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EIGHTY-NINTH YEAR. NO. 204. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1896. PRICE ONE CENT.

Parliament Library

SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Messrs. MacInnes and Lemieux Ably Move and Second the Address.

THE CONSERVATIVES AS CRITICS.

Mr. Laurier Replies to Some Election Topics Revived by Sir Charles Tupper.

AN ABLE AND PATRIOTIC ADDRESS.

A Batch of Interesting Questions Answered by the Ministers—Governor General's Warrants—Sessional Notes.

Ottawa, August 24.—To-day has been memomble in the opening of the new Parliament. The mover and seconder of the address did credit to themselves and their party, especially so, did Mr. Lemieux, whose speech was far above the average of maiden speeches. Sir Charles Tupper's speech was, during the afternoon, a labored effort, and very dreary to listen to, but after dinner he brightened up and was more like the old "war-horse." The Premier's speech was the event of the day. Throughout, it, breathed a spirit of national ambition, which will receive the approbation of the country, as it received the applause of the House. His references to the tariff and the school question are well worth reading carefully, and then considering carefully.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.15 in a very thin House, the majority of the Ontario and many of the Quebec members not having returned from their trip home over Sunday.

After routine, Hon. Mr. Laurier moved that notices of motion be deferred until after consideration of the Speech from the Throne, Carried.

Hon. Mr. Fielding laid upon the table the statement of Governor-General's warrants issued and the expenditure under them, as well as the statement of overrulings of the Treasury Board.

PARTISAN EMPLOYES.

Hon. Mr. Davies, replying to Mr. Cameron, said that the Government had no official knowledge that Capt. McGregor, of the survey boat Bayfield, was an active political canvasser on behalf of Conservative candidates in West Huron, but complaints had recently been made to the department, and were now being investigated. His absence from duty was with the knowledge of the late Government, but there was no record of leave of absence being granted.

The Minister of Marine, replying to a similar question concerning Capt. Dunn of the Government cruiser Petrel, said that the department knew that he took out his boat on June 20th, and was in Owen Sound on the 23rd, but the department had no knowledge that he took any persons on board. There was no record of his having received any authority to perform any such action; his duty was to patrol the deep waters, not to convey voters to the polls.

FRANCHISE ACT REPEAL.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, in reply to Mr. M. C. Cameron, who asked if it was the Government's intention to introduce a bill this session to repeal the Franchise Act, said: It is not the intention of the Government to introduce any legislation during the present session, their intention being to compress the session into the shortest limits possible. Should it, however, be protracted, the Government may consider the advisability of introducing legislation on the subject. (Opposition laughter).

THE FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Sir Richard Cartwright, replying to questions by Mr. Langelier concerning the fast Atlantic service, said that two tenders had been received from Messrs. H. & A. Allan and from Mr. James Huddart, but neither were in accordance with the specifications. The Government, therefore, proposed to make a further investigation before final action in the matter.

THE QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The Premier told Mr. Langelier that it was not the intention of the Government to build a bridge to connect the I. C. R. and the C. P. R. at Quebec. The Government had no application before them for aid in the construction of such a bridge.

Hon. Mr. Fielding assured Mr. Kaulbach that the Government had no intention to introduce any legislation in reference to the fishing bounties at this session.

A CLEAR ANNOUNCEMENT.

Mr. Kaulbach having asked whether it was the intention of the Government to admit cornmeal free, the Minister of Finance replied: "It is not the intention of the Government to propose any legislation this session amending the tariff."

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asked whether the Controllers of Inland Revenue and Customs are members of the Cabinet, and whether any assurance was given either of them respecting his position in the Government.

Hon. Mr. Laurier replied: Under the existing law they are not and cannot be members of the Cabinet. It is the intention of the Government to ask Parliament to pass legislation to restore the Trade and Commerce Department to its former position and to restore the controllers to their ministerial status.

Hon. Mr. Laurier, replying to a question by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, who asked if a portion of his speech in the Windsor Hall, Montreal, on January 22, 1895, was correctly reported in the Gazette, said that while he had every desire to oblige his honorable friend, he would not be able to gratify his inquisitiveness. His memory, although generally considered good, was not capable of remembering every detail of a speech delivered 18 months ago

TRENT VALLEY CANAL.

Hon. Mr. Davies told Mr. Hughes that the Government had not decided to abandon the Trent Valley Canal. The whole project was under consideration.

Mr. Ingram had a question on the paper concerning the intentions of the Government respecting the Franchise Act, but Hon. Mr. Laurier said: I have already answered the question. Mr. Ingram persisted in asking "When" and Mr. Charlton caused much amusement by interjecting "Time enough for you."

Before the orders of the day were called, Hon. Mr. Fielding promised Mr. Foster that he would bring down the Orders-in-Council upon which the Governor-General's warrants were issued.

SIR CHARLES STILL ANXIOUS.

Sir Charles Tupper asked if the leader of the House had considered his urgent appeal respecting the correspondence between the Governor-General and himself as leader of the late Government at the time of its resignation.

Hon. Mr. Laurier—I have seen no reason to depart from the decision intimated the other day. It is my intention to have it laid upon the table immediately upon the passage of the address and to have it printed, so that it can at once be in the hands of every member.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Mr. McInnes, in moving the address in reply to the speech, acknowledged the honor done to British Columbia by asking him to move the address. It was a small matter, but it might be taken as proof that we at last had a Government which recognized the importance of Western Canada. The late Government forced the people of British Columbia either to pay heavy customs duties or else pay tribute to the C.P.R. He complained at some length of the treatment of British Columbia by the late Government. British Columbia no longer sent the solid six to the House, but was now represented by men who asked nothing but fair play.

After referring to the enormous mineral wealth of his province, he urged that the Government should establish a mint there, approved the proposal to establish a Department of Mines, and urged the importance of giving British Columbia representation in the Cabinet.

After a reference to the need for an amended immigration policy, Mr. McInnes strongly urged restriction of the free immigration of Chinese and promised to bring the subject before the House at a later date.

The late Government he held responsible for the business depression in Canada. Principally he blamed them for the monopolizing of land in the West, while the National Policy was responsible for the growth of monopolies. Land, trade and conveyance were all in the hands of monopolists. The Conservatives had found that what ever right they had to rule, they had had no right to ruin. Liberalism was relentless opposition to all class privileges and the securing to every man of the rights due him by the state. Relief must be given to those suffering from enforced poverty by legislation, or relief would be sought in the streets.

Referring to the passage in the speech respecting tariff reform, he pointed out that the rights of the common people needed more care than the vested interests which had grown up under the late Government.

The assurance that the Government was likely to settle the Manitoba school question at an early date must be most satisfactory to the country, and was true to the Liberal policy of conciliation. He trusted that when the settlement was reached, it would be upon the lines of provincial rights and of modern progress. He twitted Sir Chas. Tupper with his change of policy on this question. After using every possible effort to seduce Quebec, the Conservatives now could only malign and vilify the province which they could neither win nor conquer. Up in North Grey, they howled about French domination, forgetting that they had used every influence possible themselves to win that French domination. The fact was, that they had forfeited the confidence of the young men of Canada, for it was the young men who had put the Liberal party in power.

Mr. McInnes concluded a very able maiden speech by a tribute to the composition of the present Government, and resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux, member for Gaspe eloquently seconded the address. An extended report of his speech will be found on page 5.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER SPEAKS.

It having been decided to put the address paragraph by paragraph—somewhat of a novelty in Canadian Parliamentary methods—Sir Charles Tupper rose to reply. He paid a compliment to the mover and seconder of the address, but twitted Mr. McInnes with being a minority member, inasmuch as he was opposed by two Conservatives. He paid Mr. Lemieux the compliment of describing his language as beautiful. He could not agree with him that the fishermen and farmers of Canada expected much from the Liberal Government. No two classes had received such treatment from the Conservative party as did the fishermen and farmers. He recalled the submission of the Washington treaty of 1871, by Sir John Macdonald, and charged the Liberal party with having opposed that treaty. The money received under that treaty had been distributed amongst the fishermen of Canada.

After complimenting Hon. Mr. Laurier upon his elevation to the position of Prime Minister, he expressed his deep regret at the mode in which he had attained to that office. He charged that for the first time in Canada a party had obtained to power without having obtained a majority upon either of the great issues before the people. Sir Charles recalled the campaign of 1878, the introduction of the National Policy, the elections of 1882 and 1887 and 1891, and quoted extracts from speeches by Sir Richard Cartwright, Hon. L. H. Davies, Hon. Mr. Laurier, in the endeavor to show that the Liberal trade policy was a vague one. The Conservatives had steadily stuck to protection, while each of the Liberal leaders, he claimed, had advocated a different trade policy. He declared that the Liberal Government had received no mandate to break down the system of protection and to revert to a revenue tariff. Sir Charles paid Messrs. Madore and Prefontaine the compliment of quoting from their election speeches, and expressed his gratification at the change of view of Mr. Laurier upon the tariff question, which he took to mean that there would be no violent interference with the existing tariff and the protective system. Had the late Government gone to the country upon the tariff issue, unhampered by that unhappy question, which was another principal issue, he was certain that the result would have been different.

Turning to the question of remedial legislation, he reminded the House that the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell had adopted the policy of remedial legislation, and that when he was called to the leadership he accepted the responsibility of that course and staked the life of the Conservative party upon that policy. He recalled Mr. Laurier's position in Parliament when he moved the six months' hoist of the Remedial Bill, and quoted from his speeches, made in Ontario, which coincided with that position. Sir Charles reviewed the whole course of the recent campaign in reference to the Manitoba school question, and charged Mr. Laurier with inconsistency in his speeches in Ontario and those in Quebec. He argued that a majority obtained by the avoidance of clear-cut issues was not a majority obtained by fair, legitimate and justifiable means, and that consequently the present Government was not in a majority, but in a minority.

The Opposition leader then alleged that Mr. Laurier had accused him of trying to set race against race, and gave an emphatic denial to it. He had been 41 years in public life, and no man was able to charge him with ever endeavoring to set race against race or religion against religion. His whole life bore proof that his great aim was to promote harmony, confidence and co-operation between the different races and religions of Canada. Taking up the charge that he had in his Winnipeg speech, appealed to the electors to reject Mr. Laurier, because he was a Frenchman and a Catholic, Sir Chas. tried to explain his action by saying that he was speaking not to the electors or to Protestants, but to his own friends who were deserting him because he was supporting remedial legislation. He emphatically denied that he had made any attack upon the religion or the race of any man, and especially upon those of Mr. Laurier.

After recess Sir Charles Tupper continued his speech, claiming that the victory of the Liberal party was not due to ratification of its policy. It was not a triumph of policy, but a triumph of race. It was to a very large extent the question of race which decided the election. (Liberal cries of No, no.) He repeated the cooked up statistics of the election returns and claimed that the Conservatives polled more than 19,000 more votes than the Liberals and all who supported Mr. Laurier. Quebec was a great disappointment to me. I was not prepared for that result. It has been stated that I made a compact with the bishops for their support in return for the course I adopted. A more unfounded statement never emanated from the voice of man. Down to this hour I have never had the pleasure of meeting a single bishop; have never had any communication with them or anybody else on the subject. Therefore, I am not in the position to reproach the hierarchy." He thought that it was very unfortunate that a party, who, from a sense of duty to the constitution, to the peace, happiness and prosperity of the country, adopted a policy which was stated to be one to which the Province of Quebec attached great importance, should find that its policy was disregarded. He was free to confess that he entirely overrated the importance of this question of remedial legislation. He entered upon it under the conviction that the Government of Canada was bound to carry out the law, and constitution, and he fully believed that it was a question of much more far-reaching importance than he now found it is. He entered upon it with the conviction that the Roman Catholics attached the most vital importance to the education of their children and that it would be a cause of great resentment to the Roman Catholics if Parliament refused to carry out the decision of the highest tribunal in the Empire. He had found that there was not that deep importance on the part of a very large portion of the denomination which he had supposed. The consequence would be that it would be more difficult in the future than in the past to induce gentlemen to sacrifice their own judgment to maintain a policy which when subjected to a test was not found to be of the importance attached to it. The cardinal principle of the Conservative party in the future would be equal justice without respect to race or creed. He was glad to know that the responsibility rested no longer on his shoulders. He trusted Mr. Laurier would be most successful in obtaining a settlement which would do justice and give satisfaction to all parties. He heartily wished for a speedy settlement of the question and anything he could do to assist in a settlement would be cheerfully done.

Sir Charles then turned his attention to the issuing of the Governor-General's warrants under the present Government which he claimed was diametrically opposed to their previous course and asked what use was there to call Parliament together when all that the Government had to do was to get His Excellency's signature to a warrant. If they could obtain a million, why call Parliament together at all. He charged the Liberal party with having brought about the present session by willful obstruction.

Next he turned his attention to the interview which the Premier published in a Chicago paper, and after taunting him with having nothing to tell Parliament, said he wished Mr. Laurier had been equally reticent in communicating his policy to a foreign nation. One could search the records of statesmanship in vain for an act which was so unjust and so unpatriotic. He denied that the Conservative party had been unfriendly to the States and endeavored to show that the Liberals had opposed every act which the Conservative Government had proposed to bring about more friendly relations with the States. He reviewed the negotiations at Washington in 1888, and cited the existance of the modus vivendi as proof of the friendliness of the Conservative party to the States. Mr. Laurier's proposition in reference to the canals was described as calculated to take away one's breath, and denounced as equally unpatriotic with the other proposals, especially that respecting the bonding privilege.

He condemned the policy of postponing a declaration of the Government's fiscal policy for eight or nine months. Free trade would be bad enough, a revenue tariff would be bad enough, a declaration that the industries of Canada were to be struck down would be bad, but uncertainty was worse. It meant stagnation. It would be better to introduce free trade at once. He cited the recent depression in the States as due to uncertainty and claimed that under the National Policy Canada was able to withstand the depression, (Liberal laughter), and predicted a similar disaster for Canada if uncertainty should reign. The Government should state their fiscal policy at once and declare the fate of the country. Any decision would be better than no decision. The Government owed it to the business of the country to, at the very earliest hour, state its intentions. The coal and iron industries especially deserved that they should know their fate. He concluded amidst loud Conservative applause.

MR. LAURIER'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. Laurier's rising was the signal for tumultous applause, which continued for several moments. The Premier was in first-class form, and never appeared to better advantage. His voice was clear, and his every word was distinctly heard by the people in the crowded galleries. (He had, he said, no fault to find with the hon. gentleman's speech, nor would he offer much criticism of it. On the whole, it was a moderate speech. It was true that from the first to the last syllable there was an undertone of disappointment and bitterness. He had every sympathy for the feelings of a man, who, having abandoned a high and honorable office, had returned to his native land to endeavor to retrieve the shattered fortunes of a broken party. Like Caesar, he came and saw, but, unlike Caesar, he did not conquer. He did not yet rightly comprehend the verdict of the people. He did not know the causes of the earthquake which shook the whole of Canada. It was like those earthquakes spoken of in Biblical history, where the sinners were burned, but the righteous were spared. He (Sir Charles) was much worried about the election returns, and figured out a majority in his favor, but whatever the cause, the result is that there he is and here we are. (Applause. All I can say is that if the victorious party has polled a minority of votes, what becomes of the gerrymander acts. If the result has come under them, we ought to have his support when we repeal those acts, as I think we shall. (Loud applause.) If he does not know the causes, I will tell him.

There were three. His party was defeated because their fiscal policy was not found acceptable by the people, and because they would not reform it, because their administration of public affairs was extravagant and corrupt, and because on a grave and important question, instead of appealing to the honest intelligence of the people, he appealed to sectional prejudices, to religious passions, and thereby created distrustwhich wrecked his party. In view of the tactics used, blessed and thrice blessed, was the day when those methods were rebuked and those appeals to sectional feelings were trampled under foot by the people.

Hon. Mr. Laurier then heartily complimented Messrs. MacInnes and Lemieux upon their maiden efforts, and declared that they were a valuable addition to the debating talent of Parliament. Sir Chas. Tupper had, he said, gone minutely into an interview he had had with an American journalist. His principal criticism was that he (Mr. Laurier) had been too candid, too sincere, that he would never do for a diplomatist, because he wore his heart upon his sleeve. Nobody could say that of Sir Charles Tupper, and here the Premier recalled the campaign of 1891, when Sir Charles told the people he had received an offer of reciprocity from Mr. Blaine. He did not carry his heart on his sleeve then. He was not candid with the people, for a few months later he had to eat humble pie in Mr. Blaine's office. It may be a weakness to carry one's heart on his sleeve to be candid, but he, (Mr. Laurier) believed it to be better to be honest in speech and honest in action as well.

Turning to the criticism upon his statement re the canals, the Premier said that he was merely carrying out the policy of the late Government, and proved it by reading an Order-in-Council dated November 30, 1895, in which the Dominion Government appointed Messrs. Howland, Keefer and Munro to confer with three American commissioners upon the joint use of the canals. "In that interview," said Mr. Laurier, "I have nothing to take back." He reiterated that the relations between Canada and the United States had not been satisfactory, and quoted Sir Charles Tupper himself in 1888, when he said that our relations were brought to such a pitch that we were on the verge of commercial war.

Sir Charles had complained that the speech from the Throne contained a meagre bill of fare. He (Mr. Laurier) admitted that, but we were in the summer season. He did not suppose that his honorable friend could stomach a very heavy meal. (Laughter.) They were not in a condition where they could have anything like a regular session.

Though the Government was elected to carry out tariff reform, they were not prepared to lay it down to-day. Sir Charles had said that uncertainty was worse than free trade. There was no need for uncertainty. The issues between the two parties at the last elec-

Continued on page 2.

TWO FEDERAL FIGHTS TO-DAY.

The By-elections in Queen's-Sunbury and North Grey.

BOTH WERE WARMLY CONTESTED.

Senator Casgrain Predicts a Lively Session of Parliament—Mr. Britton's Ontario Position Much Sought After.

Fredericton, N. B., Aug. 24.—The campaign in Sunbury and Queens closed to-night and both sides claim victory on the morrow. It is safe to predict, however, that the Hon. Minister of Railways will be elected by a handsome majority. The Conservatives are reported to have a huge campaign fund and already as high as twenty dollars has been offered for individual votes. The Minister of Railways has been very ably assisted in the campaign by D. C. Fraser, M.P., the jolly Scotchman from Guysboro; H. J. Logan, M.P., the popular young "Cumberland warhorse," who defeated Tupper's Minister of Justice in a constituency which had gone Tory for nearly half a century; Col. Domville, M.P., the victor in King's County, and by others. Col. Domville and E. H. Allen addressed a large meeting at Cromocta on Saturday evening, and to-night Mr. Logan held a rousing meeting at Burton Court House. A large number from Fredericton went down in a steam launch accompanied by a band. The greatest interest is taken in the election, as it is a well known fact that ex-Finance Minister Foster has made the battle his own with the determination to be at his antagonist, Mr. Blair. Messrs. Foster, M.P., Powell, M.P., J. D. Hazen, ex-M.P., and a whole horde of Tory stumpers have been in the constituency for the past ten days.

IN NORTH GREY.

Owen Sound, Ont., Aug. 24.—To-morrow is polling day in North Grey in the by-election caused by the death of Mr. John Clark, who was elected at the recent general election. The Conservatives have concentrated all their energies to accomplish the defeat of Hon. Wm. Paterson, Controller of Customs, who is running in the Liberal interests. The county has been swarmed with Conservative members for the past week or more, stumping in the interests of Mr. McLauchlin, the Conservative candidate. The late members majority was a comparatively small one, and the opposition claim victory. To-day will tell the tale.

AFTER MR. BRITTON'S POSITION.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—B. M. Britton, Q. C., who has held office for some time under the Provincial Government as Drainage Referee for the Province of Ontario, will be compelled to resign now that he is member for Kingston, and already there are many looking for his position, which is said to be worth considerable. The principal applicants come from the Western Peninsula, include Judge Bell, of Chatham; J. E. Rankin, of Chatham; and A. H. Clarke of Windsor.

PREDICTS A STORMY SESSION.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 24.—Senator Casgrain was in the city to-day, and will return to Ottawa to-night. He said this would be a very stormy session, and would not be as short as many people thought. He said Sir Charles Tupper, leader of the late Government, was in fine fettle for the coming fray.

NEWS FROM QUEBEC.

Premier Flynn's Plans—Medical Examinations—Bodies Found.

Quebec, August 24.—Mr. Journet, manager of the Chateau Frontenac, will leave here shortly to assume a similar situation in the States. Mr. Beliveau, a Quebecker, is appointed in his place.

Premier Flynn is here to preside at Cabinet meetings this week. On September 1st he will go to Sherbrooke's fair, from which place he will go and attend the opening of the Montreal Exhibition. Through the columns of the Conservative papers, Mr. Flynn, to-night, says that his itinerary, as to his political tour, has not been decided yet.

Three more bodies, identified as those of the men from the missing yacht, were found in the river to-day. The yacht was also located at St. Rochs Desaulnais, County of L'Islet.

The examinations for admission to study medicine are fixed for the 24th of September, at the Laval University, in this city. The Credential Committee will sit on the 28th, and the Examination Committee for license on the 29th of the same month.

The directors of the Quebec Street Railway Company recently met to take into consideration the offer of a syndicate to purchase their privileges. The syndicate also contemplates the construction of the electric railway in case Mr. Beemer should forfeit his contract. The latter's agents say that they will start the work on the 31st inst., the date of the closing of their contract.

It is claimed that a three-year-old child, whose parents live in St. Roch, was miraculously cured at La Bonne Ste. Anne, yesterday. The child was unable to walk, owing to a stiffening of the joints of the legs. After having venerated the relics, the child arose and walked.

Steamship Arrivals.
August 24.

Steamer.	Arrived at.	From.
Bovic	New York	Liverpool
Barcelona	Liverpool	Halifax
Gallia	Liverpool	Boston
Lake Winnipeg ...	Liverpool	Montreal
Edam	Amsterdam	New York
Mongolian	Moville	Montreal
Hesla	Copenhagen	New York
Bellona	Havre	Montreal
Monkseaton	Creenock	Quebec
Scotsman	Moville	Montreal
Warwick	Glasgow	Montreal

THE BOSS

Of all Shirts is the one that stands the test of the battle. Will wear well, fit well, and give perfect satisfaction.

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Fill the bill. Try them.

R. J. TOOKE,

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2387 ST. CATHERINE STREET, WEST.
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LIGHT COLORS in the RIBBON Stonewall Jackson TRADE MARK

ARE EXCEPTIONALLY MILD

And are equally as fine in quality as the Noted Dark Colors of this Famous Brand.

Royal Enfield

$85 Ladies' or Gentlemen's Bicycles

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The New Oxford Dining Rooms

Are the best appointed and the most sumptuous in the uptown district. ....

High-Class Cuisine...

and accommodations for ladies and gentlemen in both public and private dining rooms.. ....

THE OXFORD, 36, 38 and 40 University Street.

BIG STRIKE MOOTED

'Longshoremen the World Over Talking of United Action.

New York, Aug. 24.—It is reported here that preparations are being made for a 'longshoremen and seamen's strike all over the world. Andrew Furuseeth, secretary of the Pacific Coast Seamen's Union, and other men have been conversing. They believe that a strike of seamen and 'longshoremen to be successful should be universal. The leaders have been corresponding with seamen's unions in England, France, Austria, Germany, Italy and Portugal. One of the leaders of the Atlantic Seamen's Union said yesterday, that the big dock strikes in England were only a prelude to bigger strikes, and the time was nearly ripe for a strike of seamen and 'longshoremen everywhere.

PROF. ANDREE RETURNS.

He Abandons His Attempt to Reach the North Pole This Year.

Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 24.—Professor Andree has arrived here from Dane's Island on board the Virgo, having apparently, abandoned for this year his attempt to cross the Arctic regions in a balloon.

THE MANITOBA CABINET

It Will Meet Friday to Discuss the School Settlement.

Winnipeg, Aug. 24.—A meeting of the Manitoba Cabinet will take place Friday, when all the Ministers are expected to be home to discuss the school question settlement.

DR. GALLAGHER'S RELEASE.

London, Aug. 24.—It is learned on official authority that Dr. Gallagher, the Irish-American, who, with Daly, Whitehead and others, convicted as dynamiters, has been confined in Portland prison, will be released in the course of the next ten days, and will sail for the United States without delay. The United States Government, through Mr. J. R. Roosevelt, secretary of the United States Embassy, will pay the passage of Dr. Gallagher and the physician attending him to New York.

OBITUARY.

London, Aug. 24.—Charles Frederick Anslay Cooper Ponsonby, second Baron De Mauley, is dead. He was born in 1815, and succeeded to the title in 1855.

Fenelon Falls, Ont., Aug. 24.—John Chambers, reeve of Fenelon and ex-warden of the County of Victoria, died of brain fever at his home to-day.

Arkinson's Body Found.

Coteau du Lac, Que., Aug. 24.—The body of a man named Arkinson, a canal laborer, who was drowned here Friday, was found this evening. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow night.

STILL CLOSE

Hot, "sticky" weather—uncomfortable, isn't it? Go to the

LAURENTIAN SWIMMING BATHS,
Corner Craig & Beaudry Sts.

A great big, cool tank of pure Laurentian Spring Water. Till 10 at night,

ALWAYS OPEN.

Reserved for Ladies Monday forenoons and Wednesday afternoons.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

Fine and Warm.

Toronto, Aug. 24—A depression of some importance is now situated in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba; elsewhere pressure is about average. Showers have occurred in the Maritime Provinces and in other portions of Canada. The weather has been fine.

TEMPERATURES.

Minimum and maximum temperature: Kamloops, 48.84; Calgary, 48.84; Qu'Appelle, 50.78; Winnipeg, 44.84; Port Arthur, 42.76; Parry Sound, 54.66; Toronto, 54.78; Ottawa, 50.70; Montreal, 58.74; Quebec, 60.72; Halifax, 62.70.

PROBABILITIES.

Ottawa and St. Lawrence Valleys—Fine and warm.

MONTREAL TEMPERATURES.

Montreal temperature observed by Hearn & Harrison, opticians, 1640 and 1642 Notre Dame Street: 8 a.m., 64; 1 p.m., 76; 6 p.m., 72; max., 76; min., 60; mean, 68. Standard barometer: 8 a.m., 29.88; 1 p.m., 29.87; 6 p.m., 29.89.

HOKE SMITH REPLACED

Ex-Governor Francis the New Secretary of the Interior.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., Aug. 24.—President Cleveland has announced that ex-Governor Francis, of Missouri, has been appointed Secretary of the Interior, vice Hoke Smith.

Licensed Victualers Picnic.

The Licensed Victualers' Association will hold their annual picnic to-morrow on the Exhibition Grounds. The parade will leave the Champ de Mars at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning and will take the following route:

Champ de Mars to Craig, Cote St. Lambert, Notre Dame, Beaudry, Craig, St. Denis, Ontario, Champlain, St. Catherine, Peel, Windsor, St. Antoine, Inspectors, St. James, Seigneurs, Notre Dame, McGill, St. James, Cote St. Lambert, St. Lawrence to Exhibition Grounds.

THE BREEZE FAILED THEM.

Canada and Vencedor Did Not Finish Yesterday's Race.

CANUCK BOAT WAS AWAY AHEAD

Proved to be the Best Sailer in a Light Wind—Superior Seamanship Also Helped—General Sporting News.

over the first leg, and a little more than half of the second of the International Yacht race course race to-day.

Toledo, O., August 24.—After sailing the judges declared the race off, as it was evident neither boat could sail the 24-knot course within the time limit of five and one-half hours. There was no time from the start until the race was postponed that there was enough breeze to take the boats over the course in the time limits. It was little more than a drift all the while the race was on.

The only thing demonstrated by the contesting boats was that Canada can outsail Vencedor in a light wind, and Canada's sailors can outsail the crew on Vencedor. Canada took the lead after crossing the line and increased it to about one mile at the first turn, four knots from the start. Vencedor turned the first stake boat nearly 27 minutes behind her rival. Canada's time in the first leg was 2 hours and 14 minutes. As there was no improvement in the breeze while the boats were sailing on the second leg it became apparent to the judges that it would be necessary to postpone the contest, and they therefore called the race off.

TO FOLLOW VENCEDOR-CANADA RACE

MR. CORRIVEAU'S YACHT WINS.

There was a gala day at St. John's on Saturday afternoon, and the beautiful Richelieu was gay with sailing craft and skiffs. The club house of the St. John's Yacht Club was the centre of attraction, the occasion being the first race for the J. M. Fortier Trophy Cup, for sailing skiffs. The presentation of this trophy has given a great impetus to yachting on the Richelieu, and will have the effect of awakening Montrealers to the hitherto undreamt of advantages of that historic river as a sailing course. Many of those who went out from the city on Saturday were astonished to find such a rival to Lake St. Louis.

There were four competitors for the cup, the Canadian, Bonita, Gazelle and Mermaid, which crossed the line in the order named. The wind was south and rather unfavorable to the boats. The Bonita won easily within the time limit.

The series will consist of five races, to be sailed on Saturday afternoons, weather permitting. The keenest interest is being taken in the result by the people of St. John's and Iberville.

AILSA WON AT TORBAY.

London, Aug. 24.—The Ailsa and the Satanita started in a race to-day under the auspices of the Royal Torbay Yacht Club, over a 44 mile course. The race was won by the Ailsa. The race for small raters was won by the Audrey. The Niagara was one of the starters, but met with a slight accident, and gave up shortly after the start. 8

RUGBY.

CORNWALL HAS SOME GOOD MEN.

Cornwall, Aug. 24.—Hitherto no other game has interested the people of Cornwall as much as lacrosse, and probably no other game ever will, but the present indications are that Cornwall will put a pretty lively Rugby team in the field this year. An effort is being made to organize, but no great interest can be aroused until the lacrosse season closes, as far as Cornwall is concerned, on September 5th. There is an abundance of first-class material in Cornwall and vicinity. Randy McLennan, the present goalkeeper of the Cornwall Lacrosse team, and Stuart J. Rayside, of Lancaster, were two of the best wing men of the Queen's College championship team. George Copeland played with Osgoode Hall when they won the senior championship in two successive years. J. Dulin and A. Tobin, formerly of Ottawa College, are also available. James Cameron is another old Queen's man. Billy Turner is a splendid player, and has shone upon the N.Y.A.C. team. Louis White, the dusky cover point of the lacrosse team, is also a first-class man, and it is said that as soon as the lacrosse season closes Riviere, Crites, Tobin, Butler, Jack Broderick and Burns will also be found chasing the "pigskin," along with the above mentioned players, and others, among whom may be mentioned C. J. Sewell C. Barber, F. Lister, G. H. Pettit, John Copeland, W. Broderick, James Broderick and F. J. Maclennan. It is not unlikely that Cornwall will enter the O.R.U. this year.

THE WHEEL.

CAMERON WANTS ANOTHER.

N. G. Cameron of the Montreal Bicycle Club, who defeated H. A. Coussirat, of the Wanderers' B.C., on Saturday, is now anxious to race L. D. Robertson, of the Wanderers, who won the inter-club race a couple of weeks ago. As he came very close to Robertson in that race, notwithstanding the disadvantages of a loose saddle, he is confident that in a fair trial he could beat him. If the race can be arranged, it is probable that a good prize can be got up for competition between the two men.

ANDERSON AND THE LOCOMOTIVE.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24.—The second attempt of E. E. Anderson to cover a mile in a minute on a bicycle, paced by a locomotive, which was to have taken place Sunday, has been postponed until September 6th. His machine will be geared to 120, and he confidently expects to clip the three seconds off his present record of 1.03.

THE RING.

FITZ AND SHARKEY MAY MEET.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 24.—If Champion Corbett will release Sailor Sharkey from his obligations not to enter to a boxing contest with any pugilist until after the Corbett-Sharkey mill, the navy phenom may meet Bob Fitzsimmons for four rounds in that city.

A despatch that was received last night by James Gibb, of the National Athletic Club, asking if he could arrange for giving Fitzsimmons a chance to make good his word in this city. The telegram was sent by Dan Lynch, Shanley's backer.

A reply was immediately sent to Lynch to the effect that the club would gladly take the match on a percentage proposition.

BASEBALL.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, Aug. 24—Following are the results of the National League games to-day:

At Boston—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	2	6	3
Boston	10	12	4
Batteries—Hawley and Sugden; Nichols and Bergen. Umpire—Lynch.			

At Brooklyn—Game called at end of 7th on account of darkness.

Chicago	0	3	1
Brooklyn	1	5	1
Batteries—Terry and Anson; Kennedy and Burrill. Umpire—Lally.			

New York—First game—

Louisville	6	9	1
New York	8	11	2
Batteries—Hill and Miller; Seymour and Wilson. Umpire—Emslie.			

Second game, called at end of 6th, darkness—

Louisville	4	7	4
New York	4	5	2
Batteries—Hermann and Dexter; Sullivan and Warner. Umpire—Emslie.			

At Philadelphia—

Philadelphia vs. St. Louis—No game, wet grounds.

At Baltimore—

Baltimore vs. Cleveland—No game, account rain.

At Washington—

Washington vs. Cincinnati—Both games postponed, wet grounds and rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Baltimore	70	32	.686
Cincinnati	69	33	.676
Cleveland	63	38	.623
Chicago	60	46	.566
Pittsburg	57	45	.558
Boston	56	47	.543
Brooklyn	47	54	.465
Philadelphia	47	56	.456
New York	47	56	.456
Washington	38	62	.380
St. Louis	32	69	.316
Louisville	25	73	.255

EASTERN LEAGUE.

At Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 6; Rochester, 9.

At Scranton—Syracuse, 6; Scranton, 5.

At Springfield—Called at end of 12th, darkness—Springfield, 1; Buffalo, 1.

At Providence—Providence, 7; Toronto, 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per. cent.
Providence	58	38	.604
Rochester	60	45	.571
Buffalo	56	46	.549
Toronto	51	43	.542
Syracuse	48	51	.484
Springfield	43	53	.437
Wilkesbarre	40	55	.421
Scranton	33	58	.362

ATHLETICS.

THE A.A.A. FIELD DAY.

Mr. Brown, secretary of the Montreal A.A.A., is in receipt of a communication from the secretary of the New York Club, asking that the A.A.A. of Canada field day be changed from September 26th, as the games of that club had been set for that day. This cannot be changed, but the club would like to send some competitors to the meet here. The request will be considered and a decision reached in a day or two.

LACROSSE.

STANDARDS VS. RED STARS.

Every member of the Standard Lacrosse Club is requested to turn out for practice this evening and on Thursday evening at 6.30 sharp. The boys want to be in good condition to meet the Red Stars on Saturday next.

TECUMSEHS DEFEAT ATHLETICS.

St. Catharines, Ont., Aug. 24.—The Tecumsehs, of Toronto, defeated the Athletics, of this place, to-day by a score of 8 to 5. It was a good exhibition of lacrosse.

RED STAR LACROSSE CLUB.

Every member is requested to turn out for practice this evening on the Champ de Mars, as they are to meet the Standards on Saturday.

LAWN TENNIS.

WRENN DEFEATS LARNED.

Newport, R.I., Aug. 24.—The finals for the tennis championship were played to-day between W. A. Larned and R. D. Wrenn, resulting in a victory for the latter. Points:

Wrenn—4–4, 4–7, 4–4, 1–5, 4. Total, 37; 6 games.

Larned—0–1, 2–9, 2–6, 4–3, 1. Total, 23; 3 games.

Final score:

R. D. Wrenn beat W. A. Larned, 4–6, 3–6, 6–4, 6–4, 6–3.

FOOTBALL.

ROVERS CALLED TO PRACTICE.

Every member of the Rover Football Club is requested to turn out for practice at 6.30 to-night. The team will be picked to play St. Judes at their picnic to Cushing Grove on Saturday.

THE STORY OF THE

M'CREADY WHEEL

Is a long story. It is the experience of many years of serving the public with Bicycles and Sporting Goods. It is built for cyclists by cyclists. See it. It tells the story.

The R. A. McCready Co., Ltd.,

Toronto, Ont.

Flashes of Humor.

"You are too deep for me," sighed the leading decadent in the story.

"Yes?" rejoined the heroine, languidly.

She was not surprised. Many, upon seeing her as she appeared in the illustrations, found fault with her perspective.—Detroit Tribune.

Laura—Is it a fact that your engagement with Willie is broken off?

Flora—Why, no; not broken off, exactly. It sort of tapered off, one might say.—Indianapolis Journal.

Minnie—I see that a Terre Haute girl prevented a man from eloping with her elder sister.

Laura—Yes, it was real mean. I guess she wanted the man for herself.—Chicago Despatch.

Madge—Oh, girls! Such good news! Twenty men have just arrived at the hotel!

Chorus—Where? (A rush for the hotel.)

Five minutes later.

Madge—Well, I don't care! I thought they were men. How was I to know that the Amazon cyclers were coming down to-day?—Philadelphia North American.

SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Continued from page 1.

tion was whether the National Policy should be preserved intact, or whether there would be tariff reform, and tariff reform succeeded. All he could say was that he was extremely sorry, and so were his colleagues, that it was not possible to bring in such tariff measures as they would like. There were manifest reasons for this. One of the evils of protection is that when the people are determined to have tariff reform no such want can be gratified without exposing the country to commercial disturbance. Protection caused a high pressure area in trade, and, as in such circumstances, any disturbance might be dangerous to natural life, so it would be to commercial life. While we are anxious to have tariff reform we have to proceed slowly. The making of any reform in the tariff must be general; one or two changes might afford relief to some industries, but would disturb others. The reform must be in a single comprehensive measure. The Conservative party had taken six months to prepare their tariff in 1878, and that was an example of caution that the present Government would follow.

Sir Charles Tupper had devoted by far the greater part of his speech to the Manitoba school question, and his whole object had been to endeavor to prove that the Liberals had been in contradiction, they had one policy in one place and another in another. He asks what is our policy. If he took his cue from last session he would ask what is the Opposition policy. They had heard very different language during the last session. They were then told that Parliament was not a free agent, that they were compelled to lay violent hands on Manitoba's school legislation, and that they were ready to die for their policy. All this was now a thing of the past, this policy of stern adherence to that constitution and of devotion to the suffering minority was no more. Up in North Grey they saw a chief whip of the Conservative party saying that he had been instructed by Sir Charles Tupper to tell them that Remedial legislation was dead and gone. What was the meaning of all this? Not six months ago he, (Sir Charles), had told the people and Parliament that he was bound to act. Was he simply playing a game in order to gain the twenty majority in Quebec that he expected? What does he mean to-day when he sends his whip to North Grey to say that that is no longer his policy, and he appeals to the electors against French domination. It was a double game and a double policy. Only the other day, when the Speaker was elected, the only fault that Sir Charles could find was that he was not a French-Canadian. "That," said Mr. Laurier, "is the kind of French domination we will have. We will take good men for every position, whether they be English, Scotch, Irish, German, or French. I tell him the policy of the Government; we have always taken the ground that the Manitoba school question has been bungled from first to last. The Conservative party exhausted every subterfuge in order not to act, and when they decided to act, to delay as much as possible."

The appeal under the Manitoba Act was argued by the Premier, not an appeal to the courts, but to the Federal Governments and to the Federal Parliament; not a judicial appeal, but a Federal appeal, not to be exercised solely for the minority, but for the good of the Canadian people as a whole. (Applause.) Nobody, not even the Government of Manitoba, had denied that they had the power to interfere, but though they had that power it should only be exercised as a last resort. The first duty of the Federal Government was to treat with the Manitoba Government and negotiate. They would do do it. "But when we come into power the very first thing we did was that which should have been done by gentlemen opposite. We applied at once to the Government of Manitoba. The Government responded and they sent here their Attorney-General. We conferred, and all I can say at the present time is that I have every reason to hope, every reason to believe that when again this Parliament re-assembles, this question will have been settled satisfactorily to all parties concerned. When I say that this question will have been settled satisfactorily to all, let me make one exception. I know full well that any settlement we can make, however just, however fair it may be, it is condemned in advance by those extreme men who are ready to exact their pound of flesh, even though they are cutting it out of the very heart of their country. Those men I do not expect to satisfy, but I expect we shall be able to satisfy all reasonable men, all right-minded men, all those who, whatever may be their views, are prepared for the sake of peace, harmony and goodfellowship to make some sacrifice on the altar of their common country, even of opposition and preference, and I hope that when we appeal to the sense of fairplay, of justice and generosity in behalf of a united Canada, it will meet with a clear and unmistakable response from all classes."

The Premier then dealt with Sir Charles Tupper's attacks upon him during the campaign as a Roman Catholic and a French Canadian, and arraigned him before the grand assizes of the people as one willing to arouse racial and religious passions for political purposes. Now he was sending his whip to North Grey to tell the people not to vote for Mr. Paterson, because a vote for him would be a vote in favor of Quebec rule and French domination. This was the time to properly deal with the question. (Loud applause.)

Sir Charles—I desire to disclaim having sent any person to make any such declaration.

The Premier—To-morrow is polling day. It is a pity it was not made eight days ago.

Mr. Laurier concluded as follows: French domination; no person has a right to speak of French domination. It is true that we won the Province of Quebec, but there is no question of French domination, or English domination, or Irish domination, or Scotch domination, or German domination. The only thing we stand on is British Canadian citizenship. What matters it, sir, whether the majority supporting the Government comes from one province or another, if the policy of the Government rests upon the principles of truth, justice and honor. What matters it whether the majority comes from one province or another if the arguments we used in one province were those we used in all the provinces. Sir, the men who to-day occupy these benches, are fully conscious that upon this and upon other matters they have before them a difficult and an anxious question to deal with, and to act, not by appealing to one class, but by appealing to one section, but upon all questions and upon all occasions by appealing to all classes and to all sections, with the view, with the end, and with the aim, with the supreme view and with the supreme end of making Canada a country—one country."

At 10.15, Hon. Mr. Foster moved the adjournment of the debate, which the Premier granted, because he thought the ex-Finance Minister was wearied with his exertions in Queen's and Sunbury.

Previous to the adjournment, Sir Charles Tupper paid a tribute to the memory of the late Sir David MacPherson, in which the Premier joined, and took advantage of the opportunity to make mention of the loss the Liberal party sustained by the death of Mr. Clark, of North Grey.

MILITARY CAMP ORDERS.

A general order was issued to-day detailing the following corps for military training in several districts:

Military District No 1—London, Ont., R.R.C.I. of No. 1 Regimental Depot, 21st, 22nd and 30th Battalions, 8th of Sept., camp at London.

Military District No. 2—R.R.C.I. of No. 2 Regimental Depot, 12th, 31st, 35th, 37th and 39th Battalions, 15th September, at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

Military District No. 3—4th Hussars, 45th and 47th Battalions, 15th Sept., at Kingston.

Military District No. 5—One major, one subaltern and thirty non-commissioned officers and men of No. 3 Regimental Depot, R.R.C.I., 6th Hussars, A Troop executed, 11th, 50th, 76th and 85th Battalions, 15th September, at Laprairie, Que. A Troop, 6th Hussars, 15th Sept. (not in camp), at local headquarters.

Military District No. 6—R.R.C.I. Regimental Depot, 52nd, 55th and 80th Battalions, 15th Sept., at St. Johns, Que.

Military District No. 7—81st, 87th, 88th and 92nd Battalions, 15th Sept., at Point Levis.

SESSIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Davin has given notice of an act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Major-General Gascoigne occupied seats in the gallery.

Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has arranged to give an interview to Mr. Choquette, M.P., and others on Thursday, in regard to the establishing of abbatoirs and cold storage at Quebec.

The election expenses of the two Conservative candidates of Ottawa, as published here to-day, amount to $1,643. The combined expenses of both Liberals, Hutchison and Belcourt, were $685, while that of Taylor McVeity was $79.

Her Excellency the Countess of Aberdeen occupied a seat on the floor of the House during to-day's debate. The galleries were crowded, amongst those in the Speaker's gallery being Madame Laurier, Mrs. Edgar, Mrs. Gibson and many other ladies of the Parliamentary circle.

Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, intends leaving for Winnipeg on the 22nd of September, if Parliament be prorogued before then. It is Mr. Tarte's intention to visit all the principal public works in the Dominion, so that he may be conversant with their requirements.

The Governor-General's warrants, issued by the present Government, were brought down to-day. They were four in all, and amounted to $1,006,002. With the exception of two small items, the whole of this amount was for salaries for the public service for July and August. In May and June last, the late Government obtained warrants amounting to $24,500, and spent $16,335.

NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS.

Their Value When Carefully Collected—A Cyclopedia in Themselves.

If I felt prompted to do a young person a good turn I should arm him with a pair of scissors, sheathed for his pocket in a neat case, and add thereto the simplest and cheapest form of indexed file or portfolio. Then I would ask the young person what subjects interested him. They might be anecdotes of uncommon intelligence in the animal world, new feats in amateur photography, ingenious applications of the electric current, or fresh triumphs of mechanical ingenuity. On these, or any other attractive themes, I would ask him never to miss the prompt clipping out of an article from his newspaper; then, in the course of every year he would have a budget of information on a subject near his heart which would astonish him, whenever he gave an hour or two to reviewing it, by showing him how much richer he was than if he had never started this savings bank of knowledge. Scores of valuable facts and hints which, at the time of first reading, he felt sure he would never forget, here confront him with all the surprise of new-found treasure. And as the clipping habit becomes confirmed, it redeems the newspaper reader from the utter gainlessness of the desultory skimmer of articles and paragraphs. Empty, indeed, must be the 'Clarion of the Cross-Roads' that doesn't yield some small spoil to the eye alert for accumulation. It may be no more than the weight of a prize pumpkin, or the results of introducing a Norwegian apple, but shall it not find into the B compartment in which Botany has its due gazneering? That compartment, doubtless, is already swollen with new facts intended to be presented in an 'essay on 'Acclamation' for the local Horticultural Society. It is the intention to use one's store that gives zest to its gathering. Hence the cardinal importance that the young person should at first be sparing, rather than lavish, in clipping.—George Iles in Clipping Collector.

For the Local Elections.

Mr. G. N. Ducharme, manager of the guarantee branch of the London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company, is being mentioned as a candidate in the Conservative interest for the vacancy in the representation of Hochelaga in the Legislature. His friends are busily engaged in urging his claims on the leading local politicians with a view to having him nominated by the convention, which it is expected will be called shortly. However, as the seat has been left vacant so long now, ever since Hon. J. O. Villeneuve was called to the Senate, that many people believe it will not be filled until the provincial general elections, which are within measureable distance. Whether Mr. Ducharme or some one else is the Flynn nominee, the Liberals of the division, elated by their victory in the federal fight, are determined that he shall be left at the foot of the poll.

THE POLICE GAMES

Will Take Place September 5, and Will Be Worth Seeing.

The Police Games, which take place on Sept. 5, on the Exhibition Grounds, promise to be of greater interest than any hitherto held under the auspices of the force. It is only about once in a year or two that the general public has an opportunity of seeing the police on pleasure bent. This time there are unusually attractive features added to the regular programme. There will be two tug-of-war contests that will strain the nerves of the hardiest of our militia and police, not to speak of a lacrosse match between the East and West Ends, which will be played by policemen solely. Citizens will be provided to do any arresting that may be necessary during the progress of the match. And then there is a most diversified programme of events calculated to interest everybody, as the following card will show:

1. Throwing 56-lb. weight (open).
2. Putting 16-lb. shot.
3. Running hop, step and jump (open to city police).
4. Inspectors' race, 100 yards, three special prizes.
5. Detectives' race, 200 yards.
6. Captains' race, 200 yards.
7. Lieutenants' race, 200 yards.
8. Reserve men's race, 200 yards.
9. 100 yards, Montreal city police and officers of over 20 years' service.
10. One-third mile, open to Montreal City Police.
11. Fat men's race, 225 lbs. and over, 100 yards, open to Montreal City Police.
12. Montreal Fire Brigade race, one-third mile.
13. Montreal Street Railway conductors and motormen, in uniform, 200 yards.
14. Fat men's race (open), 225 lbs. and over.
15. Montreal City Police of ten years standing and under twenty, one-third mile.
16. Police reporters and operators, 200 yards.
17. One-third mile, open to all Canadian amateurs.
18. One-third mile, open to Montreal City Police of less than 10 years' service.
19. 200 yards, for constables over 50 years old.
20. One-third mile, for Montreal City Police in full uniform.
21. Relay race, open to Canadian amateurs, two in a team, change at 50 yards and carry companion on back.
22. Tug-of-war for John H. Grose cup.
23. 100 yards, open to sons of M.C.P., under 15 years, seven prizes.
24. Tug-of-war, Simpson, Hall & Miller Cup.
25. 100 yards, open to daughters of M.C.P., under 15 years, seven prizes.
26. Three-mile bicycle race, open to Canadian amateur wheelmen, gold medal, and second and third prize.
27. One-mile bicycle race, open to Montreal City Police, for Superintendent's special prize and three other prizes.
28. Montreal Police lacrosse match, East vs. West. Winners get $75 prize, and losers $30 prize.

The following are the officials of the games:

Chairman—Inspector Lapointe.
Treasurer—Capt. J. Clarke.
Secretary—Capt. F. Loye.
Assistant Secretaries — Lieut. Holland and Constable C. B. Lacasse.

The conditions are as follows: Competitions will be governed by the rules of the A.A.A. of C., except in bicycle races, which will be governed by the rules of the C.W.A.

An entrance fee of 25 cents will be collected for all entries, excepting Nos. 16, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 28.

The entries close with the Secretary, Capt. F. Loye, at No. 5 Station, Chenneville Street, on or before 6 o'clock p.m., on Sept. 4.

The committee reserve the right to reject any entry or to call on any competitor for proof of amateur standing, should they deem such a course necessary. The Committee also reserve the right to change the order of the programme, or to make such other alterations as may seem advisable.

Inspector Lapointe, Chairman.
Captain J. Clarke, Treasurer.
Captain F. Loye, Secretary.
Lieut. Holland and Constable Lacasse, Assistant-Secretaries.

GEO. MARTIN'S BEST POEM

"Marguerite" the Masterpeice of the Chief of the Senior Poets of Canada.

Chief of the senior poets of Canada is George Martin, for many years a resident of this city. His longest and best poem, "Marguerite," has won admiration from the best critics and reviewers of America. Its theme is one tragic story of the cruelty wreaked by Roberval on a young lady of France, bound as a passenger on his ship for the shores of Canada. Wrongfully suspecting her fair fame, he lands the maiden and her servant on the desolate Isle of Demons, expecting nothing less than their slow starvation there. Eugene Lamar, Marguerite's suitor, leaps from the deck, and at the risk of his life from the vengeance of Roberval, joins the exiled pair.

Marguerite, years afterward, as a sister in a convent of France, thus describes her first autumn in the dreaded Isle:

"So fled our summer dream, as flies
An angel through cerulean skies
On some good errand swiftly bent,
So brief its stay that ere we wist
Gruff Autumn garmented in mist,
His courier winds before him sent,
The which, equipped with sleet and hail,
Beat down as with an iron flail
The grandeur of the woods, and left
Their naked solitudes bereft
Of bird and flower. The trees stood stark
And desolate against the dark
Chaotic sky. The mighty sea
Its billows hurled upon the shore
As if resolved to over-pour
And gulph our prison-house. Ah, me!
All roofless now, save here and there
A tall pine stretched its spear-shaped head
Aloft into the cold air;
The hemlock, too, its beauty spread,
A tent-like pyramid of green,
Symbols of hope amid a scene
Where hope grew pale at winter's tread."

Eugene perishes, Marguerite sinks into a delirium of grief and utter misery, from which slowly and painfully she emerges:

"Restored—condemned—to conscious life,
The parting hour, the storm, the strife,
Rose from their tombs and dimly passed,
But on my spirit only cast
A feeble shade. When known the worst,
When every joy that love has nursed
Lies cold and dead, a sullen calm
Sheds on the bleeding heart a balm
That is not peace, and does not heal,
But makes it half content to feel
The frost upon the withered leaf,
To see love's life boat rock and reel
And founder on the stormy reef."

Her babe, Lua, also succumbs to the hardships of the storm-swept Isle. Marguerite discovers for the tiny coffin of her dead a cavern, chapel-like in beauty:

"Hid in the upheaved scarp of rock
That screened our hut from winter's shock
A cave there was of spacious bound,
Wherein no wave of human sound
Had ever rolled; imprisoned there,
Like a gray penitent at prayer,
Hoar Silence swept, and from the tears
Embroidered hangings fold on fold
And silver tassels tinct with gold
The fingering of the voiceless years
Had deft wrought, and on the walls
In sumptuous breadth of foamy falls
The product of their genius hung.
From floor to ceiling, arched and high—
A counterfeited cloudy sky—
Smooth alabaster pillars sprung.
On either side might one espy
What seemed hushed oratories rare
Inviting sinful knees to prayer."

Released From the Penitentiary.

Thos. Tremblay was released from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary yesterday by Warden Ouimet on the arrival from Ottawa of a warrant for his release. Tremblay had been sentenced to three years' detention for robbery, but since his incarceration his conduct had been perfect.

Drowned While Bathing.

John Atkinson, of Glen Robertson, who was working at the Soulanges canal, was drowned Saturday evening in the river at Coteau du Lac, while bathing. His body was recovered only last evening at St. Dominique des Cedres.

Richmond

STRAIGHT CUT

Cigarettes

Costliest Because Best.

15 CENTS PER PACKAGE.

ALLEN & GINTER, - - - Richmond, Va.

$10,000 WORTH OF OLD MACHINERY FOR SALE

Part of McLaren's Factory Wood-Working Machinery, also

1 Steel Boiler by Brush, 12 x 4 feet, 52 3-in. tubes, complete and in first-class order.
3 Tanks, Iron, 9 x 9 x 6 ft., riveted and good for Oil.
1 Steam Pump, Acme.
15 Tubs for Water, 3 ft. x 6 ft. diameter.
12 Cisterns, Galvanized Iron, 68 x 42 diam.
2 Large Steam Jacket Pans, for boiling Soap or Oil, 1,200 gallons each.
Circular Saws, Pulleys, etc.

Apply, A. RAMSAY & SON, - Recollet Street.

The Height of Factory Chimneys.

The notion that the greater the height of a chimney for a boiler plant the greater will be its draft producing power is responsible for the existence of many chimneys of imposing size and, at the same time, unnecessary expense. A very tall chimney, well proportioned and gracefully outlined, may be a striking architectural adjunct to a factory, but it is also one that costs considerable money without doing any measurable amount of good. Where chimneys are intended to carry off noxious fumes from chemical works, there is, of course, some method in providing for unusual height, since the aim in such a case is to insure as complete as possible a diffusion of the vapors and prevent their mingling with the air of the lower strata; but for boilers simply, unusual height, as stated, is rarely based upon a good reason.

As a matter of fact, the draft producing capacities of chimneys having flues of the same size are in proportion to the square roots to their heights; so that if one were to have double the power, if it may be so called, of the other it would have to be four times as high, and not merely twice as high as many would suppose. A height of 150 feet may be considered, on good authority, as the maximum necessary in any case for producing the requisite draft, providing, of course, that the area of the flue has been properly proportioned. This latter should be made to bear a pretty nearly direct ratio to the combined areas of the boiler flues connecting with it. A chimney much beyond 150 feet is generally suggestive of misspent money.—Cassier's Magazine.

A Barb Wire Boomerang.

"I've effectually stopped those blamed dogs from digging up the lawn," said Mr. Baxter as he sighed and dropped heavily into his chair at the breakfast table.

"What have you done, dear?" inquired Mrs. B. as she raised the lid and peered into the coffeepot.

Mr. Baxter chuckled.

"I got some pieces of barb wire and buried them in the lawn, sprinkling enough dirt over them to hide their outlines. The first neighborhood dog that goes for that lawn will get a jolly pair of sore paws."

Mrs. Baxter joined in his laughter.

"That's a very clever idea, my dear," she sweetly said.

Just at that moment a frightful chorus of yelps and howls came from the front yard, and in rushed little John Wesley carrying the family pet dog.

"Oh, mamma," he cried, "Pippo's foot is all bleedin."

Mrs. Baxter received the wounded dog in her matronly arms with a look of supreme contempt at her liege lord.

"John Wesley Baxter," she freezingly remarked, "of all the fool schemes I ever heard of, this last one of yours takes the blue ribbon for unmitigated idiocy."

And she swept from the room.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Fire Lighting For a Living.

A most peculiar means of turning an honest penny is by making and attending to fires. The Jewish race is forbidden to touch fire on the Sabbath day, and to avoid the inconvenience thus caused—especially during the winter months—women, known as shobbos goyim, are hired to light the fires on the day of rest.

The work commences early on the Sabbath morn and continues till sunset.

Many of these women, who confine their labors to the east end of London, have sometimes so many as 30 or more fires to look after. The work is very tiring and laborious during the cold weather, when large fires are indispensable. For each fire attended to a woman receives threepence and upward.—Pearson's Weekly.

The Giant of Lobsters.

The largest lobster ever caught on the coast of America was taken by a Belfast (Me.) fisherman in 1891. It weighed 23 pounds and measured 37 inches from the end of its tail to the tip of the long front claws. The monster was too large to enter a common lobster trap, but as the trap was being drawn up it was caught in the netting and safely landed. Many years ago a lobster weighing 22 pounds was captured near the same place, and the event was considered to be of enough importance to be given a place in Williamson's "History of Belfast."—St. Louis Republic.

Cure For Hypochondria.

A young lady of Cardiff, who fancied she was unwell, went to the surgery of the family doctor and commenced the interview with "Doctor, I'm dying." "Oh, indeed I can recommend a very respectable undertaker," blandly responded the doctor. She felt quite well after that.—Cardiff Mail.

An Effective Ruse.

"What gave Mrs. Crossgrain the lovely expression she has in her last photograph?"

"The photographer told her that she had more negative beauty than any woman he ever saw."—Detroit Free Press.

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Napoleon After the Battle of Dresden.

Professor Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," in The Century, takes up the "Collapse of the Western Empire." In describing the end of the grand army after the battle of Dresden, Professor Sloane says: The night of the 7th was spent in indecision as to any one or all of these ideas, but in active preparation for the retreat. Any contingency might be met or a resolve taken when the necessity arose. During that night the emperor took two warm baths. The habit of drinking strong coffee to prevent drowsiness had induced attacks of nervousness, and these were not diminished by his load of care. To allay these and other ailments he had had recourse for some time to frequent tepid baths. Much has been written about a mysterious malady which had been steadily increasing, but the burden of testimony from the emperor's closest associates at this time indicates that in the main he had enjoyed excellent health throughout the second Saxon campaign. There were certainly intervals of self indulgence and of lassitude, of excessive emotion and depressing self examination, which seemed to require the offset of a physical stimulus; but, on the whole, natural causes, complex, but not inexplicable, sufficiently account for the subsequent disasters.

Alexandrite.

A popular but rare stone of recent discovery is the alexandrite, which owes its name to quite a peculiar series of coincidences. On the day of the coming of age of the Emperor Alexander of Russia the discovery of a new variety of mineral was made in the emerald mines of the Catherine mountains. This stone varied in color from emerald to the darkest green, having often a reddish tint. Its especial peculiarity is that, when exposed to artificial light, its color changes entirely to a beautiful red. As green and red are the national colors of Russia, and in commemorative honor of the day on which the stone was discovered, the name alexandrite was given the mineral and the custom inaugurated of submitting all the finer specimens to the emperor for his selection before dealers are allowed to purchase.—New York Dispatch.

Then She Took It Out.

She was a new nurse at the hospital, and she had been told to use the water at 105 degrees.

The doctor, watching, saw the patient wince. "That water is too hot," he said, testing it. "I said 105 degrees, not 115 degrees."

The nurse turned with dignified protest. "I tested the water two minutes ago," she said. "I put the thermometer in and left it until it touched 105 degrees."—New York Times.

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TO LET—HALF OF LARGE STORE and window on St. Catherine St., west of University; state what business required for. Apply H. 11, Herald Office.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

WARNING TO SECOND HAND DEALers and others.—Blankets, towels, etc., having been stolen from the Salvation Lighthouse, 13 Common, second hand dealers in clothing and others are hereby warned that articles stamped S.A. or Salvation Lighthouse are the property of this institution, and that any party or parties having them in their possession after this date will be prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law. R. William Ross, Ensign, Superintendent The Lighthouse, 13 Common St.

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THE WOMAN ABOUT TOWN

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

There is a charming story told in Everywhere of Florence Nightingale, the famous nurse of the Crimean war, which shows that when she was a child she had the nursing instinct strongly developed. Her wounded patient was a Scotch shepherd dog. Some boys had hurt and apparently broken his leg by throwing stones, and it had been decided to hang it to put it out of its misery. The little girl went fearlessly up to where he lay, saying in a soft, caressing tone, "Poor Cap; poor Cap." It was enough. He looked up with his speaking brown eyes, now bloodshot and full of pain, into her face, and did not resent it when, kneeling down beside him, she stroked with her little ungloved hand, the large intelligent head. To the vicar he was rather less amenable, but by dint of coaxing he at last allowed him to touch and examine the wounded leg. Florence persuasively telling him it was "all right." Indeed she was on the floor beside him, with his head on her lap, keeping up a continuous murmur, much as a mother does over a sick child. "Well," said the vicar, rising from his examination, "so far as I can tell there are no bones broken; the leg is badly bruised." It ought to be fomented to take the inflammation and swelling down." "How do you foment?" asked Florence.

"With hot cloths dipped in boiling water," answered the vicar.

"Then that's quite easy. I'll stay and do it. Now, Jimmy, get sticks and make the kettle boil."

There was no hesitation in the child's manner. She was told what ought to be done, and she set about doing it as a simple matter of course.

"But they will be expecting you at home," said the vicar.

"Not if you tell them I'm here," answered Florence, "and my sister and one of the maids can come and take me home in time for tea, and," she hesitated, "they had better bring some old flannel and cloths; there does not seem to be much here. But you will wait and show me how to foment, won't you?"

"Well, yes," said the vicar, carried away by the quick energy of the little girl. And soon the fire was lit and the water boiling. An old smock frock of the shepherd had been discovered in the corner, which Florence had deliberately torn to pieces, and to the vicar's remark, "What will Roger say?" she answered, "We'll get him another." And so Florence Nightingale made her first compress and spent all that bright spring day in nursing her first patient, the shepherd's dog.

All the great actresses of the world have not had their jewels stolen during their career, as is evidenced by the fact that some of the most valuable collections extant are owned by favorites of the stage, some of who are still in the profession and others have retired. Mme Adelina Patti has the handsomest and largest collection of jewels of any of the modern actresses and opera singers. She lately wore in the third act "La Traviata" a dress covered with precious stones to the value of £200,000. These stones are now in Paris to be reset in the shape of a tulip-like corselet, formed of seven leaves, from which the mousseline de soie bodice will emerge all in fluffs and puffs. The rubies have been spared to compose a big rose mount for a long hairpin, and destined it appears to be placed behind the ears under the flat bondeaux à l'Espagnole for a new pantomime, and in which the diva intends to appear as Habanera. The most beautiful jewels to be seen on the Paris stage are the emeralds belonging to Mlle. Tholer of the Comedie Francaise. She has a belt completely studded with emeralds. One end of it folds straight in the front and ends with a fringe of tiny diamonds. The value of these stones is so great that the actress always has a specially detailed policeman to watch while she acts. Mlle. Blanche Pierson appeared some years ago in the part of Mme. de Terremande, in the "Princess George," wearing a black gown covered with Chantilly lace. On the left side was a cascade of roses, in the heart of each being a diamond. The bodice was simply smothered with the same stones. Mme. Marie Magnier of the Gymnase has the two largest diamonds in Paris, and she paid 100,000 francs for them in gold each. Sarah Bernhardt does not care for diamonds; she prefers the queer and multi-colored jewelry of the ancients. She wears belts, chatelaines and shoulder-knots that would delight the eye of the antiquarian, but seldom does she bedeck herself with modern jewellers' devices. Her last order in the Rue de la Paix was for a tall silver comb, at the top of which leaves and flowers of all colors are formed with emeralds, sapphires, amethysts and turquoises. It cost the divine Sarah 200,000 francs, and was made after her own design.

The latest fashion decrees an array of bridesmaidens to be correct, and from six to eight young girls of varying ages accompany the summer brides to the altar. For their adornment one or two new devices are prepared.

Quite the newest idea for the tiny tots who are to bear the bridal train are the little Dutch bonnets of real flowers. They are so very dainty, and so becoming to the sweet baby faces. The shape is made of soft white silk, and the blooms, picked from their stems and stripped of leaves, are closely stitched upon it. Two colors should be used, one for the crown and one for the border, and white ribbon strings are added to tie under the chin. Just now these little bonnets are looking lovely carried out with white pinks for the crown, and pink sweet peas closely sewn together for the border. A crown of daisies with a border of blue forget-me-nots was also very dainty. No further decoration is required for the little ones, and their hands may thus left quite free, a boon which they greatly appreciate.

In the realm of fashion the laws are those of the Medes and Persians, and yet many a woman finds them elastic enough to be modified to suit her when she does not suit them. It was a wise man who declared that woman's dress should be a part of herself, so full of her characteristics.

It is true that many of our most celebrated actresses, from whom our fashion really emanates, design their gowns to suit the part they are playing. Bernhardt is a living example of characteristic gowning. Where is there another woman who would dare appear in the garments she dons so fearlessly? In them she is a wonderfully beautiful woman; in ordinary clothes she would be a fright.

Duse is another notable woman who appreciates the full meaning of the smallest matter of dress. To her they are not merely garments to cover the body; each separate article has a distinct and unique meaning, which, when in place, helps to complete a costume fraught with importance, just as each mosaic is set in place to form a beautiful whole.

The really beautiful woman is one who never loses her individuality in her dress; she compels her clothing to become a part of her. She may follow all the changes in fashions, for she is never al dowdy, but she never adopts the extremes, and chooses only what she knows will heighten her good points. I have in mind a tall statuesque beauty who never allows herself a frill nor a flying end of ribbon or lace, but always gowns herself in the most severely classical of gowns, generally made up in a soft, dead white material, if for the house or ball room, or of dull tones of gray when for the street. She designs all her gowns, and is at once the delight and despair of every modiste to whom she applies for a gown. She will have none of their frumperies, but allows them to follow the modes, as far as seems necessary, in general outline of skirt or bodice. The result is, she always impresses every one as being extremely well dressed, even among a company of Paris-gowned women who are wearing "samples" of fashion's latest edict.

Speaking of the beautiful, says Vogue, there is so much to-day wherewith to beautify ourselves that it is an embarras de richesse, but as belts stands out so conspicuously this season, they being more chaste and costly than ever before, un petit mot concerning them cannot fail to interest. Several seen ranged in price from $1,200 to $1,450, a modest sum for a modest article. They are, in the first place, very narrow, not more than an inch wide, of fine quality of white leather. The value is, of course, in the clasp (not a buckle) and consists of precious stones, either a sapphire of unusual size, shape and brilliancy, an amethyst, large and square (which are again in fashion), or a turquoise in its natural state, although polished. These stones, in every case, are in most beautifully designed settings, making all who see them covet the possessors. Other belts, much nearer the realization of most of us, are very new and dainty to wear with figured organdies, and indeed all summer gowns. They are made of a rather narrow strip of white celluloid, on which are stamped gayly colored flowers (although they have the appearance of having been painted), while others are in flowers of one tone, pink, blue, violet or green. This strip of celluloid is stitched by machine to a ribbon the same width and color of the flowers, and each has a slide and a buckle of an appropriate design in gold and silver.

The "Bicycle Book" is a welcome gift to the wheelwoman, and quite as daintily gotten up as address or visiting list volumes so necessary to the lady whose carriage waits. Its intention is to serve as diary of the many journeyings, their length, the time and speed required on the swiftly turning cycle. Space is given on blank leaves ruled for the purpose for autographs of companions in the pleasant byways and paths of wheel travel. Places are provided for bits of scenery, people and still life harvested by the camera on these trips. These books are often home-made and hand painted, with appropriate design as cover decoration. When the work and gift of a friend they are even more valuable than if bought with a price other than love and painstaking.

Another book for the friend going abroad is entitled "Across the Atlantic," and will prove a daily reminder of the giver when seas divide. This contains a Scripture quotation, hymn, or poem, for each day of both outbound and return voyages. Blank pages afford opportunity for notes, events and autographs if desired, and a log book to keep the steamer's record for future reference.—Table Talk.

"What has become of all the old ladies?" remarked a man the other day. "When I was a boy there used to be one in nearly every family I knew and visited—wrinkled, white-haired, veritable old women, who, by their venerable appearance, gave a dignity to the household. One by one these dear old ladies, so associated in my mind with the pleasant days of my youth, have in the course of nature, joined the great majority; and, oddly enough, their places have never been filled.

"Other succeeding generations have passed through the customary gradations of childhood, youth and middle age, but there are no old people, or, at least only an occasional specimen bowed down by physical infirmities betokening great age, and as different from the pretty, kindly, bustling old ladies that I remember as it is possible to imagine. Who would dare to call the modern grandmother old?"

"I felt old once," remarked one of these remarkable end-of-the-century products, "but that was years and years ago, when my children were growing up, and I was worried to death about their health and their education, and their morals and their manners, together with their future and the thousand and one things that mothers fret over so unnecessarily—for, after all, what will be will be, and there is no use bruising one's self against a stone wall.

"Now, thank the Lord, they are all married and settled, and I feel as if I had taken a new lease of existence. I find that there are no end of things I can enjoy that when I was a young woman I had no time or inclination for. So I have taken up painting, and have become interested in politics and social questions; have developed a taste for society, have become tolerably proficient in bicycling and golf, and am generally enjoying myself. I certainly do not feel old now. Do I look it?" she added, laughing.

Certainly no trace of old age could be detected in the suberb physique and handsome countenance of the dame, who, twenty-five years ago, would have been relegated to the ranks of old ladies—simply because it was then the almost universally accepted notion that when a woman's children entered upon their existence, her day was practically over, and that she must comfort herself accordingly.

A SIMILE.

Hindred by no grand, no stately windows,
Came God's gift of sunlight, ever pure and free—
Like a swift and silent golden arrow
From heaven sent—it brought a message clear to me;
For, ever touching saint and sinner with its radiant glory,
It spoke so sweetly of God's love, that old, old story.

"Thy sins, to men, are like the dust in shadow,
Thy God is like His sunlight pure," he said.
"Thy sins show clear as dust in sunbeams,
When lighted by His love, instead,"
Still, softly touching saint an sinner with its radiant glory,
The sun spoke ever of God's love—that old, old story.

—Elizabeth Norris.

Progressive Hammock Parties.

A progressive hammock party is something new. At one recently given in a small Wisconsin city each guest upon arrival was presented with a tiny half square of cardboard, on which was written one-half of some chosen subject. Partners were found by matching these cards, the man having the latter half of a subject being privileged to sit for five minutes with the girl who held the first part of the subject. The lawn presented a very pretty picture, hung as it was with Chinese lanterns and hammocks, and having rugs spread over the grass. Over each hammock hung a cardboard, each bearing a line. The couple whose cards bore the same inscription as that above the hammock occupied that particular one. Among the subjects were: An Ideal Boy, An Ideal Girl, Love Spoons and Chaperons. Each man conversed for five minutes upon one subject, and then progressed to the next hammock, where conversation upon another topic was renewed. After each hammock had been visited the girls voted as to which man had entertained them in the best manner, and he won the prize.

Fair One's Follies.

Maltese lace is again in vogue.

To wear gray is said to act as a sedative to the nerves.

Navy blue leathe) shoes are worn with white yachting costumes.

The average masculine stands just a little in awe of the real tailor-made girl. (He likes the fluffy kind bette).

Souvenir doylies, embroidered or painted with the monogram of the hostess, are carried away from dove luncheons.

Water Cures.

It is possible to prevent many diseases and cure others by drinking large quantities of water. An eminent French physician says that typhoid fever can be washed out of the system by water. He gives his patients what would amount to eight or ten onces of sterilized water. Experiments have been made with diseases caused by bacteria which demonstrate the curative value of water. In cases of cholera, where the system secretes a large amount of fluid, enormous quantities of hot water are of great benefit and will cure many cases without other medicines. One doctor says that perfectly sweet, fresh cider, taken in large quantities, has been known to cure cases of bowel complaint. The acid kills the bacteria, which are speedily thrown out of the system. Hot water, in fevers, is of great use, and an ordinary tumblerful of water as hot as can be taken once an hour is one of the very best remedies. The important thing is to get into the system and out of it a sufficient amount of water to prevent the accumulation of ptomaines and toxins within the body.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Child—Is It a Boy or a Girl?

"Is it a boy or a cheel?" is a question asked in domestic circles in the west country hundreds of times every day. A "cheel" is, of course, a girl. Mrs. Hewett, in her "Peasant Speech of Devon" (1892), thus illustrates the use of the word: "Well, miss, whot'th tha missis got these time, than? A bwoy or a cheel (daughter)?"

This expression is sometimes heard in the south of England. For instance, "Is it a boy or a child?" When asked for an explanation, the answer is, "A boy is a boy; a girl is a child."

It may be worthy of note that the phrase, "a young person," as properly employed, is almost invariably used of a female.—Notes and Queries.

The Christian Era.

The "Christian era" was suggested or devised by Dionysius Exiguus, a Roman monk, who, in 527, began its use and proposed that all public and private documents should be dated "in the year of our Lord." It did not come into general use in France until the eighth century, nor in England until July, 816; in Spain it was not adopted until the eleventh century; in Portugal was made legal in 1415; in the empire of the east it was established by royal edict in 1453, a few weeks before the fall of Constantinople.

A Simple Precaution.

Landlady (of country inn, on the eve of a popular holiday, to her daughter, who is kneading the dough for a cake)—Resel, you'd better put a couple of eggs and a bit of butter into the cake. It looks as if we were going to have a storm, and if the townsfolk don't stir out tomorrow we shall have to eat it ourselves."—Ruhrbote.

A Dangerous Text.

"Well, Uncle Rasbury, how did you like the sermon?"

"Pow'ful fine sermon, Marse John."

"Where did the preacher take his text?"

"From dat potion ob de Scripture whar de Postol Paul pints his pistol to de Fesions."—Washington Times.

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There has never been gathered together under one roof a more learned and reputable staff of specialists than can be found at the Munyon Institution, located in Montreal at 2444 St. Catherine Street. No expense has been spared by this company to secure the highest medical talent, as well as the most improved appliances for curing disease. The physicians of this institute are graduates of the leading colleges and have been selected for their superior skill in detecting and curing disease. They will chiefly diagnose your case and tell you what course to pursue to get well. You cannot pay them one cent for their services, and, as they are not interested in getting your money, you may be sure of a perfectly honest opinion on your case. If you have Catarrh, Deafness, or any Throat or Lung trouble they will give you free local treatment. We wish the people to feel that the Munyon Institution is established for their benefit. We want them to come as often as they need medical advice. There is not the slightest obligation to buy medicine. The Munyon doctors are employed to give thorough medical advice and examinations absolutely without charge.

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J. O. Ward, 1683 Notre Dame Street, says: "I have tried Munyon's Rheumatic Cure, after spending thousands of dollars in doctors' fees and so-called infallible cures, but found no relief until Munyon came to the rescue. I consider it a splendid remedy, as I have no pain or ache since using the remedy."

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Munyon's Homeopathic Remedy Co., 2444 St. Catherine Street, is an institution for your benefit. Make use of it whenever you have an ache or pain. No charge whatever for diagnosing your case. Open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Eminent doctors at your service free.

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Summer residents of places between Montreal and Vaudreuil 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.

MONTREAL, AUGUST 25.

THE EXPOSITION.

His Worship the Mayor is reported to have expressed the conviction that beyond and above all else, the advertisement of the resources of the Dominion should be deemed the object of the projected Exposition. To quote one of his reported remarks, the gate money and boarding house idea must be abandoned. The gate money and boarding house idea has its proper place, but His Worship speaks words of wisdom when he says that the promoters of the Exposition enterprise must aim at something more than the attraction of hosts of visitors. The local advantages to accrue from the holding of an International Exposition are obvious: but to warrant the support of the people at large, in which financial assistance by the Government might be properly involved, such an Exposition should serve to show forth in the most striking manner all those conditions and possibilities of life in the Dominion which would be apt to attract immigration and hold the settler. Conceived in this spirit the Exposition project should commend itself to the favor of the Canadian people at large. With all due regard to the enterprise and deserts of the people of Toronto, it may be presumed that no one will gravely dispute the first right of the commercial metropolis and the great port of entry to be named as the Exposition city. It is to be borne in mind, however, that if the Exposition is to be held next year there is little time to lose. What in the way of progress in preparation will the local representatives be able to show the representatives of the Government when the conference shall come to be held?

REIGN OF THE QUEEN.

"The Secretary of State for the Home Department is commanded by the Queen to intimate that, while she is much gratified to observe such general expressions of loyalty and affection towards her in regard to the fact that she will shortly have reigned for a longer period than any other British sovereign, it is Her Majesty's wish that, should she be spared to rule over her beloved people for such a period, any recognition or celebration of that event should be reserved until she has actually completed a reign of sixty years."

The above announcement appears in the English papers. For some time there has been afoot in the Old Land a movement to do honor to the length of Her Majesty's reign as compared with that of King George III. That monarch succeeded to the throne on October 25th, 1760, and died on January 29th, 1820. His reign, therefore, lasted some months less than sixty years. Her Majesty, the Queen, succeeded to the throne on June 20th, 1837, so that she has already reached the span set by the third George. Her Majesty, however, seems to have convinced herself of the indelicacy of a celebration of the fact that she has reigned a day or so longer than her royal grandfather, and her refusal to sanction any demonstration until after the completion of the sixtieth year of her reign, is apt to engage a general commendation. Since the Jubilee, in 1887, the people of the United Kingdom and of the Empire at large have seen much to impel them to an even more enthusiastic celebration of Her Majesty's virtues and talents than took place on that memorable occasion. The name of Victoria, as Queen and Empress, wife and mother, is inseparably associated with the advancement, the well-being, and the contentment of her people during her long and illustrious reign, and they will accept with eagerness an opportunity to give tangible evidence again of their loyalty and affection.

THE BYE-ELECTIONS.

The Ministerial bye-elections in North Grey and in Queen's and Sunbury take place to-day.

In North Grey, where Mr. Paterson, Controller of Customs, is running, a close contest is expected. The campaign has been accepted by Mr. Clarke Wallace as an exceptionally favorable opportunity for the establishment of his pretensions to his leadership of the Conservatives, and he and his following have fought the fight with characteristic earnestness. It was in North Grey that the announcement of the abandonment, by the Conservatives, of the policy of coercion was first made. Both Mr. Hugh John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper's Minister of Interior, and Mr. George Taylor, the Tupperite whip, have been laboring in the constituency, but the Wallace programme has been followed faithfully, and Mr. Paterson has had to meet the charges of being a member of a coercionist Government and the colleague of a French-Canadian Premier, who aims at the establishment of French domination. Both these charges are false, but it is to be feared that they may have some weight in a constituency which is strongly Protestant, and whose ancient political affiliations might prompt it to seize any excuse to vote Conservative. Mr. Paterson has had to encounter also the argument that he is not a resident of the constituency, and his election is opposed further on the ground that the Province of Ontario has not been fairly treated in the matter of the allotment of Cabinet positions. The contest has been one of exceeding bitterness. Mr. Paterson has conducted his campaign with singular ability, but he has undertaken a heavy task and victory in his case would be a splendid triumph. Defeat, under the circumstances, would reflect discredit on no one but the electors of North Grey.

Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways and Canals, is running in Queen's and Sunbury, where the campaign has been fought largely on what might be called local issues. Mr. Blair has not encountered the same sort of opposition as Mr. Paterson has been forced to meet, and as he is very well able to look after himself under ordinary circumstances. There seems little cause for apprehension in his case.

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

An entirely erroneous impression as to the circumstances of the resignation of Major-General Cameron, Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, might be created by the Ottawa correspondence of the Gazette. The correspondent says: "No reason whatever is assigned for the dismissal, for such it practically is, and there is apparently no cause assignable except that General Cameron is guilty of the unpardonable crime of being Sir Charles Tupper's son-in-law. There is no doubt whatever that the dismissal is purely political, the gentleman having been attacked in the House by Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mulock and other leading Liberals, and his head being always spoken of as one of the first which would be taken off when Mr. Laurier got into power."

This statement of the case is without value because it lacks the essential element of truth. As to Major-General Cameron's relation to Sir Charles Tupper, it may be said that the Major-General has been exceptionally unfortunate in his political affiliations. But there is no evidence to support the insinuation that this is the cause of the Government's action in requesting his resignation. Liberal criticism of the College and its commandant has been based upon higher ground. Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. Mulock, and other leading Liberals have consistently questioned the ability of Major-General Cameron to maintain in the Royal Military College that degree of efficiency which must be maintained if the College is to be of any service to the Dominion and to the Empire at large. And, if his head has been marked for the slaughter by the Liberals, it is because in the interests of good government a change is demanded in the management of the College.

But Liberal critics have not stood alone. Major-General Gascoigne himself, who may be presumed to be entirely independent of political influence, has advised a radical change in the administration of the affairs of the College. In a report presented to Parliament last session, Major-General Gascoigne said of the position of commandant: "I am decidedly of opinion that there should be a limit to his term of appointment. I cannot but think that after a certain lapse of time any man loses that zeal, activity and interest which it is so absolutely essential should be kept up in the case of the officer in chief command of a military educational establishment. Young men are especially quick to receive impressions, and energy and great personal smartness of dress and appearance are in my opinion essential to form a good commandant. In my opinion this position is one that should be thrown open to some exceptionally smart, energetic officer of the Canadian militia, but there should be a fixed limit to the term of appointment renewable, perhaps, for a limited extension at the option of the Government."

If Major-General Cameron had possessed the qualifications which Major-General Gascoigne deems necessary to a maintenance of the efficiency of the College, the above words would not have been penned. Major-General Cameron would have held his position. As it is, he retires to make way for a better man. It is not too much to hope that that man will be chosen with a view to the fulfilment of the conditions which Major-General Gascoigne holds to be necessary. There are many who would like to see an officer of the Canadian militia or permanent service appointed to the position, but it is still a question as to whether or not any Canadian officer has gained the experience necessary to qualify him for the efficient discharge of its onerous duties. The time will come when it will not be difficult to fill the post with graduates of the College. In the meantime it is safe to predict that the Government will appoint a commandant or commandants who shall not hold office by virtue of kinship to some leading Cabinet Minister, but who shall be fitted at all points, by training and experience, to elevate the scale of instruction imparted at the College and maintain the efficiency of the institution at a level to which it has not yet attained.

The Gazette says that oats are down to eighteen cents a bushel in Ontario, and suggests that if the Liberal Government would arrange for an immediate advance of two or three cents it would be doing something for agriculture and might also pull Minister Paterson through in South Brant. Our esteemed contemporary must be patient. The late Sir John A. Macdonald is on record as to the necessity of the exercise of this virtue in agricultural matters and even a Liberal Government has to have time. The recent advance in cheese and butter is evidence of the fact that we have got a proper Government at last. Oats will no doubt receive attention in due course. As for Hon. Wm. Paterson, he may be trusted to pull through to-day, notwithstanding the low price of oats.

Elaborate preparations for the celebration of the ninety-first anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar are under way in London. The anniversary falls on October 21st. That should give the authorities in Montreal an abundance of time in which to repair the Nelson Monument in this city. The unveiling of the rehabilitated memorial would be an exceptionally happy means to the perpetuation of the bravery and talents of the favorite hero of the British people.

"While Mr. Laurier is considering the canal question," says the Ottawa Journal, "he might profitably examine the merits of the Ottawa canal project. It possesses not only the merit of being the shortest water route from the upper lake region to the sea, but also supplies what Canada has always needed, an interior means of transport far removed from the dangers of the frontier."

The Toronto Globe says: "The people of the United States must choose between a man who can make wealth by taxation and the man who can make metal more valuable by coining it. No doubt they would not for a moment consider the claims of a man whose powers were circumscribed by the laws of nature."

CORRESPONDENCE.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—The Rev. Mr. Burgess, of Stellarton, N.S., in a recent communication which appeared in the Montreal Star of the 19th inst., raises the question as to the propriety of dismissing or removing the faithful and competent employes of this railway, who voted for the Conservatives at the last general elections.

The way to settle this question is for the Government not to possess any railways, to leave the running and operating of this and other smaller lines in commercial hands, to be run on a business basis, to give up the paltry advantages it may reap, as far as regards patronage and securing of votes, and to change a losing concern into a paying business.

The leasing of this non-paying line to a responsible and efficient syndicate or company, depositing with the Government sufficient funds as a trust or guarantee of faithfully performing all the conditions of a carefully prepared contract, which if left in the hands of Sir Oliver Mowat to prepare, the country may be sure of having the best side of the bargain. This syndicate or company to be under heavy penalties if they should use same as a political engine for either party, or in time of war the strictest neutrality should be observed, and at any time on the demand of the Government, should circumstances warrant it, to give up the control for the time being. All other minor clauses, as to number of trains to be run, freight and passenger rates, keeping the line in perfect state of efficiency, etc., can easily be arranged with the assistance of the Government Engineer and the Minister of Railways and Canals.

The benefit to be derived to the country would be this: The Government would first of all, cause to be freely advertised for several months, in not only Canadian papers, but throughout the United States, England and the Continent, that the railway is to be leased for a number of years. The immense large sums of money now seeking investment both in the United States, England and the Continent, at ridiculously low rates, would make this stroke of Government saving policy a sound and commercial success. The capital of the Intercolonial Railway is now over 50 millions; it cost 36 millions when first built; and the yearly deficits of from $300,000 to $800,000 have been added to the capital, a most unbusiness-like proceeding, but which admirably suited the past 18 years of wilful extravagance and boodling.

It now remains for our efficient Ministers to look carefully into this matter: it cost the country, on an average, a loss of half a million a year. And this can be turned into a gain. If leased even for the low rental of half a million. Competition is the life of trade, and with economic and good management the road can be made to pay, but only if leased, thereby yielding the Government a revenue of at least one per cent. on its outlay of many millions, which for the past 18 years or more proved to be a heavy drain on the Dominion, which the sooner stopped the better.

NAVIGATOR.

Montreal, August 24, 1896.

A Novel Exhibition Feature.

Mr. Stevenson has added another attraction to his already well filled bill. On the Exhibition grounds this year there will be 4 societies row. This will consist of a row of tents, each of which will be decorated with the flags and emblems of the society to which it belongs. The interior of the tents will be fitted out with emblematic furnishings, and will be used for the reception of friends and for exchanging fraternal greetings. Mr. Brown, Deputy Supreme Commander of the Knights of the Maccabees, has the matter in hand. It is to be hoped that all the fraternal societies which centre here will join cordially in making societies day a success.

SOME ABUSES OF TAXATION.

The Political History of France Abounds in Examples.

THE "GABELLE" ONE OF THE WORST

The Great Variety of Taxes Levied Under the So Called National System—Was Also Enforced in French Canada.

How David A. Wells in his chapters on Taxation, in the Popular Science Monthly, argues that abuses of taxation have been largely in the causes of every great revolution in history.

He cites the example of France as oppressed by the tax gatherer toward the latter part of the eighteenth century. After describing the onerous direct taxes, he goes on to say:

"The indirect taxes were very numerous, comprising the customs, the octroi, the excise, and special taxes on wines, cards, tobacco, salt, and on a great variety of manufactured products; and in their collection of these taxes the arbitrary, inquisitorial, infinitesimal, and penalty system was carried out to perfection. It was this class of taxes which undoubtedly pressed most heavily on the French poor, and from the direct incidence of which the Church and nobility managed in a great degree to escape. Very curiously, also, they constituted an inducement to the peasantry to seem poorer than perhaps they actually were, and to live in low, thatched cottages, without floor or glass in the windows, inasmuch as any improvement of their dwellings meant an increase of their taxes. Custom duties were levied, not only at frontiers of the kingdom, but between every province of France. The taille was exacted with military severity. Carriages and carts were stopped on the highway and searched by the tax collectors; no private house was safe from them by day or night; and on the slightest suspicion they used the power of arrest that was vested in them. Prosecutions for unpaid taxes were carried on with the utmost rigor. The clothes of the poor were seized, and even their last measure of flour, and the latches on their doors. Collectors, accompanied by locksmiths, forced open doors and carried away and sold furniture for one-quarter of its value, the expenses exceeding the amount of the tax.'

"The most vexatious, arbitrary, and extraordinary tax of this period was imposed on salt, and known as the "gabelle"; and to one who now acquaints himself with its history and details it must seem almost inconceivable that any country claiming to be civilized could have ever had such an experience. In order to effectually secure at the outset the payment of this tax, the right to produce and sell salt was vested exclusively in the state. By an ordinance in 1780, every person over seven years of age was required to purchase, not at convenience, but on one stated day of every year, seven pounds of salt, which in a peasant's family of four, according to Taine, entailed an expense equal to the average wage receipts of nineteen days' work. It was forbidden also to divert a single ounce of the seven obligatory pounds to any use but the "pot and the salt cellar." If any one failed in these observances he was fined; and he was also fined if he purchased a smaller quantity than the law prescribed. To supplement the use of salt with water from the ocean, or from saline springs, or to water cattle in marshes or other places containing salt, was forbidden under severe penalties. In certain departments of France it was also made incumbent on officials to periodically destroy often be defilement, all deposits of salt which were formed naturally. No retail dealing in salt was permitted, but Government warehouses were established, often at places at considerable distances from towns and villages, where their inhabitants were compelled to make their purchases. According to a report made by the comptroller-general in 1787, the salt tax at that time annually occasioned "four thousand domiciliary seizures, three thousand four hundred imprisonments, and five hundred sentences to flogging, exile and the galleys."

"But in addition to the so-called national system, which imposed a great variety of taxes upon all persons and property in France which could not through favor procure exemption, but which exemption embraced practically all the nobility, clergy, and gentry, there were a great number of taxes peculiar to separate estates or seigniories, but at the same time more or less general. Thus, all the various operations involved in production and consumption were made, as far as possible the occasion for tax assessments. The tenants, or vassals, were bound to grind their corn at the mill of the seigneur only; to bake their bread exclusively at his ovens; to press their grapes and apples exclusively at his presses; and for every such industrial conversion a toll or tithe was collected. One of the memoirs touching the condition of the Tiers Etat, published about the time of the meeting of the National Convention, expresses a hope that posterity may be ignorant that feudal tyranny in Brittany, armed with judicial power, has not blushed at breaking hand mills and selling annually to the miserable people the privileges of bruising between two stones a measure of buckwheat or barley.

Movements of persons or property from one town or parish to another always involved taxation. If a farmer or laborer moved from one parish to another, it was held that he could not separate himself from a residence once adopted, but remained there for taxation, although he might actually and permanently have left it and be paying taxes in another place. All movements of property and persons were discouraged; and it not infrequently happened that there were grievous famine in some departments of France, and great grievance at the same time in others, not very far removed, because of the inability of producers in the latter to dispose of an abundant harvest for lack of any remunerative market or demand. Every sale or transfer of property also carried in it a fine to the seignior, or lord of the manor, to the extent of one eighth and sometimes one sixth of the entire equivalent received in consideration. And it is interesting to here note that this exaction was recognized and enforced in French Canada within the last forty years."

3000 BOOKS AT HALF PRICE...

Bibliomaniac's Prayer.

"But if, O Lord, it pleaseth Thee
To keep me in temptation's way,
I humbly ask that I may be
Most notably beset to-day;

Let my temptation be a book,
Which I shall purchase, hold and keep
Whereon, when other men shall look,
They'll wail to know I got it cheap."

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Defective Speech. Imperfect Hearing. Stuttering. Stammering, Etc.

The Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, in consequence of extensive improvements being made, will not reopen until FRIDAY, the 18th September. Articulation and Speech Reading given to children born deaf.

The classes for those who are hard of hearing, or who suffer from defective speech are distinctly separate from the classes for the totally deaf. SUBJECTS taught alike to those in Common Schools. Thorough instruction is also given in one of the following trades: Printing, Chair-Caning, Carpentry, Cabinet, Shoe, Mattress and Dressmaking.

H. E. ASHCROFT, Superintendent. GEO. DURNFORD, Secretary.

TO-DAY'S WEDDING.

Preparations at the Breakers for the Whitney-Vanderbilt Nuptials.

Newport, R.I., Aug. 24.—Preparations for the Whitney-Vanderbilt wedding to-morrow were accomplished as rapidly as possible to-day. The details as far as can be learned are that the ceremony will be performed at high noon by Bishop Potter. This will be followed by the breakfast and after a brief exchange of greetings and congratulations, the bride and groom will at once proceed to Lenox, Mass.

To-day the chief interest in the preparations centred in the floral decoration. Designs are on an elaborate scale and the prevailing colors will be pink and white. Bishop Potter will be assisted in the performance of the ceremony by Rev. C. J. Magill, of this city.

METIS AS A REFUGE HARBOR.

The following open letter has been addressed to the Minister of Public Works by Dr. Hugh Mathewson Patton:

Matane, Aug. 18th, 1896.

Open letter

To the Hon. Minister of Public Works.

Dear sir,—When people of the place ask for things, self-interest may be the actuating cause, but when a stranger points out necessities, it is well to examine into the matter. Since Confederation every place that could lay claim to the name of harbor, from Bic to Gaspe, has obtained some works, some concession from the existing party, in power. Yet with one exception—Metis, and the reason therefore is not a pleasing one to contemplate, in a supposedly free land. Matane where I am living is a charming place and for this country a prosperous town. If the Government could see its way to extending the I.C.R. to Matane, there is no reason why in a few years, the place as a seaside resort should not largely increase the I.C.R. tourist traffic.

Matane is a difficult harbor but an absolutely safe one for small boats and it is the point of departure for the almost mythical north shore, the summer land of the coming years. I have just returned from a trip of 160 miles in an open boat and from this brief experience of that lonely and picturesque land, can easily conceive the fascinating influence which enabled Gilbert Parker to weave about its desolate shores, his delightful romances.

What I wish to particularly bring to the notice of the Government is Metis and to ask them to strain a point in order to make it an ideal refuge harbor. Complete surveys are now at Ottawa and show that a break-water pointing south east and a few hundred yards of dredging are all that are needed to make Little Metis a perfect deep-sea tidal harbor for 10 months out of the 12. The easy grade of 7 miles to St. Octave Station, completes the idea and there comes into being a harbor, with mail steamers lying at the wharves, with fast express trains bringing passengers and mails to their very gangways.

And this port and harbor nearly 500 miles from Montreal. With Metis harbor the ocean trip by Labrador or Parisian is reduced to 5½ days to Moville. With Metis harbor the fast line is unnecessary. Of course the jealousy of Rimouski will oppose Metis harbor, the interests of Matane will oppose it; and Rimouski is pomerful, so is Matane.

Respectfully,
H. M. PATTON, M.D.

Le Soir in a New Dress.

Le Soir of yesterday came out in a brand new dress, being now printed by the Royal Printing Co. It is extremely neat in appearance, and is creditable alike to publisher and printer.

Canadian Royal Art Union.

(Incorporated by Letters-Patent Feb. 14, 1894.

JUST OPENED AT

238 & 240 St. James St.

This Company distributes Works of Art, painted by the Masters of the Modern French School.

A Novel Method of Distribution.

Tickets, from 25c to $10 each. Awards from $5 to $5,000 each.

You are invited to inspect this fine collection.

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Sunday in the Backwoods

BY T. FAED, R.A.

Presented by Lord Mount-Stephen.

Now on View.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY

9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Admission 25c.

Vosburgh & Springle,

DENTISTS.

Rooms 8, 9, 10, 11, Mechanics Institute Building
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841 St. Catherine Street, East.	6036
7 Chaboillez Square.	185
Cor. St. Catherine & Olivier Ave., Westmount.	3836
Cor. Centre & Ropery Sts., Point St. Charles.	8522

Have you tried our

Cooked Meats Ready for the Table. Fresh Every Day.

Telephone any of the above Shops.

Intercolonial Railway.

On and after Monday, the 22nd June, 1896, the trains of this Railway will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Montreal by Grand Trunk Railway from Bonaventure St. Depot	8.00	23.15
Leave Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway from Windsor St. Depot		19.50
Leave Levis	13.40	8.45
Arrive Riviere du Loup	16.45	12.55
Arrive Trois Pistoles	17.40	14.05
Arrive Rimouski	19.00	15.45
Arrive Ste. Flavie	19.30	16.25
Arrive Little Metis	19.52	16.43
Arrive Campbellton	22.35	19.55
Arrive Dalhousie	23.25	20.40
Arrive Bathurst	24.20	
Arrive Newcastle	1.25	
Arrive Moncton	3.40	15.05
Arrive St. John	6.55	12.10
Arrive Halifax	10.20	21.40

An express train will leave Montreal Friday evenings at 20.45 o'clock, and run through to Little Metis, arriving there at 11 o'clock Saturday.

An express train will leave Cacouna on Sunday evenings at 19.30 o'clock, and run through to Montreal, arriving there at 7.20 o'clock Monday.

The trains to Halifax and St. John run through to their destinations on Sunday.

The Buffet Sleeping Car and other cars of express train leaving Montreal at 8.00 o'clock run through to Halifax without change.

The trains of the Intercolonial Railway are heated by steam from the locomotive, and those between Montreal and Halifax, via Levis are lighted by electricity.

Through tickets may be obtained via rail and steamer to all points on the Lower St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces.

For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares, rates of freight, train arrangement, etc., apply to

G. W. ROBINSON,
Eastern Freight and Passenger Agent,
138 St. James Street, Montreal.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
18th June, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK

Bert Coote THE FUN MAKERS Nick Long

In their screaming comedy

THE OTHER MAN'S WIFE.

Evening Prices—15, 25, 35 and 50 cts.
Matinees—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Prices—15, 25, 35 cts.
Seats now on sale at box offices.
Coming—A Happy Little Home

THEATRE FRANCAIS

Drama and Vaudeville

Season Opens Monday, August 31st.

An Entirely New Stock Company,
—PRESENTING—
Robert Buchanan's Beautiful Drama,
:—ALONE IN LONDON—:
First Montreal Appearance of the Famous
: : SISTERS LEIGH : :
In Their Sensational Barefoot Dances.

Prices—10c, 20c, 25c. Box seats 30c. and 50c. A limited number of orchestra chairs may be reserved for any performance a week ahead for an advance of ten cents over regular prices. Box Office open Thursday, Aug 27.

SOHMER PARK—Open every day from 1 to 11 p.m. Performances at 3 and 8 p.m.

TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY

Annual Gathering Court Jeanne d'Arc, C.O.F.—Grand Special Programme.

The Austin Sisters, Flying Trapeze. Mlle Aimee, the Human Fly. The Fernands, Spanish Elevators. Tyrene and Evaline, "Fin de Siecle Dancers." The beautiful Odelly-ska, with her trained horse Sandy, Bagatelle, the learned mule, and the clown, Mr. Frimousse. Ida Gray Scott, Dramatic Soprano, 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 caroussel.

...CANADA'S...

Great St. Lawrence Valley EXHIBITION

Three Rivers, P.Q., 14th to 19th Sept. '96

Agricultural and Industrial,

Open to the Industry of the country.

$10,000 In PRIZES.

FOUR DAYS' RACES.

15th, 16th, 17th and 18th September, $1,600.00 IN PURSES.

Complete Programme of Attractions
Balloon Ascensions with Parachute every day. Trapeze, Acrobats, etc., etc.

$20,000.00 IN NEW BUILDINGS.

New Grand Stand—Capacity, 5000 people.

Dominion Government will send complete exhibits from the Ottawa Experimental Farm.

For Prize Lists and other information apply to
P. E. PANNETON, President. J. A. FRIGON, Sec.-Treas.

EDUCATIONAL.

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Head Master, Mr. T. Ridler Davies, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

ASSISTED BY

Mr. F. Arblasker, B.A., Clare College, Cambridge.
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Boys are fully prepared for the universities or commercial life.

Preparatory Class for Young Boys.

BOARDING.

There is excellent accomodation for a limited number of boarders.

Prospectus may be had on application. The Head Master can be seen any day after September 1st.

Protestant Board of School Commissioners

THE HIGH, SENIOR AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

under the control of this Board will re-open for the session of 1896-7 on Tuesday morning, September 1st, at 9 o'clock.

Applications for admission may be made on that day to the Principals at the several schools.

E. W. ARTHY, Secretary.

Protestant Board of School Commissioners

THE MONTREAL SENIOR SCHOOL, 126 Metcalfe Street, intended for pupils who have completed the Public School course and for others who may be able to pass the entrance examination, will re-open in its Commercial and English departments on Tuesday, September 1st, at 9 o'clock. During the holidays the interior of the building has been renovated, and additional class rooms have been provided. An assistant master has been appointed to the teaching staff.

The Principal will be at the School from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m., on the 28th, 29th and 31st inst., to meet parents and others who may desire further information respecting the course of study, terms of admission, etc.

E. W. ARTHY, Secretary.

Protestant Board of School Commissioners

THE HIGH SCHOOLS

will re-open on TUESDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, at 9 a.m. Classical Science and Modern Courses, Kindergartens, Transition Classes, Form Study and Drawing, Manual Training, Physical Training, Working Laboratories. Girls' hours, Juniors, 9 to 1 o'clock; seniors, 9 to 2 o'clock, with short intermissions. No Saturday sessions.

The Rector will be in attendance at the school on and after Wednesday, 26th inst., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

ELSON I. REXFORD, Rector.

Laval University OF MONTREAL.

Faculty of Law.

Lectures will begin Tuesday, the 1st. of Sept. at 9 a.m.

EUG. LAFONTAINE, Secretary.

Board of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners of Montreal.

The reopening of the Classes of the Catholic Commercial Academy, and all the other schools under the control of the Board, will take place on MONDAY, August 31st.

For all particulars apply to the Principal or the Director of each School.

ST. ANGELA'S ACADEMY

466, corner of St. Antoine and Vinet. Conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann. This Academy will re-open on Sept. 3rd.

Bell Telephone, 8484.

...McGILL...

Normal and Model Schools

—RE-OPEN—

Tuesday, Sept. 1st, at 9 a.m.

S. P. ROBINS, LL.D., Principal.

The Montreal Herald is published daily at 603 Craig Street, by the Montreal Herald Company, Edward Holton, President.

SPEECH OF MR. LEMIEUX.

The Member for Gaspe Seconded the Address at Ottawa.

SCOUTED FRENCH DOMINATION CRY

A New Era Dawning—Reform of the Tariff—Manitoba Schools—A Patriotic Utterance Which Will Bear Reading.

Ottawa, Aug. 24.—The speech of Mr. Rudolphe Lemieux, the popular young member for Gaspe, in seconding the address this afternoon was a worthy effort. Mr. Lemieux's reputation as an orator had preceded him, and his maiden speech in the House of Commons was looked forward to with much interest. It fully maintained the laurels which the speaker had gained in other arenas.

In view of the fact that he voiced the sentiments of the new members from Quebec, to say nothing of the importance of his language, Mr. Lemieux's speech is here given in full. He said:

Mr. Speaker—In accepting the task of seconding the motion for the adoption of the address in reply to the speech from the throne, I did not disguise from myself how ungrateful is the task and onerous the burden involved.

More accustomed to another atmosphere, I do not, I hasten to avow, feel quiet at ease in this chamber, where the rules of debate circumscribe one, refusing to allow eloquence the right to move the emotions, appealing only to logic and reason. However, Mr. Speaker, youth compels, and in seconding the motion of the hon. member for Vancouver, I have the honor to be more especially the spokesman of the delegation from Lower Canada. I submit, therefore, with good grace to the arduous task which has been imposed upon me; at the same time claiming your indulgence.

Your election, sir, as first Commoner of this House has been greeted with pleasure by the old French Province of Quebec, where you were born, where you obtained your education, where you have learned our language and studied our literature, and of which you have made yourself the generous defender during the course of your political career. It is a most agreeable duty for me to offer you, in the name of my colleagues, this testimony of our sympathy.

THE PRESENT SESSION.

The serious events which have taken place in the country during more than a year of political agitation, the contest of the 23rd June, and the notable changes which have been made in the constitution of this House, operate at this moment, from one end of Canada to another, from the seacoast of Gaspe to the famous mountains of British Columbia, to cause all attention to be fixed upon us.

However, if we except the supplies which this House will be called upon to vote for Her Majesty's Government, the work of this session should be of short duration and will, necessarily, be of little importance.

The advanced period of the year, the short interval of time which separates the two Parliaments, the haste with which it was necessary to prepare and revise the estimates, are all obstacles which have prevented the new administration from presenting, during this session, those measures of public interest upon which we had counted. The speech from the throne, however, gives us a hint of important reforms, the accomplishment of which will be greeted with pleasure by the whole country.

AS TO THE TARIFF.

No change will be made in the tariff for the present at least. This announcement, while reassuring to those who have invested their capital in the various industries with which our young country is dotted, should not alarm the agricultural community, whose shoulders have until now been burdened by such heavy taxes, and who, during the last general elections, pronounced so decisively in favor of a change of affairs; that is to say for a reform in the tariff.

The Ministers will put themselves in touch with all classes of the population and their work will consist, principally, of abolishing those striking inequalities which during twenty years of high protection have become part of our fiscal system.

The Government, Mr. Speaker, does not desire to be revolutionary. So reform without disturbance or violent crisis, to harmonize the different interests—that is their ideal. This proposal of tariff reform will, I know, meet with systematic opposition from those interested. The exclusive interests, so well served by the present system, who had hoped to live a quiet life here below, show an instinctive repulsion against all changes, but they should remember the old Latin adage "Vita in motu" (there is life in movement). Like all who have abused their power, they should be prepared to submit with philosophy to the alterations occasioned by the exercise of the electoral suffrage.

In this work of tariff revision the Government will, I have no doubt, meet public opinion. They will proceed gradually, without too much precipitation, in a manner to relieve, with care and discernment, the farmer, the artizan and the fisherman from the grasp of certain industries.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

The speech from the throne also makes allusion to the Manitoba schools. The settlement of this unhappy question, which has given rise to such stormy debates, was no further advanced at the dissolution of Parliament three months ago than it was six years since. For motives, which I do not see fit to scrutinize or qualify, the Conservative party has done nothing but delay, postpone and set aside this question every time it was brought before the House during the last Parliament.

It was only at the last hour, after a Ministerial crisis, unprecedented in parliamentary annals, when all the delays had expired, that a bill full of imperfections, more remarkable for the clauses which it did not contain than for those which it did, was proposed. Thus appeared the school bill with an imposing title, but, in reality, it contained two radical vices, which rendered it as unacceptable to one side as to the other. This bill guaranteed nothing substantial to the Catholic minority of Manitoba, and, at the same time, antagonized by its violent provisions, those whose help and good will was so necessary for the allaying of a dangerous agitation.

The position then taken by the distinguished chief of the Liberal party was the most rational and the most equitable. Let us not forget that we live in a country composed of diverse elements, where rights are equal for all. The races which inhabit it have the same rights, the one as the other; each has a right to the same amount of liberty. But if conflicts arise between them, conciliation and tolerance should be practised, above everything else, to dissipate such prejudices, hatreds and passions.

It was this wise and prudent policy which was ratified at the polls by the electorate. Despite the manifestly unfair fight that has been carried on, the Liberal party, we are assured, will settle this Manitoba school question in a few months, without disturbance or shock, in a manner to satisfy all parties interested. The alliance which was formed at the opening of the electoral campaign, and which provides so satisfactory a parallel with that which took place at the union of the two Canadas between Lafontaine and Baldwin, is already an assured pledge of success. The noble veteran of the Liberal party in the Province of Ontario, Sir Oliver Mowat, has been, during the last quarter of a century, the champion of scholastic liberty, and his name alone is a talisman.

The last career of the eminent man, whom we are happy to see in the position of Prime Minister, is a sufficient guarantee of the fact which he will display in the settlement of so irritating a question on the basis of justice and equity. In this work of conciliation, the Ministry asks the active co-operation of all those who believe in the future of Canada.

A BRIGHTER ERA.

My task, Mr. Speaker, is now accomplished, but before resuming my seat I believe I will be but echoing the opinion of the great majority of the electors of this country in expressing my sincere satisfaction at the signal triumph gained by the Liberal party at the last elections. After twenty years of ostracism, of bitter combats, of respected defeats, the Liberal party takes the helm of affairs with a revival of youth, of vigor and of energy. With leaders of integrity, a scrupulous economy in the administration of public affairs, a firm and vigorous adhesion to the path of reform and progress, with respect for the constitution, with fidelity to its promises and attachment to its traditions, the people expect much from the Liberal party. Like the signal placed on the mast which protects the ships from the rocks and shoals, the Liberal party has also to guide and protect with a jealous care the country whose destinies have been confided to it.

At the beginning of this century, in the first Canadian Parliament, when an intriguing and ambitious party diverted the public funds from their proper destination and smothered the popular liberties, the Liberal party was ever to the fore and insisted vigorously upon respect for rights and franchises trampled under foot.

Out of this memorable fight were born our public liberties and responsible government. By a curious return of human things, the approach of the new era, which will be called the 20th century, the Canadian people, instructed by past events and moved by a sentiment of remembrance, confided anew their destinies to their defenders of old.

A DISCORDANT NOTE.

But, sir, despite the decision so freely and so spontaneously expressed by the electorate on June 23rd last, a discordant note continues to be raised. A group of public men and journalists whom I would not confound with what was once the great Conservative party has begun to raise the cry of French domination because, for the first time since Confederation, the Prime Minister is of French origin.

It is true and I am glad to avow it, the Province of Quebec hailed with pride and joy the day when the Hon. Premier was called by His Excellency the Governor General to take the reins of Government. But to whom do we owe this honor if not to the English Liberal party, who, in 1889, without considering the nationality and the religion of Mr. Blake's lieutenant, have given him the command, relying upon his proverbial integrity, in his political genious and in his grand eloquence?

The Province of Quebec is, without doubt, legitimately delighted at the result of the elections, but, sir, more than any other you can testify that it has no desire to dominate. I repeat, her dream is not to dominate but to meet in friendly rivalry with the English provinces upon a ground where the foot is sure, where the hand is free and where the heart will feel neither feebleness nor shame.

I have described Canada as our common country. I desire to repeat here the language used by the Prime Minister before his electors at St. Roch: "We are French Canadians, but our country is not confined to the territory shadowed by the citadel of Quebec. Our country! it is all that which is covered by the British flag on the American continent, the fertile lands which border the Bay of Fundy, the valley of the St. Lawrence, the region of the Great Lakes, the prairies of the West, the Rocky Mountains and the lands bathed by that celebrated ocean, where the waves are as mixed as the waves of the Mediterranean."

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

The future of this country depends in large measure on the sentiments which its divers nationalities entertains towards each other, on the spirit of tolerance of which they give proof. I have already said, sir, and it cannot too often be repeated, English and French are called upon to play in America the glorious role France and England have played on the other side of the ocean. To us belongs the noble mission of continuing on the virgin soil of the New World the immortal work done by these two proud nations on the historic soil of Europe.

Our fellow citizens of English origin have shown on the banks of the Thames that practical spirit, that sense of business and that commercial genius which has placed them incontestable at the head of commerce, of finance and of industry. They have above all developed the art of governing men, which they possess to such a high degree, and which their ancestors borrowed from the Romans.

We of French origin have conserved that precious gift which was bequeathed to us by France, when

"Notre vieux drapeau troupe de pleurs amers
Ferma son aile blanche et repassa les mers."

We have never lost that taste for the fine arts and belles lettres, that harmonious style, that pure and sonorous language, that fine flower of exquisite urbanity, in a word that thirst for the ideal which is the necessary complement of the Celtic character.

If we are generous enough to establish a just compensation between our faults and our reciprocal qualities, we will give to the world the spectacle of a people endowed with a special type and physiognomy a jealous guardian of rich national traditions and remarkable for its intellectual culture.

LET PEACE REIGN.

Union and concord ought to preside over all the phases of our political existence if the idea of our country is to be our object, the desideratum of each one of us.

In concluding, Mr. Speaker, I cannot do better than quote with passing emphasis the words which Daniel Webster addressed to his fellow citizens and which at the present moment are of striking value:

"In a day of peace let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develope the resources of our land, call forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony. Let our conceptions be enlarged to the circle of our duties. Let us extend our ideas over the whole of the vast field in which we are called to act. Let our object be our country, our whole country and nothing but our country. And by the blessing of God may that country itself become a vast monument not of domination and terror, but of wisdom, of peace, and of liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever."

Some Things Bacon Said.

Bacon is not Shakespeare, but he is often as surprisingly modern. Sentence after sentence seems written with an eye to current events. Take this, for instance: "To be master of the sea is an abridgment of a monarchy" (i. e., a monarchy in miniature). Surely at this day, with us of Europe, the vantage of strength at sea (which is one of the principal dowries of the kingdom of Great Britain) is great, both because most of the kingdoms of Europe are not merely inland, but girt with the sea most part of their compass, and because the wealth of both Indies seems in great part but an accessory to the command of the seas.

And here is our Armenian policy. Among unjustifiable wars Bacon ranks those "made by foreigners under the pretense of justice or protection to deliver the subject of others from tyranny and oppression."

And here is a judgment on the Transvaal government: "All states that are liberal of naturalization toward strangers are fit for empire."

Here, too, is one side of the colonial secretary: "Wonderful is the case of boldness in civil business: What first? Boldness. What second and third? Boldness. It doth fascinate and bind hand and foot; therefore we see it hath done wonders in popular states, and more ever upon the first entrance of bold persons into action." This is, of course, the passage from which Danton stole his "Il nous faut de l'audace, encore de l'audace, toujours de l'audace."

Here is a good criticism on the drink commission: "In choice of committees for ripening business for the council, it is better to choose indifferent persons than to make an indifferency by putting in those that are strong on both sides."—Cornhill Magazine.

Individuality and Style.

In one sense Fenelon was perhaps right. Individuality is sometimes called style, and a man is seldom more successful in changing his nature than the leopard in changing his spots. Tintoretto was furious, Rembrandt was emotional, Rubens was splendid, and their styles were but the expressions of their individualities. In the same sense Michael Angelo had style, though a Winckelmann would have pronounced him a barbarian; Teniers had style, though Louis XIV called him a "maggot" and would not tolerate his pictures; Delacroix had style, though the classicists said his pictures looked as though painted with a drunken broom. Each one of them expressed himself in his own peculiar way and possessed style as Fenelon described it.

Why, then, were they denounced! Why were Hugo, Alfred de Mussett, Millet and Manet scouted as rebels! Why do we today talk about the poems of Walt Whitman and the landscapes of Claude Monet as lacking in style since none of us denies that they show strong individualities? Is it not because they fail in giving that other style which Sir Joshua called the "grand style," and the meaning of which Buffon suggests in that phrase, "to render property?"—Scribner's.

Restraint In Doing Good.

"A great desire to administer justice, and even to execute vengeance, oppresses many persons," writes Mrs. Lyman Abbott in Ladies' Home Journal. "They can hardly keep their hands off where they see what appears to be tyranny; they long to put the driver in place of the abused horse, the large boy in place of the small 'fag,' the elder sister in the younger's position and so on to the end of the chapter. When the temptation becomes too strong and these would be 'make rights' do interfere, they are more likely to make things far worse than to improve them. Theirs is a better attitude toward life than that of one who takes pleasure in the exhibition of man's evil passions—a disposition we see manifested when a quarrel arises in the street and a crowd flocks at once to encourage and enjoy the spectacle. The retributive feeling may be right, but we must not put into action all our right feelings. Restraint in doing good is important as well as restraint from evil. I suppose children have suffered quite as much from the interference of friends who would modify a too strict diet and enlarge a too limited list of amusements as they have from their parents' restrictions."

The Royal Scots.

The Royal Scots, though not, as some writers would have us believe, the oldest or nearly the oldest regiment in the world, has still much to be proud of. It represent regiments which took part in the most brilliant actions of three such captains as Gustavus Adolphus, Conde and Turenne, and to these honors have been added distinguished service under Marlborough and Wellington. Is there another regiment in the world that can show such a history as this? We greatly doubt it, and surely this is sufficient, without tracing an imaginary pedigree to the Scottish guards and moving the birthday even of that famous corps backward for two centuries without the slightest warrant from history. A regiment need not disturb itself to inquire whether it covered the retreat of Saul's army at the action of Gilboa when it can authentically quote such names as Leipsic, Rocroi, Lens, Dunkirk, Blenheim and Waterloo.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Very few people know the sound of their own voice. When they hear it in a phonograph they are much surprised.

It is estimated that in England one woman in every six earns her own living.

OPPOSITION TO MR. BLAIR.

Hon. Peter Mitchell Characterizes It as Factious.

HIS DEFEAT WOULD BE A MISTAKE.

If the People in New Brunswick Don't Want a Representative in the Cabinet Good and Well —But They Do.

St. John, August 24.—The Hon. Peter Mitchell who is in town Saturday and was asked by a reporter to give his views with reference to the opposition which has been organized against the return of Mr. Blair in Sunbury and Queens.

"In my opinion," replied Mr. Mitchell, "it is a great mistake to oppose a Minister who is going back for re-election, unless there is some great object to be gained, such as the defeat of the Ministry, which in this case is impossible. Now what object can be gained here; none whatever that I can see of public interest. Even if Mr. Blair could be defeated, which is very improbable, it would not seriously affect the standing of the Government, but it would have the effect of depriving New Brunswick of a representative in the Cabinet. Mr. Laurier might very well say if the people of New Brunswick do not wish to be represented in the Government good and well; there are plenty of other sections of the Dominion which are clamoring for representation. From the standpoint of the counties of Queens and Sunbury the opposition to Mr. Blair is in my opinion a great mistake. They have been offered by Mr. Laurier a Cabinet Minister for their representative, one who will preside over one of the most important departments of the Government, and who will have an opportunity not only of serving his constituents but the province at large. My advice to the people of Sunbury and Queens is to vote for Mr. Blair, and this advice is disinterested because I am under no obligations to the Government of which he was recently the head, his surveyor general having done everything he could to defeat me in my recent contests in Northumberland.

"I have great respect for Mr. Wilmot, for the sake of his father, who was with me in the great battle for confederation in 1866, when we succeeded in reversing the verdict of the previous year by an immense majority. But Mr. Wilmot ought too have too much regard for the interests of the confederation, for which his father and myself fought side by side, to permit himself to be used for the purpose of promoting any sectional or private interest, or of depriving this province of its representation in the Cabinet. One of the chief objects of every public man ought to be to promote good government, and for that purpose we ought to have our Cabinets composed of our ablest men. The late Government was in power for 18 years, and during the latter period of its existence it certainly gave good grounds for condemnation on account of the many scandals that were connected with it. Now that the people have cleared that they want a change, why should the new Government be embarrassed at the very outset of its career by factious opposition? There ought to be fair play in politics as well as in others matters, and Mr. Laurier's selection should be sustained by the people no matter whether they approve of the individual or not. I make this appeal to the people of Queen's and Sunbury, as one who has some claims to be heard, on the ground that I am one of the surviving fathers of confederation. Its growth has been watched by me with the greatest interest and care; I feel proud at the active part I have taken in promoting its success, and I should deeply regret if anything should check it in any of its stages of progress."

The Attorney Tree.

The cupey, or, as it is sarcastically called in the English possessions, "the attorney," is one of the most curious, as it is certainly the most picturesque, denizens of the virgin forests of the West Indian islands. It belongs to the parasitical family of trees or plants, but, terrible to relate, it invariably with the basest ingratitude destroys all life in the unfortunate tree that cherishes it in its early growth. The seeds are borne on the wings of the wind and deposited on the branches of other trees, when they burst into roots, which are dropped toward the ground all round the "nurse" tree. In time these roots reach the ground and strike into the soil.

From this moment the roots grow stronger and stronger, until they resemble a lot of rope ladders thrown over the tree. Next, the parasite sends down a great cord, which twines round the trunk of the supporting tree, at first as though in loving embrace, but it grows tighter and tighter, eventually strangling its benefactor out of existence. The "nurse" tree, thus killed, rots to decay, and from the immense fibrous roots of the destroyer now springs a great trunk, which rises high into the air. When a cupey is full grown, it presents a magnificent spectacle, for the cordlike roots rise often to 50 or 60 feet and support in midair the vast tree itself.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Why We Do Not Buy English Pictures.

Picture dealers in America have sometimes been criticised because they have done nothing to popularize the works of contemporaneous British painters. But, as I have pointed out more than once, the high prices at which pictures are held in England makes it impossible for them to be imported with profit into the United States, even if there were a demand for them, which there is not. There are a few Americans with galleries who like to own an example or two of such men as Burns-Jones, Watts, Leighton, Millais, Alma-Tadema, Walter Crane and Boughton, but that is about all.

Modern French pictures, for 20 years past at least, have been preferred in America to all others, and, as a rule, when bought discreetly, they have greatly increased in value. On the other hand, the reports of London auction rooms for several years have shown a constantly decreasing demand for work of even some of the most popular of the native artists, and as there is little or no market for them outside of Great Britain and the colonies they are often sold at a great loss to the owners.—Art Amateur.

LOVE AND PERIL.

By THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

[Copyright, 1896.]

CHAPTER I.—CONTINUED.

And so we voyaged on until we came to the settlement of the half breeds, the Metis, as they call themselves, below the "Forks"—the place where the twin rivers of the North and South Saskatchewan join. Here we were in a wooded fir country, with numerous settlements of these people. But onward still we went, now by land, for the traveling was easier on the wooded banks, the forest being not dense enough to impede advance. So we journeyed to the bastioned stockade of Fort Carlton, where was a strong Hudson bay post, with stores of skins and food and hearty welcome. Here we determined to go farther north, and we crossed the river to its northern bank.

My companion had up to this time evinced nothing but a desire to accommodate himself to my ideas, a frame of mind highly creditable, as I thought, to him, for was I not the author and originator of this journey? What could any opposition to my views do but destroy harmony and progress?

But the winter was coming on, and I detected a certain amount of desire on his part to accommodate himself to the wishes of some of the young clerks at the establishment, who told him he could get plenty of shooting and fun there without going farther. This was not to my taste, and at first he took my counsel and said he would go on with me. Sometimes, however, he forcibly suggested we should remain. I as forcibly suggested we should proceed. I prevailed.

We were to go on upon a well known route, which, although it involved hard traveling, was a beaten path. But he wanted to keep nearer the river, where we were told we should meet with more game in the shape of geese and ducks for a week or two longer. The end was a compromise, always a stupid thing. So we set out, carrying on a toboggan—for snow enough was now falling to make the dragging of a toboggan possible—all our stores. Then came all our difficulties.

At first we shot game enough. But the marches became very wearisome. We carried snowshoes, and we used them for the first time. No one who has not had experience of this mode of traveling can imagine how tedious progression on snowshoes becomes to one unaccustomed to the exertion. To European ears the word often signifies quick and easy progression. The Norwegian snowshoe, a long board, with a strap for the feet, is the instrument that comes to an old country mind. Our snowshoes are very different. Imagine a large tennis racket like a heart, but without the indentation at the broad end, which is shaped into an even curve. There is a space left in the cross catgutting for the toes, over which straps are looped. At first all goes well, and the even tramp, tramp, although monotonous, has the sense of novelty. Then you get into a snowdrift. There may be some small accident, an upset, which only provokes mirth. But after hours and days the ball of the toes is apt to get very sore—the mal de racquet, as the French call it—and then how tiresome becomes the march, and how the feet ache and ache!

The temperature became cold in the evenings, and the nights were far from warm. But we found fuel in the copses that fringed the north bank. I always urged that we should strike north, where the country was more full of firs, but the counterplea was urged, "Let us stick to the river for a few days yet." My companion suffered more from his feet than I did and became more and more "cross" every evening when we made camp. I had now to go to cut the firewood, for he was so tired and footsore that he always declared that he could do no work when we came to a halt but help to cook at the fire.

He thought me unreasonable; I thought him opinionative. The marches were not long enough for me; they were too long for him. Finally we quarreled outright. Fatigue had made our tempers short, although the day's work was still long enough. It became colder and colder. We had but one good robe (a buffalo skin) with us, and this had to be shared by us both at night. But soon my friend became so angered with me—whether it was because I was always too hopeful and cheerful whatever the circumstances, or because I had "given it him back" when he had been too abusive in a gloomy fit, or whether because he had resolved to go no farther whenever he had a chance of returning, I know not, but he would hardly speak to me. I showed my dislike of this conduct, and absolute silence reigned between us.

But while his head got worse, as I thought, I observed that his toes got better! He was able to march fully as well as I, and I sometimes thought that he was trying to punish me by walking me down. But my toes got better, too, and I was determined to walk him down. So we plodded on, and his silence and sulkiness remained. It was a ridiculous position. There we were, two lonely mortals, holding to our course, but getting more uncomfortable and doubtful of our own wisdom evening after evening.

CHAPTER II.

As the blue shadows on the snow vanished and gave place to the advancing dusk of night we searched keenly for willow clumps that could afford shelter and fuel, and having come to some suitable spot we silently halted and turned our toboggan, with its load, on edge, so as to afford shelter for the fire which we soon had alight. Then, taking out our robe, we lay close together, cold in body and in manner, but rolled as near together as possible for the sake of the animal warmth our bodies afforded each other.

I had become the more energetic of the two, and one evening as we continued our march I found that my companion and wilom friend was lagging behind. I saw it, I am ashamed to say, with delight. "Now I will make him speak," thought I, with malicious joy. On I went, tramping the snow with even footfall, on and on. At last, after we had passed some likely places for a camp, I heard a voice behind me. Was it indeed my friend, who had found speech at last? Yea, verily! "—— it, Uptas, we must stop now. Where do you wish to go?"—another oath. I felt half tempted to give no reply, but I relented and said: "All right, old fellow. We'll stop here."

The ice was broken, and we lay down after a sultry conversation had taken place. My friend declared he would take the first opportunity to go back and I did not demur to his proposition. But we must first find the regular trail and some Indian lodge or voyageur's tent. We knew well enough that we could best find such to the north of our present position, and we determined to strike for the chain of posts due north. It was a relief to have thus decided.

We had gone some considerable distance too far to the west, but by making an angle to the northeast we should strike the regular route to Fort a la Crosse by Pelican lake. I remember that night as we were about to turn in and were still discussing our pemmican at the fire we suddenly saw standing close to us the solitary and silent form of an Indian. How he had got so near us we did not know. There he stood like an apparition, so motionless and statuelike was he. Not a sound had escaped him, not a rustling of his snowshoes had betrayed him as he approached. Wrapped in a blanket, with a short bow in his hand, he stood and gazed solemnly, mournfully, as it seemed to me, at us. We offered him some food, which he took in his hand without a gesture or word. There might be others near us, and I had not got used to the presence of so mysteriously appearing guests.



How he had got so near us we did not know.

To be Continued.

A Wholesome Tonic
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the brain and nerves.

THE BLUE BONNETS DAIRY.

These select dairy farms are situated on the Lachine Road. The pastures are the choicest on the island, well watered with pure running water. In fact, everything connected with this dairy is in the most perfect sanitary condition, and it is so near the city that the milk is delivered to our customers direct from the country every morning. Our private trade is supplied in glass jars, which are exchanged each day. These jars before being refilled are thoroughly cleansed by one of the most modern steam washing machines. Families trying this system of delivery will be satisfied with none else; its advantages are too numerous to mention here—we can furnish testimonials from the leading physicians.

Parties desirous of trying this milk can let us know, and our agent will call at once, or send in their orders and be served early the next morning.

Our prices are moderate, as there is but one profit—direct from the farm to the consumer.

Special rates will be made for quantities in bulk.

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CITY OFFICE Telephone 905.
Cor. Latour & St. Genevieve Sts.

Pure Food...

is necessary to good health. Bread is the principal food, and we make it. We make pure, honest bread. Try it.

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High Grade Bread.
168 St. Maurice St.
Drop us a postal
TELEPHONE 2277.

MILK TALK...

We would like to talk to you on the subject of pure milk. If you can't call, we will send you a pamphlet. We are introducing recent scientific methods of Pasteurizing, Sterilizing and Modifying milk. Purest and sweetest milk delivered in glass bottles.

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Residence and Laboratory—
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Lakeside Points.

My wagon leaves for Lakeside Points on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 o'clock. Any orders will receive my personal attention.

Chas. Chappell,
Tel. 3457. 2601 St. Catherine St.

MEATS

Choicest Roast Beef, 8c to 10c; Do., extra, 12c; Lamb Fronts, 7c; Do. Hind, 12c; Veal, 6 to 12 1-2c. Fruits and Vegetables at Lowest Market Prices. Soup Meats, 3c. to 6c.

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Split up The Back...

That is what happens to some much used books. We make Office 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, for they do their work best and last longest

Charles F. Dawson,
The Sign of the Golden Owl,
226 ST. JAMES STREET

25 Per Cent. Saved...

We are giving a discount of 25 p.c. off all Gas and Coal Oil Stoves for the balance of this month.

N. LAPORTE & SON,
300 St. Lawrence St
Tel. 7283.

FERRIS' Good Sense Corset Waist.

We have a large line of these excellent Corset Waists in stock, Ladies', Misses, and Children's sizes, at prices from 35c to $1.90. They are the most healthful and comfortable Waists for home and dress wear.

John Aitken & Co.
1757 Notre Dame Street.

BIRTHS.

GATEHOUSE—At 60 Marin Avenue, St. Henry, on Aug. 18th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gatehouse. 203

LAJOIE—At Three Rivers, on the 20th of August, a boy to Mr. and Mrs. Henri Lajoie. 203

PAINCHAUD—In this city, on the 21st inst., at 149a St. Hubert Street, Mrs. J. Arthur Painchaud, a daughter. 203

ATCHISON—At Galt Avenue, Cote St. Paul, on the 18th inst., the wife of Mr. Walter Atchison, of a daughter. 204

CLEGHORN—At 402 Rivard Street, on the 21st inst., the wife of M. J. Cleghorn, of a daughter. 204

WYLDE—In this city, on Saturday, August 22, the wife of C. P. Wylde, M.D., of a daughter. 204

MARRIAGES.

SLOAN-CLARK—On Wednesday, Aug. 19, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by the Rev. Edmund Wood, George, eldest son of the late William Sloan, to Minnie, fourth daughter of Mr. Joseph Clark. 204

DEATHS.

BELANGER—In this city, on the 15th inst., Miss Luce Rachel Belanger, 87 years and eight months.

STRACHAN—In this city, August 21st, Elizabeth, beloved daughter of J.G. Strachan, aged 6 years and 11 months. Funeral private. Kingston papers please copy. 203

CLARK—Suddenly, on the 21st August, James Clark aged 42 years. Funeral from his late residence, 18 Shaw Street, Sunday, the 23rd, at 2 p.m. Chicago papers please copy.

LAPIERRE—In this city, on 22nd inst., at 269 Manufacturers Street, Baseriste Lafosse, widow of the late Adolphe Lapierre, aged 63 years. Funeral on Monday at 7.30 a.m. from above address to St. Gabriel Church thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited. 204

PALMER—In this city, on the 21st inst., Mr. David L. Palmer, of the City Assessors' Department, aged 47 years. Funeral on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, No. 1215 Dorchester Street. 204

HERALD TABLE HINTS.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THE HERALD.

MENU FOR TO-MORROW.

BREAKFAST.

Huckleberries with Crackers and Cream.
Halibut on Toast. Hot Rolls.
Green Corn Cakes.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.

Cold Roast Veal, Sliced.
Bean Salad. Cheese Souffle.
Graham Bread.
Berry Tea Cakes. Cocoa.

DINNER.

Broiled Mutton Chops, with Tomato Sauce.
Baked Potatoes.
Dressed Cucumbers. Stuffed Eggplant.
Peach Meringue. Coffee.

Huckleberries with Crackers and Cream—Pick over carefully one quart of blueberries and keep them on ice until wanted. Put into each bowl, for each person, two soda crackers broken in not too small pieces. Add a few tablespoonfuls of berries, a teaspoonful of powdered sugar, and fill the bowl with cold sweet cream.

Halibut on Toast—Put into boiling salted water one pound of fresh halibut, cook slowly fifteen minutes; remove from the water and chop fine, then add one-quarter of a cupful of melted butter and six eggs well beaten, half a teaspoonful of salt and one quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper. Place over the fire a thick-bottomed frying pan containing a tablespoonful of cold butter; when it begins to melt, tip the pan so as to grease the sides; then put in the fish and eggs, stirring one way until the eggs are cooked. Turn over toast dipped in hot salted water.

Cheese Souffle—Melt an ounce of butter in a sauce-pan, mix smoothly with it an ounce of flour, a pinch of salt and cayenne and a quarter of a pint of milk; simmer the mixture gently over the fire and stir it all the time till it is as thick as melted butter; stir into it about three ounces of cheese finely grated. Turn it into a basin and mix with it the yolks of two well-beaten eggs. Then whisk three whites to a solid froth, and just before the souffle is baked stir them gently and thoroughly into it and pour the mixture into a small round tin. It should only be half filled, as the mixture will rise very high. Pin a napkin around the dish in which it is baked and serve the moment it is done. It will cook in twenty minutes.

Salad a la Columbia—Skin five medium-sized smooth red tomatoes, place each in a cup and barely cover with seasoned gelatine. When cold and ready to serve, turn out and place a spoonful of mustard dressing on each.

One-Egg Cake—Cream together one cup sugar and butter the size of an egg; add one beaten egg; into this stir two-thirds of a cup of milk and half a teaspoonful of vanilla; sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two scant cups of flour and add gradually; bake thirty minutes in a moderate oven.

THE BEST BREAD...

Health-bringing, honest Home Made Bread. That is what we make, and it is just as cheap as the other poor kind. A telephone message will bring it to your door. Try it.

ALLATT'S,
135 St. Antoine Street.
Telephone 2795

SHIPPING MATTERS.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived—Aug. 24.

SS. Forest Holme, Johnston, Maryport, McLean, Kennedy & Co., rails.
SS. Wandsworth, Watkins, Sydney, Carbray, Routh & Co., coal.
SS Murcia, Dawson, Sydney, Kingman, Brown & Co., coal.
SS. Louisburg, Gould, Sydney, Kingman, Brown & Co., coal.
SS. Turret Age, Danielson, Sydney, Kingman, Brown & Co., coal.

Cleared.

SS. Bonavista, Fraser, St. Johns, Nfld. Kingman, Brown & Co., general.
SS. Siberian, Park, Glasgow, H. & A. Allan, general.
SS. Wandsworth, Watkins, Sydney, Carbray, Routh & Co., light.
SS. Monte Videan, Fairfull, London, H. & A. Allan, general.

Vessels in Port
(Steamships).

Memphis, Williams, Elder, Dempster, & Co.
Forest Holme, Johnson, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Labrador, McAuley, D. Torrance & Co.
Bjorgvin, Ladding, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Christiania, Frankenburg, J. Thom.
Lake Huron, Carey, D. W. Campbell.
Coquet, Reid, Carbray, Routh & Co.
Tritonia, Rollo, R. Reford & Co.
Numidian, MacNicol, H. & A. Allan.
Gerona, Stooke, R. Reford & Co.
Acadian, Delisle, H. Dobell & Co.
Megantic, Lugge, Elder, Dempster & Co.

Ships.

Selkirk, Crowe, Anderson, MacKenzie & Co.
Loanda, Dodge, Anderson, McKenzie & Co.

Brigantine.

Aldine, Heney, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Schooners.

Linda, Klein, McLean, Kennedy & Co.

Notes.

The well known SS. Forest Holme arrived yesterday from Maryport with a cargo of rails.

Allan SS. Siberian, Captain Park, sails to-day for Glasgow with a full general cargo, including a large number of live stock.

Allan SS. Monte Videan, Captain Fairfull, leaves to-day for London. She carries a large general cargo and a large number of horses and cattle.

SS Bonavista leaves port this morning with a fine general cargo and a number of saloon passengers for St. Johns, Nfld., and intermediate points.

The next Allan Glasgow steamer due is the Grecian. The next London steamer is the Rosarian.

The depth of water in the channel yesterday was 26 ft. 7 in.; at Sorel, 29 ft.9in.; at Lotbiniere, low, 24 ft.; high, 32 ft. 7 in.

SS. Lake Huron, Captain Carey, will leave to-morrow with a good list of passengers and a general cargo.

The Dominion (Elder-Dempster) Line SS. Assaye, which sailed from this port for London on the 9th inst., arrived out on Saturday, the 22nd inst., and landed her consignment of 398 cattle, 1277 sheep, and 40 horses, in good condition, excepting 5 sheep, lost on the passage.

The Donaldson Line SS. Warwick, from Montreal on the 13th inst., arrived at Glasgow on the 24th and landed her shipment of live stock, 449 cattle and 464 sheep, in good condition, except 1 bullock and 7 sheep, which died on the passage.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—Aug 24.

SS Dunmore Head, Barnes, Belfast, ballast. H. Kennedy, and proceeded for Montreal at 1 p.m.
SS. Barrowmore, Waite, Liverpool, general, and proceeded for Montreal to-night.
Bark Hebe, Anderson, Barrow, ballast, W. & J. Sharples.
Bark Bothnia, Olansen, Newcastle, ballast, W. & J. Sharples.
SS. Polino, Delisle, Sydney, coal, and proceeded for Montreal to-night.
SS. Huelva, Moville, Sydney, coal, and proceeded for Montreal to-night.

Cleared.

SS. Glenhead, Kennedy, Dublin, H. Kennedy.
Brigantine New Dominion, Lemieux, Pabos, King Bros.

Notes.

Tug Florance arrived from Ottawa this morning with tow lumber barges.

Allan Line SS. Grecian will arrive about midnight and proceed for Montreal tomorrow morning.

Cargo of coals ex-bark Prince Leopold, changed hands Saturday, but price has not transpired.

Barkentine Flora, from Montreal for Fleetwood, proceeded to sea this morning.

The returned steamship Brockside has been placed in the Princess Louise Basin and work was started on her this morning removing the deck load. Divers will examine her bottom to-morrow morning. Pilot Charles Normand was in charge when she went ashore.

SS. Neptune has completed discharging cargo, and the work of making temporary repairs as she lies afloat has been started.

SS. Rowter, from Montreal for West Hartlepool, proceeded to sea at daylight.

GULF REPORTS.

Cape Chatte—Clear, west wind; outward 3 p.m., Lord Stanley.

Fame Point—Cloudy, northwest wind; inward noon, Cacouna; 2 p.m., Amarynthia; outward 11 a.m., Sardinian.

Point des Monts—Inward noon, Park and ship; 2 p.m., ship.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

Are you as honest as you would have your friends believe? If so, you will not use a counterfeit watch case.

All so called gold and silver watch cases, marked A. W. C. Co., have only Brass or Counterfeit crowns, etc. The DOLL Watch Cases have only genuine gold and silver crowns, etc.

If your jeweller prefers selling the counterfeit, The W. F. DOLL Co., Temple Building, Montreal, will quote you prices on the genuine, with a real Waltham movement.

They were discussing the Boston debutante.

"She is having the finishing touches put on her toilet to-day," explained her mother.

"Ah! Closeted with her dressmaker, I suppose?"

"Oh, dear, no! With her optician. She's having her new spectacles fitted."—Exchange.

Teeth Made in Three Hours.

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

Apropos of the discussion regarding the placing of lamps on bicycles, I would like to enquire:—When the shades of evening come on, is the bloomer belle expected to scratch a match on the curbstone, or—how?—Buffalo Express.

It is a Fraud to Conceal a Fraud

Perhaps 98 per cent. of the watch cases manufactured by the so called A. W. C. CO., Toronto, have counterfeit crowns, bogus guarantees, etc. The DOLL Watch Cases are manufactured only with honest crowns, guarantees, etc., "Moral."

John—By, by, dearest, Anything I can do for you in town?

Wife—Yes, dear, You might order for me two nice buckets from the bucket shop. I heard you telling Mr. Margin about last night.—Illustrated Bits.

Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsilitis and deafness. 60 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale and Laviolette and Nelson, druggists, Notre Dame Street.

RAILWAYS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

PORTLAND, Me., and return	$6.00
ST. ANDREWS, N.B., and return	7.50
ST. JOHN, N.B., and return	7.50
MONCTON, N.B., and return	7.50
HALIFAX, N.S., and return	10.00

Tickets good to go on August 28th, 29th and 30th, and good to return until September 21st, 1896.

INDUSTRIAL FAIR, TORONTO.

Aug. 31st to Sept. 12th, 1896.

Round trip tickets will be sold as follows:

Sept. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11	$10.00
Sept. 5, 7	7.00

All tickets valid for return not later than Sept. 14th, 1896.

Eastern Townships Exhibition.

Tickets Good Going

Aug. 31, Sept. 2 and 4	$3.35
Sept. 1 and 3	2.25

All tickets valid for return until Sept. 7th.

To KINGSTON, OTTAWA, QUEBEC,

And Return,

on August 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st, at One Way First Class Fare. Tickets good to return until September 21st.

PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD Through Service.

Parlor Cars leave Montreal (Windsor Street) at 9 a.m. daily, except Sundays, arriving Portland 7.41 p.m., and Old Orchard 8.30 p.m.

Sleeping Cars will leave Windsor Street 8.20 p.m. daily, arriving Portland 6.50 a.m., and Old Orchard 7.38 a.m., connecting at Portland for Rockland, Me., etc.

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By Marcotte Bros.

AUCTION : SALE

Of Jewellery, etc.

We will sell on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at our Rooms, at 2 p.m.,

A BANKRUPT STOCK OF JEWELLERY

From Toronto,

by order of Mr. John Baillie, Curator, Rings, Ladies' and Gents' Chains, Charms Crosses, Shirt and Cuff Buttons, Scarf Pins, Brooches, Earrings, Spectacles etc., the whole valued at $7,500, and to be sold in small retail lots and without reserve.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

TRADE SALE

at our Rooms, 69 St. James Street, on WEDNESDAY, 26th instant, at 10 a.m., without reserve, and in lots to the trade,

A Stock of Dry Goods,

Tweeds, Suitings, Serges, Canvas, Linings, Buttons, Dress Goods, Tickings, Winceys, Linens, Prints, Flannelettes, Cottonades, 5 cases of Wool Blankets, 5 cases of Canton Flannel Blankets, 10 cases of Wool and Cotton Underwear, Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, etc.; also a large stock of Cutlery, pocket and table knives, Shears, Spring Bolts, Carvers, Chains, Tools, etc. Clearing Sale.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

WEAKNESS of MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day, soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist: here go hand in hand. Write for our book, with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BOARD OF NOTARIES.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Joseph Onesime Pare, Joseph Louis Onesime Deslandes, Honore Boucher, Georges Romuald Vernier, Louis Auguste Derome, Joseph Roch Mainville, of the City of Montreal, and Louis Joseph Amedee Dumesnil, of Coteau Landing, District of Montreal, all notarial students, will present themselves before the Board of Notaries, at its next meeting, which will take place at Montreal, at the Laval University, Tuesday, the first September next, at 10 o'clock a.m., to pass the examination required by law for the admission to the notarial profession.

N. PERODEAU, Secretary.

Montreal, 8th August, 1896.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 1148. Superior Court. Chs. Rasconi, re al, vs. Theo. Nadeau. On the 2nd day of September, 1896, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of said defendant, No. 622 Hotel de Ville Avenue, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of justice, all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this cause consisting of house furniture, etc. Conditions, cash. D. Mireault, B.S.C. Montreal, 24th August, 1896.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR Court. In the matter of Eucharistе Leclaire, insolvent, and Trefle Dubreuil, curator. Notice is given to Eucharistе Leclaire that on the 14th September next, at 11 o'clock a.m., the Curator will ask the Judges of the Superior Court to be authorized to issue his order to the Sheriffs of Montreal and Terrebonne, to sell the immoveables of the Insolvent. L. H. Collard, Dep.-P.C.S. Montreal, 22nd August, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Thomson Line SS. Gerona, Stooke, master, from Newcastle, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

ROBERT REFORD & CO., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The SS. Merrimac, Morgan, master, from Bristol, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will kindly pass their entries without delay.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO. Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan SS. Numidian, A. McNicol, master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

RAILWAYS.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

August 28th, 29th and 30th.

FROM MONTREAL TO—

PORTLAND, Me., and return	$6.00
ST. ANDREWS, N.B., and return (via Portland)	7.50
MONCTON or ST. JOHN, N.B., and return (via Levis or Portland)	7.50
HALIFAX and return (via Levis)	10.00

Tickets good going by all trains Aug. 28, 29 and 30, and valid to leave destination on or before Sept. 21st, 1896. Proportionate rates from all other G.T.R. stations in Canada, Kingston and east thereof.

EXHIBITIONS.

TORONTO AND RETURN,

Tickets Good Going

Sept. 6, 8, 9, 10, 11	$10 00
Sept. 5, 7	7 00

All tickets valid for return until Sept. 14, 1896.

SHERBROOKE AND RETURN.

Tickets Good Going

Aug. 31, Sept. 2, and 4	$3 35
Sept. 1, and 3	2 25

All tickets valid for return until Sept. 7th.

ANNUAL CHEAP EXCURSION

TO

Kingston, Ottawa, and Quebec.

For the above round trip tickets will be sold at first-class

SINGLE FARE

from all G.T.R. Stations in Canada. Also from all G.T.R. Stations in Canada to Montreal.

Tickets good going Aug. 28th to 31st, inclusive, and valid for return leaving destination on or before Sept. 21st.

ST. LAWRENCE RAPIDS

WEEKLY EXCURSIONS.

Leave Montreal (Bonaventure Station) every Sunday at 9.15 a.m.: arrive Cornwall 11.47 a.m.; leave Cornwall, R. & O.N. Co. steamer, at 1 p.m., running through Lakes St. Francis and St. Louis, and over the Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock, Cascade and Lachine Rapids, reaching Montreal 6.30 p.m.

Fare for Round Trip $2.50.

The Finest Passenger Train in the World

The Seaside and White Mountains Special.

Eastbound—Leaves Bonaventure Station, Montreal, every Friday at midnight, for the White Mountains, Portland, Old Orchard Beach, etc.

Westbound—Leaves Montreal every Monday at 8.30 a.m. for Thousand Islands and Kingston, reaching Toronto at 6.25 p.m. same evening, and Chicago following morning at 10.45.

A limited amount of accommodation on this train may be secured on application to W. D. O'Brien, City Ticket Agent, 143 St. James Street. Passengers engaging accommodation eastbound on this train can get aboard at any hour of the evening.

City Ticket Offices, 143 St. James St. And Bonaventure Station.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of S. E. Crevier, Tinsmith and Plumber, No. 501 St. James Street, Montreal, Insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc, or in detail, on the premises, on

FRIDAY, THE 28TH OF AUGUST, 1896,

at 10 o'clock a.m., the moveable assets belonging to the Estate, as follows, to wit:

Stock of Tinware, Plumber Supplies, Kitchen Utensils, Fixtures, Safe, etc., etc., the whole amounting, as per inventory, to ... $613.59

The store will be open on the 27th inst. for inspection.

For all information apply to

CHAS. DESMARTEAU, Trustee.
1598 Notre Dame Street.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In the matter of Romeo Miron, boot and shoe merchant, 1271 St. Catherine St., Montreal, insolvent.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the salesrooms of Marcotte Bros., No. 69 St. James Street, Montreal,

WEDNESDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1896,
At 11 o'clock a.m.,

the following assets of said insolvent, consisting of

Boots and shoes	$1,460.41
Store Fixtures	172.70
Total	$1,633.11

The store rent until 1st of May, 1898.

The store will open for inspection of stock on Tuesday, the 25th instant. For other particulars apply to

LAMARCHE & BENOIT, Trustees.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
1709 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

In re Therien & Frere, St. Remi, P.Q.

Sale by auction at No. 69 St. James St., Montreal, on

FRIDAY, THE 28TH AUGUST,

1896, at 11 o'clock, of the assets, as under:

Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, etc.	$17,266.98
Fixtures	204.38
	$17,471.81
Goods in bond	2 652.79
Book Debts, per list	1,481.75

Store will be open on 29th inst.

KENT & TURCOTTE,
97 St. James Street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

Superior Court of the Province of Quebec.

Dame Mary Jane Copping, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of William Barter Stabb, of the same place, accountant, duly authorized by one of the Honorable Judges of the Superior Court to ester en justice, en separation de biens against her said husband, plaintiff, and the said William Barter Stabb, defendant.

An action for separation of property has been instituted in this cause.

BURROUGHS & BURROUGHS, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. **Superior Court**

No. 59. Dame Delioee Provost, of the City of St. Henry, District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Philippe Tessier, of the same place, merchant, has to-day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband.

LAROSE, CHAFFERS & RODIER, Attorneys for plaintiff.
Montreal, Aug. 19th, 1896.



Sextants, Log Books, Charts, etc.

Sole Agents for U.S. Hydrographic Charts.

Hearn & Harrison

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame St.

SHIPPING.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,

LIMITED.

St. Lawrence Line.

The S.S. CAMPANA, 1,700 tons, is intended to leave Montreal on

Monday, 31st Aug., at 2 p.m.

Leaving Quebec following day at 1 p.m. for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN and PICTOU.

No cargo received after noon of sailing day.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK, Agent,
211 Commissioners St., Montreal.

Ottawa River Navigation Co.

MODERN STEEL STEAMERS.

SOVEREIGN AND EMPRESS.

FORMING DAILY MAIL LINE BETWEEN **MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.**

Fares to Ottawa, single, $2.50. Return, $4. Do, Round Trip, Rail and Boats, $5. Most Pleasant and Direct Route to the Caledonia Springs.

STEAMER SOVEREIGN EXCURSIONS.

Daily to Oaka, Como, Hudson, or Carillon, $1. Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine. Round trip ticket, via Ottawa River, Rideau Lakes and St. Lawrence Rapids.

SHOOT THE RAPIDS, 50c.

Take 5 p.m. train for Lachine.

Market lines, from Canal Basin, Str. Princess for Carillon, etc., Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a.m.

Steamer Maude for Papineauville, Treadwell, Hawkesbury, etc., on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 6.30 p.m.

New Steel Steamer Duchess of York for excursion charter.

Tickets at 138, 143 and 184 St. James Street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels and Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 165 Common Street.

R. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager.
Telephone 1029.

RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers leave

10 A.M. For Alexandria Bay, Clayton, N.Y., Kingston and Toronto and intermediate ports week days.

4 P.M. Every Thursday, Str. Hamilton leaves for Hamilton and intermediate ports.

7.00 P.M. Quebec. Week-days. **3 P.M.** Quebec. Sunday.

Grand Orchestra on Board.

Saguenay steamers leave Quebec for Saguenay and intermediate ports Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

For tickets and time tables apply at

City Ticket Office—128 St. James Street
Opposite Post Office.

Strs. Persia and Ocean

Sailing EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 p.m., for

Toronto, Hamilton and St. Catharines.

Calling at Prescott, Brockville and Kingston. Sailing from TORONTO every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 p.m.

	Single.	Return
FARE, TORONTO	$7.50	$14.00

(Meals and Berth included.)

Lighted by electricity. Get a folder from

D. BATTERSBY,
178 St. James St., opp. Temple Building.
Or G. E. JAQUES & CO.,
217 Common Street.

HALIFAX, N. S.,

Charlottetown, P. E. I., St. John's, Newfoundland.

SS. Tiber will sail for above ports on Tuesday, 18th August.

HENRY DOBELL & CO., Agents.

Battersby's Tourist Agency

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Agent for the Principal Transatlantic Steamship and Other Lines,

Passengers booked to

ANY PART OF THE WORLD

at lowest rates. Tours through Europe at inclusive rates from Montreal at from $114. Special reductions to parties and to the clergy.

Low rates to Florida, West Indies, Cape Town, Australia, etc.

Canadian Agency for the London and Northwestern Railway of England, the shortest and quickest route, Liverpool and London—also North Wales, English Lakes, Scotland, Shakespeare's Country, etc. Tickets issued.

Send for Battersby's Monthly List of Sailings of all Ocean Steamships, Rates of Passage, Special Tours Abroad, etc. No trouble to answer letters or inquiries.

D. BATTERSBY, Tourist Agent,
178 St. James Street (opp. Temple Building), Montreal.

Penitentiary Supplies.

The time for receiving tenders for forage for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is extended until noon of Thursday, the 27th inst.

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Inspector of Penitentiaries.
Ottawa, August 19th, 1896.

Under the Winding-Up Act.

In the matter of The Holmes Electric Protection Company for Canada, Limited.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at the place of business of the said Company, 163 St. James Street, Montreal, on

MONDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST instant, at 11 o'clock a.m.,

the assets of the Estate, en bloc, as per inventory, this to include the good will of the business, as also any rights that the Estate may have in contracts with their customers, and the purchaser to assume the lease of the premises from September 1st, 1896, up to May 1st, 1897.

The assets consist of Electrical Apparatus, Wires and attachments, Battery Jars, Fittings and Office Furniture as follows:

Assets in office, per inventory	...	$ 474 99
" Dormitory	"	61.50
" Buttery Room		104.20
" Work Room		1,279.35
" Outside		4,122.50
" Subscriber's premises		6,395.00
		$12,457.43

Terms cash. Intending bidders must deposit cash or an accepted cheque for $200 with the Liquidator or Auctioneers before bidding.

Full particulars obtained and the inventory and assets can be seen on application to the Liquidator.

HENRY WARD, Liquidator.

RAE & DONNELLY, Auctioneers.

Office of Henry Ward & Co., Bank of Toronto Chambers, 160 St. James Street, Montreal, August 21st, 1896.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line SS. Amarynthia, McNeil, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Custom House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

ROBERT REFORD & CO., Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The SS. Memphis, Williams, master, from Bristol, is entered inwards at Customs. Consignees will kindly pass their entries without delay.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO., Agents.

SHIPPING.

Beaver Line Steamers

1896—Summer Season—1896

Direct Weekly Sailings Between MONTREAL & LIVERPOOL

From L'pool.	Steamer	From Montreal
Sat. Aug 8	Lake Huron	Wed. Aug 26
" " 22	Lake Superior	" Sept 5
" " 29	Lake Winnipeg	" " 16
" Sept 12	Lake Huron	" " 30
" " 19	Lake Superior	" Oct 7
" " 26	Lake Ontario	" " 14
" Oct 3	Lake Winnipeg	" " 21

Weekly Thereafter.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin, Single—$45, $50 and $55; return $90 and $100 according to location of berths.

Second Cabin, to Liverpool or London, $34; return $66.75. Glasgow, $37.65; Return, $74.05. Bristol, $37.35; return, $73.45. Cardiff, $37.25; return, $73.25.

Rates to Continental or Scandinavian points, furnished on application.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast at lowest rates.

NOTE—Steerage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.

Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points, both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

For further particulars as to freight or passage apply to

D. & C. MACIVER, Tower Buildings, Liverpool.
D. W. CAMPBELL, Mgr, 18 Hospital Street, Montreal.

WHITE STAR LINE

From NEW YORK to LIVERPOOL,

Every WEDNESDAY.

Calling at Queenstown to Land Mails and Passengers.

The steamers of this line take specified routes according to the season of the year.

BRITANNIC	July 22	Aug. 19	Sept. 16
ADRIATIC	July 29	....	....
MAJESTIC	....	Aug. 26	Sept. 23
GERMANIC	Aug. 5	Sept. 2	Sept. 30
TEUTONIC	Aug. 12	Sept. 9	Oct. 7

Steamers leave New York at fixed hour of 12 noon.

SALOON RATES, $60 and upwards

According to accommodation and steamer selected.

Excursion Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Very superior Second Cabin accommodation on Majestic, Teutonic, Adriatic, Round Trip tickets Majestic and Teutonic, $80.75 and $90.25. Single Fares, Adriatic, $36.25 and $41.25.

STEERAGE

From New York to Queenstown, Liverpool London, Belfast, Glasgow or Derry.

Britannic and Germanic	$25.50
By Majestic and Teutonic	$27.00

To HAMBURG, BREMEN, ANTWERP and ROTTERDAM,

By all White Star Line Steamers ... $32.00

No Second Cabin on Britannic or Germanic. For further information and passage, Apply to

H. MAITLAND KERSEY,
28 Broadway, N.Y.
Or to **B. J. COGHLIN,**
432 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Cor. St. Francois Xavier St.

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. Christiania	Aug. 1	Aug. 5	Aug. 26
A Steamer	Aug. 15	Aug. 19	Sept. 9
SS. Sicilia	Aug. 29	Sept. 2	Sept. 23

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

Regarding Freight and other particulars, apply to

JAMES THOM,
Freight and Shipping Manager, 13 St. John St

—FOR—

Gaspe and Baie des Chaleurs Ports

The North American Transportation Co's

SS. ADMIRAL, L. Pouliot, Master.

COMMENCING ON THE 28TH APRIL, the first-class passenger steamer "ADMIRAL" leaves Dalhousie for Gaspe, weather and ice permitting, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, calling at

Carlton,	New Port,
Maria,	Pabos,
New Richmond,	Grand River,
Bonaventure,	Cape Cove,
New Carlisle,	Perce,
Paspebiac,	Point St. Peter,
Port Daniel,	Douglastown.

Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the intermediate ports. Rates for passages, meals and rooms moderate. Connections east and west with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot at 11.15 p.m. Express on Mondays and Thursdays, or at 8.00 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays run through to Dalhousie without change, connecting with SS. "Admiral," and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock. Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freights apply to

M. P. CONNOLLY,
Sec.-Treasurer,
40 Dalhousie Street, Quebec, or
G. W. ROBINSON,
Gen. Eastern Agent, 138 St. James St.,
Opp. St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal.

Montreal & Rochester Transit Co

(BAY OF QUINTE LINE.)

Str. Alexandria,

E. B. SMITH, Master.

Electric Lighted. Search Light.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS!

ROCHESTER and return	$17.00
CHARLOTTE and return (Coney Island, Lake Ontario)	17.00
BUFFALO and return via Charlotte and rail	20.00
PICTON on QUINTE and return	10.00
BELLEVILLE on QUINTE and return	11.00

Meals and Berths included.

Thousand Islands by Daylight.
All St. Lawrence Rapids.

GOOD MEALS. COMFORTABLE CABINS. CLEANLINESS.

SAILING EVERY THURSDAY AT 10 A.M.

Arrive Picton	Saturday, 8.00 a.m.
Arrive Belleville	Saturday, 11.45 a.m.
Arrive Charlotte (Port of Rochester)	Saturday, 10.45 p.m.

Tickets, folders and all information from captain on steamer, or from

A. W. HEPBURN, Manager, Picton, Ont.
D. BATTERSBY, Gen'l Ticket Depot, 178 St. James Street, Montreal.

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES

DONALDSON LINE.

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE,

Sailing from MONTREAL every THURSDAY Morning.

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From Montreal.
Aug. 7	SS Tritonia	Aug. 27
Aug. 14	SS Amarynthia	Sept. 3
Aug. 21	SS Alcides	Sept. 10
Aug. 28	SS Warwick	Sept. 17
Sept. 4	SS Concordia	Sept. 24

AGENTS.

Glasgow ... Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE.

London and Newcastle Service.

Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle-on-Tyne.	Steamships.	From Montreal to London.
Aug. 7	SS. Gerona	Aug. 28
Aug. 27	SS. Hurona	Sept. 12

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EAST COAST SERVICE.

ABERDEEN, LEITH, AND DUNDEE AT INTERVALS.

SS. Fremona, for Leith ... Sept. 24

Agents—CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LOW, SON & CARTER, 27 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; G. V. TURNBULL & CO., Leith; W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee, Scotland.

Special accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions; also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above Lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES,

For further particulars apply to

HENDERSON BROS., Chicago, Ill.,
J. D. RIDDELL, Stratford, Ont., or

ROBERT REFORD & CO.,

23 & 25 St. Sacrament Street
MONTREAL.

Black Diamond Line.

S.S. CAPE BRETON....2500 tons capacity.
S.S. LOUISBURG......2450 tons capacity.
S.S. CACOUNA........2000 tons capacity.
S.S. BONAVISTA......1650 tons capacity.
S.S. COBAN..........1350 tons capacity.

The above A 1 Iron steamships will run regularly throughout the season from

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

NEXT SAILINGS:

S.S. BONAVISTA	Monday	Aug. 24
S.S. COBAN	Monday	Aug. 31
S.S. BONAVISTA	Thursday	Sept. 10
S.S. COBAN	Thursday	Sept. 17

To be followed by other sailings at regular intervals.

These vessels have comfortable Cabin accommodation. For freight or passage apply to

PEAKE BROS. & CO., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
VOOGHT BROS., North Sydney, C.B.;
HARVEY & CO., St. John's Nfld.; or to

KINGMAN, BROWN & CO.,
14 Place Royal, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE.

AFRICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Regular Line of First-Class Steamships

BETWEEN MONTREAL,

BRISTOL (Avonmouth) and LONDON.

Steamers of the above line insure at first class 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:—

TO BRISTOL (Avonmouth.)

SS. Etolia ... Aug. 15
SS. Merrimac ... Aug. 22
SS. Memphis ... Aug. 29

And Weekly Thereafter.

Cold Storage accommodation is provided on Bristol Steamers.

TO LONDON.

SS. Queensmore ... Aug. 15
SS. Megantic ... Aug. 25

And Regularly Thereafter.

For rates of freight and other particulars apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
219 Commissioners St. Montreal.

And at 70 Queen's Square, Bristol; 4 St. Mary Avenue, London; 14 Castle Street, Liverpool.

Furness Line.

Hansa-St. Lawrence Line.

	From Hamburg	From Antwerp	From Montreal
Sarnia	June 20	June 24	July 15
Baltimore City	July 8	July 12	......
Oregon	July 18	July 22	Aug. 12

And regularly thereafter.

Manchester Service.

Feliciana ... From Montreal, about July 29
And regularly thereafter.

Leith Service.

Baltimore City ... From Montreal about Aug. 5
And regularly thereafter.

For further particulars, apply

DAVID TORRANCE & CO., Agents.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.,

LIMITED.

BERMUDA AND WEST INDIES

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

Sailing from Pier 47, North River, New York for BERMUDA.

SS. Orinoco ... Thurs., 30th July, at 3 p.m.

For St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia and Barbadoes,

SS. Madiana ... Wednesday, 5th Aug., at 3 p.m.

Tickets can be procured at all the principal ticket offices.

For freight, passage and insurance apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 39 Broadway, New York. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

J. G. BROCK, Agent,
211 Commissioners Street, Montreal.
Or to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James Street.

PICKFORD & BLACK'S

West India Steamship Lines

Carrying the Canadian Mails.

DEMERARA SERVICE.

St. John, N.B., to Demerara, calling at Halifax, Bermuda, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Montserrat, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Trinidad, and returning to St. John via same ports, except Halifax.

STEAMER SAILING FROM

Steamers.	St. John.	Halifax.	Demerara.
Duart Castle	Aug. 6	Aug. 13	Sept. 5
Taymouth Castle	Sept. 3	Sept. 10	Oct. 3
Duart Castle	Oct. 1	Oct. 8	Oct. 31

And regularly thereafter.

These steamers are of the highest class (100 A1) at Lloyds, have superior accommodation for passengers and carry steward and stewardess. Through bills of lading issued.

Full information on application to

SCHOFIELD & CO., Ltd., St. John, N.B.
PICKFORD & BLACK, Halifax, N.S.
N. WEATHERSTON, Toronto,
Or ROBERT REFORD & CO.

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamships.

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Royal Mail Service—Calling at Londonderry.

From Liverpool	Steamships	From Montreal	From Quebec
13 Aug.	*Numidian	29 Aug.	29 Aug. 3 p.m
20 Aug.	Parisian	5 Sept.	6 Sept., 9 a.m
27 Aug.	Laurentian	12 Sept.	13 Sept., 9 a.m
3 Sept.	*Mongolian	19 Sept.	19 Sept., 3 p.m
10 Sept.	Sardinian	26 Sept.	27 Sept., 9 a.m

*Steamers marked thus do not stop at Rimouski or Londonderry on the Eastbound trip.

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Room on the promenade deck. The Saloons and Staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES—Cabin: $52.50 and upwards, according to steamer, location of, and number of persons in room. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets except on the lowest rate.

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, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage ... $24.50

Cape Town, South Africa ... $67.50

Steerage rates, per Parisian and Sardinian $1.00 higher.

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

From Glasgow	Steamships.	From New York.
21 Aug.	State of California	4 Sept., 3 p.m
4 Sept.	State of Nebraska	18 Sept., 2 p.m
18 Sept.	State of California	2 Oct., Noon

These steamers do not carry cattle.

Rates—1st Cabin, $45 to $65; return tickets, $85 to $120. Second cabin, to or from Glasgow or Londonderry, $30; return tickets, $55.

Steerage to Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry at lowest rates.

Outfit for steerage 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 near the centre of the ships' Promenade deck, the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom. No cattle carried.

Glasgow, Quebec and Montreal Service

From Glasgow.	Steamships.	From Montreal on or about
7 Aug.	*Siberian	25 Aug.
14 Aug.	Grecian	1 Sept
21 Aug.	Sarmatian	8 Sept
28 Aug.	Buenos Ayrean	15 Sept
4 Sept.	Pomeranian	22 Sept

And Weekly Thereafter.

*This steamer, sailing from Montreal to Glasgow direct, has good accommodation for a limited number of cabin passengers. Rates $45 and $50.

London, Quebec and Montreal Service

From London.	Steamships.	From Montreal on or about
5 Aug.	Monte Videan	23 Aug.
12 Aug.	Rosarian	30 Aug.
19 Aug.	Canadian	6 Sept.
26 Aug.	Brazilian	13 Sept.
2 Sept.	Ormiston	20 Sept.

And weekly thereafter.

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

From L'pool to St. John's and Halifax	Steamships	From Phila. on or about	From St John's to Glasgow
8 Aug.	Assyrian	28 Aug.	2 Sept.
22 Aug.	Carthaginian	11 Sept.	16 Sept.
15 Sept.	Corean	25 Sept.	30 Sept.

And regularly thereafter.

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

For further particulars apply to

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

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE.

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL

Calling at Queenstown.

Lucania	Sat. Aug. 29,	9.00 a.m
Etruria	Sat. Sept. 5,	noon
Campania	Sat. Sept. 12,	9.00 a.m
Umbria	Sat. Sept. 19,	1.00 p.m
Lucania	Sat. Sept. 26,	9.00 a.m
Etruria	Sat. Oct. 3,	noon.
Campania	Sat. Oct. 10,	8.00 a.m
Umbria	Sat. Oct. 17,	noon

Extra Sailing—

Aurania ... Tuesday, Sept. 1, 11 a.m

The steamers of this line have, for over fifty 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 parts of Europe at very low rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.
THOMAS WILSON, Agent,
30 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Or to J. Y. GILMOUR & CO.,
354 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Ottoman	Aug. 22, daylight	Aug. 22, 2 p.m
Labrador	Aug. 29, daylight	Aug. 30, 9 a.m
Angloman	Sept. 5, daylight	Sept. 5, 2 p.m
Scotsman	Sept. 19, daylight	Sept. 20, 9 a.m

SS. Canada will sail from Liverpool Oct. 1st, and Montreal Oct. 17th.

RATES OF PASSAGE — First Cabin: Montreal or Quebec, to Liverpool or Londonderry, $52.50 to $90; return $100 to $162, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $34 and $36.25; return, $66.75 and $69. Steerage to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, $24.50 and $25.50.

Midship saloons, electric lights, spacious promenade decks.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

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

JOHNSTON LINE.

Regular Sailings.

MONTREAL to LIVERPOOL.

SS. ROSSMORE ... Aug. 18
SS. BARROWMORE ... Aug. 25
SS. PARKMORE ... Aug. 30
A STEAMER ... Sept. 9

For rates of freight, through bills of lading and full information, apply to all railway agents; Wm. Johnston & Co., Ltd., Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Boston; 218 La Salle Street, Chicago; 208 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis; or to

WM. JOHNSTON & CO., Ltd.,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal

International Navigation Co.'s Lines

AMERICAN LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.

Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin screw Channel steamers.

I. cabin, $60 and upwards: II. cabin, $40 to $50.

Paris, Aug. 26, 10 a.m | St. Louis, Sept. 2, 10 a.m
N. York, Aug. 29, 10 a.m | St. Paul, Sept. 9, 10 a.m

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

I. cabin, $50 and upwards: II. cabin, $38 and upwards.

Southwark ... Wednesday, Aug. 26, 12 Noon
Noordland ... Wednesday, Sept. 2, 12 Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New York, or

W. H. Henry, 143 St. James Street,
W. F. Egg, 129 St. James Street,
J. Y. Gilmour & Co., 354 St. Paul St. } Montreal

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

Suitable for Trust Estates, Banks, Insurance Companies and Permanent Investment, bought and sold by . . .

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker, British Empire Building, 1724 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. First-class Investmen always on hand.

VERY DULL BUT FIRMER.

Some Gratifying Advances On the Stock Exchange.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

A Dull Day in Wall Street—More Gold For Canada — Anglo-Canadian Trade Very Satisfactory.

Herald Office,
Monday, August 24.

Although extremely dull, the stock market to-day was firmer. News from New York, while indicating dulness there, was not altogether unfavorable, and this helped our market somewhat. The principal trading was in Montreal Street Railway, which advanced to 214¼, closing fractionally lower than the highest of the day, at 214. The shares involved numbered 225. Gas advanced 1½ points. Toronto Railway was also higher on sales of 125 shares, but the balance of the miscellaneous list calls for no particular comment. Bank shares were steady, but dull, the only sales being 36 Merchants' at 166 and 2 Montreal at 220½. Money continues easy at 4½ to 5 per cent.

The gains over Friday's closing are shown in the following table of comparative prices:

	Close To-day.	Close Friday.	Gain.
Pacific	56½	* 56¼	¼
Street Railway	214	212¾	1¼
Toronto Railway	69	68¾	¼
Gas	184	182¾	1¼
Postal	75	* 74	1
B. of Montreal	220½	220	½
Merchants	166	166	....
Cable	*134	134	....

* Bid.

A local broker writes as follows of to-day's market: Our market was dull and firm again to-day. Montreal St. Railway and Toronto Railway shares were in demand, selling up to 214¼ and 69½ respectively. Bank of Montreal and Merchants' Bank of Canada were wanted for investment at better prices. New York market was dull and steady, and ours appears to be following.

Canadian banks are still withdrawing gold from the United States. A further sum of $100,000 was withdrawn to-day from the New York sub-Treasury.

A despatch from London said: Little feature in markets here, but tone generally quiet to steady. Americans uncertain, waiting on New York position, which is not clearly understood. Fresh engagements of gold are likely this week.

Brazilian exchange was quoted to-day at 9d.

Toronto Stock Exchange closing quotations came over the ticker as follows: Bank of Montreal, 223 asked, 220 bid; Ontario, 55 bid; Toronto, 240 asked; Merchants, 168 asked, 164 bid; Commerce, 124 asked, 122½ bid; Pacific, 57½ asked, 56½ bid; Toronto Electric, 132 asked; Cable, 134 asked, 133½ bid; Postal, 74¾ asked, 74½ bid; Bell Telephone, 156 asked, 153 bid; Street Railway, 214¾ asked, 214 bid; Toronto Railway, 69½ asked, 69 bid.

At the 27th annual meeting of the Dominion Telegraph Co., the president made the gratifying announcement that the bonded debt of the company, $300,000, had been entirely discharged in the previous January, under the contract arrangement with the American Union and Western Union Telegraph Companies. The company is still being paid rental for its lines by the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company.

The British Board of Trade returns still show a very satisfactory condition of Anglo-Canadian trade, in fact, according to the Canadian Gazette, the experience of Canada during July was decidedly superior to that of the whole world in relation to Great Britain. The exports from Great Britain to Canada during that month totalled £348,585, an increase of £20,837, equivalent to 6¾ per cent., although as regards the various items scheduled, there were more contractions than increases in values. The imports into Great Britain from Canada totalled £127,963 more than the previous month, equal to 7 per cent., while in June, the increase was upwards of 37 per cent.

A New York dispatch says: Edward F. C. Young, as receiver of the National Cordage Company, has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court against James M. Waterbury, Caleb P. Marsh, Chauncey Marshall, Frank T. Wall, Elisha M. Fulton, and Willard P. Whitlock, alleging breach of trust and misconduct upon the part of the defendants as officers and directors of the company, and asking that they be made to account for their management of its affairs.

The highest, lowest and closing prices, total sales and net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales in the local markets were as follows:

MORNING BOARD.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Close
25	Pacific	56¾	56¾	56¾	58¾
1	Telegraph	160	160	160	160
225	Street Railway	213¾	214¼	213¾	214
125	Toronto Ry	69	69½	69	69
225	Gas	184	184	184	184
5	Postal	75	75	75	75
2	Bank of Montreal	220½	220½	220½	220½
36	Merchants'	166	166	166	166

Total shares sold 644.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

J. S. Bache & Co. telegraphed their local manager, C. D. Monk, as follows:

N.C. Doel has been appointed receiver for the L. N. A. & Chicago.

Wabash third week of August shows a decrease of $41,235.

Eastbound tonnage, 58,505 tons, as against 51,014 tons the week previous and 48,653 tons last year.

Chicago special: A leading attorney says suit will probably be brought against the Diamond Match and New York Biscuit Co. to compel them to take up their stocks bought on margin.

The Loan Committee has gone into session. Present: H. W. Cannon, J. Edward Simmons, F. D. Tappen, E. H. Perkins, jr. President Tappen states that no applications have so far been received beyond the tentative request which is contingent upon others being made. He states that if any actual applications are made certificates will no doubt be issued.

London: The Westminster Gazette this afternoon publishes a long article calling attention to the political campaign in the United States as being not only a battle of the East and West, but between the American debtor and his British creditors, and advises Englishmen desiring the defeat of free silver to restrain their shoutings for McKinley.

CANADIAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

"During the past week," says the last issue of the Canadian Gazette, "the movements in Canadian securities were irregular. Canadian Pacific shares fluctuated rather sharply, being at one time down to 56, but with the improved tone for American railways, the announcement of a half-yearly dividend and favorable earnings, there was a sharp recovery, and the current quotation is 58, being exactly the same as a week ago, although the 4 per cent. debenture stock has fallen away 1½. Grand Trunk stocks are, as a rule, lower, the first preference and guaranteed having fallen ½ to ¾. "Soo Consols" have been depreciated 1, and there is a similar movement in New Brunswick debenture stock; but Toronto and ordinary stock have risen respectively 4 and 2. There is a decline of 2 in Calgary and Edmonton bonds and 3 in Manitoba and North-Western bonds.

The following are the prices of the leading Canadian securities, with the movements in the past week:

	Price.	Rise.	Fall
Canada 4 per cents., 1860	113	1	—
do. 3½ per cents	110	—	—
do 4 per cents., 1885	114	—	—
do. 3 per cents	105½	—	—
British Columbia 6 per cents	122½	—	—
do. 4½ per cents	118	—	—
Do. 3 per cents	102½	—	—
Manitoba 5 per cents., 1885-86	114	—	—
do. 5 per cents. 1888	116	—	—
do 4 per cents	108	—	—
Nova Scotia 3½ per cents	104	—	—
Quebec Province 5 per cents 1883	116	—	—
do. 4 per cents	110	—	—
do 4½ per cents	105	—	—
Hamilton 4 per cents	108	—	—
London 6 per cents	106	3	—
Moncton 4 per cents	105	—	—
Montreal 4 per cents	112	—	—
do. 3 per cents	97	—	—
do. 3½ per cents	104	—	—
Quebec City 4 per cents	105	—	—
do. 4½ per cents	108	1	—
Toronto 4 per cents., (£873,915)	103½	—	—
do. 3½ per cents	104	—	—
Vancouver 4 per cents. 1892	108	—	—
Winnipeg 6 per cents	122	—	—
Calgary and Edmonton bonds	48	—	2
Canadian Pacific shares	58	—	—
do. preference stock	85	—	—
do. first mortgage bonds	120	—	—
do. debenture stock	109	—	1
do. Algoma branch bonds	116	—	—
Dominion Atlantic preference stock	89½	4	—
do. ordinary stock	21½	2	2
Grand Trunk ordinary stock	4 9-16	—	3-16
do. first preference	30	—	¾
do. second do	18	—	¾
do. third do	10	—	¾
do. guaranteed	39½	—	½
do. (Grand Trunk) 5 per cent. deb. stock	125	—	—
do. 4 per cent. debenture stock	84	—	—
Manitoba and Northwestern first mortgage bonds	38½	—	3
Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie 4 p.c. bonds	93	—	1
New Brunswick debenture stock	110	—	1
Ontario and Quebec shares	153½	—	—
do. debenture stock	147½	—	—
Toronto, Grey and Bruce first mortgage bonds	110	1	—
Bank of British Columbia	16	—	—
Bank of British North America	53½	—	1½
British American Land A shares	21	1	—
do. B	6½	1	—
Canada Company	19	—	—
Canada Northwest Land Ordinary Shares	3	—	—
Ditto Preferred Shares	40	—	—
Hudson's Bay	14¾	—	½

RATES AND PRICES.

The fall in railway rates from 1873 to 1894 was 16.7 per cent. If the freight of 1894 had been carried at the rates of 1873 the railroads would have earned $906,000,000 more than they did. The average rates per ton per mile on the New York Central has fallen in 22 years 53 per cent and on the Lake Shore 56 per cent. The fall in lake and rail rates on wheat from Chicago to New York since 1873 has been 74 per cent., and by all rail 63.

The average price of wheat at the New York Produce Exchange in 1873 was $1.55, in 1895, 68c, a fall of 56 per cent., against a fall of freight charges from Chicago averaging about 68 per cent. The rail rate on corn has fallen from 1873 to the present time, 62½ per cent. The price has fallen 54 per cent. The rate on provisions from Chicago to New York has fallen 50 per cent. The price of beef has fallen 35 per cent and pork 27 per cent.—Railroad Gazette.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Evening Post says: Unusual dullness prevailed all day. London sold some stocks at the opening, but stopped on evidence of support in this market. Western Union and Manhattan fluctuated with some violence at this, but with these exceptions there was no movement worthy of note. Traders were not inclined to open new speculative accounts, for the increased cost of carrying stocks seemed likely to wipe out much of the possible profit on the operation. On the other hand, the money market gave evidence that some outstanding contracts maturing to-day had failed of renewal. The close was weak, partly on the announcement of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago receivership.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. MacDougall Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier Street, were cabled the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

STOCKS.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 21.	Aug. 20.
Atchison	......	......	......
Canadian Pacific	58¾	58¾	59½
Com. Cable	......	......	......
Grand Trunk 1st	......	......	......
do do 2nd	......	......	......
Erie	12½	12¾	12¾
do P.R	27½	27½	28¼
Illinois Central	89	89½	89½
Louisville and Nashville	40	40	41¾
Lake Shore	......	......	......
Northern Pacific pfd	......	......	......
New York Central	94	94½	94¾
Ontario and Western	......	......	......
Reading	3½	3½	4
St. Paul	65¾	65½	66¾
Union Pacific	......	......	......
Wabash pfd	......	......	......
Bank rate	2	2	2

THE LONDON SITUATION.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Evening Post's special London cable says:

A sharp rise in Kaffirs on the Rhodesia news was the only feature in the stock markets here to-day. Other stocks were idle, but better advices from Crete have imparted a firmer tone generally. Consols rose to 113¼.

Americans were neglected and dull here, but closed above the lowest. A bear clique here raided Louisville and Nashville early in the day, but as New York absorbed all the stock offered, a recovery followed. Much silence is now observed here as to probable gold shipments to the United States, but the indications in good quarters suggest that more gold will go this week from here or France. Money rates here are firm for the moment, but there are indications of an easier tendency.

The Paris Bourse was firm on buying Kaffirs.

The Berlin market was steady.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

The closing prices on the local stock exchange to-day were reported as follows by Chas. Meredith & Co., St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal:

DESCRIPTION.	Aug. 24 Ask.	Aug. 24 Bid	Aug. 21 Ask.	Aug. 21 Bid
Canadian Pacific Railway	57¼	56¾	57	56½
Do do Land Bonds	....	....	....	....
D. S. S. A	4½	3¾	4½	3¾
D. S. S. A. p.f.d	15	5	14	5
Commercial Cable Co	135	134	134½	134
Montreal Telegraph Co	162	....	162	....
Rich and Ont. Nav. Co	100	....	100	....
Montreal Street Railway	214¼	214	213¼	212½
Toronto Street Ry	69½	69	69	68¾
Montreal Gas Co	184	183½	183	182¾
Bell Telephone Co	155	154	155	154
Postal Tel. Co	75	73	75	74
Royal Electric Co	115	105	115	105
Bank of Montreal	225	220½	221	220
Ontario Bank	....	55	....	55
Bank of British N. A	....	....	....	....
Molsons Bank	....	175	....	175
Bank of Toronto	....	220	....	....
Jacques Cartier	....	....	....	....
Merchants	170	165	167	164½
Merchants' Bk. of H'f'x.x.d	164	157	164	157
Eastern Townships	....	....	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	117½
Nationale	....	....	....	....
Union	....	100	....	....
Commerce	126	122½	124½	122½
Ville Marie	100	73	100	73
Hochelaga	124	122	124	122
Ottawa Bank	....	....	....	....
Intercolonial Coal Co	....	....	....	....
Do Preferred Stock	....	....	....	....
North West Land pfd	....	....	....	....
Champl and St. Law. Bonds	....	....	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	125	116	125	115
Canada Colored Cotton Co	....	40	60	40
Do do Bonds	....	95	....	....
Merchants Mf'g Co	....	....	....	....
Dominion Cotton Co	95	85	95	85
Do do Bonds	....	....	....	....
Montreal Loan and Mort. Co	....	....	....	....
Ottawa Street Ry	....	....	....	....
Ottawa Electric Co	....	....	....	....
Diamond Glass Co	....	....	....	....
Western Loan & Trust	....	....	....	....

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Messrs. J. S. Bache and Co. report to-day's closing prices in New York by wire to their Montreal manager, C. D. Monk, 16 St. Sacrament Street:

Description.	Opening.	Aug. 24. Closing. Bid	Aug. 24. Closing. Asked.
Am. Cot. Oil	....	8½	9
Am. Tobacco Co	56¾	57	57½
do. pref	....	93	96
Am. Sugar, Refin. Co.	104½	104	104¼
do. pref.	97	95	96½
Atchison, Topeka & S.Fe	10¼	10½	10¾
C. B. & Q	59	58½	58¾
Balt. & Ohio	....	15	15¾
Bay State Gas	....	14	18
Can. Pac	....	56½	58½
N.Y.C. and Hudson	92	91¾	91¾
Cleveland, C. C. and St. L	22	21½	22½
Chicago Gas	51¾	51½	51½
Ches. & Ohio	12¾	12½	13
Canada So	....	41	43
Dist. & C. F.	....	....	....
Den. & Rio G. pref.	....	38½	38¾
Del. & Hud	118¾	116	118
D. L. & W	....	146¾	151
Duluth	....	3½	4
do. pref	....	....	....
N.Y. Lake Erie and West	....	11¾	12½
do. pref	....	....	....
Gen'l Elec	23¾	23½	23½
Con. Gas	140¾	140	141½
Hocking Valley	....	13	14½
Jersey Central	91¾	91½	92½
Laclede Gas	18	18	19
Louis & Nash	38¾	38½	38½
Lake Erie and Western	14½	13¾	15
do. pref	....	60½	62
Lake Shore	139½	139	141
Mich. Cent	....	88	90
Manhattan Elevated	75½	76¾	77
Missouri Pac	....	16	16¾
Nor. Am	4	4	4½
Nat. Lead	17½	16½	17
do. pref	....	77½	80
U.S. Cordage Co	3¾	3¾	3¾
do pref	6½	6	7
N. Y. & N. E	....	....	....
Nor. Pac. 3rd pd	9½	9½	9¾
do. pref 2nd pd	16	15½	16½
C. & N. W.	93	92¾	93
St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	33¾	34½	36
N. Y. O. & W	....	11¼	12½
Pac. Mail	....	18	18½
Phil. & Reading	7½	7	7½
C. R. I. & P	54½	53¾	54
N. Y. Sus. & W	....	6¾	7½
do. pref	17.	16½	17¾
N.Y.C. & St. L	....	9	10
C. Mil. & St. P.	64	63¾	63¾
Tol. A. A. & N. Mich	....	....	....
Texas & Pac. Trust Rec	....	5	6
Tenn. Coal and Iron	....	....	....
Union Pac	16¾	....	....
Wabash	5	4½	5
Western Union Tel	74½	75	75½
do. pref	....	5½	5½
Wheeling and Lake Erie	....	12½	12¾
do. pref	6	5½	5¾
Leather com	22½	21	23
Leather pref	6½	6½	6¾
	44½	44½	44½

WHEAT VALUES FELL BACK.

On Realizing Sales by Longs in Chicago.

THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Grain, Flour and Produce Trade—The Visible Supply Statement—The Toronto Markets—Apple Crop Reports.

Herald Office,
Monday, August 24.

Wheat values suffered a re-action early to-day on realizing sales by local longs," said J. S. Bache & Co.'s Chicago letter. "At the decline 300,000 bushels of wheat were sold here chiefly for export. Cable advices were extremely bullish, completely confirming the serious damage to Russian wheat crop. Liverpool, Paris and Berlin markets were all higher on this information. The export sales here proved the decisive influence of the day, and market closes strong with upward tendency.

"Corn ruled heavy throughout the day. Holders were willing sellers at all times, closing at ¼ to ⅜c decline. Western shippers sold freely. The cash demand was less urgent, and sample lots ¼ to ½c lower. The weather continues fine, and the crop is admitted to be practically out of the way of damage by frost.

"Oats followed corn; there was free selling by September longs, closing ¼ to ⅜c below Saturday's final figures.

"Provisions opened easier on 18,000 more hogs than expected. Strength in wheat market prevented further decline. Packers bought September ribs moderately. John Cudahy's brokers bought September pork and sold October.

"Commission houses sold September pork. Later, Swift & Co. and commission houses sold September lard and bought October and January. Market closes steady. Estimated hogs tomorrow, 11,000."

The visible supply statement gave the following particulars: Corn, increased 360,000 bushels; oats, decreased 372,000 bushels; wheat, decreased 687,000 bushels.

To-morrow's estimated receipts in Chicago are: Wheat, 275 cars; corn, 950 cars; oats, 450 cars; hogs, 11,000 head.

The receipts in Chicago to-day by cars were: Wheat, 167, contract, 6; corn, 755, contract, 545; oats, 390, contract, 58; hogs, 45,000.

A Chicago dispatch said: The State commissioner of agriculture of Tennessee, announces that as far as he has heard considerable damage has been done by drouth. In some States the damage is estimated at from 840 to 50 per cent. If there is to be any revived bullish speculation in wheat, the news from Europe to-day should help the Chicago market a cent or two. Grain crops in Germany will only be medium, while in Austria the harvest will be fine, but in Russia a failure of wheat is probable, and the issuance of a Ukase is likely.

A letter by late mail from London thus treats the wheat crop: "Favored by most propitious weather the English wheat harvest has made great progress, and about one half of the crop is secured, whilst the other half is rapidly being harvested. The quality of this year's English wheat is superb, and a weight of 65 lbs. to the bushel is quite ordinary, whilst we have seen samples weighing 68 lbs. to the bushel. The English wheat this year is not only good weight and color, but also is of excellent strength, and is, moreover, likely to be cheap. Prices for same have been gradually declining, and in the southern part of our Kingdom are already below the equivalent—quality considered—of foreign wheats, whilst in the northern part they have a tendency to go below the foreign wheat values also. When English wheat comes 1 or 1-6 per quarter lower our millers will buy it eagerly. The English harvest this season will yield fully eight million quarters, and probably over that, and with continued fine weather will be fit for milling immediately."

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows: London, Aug. 24.—Cargoes off coast, wheat, strong, 6d to 1s higher; maize quiet. Cargoes on passage, wheat, buyers and sellers apart; maize firm. English country markets, wheat partially 3d to 1s higher. Liverpool spot wheat and maize firm. Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 16s. Futures, wheat, steady, 5s 0½d Aug., 5s Sept., 5s 1¼d Oct., 5s 1½d Nov., 5s 2d Dec.; maize firm, 2s 11¼d Aug., 2s 9½d Sept., 2s 9¾d Oct., 2s 10d Nov., 2s 10¼d Dec. Paris, wheat, 19.20 Aug., 18.75 Sept.; flour, 40.90 August and September.

Toronto, Aug. 24.—Market quiet. Flour, quiet, steady: straight rollers quoted at $3.10 to $3.15 west, and new wheat straight rollers at $2.95 to $3. Bran steady; cars quoted at $8.50 west, and shorts at $9 to $9.50. Wheat stronger; prices shade higher; old white quoted at 65c outside, and red at 64c; new red at 61c; No. 1 Manitoba hard 70½c to 71c, Toronto freights, and 65½c to 66c, Midland. Barley—Nothing doing; prices purely nominal. Oats — Steady; offerings fair; white quoted at 18½c west and mixed at 17½c. Peas—Quiet; prices unchanged; cars sold outside at 42c to 43c for new. Oatmeal—Quiet; prices nominal at $2.40 on track. Corn—Dull; prices nominal. Rye—New, quoted outside at 33c.

Milwaukee—Closing —57c Aug., 57⅜c Sept.

Duluth—Closing—No. 1 Northern, 58⅜c Aug., 58⅜c Sept.; No. 1 hard, 60⅜c cash.

Toledo—Closing = 64½c Aug., 64⅜c Sept.

St. Louis—Closing—65c Aug., 61⅜c Sept.

New York—Closing—Wheat, 64⅞c Aug., 64⅞c Sept., 67⅞c Dec.; corn, 28⅜c bid Aug., 28⅜c Sept., 30⅜c Dec.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR

		Receipts.	Shipment.
Chicago—	Wheat, bush	90,000	60,000
	Corn, bush	264,000	734,000
	Oats, bush	340,000	270,000
	Flour, brls	7,070	9,681
N. Y.—	Wheat, bush	94,325	......
	Corn, bush	209,350	23,630
	Oats, bush	224,709	500
	Flour, brls	11,070	25
	Flour, sacks	19,664	4,050
Milwaukee—Wheat		42,000	18,000
Duluth—Wheat		213,000	175,000
Detroit—Wheat		19,000	......
Minneapolis—Wheat		172,000	72,000
St. Louis—Wheat		184,000	105,000
Toledo — Wheat		31,000	29,000

Grain—A few small sales of oats at steady prices comprised about the whole of to-day's business. Other lines, while very dull, hold generally steady as regards prices. Canadian peas in Liverpool are still quoted at 4s 6d.

Wheat, No. 1 hard	Nominal.
Wheat, No. 2 hard	Nominal.
Corn, Canadian	00c to 00c
Peas, per 60 lbs. afloat	55c to 55½
Oats —No. 2 white in store	25½c to 26c
Oats—American (in bond)	00c to 00c
Rye, No. 2	Nominal.
Barley, feed	33½c to 34c
Barley	44c to 46c
Buckwheat, per bush	39c to 39½

Flour—A fair business is still being done on local account in both Manitoba and Ontario grades, and prices generally hold steady. For export, we hear of enquiries, but little or no actual business has resulted.

Straight rollers old wheat	$3.45 to $3.50
do, new wheat	3.25 to 3.35
Superfine	0.00 to 0.00
Extra, bags	0.00 to 0.05
Strong bakers', Man., best brands.	3.45 to 3.55
Spring patents, Man	3.75 to 3.90
Winter patents, Ont	3.60 to 3.70

Meal—The market is dull and prices are irregular.

Rolled, per bbl	$2.60 to $2.80
Standard, per brl	2.60 to 2.75
Standard, per bag	1.30 to 1.30
Granulated, per brl	2.65 to 2.75
Granulated, per bag	1.30 to 1.40

Feed—There is a good deal of tameness to the feed markets, bran and shorts being rather difficult to place.

Bran	$10.00 to $11.00
Shorts	11.50 to 12.00
Mouille	15.00 to 18.00

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. report the following quotations from Chicago:

Aug 24.		Op'g	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat	Sept	57½	58½	57½	57½ b
	Dec	61½-½	61¾	60½-¾	61¼
Corn	Sept	22¼-⅜	22⅜-⅜	23¼-⅜	22½ b
	May	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½-¾
Oats	Sept	16¾	16¾	16½-⅜	16⅜-⅜
	May	19¾	19¾	19½	19⅜
Pork	Sept	5 92	5 95	5 80	5 85
	Jan	6 97	6 97	6 90	6 97-5
Lard	Sept	3 37	3 37	3 37	3 37 b
	Jan	3 75	3 82	3 71	3 77
Short Ribs	Sept	3 47	3 30	3 20	3 22 b
	Jan	.....	3 47	3 45	3 45 b

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Corn, bush	....	....	142,638	142,638
Peas, bush	3,900	....	....	3,900
Oats, bush	3,700	1,254	....	4,954
Flour, brls	1,025	7,800	....	8,825
Eggs, cases	683	234	....	917
Butter, pkgs	773	508	....	1,281
Cheese, bxs	8,896	7,017	32	15,935
Lard, brls	416	2,565	....	2,981
Hams, Bacon pgs	330	250	....	580
Tallow, brls	75	....	....	75
Leather, rolls	2,639	146	....	2,785
Raw hides	15	....	....	15
Meal, brls	....	290	....	290

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.

Monday, Aug. 24.

As is customary on Mondays when navigation is open, the chief cheese interest to-day centred on the French stock which came down by boat. About 4,000 boxes arrived, and met with a fair sale. Eventually all were disposed of, and from enquiries we learn that the ruling figure was 8c, subject to adjustment. Other than this, business was very dull, but prices held steady at about the following range:

Finest Ontario	8½c to 8¾c
Medium Ontario	7¾c to 8 c
Finest Quebec	8 c to 8⅛c
Medium Quebec	7 c to 7½c
Cable	39s 6d to 41s

The cable came unchanged at 39s 6d to 41s for white and colored.

According to the Commercial Bulletin, in New York the market was very dull, heavy and unsettled for large full cream cheese, and quite a few lots still remain unsold, which will have to be carried over. Supplies are not specially heavy; stock cost high in the country, and, with cool weather, has generally arrived this week in good condition, and holders therefore are not inclined to ease off any in the price of fancy colored cheese, and, while freely offering at 8¼c, are inclined to carry over rather than accept any less. White cheese, however, are weaker than colored, and while generally held at 8⅛c for strictly fancy, few would hesitate to shade that price if any buyers could be found. Small sized full cream are slow to-day, and tone not quite so strong as a few days ago, though prices show little if any actual change. Part skims in moderate supply and strictly choice large white held about steady, but all other grades neglected and little more than nominal. At Sinclairville 800 boxes sold at 7¾c to 7⅞c. Exports for the week foot up 11,391 boxes, including 9,700 boxes to Liverpool, 347 boxes to Southampton, 205 boxes to London and 1,139 boxes to Glasgow.

Little Falls, N.Y., August 24.—Cheese market—Large colored, 7¾c; small white, 7½c to 7¾c; small colored, 7½c to 7¾c.

Utica, N.Y., Aug. 24.—Cheese—Steady; offerings 7,200 boxes at 7c to 8½c; bulk at 7½c to 8c; a decline of ⅛c from last week.

Butter—Dullness was again the prevailing characteristic to-day, and in the absence of influential business, prices had a slightly easier tendency. No quotable change can, however, be noted; finest creamery still realizing 18½c. Other varieties are quiet, and prices more or less nominal.

Eggs—The demand is fairly brisk, and some good-sized sales of candled were made to-day on the basis of 9½c to 9½c. Exporters are also taking fairly large quantities.

Provisions—We note a fairly good demand for smoked meats on the basis of quotations, but other lines show no change:

Canada short cut mess, per brl	$10.50 to $11.50
Canada short cut clear	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, extra mess, per brl	00.00 to 00.00
Beef, plate, per tierce 300 lbs.	00.00 to 00.0½
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.07½ to 0.89
Bacon, per lb	0.08 to 0.00
Lard, pure Canadian, per lb	0.07 to 0.00
Lard, com. refined per lb	0.05 to 0.00

LIVE STOCK.

Monday, August 24.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 200 calves and 500 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers, but owing to more liberal supplies of cattle, prices were lower, some of the drovers asserting that the decline in the prices of cattle were fully one-quarter of a cent per lb., since last market. Shippers bought several lots of large steers and fat cows, paying from 3½c to 3½c per lb., and some of the better kinds of butchers' stock were sold at about the same figures. Inferior to common animals sold at from 2c to nearly 3c per lb. Calves sold at from $2 to $8 each. Mr. Bourassa paid $15 for two of the best on the market. Shippers are paying 3c per lb. for ordinary lots of suitable sheep, and 3¼c per lb. for superior animals. Pretty good lambs sell in lots at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb., and a few choice ones were sold at 4c per lb. Fat hogs are plentiful and sell at from 3½c to 4c per lb. A mixed lot, little and big, just come off the cars, were sold to-day at $3.70 per 100 lbs.; they averaged 240 lbs. each.

Mail advices say that the Deptford cattle market has been fairly steady for beasts, and prices on the week have not undergone much change. On Monday 2,299 beasts offered, of which 602 were Canadian, and sold at 3s 8d to 3s 9d per stone, or 5½d to 5⅜d per lb., offal free. On Thursday of last week out of a supply of 1,616 beasts, 362 being Canadian, and quoted 3s 8d to 3s 10d per stone, or 5½d to 5¾d per lb., offal free. On the same market on Thursday, 560 Canadian sheep were offered, and in common with all other sheep sold indifferently, in the wool at 3s 10d per stone, or 5¾d per lb., offal free. On Monday 1,880 Canadian sheep sold at 3s 6d to 3s 8d per stone, or 5¼d to 5½d per lb., offal free. In the London Central meat market Canadian mutton carcases have sold at 3s 2d to 3s 4d per stone, or 4¾d to 5d per lb., and sides of Canadian beef at 3s to 3s 4d per stone, or 4½d to 5d per lb.

PROSPECTIVE APPLE CROPS.

Messrs. M. H. Peterson & Co., Toronto, have furnished the following regarding the indications of this year's apple crop prospects, formed from observation and reports received from various apple-producing sections:

Great Britain—Appreciably less than last year, as from 392 reports received, only 75 are above average, while 152 are average and 165 under average; while last year, from 371 reports 160 were over average, 161 average and 50 under average. It is true Ireland has quite a crop of apples, but these do not seriously compete with apples from this side.

Continent—Germany and Holland—About one-third of an average crop, with late varieties preponderating.

France and Belgium—Late kinds short and early sorts in fair supply, except along the Franco-Belgian frontier, where there is quite a crop.

Portugal—A promising crop, of good quality.

Italy—A fair crop, which, however, is usually not sent to Great Britain until January or February.

United States—New England States, New York and Michigan the largest crop in years, mostly of good quality. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin a fair crop. Missouri and Kansas considerably less than last year.

Canada—Nova Scotia a large crop of good quality—many young orchards just commencing to bear are well loaded. Ontario will also have a large crop, of generally good quality. In one county alone, all estimates received state the yield will not be less than 500,000 barrels.

FLORIDA ORANGES FROM ITALY.

A somewhat paradoxical report was of the arrival of 800 boxes of fresh Florida oranges in Chicago a few days since from Italy. This unusual occurrence caused quite a flurry among the local fruit dealers, and many of them were on hand when the boxes were unloaded in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul warehouse. Lawrence B. Contencin, of Louis Contencin & Son, to whom the consignment was made, was there to receive them, and to explain to the crowd of fruit men present how such a shipment had found its way into Chicago. "Although these oranges are Florida oranges," said Mr. Contencin, "they were grown in Italy. Twelve years ago we sent some seeds from Florida oranges, grown on Indian River, to a firm in Italy. Our object was to secure a production of this fruit for the summer months. Our agents in Italy planted the seed, and this is the result. Next year we expect to receive 30,000 boxes of the same kind of fruit, and in five years the annual shipment will approximate 5,000,000 boxes. Five years ago we also sent some slips from California orange trees, and we expect to receive a consignment of that fruit in four or five summers."—Shipping List.

THE IRON TRADE.

According to the Cleveland Iron Trade Review, a reduction in the active weekly blast furnace capacity, equivalent to a million tons a year, was made between July 1 and August 1. At the same time there was a slight gain in stocks on hand. It is known that August has already added much to the restrictive movement, and the expectation is general that month by month to the end of the fall will bring additions to the idle list. Though independent furnaces made good profits in 1895, and are generally in good shape to stand the present strain, the difficulty of discounting paper, which would ordinarily be sought after, has grown to impossibility, and the only recourse is to quit producing. The situation is being faced philosophically, and throughout the trade there is a disposition to give all the flexibility to ordinary usages that conditions will allow. The basis for this feeling is the growing confidence of the business world that the people will declare definitely for sound money. This belief has gained since the New York notification meeting.

NEW YORK APPLE MARKET.

Medina, N.Y., Aug. 24.—The apple market has opened at $1 to $1.25 per barrel. Two English buyers have already contracted for 31,000 barrels. The crop in Orleans and Niagara Counties promises to be an enormous one, the trees being so heavily loaded with fruit that it is difficult to prevent their collapse. Every available vacant property is being secured for apple yards and storage, and cooperage shops are running night and day trying to keep up with the demand for barrels. If the price can be kept up, growers in this neighborhood will reap a fortune from their crops.

PROVINCIAL FINANCES.

Quebec's Resources as Shown by the Yearly Balance Sheet.

Quebec, Aug. 24—The Official Gazette of Saturday contained a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, as follows:

Receipts.

Dominion of Canada	$1,281,798	
Crown Lands	1,045,310	
Administration of justice, law, stamps, fees, etc.	240,725	
Licenses—hotels, shops, etc.	619,570	
Direct taxes on commercial corporations	148,643	
Tax on transfer of property	184,254	
Manufacturing and trading licenses	79,728	
Duties on successions	163,365	
Direct taxes on certain persons	17,507	
Maintenance of insane	35,083	
Reformatory and industrial schools	12,866	
Official Gazette Office	23,185	
Legislation	11,491	
Registration stamps	61,338	
Interest on price of the Q.M.O. & O. Railway	333,057	
Interest on loans and deposits	17,437	
Minor revenues	21,630	
Refunds	21,897	
	$4,268,393	
Temporary loans	$800,000	
Redemption of loan of 1874 (refund)	736	
Loan of 1896—on account of proceeds	2,044,000	
Trust funds	27,662	
Reimbursement railway subsidies fund	3,285	
		2,375,684
Total receipts		$6,644,076

Expenditure.

Public debt	$1,497,429	
Legislation	195,5 9	
Civil government	253,401	
Administration of justice	568,514	
Public Instruction	382,759	
Agricultural, immigration and colonization	286,814	
Public works and buildings—Ordinary	...397,544	
Extraordinary	58,485	
		156,029
Charities, including lunatic asylums	326,078	
Miscellaneous services	373,585	
	$4,040,188	
Repayment of railway guarantee deposits	268,241	
Repayment of temporary loans	1,760,000	
Trust funds	17,459	
Railway subsidies	250,186	
Reimbursement Railway Subsidies Fund	29,861	
		2,325,748
		$6,365,936

The ordinary revenue for 1894-5 was $4,3 2,028, and the ordinary expenditure $4,195,725.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The statement of the public debt and temporary loans and deposits of the Province of Quebec on the 30th June, 1896, as required by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 11th December, 1885, is as follows:

Funded Debt.

1st May, 1874	$3,675,666	
1st May, 1879	4,059,773	
1st November, 1878	2,000,000	
1st July, 1880	3,376,366	
1st July, 1882	2,483,333	
" "	1,066,500	
1st January, 1888	3,500,000	
1st March, 1891	2,900,000	
30th December, 1894	5,332,9 6	
1st May, 1895	1,946,666	
	$31,211,282	
Sinking fund invested	9,991,000	
Net funded debt		$21,217,282

Deposits.

Teachers' pension fund	$188,164	
Protestant Council of Public Instruction	35,117	
Railway Companies' guarantee deposits	723,051	
Security and trust deposits	49,440	
		995,775
Total debt		$22,213,058

A Patent Cigar.

A. J. Bloomfield, a cigar maker, employed with S. Davis & Sons, has patented a device to save cigar smokers the discomforts occasioned by the inhalation of the dust and sand particles usually present in cigars. The patent calls for a cigar provided with a foraminiferous platinum cylinder, with or without a sponge, which cylinder is worked into the cigar at the tip, and effectually prevents the passage of sand or dust to the mouth of the smoker.

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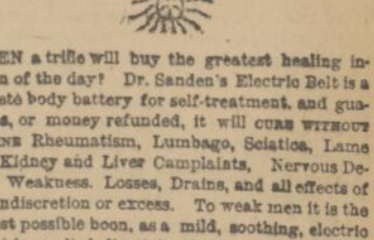
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THE SEASON HAS OPENED.

"The Other Man's Wife" at the Queen's Theatre.

FRANCAIS AND ROYAL TO FOLLOW.

The Herald's London Cable on Theatrical Matters — "Paul Pry" Next Saturday— Other Notes.

On Saturday next Paul Pry's letter on theatrical matters will appear on the ninth page of the Herald. This is the eighth year of these letters, and there is every reason to expect that they will be as popular as ever. They will contain all the latest gossip, and will be profusely illustrated every week. Readers desiring answers to correspondence should see that letters reach the Herald office not later than Thursday morning.

THE QUEEN'S OPENING.

The theatrical season opened most auspiciously in Montreal last night, and the pretty Queen's Theatre was crowded from the orchestra to the top gallery standing spot when the curtain went up at 8.15.

The music, under the leadership of Mr. Otto Zimmerman, played lively airs as the big crowd entered, and when every seat was sold, Mr. Sparrow and Representative Varsey were kept busy supplying camp stools. Not only was the theatre packed, but some 200 people were turned away.

Evidently popular prices suit the taste of Montrealers, but the fact that the scale has been lowered has not in the slightest interfered with the standard of the performance. Montrealers will be delighted if the average attraction throughout the season is on a par with that of Bert Coote and Nick Long, who appeared in "The Other man's Wife." This was preceded by an ideal one-act play by James A. Herne, the author of the celebrated "Shore Acres," entitled "A Soldier of France."

The latter, which is at once humorous, touching and soul-inspiring, is a story of one of Napoleon's battles. Mr. Long presents a perfect character sketch in Francis Le Page. He forces at once upon his hearers the fact that he is an actor of great merit, and many times he manoeuvred the lines into a companion play to Irving's "Story of Waterloo."

"The Other Man's Wife" is just as absurd, as ridiculous, but nevertheless thing in farce-comedy we have had in years. Coote was humorous to a high degree in "A New Boy," but in his latest success he may be stamped as indeed inimitable. In "The Other Man's Wife" there is a chance for other artists besides the star, and this fact alone raises the play in importance above many recent productions.

To attempt to give an idea of the plot would be as absurd as it would be to admit that there is any plot, yet nevertheless there is just sufficient of situations to rouse one's curiosity into wondering how it will all end. Mr. Coote has in Mr. Long a very able assistant in this comedy, though it is apparent that their talents lie in very different directions. Mr. Harry C. Stanley is also a capable character artist. The Herald has before spoken of Miss Julie Kingsley's ability, and it was never more striking than last night. Miss Cotton, Miss Dix and Miss Medford are all worthy of a word of praise.

There is to be a matinee to-day, Thursday and Saturday.

Next week, Maud Granger in "Inherited."

THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

The entire new dramatic stock company, which is to appear this season at Theatre Francais, arrived in the city from New York and Boston on Sunday, and are now domiciled in the city, busily rehearsing for the first performance, which will take place next Monday afternoon, when the theatre will be thrown open once more to the public. The first drama to be presented will be Robert Buchanan's sensational story of English life, "Alone in London," and its stirring scenes are calculated to arouse the highest pitch of enthusiasm. Seats for any performance next week may be reserved at the box office of the Theatre Thursday next.

AT SOHMER PARK.

Success in abundant measure crowned the efforts of Mr. Lavigne and the management of Sohmer Park last evening on the occasion of the benefit performance for musicians and employes. The combination of Harmony Band, Hochelaga and Sohmer Park's band into one hundred skilled musicians, playing Sousa's magnificent Manhattan March, simply captured the throng of over twelve thousand people assembled in the pavillion. Then the programme of music and specialties was particularly good, including the Notre Dame quartette, the famous Austin sisters on the flying trapeze, Mlle Aimee, the human fly; Tyrene and Evaline, the "fin de siecle" dancers; Ida Gray Scott, dramatic soprano; Mr. J. B. Dupuis, baritone; Joseph Gagnier, 10 years old, said to be the youngest clarionet soloist in the world; the Independent choir, director Mr. L. Le Brun, followed by the Odellyska act with the clever horse Sandy.

To-day and to-morrow Court Jeanne D'Arc will hold its annual festival at the Park.

THE ENGLISH STAGE.

London, August 24.—Terry's Theatre will be re-opened to-night, with a production of Mortimer's "Glorlana," which has been renamed "My Artful Valet." James Welch will assume the principal role, that of Spinks, the valet. He will be supported by Lydia Cowell, in her original character.

One of the last enterprises of the late Sir Augustus Harris was to experiment with a revolving stage mechanism whereby the changing of scenery might be greatly expedited. The mechanism is now completed, and the next lessee of Drury Lane Theatre will have the advantage of this improvement.

The affairs of this house are still in abeyance, and until some new manager is found it is probable that the doors will remain closed. At any rate, the usual autumnal melodrama will not be produced, and the Adelphi will have the advantage of this lack of competition for its production of "Boys Together."

It is probable that Augustin Daly will give a Shakespearean revival during his next London season. Mr. Daly's representative says:

"Our plans are not yet developed for next year, and it is too early to make predictions. The papers have it that we are to do either 'Cymbeline,' 'The Tempest,' or 'Much Ado About Nothing,' but nothing definite is decided upon."

The new play by Mr. Francis, entitled "A Blind Marriage," was produced at the Criterion last Thursday evening, August 20. It is a comedy of the robust order, in four acts. The scene of the first and second acts is laid at Monte Carlo, and that of the third and fourth acts at Langdale Castle.

The cast was as follows: Jefferson D. Herd, Herbert Standing; Lord Langdale, Herbert Waring; Jim Spencer, Charles Fulton; Dolly Talbot, H. V. Esmond; Gussy Talbot, Arnold Lucy; Mrs. Saville, Carlotta Addison; Miss Saville, Eva Moore; Rosa Fennell, Miss M. Lockie; Linda Logan, Kate Rorke.

Olga Nethersole's next American tour begins at Brooklyn on November 2. She will be seen during the week in "The Wife of Scarli," "Camille" and "Fron Fron." While she is in Boston she will produce Henry V. Esmond's new play, entitled "My Lady Virtue." Owing to the failure of "Carmen" in London, Miss Nethersole has determined to drop this play from her repertoire.

The Grand Theatre, Islington, will be treated to all the leading West End successes during the autumn. Beginning next Monday, George Alexander will produce there "The Prisoner of Zenda." It will be followed by Forbes Robertson in "For the Crown," "Trilby," with Mr. Tree; Arthur Bourchier and Violet Vanbrugh in "The Child Widow," and John Hare will also appear, it being his only appearance in London prior to his departure for America.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE

Said the Complaints Against Officials are Being Investigated.

It is said that at last the local government is moving in the matter of the countless complaints made against Court House officials during the last few years. Mysterious officials of the Government, unknown personally to the local officials, have been making quiet enquiries within a couple of days, but this is only preliminary. An official of the Court House in high standing is the authority for a statement that an Order-in-Council will be issued shortly appointing a commission to investigate all the complaints and the conduct of certain officials. The same gentleman states that the commissioners will be Montrealers, and will probably begin their investigation about the middle of September. Their powers are to be extensive, and they will call witnesses from Superior Court judges down to the lowest ranks of provincial employes.

THEY WILL WELCOME MR. EGAN.

Local Irishmen Will Tender Him a Big Reception.

A meeting of delegates from city Catholic societies was held last night, for the purpose of completing arrangements for the reception of Mr. Jas. F. Egan, who is now on a visit to United States and Canada as a delegate of the Amnesty Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Egan who has been a political prisoner having been sentenced to 20 years, but was released after serving eight years.

The reception will take place at the Windsor Hall at 8 p.m., on Monday, the 31st of August, on which occasion Mr. Egan will deliver an address. Special invitations to attend the reception have been extended to His Worship the Mayor and the aldermen, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Hon. M. F. Hackett, C. R. Devlin, M.P., Sir W. Hingston, Hon. W. R. Scott, Hon. J. J. Curran, Hon. Judges Doherty and Purcell, Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Hon. J. McShane, the members of Parliament for the city and district of Montreal, and many other prominent public citizens.

A CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Proposal to Organize a Dominion Association.

At a meeting of the Montreal Bar, held yesterday morning, Mr. J. T. Bulmer, of the Nova Scotia Bar, submitted a plan by which could be furthered a scheme for organizing a Canadian Bar Association. He referred to the steps already taken in the eastern provinces, and submitted the correspondence exchanged and the resolutions adopted on the subject. The council approved of the project, and a general meeting of the Bar will be called for to-morrow to discuss the question.

Mr. Bulmer left for Ottawa last evening, with a view to organizing a special committee, through whom an invitation might be tendered Chief Justice Lord Russell of Killowen to address a meeting of delegates from the different provinces on or about September 15th.

To Welcom the Chief.

The council of the Montreal Bar had a conference yesterday morning with the local judges on the subject of the approaching visit of Lord Russell. Judge Tait presided, and the Bench was also represented by His Honor Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench; and Justices Curran, Gill, Ouimet, Taschereau and de Lorimier. The Bar was represented by the Hon. Mr. Robidoux, Q.C., batonnier, and Messrs. C. B. Carter, Q.C., L. J. Ethier, Q.C., Edmund Guerin and L. E. Bernaud, secretary. It was decided to telegraph His Lordship, asking him to receive one or two representatives of the Bar to consider the most suitable form that the reception could take. It is probable that during Lord Russell's stay here he will occupy Sir Donald Smith's residence.

Dominion Labor Congress.

Labor circles are now preparing for the Dominion Labor Congress which will open its annual session at Quebec City the second Monday in September. As Labor Day by Federal statute is Sept. 7th, the annual meeting has been fixed one week later to allow labor unions to take part in the celebration in their own localities. The City Council of Quebec have voted a large sum towards defraying expenses of entertaining the delegates.

C.P.R. Traffic Earnings.

The return of traffic earnings on the Canadian Pacific Railway for the past week shows earnings of $403.000, as compared with $374.000 for the corresponding week of 1895, an increase of $29,000.

CORN EXCHANGE BY-LAWS.

An Amendment to Limit the Membership Defeated.

At the adjourned meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange held yesterday afternoon the by-laws were amended and other important business transacted. An amendment which brought out much discussion referred to the exclusion of persons not engaged "in grain produce or freighting or in any business relating thereto."

Mr. Edgar Judge presided, and opened the meeting by having the first clause read and moving its adoption which was seconded by Mr. A. Thompson.

Mr. Alexander Mitchell was the first speaker. It was a mistake, he thought, to refuse admission to any man who was of the right sort, whatever his business might or might not be. At present the Corn Exchange was a dead letter. It would be a great thing to induce people to join, not only members of Parliament, but any one in good standing.

Mr. D. W. Campbell said that the proposed amendment would breed the spirit of exclusiveness when the association was dying of dry rot. There had been practically no new grain traders in the Corn Exchange in a quarter of a century.

Mr. H. W. Raphael asked if the committee would withdraw the objectionable clause, to which Mr. Edgar Judge answered that the committee was unanimous that it should pass.

Mr. Mitchell—Not only would I wish one member of Parliament in the association, but all the others to drive out the dry rot."

Mr. Judge said that he did not agree with the gentleman as to the admission of Mr. Penny, M.P., but as his name was on the list when this discussion was first entered into, it was thought better to elect him.

Mr. H. W. Raphael said that the Corn Exchange was dying by inches. There were formerly three or four hundred members while there were now in the neighborhood of one hundred. To his mind it was a narrow-minded amendment.

Mr. Adam Thomson said that as the amendment had not passed it, certainly could not be blamed for the present condition of affairs.

Mr. E. F. Craig said that by killing the by-law they would be able to count more noses, but he doubted if they would do any more business. He did not want to see a political organization made of the association. Mr. Penny had never been excluded. If he had applied to the Butter and Cheese Association he would certainly have been excluded.

Mr. A. G. Thomson said that the membership might be large and unwieldy, and those who were actively engaged in the trade might be voted down on important questions by men who knew really nothing about them and did not understand their good and bad points.

The chairman then put the amendment to a vote and it was lost by 16 to 13—a two-thirds majority being necessary. The other amendments were passed without opposition.

MONTREAL'S EXHIBITION

To be Opened by Sir. Aldophe Chaplean—Railway Rates.

A communication was received yesterday, by Mr. S. C. Stevenson, manager and secretary of the Montreal Exposition Co., from Sir Adolphe Chapleau, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, accepting the invitation to open Montreal's big fair next month. The official opening will take place on Sept. 14th, and will be attended by a distinguished gathering.

The preparations for the Exhibition have made great headway, and everything points to a great success.

For the forthcoming Exhibition, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has instructed its agents to sell round trip tickets to Montreal as follows:

At one way first class fare for round trip from September 12th to 18th inclusive, except on special excursion days from Sharbot Lake, Renfrew, Quebec, Lake Megantic, Newport and intermediate stations, including branches; at one way first class fare for round trip September 15th and 17th, from Mountain Grove, Haleys, Toronto, North Bay, and intermediate stations, including branches; at one way first class for round trip September 11th, 15th and 16th, from stations in Atlantic division.

There will be special excursions on September 14th and 16th from stations west of Montteal, as far as Toronto and North Bay inclusive, including Ottawa section and branches; September 15th and 17th from stations east of St. Martin's Junction and south of Montreal, as far as Quebec, Lake Megantic and Newport, including branches; September 12th and 14th, from stations in the Atlantic division.

Judges and exhibitors may travel at one way first class fare from all stations in Canada, on presentation of certificate signed by Mr. Stevenson, manager and secretary, from September 8th to 19th, good to return until the 23rd of September.

The Intercolonial Railway will issue excursion return tickets to Montreal as follows:

From St. Johns, Moncton, and stations inclusive, at single fare on September 11th, 15th and 16th, and at $10.00 on September 12th and 14th; from stations east of Moncton, to Halifax, Sydney, etc., at single fare on the 11th, 15th and 16th, and at rates lower than single fare on September 12th and 14th; from stations north of Moncton, at first class single fare, from September 11th to 16th inclusive, but not to exceed $10.00 on September 12th and 14th. Time limit for return of all tickets, September 25th.

$6,000 WAS STOLEN

Daring Theft from the C.P.R. at Joliette.

A daring robbery was committed at Joliette, between the hours of ten o'clock on Friday evening and seven o'clock on Saturday morning. A package containing $6,000, together with other moneys belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway, was taken from the safe at Joliette Station by some unknown person or persons.

Baggageman Roch, who also acts as messenger for the Dominion Express Company, had delivered the package to the station agent at Joliette, upon the arrival of the train from Montreal at 7.50 p.m. on Friday, and he holds a receipt from the agent for the money. The latter placed the package in the safe, which he securely locked, and two hours later he left the station for the night.

Next morning when he returned to the office, he found the safe shut, but it was not locked. Somewhat surprised, he opened the door, and discovered that the $6,000 had disappeared, together with all the other money which he had left in the safe the night before.

On further examination, it was evident that the thief was thoroughly acquainted with the combination, for the door of the safe had not been drilled nor forced open in any way.

The officials of the company were immediately notified of the fact, and they placed the matter in Detective Carpenter's hands. The latter after enquiring into the facts of the case, has come to the conclusion that there is no doubt that the money had been locked in the safe all right, and that the agent's story is true.

Many small clues have been discovered, and the detectives hope to arrest the culprit in a few days.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Howe, of Quebec, is staying at the Turkish Baths Hotel.

Mr. Pio Laporte, of Vercheres, is in town, a guest of Mr. Z. Rheaume.

Mr. D. M. Macpherson, M.P.P. of Lancaster, was in town yesterday.

Mr. A. M. Matthews, of Matthews Bros., art dealers, Toronto, is at the Balmoral.

Mrs. Wells, of this city, is holidaying in Woodstock, Ont., the guest of Mrs. Dr. Sinclair.

Mr. A. Warnecke, of the Club Laurier, of Three Rivers, was in town yesterday on his way to Ottawa.

Miss McBeath, matron of the Western Hospital, this city, is holidaying with her parents at Moncton, N.B.

Mgr. Grandin is slowly improving at the Notre Dame Hospital. It is now pretty certain that he will recover.

Mr. G. H. Flint, manager of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., of this city, is at present booming business at Vancouver, B.C.

His Honor Recorder DeMontigny is taking a well earned holiday. Mr. Bourgouin will preside in the Lower Court as Acting Recorder during Judge De Montigny's absence.

Lieut. E. H. Brown, Lieut.-Col. Hood and Major Ibbotson, three prominent military rifle shots, have gone to Toronto to attend the annual Provincial matches in that city.

Dr. and Mrs. L. N. Bourque, of St. John, N.B., arrived in the city yesterday on a pleasure trip. The doctor will spend a few days at Ottawa, while Mrs. Bourque will remain visiting in Montreal.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Newnham, bishop of Moosonee, is in Montreal. He is on his way home after a visit to Ottawa, where he interviewed the Premier in connection with a better mail service and other matters concerning the cree Indians of his diocese.

BRIEF LOCAL NEWS.

The demonstration tendered by the Liberals of Chambly-Vercheres to the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion will take place to-day at Vercheres. If the weather is favorable the affair promises to be a great success.

During the past week the Canadian Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has convicted the following for working horses in an unfit state: D. Fortier, F. Goss, J. Larocque, L. Depabe, Geo. Picotte, P. Broulette, A. Reid. A good many warnings were also given.

Aime Du Plessis, aged 14, and Marie Gravel, aged 11, were both sent to the Reform School yesterday by the Acting Recorder for a term of three years. They had been found on Notre Dame Street at two o'clock in the morning, last Thursday, and would give no satisfactory explantin of their presence on the streets at that late hour.

The last adjourned meeting of the Montreal Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association, previous to their annual picnic to Isle Gros Bois, on Thursday next, the 27th inst., will be held this evening in the Firemen's Hall, Craig Street, at 8 o'clock. The various committees are requested to bring in their final reports. A full attendance of members is requested. Parties going to the picnic are requested to procure their tickets at the Central Fire Station before going down to the steamer.

City Hall Matters.

The meeting of the City Hall Committee, called for yesterday afternoon, was countermanded. A meeting of the Water Committee has been called for this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The chief item of business is the opening of tenders for coal, which were to have been opened on July 23. In the interval since then, as it has been since the old contract expired, the contractors have been putting in coal as ordered at their own price, and on this ground Ald. Costigan is anxious to have tenders awarded. Up to the present he has not been able to get a quorum, but as all the members are now in town, the matter should be concluded to-day.

Mortality of the Week.

There were 103 deaths in the city last week, of which 95 were Roman Catholic, 7 were Protestant, and 1 a Hebrew. The principal causes of death were: Diphtheria, 4; diphtheretic croup, 2; typhoid, 1; whooping cough, 1; infantile debility, 54; consumption, 12; bronchitis, 3; congestion of the lungs, 3; pneumonia, 1; asphyxia, 1.

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"Are you sure of it?"

"Positive. She wears bloomers."—Chicago Post.

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"I wonder why she acts so silly?"

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Motive was, after all, a fathomless ocean of uncertainty."—Detroit Tribune.

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Tues..	5 00 pm	Majestic.....	"	Aug. 26
Wed..	9 00 am	Columbia.....	"	Aug. 27
Frid'y	9 00 am	La Bretagne	"	Aug. 29
"	9 00 am	Lucania.....	"	Aug. 29
"	5 00 pm	New York ..	"	Aug. 29
Satur.	7 00 pm	Labrador....	Rimouski..	Aug. 30
Sun...	3 30 am	Labrador.....	"	Aug. 30

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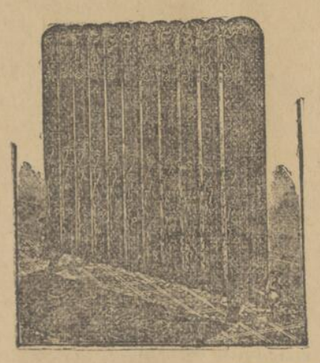
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