie Hoyle.....Violin Solist, Wm. O'Connell.....With Trained Rats and Cats, O'Neil & Sutherland, Lady Burlesque Dancers, Skirt & Zeas & Anita.....The Aerial Wonders, And others.
Lavigne's Splendid Band of 40 Soloists, Etc., etc.
Admission—10 cents. Menagerie 10 cents extra. Children afternoons, 5 cents, including ride on carousel.

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Presented by Lord Mount-Stephen.

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A Novel Method of Distribution.

Tickets, from 25c to \$10 each.

Awards from \$5 to \$5,000 each.

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NOTRE DAME STREET. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 24th.

LUNCH MENU FOR FRIDAY.

For the use of our customers only, Ham, Sardine and Egg Sandwiches, Scones, Rolls, White Bread and Butter, Raisin and Sandwich Cake, Cocoa, Chocolate, Milk and Ice Cream.

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd., Tea and Coffee, so well known to the ladies of Montreal, will be served gratis.

FRIDAY'S SPECIAL OFFERINGS

Those that missed attending our stores last Friday should not fail to visit them to-day. Our great Remnant Sale of Prints will be the chief feature; tables will be piled with them; hundreds of useful Remnants of Prints will be offered at the rate of 30 a yard; also fresh lots all through the store will be brought forward and marked at ridiculously low prices.

One Thousand 75c Ladies' Shirt Waists
For 39c Each.

The
Cheapest
Ladies'
Shirt
Waist
In the
World.



To-day
39 Cents
Each.
Regular
Value
75 Cents
Each.

To-day, Friday, we offer one of the most extraordinary values in Ladies' Shirt Waists seen in Canada. It is the result of a large purchase for spot cash from one of the largest manufacturers in the United States.

Each Shirt Waist is beautifully and stylishly cut, well made, splendid quality of material, large sleeves, to be had in all sizes and colors. Every Shirt Waist guaranteed this season's style.

To-day we offer this entire lot at 39c EACH. Regular value 75c each. Six tables filled with nothing else but this line. Be sure and take advantage. If we go by last Friday's sale, we shall need 25 to 30 assistants in this department alone.

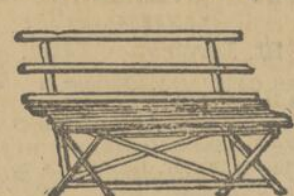
Sterling Silver Shirt Waist Set.



We find we have about 100 only Ladies' Sterling Silver Waist Sets still left. Last Friday we sold them by the hundreds. These Sterling Silver Sets comprise 4 studs and 2 handsome Cluff Links, same as cut, each stud and link marked sterling. Regular value 75c set. Our price only 38c set.

Every lady should buy a set to-day. They won't last long, so take advantage to-day.

GARDEN SEATS.



To-day we offer a splendid inducement in the way of Garden Seats. Fifty only Garden Seats, very suitable for verandahs, same style as cut, will fold up in a small space, and are thoroughly well made; regular value \$2.25; to-day's price, as long as they last, \$1.15 each.

WIRE COVERS.

1,000 sets of Wire Covers, five covers to each set, will be sold at 39c the set. On account of space we are forced to leave out our usual bargains in Household Utensils and China and Glassware, but the bargains will be offered just the same, and two of exceptional value. See our windows to-day for them.

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1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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All our meat is inspected daily by the meat inspectors. This is done at our request, so as to ensure to customers that they are getting the best.

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Songs

Which have created a furore

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Be sure and get

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No fuss or bother cooking. Just telephone us and we will send you some Melton Mowbray Pies—5 cents each. They make a first-class dinner.

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BIRTHS.

LEVEILLER—In this city, on Wednesday, July 23, the wife of Narcisse Leveiller, of a daughter.

O'MALLEY—On July 22nd, 1896, at 123 Vire Street, the wife of Thomas O'Malley, of a daughter.

MACAULAY—At 78 Greene Avenue, on July 20, the wife of Harry L. Macaulay, of a daughter. St. John, N.B., papers please copy.

SENTENNE—In this city, on Wednesday, July 22, the wife of E. A. Sentenne, of a son.

WALSH—In this city, July 17, 1896, at 239 William Street, the wife of W. T. Walsh, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FOURNIER—BONIN—In this city, on Monday, July 20, Joseph Arthur Fournier, to Marie Anne Bonin, Thursday, 21.

GRAHAM—RICHARDSON—On July 21st, 1896, at the residence of the bride's father, Prescott, Ont., by the Rev. M. Hagar, Walter Graham, of Montreal, to Ida A., eldest daughter of Robert Richardson, Esq., No cards.

DEATHS.

CRAIG—At 19 Bishop Street, on Tuesday, July 21, Irene Annie, third daughter of William and Annie Craig, aged 14 years. Funeral Wednesday, 22nd July, at 2 p.m. Friends will please accept this invitation. Newfoundland and Liverpool papers please copy.

DEPENCIER—At Mount Pleasant, Vancouver, B.C., on the 18th July, 1896, Mary Eliza Swallow, aged 45 years, wife of H. Depencier.

HEALY—In this city, on the 21st inst., Michael Healy, native of the County Clare, Ireland. Funeral will leave his late residence, 80 Colborne Street, Thursday, at 10 o'clock a.m. to St. Ann's Church, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances kindly attend.

VENNE—At Longueuil, on Tuesday, the 21st inst., Dame Agnes Price Venne, the 37th year of her age. Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

HOTELS.

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185 to 188 St. James St. Montreal.

HENRY HOGAN Proprietor.

The Best known Hotel in the Dominion.

The St. ELMO

100 McGill and Recollet Sts.

The Best 25 cent Dinner in the City

Best Ales, Wines, and Porter

For the Attention. Prompt Service

BALMORAL HOTEL, MONTREAL

The only first-class down town hotel in the city.

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St. John, N. B.

Finest Summer Climate in the World.

Sea Breezes and Bathing.

Hotel Aberdeen.

Large, new hotel, centrally located, good

stewarding, good beds, steam heating,

open fire, elevators to roof garden, electric lights and bells, bath, ordinary and

therapeutic, good wheel roads, delightful

drives, boating and fishing convenient.

Jersey milk and cream delivered twice daily from Elr Shade Farm, Rathesay; germ proof filters for drinking water.

G. R. PUGSLEY, Prop.

E. M. TREE, late steward of the Dufferin, St. John, late steward Union Club, Montreal, manager.

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Ale and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds

ALE AND PORTER

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India Pale, Pale, XXX, and XX, Ales,

"Crown," "Double" and "Single" Stout

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our labels on bottles filled with other

Ales, and FIFTY DOLLARS reward will

be paid for evidence leading to the con-

viction of any person practicing such im-

position.

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The Back...

That is what happens to some

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Books that neither rip, split nor

tear with the roughest usage. They

are made to last for years, and

keep a concise, clear statement of

your business. They are cheapest,

and they do their work best and

last longest.

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\$30.00...

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We have only one of those

remarkably cheap Bicycles

on hand now. Suitable for

boy or girl. Apply at...

The Montreal Herald Office.



BY WALTER BESANT

AUTHOR OF "ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS OF MEN,"

"THE CAPTAIN'S ROOM," ETC. ETC.

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The priest who was about to begin

the litany paused, seeing this marvel.

The archdeacon opened and read the

paper. Then he stepped to the altar rails,

where the bishop met him, and also read

the paper. They conferred together for

a few moments. Then the archdeacon,

with grave and troubled face, while all

the people looked on with bated breath,

stepped to the seats of the candidates.

He stopped in front of the young man

whose beauty and fervor had awak-

ened so much admiration, and showed

him the paper, whispering.

Heaven! This candidate read it; he

betrayed no emotion; he did not change

color; he read the paper calmly, and he

returned it to the archdeacon. Then he

arose and walked down the chancel.

Heard one ever the like? This woman

must have found some impediment or

notable crime. When he passed through

the screen, he walked slowly down the

steps, stopped at the bottom, threw off

surplice and hood, folded them, laid

them solemnly on the stones, and then,

With hanging head he walked down the

long nave.

knelling, threw himself forward, with

his arms out, in an attitude of abject

self debasement and prayer. In a few

moments he arose, and, with hanging

head, walked down the long nave, the

people turning, craning their necks to

see him, and so out of the western gate.

He came to the cathedral wrapped in an

ecstasy of faith; he left it clothed in

visible shame and unconcealed abasement.

Both, to some who scoffed, seemed

theatrical.

When he had gone, the people with

one consent sighed heavily, and some of

the girls, especially in the chancel,

where he had shown to such great ad-

vantage, began softly and secretly to

shed tears. What had this lovely young

man done that, on the very threshold of

the holy of holies, he should be turned

back and cast upon the world? The local

weekly, which appeared next day, de-

scribed the incident briefly. It was a

thing beyond the powers of the local

reporter—he neither saw the wonder nor

the tragedy of it. To him it was only a

thing unusual. He had not even been

able to learn the circumstances of the

case. No one knew the nature of the

impediment or notable crime charged

upon the candidate by the veiled woman.

The archdeacon preserved silence upon

these points. So did the bishop. Never-

theless, partly because the young man

was not a stranger to all the other can-

didates, it became known among them

that his name was Philip Cunningham

Leighan, bachelor of arts, formerly of a

certain college at Oxford and lately

deacon and curate of a church in a cer-

tain suburb of London. It was said he

was a good preacher, fluent, eloquent,

and a compeller of tears. It was also

said that he was a poet and had won

the Newdegate, but was in no other way

distinguished during his university ca-

reer. Whispers there were—but there

was a good deal of good and promising

young men. Meantime nobody had ever

seen a more lovely young deacon or a

more ideal young priest, and, as was

said above, sad were the hearts of those

pious virgins who were in the church

and saw this Christian Apollo thus

brought to a signal and an open shame.

What had he done?

CHAPTER II.

AT THE CLUB.

Two men sat in the smoking room of

the Craftsman club. Their names mat-

ter little, but they were called Homer-

ten Smith and Euston Jones. It was in

the evening and at a time—between 9

and 10—when the room is not generally

crowded. It is the largest and pleasant-

est room in the whole house, formerly

the drawing room when old Lady Lock-

worthy lived here and gave her parties.

There were only two or three groups of

men in the room. The two with whom

we are concerned were both young—not

more than five or six and twenty.

They had been dining together. They

had been talking on all possible topics

for two hours and were sitting in sil-

ence, a thing which proved old friend-

ship. Men who are merely acquaint-

ances force the talk. Men who are

strangers chatter continually.

ALLAN LINE

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26 July...Parisian.....1 Aug. 2 Aug. 9 a
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23 July...Mongolian.....15 Aug. 15 Aug. 3 p
6 Aug...Sardinian.....22 Aug. 23 Aug. 9 a

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RATES—Cabin: \$52.50 and upward according to steamer, location of, a

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Second Cabin—To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, \$34 and \$36.25 Single; \$66.75 and \$69 Return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooking and served, and every requisite for the journey, 1st class, 10s. 6d. 2nd class, 7s. 6d. 3rd class, 5s. 6d. Single; 12s. 6d., 9s. 6d., 7s. 6d. Return.

Voyage.....	824
Cape Town, South Africa.....	867
Steorage rates, per Parisian and S	
dinian \$1.00 higher.	

Glasgow, Londonderry and New Yo
 Service (from New Pier, foo of W.
 Street, New York

From Glasgow	Steamships	From New York
24 July....	State of California...	7 Aug., 3
7 Aug....	State of Nebraska...	21 Aug., 3
21 Aug....	State of California...	4 Sept., 3

These steamers do not carry cattle.

Rates—1st cabin, \$45 to \$65; return ticket

Second cabin, to or from Glasgow or Londonderry, \$30; return tickets, \$35.
Steorage to Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry at lowest rates.
 Outfit for steorage passengers furnished free.
 The Steamships State of California and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for their excellent accommodations for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward. Staterooms n the centre of the ships' promenade deck, entire width of the vessel, and two thirds the length. Electric lights throughout. electric bells in every stateroom. No ca carried.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Serv

The Saloons are forward, Staterooms on the centre of the ships "Promenade deck," entire width of the vessel, and two thirds the length. Electric lights throughout, electric bells in every stateroom. No cargo carried.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Glasgow	Steamships	From Montreal on or about
9 July	Greician	23 J
16 July	Sarmatian	4 A
23 July	Scandinavian	11 A
30 July	Pomeranian	18 A
7 Aug.	Siberian	23 A

And Weekly Thereafter.

*This steamer, sailing from Montreal to G
row direct, has good accommodation for
limited number of cabin passengers. Ra
\$45 and \$50.

London, Quebec and Montreal Serv

From London.	Steamships.	From Mont on or abo
-----------------	-------------	------------------------

London, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From London.	Steamships.	From Montreal on or about
8 July.....	Rosarian.....	26 J
15 July.....	Canadian.....	2
22 July.....	Bradian.....	9
29 July.....	Orniston.....	16
5 Aug.....	Monte Videau.....	23

And weekly thereafter.

Liverpool, Halifax, Philadelphia and

8 July.....	Rosarian.....	26	3
15 July.....	Canadian.....	2	2
22 July.....	Bradian.....	9	9
29 July.....	Orniston.....	16	16
5 Aug.....	Monte Videan.....	23	23

And weekly thereafter.

Liverpool, Halifax, Philadelphia and St. John's Service.

From Liverpool and Halifax	Steamships	From Philadelphia or about	From John's Glasg
11 July.....	Carthaginian.....	31 July	5 A
25 July.....	Corean.....	14 Aug.	19 A
8 Aug.....	Assyrian.....	25 Aug.	2 S

St. John's service.

From L'pool to St. John's and Halifax	Steamships	From Philadelphia or about	From John's Glasg
11 July.....	Carthaginian.....	31 July	5 A
25 July.....	Corean.....	14 Aug.	19 A
8 Aug.....	Assyrian.....	25 Aug.	2 S

And regularly thereafter.

Calling at St. John's, Nfld., both east
west bound, with and for Mails and Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

H. & A. ALLAN,
26 Common Street, Montreal.

And regularly thereafter.
Calling at St. John's, Nfld., both east
west bound, with and for Mails and Passengers.
For further particulars apply to
H. & A. ALLAN,
26 Common Street, Montreal.

Hamburg-American Packet Co.
Hansa—St. Lawrence Line

The only direct line between Hamburg, Antwerp and Canada affording regular sailings.

SUMMER SERVICE

	From Hamburg	From Antwerp	From Montreal
SS Stella	July 4	July 8	July 12

A Steamer..... July 18 July 22 Aug.
SS. Christiania Aug. 1 Aug. 5 Aug.

Importers of German and Belgian
Goods will find it to their advantage
having their goods come by Hansa
Lawrence Line via Hamburg or Antwerp.
Through Bills of Lading issued in connection
with the Canadian and American

Regarding Freight and other particulars, apply to
JAMES THOM,
Freight and Shipping Manager, 13 St. John

CUNARD LINE
FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL
Calling at Queenstown.
 Umbria Sat. July 25. 2.00

Lucania.....	Sat. Aug 7,	10.00
Etruria.....	Sat. Aug 8,	1.00
Campania.....	Sat. Aug 15,	9.00
Umbria.....	Sat. Aug 22,	no
Lucania.....	Sat. Aug 29,	9.00
Etruria.....	Sat. Sept. 5,	no
Campania.....	Sat. Sept. 12,	9.00

The steamers of this line have, for over

years, an unequalled record for the safety and comfort of their passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, \$60 and upwards. Second cabin, \$35, \$40, \$45, according to steamer and accommodation.

Steerage tickets to and from all ports of Europe at very low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for 1
fast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and Med
ports on the Continent and for Medi
anean ports.
For freight and passage apply at
Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Gr
New York.

General Agents.
THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
254 St. Paul Street, Montr

DOMINION LINE
AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships
BETWEEN MONTREAL,

Steamers of the above line insure at first rates and are fitted up with all the modern improvements for carrying Live Stock, also Butter, Cheese, Grain and every description of general cargo, and are intended to be despatched from Montreal as follows:—

SS. Merrimac	July
SS. Marino (extra)	July
SS. Memphis	July
SS. Etolia	Aug.

And Weekly Thereafter.

Cold Storage accommodation is provided on Bristol Steamers.

TO LONDON

SS. Loango..... July
SS. Montezuma..... July
And Regularly Thereafter.
For rates of freight and other particulars
ply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.
219 Commissioners St. Montre
And at 70 Queen's Square, Bristol & St.

SS. ACADIAN
For Halifax N.S. North & South

Sydney, C.B., and St.
John's, Nfld.,
Will receive cargo on SATURDAY, 25th
HENRY DOBELL & CO., Agents

THE SCALP OF MR. FLYNN.

Chamblly County Liberals Are After It

AND ARE DETERMINED TO HAVE IT.

A Gathering at Longueuil Which Promises Success For the Liberal Cause.

"In time of peace, prepare for war." Is a motto which the Liberals of Chamblly County have evidently taken to heart. Just at present, there is an armistice in local political affairs, but, like the war horse which has shared in victory, the Liberal electors of the Chamblly County seat the fray afar off. Of course, they are unrepresented in the Legislature in consequence of Mr. Tallon's resignation of his seat, but suffer defeat in the battle for the Federal House; but that is no unique position under the present Provincial Government. "There are others" in exactly the same position, the electors of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, and Quebec county having also no voice under the existing condition of affairs. But, although there is no guarantee that the Flynn Government will dare to test public opinion in these vacant constituencies before the Loyal House opens, the Liberals of Chamblly are determined to be ready for the fight when the fight comes.

This being then the spirit which animates them, it was only to be expected that the Liberal convention held in Longueuil yesterday was an enthusiastic and harmonious gathering. The same spirit of determination which carried the Liberal flag to victory in the recent contest for the united counties of Chamblly and Vercheres for the Federal House, was manifest throughout the whole meeting. If it is maintained, victory is certain at the coming bye-election.

Mr. M. Viger, Mayor of the town of Longueuil, was called to the chair of the meeting, which was held in the Town Hall. About 150 representative Liberals from all parts of the county were present. Among them being Messrs. A. Rochelleau, ex-M.P.P., E. C. Lalonde, Maurice Perreault, James Wright, Jas. Beatty, J. A. Garlepy, W. S. Walker, Andrew Hardie, Elie Maillet, J. B. R. Dufresne, Eus. Senicourt, Chas. Polier, Ste. Marley, Roger Bouchette, C. A. Morin, Charles Guery, A. Prefontaine and Naz Charron, (St. Hubert).

Mr. J. Alf. Garlepy, having been unanimously elected secretary of the meeting, the Mayor stated the objects for which they had been called together, and read a letter from Mr. S. T. Willett, of Chamblly, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, and also stating that he had heard that his name had been mentioned as a likely candidate. Under present circumstances, he could not see his way to become a candidate, and he must ask his friends to withhold his name.

Some discussion then took place as to the course of action to be followed. Some of the delegates favored the immediate choice of a candidate, but it was pointed out that a number of representative farmers of the county were unable to be present, owing to their being busy gathering in the hay crop. Moreover, as there was no immediate prospect of the bye-election being brought on, there was no special cause for haste. It would be better, it was contended, to form a Liberal Association for the county, and so be prepared for the fight when it came. This was the view taken by the meeting, and accordingly it was resolved into a gathering for the formation of a Liberal Association.

Mr. Viger was chosen president and Mr. J. Alf. Garlepy, secretary of the new association, and, upon motion of Mr. A. C. Lalonde, seconded by Mr. E. Maillet, the following gentlemen from each parish in the county were nominated to form the Executive Committee:

Chamblly Canton—S. G. Willett, E. Lussier, Godfroi Fournier and Joseph Lajeunesse.

Chamblly Parish—Charles Allard, Chas. Chaffers and Geo. Pepin.

Chamblly Parish—Jos. Brunelle, Jos. Trudeau, T. Lamare.

St. Hubert—A. Rochelleau, Francois Chabot, and Joseph David.

St. Bruno—Adolphe Benoit, Theo. Mongeau and La. Baillargeon.

St. Basile—Ed. Trudeau, Jos. Roché, Jean and F. X. Berrard.

St. Lambert—James Wright, James Beatty, Joseph Trudeau and Errol Bouchette.

Boucherville—F. X. Racicot, Etienne Jodoin, and A. Bernard.

Longueuil Parish—Andrew Hardy, W. S. Walker, Naz. Charron, and R. A. Ch. N.

Longueuil Town—Charles Perrier, Eusebe Demerouty, E. C. Lalonde, Elie Maillet, Andy Ste. Marie, Mauric P. Perreault, and J. B. R. Dufresne.

Montreal South—G. S. Smille, F. Lariteau and G. Favreau.

It was next resolved that the members of this executive committee, with others to be chosen, should be the delegates to the convention to select a candidate, each parish to have five representatives at such gatherings.

Then followed a desultory discussion upon the situation, addresses being made by Messrs. Rochelleau, Lalonde, complete organization was the only thing required to elect the association's choice to the Legislative Assembly.

Finally, it was decided, upon the motion of Mr. J. B. R. Dufresne, seconded by Mr. E. C. Lalonde, that the President, Mayor Viger, should have as interview with Hon. E. G. Macpherson, leader of the Opposition, and ascertain his views upon the choice of a candidate, and afterwards fix a date upon which the convention should meet again.

The meeting thereupon adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

JACQUES CARTIER PROTESTED! Yesterday, Mr. F. X. Choquet

There's Style

To a garment made by a first-class tailor—there's more than style in it—there's wear, and it keeps coming in shape.

We Only Make High-Class Clothes.

J. B. Clifford & Co.,

15 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

lodged a petition in the Supreme Court praying further investigation of the methods by which Mr. F. D. McNair was elected to the Commons for Jacques Cartier. The petitioners, Mr. O. Beaudoin, of Lachine, who alleges corruption and illegality in the election.

DOINGS AT CITY HALL.

A New Observatory For the Park—The Coal Contracts.

The Mount Royal Park Committee yesterday decided to recommend the Council to sell the land which the city purchased some years ago for an extension of the park. The parcel comprises twenty-five acres, and is in the vicinity of Côte des Neiges Cemetery. The Alexis Brunet estate asked the committee to sell it a portion of the land, but it was decided to offer the whole at auction at a reserve price of \$1,000 per acre.

Mr. Charles E. Amyot asked that the city should lease him the old observatory, or if it was unable to give him permission to erect a substantial one. The committee did not think the place was safe and requested Mr. Amyot to send them a plan of the observatory he proposed to erect, making it a condition that if permission was granted the McGill College people should be allowed to use it.

Mr. Badger submitted an estimate of the cost of lighting the brow of the mountain. The whole cost, including bridge paths, would be \$4,612.92.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

There was a lengthy meeting of the Road Committee yesterday at which all the members were present, and several items of business were disposed of. The sub-committee on sidewalks reported that they had examined the sidewalks laid with granite, finding that in many places the materials were bad and in others the work was badly done. It was decided to notify the contractors that unless repairs are done by August 15th the city will make them and retain the cost out of the company's guarantee.

The City Surveyor's report on the telephone conduits and the papers in the applications of the Bell Telephone Co. and the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Co., were ordered to be copied and sent to the members of the committee.

The municipality of Outremont informed the committee that they were negotiating with the Turnpike Trust with a view of taking over the road through Outremont now maintained by the Trust, and asking the city to help them. The committee agreed to write the Trust endorsing the action of the Outremont Council.

A report from the secretary showed that the amount available for the purchase of the Inundation Special Committee was \$715. The information had been asked for in connection with the warrants of Messrs. Britain and Reddy, secretary and assistant-secretary of the special committee.

THE WATER COMMITTEE.

There was to have been a meeting of the Water Committee yesterday, but no quorum could be obtained. There is only a quorum in town just now, and of these Ald. Costigan and Kinella were the only ones to turn up. Important business was to have come before the committee, including the opening of tenders for coal. Until contracts are awarded the present contractor is supplying coal as it is wanted at his own price.

SENTENCED TO FOUR YEARS.

Joseph Balcumb Will Spend That Time at St. Vincent de Paul.

Joseph Balcumb, alias David Joseph, a professional burglar, got four years in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary from Judge Desjardins, in the Special Sessions yesterday. Balcumb was found guilty of having broken into two stores, one on St. Catherine Street and the other on Craig Street.

When asked what he had to say in favor of a light sentence, Balcumb said he was a Hebrew, and had just come out of jail, after serving a six months' term for theft. He had often, he said, applied to his co-religionists for help, but had been refused in every instance, and hence had driven him to crime.

Mr. Aaronson, president of the Jewish Benevolent Society of Montreal, was present, and told the Court that Balcumb had been in Montreal only nine months. The society, he said, had done all it could for Balcumb, and had obtained for him several positions, but, being a drunkard, he could keep none of them. The society had finally refused to help him any further. It had also been learned, declared Mr. Aaronson, that previous to his arrival in Canada Balcumb had spent 15 years in the English convict prisons.

Forty new Upright Pianos on sale at C. W. Lindsay's new warehouse, 2368 St. Catherine Street. The latest designs from the factories of Chickering & Sons, Boston; Heintzman & Co., Toronto; Emersons, Boston; and Newcombe & Co., Toronto. Special prices during July.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB CASE.

The Attorney-General Intervenes—Set For Monday.

Yesterday the case of the Commercial Club, alleged to be a gaming house, came up before Magistrate Lafontaine. Mr. W. A. Weil appeared for the accused committee, and M. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., appeared for the Attorney-General. He decided to take up the case, and requested that the trial be summary. Mr. Weil opposed this application, and was upheld by the Magistrate. Mr. Quinn then applied for an adjournment of eight days, and after discussion the case was fixed for Monday next.

A number of club men were present watching the issue.

The Round Trip from Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi by rail.

through the lovely lake and mountain scenery of the Canadian Adirondacks, down the Saguenay and back to Quebec by steamer, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts of the lower St. Lawrence. Is without doubt one of the most varied and delightful tours on this continent. A daylight trip. No tourist should fail to take it. Round trip tickets only ten dollars each.

Champion Bicycle Rider Dead. London, July 23.—Arthur Linton, the Welsh champion bicycle rider, is dead.

The Best Smoking

The smoking tobacco, mind you! the best is "Tuxedo," a special mixture. Sample packages, 10 cents. Half pound tins, 50 cents. Havana Importing Co., 134 St. James Street.

Downstairs—How did Blakely, the rich architect, become so poor?

Uptown—He built a house for him; self.

Thorough Enjoyment.

It is a thorough enjoyment to smoke a pipe when you have good tobacco. Rosa Cut Plug gives perfect enjoyment to the smoker. Get some at 20 Chabouilles Square.

Good Health, GOLD AND SILVER

British Columbia's Wealth of Hidden Treasure.

J. L. McCULLOUGH TELLS OF IT.

Its Development Only in Its First Stages, But Capital Rapidly Flowing In.

"I am completely amazed that the people of Canada do not open their eyes and take more of an interest in their own country," was the remark to a Herald reporter made by Mr. James Leven McCulloch, M.E., vice-president of the Coolgardie Mining Company, of Rossland, B.C., who is in town on mining business.

"I have been," continued Mr. McCulloch, "a gold digger all over the world—in California, West Australia, and South Africa—but nowhere have I come across such a wonderful collection of mineral wealth as in British Columbia. The 'sea of mountains' has become a sea of gold and silver. British Columbia is, in my opinion, destined to become the greatest mining country in the world; and it is completely in its infancy. Its development has not started yet. Dr. Dawson, of the Geological Survey, was right in all his reports, and British Columbia will yet become the wealthiest province—that is, the greatest wealth-producer—in the Dominion.

Rossland, from which I come, is a wonderful proof of the possibilities of the Trail Creek country. In one year it grew from a settlement of 25 people to a town with 3,000 inhabitants; now, its population is over 5,000 and steadily increasing. Over 1,500 new residents have come in within the past three months. And still they come. At Rossland alone, we have over 40 producing mines, while in the Slokan county there are over a hundred. The Gold Drop, the Monarch and the Snow-shoe mines, in the Boundary Creek country, which are held by Montrealers, have a great future before them, and fortunes are practically assured for those who have had pluck enough to go in at the right time.

Listening to a practical mining engineer recount the marvellous turn which the wheel of fortune makes in a mining community, recalls the youthful days when the Arabian Nights seemed the very embodiment of romantic adventure. But, whereas the story of Aladdin and his wonderful lamp was but a figment of a clever imagination, the tales of the mining expert are founded on fact. It is the old story: An option on a mine is hawked around until the discoverer finds some business man more courageous than his brothers, who provides the necessary funds for the preliminary expenses. The mine is worked, the ore assays well, and there is a fortune, ready-made, so to speak. So it was with the famous Le Roi mine, the War Eagle, and the Silver King. Nobody wanted to touch them at first; now, shares in them cannot be had.

The War Eagle, for instance, has already paid its dividends over \$132,500, as well as paying the first cost of the mine and all expenses of management. The Le Roi, whose shares were being peddled around Spokane City without buyers at 10 and 15 cents a share, has within eighteen months paid \$100,000 in dividends and is said to have seven millions in sight. The Silver King, too, was offered to Canadian, American and London capitalists; the Canadians would not risk their money; the Americans didn't consider it a good enough thing; but the Londoners are now drawing dividends of \$50,000 a month!

The question of railway communication is a burning one in Rossland. At present, the bulk of their supplies is taken in by way of Spokane over the Northern Pacific and Spokane Northern. The only communication with the Canadian Pacific is to tranship at Revelstoke and thence proceed down the Columbia. Mr. McCulloch is of opinion that the Canadian Pacific must, for its own self-preservation, build the Crow's Nest Pass line. There is, in his view, enough tonnage already in sight to make the investment a paying one from the start. Take the ore item of mining machinery. Nearly all of it is going from Eastern Canada, and going over an American railway. The Le Roi mine has recently placed \$30,000 order with the Ontario firm for mining machinery, and every ton of it will have to be shipped to the mine, in bond through the United States.

Of course, the Kootenay gold fields are international in their character. They were discovered by Canadians, but it was Americans who developed them. At present, all the ore that is raised is shipped to the States to be smelted. A large quantity of it goes to the Tacoma and Everett smelters, in Washington State, the latter of which is owned by Rockefeller, of the Standard Oil Company. The Slokan Star mine has made a contract with the Omaha and Grant Company, which has smelters in Omaha, Col., to ship them at least 10,000 tons of ore this year. With the construction of the Crow's Nest railway, and the opening up of the adjacent coal fields, all this ore could be smelted in Canada.

While here, Mr. McCulloch will endeavor to persuade the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to run a business men's excursion from Eastern Canada to the Kootenay this fall, under the auspices of the Board of Trade.

"All your people want is to see. Then they will believe that the riches of the Kootenay exist in reality, and not merely upon paper," said Mr. McCulloch.

SUMMER MONEY SAVING.

Six Dollars Saved on a Small Purchase.

Cash paying customers are reaping great rewards by buying furniture now during my July and August reductions. Every price has been discounted. Every cash purchase means money saved. Responsible credit customers, too, get very low prices during this sale. Just one sample—a \$16.00 Bedroom Set, all hard wood, for \$10. Higher priced goods reduced in the same proportion. F. Lapointe, 1551 St. Catherine Street.

Wife—You are a member of so many clubs, Alfred! Couldn't I join one of them, too?

Husband—Why, pray, my sweet?

Wife—Oh! I should so much like, once in a way, to spend an evening in your company.—Ruth Roberts.

There was a change of scene in St. James Cathedral yesterday morning, when Archbishop Fabre said a requiem mass for the priests ordained by him who are deceased.

The vast edifice was heavily draped in black, and a large catafalque stood under the dome. There was a large congregation. His Grace officiated, with Rev. Canon Valliant as assistant; Rev. Canon Martin, deacon of honor; Rev. Canon Samari, sub-deacon of office; Rev. Abbe Choquette, sub-deacon of office. The service was a most impressive one.

MOR FABRE'S SUBSTITUTE.

Vicar-General Bourgeois will act as administrator of the archdiocese during Archbishop Fabre's absence, which will last four months. His Grace will not be home until about Christmas. While in France he will visit several religious institutions which have branches here, and will take part in the great French national pilgrimage to Lourdes.

ROSS' BARGAIN DAY.

Saturday, July 25.—Just received: Two trunks of travellers' sample cigars, in boxes, containing 10 at 25¢, 25 at 75¢; also in packages of 50 from \$1 to \$1.50. All fine goods, slightly damaged. Also great variety in Havana, Armandine, Balla de Nappi, Julian Alvarez, Figaro, La Cadena, and Diaz Garcia. Also big assortment of Domestic Cigars. We carry one of the largest stocks of pipes in the retail trade. Call and try a tin of Ross' cut plug. Cans in latest styles and prices to suit the pocket at Ross', 20 Chabouilles Square.

PERSONAL.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works, returned to Montreal yesterday, and spent the day at the Government offices.

Mr. George Hadriell, secretary of the Board of Trade, returned yesterday from a two weeks' holiday in Maine. The general secretary of 'Change is looking well.

Teeth Made in Three Hours.

Dr. Brosseau, of No. 7 St. Lawrence Street, makes perfect fitting teeth with short notice. No charge for painless extraction when sets are made. Also first-class gold crown, plate and bridge work.

DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Under the direction of DR. H. J. BRODEUR, Specialist, of Paris.

Special treatment of all Complexions, Skin and Scalp Diseases: Acne, Eczema, Pimples, Dandruff, Blood Poison, Superficial Hair destroyed by electricity; also all genital and urinary troubles. 385 St. Denis Street (11 a.m. to 4 p.m.; 6.30 to 8.30 p.m. Bell Tel. 7275).

Karn Pianos.

Come and See Them.

Montreal Branch, 2344 St. Catherine Street, Opposite Murphy's.

Look Out for Diphtheria.

Now an epidemic among the children. The Civic Hospital is filling up with patients, and deaths are prevalent, all from impure water. The Improved Crystal Filter is now reduced to \$3 and upwards. Parents, save the lives of your children.

CRYSTAL FILTER CO., 116 St. Peter Street.

Great Summer Sale.

During this month we will clear the entire balance of our stock, as space we need and must get, for our fall goods. "Bargain" will be our motto, and our goods the proof. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Braces, King, too, gloves, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Stools, Summer Coats, Bathing Suits, Underwear, etc., all must move fast.

J. ROSENTHAL, Tailor and Outfitter, 183 St. Antoine Street.

Preserving Plums!

FOR THE MILLION.

Choice Preserving Plums, 40¢ per gallon

NUTMEG MELONS.

The Finest of the Fine.

A fresh supply in this morning at lowest market prices.

E. DESJARDINS,

Cor. Windsor and St. Antoine. Bell Tel. 3571.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early evils or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible; 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

It's an Old Story.

We are all the time telling you of our small prices for Saturday; but it is a story well worth repeating. We are glad to see so many take our advice and try our prices, for they invariably become steady customers. In seasonal lines we have at present Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Preserving Pots, Household Hardware, etc. Call and see us tomorrow for we can save you money.

The

EDWARD CAVANAGH CO.,

2547 to 2553 NOTRE DAME STREET,

Bell Tel. 5025. (Cor. Seigneurs.) Merch. Tel. 530.

Comparison.

When you compare the WHITE DRESS SHIRTS that we sell at ONE DOLLAR with those of others, you'll find the bosoms and wristbands on our Shirts to be pure linen of high quality, while with OTHER DOLLAR SHIRTS you'll find COTTON BOSOMS and WRISTBANDS. OURS is a HIGH-CLASS DRESS SHIRT, made well, fit perfect and style just what you want. A splendid satisfying garment is what you get here. We challenge the country to produce their equal in the essentials requisite for THE PERFECT WHITE DRESS SHIRT.

Munroe Brothers,

2246 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Always include matches—lots of them. What more disagreeable discovery made miles from any house than that your box of

Camping Outfits

matches won't light? Camping pleasures are never marred in this way by the use of

E. B. Eddy's Matches.

Special conditions are made with ladies or gentlemen who desire to be treated privately at their own residence.

ADDRESS DR. PHILIPPE ROY,

Telephone 4544. 69 Osborne Street.

MONTREAL KEELEY INSTITUTE

For the Cure of Whiskey or Morphine

Special conditions are made with ladies or gentlemen who desire to be treated privately at their own residence.

ADDRESS DR. PHILIPPE ROY,

Telephone 4544. 69 Osborne Street.

FAMILY AND OPEN CARRIAGES

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

See Our CONCORD BUSINESS BUGGY AT \$50.00.

Prices of others proportionately low.

ALL KINDS OF CARTS,

FROM \$25 TO \$100.

For the Best Value Buy of

LATIMER, ST. PAUL STREET.

Who sells everything that runs on wheels.

HOP BITTERS

A

MEDICINE, NOT A DRINK,

CONTAINS

Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion,

And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all others.

Cures

All Diseases of the Stomach,

Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs,

Nervousness, Sleeplessness, especially Female Complaints.

\$1,000 IN GOLD

Will be paid for a case it will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found therein.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE.

Hop Bitters, 685 Broadway

NEW YORK.

Plate Glass Insurance

Lloyd's Insurance Co.,

Of New York.

Deposits with Canadian Government

Policies Covering Glass Against

Breakage Issued for One or Three Years. LOWEST RATES.

MARINE INSURANCE

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.....of Liverpool

RELIANCE.....of Liverpool

BOSTON MARINE.....of Boston

Importers granted open policies. Exporters of hay, grain and provisions granted cover to any part of the world.

EDWARD L. BOND

Gen. Agent,

30 St. Francois Xavier Street.

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