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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER.
Warmer.
Fair and Warm.

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LORD DUNDONALD REVIEWS CORPS

He Was Given a Splendid Ovation in Toronto Last Night.

WHAT HE PROPOSED TO DO

Denied the Charge of Militarism—What the Report of 1902 Contained—Reply to the Charges Against Him.

Toronto, July 16.—Lord Dundonald was given a splendid reception in Massey Hall last evening. Nearly four thousand persons were present. Mr. J. F. Ellis was chairman. Rev. Dr. Potts and Mr. Barlow Cumberland made short addresses, after which Mr. Donald Robertson read a complimentary address to the guest of the evening.

Lord Dundonald, who was given an ovation when he rose to reply, said:

"I do not consider that it is necessary to trouble you with many words with regard to the particular incident which led up to my summary dismissal from the command of the militia. There is perhaps hardly anything which more intimately concerns the well-being of a nation than that its defences should be placed in as efficient a condition as possible. I was myself convinced that matters in this connection were indeed far from satisfactory; I turned on the searchlight to show the people of Canada that there was an evil that was injuring their defence force. What followed? All eyes were turned towards the light. All saw the evil and realized that the light revealed what was true; but there is nothing that some people hate more than the truth, even though that truth may be in their own best interests. (Applause.) Some of these have turned their anger upon me, upon the man who was letting light into dark places. The people have been told that I was trying to dragoon them, endeavoring to override the civil power, acting contrary to the spirit of the constitution, when in truth it was not I, but others who were trampling upon the spirit of the constitution, that great Magna Charta whose essential principle is freedom and evenhanded justice to all men regardless of political party. All right thinking persons realize the vital importance of non-interference with those high officials who administer justice between man and man, namely the defence of the country, the selection of the military leaders of the people are as important as the administration of civil justice, and the man who endeavors to do his duty in an impartial manner in this respect should have his hands strengthened rather than weakened. (Applause.)

The Report of 1902.

"Now, gentlemen, there is a certain class of person in the world to whom it is a matter of indifference whether they use truth or misrepresentation as a weapon of attack. This class of person has been busily explaining to the people of Canada for the last few weeks that in my report for the year 1902, which the minister did not publish, there were extravagant proposals, necessitating great and undue burdens on the people of Canada. First of all let me say that I believe in taking the people into confidence, and in this connection I believe in allowing the people to know what their expert adviser thinks is desirable for their safety. All that he thinks desirable need not necessarily be adopted, but if there is nothing in a report that it is prudent for international reasons to keep private, why on earth should not the people be taken into confidence? It is their business; they have to find the money or they have to refuse to find the money. But if the facts are concealed from them, how are they to be in a position to consider as to what is requisite for the proper defence of the country? (Applause.) And let me say here that it has been entirely optional with the Minister of Militia to carry out proposals published in the reports of previous general officers commanding as a reference to previous published reports will conclusively show.

What He Recommended.

The most extraordinary feature of the controversy with regard to the recommendations in my report for 1902 is the very remarkable fact that the main features and recommendations in it, so far as paper organization is concerned, have already been adopted and are now in force in Canada. But the publication of this report would have shown the people of Canada that in addition to the recommendations which have been carried out, other matters which urgently call for action should long ere this have received attention from the Government. For instance, in 1902 I urged as my predecessors had previously done, that it was highly undesirable that the whole supply of ammunition and warlike material should be derived from any one place and recommended that an ammunition factory should also be established in the Province of Ontario, so as not to have all our eggs in one basket, as in the event of Quebec being cut off by an enemy the rest of Canada would be helpless. There is not a nation in the world that maintains a fighting force that does not also maintain a considerable store of ammunition ready for use in case of war. The public would have seen by my report for 1902 that I urged the provision of such a store. The amount of ammunition in Canada is as unsatisfactory now as it was in 1902. As regards rifles we are just as badly off now as then. There are not enough in the country to arm even the present peace strength of the militia, while there are none for the war strength of the militia or for the second line of defence or for the rifle clubs, and indeed many of the rifles we now have require replacing by new ones. I have only to mention that there is practically no engineering equipment, no ammunition carts, no pack saddles for carrying ammunition, no water carts, practically no machine guns, and most other essentials equally lacking to show how inadequate and unsatisfactory is the equipment of the militia. As regards the training of the militia, the general public is aware that a great change has taken place in the methods of war, and it is impossible now to train troops properly on restricted areas of land. I urged upon the Minister in 1902 that even if it was impossible on account of the cost, to give all the troops in the Dominion the advantage of training on a large area of land, no delay should take place in the provision of a central training ground, where, at any rate, the higher leaders of the militia force could learn their work. Nothing has been done in this respect, although there are many sites which could be acquired for a comparatively trifling amount.

The Charge of Militarism.

Now, gentlemen, with regard to the charge of militarism brought against me. The new organization of the militia adopted by the Government, provides for Canada its first line of defence composed of a peace strength of some 45,000 men, expanding into a war strength of 100,000, with a nucleus of a second line of a similar number, that is to say it provides for an organization of a more purely civilian and non-professional type than has been adopted by any country in the world, the system adopted was so adopted on the recommendation in my report for 1902, and yet I am charged with desiring to impose upon Canada military burdens similar to those borne by some of the European nations. I was interested recently to observe that the Prime Minister was credited with the following remarks in a speech made by him: "If I had my own way," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "there would be a corps of volunteers in every town, in every village, in every hamlet. The boys should learn early now to shoot. The art of war is always changing and we shall always need men who are ready and courageous to face any emergency." If Sir Wilfrid Laurier contemplates the formidable force he suggests in the above speech, has he ever calculated the cost thereof? Even the bare provision of rifles for so large a body of men as he would thus call into existence, would cost a large sum irrespective of the provision of ranges and a supply in hand of sufficient ammunition per man, as without ammunition, rifles are surely useless, and ammunition cannot be improvised immediately on the outbreak of war. And how could such a force as is thus suggested be utilized, without organization, without officers, without equipment, without any method of communication between different portions of it, without provision for mobilization, without maps or military information, without artillery, without engineers? (Applause)

"The real facts of the matter are gentlemen, that I am accused of militarism because I desired that the organization and arrangement for the improvement of the militia already agreed upon by the ministry should be carried to a logical conclusion and our country of Canada, of which I am no longer the general officer commanding, but merely a free and independent elector like each of yourselves, should be placed in a position which surely every patriotic Canadian must desire. (Applause.)

Reply to Charges.

Some of the most widely read and influential newspapers in Canada have given currency and support to a rumor that I had in the unpublished portion of my report for 1902 advised a ruinous expenditure for military armaments, and had recommended the erection of a series of great fortresses along the frontier. These statements are amusing in their utter absurdity, but, wild as they are, they have accomplished one object. They have given to a large section of the people of Canada a false impression of the work I have been endeavoring to do on their behalf, and in their interest. The simple truth is, gentlemen, that before I came to Canada the Canadian Government had already decided to place a few guns at two strategical points. I worked out detailed schemes for them for these places, but expressly stated in my report that the schemes were based upon the principle of the least possible expenditure on anything that could be considered as in the nature of permanent fortifications, the first thing to be steadily borne in mind being the organized system of defence, the guns, the ammunition, and the trained men to use them. The only additional recommendations that have come from me in relation to permanent defences were suggestions that an important seaport on the Atlantic and another on the Pacific should receive some slight protection against raids from torpedo boats and cruisers, the cost of which would be inconsiderable.

"Now, gentlemen, turning to another portion of the attack on me, let me ask, have I ever done anything in my term of office in Canada which merits the term of endeavoring to dragoon either the Government or the people? Have I ever done anything which should bring down upon me the denunciation of that most influential journal in Montreal which so ardently supports the Government? This organ which stands so high in the confidence of the Government sums up the situation in an article so logical, so calm and thoughtful, that I feel impelled to present you with some extracts. Its readers are informed in one day's flow of reason only that I wished to impose militarism on Canada, that I was a veritable conspirator appointed for the purpose of imposing militarism, that I was an enemy to Canada, an Imperial monster, a wolf sent amongst your sheep folds who has found souls so tender as to lament over the blows which the shepherds have inflicted upon him. Gentlemen, what has the object of all this uncalled for abuse done to deserve it?

Motives of His Conduct.

All that I desire is to be judged by my actions while occupying the position of Genral Officer Commanding. During my term of office I have endeavored to the best of my ability to build up an efficient force of citizen soldiery, to place the defences of Canada in a condition as effective as the resources of the country would permit. (Applause.) In all this I have proceeded in a constitutional manner, fully recognizing that the will of the people as expressed through their constitutional rulers is supreme. (Applause). It has been my duty to give expression to my opinions, but I have attempted to dragoon no one. I have never even written or caused to be written, any demand that any officer, non-commissioned officer, or man belonging to the militia, should explain any writing or public utterance of his that he may have given to the world in his capacity as a citizen of a free country.

"I have almost forgotten to mention one other charge insinuated against me in Parliament, of having made a difference between a French-Canadian officer and an English-speaking one in favor of the latter. I have already shown how groundless was this charge, and here in this capital of the great English-speaking province of Ontario, I desire to say that no man's race or religion have ever biassed me. (Applause.) The French-Canadian militia know full well that I have always had their interests at heart, and have been actuated by the utmost possible friendliness for them. (Applause).

"Gentlemen, when on the fourteenth day of June last I received a message of dismissal, though conscious of the rectitude of my course, I little knew or could have realized how the great mass of the Canadian people would sustain me in the action I took on their behalf. For that support and sympathy I now thank them with all my heart. Gentlemen, during my whole term of office I have endeavored to serve you faithfully, loyally, and well. Your interests were ever my first and only care since first I came amongst you, and to the best of my ability I discharged what I considered to be my bounden duty towards you. The people of Canada are my judges. My record is before them, and the issue is clear and well defined.

WHAT IS GOING ON

Arena—Comic opera, "The Girl from Paris."

Francais—Una Clayton Stock Company in a new unnamed play.

Sohmer Park—Vaudeville and Lavigne's band.

Riverside Park—Vaudeville.

GOVERNMENT TRIED TO ARRANGE PEACE

Text of Correspondence Between Sir William Mulock and Strike Leader.

Ottawa, July 16.—(Special.)—The leaders of the steel employes of Sydney who are on strike against the company are inclined to blame the Government for the calling out of the militia. They do not seem to understand that the Government has nothing to do with the matter. The statutes provide that if three magistrates ask the commandant of a district for militia, he has no power to refuse the request or do anything but call out the militia. The Government has no power to interfere.

The Government has offered to intervene on behalf of arbitration between the Steel Company and the men, but neither party has seen fit to accept the offer. The correspondence between the Government and Mr. Moffatt, the grand secretary of the Provincial Workmen's Association at Sydney, shows that the Government has been anxious all along to settle the trouble.

On July 13 Secretary Moffatt telegraphed the Minister of Labor as follows:

"William Mulock:

"Whereas, the P.W.A. requested the Minister of Labor to appoint a commission to investigate, decide and settle the Sydney labor dispute, we, in joint meeting assembled in the Sydney rinks, regret that so far Minister Mulock has been unable to put our request in force. Moved John Moffat, seconded Alex. McKinnon.

"JOHN MOFFATT."

To which the Minister replied:

Sir William Mulock's Reply.

"John Moffatt, Grand Secretary P. W. A., Sydney, C.B.:

"Government greatly regrets existence of trouble between Dominion Iron & Steel Company and employes, and would rejoice if able to render any assistance in settling dispute. Was, therefore, greatly disappointed when, in answer to my telegram to you of June 3, offering friendly intervention of Government to bring about harmony, you replied as follows: 'We prefer to be left to settle this dispute in our own way. Thanks for kind offer.'

"Doubtless you read in press my letter to secretary of Sydney Board of Trade, renewing offer made to you whenever intervention of Department desired. Labor Department is still willing to lend its best services towards work of settling dispute, and if agreeable to men, Deputy Minister King will at once go to Sydney to act as intermediary.

"Am aware of no Government having ever issued Royal Commission to settle a dispute between employers and employes. Such a procedure, uninvited by both parties to a labor dispute would probably be regarded as a high-handed measure, calculated to intensify feeling and widen breach. Friendly arbitration and conferences appear to me the only method likely to bring about good understanding.

(Signed) "WM. MULOCK."

Yesterday Secretary John Moffatt telegraphed Sir William Mulock as follows:

"No action of Government more calculated to intensify feeling and widen breach than placing armed force on steel plant without adequate cause. Wired you since June 3 to appoint commission. You replied fostering arbitration through intermediates. Unconditional arbitration was proposed to Steel Company; they refused it. Did Government ask them to arbitrate? What answer did they give?"

Offer Was Turned Down.

To this Sir William at once replied so Mr. Moffett:

"Troops were not called out at Sydney at the instance of the Government. The militia law, in force under all governments since the beginning of Confederation, nearly forty years ago, provides machinery for the calling out of force in case of threatened disorder. The responsibility for action devolves upon municipal authorities and local magistrates, who are charged with the preservation of order, and whom the law considers the best judges of what force is necessary for that purpose. The stipendiary magistrate and two other magistrates of Sydney, acting within their powers laid down in the act, applied to the commanding officer of the district who was, under the law, bound to furnish them the desired aid. The Government has continuously advised representatives of the company to submit dispute to arbitration, and at an early stage had hopes that this might have been accomplished if assurance had been given that workmen were disposed to accept such a solution, but you positively refused to consider the matter."

"In your telegram of June 3, in reply to my suggestion of arbitration, you said: 'We prefer to be left to settle this dispute ourselves in our own way. Thanks for kind offer.' At a later stage, on July 1, I wired you as follows: 'Arbitration seems to me appropriate procedure, and if men wish it, I will gladly propose to the company that method of dealing with the difficulty and Government will continue to press company to accept arbitration.' I have never received any intimation from you in answer to that telegram that the men desired arbitration. In my telegram of yesterday I offered to send the Deputy Minister of Labor to Sydney. You have ignored that offer. In view of these facts I am unable to understand the complaint now made that Government have failed to interest themselves in obtaining a settlement. If your men are satisfied to make use of his services I will at once send Deputy Minister of Labor to visit Sydney to do what he can to bring about a better understanding.

(Signed) "WM. MULOCK."

"Minister of Labor."

MR. W. J. M'CART, M.L.A., RETIRES FROM POLITICS

He is Liberal Representative in Ontario Legislature for Stormont County.

Cornwall, Ont., July 16.—(Special)—At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Cornwall and Stormont Liberal Association, W. J. McCart, M.P.P., intimated that he would not be available as a candidate for re-election to the Legislative Assembly for the very good and sufficient reason that his large and constantly increasing business demanded all his attention. Mr. McCart took his friends into his confidence thus early in order that they might have plenty of time in which to choose his successor. Mr. McCart, who is the Government whip at Toronto, is one of the brightest young men in the Legislature, and has been the means of placing some most useful measures, especially in regard to drainage, upon the statute books. His decision has been heard with genuine regret throughout the county, and the hope is expressed that he will reconsider his decision.

ALEXIEFF MAY SOON BE RECALLED

He Interferes With Kuropatkin's Plans—No News of the Disaster.

Berlin, July 16.—A telegram from New Chwang says the anomalous position of Alexieff is likely to prove a danger to Russia in the campaign and a serious hindrance to Kuropatkin. The Viceroy appears to assert his right to retain a considerable body of troops around his person. Mukden, much to the disgust of officers, who are said to refrain from mutiny only from the consciousness that the representative of the Czar cannot be got rid of by violent means. Alexieff himself lives in his state car on the railway. A roof has been constructed over the car and flowers planted around it. The Viceroy countermands military orders and detains reinforcements by inspecting them, while his chief of staff is sent two or three times a week to Ta Tche Kiao in order to observe the movements and dispositions of Kuropatkin. The telegram declares in conclusion that only the immediate recall of Alexieff can ameliorate this undesirable state of affairs, since at this juncture the Viceroy's presence in the Far East is not only useless, but positively dangerous."

Japanese Discredited Story.

Tokio, July 16.—The St. Petersburg story of a Japanese repulse at Port Arthur on July 10 with heavy casualties is wholly discredited at Tokio, where no such reports have been received. It is believed the story originated at Shanghai.

A St. Petersburg Story.

London, July 16.—A despatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says the War Office announces the receipt of a despatch from Port Arthur containing the report that the Japanese sustained considerable losses on July 11, the exact particulars of which have not yet been ascertained. According to the despatch, the Russians recaptured all the positions lately taken by the Japanese.

Big Battle is Expected.

Ta-Tche-Kiao, July 16.—The latest reports regarding the storming of Port Arthur July 10 place the Japanese losses in killed and wounded at 25,000, and those of the Russians at 5,500. The Russians occupied the positions.

The Japanese have now changed their frontal position, and a big battle is expected at the eastern portion of the defences.

Fight Between Outposts.

St. Petersburg, July 16. An official despatch states that between Liao Yang and Saimatse the Russians encountered the Japanese outposts and drove them back, and proceeded to occupy Vandeapudze. While they were ascending a hill the Japanese made an energetic attack upon their right. General Rennekampff was shot at the beginning of the fight, but remained in action. The Japanese were repulsed. The Russian loss was fourteen killed and wounded.

Kuropatkin's Plan.

Paris, July 16.—The Echo de Paris has received a despatch from St. Petersburg stating that Gen. Kuroki is advancing in three divisions upon Liao Yang. The Russian and Japanese forces came in contact near Sikhuan, and the Russians were compelled to retire. The Japanese apparently intending to concentrate between Haicheng and Liao Yang and cut the Russian communications. Gen. Kuropatkin now occupies a position along the railway from Liao Yang to Haicheng and Taschichao. In case of necessity he will withdraw his troops from Taschichao to Haicheng, and from there to Liao Yang, and there await the attack of the Japanese. According to competent observers, this is the only plan open to him.

ITALIANS USE RAZOR IN A FIGHT

Man and Wife Under Arrest Claim it Was to Protect Their Property.

An Italian named Nicola Ovello is in the General Hospital under treatment for nasty cuts in his head, and Bruzzano Govanni and his wife Virginia Lemastre, are in the hands of the police on a charge of having operated upon him with a razor.

Shortly before midnight Corporal Picard, of No. 6 station was attracted by cries for assistance coming from a cigar store on St. James street, near to Roy Lane, and on getting there he found the man Ovello bleeding profusely, and Mrs. Govanni with a stained razor in her hand. This she promptly dropped, and along with her husband was inclined to put up a stiff fight against arrest. Assistance was got, however, and on being searched at the police station the female prisoner was found to have in her possession an ugly looking set of iron knuckles. Both admitted having made the assault, the husband holding the man while the wife did the cutting, but they insist that the assault was committed in protection of their property. Ovello having stolen certain articles from their store.

They were brought before the court this morning and remanded on a charge of aggravated assault.

Ovello was bleeding from a five inch gash on the back of the head, and had several fingers badly cut. The wounds are not dangerous.

Weather To-morrow Will be Fine and Warm

To-day and Sunday—Fine and warm. Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 52, 56; Kaloops, 58, 62; Calgary, 42, 68; Medicine Hat, 62, 88; Winnipeg, 54, 74; Port Arthur, 56, 74; Parry Sound, 62, 78; Toronto, 63, 86; Ottawa, 62, 80; Montreal, 60, 76; Quebec, 56, 80; St. John 54, 72; Halifax, 52, 82.

DEATHS.

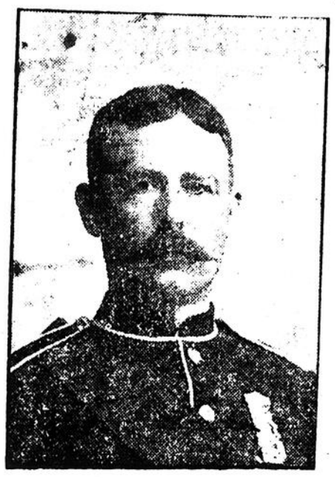
POWNALL—At the Montreal General Hospital, after an operation for appendicitis, on Friday, July 15th, Charles John Pownall, aged 8 years and 3 months, the only and well beloved son of Charles and Agnes Ellen Pownall, of 175 St. Philippe Street, St. Henry. Funeral Monday, at 2 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited. x

KOLAPORE CUP FINAL SCORES

The Canadians Were Only Seven Points Behind the Winners.

Bisley, July 16.—The detailed scores by ranges in the Kolapore Cup competition are as follows:

Team.	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	T'tl.
New Zealand	260	244	215	719
Mother Country	247	240	229	716
Canada	242	246	224	712
Guernsey	237	245	222	704
Natal	249	238	210	697



COL.-SERGT. A. G. GARDNER,
53rd Regiment, Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships Representative on the Bisley Team.

The scores by ranges and aggregates of Canadian team were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	T'tl.
Capt. Blair, Truro	32	30	30	92
Staff-Sergt. Crowe, Guelph	31	32	28	91
Capt. Dillon, Whitby	30	31	24	85
Corp. McGregor, Ottawa	33	21	27	81
Sergt. Mortimer, Toronto	28	31	33	92
Pte. Perry, Vancouver	32	31	31	94
Pte. N. Smith, Stewart	31	29	28	88
Col.-Sgt. Youhill, Winnipeg	25	31	23	79

The winning team being Colonial draws the special prize of £50, besides holding the cup. Last year the Australian team won.

The individual scores at the final range, 600 yards, was as follows:

Captain Blair	4555524—30
Sergeant Crowe	4345534—28
Capt. Dillon	5533233—24
Corporal McGregor	4344435—33
Sergeant Mortimer	5555535—31
Private Perry	4442554—28
Sergeant Youhill	3303455—23
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Through The Herald's Sieve.

NEW CHANG is going to take its fall without any of the Port Arthur trimmings.

WITH THE ELECTIONS getting nearer the Cox papers will now tell us that Epaphroditus Hiram, the veteran Liberal of Jellyville Corners, can't stand for Laurier this time.

A pound of flattery will go farther with a woman than a ton of argument.

IT WOULD BE a great joke on the mahella dealers if the St. Swithin's Day theory slipped up on a banana peel the very first day.

THOSE 9,000 dead-alive Japs will be lucky if nothing more serious than a rumor hits them during the rest of the war.

THE CONS are only kicking themselves that they didn't start giving banquets to Lord Dundonald a year ago.

THE RUSSIANS have retired to Tchjoutzziandiandza. Hats off, gentlemen. That one has all the others beaten to a standstill.

No Danger of Overeating.

"What became of that corpulent girl I used to see around here?"

"Oh, she's taking the fast cure."

"In a sanita rium, eh?"

"No, she married a poet."

IF the Hon. Joe Chamberlain gets started at his old gait again the Jap war and Joe

will be having the front page all to themselves.

A PHILADELPHIA DOG wagged his tail, knocked a candle off a chair into a can of powder and an explosion followed. That dog is wasting his time there. He should be in Port Arthur.

MR. BRYAN says he will not do for Parker, but will not burst off any suspender buttons supporting him.

WE SEE busines for the lawyers is picking up in Russia. The Czar has decreed that no one shall be exiled to Siberia without a trial.

"CON." POYLE, who has been arrested by detectives, is no relation to Sherlock Holmes. It's merely a coincidence.

THERE'S this to be said in favor of chocolate caramels. A girl can't chew gum while she is eating them.

RECENT NEWS despatches make it clear that whenever a railroad train and an automobile try simultaneously to occupy the same place on a grade crossing the automobile is likely to get the worst of it.

BE SURE you're right and then go ahead and find out whether you are or not.

Oom Paul and Joe.

(N.Y. World.)

Yet Kruger lived long enough to see Mr. Chamberlain leading a lost cause too.

OVER 210,000 MEN have been discharged in the States, and about 360,000 have had their wages cut. The States has the kind of a tariff the Cons. think would be a good thing for Canada.

ONE OF THE vice-presidential candidates in the States is 81 years old. It is difficult to understand until you hear that he has $40,000,000.

THE Hon. Buster Gourley wants to fight somebody, but can't decide who he would like to hit first.

CAP. BERNIER is so dead that it is beginning to be suspected he must be a Conservative.

THE DOUKHOBORS are looking for somebody they can't find. That is all right, but they should dress in something besides pyjamas while they are about it.

ONE OF THE Montreal theatres will be renamed "The Gaiety." Imagine Henry Irving's sad and classic countenance in a theatre with that name.

His crops may fail, but a Westmount gardener can always raise blisters.

IT'S EASIER for a Conservator to make a speech than it is for a speech to make him.

THOSE RETIRING RUSSIANS.

(The Russians have retired to Tchjoutzziandiandza.—War Dispatch.)

From bad to worse the Russians go
As tides of Japs against them flow.
They've gone to places hitherto
Whose names would stagger me and you.
But now, if you will carefully
Peruse the papers, you will see
That there's a chance to rhyme this stanza)
They have retired to
Tchjoutzziandiandza!

At night, when round day is dead,
'Most all of us retire to bed.
Sometimes 'tis not to sleep, but toss
And worry over business loss.
Sometimes it is to scoldings, if
We mingle in a married tiff;
Yet every Russian who commands a
Troop must retire to
Tchjoutzziandiandza!

Perhaps the long word means to snore,
And imitates the nasal roar
That from the Russian camp comes creeping
When round the fires the serfs are sleeping.
At any rate, it is a shame
To trifle with such a dreadful name.
Still, there's no doubt that it expands a
Man's lungs to pronounce
Tchjoutzziandiandza!

Close by the town of Makhuntsgulga,
Which the Mikado's troops beleaguer,
In Datchapu or Shuinlunsa
(The tune is "Johnny, Get Your Gun," sir),
These Russian troops of which we read
Have steeled their hearts unto the deed—
This spelling book extravaganza,
They have retired to
Tchjoutzziandiandza!

JUST TO LOOK at their photographs you

would never think that the Russians were of such a retiring disposition.

PORT ARTHUR has not fallen, but a few of the bricks have been jarred loose.

THE MAN who saw those 30,000 Japs die had a dream that was heard around the world.

KUROPATKIN'S IDEA may be that by persistently declining to fight he can make it impossible for the Japanese to defeat him.

LAST LONG "TREK" for old Oom Paul.

Capt. Dillon	5533233—24
Corporal McGregor	4344435—33
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RESIDENTS PROTESTED AGAINST THE FACTORY

Claim it is a Menace to the Neighborhood—City Attorney Will Investigate.

A protest from residents in the vicinity of Craig Street and Delorimier Avenue, against the rebuilding of the sash and door factory of Mason & Edge, was considered at a special meeting of the Fire and Light Committee, yesterday afternoon. The factory was destroyed ten days ago, and the petitioners claim that had there been any wind several dwellings would have gone up in smoke.

The whole contention was that the factory had not been built in accordance with the city by-laws, owing to the front being wood and tin.

Building Inspector Chausse remarked that the building had never been properly completed.

Ald. Lariviere thought that the building was a fire trap and objected to it being rebuilt.

In the end the matter was referred to City Attorney Ethier, who will hear both sides and prepare a report.

Foreman McCulloch, of No. 1 station, was appointed acting captain of the new Mill street station. He will be permanently appointed later.

DEATH OF THOMAS BINMORE.

Sudden Demise of Old and Respected Montreal Citizen.

An old citizen of Montreal was suddenly removed by death yesterday in the demise of Mr. Thomas Binmore, who died of heart failure at his residence, 311 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Mr. Binmore was sixty-seven years old, and had lived in Montreal most of the time since he was fourteen, at which age he came to Canada from his home at London, Eng.

Mr. Binmore lived in Lockport, N.Y., for some time during the agitation to free the slaves, in which he enthusiastically joined, becoming a member of the famous "Underground Railway," which freed so many negroes by sending them to Canada. At Lockport he was married to Miss Mary C. Morton in 1857, and subsequently moved to Pithole, Pa., where he lived for some years, engaging in newspaper work. Later he returned to Montreal, where he resided until his death.

Mr. Binmore was one of the original officers of the Hochelaga Light Infantry, now the First Regiment Prince of Wales Fusiliers, and retired with the rank of captain. For many years Mr. Binmore was financial manager for Mr. James Leggatt, later becoming treasurer to the United Shoe Machinery Co. of Canada, which position he held until his death.

Deceased is survived by a widow and four children—Mr. Walter Binmore, Misses Elizabeth and Laura Binmore, and Mrs. Ed. Mahen.

The funeral will take place Monday afternoon at 2.30 from the family residence to St. George's Church.

ADDS A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Halifax, N.S., July 16.—Dalhousie College has added a school of civil engineering to its other departments, and Professor S. M. Dixon was appointed professor of civil engineering, having been transferred from the Chair of Physics, which he has occupied for three years. Professor Dixon, who is a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, has had extensive experience in practical work in civil engineering, and for nine years filled the chair of civil engineering in the University of New Brunswick with brilliant success.

CANAL ESTIMATES WERE TAKEN UP

House Spent the Day Discussing Improvement of Waterways.

WILL EXTEND THE SOO CANAL

Sir William Mulock Said the Trent Valley Canal Will be Completed—Improvements and Port Colborne.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, July 16.—The House spent the day discussing Canadian waterways and voting money for canal operation and improvement. The progress made was regarded as satisfactory on both sides of the House. The total of the day's work amounted to almost a million dollars.

In supply yesterday afternoon the item of $100,000 for electric lighting and power plant on the Welland Canal was taken up first and passed. In explaining the request for $300,000 for the improvements at Port Colborne, Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that up to June 30, $659,366 had been spent in this work, while the total to complete the work now in hand, including that already spent, would be $1,159,000. The money had been spent in dredging, rock excavation, crib work, concrete superstructure forming two slips alongside the site of a proposed elevator. There would be two elevators built at which vessels could tie up in twenty-two feet of water. There would be accommodation for eight vessels of the ordinary size plying the upper lakes, or 2,400 feet of dock frontage. Further inward there would be water of sixteen feet depth. It was still undecided whether the Government would build the two elevators which were contemplated for that port or whether they would grant rights to private companies to do the work. In any case the Government would have to provide foundations for them.

To Extend Soo Canal.

The item passed, and on the vote of $170,000 for construction work on the Sault Ste. Marie canal, Mr. Emmerson said $100,000 was to be expended for deepening the upper entrance to twenty-one feet five inches, and $70,000 for extending the entrance pier 800 feet and building a sub-structure and concrete wall.

Dr. Sproule asked why the Canadian canal was not more used by Canadian boats.

Mr. German pointed out that the C.P.R. and other boats go through the American canals because they want to get their supplies on the American side, although they could get them on the Canadian side.

Mr. Taylor said the reason was the lack of dockage on the Canadian side.

Mr. Emmerson replied that a dock is now being built by the Public Works Department.

Mr. German repeated that the C.P.R. boats could get their supplies and land at the Government dock on the Canadian side if they chose to do so.

Mr. Blair, Dr. Sproule and Mr. Taylor urged the construction of adequate dock accommodation.

The item passed, and the vote of $10,500 for survey and sweeping the channel in Lake St. Louis was withdrawn.

Trent Valley Canal.

On the item of $100,000 for the Trent canal Mr. Emmerson said that it would take $6,000,000 to complete the work and that vessels carrying about 25,000 bushels of wheat could pass through it. It would cost about $4,000,000 to complete the Bay of Quinte section, and 1,500,000 for the Georgian Bay end.

Mr. Houghton, Lennox, urged upon the Government the desirability of pushing the canal to completion at an early day in order that the whole work may be productive.

Sir Wm. Mulock reminded the House that 120 miles of the canal are already productive, some thirty-seven steamers being employed on the system, and the canal is already serving a useful purpose. As to what the policy of the Government would be in the future it could not be open to doubt that when the country committed itself to the case of the work already done, it was committed to the completion of the enterprise at the earliest possible moment. They could look forward to the Trent canal shortly connecting the waters of the Georgian Bay and of Lake Ontario at an early date. The only thing he had to regret was that though the enterprise had been pressed upon the late Government their interest in it was chiefly displayed on the eve of a general election, and that interest seemed to die away a few days after the election. That was not the principle followed by the present administration which had pushed forward the work. The Government was now having an enquiry made as to the proper route to complete the canal and when the decision is ready it will be pushed vigorously to completion.

Mr. Haggart's Complaint.

Mr. Haggart complained that the appropriation of $100,000 was not sufficient to meet the contracts already entered into. The Government were withholding their decision regarding the route for political purposes. Mr. Haggart claimed the credit for having let the contract for the lift lock, opened with eclat last week. He twitted the Government with dangling before the different constituencies, pending the general elections, the location of the southern end of the canal in order to promote the chances of the Government candidates. The late Government adopted a plan and adhered to it.

Sir Wm. Mulock asked what route the late Government adopted, but Mr. Haggart evaded the question, and Sir William Mulock asserted that Mr. Haggart, when Minister of Railways, adopted the Trenton route, which elicited from Mr. Haggart a denial that he had made any such statement.

In reply to Mr. Haggart's assertion that the late Government had energetically pushed forward the construction of the Trent Valley Canal, Sir Wm. Mulock contrasted the expenditure during the administration of the Conservatives with an expenditure four times that amount during the eight years of the Liberal Government. He also showed that the Liberal Government had let contracts amounting to $1,500,000 since entering office.

Hon. Mr. Haggart admitted that he had never heard of any proposal to adopt the Port Hope route until since the Liberal Government came into office.

The House made good progress with the canal votes in the evening and for the Welland, the Soo, the Trent Valley, the Lachine, the St. Ours, and the Chambly canals a total of $63,000 was voted.

CANADA HAS HAD EIGHT YEARS OF GREAT PROGRESS

Hon. W. S. Fielding Reviewed in Masterly Fashion the Record of Liberal Government---Eight Years of Stable Credit, Sound Finances, Decreasing Debt, Successful Departmental Administration, a Stable Tariff, Commercial Prosperity and Peace, and Increasing Prestige Among the Nations of the World---An Interesting Announcement on Dumping Clause.

The magnificent effort of Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, in replying to the toast of the evening at the banquet in his honor in Toronto on Monday evening, is here reproduced in full. His address was a review of the unprecedented progress of the Dominion since the Liberals came into power eight years ago:

I beg you accept the very warm expression of my thanks for the great honor that is being done me to-night by the Liberals of the city of Toronto, and, as I am advised, by many of those from this great province. I know the time is not the most favorable one in the season for an event of this character. I would not be surprised if most of you desired, I think you should desire, instead of attending a banquet in the middle of July, that you should be off to the seaside or the mountain or the lake; and that so many of you have resisted the temptation and come here to-night, I have no doubt at much inconvenience, to do me honor, is something for which I owe you my warmest and most heartfelt thanks. Nor should I forget to pay my acknowledgment to the members of the political club under whose auspices this meeting has been planned and who have paid me the high honor of associating my name with their political organization. (Applause.) That you should take for the name of your political club that of the distinguished statesman and leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is something we would expect in any part of Canada, or that you should take the names of the distinguished sons of Ontario who play such an important part in the affairs of this Dominion and province, that also was something to be expected. But you, Mr. President, in your choice of a name have travelled far afield; you have gone to a distant province, and one of the smaller provinces of the Dominion—you have taken the name of a man not well known to you personally in your own walls, but who hopes to be known to you—(applause)—one who has no claim whatever upon your goodwill—(cries of "question")—other than is to be found in your kindly interpretation of the part he has played in the public affairs of the country. (Hear, hear.) I have also to express my thanks to the gentlemen who, although not belonging to the Liberal party, have joined in this gathering as a matter of good will. I cannot hope that they will agree with much that I have to say, but, at all events, they will be interested in what I have to say, not because it is new, but because it is part of an old story which it is necessary for us to tell again and again.

SIR WILFRID'S PERSONAL STRENGTH.

For a long time the affairs of this country were governed by the Conservative party; for a very long time, and I believe many of the leaders of that party actually fell into the idea that they alone possessed what was called the instinct of government. (Laughter.) Well, I would not blame them very much for that, for they had in the front ranks many able men, and it is not surprising that as year after year rolled on the idea should get abroad that the Conservative party, and only the Conservative party, possessed the capacity to govern. But it is a dangerous idea to get into the mind of any man, that he is indispensable in this life. There may come a time when the country will get along without the present Government, but I hope it will not be very soon. (Laughter.) A few years ago we began to see the breakup of that great Conservative party. I think the death of that distinguished statesman, Sir John Macdonald, had much to do with it. There was a personal magnetism in Sir John that drew men to him, irrespective of polltics and principles. They liked the man, and they stood by him because they liked him. After the death of Sir John there began to be a gradual breaking up. One by one the prominent men of the party dropped off, either on the field of battle or to join the great majority, and about the same time there arose a man of distinguished character and ability named Wilfrid Laurier—(applause)—and many of the men who followed Sir John because they liked him began to follow Wilfrid Laurier for the very same reason. And so it happened that in 1896 the change in the administration came about, and from that day to this Canada has been goversed by the Liberal party.

"A RECORD, NOT A PROSPECTUS."

Not long ago I received a piece of advertising matter from one of your great business men in Toronto which had on the title page these words, "A record, not a prospectus." It was a happy phrase, and I would adopt it to say to you that the Liberal party has no prospectus to present to you. But it offers you a record—the record of eight years of administration. (Applause.) At the risk of being charged with boasting, I will say that in these eight years you have had a period of the best and most successful government ever known to the history of Canada. (Applause.) I am speaking in the hearing of great business men, of great merchants, and they will know the value of the condition when I say that the first thing we have given to Canada is a period of sound finance, of high credit. Whether it be in private life or in national life, it is important that we should uphold the public credit. Our friends of the Opposition realize that very fully, and one of the things they thought must surely happen when the change came about was that the public credit of Canada must suffer. I remember that my old friend Sir Charles Tupper said that we were entering upon a period of financial disaster, that we could not borrow the money which we needed for our reckless purposes, and that the credit of the country would suffer. Now the credit of Canada under the old administration had advanced to a high position. Let us all recognize that; we have no desire to take from those gentlemen the fair share of the credit that belongs to them with respect to the affairs of the Dominion.

SECURITIES ADMITTED TO TRUSTEE LIST.

But high as the credit of Canada was at that time, there was a fly in the ointment—Canada did not occupy in the money markets of the world at that time the position to which she was fairly entitled, for a large section of the best section of the money market in the mother country was a closed door to Canada, and you could not get a dollar from all that large section of the investing public. You know that millions of money in England is in the hands of trustees, and they are only permitted to invest these monies in the highest class of securities. In those days, when our good friends thought that they had accomplished wonders, Canada's name was not deemed good enough to have it recorded on what was called the trustee list. We were shut out from those investments. I do not accuse my friends on the other side of lack of energy; it would be nonsense. They are known too well by you, and I know that Sir Charles Tupper as Minister of Finance, as a member of the Dominion Government, as High Commissioner for Canada, made every possible effort to bring about that change, to remove that barrier, to remove that stain on Canadian credit. We were told in the English market that our securities were not good enough for the English trustee to invest in.

NOT SURE OF US.

The law stood facing us on the statute book which forbade the English investor of the trustee moncy the buying of bonds from Canada. It was not, sir, until the change of Government took place, it was not until Canada began to advance by greater strides than she had advanced before, it was not until after the preferential tariff had been introduced—(cheers)—it was not, sir, until the change of Government came about and Canada's affairs were managed by the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that that great feat was accomplished, and now and from the moment that that change took place, Canadian securities are recognized as the best in the world. (Cheers and applause.) That, sir, was something for which the Government of Canada may reasonably claim credit—not that I mean by any great act of their own Canada accomplished that purpose, simply because various steps had been taken whereby Canada was advancing in the eyes of the world, and especially advancing in the eyes of the mother country, and to-day you will find, though the money market may be stringent, and though now and then our securities may not be at as high a figure as we would like, if you look at our quotations relative thereto you will find Canadian securities higher in the market than ever before, and the loan which the Government placed in the year 1897 was the best loan in the history of the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.)

YEARS OF PROSPEROUS FINANCE.

Then, sir, I have made the statement that we have given you eight years of strong advance in the public credit. Then, sir, beyond that we have given you eight years of prosperous finance. If we did not have that prosperous finance it goes without saying you could not have a strong credit. For three years prior to the change of administration we had deficit after deficit. The tariff was high, the rate of taxation was high, but somehow or other the result was that we had deficits year after year, and we were told that these deficits must continue. I remember in the first session, 1896, my esteemed friend Sir Charles Tupper declared that we were entering, as I said a moment ago, upon a reckless policy, that we were going to ruin the public credit, and would run into high deficits. In that very first year, a year during which we had not full control, but only a partial control of the finances of the country, because we entered the year after the estimates had been prepard by our predecessors, there was a defcit of half a million dollars. We will have to divide that half-million with our Conservative friends; it was using their estimates that brought it about.

DAY OF DEFICITS OVER.

Well, sir, from that day to this you have had no more deficits. The end of deficits was reached and the beginning of surpluses came about. Let us have no misunderstanding as to the value of surpluses. I am not here to claim that a surplus is, under all conditions, a good thing. You might have a surplus under conditions that would render a Government justly liable to severe criticism brought about by taxation upon the necessaries and common things of life. You can easily make a surplus by those means. Any such method as that would be open to criticism, but you know that that was not the case. With the exception of two or three articles of luxury, the rate of taxation upon the whole round of articles which make up our tarif has ben reduced. Indeed, the great complaint is, on the part of hon. gentlemen of the Opposition, that we reduced it too much. We are actually accused of reducing taxes to too low a figure; and I have, then, this happy figure to present to you, that, while we have reduced the rate of taxation as respects nineteen-twentieths of the articles on our list, we are able, with a lower tariff, to have surplus after surplus, instead of deficit after deficit. (Applause.)

SURPLUS STILL IS CLIMBING.

We began with a surplus the first year, if I remember, of a million seven hundred thousand dollars. Then it went on to two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight millions, nine millions, ten millions, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen millions and more last year. (Applause.) And sixteen and a half millions in the year just closed. (Cheers.) In a community where financial affairs are always important, among bankers, business men, etc., a record of that character is something that ought to commend a Government to the confidence and support of the people. (Hear, hear.)

Sometimes we are told that these surpluses are matters of book-keeping; that we have not got the money. Well, that is true. We have not got the money, because we spent it for purposes which, under other conditions, would have meant going into debt. But we did have the money, and our surpluses are made out in precisely the same way as our predecessors made out their statements, with the exception of one item. We charge to capital account one item in the matter of bounties which was not so charged by our predecessors. I need not enter into it, but I want to recognize the exception by which our bookkeeping differs. It was only in that item, and, in the aggregate surplus of fifty-eight million dollars in eight years, that item is of small consequence. We make up our surpluses in exactly the same manner as our predecessors made their statements. We charge the ordinary affairs of government to income and other expenditures to capital account. We read in Conservative newspapers that this is bad bookkeeping.

HON. W. S. FIELDING.

CAPITAL VERSUS CURRENT ACCOUNT.

I am contending that in a country like Canada it is legitimate that you draw a distinction between your charges for ordinary affairs of government and charges for great public works. If a man rents a house for so much a year he pays the rental every year out of his income, but if he buys a house he does not expect to pay for it out of one year's income, he opens a capital account, and that is the principle whereby great public works, the construction of canals, railways, deepening and creation of terminal facilities, the deepening of the great national waterway — the St. Lawrence—and various other things are carried on. These are the things which we are doing, not for to-day, but for the future, and for the benefit of posterity, and it is legitimate that, if need be, we should charge these things to capital account. And so I show you that our surpluses are bona fide, actual money, and produced under conditions which do not burden the people, but which have been in the highest degree advantageous to the people.

THE DEBT PROBLEM.

In connection with that comes always the question of public debt. A year or two ago our friends on the other side were constantly talking about the additions we were going to make to the public debt. We were spending a great deal of money; we had to acknowledge that it was so. We spent money freely; they said lavishly. We spent money according to the different needs of the country. Ours is a vast territory and the different sections have their needs. It is the business of a wise Government to study these different needs and adapt their policy to meet the different conditions in the different portions of the great Dominion. In one quarter the development of the country needs consideration; a railway in another quarter. In still another it is the opening of a new canal or the deepening of an old canal. Yet again, it is the consideration of public buildings which are necessary for the growing requiremnts of the country. In some cases it is a magnificent armory for your big cities, or a modest drill hall for the rural village, in order that the militia may be properly looked after. In another case it is a wharf or a pier or a breakwater down by the Atlantic or out by the Pacific, where the people may get access from place to place where they are denied the benefits of railways, and where fishermen going out upon their dangerous occupation may feel that if necessary they can run behind a breakwater for shelter. All these things represent the different classes of work for which the Government of Canada are called upon to grant aid. We have granted that freely; we ahve spent money freely; we have spent money, our opponents say, lavishly.

DEBT NOT INCREASED.

We have spent money freely on all these great public works. If I had to come before you to-night and say that we had added largely to the public debt of Canada, I need not feel ashamed to make such a statement in a country like Canada, comparatively a young country, with vast works lying around in all directions. The natural condition would be that we should from year to year add something to our debt, and it is not often the opportunity of the Finance Minister to claim that he has been able to do these things without going into debt. If he was obliged to add something once in a while to the national debt I would not condemn him. I feel I can say that when the accounts of the year just closed are made up, which will be in a few weeks, they will show that we have spent practically during all these eight years these large amounts for railways, for deepening and widening canals, for public works and stately public halls, made necessary by the demands of a great and progressive people, without adding one dollar to the public debt. (Applause.)

PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE TRADE.

Then, sir, we have given you eight years of strong public credit, eight years of prosperous finance, eight years of economical government, inasmuch as we have been able to meet all these large obligations, and add nothing to the public debt—that is to say, from year to year, having, with a moderate rate of taxation, accumulated a large surplus, we apply that surplus to the paying off of such sums which under the old condition were added to the debt. Then we have to point you to the record of eight years of prosperous and progressive trade. I know that our good friends on the other side are not willing to recognize that we have had anything to do with the advance of trade; they say it is all due to Providence. Well, it is true all the blessings of life are due to Providence. But the Conservatives had not been so ready to ascribe to Providence the hard times which hit the country during the time of Mr. Mackenzie. They said it was the Grit tariff. Sir John had said the Grits and the weevil came in together. Then when the Conservatives came into power, and there was a period of success, they were told that it was due to the wise legislating of the Conservative Government. Well, in so far as the Government had anything to do with that sort of business, we have to point you to the splendid development of Canadian trade during the past eight years. We see from day to day the great progress that the country is making.

I think it was in the city of Toronto in 1896 that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and my respected friend, Hon. Geo. E. Foster, were having a playful conversation with members of the Board of Trade, I believe. Mr. Foster had quoted statistics to show the progress of the country. Sir Wilfrid on that occasion said in a jocular way that when his friends should come into power, and when it was necessary to prove prosperity, they would not have to rely on statistics, but the evidence would be found everywhere. (Applause.) What Sir Wilfrid there said has proved correct. You do not need statistics to prove in this city of Toronto that there have been good times in Canada for the past eight years. You have seen the evidences of it in nearly every branch of business.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Under Sir Wilfrid Laurier it is not too much to say that Canada has had eight years of very progressive and very prosperous trade. I won't weary you with figures in detail. If I take the period of seven years up to the last published statement, we find, making a comparison between the two parties for seven years, that in the last seven years of our Conservative friends, under their National Policy, the trade of Canada—the total trade, imports and exports, which is regarded as one of the best tests of the progress of a country—increased by $34,000,000; in the seven years of the Laurier Government the increase of the trade of Canada has been $228,000,000. (Applause.) Put it in another form. During the whole eighteen years of the government of my Conservative friends—and they had good times, for Providence was on their side then —(laughter)—the trade of Canada increased to the extent of $66,000,000, and in seven years under the Liberal Government the trade of Canada increased $228,000,000. (Applause.) Put it in another form. In the palmy days of my good Conservative friends, when they told us things were prospering, your trade increased at the rate of three and a half millions per annum; under the administration of the present Government, give the credit where you like, the trade increased thirty-two millions per year.

A POLICY IN SAFE HANDS.

My good Conservative friends say that is due to the fact that we took their National Policy. We have great difficulty in pinning them down to anything; but I recall that Sir Charles Tupper heard the wail, the sorrowful wail, of the manufacturers of Canada, rising up in protest against this change. That was the statement then. It could not have been the National Policy that they were arising to protest against. It is either one thing or the other. If it is a new policy, and we say it is, and that there is a vast change, then the Government are entitled to some credit for the initiation of that policy. But that was not a new policy, that was the old policy. Then he asked them, in the words of a good friend of his present at the banquet, if that was the National Policy machine did they not think they had better let it stay in the hands of the new men who had found out how to work it, and bring results by it? But whether it was the old policy or the new, it was, Mr. Fielding said, producing results so vastly different from the results of former times that they had better let the present Government stay in rather than let the reins fall back into the hands of the other chaps who claimed credit for inventing it, but never knew how to work it. (Applause.)

SOUND ADMINISTRATION.

We have, continued Mr. Fielding, given you a period of eight years of strong credit and prosperous finance, no increase of the public debt, and eight years of an enormous increase of trade. I want you to give us credit now for eight years of successful departmental administration. (Hear, hear.) The field of government at Ottawa is wide, and if time permitted it wouud be interesting to deal with the administration of each department, and show you what they have to do and how they do it, and what the result is to the people. But there are thirteen departments, and I have no intention to go through the list. I think I may take the two departments of my distinguished colleagues who sit here on my right and left. My friend Mr. Emmerson, of the Maritime Provinces, sits next, but he is the baby of the Cabinet. He has not been there long enough to accumulate a stock of sins to be held responsible for, but I may take the department of my friend the Hon. William Paterson, the Minister of Customs. (Cheers.) These gentlemen can present to you, each in his own department, the record of eight years of successful administration. (Hear, hear.) Why, Mr. Chairman, if we had nothing else to place before the country, to go before the electors of Canada, than the story of Sir William Mulock's management of the Post Office Department —(applause)—that alone is enough to demand the acknowledgment and a renewal of confidence from the people of Canada. Down to 1896 in this department we had annual deficits of from six to seven hundred thousand dollars. That is to say, they charged you three cents for home letters and five cents for letters to England, spent all the money they could clear in that way, and then taxed you six and seven hundred thousand dollars a year to make up the difference. About that time there were some banks that were beginning to talk about penny postage. "But," said the Conservatives, "look at the record. It will cost you six or seven hundred dollars more. You cannot afford to reduce the postage."

ACCOMPLISHED THE IMPOSSIBLE.

They said it was impossible, and it was an impossibility, until Sir William Mulock became Postmaster-General. (Applause.) It occurred to Sir William Mulock that it was worth trying, and he did try it, and what was the result? He reduced the postage from three cents to two cents. Well, that is only a little matter—a cent. What does it mean? All the taxes of the people are paid in little cents—drops of water or grains of sand. Well, now, Sir Charles Tupper in a speech estimated that that was equal to a million dollars. My friend Sir William Mulock was throwing away a million. It should not be done. It was not going to be of any good to the people, and only a few rich men, bankers and others, would benefit. And so we had by Conservative authority an estimate of the value of that reduction. It meant a million dollars taken off the taxes of the people, because in my part of the country, and I know in yours as well, every man, woman and child writes a letter occasionally, and sometimes oftener than occasionally. I do not know a tax which comes nearer to the masses of the people than the postage. So we have the acknowledgment of my good friend Sir Charles Tupper that in taking off that one cent on home letters and the three cents from the English rate, it was equivalent to a reduction of taxation of one million dollars. Now, if Sir William had to come before you and say: "True, I have a deficit like the other people"—they had a deficit of seven hundred thousand dollars and more, because it was found, when the accounts came to be closely examined, that there were accumulations not accounted for in that annual deficit which amounted to $680,000—if Sir William came down and said: "Well, I have a deficit of seven hundred thousand dollars, but I have saved you a million dollars in postage," that would be a proud record for any Government and any member thereof, and would appeal to any thinking people.

WHAT SIR WM. MULOCK HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

But he is able, to come before you and show that he has given you the benefit of that million dollars, and by sound and careful administration and extending the postal service in every direction, coverlag more points than ever before, and giving the people a vaster and more generous postal service than ever before—because you have a better service—and that million dollars of reduced taxation, and instead of having a deficit last year had nearly three hundred thousand dollars of a surplus. (Cheers.) In the whole history of the empire there is no record of departmental administration which can surpass that, and credit is due to the Postmaster-General. (Applause.)

PRAISE FOR MR. PATERSON.

I have made an allusion to my friend Mr. Paterson. They do not trust Mr. Paterson very much. He is allowed to collect the customs revenue, but he never sees it; he is never allowed to touch a penny; they pay it over to me. (Laughter.) He cannot collect his money. They leave it with me—and I only see it on paper, as he does, for that matter. I venture to say, in no terms of flattery, and you business men will bear me out, that no gentleman has ever administered the Customs Department more intelligently, more usefully and more successfully than my hon. friend Mr. Paterson. (Applause.) You merchants are brought in touch with him through his office in the customs, and day by day when knotty problems arise and you telegraph off to Ottawa, you get a prompt and satisfactory decision. He gets all he can for the revenue. That is right. But my friend is regarded by the business men as a successful administrator. He comes to your city occasionally, as he also visits Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and other centres, and presides at the customs houses, and the merchants go there and discuss customs matters with him, and I know his administration of the affairs of that department has given great satisfaction to the people of Canada.

There is another side to his duty which does not come so prominently before the public. I am afraid, sir, that I get a good deal of credit that belongs to Mr. Paterson. The duty of initiating tariff legislation attaches to the office of the Minister of Finance. The duty of administering the tariff belongs to the Minister of Customs. In both of these matters Mr. Paterson and I are called upon to confer together, A very difficult matter it is, and I want to bear testimony, publicly, to the large share of credit that Mr. Paterson deserves for the successful budget and the successful management of the workings of our tariff. (Hear, hear.)

There is another member of the Government to whom I should make reference, and that is my talented young friend, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton. (Applause.) The future of Canada is largely bound up in the development of Manitoba and the Northwest. Fill up those great tracts of land with useful settlement, and you have the best of customers for our merchants and manufacturers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE WEST.

Canada spent a vast sum of money in opening up the Northwest; it was wisely spent in the main. We had spent the money in the construction of a great railway, which largely realized the expectations of its friends, and disappointed some of the anticipations of its opponents. Even then, after you had opened up the railway and spent large sums in opening up the lands, what was the condition? Only a few years ago, in 1896, when this Government came into power, there was almost stagnation in the Northwest. True, some progress had been made, but not very great. What did we find in 1896? I had intended to quote some figures regarding the immigration, but find that I have not brought them with me. You will find, however, that the immigrants that were brought into this country were comparatively few, and, if you take the increase now, you will find that the number of immigrants coming in has been enormous; you will find that the sales of land by the railway companies having land grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company have gone up into tremendous figures; that where formerly they counted up a few thousand dollars the results are now counted in millions. There is a boom in the Northwest—no, not a boom, a safe, steady, gradual development. (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Sifton came into office he had faith in that country, and his colleagues had faith in him. He came to us and he said: "I want large sums of money; I want to send my agents throughout the world; I want to use printer's ink," and the Government said he must have the money, gave him their blessing and sent him away. He was criticised. They said, "Look at the jobs he is creating; look at the number of agents he is sending out." To-day we are reaping a rich harvest. If we are developing and filling up that country in a way that makes every Canadian proud, let us honor that brave young man from the Northwest, whose policy has been largely instrumental in bringing it about. (Applause.)

EIGHT YEARS OF SOUND TARIFF.

Then I venture to claim that this Government has given you eight years of a reasonable and sound tariff policy. I do not mean that everybody is pleased. I do not mean that extremists are pleased. I think if the extremists were pleased you would not have a satisfactory policy. There is a happy medium in these things, and we have endeavored to strike the happy medium. Some people will insist on discussing this question as the academic one of free trade and protection. We cannot make any progress by discussing the question on those lines. If we want to discuss the academic question I suppose most of us would believe that the doctrine of free trade is theoretically sound, and that an all-wise Creator provided every part of this great universe with the capacity to produce some one thing, and if the nations would do this and swap it for something else that somebody else could make best, I have no doubt it would be a better and more prosperous world. But the nations won't do that. Nations, like individuals, become somewhat selfish. I am told that there is a game in which it is not enough that you should know the ordinary rules and theory of the game, but you have got to find out how the other fellow plays it and adapt yourself to it. (Laughter.) I judge from the reception of the illustration that some of you understand it. (Laughter.) Whether this is true of that game, I am sure it is true in the game of tariffs. The wars of the future are more likely to be wars of commerce, notwithstanding the great contest that is going on to-day in the Orient. It is the tariff war that we have most to fear in the future. If other nations will not treat us fairly, then we are obliged in self-defence to adapt our policy to the circumstances. (Applause.)

A CANADIAN POLICY.

That does not mean that we should go to extremes. There are some people, well meaning people, who think that in dealing with our American neighbors we should simply let them fix our tariff. I for one do not admit that we are prepared to take that attitude yet, Mr. Chairman. Then, again, there is the happy medium. High tariffs do not make prosperity. High tariffs have not prevented depression coming on the United States to-day. If we adopt the high tariff there is no more certainty of preventing a depression in Canada than there is by their tariff across the border. I do not think in these things we need to follow the example of our brothers across the border. I think we should map out a policy that will be truly Canadian, that will follow them in anything that is worth while, but a policy that will not follow them when they make mistakes. A moderate tariff is better for all interests than a very high tariff. I am going to ask you to accept three reasons for my belief on that matter. Some of the audience may not agree with me.

MODERATE TARIFF IS BEST.

First, the general interest of the consumer. The consumer is a factor, and we may as well bear him in mind occasionally. The general interests of the consumer will be satisfied with a moderate tariff, whereas if you make it too high he may kick. And it is not in the interests of manufacturers that you should have a constant war between consumer and manufacturer. The second reason is the development of our northwestern country. There is a vast agricultural region. For the present, and for the immediate future, they are not likely to have any considerable manufacturing interests. They must be wholly an agricultural people. The value of their products is largely fixed by the prices in the markets many thousand of miles away. It is a very debatable question what you can do for the farmer of the Northwest. If he had a high tariff on everything that he has to buy, there is the danger that instead of having that Northwest filled up with a prosperous and contented people, agitation might arise that would antagonize the west as against the east, and bring about discord where we might as well have harmony. Therefore, I say it is the part of wisdom, while giving a reasonable amount of protection to our manufacturers, to modify that protection so that you do not antagonize the mass of the consumers, and especially that you do not antagonize these new settlers in the west. The third reason is this: You would have a lack of stability that is so necessary in a country.

A WORD TO CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS.

So let us say to the manufacturers of Canada: We believe that the Government give evidence that we are not unmindful of their position. Their position as employers of a large army of men has engaged our attention and evoked our sympathy. We want them to believe that we are as anxious to give them as large advantages as any one can. But we believe, in their own interests, it would not be wise to advocate an excessive tariff. There may be things which ought to be adjusted and changed. When the Tariff Commission comes around and inquiries into these things, we are willing to listen and make changes and adapt ourselves to the new conditions, just as we did in 1897.

"New occasions teach men duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth.
He must upward still and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth."

LEADERS IN PREFERENTIAL POLICY.

When it was necessary to travel a beaten path were we content to travel it. When it seemed necessary that we should strike out for ourselves and leave the beaten paths, we did not hesitate to do it. Canada has led the way in some of the boldest fiscal reforms in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As an illustration of that—(I find I am occupying too much time. Cries of "No, no Go on.")—As an instance of that we have the preferential tariff. For many years the desirability of preferential trade between the mother country and her colonies had been talked about in conference, and in the House, and in the press. And while there was a general feeling that the thing was very desirable, it never got any further. Conferences met and exchanged resolutions with the Mother Country, and in a year or two held other meetings, with the same result. Because why? The demand for preferential trade by the colonies was based upon a condition which at that time was not possible of compliance. It was demanded that as the first step the Mother Country should place a preferential duty on food products. It would have been a very good thing for Canada, but at that day you might as well have asked the British public for the moon as ask for that. Our view of the matter was that we had better grant a preferential tariff to Great Britain and await results. Our opponents say we should not have done that; that we should have gat a return, and there should have been reciprocity. If we still had that view preferential trade would still be merely a matter to be talked about, and so we decided to grant a preferential tariff.

SOME OF ITS EFFECTS.

Sometimes our opponents say it has been of no effect. I venture to say that no movement has had as wide an effect throughout the empire as that tariff. I believe we got returns at once. Mr. Archie Campbell, M.P., who is with us to-night, made the statement in the House that he was aware of firms in Canada shipping goods across to the English market and marking them "American" so that they would more readily find sale. But with the preferential tariff word came, "Mark your goods 'Canadian.'" Materially Canada gained something from that preferential tariff, but Canada gained immensely, too, in sentiment. I have no doubt, sir, that it was that step which was the chief factor in bringing about the important change in our financial affairs in London, to which I referred a short while ago. Materially and sentimentally I believe that tariff was a good thing for Canada and for the empire. As Kipling said:

"Carry the news to my sisters,
The queens in the east and the south.
I have proved aith in the neritage
By more than the word of mouth.
They that are wise may follow
When the world's war trumpet blows,
But I—I am first in the battle,
Says Our Lady of the Snows."

OTHERS FOLLOWING.

After the lapse of years in playing the game the other way it was necessary to make a change; it was necessary that somebody should lead, and the Canadian Government led the way. And it has not been without results. We gave the preferential tariff to Great Britain. We gave it "free gratis, for nothing," as they say in the British West Indies. And there we completed a part in the great Imperial game. The West Indies were in trouble, and this laid the foundation of better relations between Canada and the British colonies to the south, and in the years to come we will reap a reward for having cast our bread upon the waters. (Apnlause.) New Zealand has followed Canada, and given us a preferential tariff. This week we have the information that what was projected some time ago has now been consummated. The great colonies or South Africa have since the first day of July admitted the products of Canada to their markets on terms of preferential trade. See what has happened in the Mother Country. I said that when we in 1897 took up that question, it would have been absurd to demand of Great Britain that she should then put a tax upon her food products for our benefits. But the effect of the example of Canada and the discussion that has taken place in the various colonies, the general feeling regarding preferential trade throughout the Empire, has proved so great that that very distinguished public man, Mr. Chamberlain, has taken it up. I say, and I have said it in Parliament, that since that question has become one of party strife in the Mother Country it is not for us to interfere. We in Canada are free to say what we think is good for Canada.

Continued on Page Three.

No! You don't live too far out, we deliver to all parts of the City and Suburbs.

Main 1025. JAMES M. AIRD

A HAPPY ANOMALY.

Although "SWISS FOOD" is building up poorly nourished systems every day, it is still sold by grocers in a large package at a small price.—adv.

CORNS, CORNS, CORNS.

Tender corns, painful corns, soft or hard corns, bleeding corns. All kinds of corns that other remedies have failed to cure, and that's a good many, yield quickly to Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Your druggist will tell you that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor quickly and painlessly removes all kinds of corns. Established thirty years.

FITS Leibig's Fit Cure for Epilepsy and kindred affections is the only successful remedy, and is now used by the best physicians and hospitals in Europe and America. It is confidently recommended to the afflicted. If you suffer from

EPILEPSY, FITS, ST. VITUS' DANCE

or have children or relatives that do, or know a friend that is afflicted, send for a free trial bottle and test it. It will be sent by mail prepaid.

Leibig's Fit Cure brings permanent relief when all else fails When writing mention this paper, and give full name and address to THE LEIBIG CO., 370 King St. W., Toronto, Can

CURED

AT THE THEATRES.

NEXT WEEK'S ATTRACTIONS.
Arena.—New York Opera Company in "The Lady Slavey."
Francais.—Una Clayton's Stock Company in "Drink."
Sohmer Park.—Vaudeville and Lavigne's band, every afternoon and evening.
Riverside Park.—Vaudeville.

THE LADY SLAVEY AT THE ARENA.

For next week's performances of the summer season at the Arena, the New York Opera Company will present "The Lady Slavey," and with this mirthful bit of tomfoolery, promise to surpass previous excellent records. "The Lady Slavey" is rather above the usual run of these things. Its plot hinges on an old story, but in the manner of telling it there is none of the conventional, and its music is sufficient to place it on a higher plane than that occupied by many of the so-called comic operas.

With a clever story, bright music and an artistic presentation "The Lady Slavey" offers just that bill of operatic harmony to which Montrealers are accustomed, and this offering ought to make a big hit with those who have been patronizing the Westmount resort.

With the thermometer performing feats in high climbing, and the weather more generally resembling that of the torrid zone, than anywhere else, the big, roomy, airy Arena is a cheerful place to spend a summer's evening, and as the management allows the devotees of the weed to indulge in the gratification of their much-beloved nicotine, it would be difficult to conceive of a more pleasant spot, and as the charge is so moderate, it is well worth the money, as Chimmie Fadden would say.

"The Lady Slavey" will be given during all of the week. The usual matinee performance will be given Wednesday afternoon. Tuesday night will be military night. On that night the officers and men of the Royal Scots will parade from their armory at the Drill Hall, march to the Arena, and will occupy seats there during the performance. The soldiers will also bring their band and aid in keeping things going during the acts.

* * *

MANSFIELD HAS A NEW PLAY.

Richard Mansfield has secured acting rights to a new play, dramatized from Jack London's "The Sea Wolf," and Mr. Mansfield will appear as Wolf Larsen, the skipper of the Swedish barque. Larsen is an odd combination of many qualities. His high intellectuality, coupled with almost absolute beastiality, at times makes the transition from one side of his nature to another a strange mixture.

The story, in brief, deals with the experiences of a San Francisco newspaper man, who is thrown into the bay at San Francisco and is picked up by the Swedish barque of which Larsen is captain. Larsen is the terror of the mariners who know him. Enormously powerful and of a revengeful nature, he has the faculty of making life miserable for those who are associated with him. He spends much of his time in reading the classics.

He is particularly impressed with Shakespeare, and is a close student of the ancient authors. He finds the newspaper man of a different calbe from those he has been accustomed to associate with, and takes him into his friendship. Occasionally, however, in his fits of deep parsion, he quarrels with his friend, for the avowed purpose of inciting the latter to strike him, when he intends to kill him. The whole character is such an odd one that it has appealed to Mr. Mansfield as few such types have done.

* * *

FRANCAIS HAS A STRONG BILL.

It is a good many years ago since Emile Zola wrote his powerful novel L'Assomoir, but the lesson of temperance that it teaches is as strong to-day as it ever was. "Drink," the dramatization of this book is the play chosen by the Una Clayton Stock Company for the fourth week of their successful season, and should prove a drawing card. This piece had a long run in Paris when produced there in the original French, and its success in London and America when played by Charles Warner, was phenomenal. The scene of the play is laid in Paris, and the plot is one of absorbing interests, the characters represented are intensely human, ones which will appeal to everybody. The leading parts will be in the hands of Wm. Beckwith, Frances Morey, Bertine Robison and Una Clayton, and the opportunities for scenic display will be made the most of. One of the most exciting scenes in the play is that in which Coupeau is working on the scaffold surrounding a new built house, while he has been at lunch the scaffolding has been undermined, but all unconscious he proceeds with his work, suddenly there is a crash the ladder gives way and he is hurled to the ground. There are numerous other interesting scenes depicting life in Paris in all its phases. On Thursday, July 21st, there will be a special souvenir matinee.

* * *

TOLD ON W. S. GILBERT.

W. S. Gilbert lives a semi-retired life as a country gentleman. He is one of the bench of Harrow magistrates, and occupies some of his leisure in dispensing justice—doubtless with the acumen depicted in "Bab Ballads." "M. A. P." says:

"Two cattle dealers were standing outside the court house one day, discussing a case in which one of them had come out victorious, and one said to the other in reference to W. S. Gilbert, J. P.: 'Yuss. 'E's a good sort an' a clever sort, as I 'ears. You wouldn't think that man 'ad wrote plays for the theayters, would yer, now?' 'No?' said the second cattle drover, with an upward sweep of the voice, at once reluctant, philosophical and inwardly interrogative, "no—p'rhaps not! But we all have our beginnings!'"

* * *

SOHMER PARK'S MENU.

A lot of capital entertainment is promised by the managers of Sohmer Park for the coming week. Among the principal features will be the Marlo-Dunham Company of horizontal bar performers. Littlefield, the mimic and pantomimist, is a splendid entertainer. Martin and Ridgeway, wire gymnasts, will present a novel entertainment. The sensational feature of the week will be the two St. Belmos. They do an aerial act on a double trapeze and their wind-up entitled "The Slide and Leap for Life," is said to be quite hair raising. In addition to all this the Ocillier, Ciaparelli-Vany troupe will again be heard in opera, and Lavigne's band will give its customary programme.

* * *

BLANCHE WALSH IN RESURRECTION.

The fall tour of Blanche Walsh in "Resurrection" will be limited to the big eastern cities. She will open her tour at the Grand Opera House, New York and will then go to Boston, Providence, Montreal, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Cincinnati. The complete production as presented during the long run of the play at the Victoria Theatre, New York, will be carried on tour, and most of the original cast will be retained.

* * *

AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

The programme for next week includes Walter Stanton & Co. in their celebrated comedy act "The Giant Rooster," Art. Bondo, acrobatic clown juggler, Miss Maud Detty, America's best soft shoe dancer, Dolan and Lee in illustrated songs and moving pictures. At every performance the Millard Brothers, Bill and Bob, will ride down a seventy-five foot ladder from the top of the Park hotel. This is without a doubt the most marvellous act ever accomplished by a cyclist. A new series of animated pictures will be shown.

* * *

WILL GO WITH HOPPER.

Al Dalby, who has done such admirable work as musical director of the New York Opera Company, now playing at the Arena, has been engaged as musical director for De Wolf Hopper, for the latter's big revival of Wang, which opens the season, September 5. Many of the members of the company have already made arrangements for the opening of the regular season.

ing of its various departments, it has been a progressive, industrious and faithful Administration, and upon that we ask the verdict of the country We have given you, under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, eight years of blessed peace, brought about by his sunny ways—and do not forget there was not always peace—eight years of blessed peace, brought about by the sunny ways of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; eight years of splendid development of Canada, of advancement in the eyes of the people abroad in the Mother Country and throughout the length and breadth of the earth; eight years of peace; eight years of splendid progress; eight years of grand prosperity.

THE LATE MRS. BEATON.

Barrowston, Que., July 16—(Special)—Mrs. Roderick Beaton died at Hume's River recently after a painful lingering illness. Mrs. Beaton was in poor health for a number of years. But in much pain and suffering she attended to her domestic and household duties until about New Year's. Then her sickness took an acute turn, and grew steadily worse until death came Mrs. Beaton will be much missed by her many friends, and by the neighbors. She had a bright and hopeful disposition. She left no family. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Beaton.

An End to Bilious Headache.—Biliousness, which is caused by excessive bile in the stomach, has a marked effect upon the nerves, and often manifests itself by severe headache. This is the most distressing headache one can have. There are headaches from cold, from fever, and from other causes, but the most excruciating of all is the bilious headache. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cure it—cure it almost immediately. It will disappear as soon as the Pills operate. There is nothing surer in the treatment of bilious headache.—adv.

Quebec, July 15.—(Special.)—The United States training ship Essex, 1375 tons register, arrived in the port of Quebec this morning en route to Toledo, Ohio, for service in the Great Lakes. The Essex came from Portsmouth in command of Captain Necklett, of the United States navy, and carried a crew of forty-four men.

A NEW SATURDAY TRAIN.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, JULY 16TH, AND ON EACH SUCCEEDING SATURDAY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY WILL RUN A SPECIAL SUBURBAN TRAIN TO VAUDREUIL, LEAVING WINDSOR STATION 12.30 NOON, STOPPING AT WESTMOUNT, MONTREAL JCT., GOLF LINKS, DORVAL, VALOIS, LAKESIDE, POINTE CLAIRE, BEACONSFIELD, BEAUREPAIRE, BAIE D'URFE, AND ST. ANNES, ARRIVING VAUDREUIL 1.10 P.M. RETURNING, WILL LEAVE VAUDREUIL 2.40 P.M., STOPPING AT INTERMEDIATE STATIONS NAMED ABOVE, ARRIVING AT WINDSOR STREET STATION 3.30 P.M.

High, Low, Rich and Poor Alike Enjoy Delicious....

"SALADA"

CEYLON TEA.

It's the "Tea of Teas."

BLACK, MIXED or NATURAL GREEN | Sealed Packets Only.

EDMONTON

The Future Commercial and Manufacturing Centre of the West.

Edmonton, the chief commercial centre of the western portion of the wheat belt, is making rapid advancement and is creating wide attraction. With the tremendous influx of settlers this extraordinarily rich agricultural place is rapidly filling up, and experts predict that the town will experience the most rapid progress of any place on the continent.

It is the commercial supply point of the Mackenzie River basin, the vast country that lies back of it for two thousand miles, and on either side for eight hundred miles, must pay it tribute, must get its supplies from Edmonton, must sell its product in Edmonton.

Surrounding Edmonton for many thousands of miles the vegetation is rank, the climate surprisingly moderate, else there would not be the immigration, for settlers have come in only on the advice of those who have preceded them. Coal is abundant, worth about three dollars a ton, and the country is well wooded. This wonderful section contains countless fortunes and Edmonton is the keystone of it all.

Realizing the commercial future and importance of Edmonton, the following banks have opened branches there: Banks of Commerce, Montreal, Merchants, Imperial, Nova Scotia and Union. A street railway is under construction, and the Grand Trunk Pacific has made Edmonton its western basis of operation, while the Canadian Northern Railway is extending its line from Winnipeg to Edmonton.

By buying a town lot in Edmonton these extraordinary natural and artificial resources are your security; you can't lose your money because this remarkably rich section simply must progress.

Do you want an absolutely safe investment for your money? Do you want to invest your money where it will earn many times the bank percent.? If you do, then write to-day for a map of the town, showing exact location of each individual lot and our system of easy payments, which make it easy for you to own a lot in Edmonton.

Address: R. P. Inglis & Co., 110 Temple Building. Phone, Main 3874.

Notice.—Clear deed given at once for cash.

The JOHN MURPHY CO'Y. LIMITED.

"GREATEST ENAMELWARE SALE

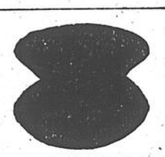
Ever Held in the City"

Will be Continued MONDAY!

THE balance of our great purchase of Blue, and Blue and White Lined Enamelware, reduced now to about 15,000 pieces, will again be placed on sale Monday morning at reductions ranging from

33⅓ to 50 Per Cent. Discount

on current prices! Every piece is guaranteed first quality, and no better opportunity is ever likely to offer for laying in a stock of this ware at less than makers' prices. It is a sure money-saving investment. Here are some of the lines offering:



100 BLUE ENAMEL CUSPIDORES. Worth regularly 50c. While they last, 25c each.

111 BLUE ENAMEL CULLENDERIS, 9 x 3 inches. Worth in the regular way 45c. While they last, 30c each.

453 DISH PANS—3 styles, in blue and blue and white lined. 10 quart size, 15 x 5 inches, worth 80c, in this Sale for 50c. 14 quart size, 16½ x 5 inches, worth 95c, in this Sale for 63c. 17 quart size, 18 x 5¾ inches, worth $1.25, in this Sale for 73c.

203 DOUBLE BOILERS, blue and white and white lined. 1½ quart size, worth $1.00, in this Sale for 57c. 3 quart size, worth $1.25, in this Sale for 93c. 4 quart size, worth regularly $1.75, in this Sale for $1.15.

PRESERVE KETTLES—Just in time for preserving time, blue and blue and white lined, 1132 bottles, 10 sizes.

	Worth	For
7¼ inch size	25c	17c
8 inch size	30c	20c
8 inch size	40c	25c
9¼ inch size	45c	29c
10 inch size	50c	33c
11 inch size	60c	38c
12¾ inch size	75c	43c
12 inch size	80c	50c
13 inch size	95c	63c
14½ inch size	$1.10	75c

180 SOUP BOWLS — 1 quart size. Worth 15c. In this Sale, 10c each.

237 BLUE ENAMEL FRY PANS, with rivetted handles, 7 sizes.

	Worth	For
6½ inch size	15c	12c
7½ inch size	25c	15c
8½ inch size	28c	18c
9⅜ inch size	30c	20c
10⅛ inch size	35c	22c
11 inch size	40c	25c
12 inch size	45c	30c

190 ENAMEL CREAM JUGS, 1½ pint size, white lined. Worth 30c. In this Sale, 20c each.

284 ROAST PANS, blue enamel, 4 sizes.

	Worth	For
8 x 10	45c	30c
8 x 14	50c	33c
11 x 16	75c	45c
12 x 17	80c	50c

263 BLUE ENAMEL CHAMBERS, 3 sizes.

	Worth	For
6¾ x 3⅞	30c	20c
8⅜ x 4¾	45c	30c
10½ x 5¼	65c	43c

873 BLUE ENAMEL LIPPED SAUCE PANS, 6 sizes.

	Worth	For
5¼ inch	18c	12c
5⅞ inch	20c	12c
7¼ inch	25c	17c
9⅛ inch	45c	30c
10 inch	50c	33c

216 TEAPOTS, beautiful sky blue enamel, 2 sizes.

	Worth	For
3 quart size	75c	48c
4 quart size	85c	55c

ENAMEL MUGS, sky blue, 3½ x 3. Worth 12c. For 8c.

52 BREAD PANS, 17 qt. size, 17½ x 6⅞, with perforated cover and black enamel knob. Worth regularly $2.00. In this Sale, $1.35.

1032 WASH BASINS, 2 sizes, blue enamel.

	Worth	For
10¾ x 2¾	25c	17c
13 x 3⅜	40c	25c

STOVE KETTLES, 2 sizes, for 8 or 9 stoves.

	Worth	For
No. 8	$1.05	77c
No. 9	$1.25	82c

OBLONG PUDDING PANS 4 sizes, blue enamel.

	Worth	For
9⅛ inches	23c	15c
10⅛ inches	35c	17c
11 inches	30c	18c
11½ inches	35c	23c

DEEP PUDDING PANS, 4 sizes.

	Worth	For
1 qt. size, 6¾x2½	18c	12c
1½ qt. do. 8 x2⅜	22c	15c
2 qt. size, 8⅝x2⅞	25c	17c
6 qt. size, 12 x3⅜	40c	28c

SEAMLESS WATER PAILS, blue enamel, two sizes.

	Worth	For
8 qt. size, 10 x8⅛	85c	55c
14 qt. size, 11⅝x9¾	$1.35	90c

STRAIGHT POTS.

	Worth	For
4 qt. size, 7⅝x5¼	60c	38c
8 qt. size, 9⅝x6⅝	85c	55c
10 qt. size, 10⅜x7	$1.00	65c

STEW PANS, 4 sizes.

	Worth	For
6 x2⅝ inch	35c	22c
7 x3¼ inch	45c	30c
7⅜x3½ inch	50c	33c
9½x4⅛ inch	70c	46c

ENAMEL MUGS, sky blue, 3½ x 3. Worth 12c. For 8c.

52 BREAD PANS, 17 qt. size, 17½ x 6⅞, with perforated cover and black enamel knob. Worth regularly $2.00. In this Sale, $1.35.

100 LIPPED SAUCEPANS—10 inch size. Holds 5 quarts. Worth in the regular way 50c. These 100, while they last, only 19c each.

The JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Limited

2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street.

Terms Cash. Corner Metcalfe. Tel. Up 2740

EIGHT YEARS OF GREAT PROGRESS

Continued from Page Two.

We are free to say what we think may be of some good to the Empire, but if our English brothers do not want to adopt it, it would not be seemly for us to go over there begging them to put a tax on their food products. If it does not develop to-day it will develop in the early future. This I think we are free to say: If the policy of our friends of the other side of the House had continued and it had been asked that Great Britain should first put a duty on her breadstuffs, we would have no preferential movement throughout the British Empire. Every step that has been taken in Australia, New Zealand and the Mother Country has had its origin in the fact that in 1897 Canada led the way. (Cheers.)

THE GERMAN SURTAX.

And then there came a time when we thoght we should strike out again. One of the greatest nations of the earth took the liberty of thinking that it could deal with Canada just as it pleased—the great nation of Germany. We had given a preferential tariff to the Mother Country. We had nothing but the kindest feelings towards our German brethren; we were willing to treat them as we would treat any other foreigner—shall I say "stranger"? (Laughter and applause.) We were willing to trade with our German brother on favored-nation terms. We were willing to give him everything that we were willing to give to any other person outside of the British Empire, but we demanded admission into the family circle and that we should give him the same tariff treatment as we give to our Mother Country, and when we refused to do that he penalized our trade.

Mr. Fielding showed how the German surtax had been imposed to meet this treatment, and he thought that the next time the Germans were called upon to conduct negotiations with Canada they would have a more profound respect for us than they had in the past.

ANTI-DUMPING PROVISION.

The Minister of Finance then went on to speak of the Government's latest plan for meeting the dumping process, and showed that they were giving careful consideration to existing conditions, whether the remedies proposed conformed to old theories or not. "We have provided a remedy which we believe will be practicable," he said. "I ha en o doubt my friend, Mr. Paterson, will have a good deal of trouble in administering it, but that is what we have him at Ottawa for, and I have no doubt we will be able to deal with it and make it the effective instrument which we desire. And if the instrument proves that it is not strong enough, that there is anything defective in it, we will make it good." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Fielding said he had hoped to say something upon the Transcontinental Railway, but he would leave that to others. "I know this dinner to me is more than a personal compliment," concluded Mr. Fielding. "It is a pledge of your devotion to the great Liberal party and to your leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause.) It is a declaration of your determination that whether the event shall come this year or next you are prepared to put up a good fight and take your part in the organization for that electoral fight which cannot be many months away. We think that we have the right, in the presence of such a record as that which I have partially sketched here to-night, to ask for the continued support of all the Liberals and of the Independent Conservatives of the country. We do not claim that the Government has been perfection, but we do claim that, speaking of its various departments, it has been a progressive, industrious and faithful Administration, and upon that we ask the verdict of the country We have given you, under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, eight years of blessed peace, brought about by his sunny ways—and do not forget there was not always peace—eight years of blessed peace, brought about by the sunny ways of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; eight years of splendid development of Canada, of advancement in the eyes of the people abroad in the Mother Country and throughout the length and breadth of the earth; eight years of peace; eight years of splendid progress; eight years of grand prosperity.

THERE IS NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT

to start that Savings Bank Account. You serve no purpose by putting it off till to-morrow. That dollar lying idle in your pocket at the present moment is sufficient to open up an account with this bank—and it commences to draw interest at once

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

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Cor. Guy and St. Catherine Sts.

Herald Serials are good Serials.

THE GREAT RUBY

By T. W. Hanshew, Author of "The World's Finger," "The Mallison Mystery."

CHAPTER X.—(Continued.)

Oh! if I'd but a known that; if I'd but a dreamt that, he should have killed I before I'd a held my peace. He said nowt of a wife—only of—of a love affair, and he called her 'Magdalen' to her very faice."

"Who did?"

"He—Mr. Robert Smeaton—he that's a standin' now in the place that would a been yours if 'ee'd a lived, my lovie own. He called her that on the night all they years agone and asked to look on thy dead faice!"

"Good heaven! She was here, then? She came here? To the castle? And he insulted and turned her adrift?"

"Aye, aye! I war watchin' beside thy dead body the night. She came and he turned her out; but I heard nowt about her bein' an honest wife. I only see him catch her by the shoulder and hurry her out of the room, and—and afterwards, when he came back to me alone and stood between thy body and that of thy dead father, he said that she was a wanton and an adventuress who'd come to smirch the name of the dead if she war not paid money to be still, and that he'd given her a thousand pounds and sent her away."

"The scoundrel! The liar! Where did she go after that? Where? Where? Do you know?"

"Nay, nay," she answered feebly. "I ne'er set eyes on her before that night, and I ne'er saw her nor heard from her agin. But—but I know one as did, years after. My grand-niece Nellie, it war, as married a fisher chap down Cornwall way. She see her on the road to Penarth, in a spring cart, and a lass drivin' her, wi' a lot o' boxes and the like, so Nellie thought that maylike she war goin' somewhere in they neighborhood to live there. She inquired of her own driver, and he said—said—Eh, eh! Why'st goain' away, my lovie, and leavin' I to get ower they river alone? My lord, my lord! don't 'ee goa till 'ee's forgive I; oh! don't 'ee, my lovie, I beg!"

Thedennis saw that the end had come, and moving swiftly round to the side of the bed endeavored to make her speak again.

"What did the driver say about her?" he asked excitedly. "What did he tell Nellie? Try to think; try to speak; or, if you cannot, tell me where this 'Nellie' may be found."

She understood him but she was too far gone to answer.

"Is she dead?" he asked, interpreting the movement she made. "If this 'Nellie' dead? Is that what you mean?"

She nodded in the affirmative, turned her dimming eyes upon him with a look of piteous appeal, then sighed, and was beyond answering for evermore.

The clue, long hidden, had been picked up only to snap at the most vital part, and once again Death had sealed the lips that might have spoken and made all this mystery clear.

CHAPTER XI.

"It Was the Hour When Woods Are Cold."

Tredennis drew the sheet up over her dead face, and, turning, looked at Folwick.

"She is gone," he said. "Whatever she knew she has taken with her to another world, poor soul; but the evil she has done by her silence will live after her, as the evil men do always does. She need not dread to meet my father on 'the other side,' I fancy, for what she did was done in ignorance and without thought of malice to him or to his wife."

"His wife? Your father?" said Folwick in an awed voice. "Sir, sir, am I mad or are you? 'Twas of the late Lord Hemlon, my master's cousin, she spoke—him that died years before I came into service here—and now—and now—God's truth, sir! you don't, you can't surely mean to claim that you are a son of his?"

"I am a son of his," responded Tredennis simply. "A son of his by his marriage with Miss Miriam Rose, his tutor's daughter, and the man you call your master, my good fellow, is a rank usurper, who has stopped at nothing—not even murder—to have and to hold the position he has stolen."

Folwick drew back and looked at him more awed than ever, for there was that in Tredennis' face, in his eyes, in his whole bearing, which seemed to vouch for the truth of his words, and, added to this, there was old Patty's dying statement, a statement which took on a new significance in the light of this declaration.

"Sir—I should say 'my lord'"—he began in a shaking voice, and then, from sheer nervousness, lost the power of speech altogether, and stood looking at Jack as though he were a being from another world.

"You know now why I insisted on you stopping here to witness this poor soul's end, said Tredennis quietly. "The man who calls himself Lord St. Omer would, I am persuaded, try to saddle me with the responsibility of it if I had not taken that precaution. As a matter of fact, her death is due to him alone, and not to accident at all. It was he who strangled her with the hartshorn, in the hope of preventing her telling me what she has told; and it was he, too, who put me in the dangerous position in which you found me."

"The Lord preserve us!" gasped Folwick. "Now I understand why he gave me leave to visit my old mother, who lies dying at Chatham, sir, and why he presented me with a sovereign to pay my fare, so that I need not come here to the cottage to get money of my own. I do believe you must be right in what you say, sir, when I put all these things together, and remember that when I came here and found you and poor old Patty lying unconscious, the door and the windows both were locked, and I had to break my way into the room. God's truth! the man must be an out-and-out demon, and I should advise your lordship to put the law on his track at once."

"The law is a proverbially slow instrument, my friend," responded Jack, "and I have yet to find my poor mother and prove my right to demand restitution before I can bring this fellow into court, and set that slow-going machinery in motion. In the meantime he may, when he learns of my escape—as he will have to do in the morning, at the latest—set every obstacle in my path and perhaps circumvent me altogether. Who can tell but what the knowledge old Patty never lived to impart to me is well known to him? And if that is the case, he may get my poor mother out of the way be I can find her, or can rake up suff nt evidence to take into court?"

To be continued.

DOMINION'S PASSENGERS.

Steamer Dominion, which sailed at daybreak to-day for Liverpool, has a large list of saloon passengers as well as fifty second and one hundred and seventy-five third-class. She will stop at Quebec when she takes on board 130 marines of the British North Atlantic squadron.

Following is a list of the saloon passengers:—Mr. F. P. Armstrong, Montreal; Mr. James Barry, Mrs. Barry, Miss Beatrice Barry, Mr. Wm. Barry, Master Jas. Barry, Niagara Falls; Mrs. H. T. Bovey, Miss Erica Bovey, Master Quentin Bovey, Montreal; Miss Bennett, London, Eng.; Fleet Surgeon F. A. Brice, R.N., Mrs. Brice and three children, Fleet Paymaster A. G. Brigstocke, R.N., Halifax; Dr. E. A. Crueger, Mrs. Crueger, Philadelphia; Mrs. Cave-Browne-Cave, Miss Cave-Browne-Cave, Montreau; Mr. Ph. Corriveau, Quebec; Mrs. Cecil, London, Eng.; Mr. J. W. Cowan, Toronto; Mr. J. E. Desläurier, Montreal, Dr. A. de Martigny, Montreal; Mr. E. E. A. Du Vernet, Mrs. Du Vernet, Toronto; Lieut. T. O. De Wet, R.N., Halifax, N.S.; Rev. Brother Edwards, Montreal; Mr. H. M. Fiske, Boston; Mr. Frank Finch, Hamilton; Rev. Mr. Farmer, Brantford; Mr. A. J. Gorham, Moncton, N.B.; Miss Girodin, Sir Vere Goold, Lady Goold, Montreal; Mr. Hackett, Mrs. Hackett, Master Hackett, Miss Hackett, Vancouver; Mr. Percival J. Illsley, Mrs. Illsley, Master Charles Illsley, Master Percy Illsley, Montreal; Mr. J. F. Junkin, Mrs. Junkin, Miss E. Johnson, Miss H. Johnston, Toronto; Mr. J. F. D. Lee, Toronto; Mr. Emanuel Lang, Paris, France; Mr. J. D. Leduc, Quebec; Mr. Geo. Matthews, Peterboro; Mr. J. T. Marchand, Montreal; Miss Marling, Toronto; Mr. A. O. Morin, Montreal; Mr. H. McCausland, Toronto; Dr. H. F. McKendrick, Galt; Lieut. A. S. May, R.N., Halifax; Mr. T. F. Macdonald, Montreal; Mr. Russell Nott, Montreal; Lieut. F. Pierce, R.N., Halifax; Engineer Lieut. A. L. Picton, R.N.; Halifax; Mr. Oswald Rigby, M.A., Toronto; Mr. Felix Rackemann, Mr. Francis M. Rackemann, Boston; Mr. E. G. Shepherd, Montreal; Mrs. Sheppard, Halifax; Lieut. A. P. Solfleet, R.N., Halifax; Mrs. Summerhayes, Montreal; Miss Thring, Mr. Boyce Thompson, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Gordon Thompson, Miss G. Thompson, Miss Mildred Thompson, Toronto; Rev. Brother Thomas, Montreal; Mr. Tindal, Mrs. Tindal, Master Tindal, Miss Tindal, Vancouver; Lieut. J. C. Tovey, R.N., Halifax; Mr. Thos. Urquhart, Mrs. Urquhart, Toronto; Miss Florence Wainwright, Halifax; Miss Walters, Montreal; Mr. F. B. White, Boston.

THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

While the stomach and bowels are out of order, you cannot expect things to go right. Take Angier's Emulsion. It is especially adapted for the treatment of stomach and bowel troubles. It aids digestion, improves nutrition, and acts as a gentle laxative on the bowels, thus creating pure blood and firm flesh.

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Corner Residence To Let West of St. Matthew Street

Large Stone House, containing six bedrooms, bathroom, pantry, linen cupboard, etc. Extension kitchen. Electric light and bells. Hot water heating. In good order throughout. Rent, $600 and taxes, per annum.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,

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Attractive House, Metcalfe Avenue, For Sale.

Stone front, semi-detached house of nine rooms, heated by hot water; open plumbing. In first class order throughout. Lot contains over 3,660 feet.

Price moderate.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,

205 ST. JAMES STREET.

New York.—According to a World despatch from London, Santos Dumont, the aeronaut, upon landing after his return from America, said to the Havre correspondent of the Daily Express:—"I have no intention of returning to the United States to compete in the World's Fair aerial flight.

The C.P.R. station at St. Philippe d'Argenteuil was entered by burglars last Tuesday night and the safe blown open by dynamite. Fortunately there was only forty cents gathered by the thieves for their labor.

RHEUMATISM

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NO CURE, NO PAY.

There is no need to suffer torturing pains and ruin your stomach with drugs when you can be completely cured in from one day to a few weeks. Read the evidence:

"I think your Belt is the best thing I ever put on for Rheumatism; I would not take twice the price now for mine."—ROBERT RIMMER, ARCOLA, N.W.T.

"After thirty days' use of the Belt I can say that I am well pleased with the results; I feel more energetic, more lively, and better in every way. I know I will soon be completely cured."—NICHOLAS SULLIVAN, WELLER, ONT.

"I am wearing the Electric Belt and am well pleased with it, so much so that I am recommending it to others."—LUTHER DEEKS, ELMA, ONT.

Dr. McLaughlin's Offer.

I am not giving Belts away. I am offering to cure first and be paid after you're cured. I have an Electric Belt which DOES CURE. I know there is no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before you pay for it. This offer is open to anyone who will secure me. All I ask is that you give me evidence of your honesty and good faith by offering reasonable security.

CAUTION Beware of old style, burning electrode belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies had been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back burners. Call and see the improvements in my Belt, or write for my Free Book.

DR. M. F. McLaughlin, Office Hours—9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. 214 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal, Que.

THE HERALD

Established 1863.

THE HERALD AT SUMMER RESORTS.

Readers of The Herald leaving the city for the summer can have the paper sent to them for 25 cents a month.

GOOD CROPS, GOOD TIMES.

The relation of prosperity to good crops is so intimate that we have all an interest in the affairs of the farmer. Good crops means that the farmer will have money to spend. Farmers with money to spend means that the retail merchant's stocks will move out readily, that more liberal repeat orders will be sent to the wholesaler, who in turn will appeal to the manufacturers to supply his wants, and that the laboring man and mechanic will profit by steady employment at remunerative wages. In a word, if any one thing will bring good times it is good crops.

Unless all signs fail, the harvest in the Canadian West will this year be a record-breaker. Reports from all parts of the province of Quebec are full of promise of an abundant harvest. To-day we are enabled to publish crop reports from the sister province of Ontario, and there again the indications are that this year's crop will be up to the average of other years in most sections, and in some districts there is promise of the most abundant harvest in years. Damages by excessive spring rains or continued cold weather are local, and do not affect the outlook generally, and the same may be said of those sections where fall wheat was killed as a result of the excessive cold of last winter. Last year's exports of Canadian agricultural products reached the magnificent total of $44,624,321, to which must be added upwards of $33,000,000 for exports of butter, cheese and eggs, and more than $12,000,000 for exports of live stock, which are not included in the general term "agricultural products" in the Government returns. The prospect is bright for believing that we shall continue during the coming year to raise the produce and export it in as large measure as in the past, and if so, there is nothing in the horizon to indicate that the wheels of industry will not continue to hum.

A feature of the reports which we publish to-day is the unanimity with which correspondents report the difficulty of procuring farm help, even with wages advanced from 25 to 33 per cent. beyond what was paid a few years ago. To the farmer this is a serious state of affairs, for good crops can avail nothing if they are not harvested promptly, and in good condition, while the high price demanded by labor must make sad inroads on the profit of farming. It is, of course, one of those conditions which must be left to work out its own cure, and this will be largely effected by the more general adoption of labor-saving machinery, and the development of mixed farming, live stock raising and dairying. The outlook for the farmer's wife does not look so hopeful. Correspondents report that household help is practically unobtainable at any price. In centres of population, where housewives have all the modern conveniences, this lack of help is serious enough. But the lot of the city housewife is a happy one compared with that of the farmer's wife who has to drudge from early morning until late at night, frequently with a big house to look after, a young family to care for, and men to feed, men who work hard in the open air, and acquire healthy appetites, and all without the help of a maid or the assistance of modern conveniences or labor-saving machinery.

KEEPING THE PEACE.

The friendly arrangements recently concluded by England with foreign powers may be of great service in connection with the question of what constitutes neutrality during the war. As regards the seizure of two British vessels by Russia in the Far East, there seems no legitimate cause of complaint; they were insured for a war risk, and were apparently engaged in a service which rendered it reasonable that the Russian commander should place them under arrest. So far the British Lloyds sea insurance syndicate have had little cause to complain of; their profits from war risks have far exceeded their losses. Even if that were not so, the British Government, which paid so many millions as a result of the Alabama arbitration, is not going to stultify itself by shielding ship owners who choose to run great risks in order to acquire great profits. Neither is there any blow to national prestige when such owners pay the penalty for the individual risks they choose to run.

There is, however, plenty of thin ice upon the neutrality surface, and unless such powers as France, Germany, the United States and England work together amicably in unison, so long as the war lasts there will be the possibility of serious complications arising at a moment's notice. At present we do not believe it would be to the interest of either Japan or Russia that they should deliberately perform actions or use diplomatic arts with the object of dragging their allies into the quarrel. It would inevitably prolong the conflict, without making it by any means more certain that one side or the other would be better off for the interference when the treaty of peace was signed.

The overhauling of British ships in the Red Sea by a vessel which had just been allowed to go through the Dardanelles from the Black Sea, without protest, despite treaty obligations, because she was not a warship, but a hospital ship, flying the Red Cross flag, and intended for humane services, is just one of those acts which might easily arouse strong national passion. The incident will, it is hoped, have been satisfactorily arranged between the British and Russian Foreign Offices before it comes up for the threatened discussion in the House of Commons next week.

Another serious point is the question of the amount of coal the Russian Baltic fleet may take—when it sails—from neutral foreign ports during its voyage. The British rule generally accepted is that only sufficient coal should be supplied to carry a vessel to the next nearest port of its own country. If this is not carried out, war ships of Russia—or of Japan—might keep running in and out of neutral ports, and use them as a base really safer than if under the flag of their own countries. The contention is preposterous. That France should interpret doubtful points of neutrality in a sense favorable to Russia, and England should do the same towards Japan, is perhaps as natural as it is inevitable. But friendly action will have to stop short of turning a neutral port into a base of operations for either belligerent; this proposition is so self-evident that it should not be necessary to invoke in behalf of its observance the instruments for preserving cordial relations between the great powers outside the armed ring which have recently been concluded.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

We are now nearing the period which General Kuropatkin named as the earliest date at which he would be in a position to take the offensive with a considerable body of troops. It is also evident that the Japanese commanders, Kuroki and Oku, are now emerging from the mountainous country and passes on to the more level ground where, for the first time during the campaign, cavalry will have an opportunity of playing a great part in the fortunes of the struggle. The period of heavy rains in Southern Manchuria usually lasts about four weeks, the falls being torrential, followed by intermittent sunshine. Early in August a great heat follows the rains and rapidly dries the ground.

The news to come shortly should therefore enable us to estimate with greater accuracy than hitherto possible what are the prospects of the Japanese in pushing their remarkable victories further forward into Manchuria, where they will find their enemy able to concentrate upon his line of communications, and better able to use to advantage his preponderating mounted arm, while the Japs on the other hand will be getting further away from their bases of supply.

This situation is also likely to have its effect upon the campaign against Port Arthur. We know the Tokio strategists did not anticipate being able to get into Port Arthur before September, but so far they have been ahead of their programme, and it is now a matter of daily increasing importance to them that they should capture that stronghold and release their besieging navy as well as their besieging army from duties which paralyze activities now becoming necessary elsewhere.

The time is approaching when the position which the rival forces are to occupy during the winter months will be determined by the respective measure of successes attained, and a final decision will be made by the Russian Government as to whether it allows the Baltic fleet to set forth on a voyage which would be desperately hazardous should Port Arthur fall during its progress.

Upon the other hand, if General Kuropatkin has been sincere in his sanguine forecast and proves himself able to stem the tide which has hitherto so strongly set against him, failure to capture Port Arthur during the next few weeks may mean great peril to the Japs, and necessitate their confining themselves to the task of retaining the hold they have already secured upon Corea.

In either case there does not seem the slightest prospect for an early termination of the war. London military opinion clings unflinchingly to the belief that General Kuropatkin cannot advance in any strength and relieve the besieged in Port Arthur, and it is sustained in this view by the balance of German army opinion.

INVINCIBLE IGNORANCE.

In an outburst of frankness the Toronto Mail and Empire admits that it cannot state anything that the Liberal Government has done for Canadian farmers. No one will be surprised at this. There are a vast number of other subjects upon which the Ontario Conservative organ appears unable, or unwilling, to give its readers reliable information. Apparently it is the Canadian Government's duty to regulate the tariff of the United States, as one of the criticisms leveled against the Ottawa Administration is that "the United States tariff has not been reduced one jot in our favor, while our tariff has been deliberately cut down in the interests of the Yankee farmer."

Such statements as these merely inspire contempt. Even though the Canadian ministers wanted to aid the Yankee farmers at the expense of the Canadian agriculturists they would not be such arrant fools as to do so. Even the most bigoted Tory would not believe that the Government would deliberately do such a thing. The natural desire of Governments is to hold power, and to do that they must legislate for their own people's benefit.

As a sample of how the tariff is cut down to aid the Yankee farmer at the expense of Canada the abolition of the duty on coal oil is cited. Its immediate effect was to reduce the cost of his light to the Canadian farmer of 2 1-2 cents a gallon. This presumably hurt the Canadian farmer, but how it helped his "Yankee" compeer is even harder to understand.

But the placing of corn on the free list is cited as the great crime of the Laurier administration, deliberately conceived to injure the corn growers of Canada. This has so injured the growers of corn that whereas in 1891 only ten million odd bushels of corn were grown in Canada, by 1901 the production had increased to nearly twenty-six million bushels—an average increase of a million and a half bushels a year. And as nine-tenths of the crop was grown in a comparatively small section of Ontario which might be called the corn belt, the reader can readily conceive how immense this increase really is. In 1901, for instance, Ontario produced 24,463,694 bushels of corn, and Quebec 1,384,331 out of the total of 25,875,919. These figures do not make it apparent that the corn grower of western Ontario is very seriously injured, even though last year a trifle over three million dollars worth of corn was imported, and largely used by farmers to fatten their live stock in the vast sections of Canada which produce little or no corn, or else shipped out again to Great Britain.

But it is argued that this corn, which our farmers wanted, should have been taxed, so that it could have been used as a lever to compel the United States to reduce the duty on Canadain barley, whose export the Dingley tariff so summarily cut down. It is not on record that any Canadian farmers suffer very heavily by being deprived of shipping barley to make beer for the Americans. They speedily turned their energies in other directions, and are making better profits to-day out of dairy farming and cattle growing than they could have done by shipping barley to the United States.

Farmers themselves are the last people in the world to be fooled by such specious arguments. They understand when they are well off without consulting figures, knowing well that though "figures won't lie, liars will figure." Their mortgages are decreasing, their lands growing in value, their output is doubling and quadrupling in quantity, and they are securing better prices for their crops of all sorts. At the same time they can buy their supplies generally as cheaply or at less cost than in years gone by. They're well off, and our Opposition friends don't like it to be so.

TYRANNY.

The assassination of General Bobrikoff, the Russian Governor of Finland, has led to some very remarkable revelations regarding the details of the administration and the care taken to prevent, not only the outside world, but, also, the Czar from gaining information as to the critical state of affairs.

Nicholas II., personally, has, it is evident, been desirous, ever since his accession, to inaugurate a change in the methods both of the external and internal traditional policy of Russia. The Hague conference was a testimony in the former direction, the promises to Finland and the appointment of M. Witte were proofs in the other. General Bobrikoff, whom the Czar intended to be a pacificator in Poland, really acted as a chastener with scorpions rather than with the whips of his predecessors, and so the hatred of him grew. The later revelations show that Schaumann, his assassin, instead of acting as "an agent of the Swedish revolutionary party," as the Russian police claimed to have proved from a letter found on his body, was really acting alone, but after long and careful premeditation as to the most effectual manner in which he could make his acts tend to serve his Finnish countrymen. A copy of the letter found upon his body, addressed to the Czar, had been deposited by him some weeks previously with a friend, who was instructed to open the envelope only in case of "special circumstances." After the assassination this friend opened the envelope, and found a letter addressed to himself, as well as the copy, in which he anticipated just exactly what has occurred, viz., the failure of the Czar to receive the letter, and the circulation of a garbled version of its contents.

Schaumann's precaution has led to the publication of the actual text of his letter in more than one European journal, so that the Czar will not only have the protest of the self-martyred patriot regarding the wrongs inflicted upon his country, but at the same time evidence of the manner in which his agents prevent his knowing the truth, even when he desires to get at it.

Communities such as that in which we live naturally view assassination with horror; but we cannot wonder at the profound sympathy this revelation of the true motives of Eugene Schaumann has produced. In Stockholm the sympathy of the public has been very openly shown; in Finland and Poland the most drastic measures have, of course, been taken to suppress knowledge of the truth; no journals which reveal it are likely to penetrate the tortuous restrictions of Russian press censorship.

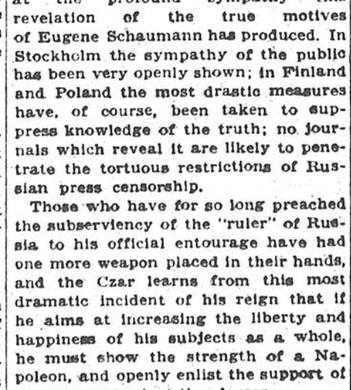
Those who have for so long preached the subserviency of the "ruler" of Russia to his official entourage have had one more weapon placed in their hands, and the Czar learns from this most dramatic incident of his reign that if he aims at increasing the liberty and happiness of his subjects as a whole, he must show the strength of a Napoleon, and openly enlist the support of the masses against the classes.

History is making very rapidly in Russia; the lessons being taught by this war are graver than official Russia has ever had to master; but though events are moving, it does not appear that either the time is yet ripe or the leader yet available to inaugurate self-government among the most numerous Christian population of the eastern hemisphere.

An Upright Judge.

Justice Wills, of Great Britain, is said to contemplate retirement. On one occasion, after giving a decision as an arbitrator, he came to the conclusion that his award was unjust, and straightway sent to the defeated litigant a check for the amount in dispute.

If you want a bargain in a good Piano or Organ you'll see the new and used instruments we are offering, during our midsummer sale, before deciding elsewhere. Layton Bros., 144 Peel street.—Adv.



"Alas, ma'am! I'm a haunted man." "Poor fellow, what is your trouble?" "Everywhere I goes, ma'am, dere's work, work, work!"

Even the deaf mute can raise a racket when he plays tennis.—Philadelphia Record.

SPIKED. —New York Herald.

Canadian Writers Discuss Mr. Chamberlain's Policy

Professor Shortt's View.

"Imperial Preferential Trade from a Canadian Point of View" is the title of a pamphlet on this same subject by Professor Shortt, of Queen's University, Kingston, but the only points of similarity in the two discussions are the desire for a closer unity among British countries and an objection to high tariffs for the purpose of making a close preserve for our manufacturers. Outside of these points, opinions differ absolutely. Mr. McGoun believes a preferential Imperial tariff will unite the Empire; Professor Shortt thinks it will weaken the ties which at present bind it together. The greatest danger to close Imperial relations that he can see is in introducing into them the huckstering spirit of sectional interests. Mercenary interests moulding the trade policy of the Mother Country and colonies have been the greatest handicap the latter ever had. The transfer of these from Imperial relationship into the hands of private enterprise has proved the economic salvation of the British Empire. As far as the vagueness of Mr. Chamberlain's utterances on the question will allow us to say, his idea seems to be that Britain is to supply the colonies with finished goods which the latter will pay for by raw produce and foods. In other words, we are to return to the antiquated and disastrous colonial system.

How it Worked Before.

Dr. Shortt then proceeds to give a historical sketch of the workings of the old colonial system from the time of the Tudors down to the adoption of the free trade doctrine by Britain. This system was borrowed from the continental nations, whose failure with it can be readily seen by turning to the history of the colonial activities of France, Spain and Portugal. The remarkable fact is seen that wherever Britain, for their mutual benefit, managed to make the colonies trade only with her, instead of making them prosperous by their development of farming, etc., and gaining herself by an increased amount of manufactured goods disposed of, they both lost in trade and the colonies would become almost bankrupt. The only colonies which prospered and did a profitable business with the Mother Land were those which illegally traded where they liked without regarding the bonds supposed to unite the Empire. These were the colonies which helped enrich Britain, while at the same time building up a strong nation on their own soil. The West Indies, after the American revolution, were debarred from trading freely with the United States, as that country was now foreign. Despite preferences and bounties of all sorts to keep the trade within the Empire, that colony fell from the position of one of the richest and most flourishing of Britain's dependencies to a state of poverty from which they have scarcely yet recovered. British North America was at this time given preferences similar to what is now proposed, and yet we find Australasia, left to her own resources, far outstripping her in development and attracting most of the British emigration during the later years of colonial systems. Turning particularly to Canada, Professor Shortt considers the effects of the timber, grain and other preferences. These were in some cases enormous, amounting to 600 per cent. over foreign countries at times. But despite all these supposed advantages, emigration to America still directed itself toward the United States, where the people had no external aid in developing their resources. The author follows the preference on wheat from its repeal with the corn laws in Britain. Through it all the Canadian farmer is engaged, not in making money under a preference, which makes the proposed one of two shillings a quarter look trivial, but in incessantly calling for more. Not till the preferences were done away with and Canadians left to their own resources did Canada make any great progress. Then when external props had been removed and the country was left to its own self-reliance, the development was rapid and great. Settlers came in now because the people were making use of what advantages the country offered instead of looking to Britain for aid.

Dividing the Profits.

Coming to treat the new Imperial preference idea, Prof. Shortt sees in it the revival in a modern form of the old idea that the colonies are to exist as the food and raw material producers for Britain, who in turn will give us what manufactured articles we want. But Canada will never consent to become merely a huge farm, nor is it in the interests of the Empire that she should. The bait offered Canadians is that they will get six cents a bushel more for their wheat with a preference than without, and so our vacant lands in the Northwest will be speedily occupied. But who is to pay the extra six cents? Chamberlain says the British workman will not have to pay more for his food, and will get more wages for his work, as the colonies will buy more British goods. As the pamphlet expresses it, "What the Imperial preferential advocates are trying to do is to divide an expected mutual benefit in such a fashion that each party shall receive about three-fourths of it, on the ground that the other must concede something for the sake of sentiment."

Canada does not, according to the author, need a preference on her grain to have her lands settled, and if she did a preference of six cents a bushel would not do it, for it would most probably never reach the Canadian farmer at all. And any way, while Canada will doubtless be always an agricultural country, she will never be entirely so.

Professor Shortt's pamphlet is one of the most interesting and best written which has appeared on this subject. It is free from anything outside the question, states the question fully and fairly, and gives a most lucid and common-sense treatment of it. (Toronto: Morang & Co., Limited.)

Mr. McGoun's View.

In the light of the present revival of interest in Mr. Chamberlain's policy, due to his speeches on his last birthday, and on Thursday, it may be interesting to note how his proposals have been received by publicists to this country. A pamphlet has been published this year by Mr. Arch. McGoun, K.C., of Montreal, which brings forward all, or at least all the strongest, arguments usually advanced in favor of Mr. Chamberlain's views, and so may be taken as representing the views of those in Canada who endorse Mr. Chamberlain's idea of an Imperial preferential tariff arrangement. Mr. McGoun claims to treat his subject from the viewpoint of the average Canadian and starts out by expressing his belief that no customs tariff is justifiable or beneficial except one for revenue purposes or else for some great political end, such as that of uniting the widely separated countries embraced in the British Empire, may properly be considered to be. The economic desirability of free trade, he thinks, must give way to such an idea, but not to any such smaller conception as that of protecting manufactures at the expense of the rest of the community.

From tables of statistics quoted plentifully in his pamphlet the author shows the relatively small amount of goods of our production, and which we are eminently qualified to produce, entering Britain, as compared with those from foreign countries. With a slight preference in our favor our trade in these lines would only be limited, Mr. McGoun argues, by our power to produce. Our agricultural class would, of course, profit most by this, for the great bulk of our trade with Britain is in agricultural products. This is as it should be, for our agricultural element is the most important in our population. Next, the large and important class embracing the shipping and carrying interests, the importers and the retailers would be able to increase their business through the greater amount of merchandize that would be purchased when a cheaper market was opened without great protective restrictions. Such men do not care whether the goods they handle are made in Britain or Canada—their prosperity depends on their handling as much as possible. The laboring class would also benefit by being able to buy necessaries more cheaply. The only objections then are likely to come from the manufacturers, who, for their own selfish interests, rather than for the general good, demand exorbitant protection. By so doing they force trade out of its natural channels, extort a higher price for their wares than is necessary, and are enabled to continue making a profit whether they are up-to-date in their methods or not. Such artificial aid is not in the best interests of our manufacturers, and certainly not of the general public.

Such is Mr. McGoun's argument, and he claims that the importance of manufactures is much overrated in Canada. That they are by no means our most important asset, even though through their compact organization they are able to keep themselves prominently before the people. The riches of a country and its prosperity depend rather upon the agricultural and trading classes.

The Manufacturers.

Even granting, which he does not, that our manufacturers would be injured by British competition, Mr. McGoun shows by a series of deductions from statistics their relative importance in the country. The conclusion reached is that only a fraction over eight per cent. of our population are engaged in or dependent upon manufactures with which British industry would compete. When the other ninety per cent. stand to win by freere trade this small element should not be allowed to stand in the way. But no legitimate and natural industry would be hurt by British competition if it is well managed. The advantages of local knowledge of conditions, and lesser freight charges would give our manufacturers all the protection they are entitled to. The preferential trade scheme would still allow a low revenue tariff to be imposed on British goods, and our industries would get all the protection necessary without freeing them from the necessity of keeping up to the highest standard through fear of competition. In return for such a doubtful advantage as the present high tariff we would have a vastly increased field in which to buy or sell goods. Of the goods we import at present we could buy $50,000,000 more than we do in Britain, and the latter could purchase from us at least ten times that amount more in agricultural produce alone. With a tariff against the foreign world this trade would be developed.

The results of even a slight preference on grain would be to rapidly fill up our Northwest with settlers. This would mean an immense increase in grain production, and Mr. McGoun claims that this increase would tend to lower prices, and the 'dear loaf bogey in England prove only a scare. The advantage to the Canadian farmer would not be in getting a higher price, but in having first chance at the market, and being able to dispose of all his grain at the highest market rate in Britain. If we sell more in Britain we will naturally buy more there, and so she will benefit as well as ourselves. In addition, our larger population will give a greater home market to our own manufacturers, and there will be a gain all round. The farming, trading, carrying, and manufacturing interests would all be greatly stimulated.

Both to Gain.

But while both Canada and Great Britain stand to gain economically by such a policy this is not its greatest advantage. What makes it desirable is that through it, and apparently only through it can the grand idea of a united co-operative Empire be put into practical shape. Protective tariffs, of high; tend to isolate each unit; free trade while the perfect idea theoretically would probably allow the colonies and the Mother Country to drift into complete independence and final disseverance.

Mr. McGoun's pamphlet may be criticised by some as perhaps a little too enthusiastically in favor of the idea he is presenting, and so inclined to underestimate its probable advantages. The treatment at times is a little wandering, as for example, where he treats of the servant girl problem, but the pamphlet is well worth reading by all who are interested in this question. (John Lovell & Son, Limited, Montreal).

Lift Locks.

The lift lock opened on Saturday on the Trent Valley Canal is the latest of the engineer's notable triumphs in this province. This is the first application of the principle in Canada, and though there are a few other lift locks in the world, this one at Peterborough stands in a class by itself, far surpassing all others in the dimensions of the trough, the power exerted, and the height of the lift. The greatest former work of this kind was that near Henrichenburg, in the Dortmund-Ems Canal, in Prussia. This canal starts at two places—Dortmund and Herne. The Dortmund level is much the higher, being forty-six feet above the other at the point of junction near Henrichenburg. To raise vessels from the Herne to the Dortmund level, and to lower them from the Dortmund to the Herne level was found to be a difficult engineering problem. Ordinary locks would not meet the requirements, and were pronounced impracticable, chiefly because of technical difficulties on the spot, and partly because traffic would be subjected to too great delay in the working of them. It was concluded to make use of a lift lock. Six prominent German engineering firms were invited by the Prussian Department of Public Works to submit propositions for a single lock. Hanel and Lueg, of Dusseldorf, presented the plan that was accepted. This was drawn up by their chief engineer, Herr Gerdau, but it was not entirely original, one on similar lines having been previously proposed by Herr Jebens. It consists of a chamber having a clear length of 230 feet, a width of 23 feet, and a depth to accommodate 8 1-4 feet of water. The chamber and its contents, estimated at 3,300 tons, are carried by five large air cylinders, their combined buoyancy sufficing to equal the weight of the chamber and contents. This lift, which was completed in 1899, has worked well ever since it was opened. There seems every reason to believe that the greater work at Peterborough can be depended on regularly to hoist its heavier burden through the twenty feet greater difference in level in the same apparently frictionless manner.

A Badly Twisted Day.

In the Gil Blas, M. Emile Aucante, who was George Sand's secretary from 1842 to 1858, gives a description of her manner of life at Nohant. She never came down stairs before one o'clock, when she partook of breakfast, always consisting of a boiled egg and a cup of coffee. Breakfast over, she spent the after noon in the garden, or in driving in the country, returning by four, at which hour the mail arrived. From four until dinner time she was engaged with her correspondence. Dinner was at six and after dinner there were various diversions, such as cards, dominoes, music, and reading aloud. At midnight punctually George Sand retired to her library to work. She sat at her desk until five or six o'clock in the morning, and then went to bed and enjoyed an unbroken sleep until midday.

Our waggons leave every Saturday morning for all points on Lake Shore as far as St. Anne.
During July and August our store closes at 1 p.m. every Saturday.

Hamilton's

One of the Most Important Items of News in To-day's Herald is the Following:

Hamilton's will Refund the Amount of One Day's Sales Between the Dates of July 4th to August 6th.

You'll certainly find us very generous to do so, specially when we make such reductions as we do during this July Sale. Still we can afford to do it—and our customers have a good part of the benefit.

HOW CAN YOU GET YOUR MONEY REFUNDED?

Every time you buy here during this Sale—Keep your receipts—and at the end of the July Sale, when the selected refund day will be announced in newspapers, supposing you have five or ten receipts, more or less, of that date, no matter how large the amount is, you'll have your money refunded for the same upon presenting your bill at cash desk.

Read Hamilton's advertisements during this month—they are very interesting.

Take a Bathing Suit with you on your Holiday Trip

Of course you must take a BATHING SUIT with you, for one of the main pleasures of a summer resort is BATHING. For Monday morning we have secured from a manufacturer all his samples, about sixty, in Ladies', Misses' and Children's sizes. They are made with Blue Serge or Drill, some plain, others trimmed. They are Suits worth up to $4.50. Divided into 2 SPECIAL LOTS for MONDAY according to sizes .....

Ladies' Size: **$1.50**

Misses and Children's Sizes: **$1.00**

SIX VERY IMPORTANT SPECIAL LINES FOR MONDAY

(ON FIRST FLOOR)

90c Black Peau de Soie, Monday, per yard..... 49c
25c All-wool Nun's Veiling, all shades, Monday, per yard.. 19c
25c White Mercerized Cheviot, Monday, per yard.....12½c
25c Ginghams and Chambrays, Monday, per yard..... 10c
25c 40 in. White Victoria Lawn, Monday, per yard..... 10c
25c 36 in. Printed Foulardines, for shirt waist suits, Monday, per yard..... 10c

BOYS' SILK WINDSOR TIES, in plain colors and all combinations of checks, stripes and dots, 19c. Monday, each 10c

LADIES' SILK GLOVES, in tans, modes, grays, black, and white, all sizes and pure silk, 25c. Monday, per pair 19c

Great Clearing Sale of all Our Trimmed Hats Next Week.

We have a small quantity left that we intend to clear next week. We'll offer them at HALF PRICE marked. You know what that means with Hamilton's price.

Gent's Underwear at Great Reductions.

ABOUT 25 DOZEN GENTS' BLACK BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR, in both Shirts and Drawers, sateen bands, double seats. Never sold less than $1.50 suit. Monday, per suit, $1.00

$6.75 FOR LADIES' SUITS WORTH $8.75

They are made with Fine All Wool Sicilian, in blue, brown and gray, kilted and pleated skirts, all newest styles.

In Our Basement Section Monday

GOOD SIZE COAL OIL STOVES, 2 wicks, with strong tea kettle, guaranteed not to smell nor smoke. Regular $1.75.
MONDAY, $1.35

FINE CHINA CUSPIDORS, nicely decorated, assorted shapes and colors. Worth 65c.
MONDAY, 23c

36 in. Fancy Figured Silkolines

Large range of splendid designs and colorings, reg. 17c yd.—Monday.... 15c

In Our Grocery Section Monday

5 pkgs. California Seeded Raisins. Worth 10c pkg. Monday, for ..25c
2 pkts. Malta Vita or Force, for 25c
3 packets Cornstarch, for 20c
6 bars Comfort Soap, for 25c

You Can Turn on The Breezes

Whenever the fancy takes you, you can make the cool air-waves course through your office at will, delightful comfort will always be in your reach if you will allow us to fit up for you one of more of our

Electrical Fans

It seems absurd to condemn yourself to swelter in the heat and to endure all manner of physical discomforts when, for a small sum, you can provide yourself with one of these Electrical Blessings.

We have a very large stock of Electrical Fans always on hand, and the rapidity with which we can equip you with them will be a source of surprise to you.

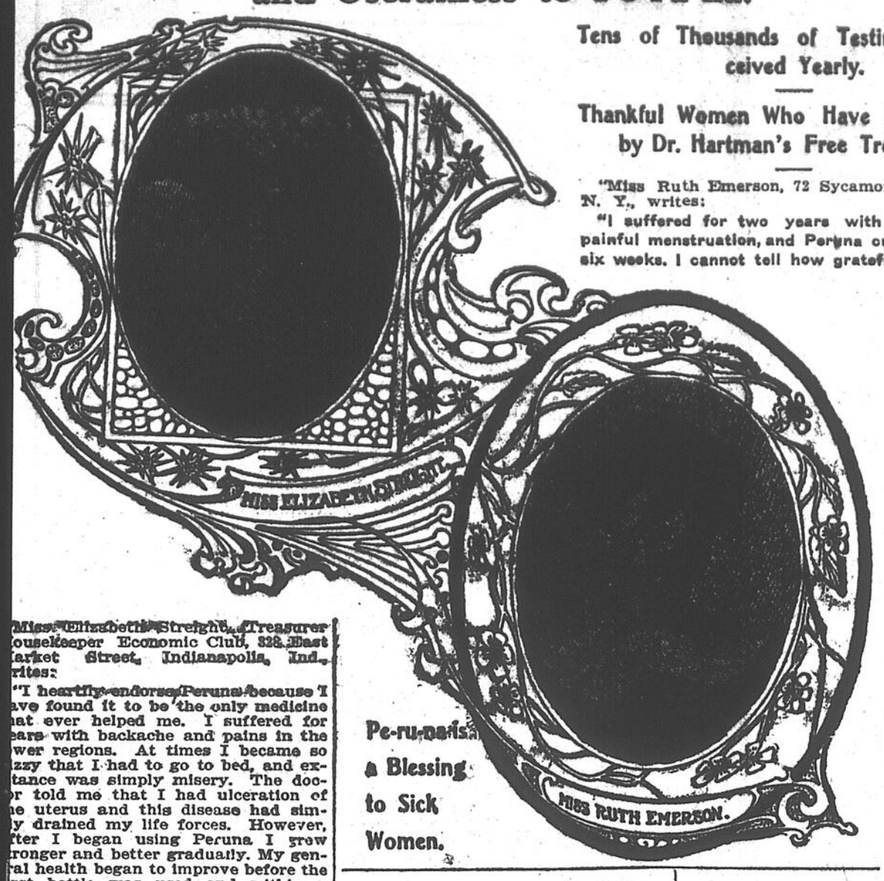
SAYER ELECTRIC Co.

10, 12, 14 Beaver Hall Hill

Phone Main 4546.

SUFFERED MANY YEARS With a Complication of FEMALE DISEASES

Two Robust Women Who Owe Their Restored Health and Usefulness to Pe-ru-na.



Pe-ru-na is a Blessing to Sick Women.

Tens of Thousands of Testimonials Received Yearly.

Thankful Women Who Have Been Cured by Dr. Hartman's Free Treatment.

"Miss Ruth Emerson, 72 Sycamore St., Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

"I suffered for two years with irregular and painful menstruation, and Peruna cured me within six weeks. I cannot tell how grateful I feel. Any agency which brings health and strength to the afflicted is always a welcome friend, and to-day the market is so filled with useless and injurious medicines that it is a pleasure to know of so reliable a remedy as you place before the public." — Miss Ruth Emerson.

Miss Elizabeth Streight, Treasurer Housekeeper Economic Club, 328 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"I heartily endorse Peruna because I have found it to be the only medicine that ever helped me. I suffered for years with backache and pains in the lower regions. At times I became so dizzy that I had to go to bed, and existance was simply misery. The doctor told me that I had ulceration of the uterus and this disease had simply drained my life forces. However, after I began using Peruna I grew stronger and better gradually. My general health began to improve before the first bottle was used and within a month the dizzy spells were gone. I used the treatment for fully three months, each day getting better until new health and strength were restored to me. I cannot speak too highly of our wonderful remedy. It is a blessing to sick women."—Miss Elizabeth Streight.

"I want to do what I can to let the whole world know what a grand medicine Peruna is. For eleven years I suffered with female troubles, and complications arising therefrom. Doctors failed to cure me, and I despaired of being helped. Peruna cured me in three short months. I can hardly believe it myself, but it is a blessed fact. I am perfectly well now and have not had an ache or pain for months. I want my suffering sisters to know what Peruna has done for me."—Miss Marie Johnson.

The above testimonial is from Miss Marie Johnson, 11 Columbia, East Detroit, Mich.; was worthy Vice Templar in Hope Lodge, No. 6, Independent Order Good Templars. Miss Johnson, as so many other women also have done, found in Peruna specific for a severe case of female weakness.

Pelvic catarrh is a phrase coined by Dr. Hartman, covering all that large class of diseases that used to be known as female weakness. The lower portion of the abdomen is called by anatomists of the pelvis. The organs contained in this portion of the body are known as the pelvic organs. There are several of them, very delicate and very subject to catarrh. Few women escape entirely catarrh of these organs. While each case presents some minor difference as to detail, they are all in reality alike.

Pelvic catarrh, therefore, is a generic term that covers all cases of catarrh of the pelvic organs. There is no cure equal in promptness and permanency to a short course of Peruna.

Peruna does not relieve these cases by temporarily mitigating some symptom, but by a removal of the cause. Many a woman can testify that local treatment does not permanetly cure. A large multitude of women are constantly going from doctor to doctor to receive local treatment, with little or no result.

In Peruna these women find a prompt and permanent cure. Thousands upon thousands of testimonials to this effect are received by Dr. Hartman every year. The good that Peruna has accomplished in this class of cases can scarcely be overstimated.

Imitations of Pe-ru-na

Peruna has come to be recognized as the greatest remedy for catarrh in the world. At first competitors tried to deny this and insisted that their remedies were just as good. This was found to be impossible, however, and now imitations are springing up everywhere.

To successfully palm off an imitation of Peruna even for a short time is sure to be a money-making scheme, but no one who has ever taken Peruna can be fooled on these imitations. No conscientious druggist would sell one of them. Every purchaser should look carefully at each package of Peruna he buys to be sure that he is getting only genuine Peruna.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free advice.

GEN. CAUFIELD ON DUNDONALD

As General in Jamaica He is Member of the Privy Council.

Brigadier-General Caulfield, commander in chief of the British military forces in Jamaica, as well as the militia of that island, is at the Windsor. He is in Canada on a fishing trip, and intends visiting the Lake St. John region before he returns home.

Speaking of military matters in Jamaica, General Caulfield, who is at the Windsor, said this morning that the volunteer movement seems to have reached Jamaica in real earnest and militia corps are being organized all over the island. At present the regular forces number between 2,000 and 3,000 men, while the militiamen are about 700 strong.

There is no possibility of Jamaica having a Lord Dundonald incident, because General Caulfield is differently situated from Canada's former G.O.C., inasmuch as his office as commander in chief of the forces makes him, ex-officio, a member of the Privy Council and of the Legislative Council. Consequently he has a voice in the government of the country.

And in respect to the same Dundonald incident, General Caulfield inclines to favor Lord Dundonald's side of the case. When asked for his opinion, he said: "I have strong opinions upon the matter, but I hardly think it would be right to express them. I will say this, though, in Lord Dundonald's departure, Canada is losing a mighty good soldier."

"Do you know him?" queried The Herald man.

"No, I don't," was the reply, "but I know his record, and it is one which any British officer might be proud of."

General Caulfield then remarked that the organization of the military forces of any country was a particular task, and he was inclined to the opinion that a British officer should be entrusted with such a task in any British country.

Speaking more particularly of Jamaican affairs, the distinguished visitor said that what Jamaica most required was better transportation facilities in order to extend her Canadian trade. "We would then be able to send over bananas to an English market instead of to Boston and New York. "For," he added, after a second's pause, "we still regard you as an English market, you know.

"At present the Jamaican Government is deeply interested in experimenting with the growth of sugar cane. The Imperial Government two years ago voted £10,000 to assist the sugar cane industry in the island, and it is proposed to erect an experimental station. This will probably be located near Kingston, and government chemists will visit different plantations on the island and test the varieties of cane with the idea of determining what variety is best adopted for cultivation in Jamaica.

"Crops this year promise to be good, and you may say that Jamaica is in a more flourishing condition now than ever before. The effects of the disastrous cyclone have passed away, and in fact one would now hardly know that a cyclone had occurred."

General Caulfield expresses himself as greatly impressed with Canada, and is of the belief that the Dominion has a great future ahead of it. "We in Jamaica very much desire closer trade connection with you," said he in parting.

General Caulfield has been commander of the forces in Jamaica for two years, and before that occupied a similar position in Sierre Leone, West Africa.

Wanted!
Some one who has tried our tea and does not like it.
Blue Ribbon Tea
Put up Black, Mixed & Ceylon Greens

Impure Milk

Swarms With Disease Germs

The City Analyst, Mr. Milton L. Hersey, states that Milk is one of the best substances for the preservation of bacteria.

Doctor Demers, the City Milk Inspector, has seized large quantities of fresh fluid Milk, as it was under the standard adopted by the City.

Mr. Recorder Weir declared that the use, by dealers, of sterilized clean receptacles for keeping Milk on their premises was of far greater importance than the standard strength.

Your Baby's Life Is Endangered

If you do not use a chemically pure Condensed Milk.

BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND MILK has stood the test for over fifty years. The management of the Montreal Women's Hospital recommends BORDEN'S EAGLE BRAND MILK as a perfect food for babies and children.

WM. H. DUNN, Agent, Montreal.

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ATTRACTIVE BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Carpets and every description of Floor Coverings at prices that will astonish you.

Upholstering Work in all its branches.

Leave your Furniture with us now—have it re-covered, and when you come back from the country or seaside your home will look all the more cheerful after being stored for the summer.

THOMAS LIGGET, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474 and 2476 St. Catherine Street

WHITE SHOE BARGAINS

69c Ladies' White Canvas Shoes..... 69c
75c Men's White Canvas Boots and Shoes..... 75c

The toes are narrow, but the prices are HALF the usual figure.

As a further inducement we give DOUBLE CASH RECEIPTS for the present.

RONAYNE BROS.,
2027 Notre Dame Street, - Chaboillez Square.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRANCAIS—Matinees—Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday
This Week—THE UNA CLAYTON STOCK CO.
In 'A PLAY WITHOUT A NAME'
See It—Name It—And Win Fifty Dollars.
PRICES—Matinees, 10c, 20c, 30c. Evenings, 10c, 20c, 30c, 25c, 50c. Next Week—"DRINK."

SOHMER PARK
2-8 P.M. Every Day.
Best Vaudeville in America.
Lavigne's Celebrated Band.
10 Cts. ALL CARSGO TO SOHMER PARK.

RIVERSIDE PARK
WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 17TH.
WALTER STANTON & Co., Comedy. Art BONDO, Acrobatic Clown Juggler. MAUD DETTY, America's Best Soft Shoe Dancer. The MILLARD Brothers, who will ride down a 75-feet ladder from the top of the Park Hotel. Every day at 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.
ADMISION—10 CENTS.

ART ASSOCIATION
PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries Open Daily
9 A.M. TO 6 P.M.
Admission 25c.

GO TO CARILLON
Palace Str. Sovereign $1.00
It is less than one cent per mile, and the most charming day trip in Canada.
Take 8 a.m. Train for LACHINE

ARENA To-Night
LAST PFRFORMANCE OF
GIRL FROM PARIS
NEXT WEEK
THE LADY SLAVEY
PRICES—15c, 25c, 35c. Box Seats, 50c. Wednesday Matinee—Adults, 25c; Children, 10c. Seats on sale at Star Branch Office, Phone Up 1346.

CORONA HOTEL
GUY STREET. EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rates, $1 per day. Rooms, with bath, $2 up. Elegantly equipped private dining rooms, and cafe in connection. Cuisine unsurpassed. Orchestra Tuesdays, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturdays, 6 to 8 and 10.30 to 12 p.m.

TOURISTS
Will find in the store of
G. W. CLARKE & CO.
2270 St. Catherine Street,
(4th Block East of Windsor Hotel.)
The largest and most complete line of fine and high-grade SOUVENIRS OF ALL KINDS including our own Souvenir Cups, Spoons, Trays, Pins, Brooches, Bracelets, etc.
Everything that is made in the best Enamel Souvenir line. Belt Pins from five different makers, all very finely finished in sterling silver. Also Indian souvenirs.
A visit to our store will be found interesting and profitable.
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Caledonia
Water
Health endorses it. Taste prefers it.

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No house in Montreal is better equipped with Office Supplies of all kinds. Stationery, etc.
Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.
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254 ST. JAMES STREET.

We Invite Inspection.
Of our Wigs and Topees, and the man who feels himself prematurely old because of the loss of his hair will be the gainer, for, to inspect means to purchase, and to the purchaser a vastly improved appearance.
PUNDE & BOEHM
2365 ST. CATHERINE STREET.
TEL. UP 3161.

SAN TOY
Are You Satisfied with the starch you are now using? A trial of—
SAN-TOY STARCH
will convince you that it is the best.
Ask your grocer for it and take no other.
J. H. MAIDEN, Agent.
STARCH

BUDDHISM GROWS STRONG IN JAPAN

It Has Displaced the Old Mikado Worship Almost Completely.

The most popular form of religion in Japan is Buddhism, the old Mikado-worship being more a form of etiquette now than anything else. Buddhism was imported from China at an early date and obtained a great deal of favor among the natives of Japan. An American writer describes the centre of the Buddhist cult in the following terms:

The Buddhist temple of Zojoji, which we visit in Tokio, has in front of it an enormous number of stone lanterns. These are large stone posts, with an extended base. They stand about seven feet high and the top is covered something like a lantern with a carved roof. They are given to the temple as a sort of an offering, and there were so many of them, about 500, that they could not be placed as usual, at intervals about the ground in front of the temple, so they were placed in rows, one alongside of the other, with the regularity of companies of soldiers, and the ranks upon ranks of stone lanterns that were ordinarily intended to stand separately presented a singular appearance. The great gate of this temple is red, but it is not painted red, as in many other temples, but is entirely lacquered with that color.

There is a large gilt image of Buddha on the altar, and just outside the temple is a stone, with the imprint of Buddha's feet, which are of phenomenal size. Buddha for some reason or other seemed to be very impressive as regards rocks, for although this was the first footprint we saw, in the solid rock, we subsequently and in other countries, saw others, and his feet, when imbedding themselves in rocks, seemed to have a faculty of attaining a size that would be the envy of the legendary young lady from Chicago, for they were many times the size of an ordinary foot, and whoever cut the rock to represent footprints, did it very well, for the imprints were very much in shape like those which would be made by the human foot.

From this temple we enter the temple which is the tomb of the second Shogun, which is a magnificent example of Japanese religious architecture. Two large gilded pillars on either side of the altar support the lofty vaulted roof, consisting of a network of beams, the upper part of the walls being decorated with large carvings of birds in relief, richly colored and gilt. You doubtless have some idea of the cost of a small example of old gold lacquer. The shrine of this temple is made of fine gold lacquer over 250 years old, and the bronze incense burner in front is in the form of a lion, and was made in 1635. The ceiling is richly coppered with a fretwork over lacquer. This is without doubt the finest tomb and temple in Japan.

CEREMONIAL CONDUCTED BY 100 PRIESTS.

Fortunately we arrived there just in time to see some one hundred priests going through their morning ceremony. We were first conscious, at some distance, of a monotonous, droning sound, which we found proceeded from these priests in the temple. We could not enter the temple during the ceremony, but could look in through the open door, which was just the same, as far as seeing them was concerned. Their heads were all shaved and they wore a sort of yellow robe, something like a Roman toga. Some had stockings on, while the feet of many were bare.

They were all kneeling in rows on the matting, each one droning out the monotonous chant mentioned, apparently reading it from a book they held, and at intervals in the ceremony they would all prostrate their heads three times to the floor, each man touching it with his forehead, chanting all the time. They would arise, hands clasped in front, and slowly march and countermarch around the temple in front of the altar, apparently being entirely oblivious of our presence as onlookers.

Again they would arrange themselves in rows, in kneeling position, prostrate themselves as before and after a short time arise and march around again. Some seem like youths, but looks are deceptive in Japan as regards age. The droning sounded not unlike a school reciting its lesson together. Some faces were quite serious, others reminded us of the young woman who in church sings the hymns with her lips, looking around all over as she does so to see who that was who just entered and what kind of a hat Mrs. Jones or Mrs. Smith had on.

A WELL-STAGED PICTURE.

While the marching was going on an attendant was lighting some candles at the altar. Their movements were apparently directed by an old priest, who kept knocking pieces of wood together. Finally, still chanting, they all filed out of the temple, through a narrow covered passageway, leaving one of their number there, who from time to time had been striking a little gong before which he knelt, and who continued to strike this gong some time after all the rest had left. That of itself constituted a religious act even without any chanting or other ceremony, and the whole scene seemed like some well mounted stage picture of priests dead and gone centuries ago in some pagan temple, only the scenery of the surroundings was too rich in its detail for a stage scene.

The passage through which they filed led to another building, the doors of which were closed. I quietly sauntered over to that building as if I were just taking a little constitutional and, as nobody stopped me, I walked up to a sort of walk below a window, and as nobody interfered, just stuck my head above the lower part and looked in. Evidently the religious part of the ceremony had ceased, for they were all seated around at the outer edge of the room, being served with something warm, and chatting socially together, so doubtless the inevitable tea was again in evidence, but as I quietly withdrew my head from the window, I deemed it wise not to investigate further, as the women were all alone and absolutely needed my company.

PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE.

An endowment policy in the Crown Life Insurance Company is a permanent and profitable investment, affording absolute security and guaranteeing large cash returns to the policy holder or to those dependent on him. Mr. Stanley Henderson is the Crown Life's general manager for the Province of Quebec, with offices at Victoria Chambers, 232 McGill Street, Montreal.—Adv.

INTIMIDATION CHARGED.

Warrants Out for Strikers at Scottish Rubber Works.

Trouble has arisen at the works of the Scottish Rubber Company, at St. Henri street, owing to a dispute as to unionist and non-unionist employes. Manager Vineberg refused to discharge any capable workman or girl, and the union men struck. Then an attempt was made to bring out others, and, it is alleged that threats of violence were made. In consequence of this warrants were sworn out against five of the strikers, but so far only one of these has been put into execution.

Hiram Schwartz appeared before Judge Lafontaine to-day to answer a charge of having intimidated certain employes of the firm in an effort to make them quit work. He pleaded not guilty, and the trial was fixed for Wednesday next, bail being allowed.

Something like a score of the employes are on strike, and the company's managers report this afternoon that with the exception of half a dozen, all the vacancies are already filled.

To-day there has been no personal interference with those who continue at work, but pickets are still located "round the corner."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Your watch cleaned from $1.00; guaranteed for one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James street.

BOSTON MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

Prof. Fay, of Tufts College, Boston, and a noted mountain climber, left for Loggan this morning on the Pacific express, accompanied by Rabbi Fleischer, also of Boston. Prof. Fay, who is an enthusiastic admirer of the Canadian Rockies, makes frequent visits to the West. Rabbi Fleischel, who goes for the first time, has been commissioned by a number of American newspapers and magazines to write up a series of articles on the Canadian Rockies.

EXPERIENCE OF A BIRCHTOWN LADY

Tried in Vain to Cure Her Dyspepsia Till She Used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They Cured Her Completely and Permanently.

Miss Mary Brown, of Birchtown, Shelburne Co., N.S., relates an experience that is of immediate interest to thousands of people in all parts of Canada. These thousands are the people who face a square meal with mingled feelings of pleasure and dread, in other words, the victims of indigestion and dyspepsia.

"I can say I had dyspepsia for some time," says Miss Brown. "I tried many medicines, but never met with anything to help me till I used Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

"After taking three boxes I think they have made a perfect cure. And as it is over a year now since I took them, I think I can safely say the cure was a permanent one."

If you want to eat three square meals a day and enjoy them use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

WAR HAS BECOME FAR LESS DEADLY

Deaths in Modern Battles Are Few to What They Used to be.

It is to the credit of humanity that the statistics of wounds and death in battles such as the last fought by Japan should read so grievously, but there is comfort in the reflection that a modern fight is infinitely more merciful in every aspect than an equivalent contest in other ages. It is doubtful whether even "villainous saltpetre" or all the horrible science of explosives has added to the actual loss of life in battle, since the very deadiness of modern firearms holds armies for the most part separate, and the hand-to-hand struggle, the bloody massacre of the defeated, which formed so frequent and, in the eyes of the old ballad-makers, so picturesque an incident of the mediaeval combat, no longer take place.

When Attila, the "Scourge of God," was beaten by Aetius at Chalons in 451 it was said he left 100,000 men on the field of battle, and the groans of the wounded among them, slowly dying where they lay, were heard for many nights afterward, rising and falling upon the wind. Our humanitarians have only to picture that scene to themselves in the immensity of its misery to turn with comparative satisfaction to the lighter harvests of latter-day war and the prompt gleaning up of the injured which robs battle of half its terrors. Lead never sped half the souls that have been sped by steel. The ancient broadsword and the pike were far more powerful implements of depopulation than the firearms which took their place. At the battle of Cannae 40,000 out of 80,000 Romans were killed—i.e., 50 per cent. In the battle of Hastings the victorious Normans lost 10,000 out of 60,000 men; at Crecy 30,000 out of 160,000 Frenchmen suffered in the horrible confusion when rank after rank of knights and men-at-arms fell over each other and died under the mere weight of their comrades. At Bannockburn 38,000 out of 135,000 were butchered, mostly in the retreat.

LOSSES IN THE CRIMEA.

In proportion to the number of shots fired the losses in the Crimea were small. It is calculated that the English fired altogether 15,000,000 shots, but only 21,000 Russians were hit; therefore only every seven-hundredth shot proved deadly. The 29,500,000 shots discharged by the French in the same war killed 53,000 Russians, every five-hundredth shot taking effect. The Russians, on the other hand, killed 48,000 allied troops with 45,000,000 cartridges. Thus only the nine hundred and tenth bullet found its billet—a proportion to be expected from such ill-prepared peasant troops. In the Italian campaign of 1859 both sides employed modern guns, and the number which fell at Solferino and Magenta amounted to ninety-nine per thousand combatants. In the German war with France in 1870-71 breech-loaders came into general operation for the first time, and here was again demonstrated the truth of the military axiom—the better the weapons the less the fatalities.

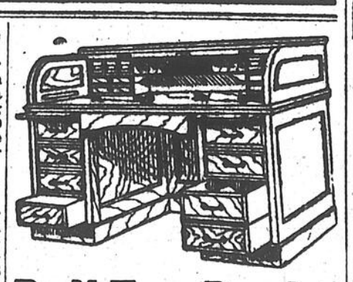
In South Africa in 1899 the losses per 1,000 British soldiers were 64, while in Egypt in 1885 the number was only a trifle over one per thousand. During twelve years' smaller wars out of 92,650 soldiers taking part in them 1,896 were killed—i.e., little more than two per cent.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

In the Franco-German war the proportion of those who fell during seven months was fifty per thousand. According to official statistics 116,812 soldiers were wounded, of whom 99,566 recovered, while 11,023 died in hospital. Thus gunpowder in the course of time has reduced the percentage of dead from one-third to one-fourth or one-fifth, and the adoption of the breech-loader reduced this percentage still further to one-ninth.

Modern weapons are therefore not so harmful after all, it is well to remember. The old saw that every bullet has its billet will not bear examination, since it takes, most probably, a good ton of lead to kill a man in battle today, and a careful military critic has come to the conclusion that, all things considered, financially a soldier's life costs the enemy the substantial sum of £1,400 — and no one will wish it a penny the less.

The keen, small modern bullet such as the Japanese are using disables, but in the majority of cases does not kill. It is this which, in spite of appearances, tends to make war a less and less dangerous pastime. The heavy spherical ball from the old musket was infinitely more deadly, and spear and broadsword, strange as it may seem, most deadly of all. It was in the horrible press of the ancient melee, when armies fought breast to breast for hours; in the bloody retreats, when no quarter was asked or given, and on the deserted battle fields, where there were none to see the last men die, that war made its greatest harvests.



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The first thing in the morning—a glass of
Kronthal
Lithia Water
Messrs. Jodin, Maloney & Lawrence, Ltd.,
246 St. Paul St., Montreal,
Wholesale Distributors for Quebec.

Every Home
that has a canary should try and keep it in health and song by only giving it good food.
Brock's Bird Seed
is sold all over Canada, and the demand is increasing. In each packet there is a cake of Treat for toning up the little feathered songster.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Genuine
Carter's
Little Liver Pills.
Must Bear Signature of
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See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.
Very small and as easy to take as sugar.
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
FOR HEADACHE.
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Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good
CURE SICK HEADACHE.

GLIMPSES OF THE ISLAND COLONY AND ITS PEOPLE

Description of a Holiday Trip Through Newfoundland—Story of St John's Harbor—Many Points of Great Beauty and Interest.

(By Della White Samuel).

The Inspector-General of Newfoundland and a Montreal alderman stood on the look-out of the mountain one boiling July day and mopped their faces. The alderman pointed out the beauties of the view, the city stretching along the river for miles and climbing almost to their feet, the St. Lawrence sweeping on with its fleet of ocean steamers 600 miles from its mouth, St. Helen's Island lying in its crystal like a great emerald, and the ranks of hills beyond.

"There," said the alderman, "you have nothing to beat that in Newfoundland, have you?"

"Yes, you need just one thing to make this equal to what we can show you from Signal Hill."

"And what is that?"

"Just an iceberg anchored at the foot of that island yonder."

* * * *

If you ever feel done up or wilted down and want a tonic to brace you up for your winter's work take a run down to Newfoundland. I got to Signal Hill in the latter part of August, and missed the iceberg by a week or two—it was late that season—but I looked down where it had been, nearly blocking "The Narrows," and could almost feel the cool of it in the breeze still. Out over the blue Atlantic we looked, with its surf beating against the long line of rugged promontories, down into The Narrows six hundred feet below, back to the city climbing up the hill and over it, and on and away where the sun, just slipping behind the hills, blazed through a thousand breaks in the black clouds and flooded sky and earth and sea with crimson and purple and gold, and then lay down on the moss and looked—it was good just to be alive. Tired with our climb of six hundred feet? Never! we could hardly remember that we had ever been tired at all.

ST. JOHN'S HARBOR.

St. John's harbor is one of the sights of the continent. Looking west through The Narrows you would not ever imagine that it was there. But turn sharply to the south, and there the great rectangular basin lies sunk between the hills, a land-locked harbor, where all the fleets of the nations might lie together. Here lies, too, a great graving dock, of which Uncle Sam on occasion takes advantage.

The dock has its story. A sealing vessel was there being repaired, when fire broke out in her cabin. There was known to be several hundred pounds of powder and dynamite in a closet off the cabin, and every man on board took to his heels. The owners stood afar off in despair, expecting every moment that ship and dock would be blown to atoms. Down came the fire brigade with the Inspector-General at their head. He would not order his men aboard, but he called for volunteers. six offered, one a man whom he had decided to discharge the next day. Three stood on deck, three went below, and the Inspector-General stood in the companion-way and directed both squads, and fought the fire out, though the heat was so great that the cabin lamp exploded. When they were through, all that had kept the fire from the powder was a half-inch board with one side burned to a char. Then he walked across the gangway and up the dock to the owners standing there, and enquired coolly: "Now, do you want my boys to unload your ammunition for you, your own don't seem to be handy?"

The man in disgrace was restored to full rank, and Inspector-General McCowen has in his possession two medals—one from grateful citizens and one from the Royal Humane Society.

FISHING IS MAIN INDUSTRY.

The staple industry of the country is fish. And spelled with a big "F" is you please. For in Newfoundland fish means only one thing. Salmon is salmon, and lobster is lobster, and herring is herring—when the small fry are not finest Mediterranean sardines—but cod is everywhere and always "Fish." And any one who has not spent a week in Newfoundland, with every morning fried fresh cod for breakfast, is deserving of sympathy. Fish is everywhere, and up to the time of the Reid Railway it was the chief source of income. Look at a map of the island, and away from the new railway you will see no towns or villages except around the shore. Why? Because the interior was, before the railway, practically an unknown country. Their chief means of intercommunication was the fishing schooner. Peep into any one of the hundreds of little bays and coves, and perched hither and yon over the cliff sides, with hardly even a hint of road, are the "Fish Flakes" or "Stages," where the fish are dried, and, comparatively insignificant beside them, the tiny wooden cottages, where the anxious wives wait while they work, never wholly free from the horror that—perhaps "my man" may be the next not to come home. The women seem to look upon the sea chiefly with dread. "Me go in a boat with the sail up?" exclaimed one to me as we stood among the stages on the right side of Petty Harbor and looked across the little stretch of water separating us from the hills on the other side. "Oh, no. If somebody rows me over I will, but never with a sail."

ADRIFT IN THE STORM.

The way to enjoy a storm is to be dressed for it; I had on a dress I never expected to wear again, and with oilskins and sou'wester I sat beside my captain as happy as a mermaid. What odds if the starboard gunwale was steadily under water, and the cockpit full nearly up to the thwarts? I had nothing on to spoil. One man sat at the tiller, and for the first half hour the other plunged up and down fastening one rope and lossening another, and swearing vigorously to himself and to his chief all the while. I had a steadily increasing impression that they felt in imminent danger of a fit of hysterics in their passenger and were taking this way to ward it off. Every little while the man at the tiller would say, "Now don't be afraid, Miss." At last I said, "Do I look afraid?" and after a long look of careful scrutiny he leaned back, puzzled, with "No Miss, that you don't." And then the other man came and flung himself along the seat in front of us and remarked, "Now, I'd like a week of this;" and I said "So would I." But I was a sight to scare fishes when I got ashore, two or three hours later, and, but for a kindly "parson" and his wife, who took me in to a most picturesque parsonage as I climbed ashore at Portugal Cove, and dried me and fed me and lent me a pair of thick gloves for the nine-mile drive through the blinding, freezing rain to St. John's, I might have been nearly frozen.

That little parsonage, half smothered in honeysuckle, like many other houses there (and the whole cove, and fifty other coves strung around the coast), would be an artist's delight. It was designed, I think, by an artistic churchman in England fifty years ago, but I shocked my artistic friend by sympathizing with the jolly parson when he remarked that he would be content with less art if he could have a little more window.

In that cove, by the way, was discovered many years ago the "Devil Fish," and the men were only kept from cutting it up and feeding it to their dogs by this same "parson," who told them that if they would take it into St. John's there was a queer old man there, Parson Harvey, who liked outlandish things, and he would pay them for it. "Parson Harvey," a hale old man of nearly eighty, told me about it himself the next day, but that is a story by itself.

BELL ISLAND QUARRY.

The iron mine on Bell Island is a wonder. It is really a quarry. Take off four or five feet of earth and there it lies, a strip of solid red hematite, fifty to seventy per cent. of pure iron, half a mile wide and three miles long. Strike it with a pick and it falls apart into blocks like irregular bricks, and can be loaded on the ships waiting at the dock on the other side of the island for twenty-five cents a ton. Beneath this bed, only four feet lower down, is a duplicate. Together they are estimated to contain forty to sixty million tons of ore, but as both beds extend beyond the island, and out under the sea, who can say what the limit may be?

The way to go to Newfoundland is from North Sydney by the steamer Bruce. She is a beautiful little steel hull boat, looking like a private yacht, and gives you a glorious six hours' sail across the Straits and lands you in Port aux Basques after a good night's sleep, in fresh trim for your thirty hours' ride across the country—country, please, not island. And take your camera with you and arrange to stop off at Codroy, and Bay St. George and Bay of Islands, for when you get to St. John's you will find it far easier to buy photographs of the beauties of the east coast than of these.

First there is the Codroy valley and Table Mountain, first cousin to the one at the Cape of Good Hope. You wind around it for an hour or two and then come to Bay St. George, with its wide expanse of bluest water and miles of sandy shore, one of the undiscovered ideal bathing places of the continent.

THE BAY OF ISLANDS.

"The gem of the whole country, is the Bay of Islands," It is the Saguenay and Thousand Islands combined. For thirty miles it winds its way east into the interior, its shores steep cliffs, down to the water's edge. And what a place for a yacht race! Whole cityfuls of spectators might scatter along those hillsides and have unobstructed view of the whole course. Into the east end of the bay the Humber empties, and all along this the beauty increases.

Lying out in the bay is a steam yacht. She is owned and sailed by an American lady, a lady with a regular captain's certificate.

The Chief Justice is not pleased with the idea, and says so. One suggests that it is at least better than crochet work and summer-hotel-verandah gossip after a winter's round of parties and balls, but he will have none of it.

"If I had the misfortune to be married," he says with emphasis, "I should be very sorry to see my wife doing that."

And the moral of that is, do not admire a man until you know him. Here I had been secretly envying that man's daughters and, perhaps grandaughters. It was positively heart-breaking to see such good material spoiled.

About noon that day it began to dawn on us that there was between railway map and country a curious discrepancy. So many of the places marked were little more than names with a sectionman's shanty to hold them. On towards the centre of the country, in the heart of "The Barrens," a caribou was thrown into the baggage car; it had been shot a few hours before within sight of the track.

We had heard of the country's capacity for fruit-growing, and here were children holding up saucers of blueberries, than which the Saguenay could not show finer. And cherries, too, right off the t es—cherries in September! Did we stop to take water? There the tank stood in a wilderness of raspberry bushes, with the big luscious berries hanging thick. To be sure the biggest were always just a little beyond reach, which was particularly exasperating, as it is not every day one goes a -berrying with a bishop.

A LAND FOR SPORTSMEN.

Newfoundland is the joy of the sportsman. Almost anywhere along the 500 miles of railway you may jump off and catch trout or grilse, or salmon weighing anything up to twenty-five pounds. In many places all you need to do is to drop a line off the back of your train. Caribou, weighing anywhere from 500 to 700 pounds, roam the uninhabited interior in countless herds. Their antlers are finer than those found in either Maine or Canada. But do not expect a woman to go into raptures over the disgusting slaughter of them that takes place in the name of "sport." Grouse, ptarmigan, duck, woodcock and plover are also very plentiful. But it is amazing that a people boasting themselves as "Britain's oldest and wealthiest colony" should allow anybody and everybody to come in and destroy their most valuable assets without let or hindrance. Any fool, man or country, can learn by his own experience. Only the wise one can learn by the experience of another.

The scenery of Newfoundland, all about the coast is wild and grand Norway has little that is finer than some of its bays. The two great bays of Placentia and Trinity, almost cutting the island in two, have hardly a parallel anywhere. As a health resort it is destined to be most popular.

PEOPLE ARE WORTH MEETING.

Apart from scenery or sport, the people themselves are worth a visit. Their tongue no mortal but themselves can touch. It is neither English, nor Irish nor Canadian, but a mixture of all three and as many more. And their expressions are all their own. Where we think of drying cod they speak of "making fish." "I made all the fish my man caught this season," said one woman in Quidi Vidi to me in triumph. "And there is not a bit of color in it either." She meant that she had watched it and turned it and, with such care, had kept it from rain and dew that no one fish showed any dark spot.

Poor as poverty many of these fisher folk are, too, here, and all along the Labrador coast, up to which you can now take a well-appointed steamer, the mate of the Bruce. "I often think the Lord is not a good man," said another Quidi Vidi woman one day to her "parson," "so many rich people have no children, and so many poor ones, who cannot take care of them, have so many.' But, when a rich woman did beg to take one of her nine little ones, a bright, golden-haired daughter, could she spare her? Not a bit of it. And as I sat in that tiny kitchen with its back up against the cliff and the floor cleaner than many a table, and looked at the contented smile in that simple, motherly face, as she listened to the black-coated gentleman trying to persuade her to change her mind, I felt and resented his words as if they had been sacrilege.

The troublesome French Shore question has just been settled, and the next move may be federation. Then the territory of Canada fully rounded out will recall the old prophecy—"Dominion from sea to sea and from the river unto the ends of the earth."

Nerves???

They don't cry when properly FED on

Grape-Nuts

"There's a reason"

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.
World's Fair Exhibit, Space 103, Agricultural Building.

City News in Brief

Interesting Tale of a Day's Doings in the Metropolis of Canada.

SERVANT PUNISHED FOR THEFT.

For stealing a number of articles from a house in which she was employed as a servant, Ella Pagley has been sent to prison for two months by the Recorder.

LADY'S FALL DOWNSTAIRS.

Mrs. Linteau, sixty-one years of age, 111 Cadieux Street, was removed to the Royal Victria Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from internal injuries received in falling downstairs. Her condition is regarded as serious.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, July 18, are:—Jas. A. Gillespie, C. S. Campbell, M. Hutchinson, A. G. Ross.

DARE CLEARS REPUTATION.

Austin Dare, from whose house on St. Elizabeth Street certain goods were seized on Thursday by Deputy High Constable Lambert, has redeemed his promise to produce receipts for all the articles, and yesterday they were returned to his premises.

CONTRACT AWARDED.

At a short meeting of the Road Committee yesterday afternoon, Theophile Leclair, being the lowest tenderer, was given the contract to construct a four foot sewer from the sewarage farm to Back River.

POLICE CAPTAIN RESIGNS.

After a long term of service in the police force, Capt. James Clark, of No. 10 district, has intimated his retiral to take up a position in the east end branch of the Bank of Montreal. It was far back as December, 1877, when Capt. Clark joined the ranks; in May, 1882, he was promoted lieutenant, and on Aug. 3, 1887, gained a captaincy, his first station being No. 10. After terms at Nos. 7, 15 and 4, he went back to 10 a couple of years ago, and has all along been a popular officer, both with his men and with the public.

CURATOR APPOINTED.

Messrs. Wilks and Michaud were yesterday appointed curators to the insolvent estates of Adolph Franklin, the Franklin Fur Co., and the Russian Fur Co., on demand of Hiram Johnson. The following inspectors were appointed:—Hiram Johnson, Chas. Pierce, A. Jackson, B. Austin and Hugh W. Wood. Alex. Desmarteau was appointed curator of the insolvent estate of the James Bros., with E. Mathieu, Jonathan Reinhardt and G. E. Depocas as inspectors.

PEDAGOGIC CHANGES.

At the retreat of the Christian Brothers just closed at Mount St. Louis College, the following changes in the teaching staff were announced:—Brother Prudent, formerly of St. Ann's High School, to take charge of St. Patrick's High School, and Brother Alfred, formerly of Bishop's School, and Brother Anslem, of Cote Street, will be connected with the teaching staff of the same institution. Brother Tobias, of Cote Street, to be transferred to Quebec.

A MASONIC CELEBRATION.

Hochelaga Council, No. 1765, Royal Arcanum, will complete the seventh year of its organization on the 29th of July, and intends marking this important occasion by inviting their friends to accompany them on an excursion to Shawinigan Falls on the following day.

PARISIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The Allan Liner Parisian is due in port from Liverpool to-morrow morning with the following list of saloon passengers:—Mr. W. O. Allan, Mrs. Allan, Major Barclay, Mr. W. H. Benyon, Mr. Brown, Miss Florence Coates, Mrs. Coombes, Mr. E. Crepault, Miss Drury, Mr. W. G. Galloway, Mrs. Sherlock Gooch, Miss F. M. Hansen, Mrs. E. A. Heath, Miss Heath, Mr. J. E. Househan, Mr. W. C. Jarvis, Rev. C. Johnson, Miss Johnston, Mr. A. Lane, Mr. Geo. S. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Mr. A. H. Leach, Mr. R. E. Logan, Miss K. E. Mackenzie, Miss G. Mackenzie, Mr. John C. Matheson, Mr. J. McGregor, Mr. Palmer, Mr. A. Pierce, Mr. J. Spence, Mr. J. Spencer, Mr. C. Thomas, Mr. W. B. Tilston, Mrs. Tilston, Mrs. Tilston and infant, Mrs. Du Vernett, Miss A. Du Vernett, Mr. M. A. Wolff.

NEW TRAIN FOR VAUDREUIL

Saturdays, leaving 12.30 p.m. via Grand Trunk Ry.—Commencing Saturday, July 16, and every Saturday thereafter, until further notice, the Grand Trunk Ry. will run a special train leaving Montreal at 12.30 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 1.10 p.m., stopping at Dorval, Lakeside, Pt. Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire and St. Annes. Returning —leave Vaudreuil 1.20 p.m., arriving Montreal 2.10 p.m., stopping at intermediate points.

THIRTY-FIVE NEW NOTARIES.

Many Successful Candidates at Laval Examinations.

The annual examinations for admission to the practice of the notarial profession were concluded at Laval University this morning. All but two passed and immediately took the oath of the profession. The successful candidates included the following: Arthur Glen, Ernest Rankin, J. Boileau; A. Gravel, J. Beauchamp, of Montreal; N. Dickson, of Allan's Corner; Reginald Meredith, of Quebec; J. S. A. Ashby, of Longueuil; Alfred Menard, of Ste. Cunegonde.

You need not cough all night and disturb your friends; there is no occasion for your running the risk of contracting inflammation of the lungs or consumption while you can get Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. This medicine cures coughs, colds, inflammation of the lungs and all throat and chest troubles. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which immediately relieves the throat and lungs from viscid phlegm.—adv.

MR. SIFTON'S SON INJURED.

Gun Was Discharged, the Bullet Passing Through the Arm.

Brockville, July 16.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon, Harry Sifton, sixteen years of age, son of Hon. Clifford Sifton, his brother and another lad, were out shooting in the woods about a mile from "Assiniboia Lodge," Mr. Sifton's summer house, nine miles above here, and while trying to extract a cartridge from a rifle the weapon discharged, and the bullet passed through the fleshy part of Harry Sifton's right arm, between the elbow and shoulder. The injured lad was brought to the General Hospital here, when the wound was dressed. No serious results are anticipated.

WE ALL HAVE MISSIONS IN THE WORLD.—There is a work to do for every man on earth, there is a function to perform for every thing on earth, animate and inanimate. Everything has a mission, and the mission of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil is to heal burns and wounds of every description and cure coughs, colds, croup and all affections of the respiratory organs.—adv.

N. G. Valiquette

WEST STORE— 2446 St. Catherine, (Near Drummond.) | EAST STORE— 1547-53 St. Catherine

FURNITURE NOTES From Our July Discount Sale

Our Remarkable Offer:

Complete Furniture Furnishings for a House, consisting of 5-piece Parlor Suite, 8-piece Dining Room Suite, 5-piece Bedroom Suite and 4 pieces of Kitchen Furniture ... **$54.50**

When we can sell a GENUINE HARDWOOD, ZINC LINED REFRIGERATOR, 3 ft. 6 inches high, 2 ft. 6 inches wide, roomy food closet and ice chest, holding 20 lbs., for ... **$5.75**

We can let you have a VERANDAH CHAIR, in the red, green or golden, for ... **72c**

See our very neat little RATTAN CHAIR, that the discounts bring down to ... **$1.75**

Don't you require one of our No. 210 WHITE ENAMEL BEDS, all sizes, at ... **$3.00**

We will send home to you a KITCHEN TABLE, 36 x 20 inches, for ... **$1.75**

Get our prices on everything you require in FURNITURE, CARPETS or DRAPERIES. It will pay you. If you have not tried our quotations during this DISCOUNT SALE, there is a surprise in store for you when you do.

NATIONALISTS TO DINE MR. BLAKE

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16.—In appreciation of his services to the Irish Nationalist party a banquet will be given by them to Mr. Blake, in the House of Commons on the 27th instant.

TERM EMPIRE IS MISLEADING.

The Saturday Review says the British nation at the present time is not an empire in the matter either of defnce or of commerce. Until the King's dominions are organically conn ted for such purposes as Imperial Government defence the British people can never put their whole froce into action. The Dundonald incident and its sequel are unpleasant reminders of the centrifugal forces working in matters of Imperial defence.

THE DUNDONALD SCHEME.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16.—The Army and Navy Gazette says "Britain is unable to insist upon Lord Dundonald's admirable militia scheme, which will be a pattern to English volunteers, being carried out in Canada, but we are unable to ignore the fact that misfortune falling upon Canada, falls also upon Britain. The Gazette hopes the spirit prevailing in the Canadian forces will prove too strong for any Government to resist.

The London papers are printing large posters with large headings relative to Lord Dundonald's Toronto ovation.

BALFOURITES AND CHAMBERLAINITES.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16.—The Spectator referring to the Albert Hall demonstration says "The proceedings amply justify the conclusion that there is complete agreement between the Balfourites and Chamberlainites. The two sections are only waiting the proper time for amalgamation.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16.—Sir Walter Peace, Agent General for Natal, says: "The British Empire League is in danger of being captured for political purposes."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND CANADA

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16. Mr. Lloyd George, M.P., speaking upon the question of education at the Methodist Free Churches meeting, said his plan was to take boys away from the slums and send them forth to grow an Empire in Canada. An Empire should lead nations up not down.

CANADIAN CATTLE PREFERENCE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16. West Highland farmers are lamenting in the press that graziers in the eastern counties of Scotland show eagerness to procure Canadian store cattle, and completely ignoring Argyllshire bred stores.

STRATHCONA PURCHASES ESTATE.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16.—Debden Hall has been purchased by Lord Strathcona. The estate comprises 5,600 acres, producing an annual rent roll of £4,229. The reserve price was not disclosed, but recently the property was withdrawn at £117,500.

STORMY KLONDYKE MEETING.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16.—At a meeting of the Gold Run Klondike Mining Company, called in consequence of proceedings in the High Court, the solicitor, Mr. Freshfield, thought the way to remove the difficulty was for the French shareholders to elect two directors and the Canadian Bank of Commerce three. Chairman Nicholson declared this was impossible. A vote for one week's adjournment was carried by seventeen to sixteen. The meeting broke up amid gesticulations from the French shareholders who appeared greatly dissatisfied with the result. In the chancery division of the High Court of Justice before Judge Buckley Mr. Carbonneau agreed not to preside at a meeting of Gold Run shareholders until Friday next.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce became connected with the Gold Run Mining Company by a loan made to the company in Dawson. The bank has retained its connection with the company in order to get as much as possible of its loan.

THE WINNIPEG CREW.

(Canadian Associated Press Cable.)

London, July 16.—The Winnipegs have decided not to compete at the Staine regatta to-day.

FATHER DEVINE IS COMING HOME

Rev. Ed. Devine, the Jesuit missionary to Nome, Alaska, so well known as one of the founders of the Montreal Free Library and of the Loyola Club for students at McGill University, has been recalled by his superiors ,and is now on his way to Montreal. He is due to arrive here about Aug. 1.

Rev. Father Devine, by his work in connection with the different societies at the Church of the Gesu, became one of the best known English priests in the city. He was the first Canadian priest to undertake work in the missions at Nome, Alaska, which is the farthest spot from Rome in the Catholic world. He was the inventor of the electrical automatic bell-rope now used by a number of the American railways. On his return to Canada Father Devine will again be stationed in Montreal.

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REPORT OF DISASTER IS OFFICIALLY DENIED.

Tokio, July 16.—The Imperial headquarters' staff officially deny the reports from St. Petersburg that Japanese lost thirty thousand men in a battle near Port Arthur, on July 10, or 11. Not a shot was fired on either side.

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THE LATE MR. M'INTOSH WAS LAID TO REST

Funeral Was One of the Largest Ever Seen in Sherbrooke.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 16.—(Special.)—The funeral of the late Hon. John McIntosh, M.P., took place yesterday afternoon from his residence, Prospect Street, to the Congregational Church, and was one of the largest ever seen in Sherbrooke. The interment was in Elmwood Cemetery. The pall-bearers were:—Messrs. W. R. Webster, S. W. Jenckes, F. Campbell, N. T. Dussault, John A. Wiggett and C. W. Cate.

Bearers—Messrs. E. N. Lindsay, Bulwer Qohn Blue, Eustis J. S. Mitchell, M. H. Mulvena, L. H. Ollvier and Andrew Steele.

The mourners were—Messrs. J. A. McIntosh, son; Alex. McIntosh, Montreal, brother; W. H. Ward, Waterville; L. McD. Cairnie, Montreal, sons-in-law; Wm. Craig, Chateauguay; Robert Ness, Howick; John Smith, New York; Wm. Drysdale, Montreal, brothers-in-law; Hugh and John Allan, Robert Brodie, Montreal; Spencer Smith, Tenesky, N. J., and David Craig, Montreal, nephews.

The floral tributes were numerous and included wreaths from Mr. R. L. Borden, leader of the Conservative party, and the Conservative members of the House of Commons; pillow from the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association; anchor from the Eastern Townships Conservative Association; wreath, Congregational Church; wreath, Court of Independent Order of Foresters, Waterville.

Rev. Frank Day, B.A., B.D., conducted the funeral services and in the course of his remarks referred to Mr. McIntosh as follows:

"Men of all shades of religious belief and political persuasion unite in ascribing to him those qualities which accord with our highest ideal of a true citizen. From his earliest manhood on through the years of growing influence and power there were manifested those sterling qualities of mind and character which exalted him to a place of dignity and influence. His fellowmen were quick to realize those qualities, and not slow to place him where they could most powerfully tell for the upbuilding of national life."

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE.

Among the many telegrams of condolence received by the family were that from Premier Laurier and R. L. Borden.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier wires:—"Alexander McIntosh, Sherbrooke,—Kindly convey to the members of your deceased brother's family sincere sorrow and regret and sympathy in your time of sorrow and bereavement. Your brother was one of the noblest works of God, an honest man."

"Wilfrid Laurier."

To James A. McIntosh:—"We feel most deeply the lamented death of your father, and we send our deepest sympathy in your great bereavement.

"R. L. Borden."

Parliament was represented by Senator Baker, Senator Mitchell, Messrs. R. H. Pope, M.P., F. D. Monk, M.P., J. Bell, M.P., and Robt. Bickerdike, M.P.

St. Catharines, Ont—The public school board has decided to inaugurate a savings bank system in the public schools of this city.

"LE LOUVRE"

CASH 10 RECEIPT | CASH 10 RECEIPT

Double Green Stamps During July Sale

THIRD WEEK OF JULY SALE

We are determined that all lines shall go, and have in consequence re-marked down a good many novelties. During the week we have received several shipments of important articles which will be included in this sale. Don't forget two Double Green Stamps.

Ladies' Summer Skirts

PRETTY WHITE SKIRTS, trimmed with several rows of tucks. Value $1.90. For ... $1.39
Some trimmed with insertion Value $3.00. For ... $1.78

BLOUSES

QUITE A FEW PERCALE BLOUSES, in blue and white, black and white, pink and white; also White Lawn Blouses and Bodices, trimmed with tucks, wide and narrow. Value 50c. For ... 39c

Ladies' Undervests

LADIES' UNDERVESTS, in Fine Wool, suitable for summer wear, with short sleeves, at ... 24c

Lace Collars

LADIES' TURNOVER COLLARS, in Fine Lace Value 20c. For ... 10c
Also a great assortment in LADIES' FANCY COLLARS, at great reductions.
Special line of GUIPURE COLLARS, at ... 25c

MUSLIN

WHITE SWISS MUSLIN, with dots, 27 in. wide. Good value at 15c During July Sale ... 10c

Misses' Skirts

A LOVELY LINE OF MISSES' SERGE SKIRTS, well made and finished, in lengths 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches, shades navy and gray. Worth $1.35. July Sale Price ... $1.25

BELTS

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS, in white, black and red, stitched on both sides, very durable and strong For July Sale ... 25c

REMNANTS

Do not fail to look at all our REMNANTS. We have made a selection in all the departments, and there will be found a good showing in DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, SILK, LACE, EMBROIDERY, etc.

LACE and INSERTION

Extraordinary Values Offered in Lace and Insertion.

Splendid lines of LACE and INSERTION, in Valenciennes and Guipure, straight or medallions, in white and ecru. Real value 10c and 15c. July sale ... 5c
A VERY GREAT CHOICE OF NARROW VALENCIENNES LACE, at 15c, 20c and 25c yard.

RIBBONS

BEAUTIFUL RIBBONS, DUCHESS SATIN, for Neck or Hat Trimmings, 5 inches wide, in black, white or cream. Excellent value at [illegible]. Our July Sale Price ... 21c

Handkerchiefs

75 DOZEN WHITE LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, width 21 x 21, well finished and serviceable July Sale Price, per dozen ... 48c

TOWELS

LINEN TOWELS (HUCK), size [illegible], with fringe. Regular price, 10c. July Sale, for ... 7½c
LINEN TOWELS (HUCK), with or without fringe, [illegible]. Regular price, 14c. July Sale, for ... 10c

SPECIAL! Men's Shirts

MEN'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS, also DRESS SHIRTS, in assorted sizes, from 14 1-2 to 16 1-2. Splendid value at $1.00. July sale ... 75c

MAIL ORDERS—Special attention to all out-of-town mail orders as well as those in the city.

Armand Giroux,

(Successos to N. Tousignant)

295 St. Lawrence Main St., Corner DeMontigny

ALL CARS TRANSFER

BRODEUR LIBERAL CLUB WILL HOLD EXCURSION

The Brodeur Liberal Club last night decided to hold its first annual excursion to Ste. Agathe. The date will be fixed later on. A delegation was appointed to wait on Hon. L. P. Brodeur and ask him to fix the date on which he would accept the banquet that the club will tender him.

Mr. J. A. St. Amour was elected secretary-treasurer of the club, to replace Mr. A. Dubord. Mr. A. Rolland was appointed auditor.

REFUSE TO HONOR CHECK.

The magistrate's court was crowded this morning when J. L. Mitchell, financial and real estate agent, with offices in the Temple building, was brought before Judge Lafontaine on a charge of obtaining diamond rings valued at $400 from Cochenthaler's jewellery store, on St. James street, under false pretences. According to the story told by Detective Sloan, of Chief Carpenter's staff, who arrested Mitchell in Cochenthaler's store late yesterday afternoon, the accused a short time ago had ordered over $600 worth of diamond rings from different jewelers. He said that he would call for the rings yesterday afternoon, and as Mr. Cochenthaler had some doubts regarding his financial standing, he had Detective Sloan on hand. In payment for the rings, Mitchell tendered what he claimed was an accepted cheque on the Bank of Toronto for $375. Mr. Cochenthaler, intimating that the cheque was a big one, and he did not know Mitchell, asked if he might ring up the bank. Mitchell claimed that as the cheque was an accepted one, there was no need of 'phoning. Mr. Cochenthaler thought that it might be in his interests to do so, and the reply that he got from the bank was that they did not know anything about Mitchell.

Mitchell pleaded not guilty in court to-day, and was remanded until Wednesday.

An unknown man died at the Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon from the effects of a cut in the head. He was found lying unconscious at the corner of St. Lambert Hill and Notre Dame Street on Thursday night and removed to the hospital. He never recovered consciousness, and, as there was nothing in his clothes by which to identify him, it is not known who he is. The body is that of a man of about thirty years of age, of medium height, well-dressed in black.

TEES & CO.,
Funeral Directors,
300 St. James St.
Main 3271, Up 1653, Up 1501.

BASEBALL

MONTREAL vs. NEWARK

TO-DAY AT 3.30.

St. Catherine Street and Atwater Avenue

TO-MORROW AT 3.00

SHAMROCK GROUNDS.

Read HEALTH CULTURE by Dr. Jaeger
(201 pp. Cloth Bound)
Free on application at
DR. JAEGER'S CO., 2206 St. Catherine St.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Allan Line S.S. Ontarian, Gamble, master, from London, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED HARDWARE traveller. Wood, Vallance & Co., Hamilton, Ont. 168

OFFICIALS MAY BE RELEASED.

Toronto, July 16.—(Special.)—It was stated yesterday that the Department of Justice was expected next week to order the release of Thompson, Thos. Kerr and Abraham Cahoon, the election officials still undergoing sentence. Inquiry at Ottawa brought the reply that Judge Winchester's report had not yet reached the Minister of Justice.

FINANCIAL GOSSIP

Big Rise in Wall Street Stocks; Dom. Steel Bonds Are Looking Up

Interesting Items of Interest to Followers of the Stock Market.

The stock market in Wall street has had an important advance from the low figures of the year.

We show the low prices of 1904 contrasted with the high prices of July 13, and the extent of the advance in the list of twenty active and well-known stocks:

	Low 1904.	High July 13.	Adv.
Atchison	64	76½	12½
B. R. T.	38	50¾	12¾
Can. Pac.	109½	125¾	16¼
Del. and Hud. ..	149	159⅝	10⅜
Northwest	161½	176	14⅜
St. Paul	137½	147⅞	10⅜
Met. Street Ry...	104¾	116¼	11½
Wabash pfd.	32¾	36⅝	3⅞
Louis and Nash..	101	114	13
Manhattan	139⅜	152¼	12½
Missouri Pacific .	87	93½	6½
N. Y. Central	112⅞	119½	6⅝
Pennsylvania	111½	119⅜	7⅞
Reading	38¾	52⅝	13⅞
Southern Pac. ..	41½	51⅜	9⅞
So. Ry. com. ...	18¼	23⅞	5⅝
Union Pacific	71	94¾	23¾
Union Pac. pfd..	86½	93⅞	7⅜
Balt. and Ohio ..	72⅞	83⅝	10⅝
Ill. Central	125¾	134½	8¾
Average 90.15	100.12	10.97	

The closing bid for these twenty active stocks averaged 100.79. This is a rise of 7¼ points since May 16, a period of 60 days, during which prices have been advancing. Ordinarily it would be considered a good upward swing. Prices are now well above what they were a year ago, when the average was below 98.

DOM. STEEL BONDS.

There has been a strong demand for Dom. Steel bonds the past week, and some people are predicting that they will go much higher.

MONEY HERE.

The Montreal market for call money continues easy at 4½ to 5 per cent. The latter is the bank rate.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

The advance in Southern Pacific has been predicated on knowledge that Southern Pacific will be in a position to pay dividends on its stock sooner than most people have expected. With the completion of the present financing, the company will be out of debt so far as current liabilities are concerned, and there will be nothing in the way of a distribution of a fair proportion of its net earnings in dividends on the stock. The dividend rate will probably be made 3 per cent. as a beginning. Just how soon the first declaration will be made is uncertain, but there is very definite information, though not official, that the company may be on a dividend paying basis by next winter.

The stock at present carries the right to subscribe to the new preferred stock, which rights are equal to about 3 per cent. In Southern Pacific circles it is felt that a price of 50 ex-rights is none too high for the stock, in view of its early dividend possibilities.

Nevertheless, there is good reason to believe that a portion of the Southern Pacific stock bought below 46 when the announcement of the preferred stock issue was made, is now being distributed in the market around 51.

IRON PRICES.

The Iron Age, in its official comparison of iron and steel prices, gives these figures:

	July 15. Now.	July 6. 1903.	
Bess. pig, Pitts, ton	$12.35	$12.25	$18.75
Fdry, No. 2, Cin., ton	11.75	11.75	16.25
Steel billets, Pitts., ton	23.00	23.00	27.00
Wire rods, Pitts, ton	28.00	28.00	35.50

There have been no important changes in any of the lighter finished products. Bessemer pig iron, however, has advanced slightly since last week.

IRON PRODUCTION.

According to the official figures of pig iron production or June, the total was 1,300,000 tons, compared with 1,553,500 tons last May and 1,717,000 tons in June, 1903.

This is a decrease of 233,500 tons in production since May, and 417,000 tons below the production of June a year ago.

The production of pig iron for the first half af the year was 7,997,884 tons, compared with 9,672,166 tons or the first half of 1903, a decrease of 1,674,282 tons.

A LONDON FAILURE.

London—Harry Douglas Lumby has failed on account of the advance in Americans, in which he had a small bear account outstanding. Another broker is involved, but this is also only a small matter. A settlement has been arranged privately, and liabilities will be fully met.

TORONTO RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The city's percentage from the gross receipts of the Toronto Railway Company during the past six years has increased three-fold, and the returns for June, as forwarded to the City Treasurer by the company, indicate a substantial jump upwards. Following are the figures showing the company's receipts and the city's percentage for the month of June:

	Receipts.	Percent.
1904	$208,816.02	$25,057.92
1903	181,305.65	21,400.03
1902	132,289.83	13,228.98
1901	139,063.40	13,906.34
1900	123,388.13	9,871.05
1899	109,616.18	8,769.29

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company's earnings for the first week of July amounted to $89,237, being an increase over the same period last year of $1,344 or 1.53 per cent.

TRADE IN MONTREAL.

In Montreal business is showing the effect of the midsummer dulness peculiar to the holiday season. The sorting demand has dropped off, and attention is now mainly directed toward fall trade, in which the orders have kept up well. Shipments are being made and stocks are coming to hand in large quantities in the jobbing departments. Values of staple goods are generally well maintained. No changes are reported in cottons, and woollens are firmer. Remittances are rather slow.

TRADE OUT WEST.

At Victoria-Vancouver there is some noticeable improvement in wholesale trade. The demand for fall goods, as reported by Bradstreet's, is better in some departments. The northern trade is quiet. A good demand is being experienced from provincial mining centres. Mercantile business in the large cities is steadily expanding, as shown by the bank clearings. The crop situation, which is becoming more important every year in British Columbia, is satisfactory.

In Winnipeg wholesale trade has displayed further expansion the past week, notwithstanding the fact that many buyers have been holding off to attend the Dominion Exhibition, when there is sure to be a big increase in the volume of fall business. There is a cheerful feeling in wholesale trade circles over the excellent prospects for the fall business.

TWIN CITY DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. just declared on Twin City common is payable August 15. Books close July 30 to August 16.

BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings at Toronto for the week, with comparisons, follow:

This week	$16,736,602
Last week	17,414,887
Last year	16,708,176
Two years ago	13,653,233
Three years ago	11,902,634

DOMINION BANK.

In issuing a half-yearly statement for the first time, the Dominion Bank has taken another step in the direction which justifies the great confidence of Canadians in the leading financial institutions. The bank's earnings for the half-year equalled 16 per cent. on the paid up capital. A leading feature of the report is a gain of nearly $2,000,000 in quick cash assets in the six months ending June 30. The reserve fund equals the paid up capital, and the large amount of $565,042 stands at the credit of profit and loss account.

GRAND TRUNK EARNINGS.

Following are fuller details of the Grand Trunk's earnings for May, and eleven months:

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
Gross earn. $4,114,000		3,903,000	$211,000
Operating exp. 2,722,000		2,519,000	203,000
Net earnings 1,392,000		1,384,000	$8,000
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross earnings $42,053,000		$39,805,000	$2,248,000
Operating expenses	29,289,000	25,214,000	4,075,000
Net earnings $12,764,000		$14,591,000	*$1,827,000

*Decrease.

"Soo" first week of July, increase $940.

THE CROPS.

The Cincinnati Price Current says today: The loss to winter wheat in the west since July 1 has been presumably 20,000,000 to 30,000,000 bushels. Elsewhere there has been little change. The condition of corn and oats is maintained.

PARKER AND PRICES.

The New York Times, discussing the advance in yesterday's stock market, says: "As to politics, there was no news beyond confirmation of the good impression made by Mr. Parker's gold telegram. It cannot be said fairly that the rise was due to politics, but it at least is impossible for any caviler to say that the improving prospects of the Democratic campaign caused any financial chill. When Bryan was nominated stocks rose in discount of his defeat. When Roosevelt was last nominated, stocks fell, for reasons which it is only fair to say had little to do with politics. At least Roosevelt's nomination was not followed by a rise, and Parker's nomination was. Partisans may differ as to how far politics was effective in the respective cases, and as to the significance attaching to the facts, but there can be no dispute that with the betting odds turning in favor of Parker the market was buoyant. It is impossible to insinuate that the market is discounting Parker's defeat when sentiment in his favor is daily larger. It is well to put the facts on record that the year's highest prices fell on the day when the press was filled with his praises and prognostications of his at least making a good run in an open campaign."

Pretty soon the fancy will begin to work if stocks keep rising, indeed, it is already working, and this is the product: Reading second preferred stocks may be exchanged for the first preferred and common, and then the first preferred may be exchanged for a bond, leaving only common stock outstanding, and what "a splendid position" for the common!

INVESTMENT RETURNS.

The investment returns on leading Montreal stocks at the closing prices Friday are furnished by Fairbanks Bros., stock brokers, 1724 Notre Dame street:

	Close. bid. p.c.	Divid- end. p.c.	Pays on Investment. p.c.
Canadian Pacific ..	125	6	4.80
Montreal Street, xd.	204	10	4.90
Toronto Rails	99	5	5.05
Twin City	96	5	5.20
Detroit United	64	4	6.25
Rich. and Ont.	66	6	7.09
Heat and Power ..	74	4	5.40
N. S. Steel	64	6	9.37
Dom. Iron bonds ..	60	5	8.33
Montreal Tel., xd..	155	8	5.16
Bell Telephone, xd.	144	8	5.55
Ogilvie Mill. pfd. ..	120	7	5.83
Ogilvie bonds	114	6	5.26
Street Ry. bonds ..	104	4½	4.32
Mont. Steel pfd.	86	7	8.13
Montreal Cotton ...	107	9	8.40
Halifax Tram.	94	5	5.31
Nova Scotia bonds	109	6	5.50
S. S. Steel pfd.	110	8	7.27
BANKS.			
Bank of B.N.A.....	132	6	4.54
Can. Bank of Com.	151	7	4.63
Dominion Bank	224	10	4.46
E. T. Bank	160	8	5.00
Banque d'Hochelaga	134	7	5.22
Imperial Bank	215	10	4.65
Merchants Bank	155	7	4.51
Molsons Bank.....	201	9	4.47
Bank of Montreal.	245	10	4.08
Banque Nationale ..	100	6	6.00
Bank of N. S.	263	10	3.80
Ontario Bank	125	6	4.80
Quebec Bank, xd. ..	126	7	5.55
Royal Bank	203	8	3.93
Bank of Toronto ..	227	10	4.40
Union Bank	130	7	5.38
Bank of Ottawa	208	9	4.32

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.
Dr. Chase's Ointment

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

WILSON High-Class SCALES
HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery
GASOLINE ENGINES
Get Special Terms To-day.
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Make Your Building Secure From Fire
Our Galvanized Iron Automatic Closing and Locking
FIRE WINDOW
Will Help. A word and we will call on you.
GEO. W. REED & CO.
Roofers & Metal Workers,
785 Craig Street.

THE GUELPH & GODERICH RAILWAY CO.

TENDERS WANTED

TENDERS will be received until Monday, the 25th day of July, at four o'clock p.m. for the Grading, Masonry and Fencing, etc., etc., for Eight Sections each of ten miles in length, extending between City of Guelph and Town of Goderich, on Lake Huron. Plans, Profiles, Specifications and Approximate Quantities may be seen, and blank forms may be obtained at the Engineer's Offices at Guelph and Goderich, on and after Thursday, 14th day of July, 1904. The Company has the right to reject any or all tenders. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, at Goderich, and marked "Tenders for the construction of the Guelph and Goderich Railway."

P. ALEX. PETERSON, Chief Engineer.

TENDERS, sealed and endorsed Tender, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 28th July, 1904, for furnishing DIAMOND CROSSINGS, DOUBLE SLIP DIAMOND CROSSINGS, SPLIT SWITCHES, and SWITCH LEVERS, for Standard Gauge Railway tracks, according to plans which may be had on application to Mr. John Kennedy, Chief Engineer, at this Office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID SEATH, Secretary-Treasurer.

57 Common Street. Montreal, 14th July, 1904.

WE HAVE FOR SALE $50,000 of the Canadian Machine Telephone Co. LIMITED.
One of the most promising money makers ever placed before the Canadian public. Write for particulars.
G. J. ADAMS & CO.
Phone Main 595 205 St. James St.

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CITIZENS COAL COMPANY
BOARD OF TRADE BLD'G.

Phone Main 981.
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Mutual Fire Insurance Company
Room 57, Guardian Building Montreal.
A General Fire Insurance Business transacted at the Lowest Rates.
AGENTS WANTED throughout the Province

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Ask for our list of Municipal and Corporation Bonds.
DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION, Ltd.,
Canada Life Building,
E. C. NORSWORTHY, Mgr.

Dale and Co.
Marine and Fire Underwriters,
30 St. Francois Xavier St.,
MONTREAL.
FREE—THE MINING HERALD
Leading mining and financial paper. News from all mining districts. Most reliable information regarding mining, oil industries, principal companies, etc. No investor should be without it. Will send six months free. Branch, A. L. Wisner & Co., 73 Confederation Life Building. Owen J. B. Yearsley, Toronto, Ont., Manager.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG. Pawnbrokers & Jewellers, 601 Craig St. Money to Lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery, Clothing, Furs and Dry Goods. Furs stored during summer months.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital Paid Up.....$2,000,000
Rest Account 2,850,000
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are fresh and sweet, and nothing but the best served. That is why they are so popular. Try a 5c, 10c or 15c Lunch. Open day and night. 51 UNIVERSITY STREET.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH COMPANY OF AMERICA

Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New Jersey.

Capital Stock, Common, $6,650,000.00. Par Value Shares, $100.00.

FULL-PAID. NON-ASSESSABLE. NO BONDS. NO PREFERRED STOCK.

OFFICERS

First Vice-President, GUGLIELMO MARCONI. Second Vice-President and General Manager, JOHN D. OPPE. Secretary and Treasurer, JOHN BOTTOMLEY.

TECHNICAL BOARD:

G. MARCONI. THOS. A. EDISON. M. I. PUPIN.

Much of the success of any company depends upon the wisdom, honesty and capability of the management. As a guaranty that the affairs of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America are managed for the best interests of the stockholders, wisely, prudently, honestly, we cite the following named directors: Guglielmo Marconi, Eugene H. Lewis, of Eaton & Lewis, attorneys, New York; H. H. McClure, publisher, New York; John D. Oppe, Montreal; W. R. Betts, New York; Hon. J. W. Griggs, ex-Attorney-General of the United States, New York; W. H. Bentley, New York; James W. Pyke, Montreal.

The opportunity for large profits from investment in the securities of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America have never been surpassed in the history of commercial enterprises in the United States.

These securities, which we now offer to the public at $6.00, have advanced in price from $3.25 to $6.00 in less than two years' time, and are constantly increasing in value.

The securities which we offer in amounts of not less than $120 nor more than $1,200 are $5.00 certificates of deposit issued by the New York Security and Trust Co., and will be exchangeable for $5.00 shares of the company if and when the same are issued. These certificates carry all the rights, privileges and powers attached to the shares which they are issued against.

The commercial development of the Marconi System has reached a stage of perfection never before attained by any similar invention within a similar period of time.

Marconi's recent demonstration of the capacity of his instruments to receive regular news despatches over extraordinary long distances is convincing proof of the wonderful earning capacity of the system.

With 40 transatlantic steamships equipped to receive such messages, and with contracts made for such service at 25 cents a word, we have in the desire to be conservative estimated the earnings of such a system at 5 cents per word, and, with but 10 steamships receiving, to be over $730,000 per annum, net—over 10 per cent. per annum on the total capitalization.

The great transatlantic Marconi system which will soon be put in operation will have an earning capacity, when fully developed, of over 150 per cent. per annum upon the total capitalization of the company.

The saving in interest on the cost of construction as compared to the cost of construction of a Pacific cable amounts to a sufficient sum annually to pay over 14 per cent. upon the entire capitalization of the Company.

These are but three of the sources of earnings of the Marconi system. The Company, which owns the exclusive rights to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. of America, in the United States and all of its possessions, has the field practically to itself. The United States insular possessions afford an unusual opportunity for profitable operation of a wireless system. In Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and elsewhere the inducements are enormous.

The man of a practical mind will at once recognize the great possibilities of the system, and will need little persuasion to see in the future of this great company his opportunity for the profitable employment of his capital. **Opportunities do not come often. The Price of Marconi Securities is advancing rapidly.**

Six months ago they sold for $4.00.
A few days ago they could be bought at $5.00.
To-day they are in big demand at $6.00.
In a few weeks they may be worth $7, $10, $100; who knows?

When the Marconi System gets into full working order the price of its stock will run up rapidly, perhaps into the thousands, as did the stock of the Edison Electric Light, which sold at $4,000 less than a year after it was offered at $100.

Do not be discouraged because you did not get in at $4 or $5, and do not wait too long to buy at $6, for the price is likely to advance again any day. There is still room for enormous profits at $6.

Read what the leading newspapers of the nation have to say about Marconi and the Marconi system:

NEW YORK SUN: "It is a peculiarity of Signor MARCONI that he does things first and talks about them afterward. In this respect he is unlike certain other men of science whose performances are in inverse ratio to their predictions and promises. At an age when most men are settling down to the practice of a profession, the young Italian, who, by the way, is half Irish, has done the trick which in the time of "Prospero" was regarded as belonging to the domain of magic. Wireless telegraphy is an old story. But the man who has reduced it to practice, who has enabled those who go down to the sea in ships to remain in touch with the mainland all the way across the Atlantic, is assured of a place among the great inventors. The first ocean newspaper has been published successfully. From the time that the big ship left the other side until the pilot came abroad near Sandy Hook the passengers found the news of the world in a condensed form beside their napkins when they went down to breakfast each morning."

NEW YORK TIMES: "When the passengers landed in New York yesterday morning from the Cunarder Campania, which left Liverpool on Saturday last, there was not exhibited among them the eagerness to get news which ordinarily characterizes the ocean traveller, for throughout the voyage they had had daily at their breakfast table a copy of the Cunard Daily Bulletin, the latest departure in wireless journalism, and had been kept in daily touch with one or the other side of the ocean throughout the trip. To Marconi was due the credit for the getting of the news, while Purser Graham published a handsome eight-page daily, which was in such demand among the passengers that the editions of 700 were sold out almost immediately. Marconi fulfilled his recent promise to keep the ship in daily touch with one side or the other of the Atlantic, and only by a narrow margin missed receiving messages from the station in Cornwall, England, during the entire trip."

NEW YORK EVENING SUN: "Marconi has made good his recent promise to keep the passengers and ship's company of a transatlantic liner in daily touch with the world ashore throughout a voyage. The new feat in wireless telegraphy was related when the Cunard liner Campania docked at her pier in the North River shortly after 8 o'clock this morning. Throughout the voyage the big liner was in continuous communication with one side of the Atlantic or the other, and for two days, in mid-ocean, news of the world ashore was received both from England and America."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "Regarding his recent works and present hopes, Mr. Marconi continues to talk with characteristic modesty and caution. The two most important improvements which have contributed to the recent advance are the introduction of a new transformer at Poldhu to increase the power and range of the impulses sent from that point, and the use of a more sensitive receiver—the Magnetic detector. The magnetic device will take forty words a minute."

NEW YORK TELEGRAM: "His long-distance experiments by which he expects to girdle the globe will be first tried in about three months by special apparatus installed on British warships stationed at different parts of the world. He will endeavor to pick up the vessels stationed far apart, one after the other, and thus be able to send a wireless message around the world."

NEW YORK NEWS: "Marconi's Triumph.—Marconi, approaching New York on the Campania, announces by his wonderful wireless system, long in advance of his coming, that he has been successful in a series of experiments to demonstrate that it was feasible to keep in touch with the land all the way. . . . He has never descended to deceit, nor has he made any promises which were not abundantly justified. His wonderful achievements entitle him to the warmest praise and highest honors. His success has been so marvellous that it seems almost ungenerous to criticise anything he may say."

Every promise Marconi ever made has been redeemed by performance. When Transatlantic Wireless Telegraphy is once accomplished Marconi shares will increase in value by leaps and bounds. Those who are wise will not await the coming of that event, but will buy their stock before the influence of that accomplishment is felt on the market.

How soon that may be, whether in 30 days or in 90 days depends entirely upon the present demands upon Mr. Marconi's time.

Full information concerning the company's status and its commercial operations, earning power, prospects, etc., etc., will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

As Managers for the underwriters, who control the stock of the Company now offered for sale, we are enabled to offer Marconi Certificates at $6.00 each, in amounts of not less than $120, nor more than $1,200.

All applications for Marconi securities must be accompanied by remittance in full, made payable to the order of Munroe & Munroe.

No application received for less than $120 worth, nor more than $1,200 worth.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND MAKE ALL CHECKS PAYABLE TO

MUNROE & MUNROE, Managers for the Marconi Underwriters,

CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL — 25 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK — KNICKERBOCKER TRUST BUILDING (5TH AVENUE, 34TH STREET), NEW YORK — 19 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

Corrected to June 13th, 1904.

ST. JOHN, N.B., HALIFAX—Lv. †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.05 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. LOUIS, MO., CHICAGO — Lv. †9.30 a.m., *10 p.m. Ar. *7.35 a.m., †7.15 p.m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.40 a.m., *9.40 p.m. Ar. *7.00 a.m., *6.30 p.m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.10 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.40 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St. †8.45 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.00 p.m., *9.40 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *7.00 a.m., *8.00 a.m., †11.45 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §8.45 p.m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.45 a.m., *2.00 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †6.35 p.m., §6.30 p.m.
BOSTON—Lv. 9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. Ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 a.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., *9.40 a.m., §10.00 a.m., †4.15 p.m., (a)5.15 p.m., 6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m., *10.10 p.m. Ar. *7.00 a.m., *7.35 a.m., *8.00 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.45 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.30 p.m., †7.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †8.30 a.m., 4.30 p.m., †7.25 p.m. Ar. (x)8.35 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †7.00 p.m.
JOLIETTE—Lv. †8.45 a.m., (1)2.15 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.45 p.m.
BERTHIER — Lv. †8.45 a.m., (1)2.00 p.m., †5.00 p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., (g)8.50 a.m., †2.45 p.m., †6.45 p.m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.35 a.m., (1)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., (a)6.25 p.m. Ar. †8.30 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.00 p.m., §8.50 p.m.
STE. AGATHE—Lv. 9.00 a.m., (1)1.25 p.m., 4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., 7.00 p.m.
LABELLE — (m)9.00 am., (1)1.25 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. (g)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., (m)7.00 p.m.

* Daily. † Week days. § Sunday only. (g) Monday only. ‡ Daily except Saturday. (x) Daily except Monday. (a) Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (b) Friday. (l) Saturday only. (m) Tuesday and Thursday only.

GRAND TRUNK.

TORONTO—Lv. 9.00 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily—8.30 a.m., 8.00 p.m. daily ex. Sunday. Ar. 6.00 p.m., 7.30 a.m. daily—7.15 a.m. daily except Sunday.
CHICAGO—Lv. 9 a.m., 10.30 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.30 a.m., 6.00 p.m. daily.
PORTLAND—Lv. 8 a.m. daily ex. Sunday—8 p.m. daily. Ar. 7 a.m. daily—6.50 p.m. daily except Sunday.
ISLAND POND AND QUEBEC—Lv. 8 a.m., 4.15 p.m. daily ex. Sunday—8.00 p.m. daily. Ar. 7.00 a.m. daily—1.00 p.m., 6.50 p.m. daily except Sunday.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

NEW FAST TRAIN

—TO—

HALIFAX and the MARITIME PROVINCES

—THE—

OCEAN LIMITED

Leaves Montreal daily, except Saturday, at 7.30 p.m., arriving Halifax at 8.15 p.m. the following day.

CITY TICKET OFFICE

143 ST. JAMES ST. and Bonaventure Station.

CANADA ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

OTTAWA

Leave Bonaventure Station—

8.40 a.m., 4.10 p.m., 7.00 p.m.

Arrive Bonaventure Station—

11.20 a.m., 6.30 p.m., 9.35 p.m.

Tickets and full particulars at all Grand Trunk Ticket Offices.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY CO.

LACHINE—From Post Office—20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.50 p.m. Last car at 12 midnight. From Lachine—20 min. service, 5.30 a.m. to 11.50 p.m. Last car 12.50 a.m.
SAULT AU RECOLLET — From Craig and Chenneville—45 min. service, 6.15 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.; 30 min. service, 11.30 a.m. to 11.00 p.m. Last car 12 midnight. From Sault au Recollet—45 min. service, 5.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.; 30 min. service, 12.15 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.
MOUNTAIN—From Mt. Royal Ave.—20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Ave., Westmount—20 min. service, 5.50 a.m. to 12.10 a.m.
CARTIERVILLE—From Snowdon's Junction —40 min. service, 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight. From Cartierville—40 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.
MOUNTAIN BELT LINE—Special Belt Line service as required, via St. Catherine St. Extra cars will be run on all lines as required. For extra cars for Lachine, take Notre Dame cars to connect at Cote St. Paul. For extra cars for Sault au Recollet, take St. Denis cars to connect at C.P.R. tracks.

Rutland Railroad

WINDSOR STREET STATION

Trains Leave as Follows:

9.35 A.M.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 12.25 a.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany 5.25 p.m., New York 10.00 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.29 p.m.

7.10 P.M. — NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.17 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester, 6.27 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James Street, and Windsor Station.

T. M. FALLON,
City Pass. and Ticket Agent.

J. H. R. MOLSON & BROS.

Ale and Porter Brewers,

Have always on hand the various kinds of Ale and Porter. Wood and Bottles. Families regularly supplied.

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DOW'S BREWERY, Chaboillez Square.

India Pale, Strong and Mild Ales, "Crown," "Double" and "Single Stout." Families supplied. The following bottlers only are authorized to use our labels, viz.: Wm. Bishop, 58 Dorchester St. The T. J. Howard Bottling Co., 688 Dorchester St. Thomas Kinsella, 237 St. Antoine St. Wm. J. Rafferty, 30 and 32 Vallee St. A. H. Brown & Co., Ltd., 19 Aylmer St. Tel. Main 359.

WILLIAM DOW & CO.

WEEK END OUTINGS

—VIA—

CANADIAN PACIFIC

TO RIVER, LAKE OR MOUNTAIN

Good Going Saturday or Sunday. Returning Monday.

ABBOTTSFORD	$1.60
BEDFORD	1.60
COWANSVILLE	1.85
JOLIETTE	1.15
LABELLE	3.30
ST. JOHNS, Q.	1.10
ST. AGATHE	2.10
" (Sundays only)	1.50
ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE	.80
KNOWLTON	2.30
QUEBEC	4.00
ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON	1.80
NOMININGUE	4.10
SHAWBRIDGE	1.35

Rates to many other points on application.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE

LEAVE MONTREAL.

For St. Johns, Iberville, Farnham, Cowansville, Sutton, Mansonville and Newport.

(Windsor Street) 9.00 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.15 p.m.

For Lake of Two Mountains, Ste. Annes Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs, Plantagenet.

(Windsor Street) 10.00 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal, 9.45 p.m.

For Laurentian Mountains. Ste. Agathe, Labelle and Nominingue.

(Place Viger) 9.15 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.10 p.m. Seven hours at Ste. Agathe, four hours at Labelle.

St. Jerome.

(Place Viger) 9.35 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal, 8.50 p.m.

For Lake Maskinonge, Joliette, St. Gabriel de Brandon and Three Rivers.

(Place Viger) 8.50 a.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.30 p.m.

For Lanoraie ant Intermediate Stations.

(Place Viger) 8.50 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Sundays, returning arrive Montreal, 8.00 p.m. and 9.30 p.m.

Special Train for Vaudreuil

and intermediate stations will leave Windsor Station every Saturday at 12.30 noon, arriving Vandreuil at 1.10 p.m. Returning will leave Vaudreuil 2.40 p.m. same day, arriving Montreal 2.30 p.m.

$42.35

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Winnipeg and Return

FIRST CLASS FROM MONTREAL.

Good going July 23rd, 24th and 25th Returning until August 20th, 1904.

2

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAINS

EVERY DAY
EACH WAY

Between Montreal, Winnipeg and Pacific Coast.

Leave Windsor Station 9.40 a.m. and 9.40 p.m.

TICKET OFFICE,
129 ST. JAMES ST. (Next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD

Parlor & Sleeping Car Service—Lv. Montreal 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 8.00 p.m. daily.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS

Going Saturday or Sunday. Returning Monday

ABENAKIS SPRINGS	$2.00
BELOEIL	.80
BLUFF POINT (Cliff Haven), N.Y.	3.15
BURLINGTON, VT.	3.15
CORNWALL	2.25
HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VT.	1.95
MASSENA SPRINGS	2.80
OTTERBURN PARK	.95
PLATTSBURG, N.Y.	3.00
QUEBEC	4.00
ROUSE'S POINT	2.05
SHERBROOKE	3.45
STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE	.80
ST. HYACINTHE	1.30
ST. JOHNS	1.10
VAUDREUIL	.90

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS

FROM and to MONTREAL.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL and Int. Stations—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 11.00 p.m. (from Vaudreuil only 6.00 p.m.), 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m.

FOR LACHINE and Int. Stations to Vaudreuil—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.00 p.m. Returning arrive Montreal 6.30 p.m., 7.15 p.m., 11.00 p.m.

FOR RICHMOND & Int. Stations—Lv. Montreal 8.01 a.m. Ret. arr. Montreal 6.50 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and intermediate points—Leave Montreal 9.30 a.m. Returning arrive Montreal 7.15 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICES:

137 ST. JAMES STREET. Telephone Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

GREAT NORTHERN RY.

OF CANADA.

DEPOT—Corner Moreau and St. Catherine Streets. Telephone East 2141.

SIXTRAINS BETWEEN MONTREAL AND JOLIETTE

Trains leave as follows:

WEEK DAYS.

8.45 A.M.—Arrive L'Assomption 9.44 a.m., L'Epiphanie 9.50 a.m., Joliette, Grand Mere 12.45 p.m., Shawinigan Falls 12.55 p.m., Quebec 8.20 p.m.

5.15 P.M.—For L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Ste. Julienne, New Glasgow, St. Jerome, St. Canut, Hawkesbury.

7.00 P.M.—For L'Epiphanie, L'Assomption, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and Grand Mere.

SUNDAYS.

8.45 A.M.—For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Shawinigan Falls, and Grand Mere.

Trains arrive Montreal at 9.08 a.m., 11.34 a.m. and 6.05 p.m. on week days, and at 9.10 p.m. on Sundays.

Saturday and Sunday excursion rate to Grand Mere and Shawinigan Falls **$2.50**

BLACK DIAMOND LINE

Next Intended Sailings.

For Charlottetown, P.E.I., and St. John's, Nfld.

S.S. CACOUNA, on or about July 25

For Charlottetown, P.E.I., Sydney and North Sydney, C.B. and St. Johns, Nfld.

S.S. BONAVISTA, on or about Aug. 1.

For all information apply to Wharf Office. Tel. M. 3351.
General Office, 112 St. James St.
TELEPHONE MAIN 4491.

OXFORD CAFE

Without a Rival.

THE CITY PULPITS

[Church Notices, to ensure publication in these columns, should be sent to The Herald Editorial Rooms not later than 3 p.m. on Friday.]

ANGLICAN.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL. VEN. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. T. S. Boyle, B.D., Curate.—8 a.m. and 10 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, Very Rev. Dr. Barlow, Dean of Peterborough, England. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the vicar. Subject, 2nd sermon on Old Testament subjects. All seats free at the evening service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

ANGLICAN MISSION, ST. DENIS BOULEVARD. Rev. Herbert Symonds, Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, incumbent; Mr. E. E. Dawson (Theological College), student-assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Seats free. Strangers always welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. RT. REV JAMES Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector; Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A., first assistant; Rev. T. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant.—7th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after morning service. 11.05 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, Rev. H. P. Plumptre. 3.00 p.m., Sunday school. 7.05 p.m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev H. P. Plumptre.

TRINITY CHURCH, ST. DENIS AND VIGER Square. Rev. J. M. Almond, pastor.—Communion service at 8 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Strangers welcomed and shown to seats.

CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE. Rev. Canon Ellegood, D.C.L., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant.—Holy Communion, 8 a.m. Choral Communion at 11 a.m. Preacher, the rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Very Rev. Dr. Barlow, Dean of Peterborough, England. Strangers welcome and shown to seats.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, WEREDALE Park, corner Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. I. Rexford, M.A.; Rev. C. Carruthers.—Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, Rev. C. Carruthers. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, COR. DORCHESTER and Champlain Sts. All seats free. Rector, Rev. W. W. Craig.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Holy Communion on the first Sunday at 7 a.m., other Sundays at 8.30 a.m.

ST. SIMON'S CHURCH, ST. HENRI.—SERvices at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

GRACE CHURCH, WELLINGTON STREET. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., rector. Rev. F. Lewis Whitley, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Matins and Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, REV. G. OSBORNE Troop, M.A., rector.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning service. Rev. J. Neugewirtz, preacher. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, Venerable Archdeacon Ker D.D. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF ST. Denis and Marie Anne Streets.—Seats free. Rev. M. Day Baldwin, rector. Morning prayer, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH, VERDUN. Morning prayer at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH. REV. CANON Renaud, rector.—9 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class. 7 p.m., evening service. Preacher, both morning and evening, the rector.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, COTE ST. Paul.—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

ST. MATTHIAS CHURCH, WESTMOUNT.—8.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. The rector will preach at both services.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.—SERVICE AT 11 a.m., with celebration of Holy Communion. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening service. Sunday school and Bible class at 2 p.m. Strangers welcomed. Rev. H. Jekill, B.A., rector.

ST. CYPRIAN'S ANGLICAN CHURCH., corner Pie IX. Avenue and Adam Street, Maisonneuve. Rev. J. J. Willis, B.A.—Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Evensong, 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF S. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.—Services: Plain celebration, 8 a.m. Matins, 10.15 a.m. High celebration and sermon, 11 a.m. Catechism, 2.30 p.m. Evensong and sermon, 7 p.m.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, COR. OF COURSOL and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector; Rev. J. S. Ereaux, assistant.—Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the rector.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, CORNER OF INspector and St. Paul Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FAIRmount Avenue.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Preacher, at bot hservices, the rector.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE CHURCH, CORner of Berri and Mount Royal Avenue. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

PRESBYTERIAN.

ST. ANDREW'S (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND). Morning service at 11 a.m. Rev. Ephraim Scott, M.A., will officiate. The evening service is discontinued during July.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, DORCHESTER ST. Morning service at 11 a.m. Prof. McNaughton will officiate.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, ST. CHARLES ST., Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 6.30 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (ST. ANDREW'S). Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., will officiate. Bible class and Sunday school at 3 p.m. Missionary meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, ST. LAMBERT. Rev. Rural Dean W. J. Dart, M.A., rector.—Sunday services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

CHALMERS' CHURCH, PRESBYTERIAN, Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor.—Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame Street. Rev. J. Lyall George, M.A., pastor. Residence, 416 St. Antoine Street.—Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH corner Crescent and Dorchester Streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Prof. Ross G. Murison will preach at both services.

ST. GABRIEL'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject, "Provoking One Another." Sunday school, 10 a.m.

ST. GILES CHURCH, COR. OF ST. DENIS and Carriere Streets. Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., minister. Residence, 1173 St. Denis Street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Chinese Sunday school, 2 p.m., and regular Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young Men's League on Monday evening. Regular prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcome.

KNOX CHURCH, COR. MANSFIELD AND Dorchester Sts. Rev. J. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and young men's class at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S FRENCH PRESBYTERIAN Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH.—REV. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor, will conduct services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 10 a.m. Union Chinese Bible class at 3 p.m. United prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited.

ERSKINE CHURCH, COR. SHERBROOKE and Ontario Sts. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. services. United services with American Presbyterian Church will be held during July and August.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester Sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Mid week service, to which strangers are cordially invited, Wednesday, 8 p.m. During July the congregation will worship with that of Erskine Church.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m.

MELVILLE CHURCH, WESTMOUNT PARK. Service at 11 a.m. Rev. A. W. Lochead, B.D., preacher. There will be no evening service during July and August.

MAISONNEUVE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, cor. Letourneau Avenue and Adam Street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, CORNER WELlington and Bourgeois Streets. — Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. The pastor, Rev. E. A. Mackenzie, will preach at both services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, COR. of Mance and Milton Streets. Rev. H. G. Rice, pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH, COR. CLARKE and Western Avenues, Westmount. — Morning service, 11 a.m. Subject, "The Resources of Rest."

CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Guy Street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor.—Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all the services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, ST. CATHERINE and Stanley Streets.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor will preach at both services. Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, at both services, the pastor, Rev. W. R. Howey.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH. — THE congregation of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church will worship for the present time in their temporary quarters, Alexandra Rooms, 2204 St. Catherine Street, opposite Christ Church Cathedral, to-morrow, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday, at 8 p.m.

BAPTIST.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, COR. DORchester and Guy Streets. Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH. — CORner Olivier and Western Avenues. — The Rev. D. M. Mihell will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. A. W. Lochead at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of St. Catherine and City Councillors Sts. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor.—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible class, 3 p.m. Strangers always welcome and furnished with seats.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Wellington and Liverpool Streets. Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

UNITARIAN.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH. — SERVICE at 11 a.m. Evening service discontinued for summer months. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

METHODIST.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH. This church will be closed during July. Congregation will worship at Emmanuel Congregational Church.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH. REV. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor.—The pastor will preach to-morrow morning at 11, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Public service Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

SHERBROOKE ST. METHODIST CHURCH, corner St. Charles Borromee Street. — Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Rev. Prof. Elliott's Bible class at 3 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, COR. Plessis and Lagauchetiere Sts. Rev. Wm. H. Stevens, pastor.—Children's Day, July 17. The church will be appropriately decorated with flowers. 11 a.m., address by Mr. J. W. Knox. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.45. Theme, "The Church and the Child." Preacher, the pastor.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. REV. W. Graham, B.A., Rev. Chas. Sykes, B.D., pastors. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service, 7 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH, HOCHELAGA. REV. Mr. Armstrong, pastor. — Services will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST, COR. CANNING and Coursol Sts. Rev. G. S. Reynolds, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Y.P.S.C.E., Monday, at 8 p.m. You are welcome at all services.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, COR. St. Antoine Street and Metcalfe Ave. Rev. Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's service Monday, 8 p.m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND Homes, Longue Pointe. — Divine service at 3 p.m. Rev. J. Edgar Hill, D.D., will officiate.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION, BRITISH Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored). — Sunday school at 1 p.m. Service at 8 p.m. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

SCANDINAVIAN EVANGELICAL MISSION, in the American Presbyterian Chapel, 75 Inspector Street. Rev. J. Ohling, pastor.—The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. All Scandinavians are invited.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST WILL MEET in Royal Arcanum Hall, 2444 St. Catherine Street. Preaching at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.—DIVINE service in Stanley Hall, corner Stanley and Drummond Streets, Sunday, at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST, 41 and 43 Closse Street, Western Square.—Service at 11 a.m. Subject, "Truth."

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14 July..	Tunisian ..	29 July, 3 a.m.	2 p.m.
21 July..	Ionian ..	5 Aug. 8 a.m.	7 p.m.
28 July..	Bavarian..	12 Aug., 4 a.m.	3 p.m.

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Sat. 23 July—	Pretorian..	Wed., 10 Aug.
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3 July.....	*Manchester Trader	July 23
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COMPLETE NEWS OF ALL THE SPORT

Amid a Wild and Wooly Rumpus Umpire Gives the Game to Newark

Cap Atherton and Umpire Fall Out in a Dispute Over the Ball.

THERE was a new variety of excitement put on view at the ball park yesterday, and by special arrangement, there was no advance in the price of admission.

The game was full of sedlitz powers and fireworks, and in the seventh inning Umpire Sullivan began to think of calling out the military.

Eighty-four separate kinds of trouble began to happen all at once, and by the first of the ninth inning Sullivan's classic and crimson countenance had turned heliotrope.

Newark was in the lead 4 to 2 when the discovery was made that a couple of the balls in use were decidedly on the punk.

Atherton called Sully's attention to

This is the way Jems Bannon Looks Coming up to Bat. Carrie Nation? What?

the fact that they were about as good as sponges, and felt like a squash pie when you hit them.

Sully looked the balls over, dug his thumb into their graceful contour, and arrived at the conclusion that they were the finest balls ever turned out by A. G. Spalding & Co.

"Throw them out of the game," said Atherton.

"Not on your tintype," replied Sully, or neat words to that effect.

That opened the ceremonies.

There was a plot on to do away with the aforesaid punk and utterly useless balls.

First Joyce got a ball out in left field and tucked it away.

Sullivan discarded his mask and chest protector and went out after him on the gallop.

Joyce threw the ball in, just as the enemy neared him, but a minute later the ball had disappeared.

"I seen him take it," howled Catcher Shea, ungrammatically, but with nevertheless great enthusiasm, pointing wildly at a small boy who carries the bats.

"The kid has it," howled O'Hagan.

"Search the boy," screamed Jems Bannon, who was off his ear with excitement.

Sully made a rush at the boy, felt him all over, but the kid was not guilty.

"Feel the other boy," howled Bannon; "hey, Sullivan, Sullivan, feel the other boy!"

Sully made a dash at the other boy, while the fans roared.

He was just about to search the garments of the new victim when the ball suddenly made its appearance.

Long flights of oratory followed on both sides, and the fans suggested limiting the specches to 10 minutes each.

Things got straightened out a little, but in Newark's half of the ninth the trouble broke out again

Atherton had been keeping up nicely worded arguments to have the old balls thrown out, with Sully turning the customary marble ear.

Sully wouldn't think of it.

Suddenly Hoffman got the ball by relays and it disappeared for keeps.

Sully announced that Hoffman threw the ball over the fence. Our impression is he swallowed it.

Bedlam broke loose, Sully walked to the centre of the diamond, raised his arms, and in tones that Henry Irving uses in King Lear fined Atherton and Hoffman $25 each and put them out of the game.

Wow! Perlice!

How would you like to be the ice—we mean Umpire? What?

Newark was retired in the ninth, and the riot was slumbering when Bill Clancy's big dog wandered out on the diamond and looked around to see who he would eat first.

The fans called on the dog to vindicate the honor of Montreal and use the Umpire for breakfast food.

Sully glanced fiercely at the dog, and it retreated in disorder; then the Birds came to bat to make three runs and win the game.

Sully decided that the remaining sponge was good enough for the Birds to hit home runs with, but when Atherton saw this he came up from retirement and demanded satisfaction.

The O'Hagan, Bannon, Shea combination did the Kaiser Wilhelm act by butting in, the fans howled, the dog barked, every player on the field talked at once, and amid a rumpus that would do honor to the bombardment of Port Arthur, Sully raised both arms to the clear blue sky and called the game.

According to the rules and regulations of baseball laid down in the year 1859 by the Czar of Russia and Sam Hughes, that gave Newark the contest 9 to 0.

In other words, Newark 9, Montreal 0.

Verily that looked like picking pockets on the King's highway of a dark night.

The crowd streamed out of the stands and watched the argument, which was continued at the clubhouse.

And while this was going on inside the small boys outside were heaving ammunition at the Newark players on the bus.

The game of baseball is a pretty lively assortment of goods sometimes.

When you get an exhibition of Newark vs. Montreal and Japan vs. Russia all for 25 cents, it looks like pretty cheap amusement.

In the clubhouse Atherton was framing a telegram to the Hon. Pat Powers, president of the Eastern League, on the situation that would sizzle the wires.

Sullivan, in the meantime, stood at the water tap and sprayed himself with Westmount's purest in an effort to reduce his temperature from 196 down to normal.

Atherton will protest the game and send Powers the balls that created the rumpus.

Sully will write to Pat and tell him all about it.

Until Judge Powers hands his decision down in the Supreme Court the game goes into our ice chest column in the percentage table while the Newark's chalk up one in their sunshine department.

With Adams in the box in the early part of the entertainment the Birds gave an exhibition of how the game is played by the infants up at the Blind Asylum.

There is no getting around the fact that Newark soaked the ball.

Adams was shy on speed in his pitching and the Newark sluggers biffed a few liners into the outfield that emitted sparks all the way.

Cockman connected with one in the first that went over second base like a rifle shot.

It struck well in front of Walters who was stooping to get it when it struck a lump and went over his shoulder and nearly rolled to the little fence in centre field.

It was an easy home run, and then Jimmy Bannon, who is getting fatter and dumpier than ever, put one out in right field for three cushions.

More slugs of this character came in the next two innings, and as Yeager, Clancy and the Cap mixed in with errors, the first thing we knew the score was four to zero.

Then Leroy was introduced, the fielding improved, and the mosquito bitten artists got blanks the rest of the game.

The only fine piece of fielding in support of Adams was a great catch by Hoffman in right field, who had a hard run and snatched a three base hit away from Dillard.

Until the sixth the Birds couldn't see the ball.

Then Walters got a base on balls, and Clancy and Yeager followed with hits.

With the bases full and none out the fans got up on their hind legs, yelled and requested Atherton to knock the ball into the Lachine canal three miles away.

The best the Cap could do was a fly to Jones in left field and Walters scored.

Instead of trying to get Walters at the plate Jones only threw to the short stop.

This raised the ire of Dumpy Shea, the Newark catcher, who was waiting for the throw to tag the runner.

Shea was furious and he ran out and told Jones that he was about as valuable on a ball field as a lace curtain.

Jones told Shea to chase himself, and Shea told Jones a lot of things that look like this:

"°°° — !!! — °°° —°— !!!—!!!—°°°.
!! — —°° — !!! — —°°° — !!"

That's what Shea told Jones.

Terrible how worked up these high-salaried players get sometimes. With the accent on the high salary.

They Couldn't Get Away From Hoffman Yesterday.

Bill Clancy scored on Joyce's out, and this time Shea thought Cockman should have thrown to the plate instead of throwing to first.

So Shea got redder in the face than ever and repeated to Cockman all the nice things he had said to Jones.

Shea seems to have taken Jimmy Bannon's place in the talk section.

He got mad with his pitcher and also the umpire, so altogether he had a nice warm afternoon of it.

In the seventh the Birds also made a rally, but with three on bases Yeager and Atherton couldn't peel off any wallops that history could register up, and this was what made the Cap think the ball in use must have been made of apple dumplings.

And that is where he started his agitation for a new marble.

In about three days we'll get a letter from Fatness Powers saying he'll take the matter into consideration, and that's the last we'll hear of it.

We know Powers.

Montreal.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
Walters, c.f.	2	1	1	0	0	0
Clancy, 1b.	4	1	2	15	1	1
Yeager, s.s.	4	0	1	4	3	1
Atherton, 3b	4	0	0	0	1	1
Bliss, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hoffman, r.f.	3	0	0	2	0	0
McCarthy, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Joyce, l.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Dyer, 2b.	4	0	0	0	5	0
Gibson, c.	3	0	1	3	0	0
Adams, p.	1	0	1	0	2	0
Laroy, p.	2	0	0	0	3	0
Totals	31	2	6	27	15	3

Newark.

	a.b.	r.	h.	p.o.	a.	e.
O'Hagan, 1b.	4	1	2	9	1	0
Dillard, r.f.	3	0	0	1	0	1
Cockman, 3b	4	1	2	1	4	0
Jones, l.f.	4	1	2	4	0	0
Bannon, c.f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Gatins, s.s.	3	0	0	2	3	0
Wagner, 2b.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Shea,	3	0	0	4	0	0
Hesterfer, p.	4	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	34	4	8	24	10	1

Score by innings:—
Montreal .....00000200x—2
Newark .....21100000—4

Summary—Two base hit, Wagner. Three base hit, Bannon. Home run, Cockman. Sacrifice hits, Shea, Dillard, Jones. Base on balls, off Hesterfer, 3; off Adams, 1; off Laroy, 2. Hit by pitched ball, Gatins. Struck out, by Hesterfer, 3; by Laroy, 2; Adams, 1. Left on bases, Newark, 10; Montreal, 8. Innings pitched by Adams, 3, by Laroy, 6. Time of game, 1.55. Umpire, Sullivan. Attendance, 1,200. Game forfeited to Newark, 9 to 0.

TRY STILLWELL'S POPULAR 15c MEAL
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
Cor. CRAIG AND ALEXANDER STs

ROW AFTER GAME.

There was the making of a first-class row as the Newark players started away in their 'bus from the grounds. A number of small boys were waiting to pay their respects to Umpire Sullivan, and to put in time pitched a few pebbles into the 'bus. The Newark men immediately opened out their clubs and jumped into the game with very fierce aspect, lining up at the rear. There was a tremendous crowd around the 'bus in a moment, and pretty hot words were exchanged, which would soon have given place to blows had not a few cooler heads kept the crowd back. In a moment the Newark boys saw they had made a mistake, loaded up their weapons, and drove off, with the jeers of the small enthusiasts ringing in their ears.

THE BUSTED PHENOM.

He had pitched for Barley Crossing,
meeting every team that came;
He had been the village idol—never
lost a single game.
He had trounced a team of leaguers
in the fall of '98
Who were winding up the season playing "bushers" up the stae,
For his speed was something awful
and his inshoots were immense,
And his curves were like the zigzag of
the in and out rail fence.
So the fans of Barley Crossing, when
they heard that he had signed
With the Nationals of Boston, reckoned Hiram was a "find."

"I remember," said the barber, "when
he pitched again' La Crosse,
All them guys was lost, I tell you,
worse'n little Charlie Ross."
"Was you there," asked grocer Purdy,
"when he won again' Eau Claire?"
"Wal, I 'low they felt like monkeys
when he made 'em fan the air."
"He can bat, too!" said the blacksmith.
"Gosh, I seen him souse that ball
Out so far in centre-field they never
bring it back at all."
Thus the folk of Barley Crossing (t'was
a loyal little town)
Dwelt upon the matchless prowess of
the cunning Hiram Brown.

Hiram got his chance in Boston; on a
balmy summer day,
"It's your turn—go in and get 'em,"
Hiram heard the captain say,
And the rooters in the bleachers murmured: "Where's his overalls?"
When he hit the first three batsmen,
and gave Flynn a base on balls.
"Stick 'em over!" yelled the captain.
"Make 'em hit!" the shortstop
roared,
When the cannonading ended half a
dozen runs were scored.

Stragglers hanging 'round the station
when the limited struck town,
Welcomed back a quiet party known as
Mr. Hiram Brown.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Dyer didn't do any hitting, but made a good showing in the field.

Hartman has a sore finger so Atherton played third and Hoffman went to right.

When Atherton and Hoffman were put out of the game Bliss and McCarthy filled in, but they had no chances.

Catcher Shea, of Newark, is very funny, and was loaded with indignation all through the game.

Twice the Birds had the bases full, Mr. Timely Single was not there.

To-day's game starts at 3.30. To-morrow they play on the Shamrock grounds at 3.

Funny how things happen in baseball. Up to Monday Harry Bay had not made an error all season. He made his first error Monday, and had another one Tuesday.

Buck Freeman swatted a home run yesterday. Big Buck is there powerful with the stick this season.

Gilbert, of New York, is doing good execution with the stick, much to the benefit of his team.

Roger Bresnehan and Jimmy Callahan are two batsmen who have hoisted themselves into the .300 class by their good work of the past ten days.

Milligan, the former Buffalo pitcher, who was tried out by the New York Nationals, has shown none of his old-time form since joining Providence.

Outfielder Pickering, of the Philadelphia Athletics, has been turned over to Washington.

Fred. Clarke, the Pittsburg captain, has not made an error in his last thirty-eight games.

Cincinnati has released Pitcher Jack Sutthoff to the Philadelphia National League team.

Ten home runs have been made by McGraw's men this season. Of this number, Devlin and McGann got four each.

Quite a large number of ladies present.

Dutch Hartman will probably get back in the game this afternoon.

The Newark team has given the Birds more trouble this year than any other in the league.

Although Atherton was right about the ball, he was hardly qualified in appearing on the field after his removal. Montreal did have a slight chance of winning the game.

Toronto won its first game under Harley's management. In about two days, however, the crowds up there will be knocking Harley. Toronto wouldn't be satisfied with McGraw, of New York.

More bad weather. It rained just as the game was going to be called.

Nesterfer, of Newark, pitched good ball.

As per usual the first base bleachers got after O'Hagan. He is a mark for the roasters.

Leroy snapped the ball to Clancy just as O'Hagan was going to steal, and Mr. Mugs found Joe Yeager and the ball waiting for him as he slid into second.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Toronto, Ont., July 15.—Dick Harley celebrated his first day as manager of the Toronto Club by winning an easy victory over Baltimore. Falkenberg replaced Applegate in the ninth. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto .....31003000x—	7	10	3
Baltimore .....000101201—	5	9	3

Batteries—Applegate, Falkenberg and Fuller; Wiltze and Beyers. Umpires, Conahan and Haskell.

At Buffalo—

Buffalo .....100000011—	3	9	1
Providence .....200000000—	2	7	2

Batteries—Magee and McAllister; Shaw, Putnam and Toft. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 2,363.

At Rochester—

Rochester .....000000010—	1	5	2
Jersey City .....200000000—	2	8	1

Batteries—Schultz and McAuley; Mueller and Carisch. Umpire, Egan. Attendance, 797.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Buffalo	38	24	.613
Baltimore	36	27	.571
Jersey City	36	27	.571
Newark	34	30	.531
Montreal	30	30	.500
Toronto	30	36	.455
Providence	28	34	.452
Rochester	19	43	.306

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia—			
Chicago .....001000000—	1	6	3
Philadelphia .....20000300*—	5	10	2
Batteries — White and Sullivan; Plank and Powers. Umpires, King and Dwyer. Attendance, 4,007.			
At Boston—			
Boston .....100010002—	4	5	4
Detroit .....110000100—	3	3	2
Batteries—Gibson and Criger; Donovan and Buelow. Umpire, Sheridan.			
At Washington—			
Washington .....000000200—	2	6	2
St. Louis .....011202100—	7	11	4
Batteries — Townsend, Dunkle and Clarke; Glade and Sugden. Umpire, O'Loughlin. Attendance, 2,000.			
At New York—			
Cleveland .....010000001000000—	2	10	1
New York .....010000100000001—	3	8	0
Batteries—Moore and Bemis; Powell and Kleinow. Umpire, Connelly. Attendance, 3,441.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	48	24	.667
New York	43	28	.606
Chicago	43	33	.566
Philadelphia	39	32	.549
Cleveland	37	31	.544
St. Louis	30	40	.429
Detroit	29	40	.420
Washington	14	56	.200

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

	R.	H.	E.
At St. Louis—			
St. Louis .....000000000—	0	3	1
Brooklyn .....000000001—	1	4	1
Batteries — O'Neill and Zearfoss; Garvan and Ritter. Umpires, Carpenter and Zimmer. Attendance, 2,500.			
At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati .....010001000—	2	8	1
New York .....201011000—	5	9	1
Batteries — Ewing and Schiel; Mathewson, McGinnity and Warner. Umpires, Johnstone and Emslie. Attendance, 4,000.			
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg .....00000120*—	3	8	0
Philadelphia .....000010000—	1	4	2
Batteries—Case and Smith; Mitchell and Dooin. Umpire, Moran. Attendance, 2,380.			
At Chicago—			
Chicago .....001001001—	3	5	2
Boston .....200110000—	4	7	1
Batteries — Corridon and Kling; Pittinger and Needham. Umpire, O'Day Attendance, 2,190.			

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	54	20	.730
Chicago	45	27	.625
Cincinnati	41	30	.577
Pittsburg	40	30	.571
St. Louis	37	35	.514
Boston	28	47	.373
Brooklyn	29	49	.372
Philadelphia	17	53	....

TURF AND TRACK

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

London, July 16.—Marleydale, ridden by Danny Maher, won the Eclipse stakes, of 10,000 sovereigns, for three and four-year-olds, about one mile and and a quarter, at the Sandown Park Eclipse meeting yesterday. Rydalhead was second, and Henry the First came in third. Seven horses ran.

MR. LAURIN'S SUCCESSES.

Mr. Cyrille Laurin's two mares, Kitty Giltner and Lizzie McChord, have been doing great things across the border. At the Worcester meet, Kitty Giltner had things practically all her own way. In the first heat of the 2.27 trot she landed home a comfortable winner in 2 mins. 19¼ secs. In the second heat she broke and was out of it, but in the third she never looked like being beaten and got home in the excellent time of 2 mins. 19½ secs. With a good win in the next the well-known bay mare won the race.

In the 2.30 pace, Lizzie McChord won three straight in 2.16½, 2.16¾, and 2.20. She was never headed. Both these mares are daughters of the famous sire Gazette, and will do something good ere the season is gone. Mr. Laurin said at Christmas that he meant to race this year. He has fulfilled his promise and is meeting with constant success. His horses will be in Montreal later on. J. Brady is still handling them.

Floral Wreath won the feature at St. Louis. Franco, Owasca, Dishabille, Thane and Trapsetter were the other winners.

Hatchet, Dinah Shad, Virgo, Sheriff Bell, Agnes D. and Humo were the winners at Brighton yesterday.

The winners at Harlem were Jack Lory, Burleigh, Talpa, Jade, Flying Brook and Durbar.

Lady Charlotte, Homebred, Brigadier, Kitty Platt, Iole and Springwater were the winners at Fort Erie.

FOOTBALL.

Clubs wishing to join the Independent Junior Rugby Football League will address the secretary, Jos. Johnson, P. O. Box 104, Lachine.

BERLIN RANGERS WON.

Berlin, Ont., July 16.—(Special.)—The Junior Rangers won the junior championship of the W.F.A. here last night. Listowel were their opponents and the game played was the fastest played here in years. The visitors had three goals to the good when they came, having won on Wednesday at home, but the Rangers put it all over them by scoring. The score at half-time was 1 to 0, three being scored in the second half. It was a great victory and one that is being justly celebrated.

LAWN TENNIS

ROUND ROBIN TOURNEY.

New York, July 16.—There was but one match played in the round robin tennis doubles for men on the courts of the Country Club, of Westchester, yesterday. Keigh Collins and R. D. Little defeated G. L. Wren, jr., and R. D. Wrenn, 6—3, 6—4, 7—9, 6—4.

CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Niagara-on-theLake, July 16.—In the Canadian lawn tennis tournament the final round in the open singles was reached, and will be played off to-day between R. G. Hunt, of California, and L. H. Waidner, of Chicago, the winner to meet Beals C. Wright, of Boston, for the Canadian championship. The final in the doubles will also be played off to-day between Wright and Leonard and Hunt and Waidner. Scores:

Men's Single, semi-final—L. H. Waidner, Chicago, beat E. P. Ficher, New York, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4; R. G. Hunt, California, beat E. R. Patterson, Toronto, 6—3, 0—6, 6—2.

Men's Doubles, first round—Beals Wright and Edgar Leonard, Boston, beat Howard Bissell and G. Wagner, Buffalo, 6—3, 6—3; L. H. Waidner, Chicago, and R. G. Hunt, California, beat A. E. Bell, California, and Arthur Crogin, New York, 6—3, 7—5.

Semi-final—Beals Wright and E. Leonard, Boston, beat H. Cole and A. Lomis, Yale, 6—3, 6—3; L. H. Waidner and R. G. Hunt beat E. P. Fischer and Irving Wright, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6.

THE TROPHY THEIRS.

Magnolia, Mass., July 16—By defeating H. J. Holt and H. I. Foster, in a challenge match, here yesterday afternon, R. C. Seaver and A. S. Pier won the silver trophy emblematic of the Massachusetts lawn tennis doubles championship. Yesterday's victory being the third won by Seaver and Pier, the trophy now becomes their personal property.

THE KENNEL.

TORONTO DOG SHOW.

The judges for the Toronto dog show are: Mr. Desmond O'Connell, London, England, smooth-haired fox terriers; Mr. Arthur Maxwell, Eastbourne, England, Russian wolfhound, greyhounds, Irish, Welsh, wire-haired fox, Airedale, Bedlington, black-and-tan, skye and Scottish terriers and whippets; Mr. L. Farewell, Toronto, sporting spaniels; Dr. C. Y. Ford, Kingston, collies and old English sheep dogs; Dr. H. Clay Glover, New York, setters and pointers; Mr. C. H. Mason, New York, St. Bernards, Newfoundlands, bloodhounds, English foxhounds, great Danes, poodles, Dalmatians, beagles, dachshunde, toy and Japanese spaniels, Pomeranians, Yorkshire and toy terriers, pugs and Italian greyhounds; Mr. H. W. Lacy, Boston, American foxhounds, Chesapeake Bay dogs, harriers, bull dogs, bull terriers, Boston terriers, French bull dogs, miscellaneous and selling classes.

LACROSSE.

FRED QUINN REFEREE.

Joe Mercier is unable to officiate at to-day's match, and Fred Quinn has been agreed on and will act.

The Orient Lacrosse Club would like to play any team in or outside the city whose ages are sixteen years and under. Address P. McKeown, 443 Laval Avenue.

CORNWALL'S TEAM.

Cornwall, Ont., July 16.—(Special.)—The Cornwall team for the game with the Shamrocks to-day will be the same as beat the Capitals:—Hunter, M. Broderick, McDonald, W. Broderick, Burns, Reynolds, Seymour, R. Degan, McAteer, Cummings, Jack Broderick and McMillan.

ROWING--AQUATICS.

AMALGAMATED REGATTA.

The regatta of the St. Rose Boating Club and the Hiawatha Canoe Club will be held on Aug. 13. The programme of races is as follows:—Steam launch and gasoline yacht race; junior four; single scull; single canoe (intermediate); double scull skiff; tandem canoe (intermediate); double scull skiff (boys 16 years and under); tandem canoe, ladies' and gents' club; girls' double scull (16 years and under); junior canoe, single; double scull skiff (ladies'); tandem canoe (junior); natives' race (punt); swimming race (50 yards); intermediate fours; tandem canoe (standing on gunwale, 200 yards).

The entries close with Mr. A. Darling, secretary, Ste. Rose, at noon, Aug. 11.

GOLF AND GOLFERS

CONNECTICUT CHAMPIONSHIP.

Hartford, Conn., July 16.—The golf championship of Connecticut was yesterday won by S. H. Patterson, of the Brooklawn Club, Bridgeport, who defeated J. T. Hewson, the Hartford Country Club, 3 up and 1 to play in 36 holes.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO. MAKE IMPORTANT MOVE

Have Leased Large Submarine Areas Which Adjoin Dominion Company's Areas.

Glace Bay, N.S., July 16.—(Special)—It was stated here yesterday that the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company have leased all submarine areas outside of the Dominion Coal Company's and for a distance of ten miles out. Some years ago the Dominion Coal Company took up the areas lying outside those of the General Mining Association. Now the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company blank the Dominion Coal Company all along its submarine area.

It is reported that the colossal plant erected at No. 2 has only little over one mile of coal under the ocean, and when it is shortly worked out to that limit the Dominion Coal Company will find themselves completely at the mercy of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, for the areas taken up extend from Point Aconi to the northern extremity of Scataree, comprising over 400 square miles of coal areas in which are all important coal seams of Cape Breton, etc.

Managers T. J. Brown and John Johnson, of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, have been going over the ground for some time, and last week they paid a visit to the submarine works of Gowrie & Blockhouse. Colliories at Port Marion getting full inside information which has confirmed them in their opinion of the value of Cape Breton submarine areas which have been greatly underestimated by the Dominion Coal Company, and they have now lost one of the greatest coal fields in Canada.

Your choice of Boucher & Roffey's fine tweed and worsted suitings at 20 per cent. off, spot cash, until August 1st. A chance of a lifetime. Don't miss it. Cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame streets.—Adv.

BIG NEW YORK STRIKE.

Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steamfitters Strike in Several Cities.

New York, July 16. — Strikes of the plumbers, gasfitters and steamfitters, and helpers, were ordered yesterday on all the contracts of the New York general contractors in outside cities to force a system of exchange of cards with unions in outside cities. It is charged that the old plumbers' union of New York is the last union to cling to that idea of the board of building trades to build a Chinese wall about the building trades in that city so that union men from other cities could not come here to compete with New Yorkers. The strikes were ordered at a meeting in this city by William M. Merrick, of Chicago, president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steamfitters of the United States and Canada.

The buildings affected are in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Newark, Binghamton, Jersey City, Princeton, and all the small towns in the States of New York, Connecticut and New Jersey. President Merrick and Organizer Spencer have had conferences with the leaders of the national unions of the structural iron workers, painters, elevator constructors and plasterers, with a view to extending the strikes to these trades when called upon.

The Force of Environment.

"As you bend the twig, so grows the tree." Nature is the basis of Semi-ready system of physique types. The natural groups of physiques are seven, the perfect number.

The artificial groups are covered by the type variations, four for each type, embracing every form of physique in all the world.

After tailoring your suit to your physique, we leave the seams with outlets and baste the inner parts only.

Prices $12 to $25.

Semi-ready Tailoring 169

MONTREAL 231 ST. JAMES STREET 1551 ST. CATHERINE STREET

A REPLY DEVOLVES UPON COL. SMART

Statements Reflecting Upon His Regiment Made in the House.

Ottawa, July 16.—(Special.)—There is a feeling in military circles that Lieut.-Col. Smart, commandant of the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, should be heard from in reply to a slur cast upon his command. Colonel Sam Hughes on Tuesday evening made a rumor the excuse for the following statement concerning that corps:

"I am informed that it has appeared in the newspapers that among the officers this gentleman (Hon. Mr. Fisher) was instrumental in forcing on the 13th Scottish Light Dragoons, two of them are no credit to any body. One of them came to the Laprairie camp with a pair of gaiters and a little spur screwed into the heel of the gaiter, so that he could not ride, and he had two swords, one on his right and one on his left, and one splendid black eye. He remained in camp long enough to make an exhibition of himself, and then was returned home. I may be wrong, but I understand that these are the facts. Another of the Minister of Agriculture's officers for some offence was brought before the civil authorities and fined $20, or some other large sum, for a breach of the civil law. These are two of the men the Minister of Agriculture held up to the Scottish Light Dragoons to appoint, and as a result we have lost the best general officer commanding that ever stood on Canadian soil."

As the statement was made on the floor of Parliament, and as there is no truth in it, the opinion here is that Lieut.-Col. Smart should show his interest in the good name of his splendid corps by giving it a public denial. A number of the Conservative journals of the country are taking advantage of his silence to give a great deal of publicity to the matter.

CITY LOSES $5,000 A YEAR ON LICENSES

Between 500 and 600, Valued From $9 to $15 Each, Are Lost or Stolen.

By the present system of issuing licenses, the city loses at least $5,000 a year, because, in spite of the best of care, 500 or 600 licenses are either lost or stolen annually.

The finder uses the license number or sells it to others, and, as they represent a value of from $9 to $15 each, a moderate estimate would place the loss at $5,000.

Such was the announcement of Mr. A. Bienvenu, inspector of revenue, at the Finance Committee meeting yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Bienvenu was instructed to communicate with other cities as to the best way to amend the system in its weak points.

Mrs. J. Curtis, whose husband was killed in a heroic effort to rescue a man from a live wire was awarded $300.

Ald. Bumbray, who has been allowing Mrs. Curtis to live in one of his houses, said that the unfortunate woman had a large family and no means of support.

Ald. Sadler was willing to set precedents aside and do something for the widow whose husband had tried to save the life of a city employe.

City Attorney Ethier reported that the hearing of the St. Lambert Hill expropriation cases had been concluded. Regarding Notre Dame Street, negotiations had been completed and the city was required to deposit its share of the cost, amounting to $124,373.

The committee discussed the Hamel affair behind closed doors, and nothing new was given out.

They Are Not Violent in Action.—Some persons, when they wish to cleanse the stomach, resort to Epsom and other purgative salts. These are speedy in their action, but serve no permanent good. Their use produces incipient chills, and if persisted in they injure the stomach. Nor do they act upon the intestines in a beneficial way. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills answer all purposes in this respect, and have no superior.—adv.

IN MEMORY OF DR. HERZL.

Jewish Congregations Will Mourn Zionist Leader This Week.

Memorial services for the late Theodore Herzl, the great Zionist leader, will be held in all the Jewish synagogues of the city during the coming week under the auspices of the Federation Zionist Societies of Canada.

To-morrow (Sunday) Shoare, Tefilla and Beth David congregations will hold requiem services in the synagogue at the corner of Milton street and Elgin avenue. The Spanish, Portuguese and English, German and Polish congregations will hold a union service in the former's synagogue, Stanley street, on Tuesday evening, at which Rabbis Meldola de Sola, Herman Abramovitz and S. Goldstein will officiate.

The Chevra Kadisha congregation will hold service on Thursday at St. Urbain street synagogue at 9.30 a.m. and at 4 p.m. the same day the B'nai Jacob congregation will meet at the Cadieux street synagogue.

Stylish Hats
IMPORTED DIRECT
From England, United States, France and Italy. Fine Qualities. From 50 to 500 Cents each.
A. ARCH. WELSH,
2252 ST. Catherine Street
Opposite Victoria.

R. & W. Kerr
2220-2230 St. Catherine Street.
JULY DISCOUNT SALE OF
Summer Sporting Goods!
SPECIAL TABLES OF SAMPLES
25 to 35 p.c. Discount.
Including:
Baseball Mitts & Gloves
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Campers' Sundries
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Tennis Rackets and many other useful Sportsmen's Goods.
Water Wings
35c and 40c pair
No bather should be without a pair.
CATALOGUE Mailed Free. Send for one at once. We'll help you to make your purchases. We prepay charges on most out of town orders

UNDER THE LIQUIDATION ACT

In Re Keegan & Brunet, Brick Manufacturers of the City of Montreal, in Liquidation, and J. H. Charette, Liquidator.

The Sale of the Assets of Keegan & Brunet, announced to take place on the 4th July instant, having been transferred by order of the Honorable Judge Archibald, given on the 14th day of July instant, to the 4th of August next.

In consequence the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, en bloc, the Assets of Keegan & Brunet, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of AUGUST next, at 11 O'Clock A.M., at the Office of Marcotte Bros., Auctioneers, No. 69 St. James Street, in Montreal, consisting of Rolling Stock, Machineries, Sheds, Bricks manufactured and in course of manufacture, Clay and Sand, Office Fixtures, Book Debts, etc., amounting after estimation to $17,694.77.

The purchaser will have to assume the lease of the grounds, used for the above named works, situated on Sherbrooke Street, between Delorimier and Papineau, which expires the 5th January, 1905, for $291.67 each month for the five months up to date mentioned. Also, will assume the purchase price made by promise of sale entered into by Joseph Brunet et al to Keegan & Brunet, on 5th January, 1903, for these grounds, comprising 441,646 square feet, at 15 cents per square foot, equal to $66,246.90, the good will also included.

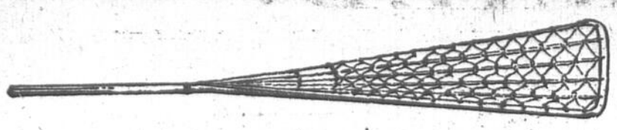
The sale will be made for cash, with 1 per cent. Government auction duty. A deposit of $500.00 will have to be made before being entitled to make a bid, and the purchaser to make a cash settlement with the Liquidator within three days from the date of sale. The purchaser failing to execute the deed of sale and pay the balance of purchase money required within three days shall have his deposit confiscated to defray expenses incurred.

For all information and details, apply to Marcotte & Marcotte, Accountants, 17 Place d'Armes Hill.

J. H. CHARETTE,
Liquidator.

MARCOTTE BROS., Auctioneers.
Montreal, July 16th, 1904.

REGIONAL MAP OF MONTREAL
Showing from North of St. Agathe to Sherbrooke.
Size 30 x 40 in. A most accurate and useful Map.
$1.00 Each, or Mounted, $2.00
CHAPMAN'S BOOKSTORE,
MONTREAL.



JUST COMPLETED

8 dozen more of our Holland's Special Clock Corded Lacrosses. Price $2.50 each.

Special quotations to Clubs and the trade.

1000 LACROSSES, 20c to $2.00 each.

20 per cent. discount on all Golf Sticks. 20 per cent. discount on Fishing Tackle. 10 to 30 per cent. on Baseball goods.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.,

Importers and Manufacturers of Sporting Goods,

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street.

LIKE THE HANDS OF A CLOCK

WE KEEP MOVING CARLOADS OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

In, and distribute waggon loads out over the City. We would like to give you Quotations on the Furnishing you need.

Double Green Cash Receipts!

H. A. WILDER & CO.

258 St. James — 1837 Notre Dame

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NO CHANGE IN SITUATION IN THE MOULDING SHOPS

Mr. H. R. Ives Explains That Good Men Will Not be Reduced, Only the Unskilled Men.

Noting new has transpired in the situation as regards the moulders and their employers, and no further meetings have been held.

Mr. H. R. Ives explains the situation from the employers' point of view as follows:—

"There are numbers of idle men on the streets that we could use in our shops, and we wish to get the minimum wage of $2.55 a day reduced so we can hire them at from $1.75 to $2 a day. We have no intention of reducing the good men, but we think we ought to have the right of paying inferior workmen what they are worth. This privilege is allowed in some of the smaller shops, and also in the country districts.

"So far as we are concerned it is up to the moulders to say what is to be done, and if they strike we are prepared to close down our shop. But I don't think there will be a strike as too many idle men are looking for work."

WILL RETURN TO KINGSTON.

Prof. McNaughton, of McGill, Has Accepted Chair at Queen's.

Prof. MacNaughton, of McGill, has accepted the chair of Church History in Queen's University, Kingston, left vacant by the resignation of Prof. McComb, and will probably go to Kingston in September. Before coming to McGill as professor of classics, he held a similar position at Queen's, leaving it for McGill last September. The professor states that he is not leaving through any dissatisfaction with Montreal, but rather despite his liking for McGill. Church history work appeals so strongly to him that he has decided to undertake its teaching rather than continue classical work.

Prof. MacNaughton received his education in the Aberdeen Grammar School at Cambridge, Edinburgh, Heidelberg and Berlin Universities. He is a man of strong personality and broad scholarship, and will greatly strengthen the theological course at Queen's.

LUNENBURG HOLDS FAST.

North Sydney, N.S., July 16.—(Special.)—Efforts were made yesterday by the tugs Iona and C. M. Winch to get the Lunenburg off, but proved unsuccessful, the Winch breaking a nine inch hawser in the attempt. G. A. Leslie, managing owner, and Captain Anderson, representing the underwriters, arrived in town, and efforts to get the steamer floated is being made today.

OUR WAY OF CLEANING CARPETS All the original softness, and that nice, fluffy feeling of the new blanket is preserved by our method of cleaning blankets. Phone us and waggon will call for parcel.

R. PARKER & CO.,

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The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

POST OFFICE SITE MAY BE RE-CONSIDERED

Many Aldermen Were Absent From the Meeting and Want Matter Fully Discussed.

The motion of Ald. Hebert, recommending the erection of the proposed new post-office at St. Lambert Hill and St. James Street, which passed at the last meeting of the City Council, will probably be reconsidered. Quite a number of aldermen were absent when the vote was called, and they intend to move a reconsideration on Monday.

CHARLOTTETOWN NEWS

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Charlottetown, P. E. I.—July 16. — Next week the S.O.E. will celebrate England's Day; the Irish societies of Prince County, Ireland's Day; the Caledonia Club, of P.E.I., Scotland's Day; the Y.M.C.A., of Summerside, U. S. Day; Canadians and Islanders home day.

The Summer School of Science for the Maritime Provinces began its session in Charlottetown this week. On the opening day 110 students were enrolled. The following teachers are in attendance: Jas. Vroom, St. Stephen, N.B.; Dr. W. W. Andrews, Mt. Allison College; L. W. Bailey, University of New Brunswick; Miss Robertson, St. John, and others.

Last Sunday Rev. William Dobson began his pastorate in First Methodist Church, this city, and by his two able and thoughtful discussions conveyed an excellent impression.

To-day the Medical Association of P.E.I. will hold their annual meeting in this city.

The following officers were elected:—President, Dr. Jardine; vice-president, Queens, Dr. Murchison; King's, Dr. McIntyre; Prince, Dr. McGrath; treasurer, Dr. Conroy; secretary, Dr. W. H. D. Johnson.

Yesterday the annual meeting of the P.E.I. Agricultural Mutual Fire Insurance Company was held. The number of policies in force, 1,066, representing nearly $900,000 insurance. Losses paid during year $3,870.44; and balance on hand, $16,826.23, being a gain during the year of $1,055.54.

The second district of Queen's County held its convention during the week and selected its candidates for the coming general provincial election. The present Liberal member, Dr. A. E. Douglas, Deputy Speaker, was chosen unanimously as Assemblyman, and Mr. John McMillan, Fairview, as Councilman. Strong resolutions were passed favoring the policy of the present Government.

NEW TRAIN FOR VAUDREUIL

Saturdays, leaving 12.30 p.m. via Grand Trunk Ry.—Commencing Saturday, July 16, and every Saturday thereafter, until further notice, the Grand Trunk Ry. will run a special train leaving Montreal at, 12.30 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil 1.10 p.m., stopping at Dorval, Lakeside, Pt. Claire, Beaconsfield, Beaurepaire and St. Annes. Returning—leave Vaudreuil 1.20 p.m., arriving Montreal 2.10 p.m., stopping at intermediate points.

MR. LASCHINGER'S APPOINTMENT.

Ottawa, July 16.—(Special.)—Edmund Herbert Laschinger, private secretary to Sir William Mulock, has been gazetted chief clerk and assistant secretary to the post-office departments.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it. Try it and be convinced.—adv.

Woman and Her Interests.

Mr. Edgar McDougall has left the city for Londonderry.

Mrs. and Miss Cave-Brown-Cave sailed to-day for the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Hodgson left last evening for Kennebunk Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzjames Brown and family leave to-day for the Mountains.

Miss W. Garth, Montreal, is a guest at the Chateau, Bel-Air, Island of Orleans.

Miss U. Patterson, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Irene Thornton at Barnston.

Dr. and Mrs. Archibald, Montreal, are guests of Mrs. Thomas Barron at Lachute.

Miss Kate Turner, Montreal, is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. McGowan at Knowlton.

Mr. George E. Drummond, president of the Montreal Board of Trade, has gone to Londonderry.

The Misses Lynch, Montreal, are at Bedford, spending the summer months with Mrs. J. H. Corey.

Mrs. Esdras Rousseau and daughter, Montreal, are at Sherbrooke visiting Mr. D. Rousseau and family.

Mrs. John Sheriffs, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. F. P. Buck at Lake Scaswanipus.

Mr. Chauncey Adams is spending a couple of weeks at his home in Coaticook.

Mrs. Smith, of Ingersoll, and her sister, Miss Ethel Johnston, of Kingston, are visiting in the city.

Mr. G. H. Balfour, general manager of the Union Bank, has left Quebec for Winnipeg and Calgary.

Miss Dunbar and Miss Stevenson, Montreal, left last evening for Toronto, wher they will remain some weeks.

Mrs. J. N. Lapointe and family, St. Antoine Street, have left for St. Michel, where they will spend the next two months.

Mrs. Archie Hodgson and her little son, Master Duncan Hodgson, are spending the summer at Kennebunk Me.

Prof. C. H. McLeod, of McGill University, and Mrs. McLeod, will leave to-morrow evening for the Maritime Provinces.

Mrs. D. A. Thompson, of New York, and Miss Eva Nathan, of Montreal, are guests of Mrs. N. L. Martin at Toronto.

Mrs. Henry, of Montreal, is with her family spending the summer months with her father, Mr. H. Horskin, at Bedford.

Dr. John Finnie and Mrs. Finnie, formerly Miss Evans, of Westmount, have returned from the White Mountains, and are settled in their home at Coaticook.

The marriage of Mr. A. Golden, of Troy, N.Y., formerly of Quebec, and Miss Kate Brownrigg, of that city, is announced to take place next Wednesday.

Messrs. W. H. Reynolde, J. Trotter, Ed. Bogue, C. Michaels, C. E. Hardie, Montreal, are at the Chateau, Quebec.

Mrs. Dorais, Montreal, is a guest at the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.

Mr. Thos. J. Turner, Montreal, has left Sherbrooke for Portland and Boston, Mass., after spending a week at Milby, Maple Grove Farm, the guest of his uncle, Mr. J. E. Wadsworth.

Mr. R. P. Small, of the firm of Small Bros., Dunham, Que., accompanied by the Misses Jessie and Winifred Small, have returned from a trip to England and Scotland.

Mrs. Costigan has left Ottawa for New Brunswick. She was accompanied by her grandson, Mr. Laurence Armstrong. Hon. Mr. Costigan will join them after the session.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, with the Ladies Eileen and Ruby Elliot, and accompanied by Captain Graham, A.D.C., have sailed for Canada by the steamer Lucania.

My Happiness

My Happiness, my Happiness, it is a tricksy thing—
Sometimes it dances to me upon a day in spring;
Sometimes it babbles idly in a little mountain brook;
Sometimes it's plainly printed on the pages of a book;
Sometimes it sings between the lines of notes you write to me;
Sometimes all closely hidden in a red rose it may be;
Sometimes a single word of it is flashed o'er miles of wire;
Sometimes it is close-whispered in the Land of Hearts' Desire;
Sometimes it comes at morning and makes the whole day bright;
Sometimes, when stars are shining, its songs fly through the night;
Sometimes I cannot find it, and I vaguely wonder why;
Sometimes I fear I've lost it in that awful word, "Good-bye—"
But still, whatever comes with Time, my Happiness is true;
For, Best Beloved, well you know, my Happiness is you.

—By Carolyn Wells.

For the Summer Days

It is not very often in the history of things sartorial that Dame Fashion and Comon Sense meet in conclave, so that the occasion of their coming together is something of an event. But when they call in good, old-fashioned Comfort to assist in their deliberations, then the outcome must surely be perfect.

And in the session which settled the summer styles for this year of grace, comfort and common sense and fashion all joined hand in hand. The materials, whether in silk or wool or linen or cotton, are all as light and sheer as they well can be. Indeed, so much so is this the case that the word chiffon as an adjective is likely to be done to death long before the season closes. We have chiffon voiles, and chiffon taffetas, chiffon mohairs, chiffon serges, and chiffon in pretty nearly every weave that is on the counters, from the sheerest organdie up to the velvets.

And, by the way, the chiffon velvets are being used to fashion those frivolously inconsequent looking little summer wraps, with their fluffy trimmings of yards and yards of plaitings and frillings and ruchings. The newest of these are short, some of them on bolero lines and stopping short at the waistline; others take on short dolman lines, and extend as far as the curve of the hips. They are all collarless, and the sleeves are as loose and flaring as can be accomplished. This brings the warmth where one needs it, across the shoulders and the upper part of the arm, and allows for a continuous circulation of cool air at the throat and wrists.

There is simply no end to the smart designs which are developed in the costume trotteur, a style which we on this side of the Atlantic designate variously as the runabout, the walking suit, the street costume, and the trotter. And the materials are just as many and as varied as are the designs. Silks have an especial niche for themselves in this mode, and of these taffeta is easily the leader.

Plaid silks in taffetas, louisine and canvas weaves, and especially in the quieter clean tartans, are being made up in the shirtwaist style, as well as in the blouse or Eton jacket and walking skirt. The plaids have been having a glorious inning in Paris for more than one season, but so far it has been only the tiny shepherd's plaids which have received any appreciable attention here. Now, however, the Scotch plaids are to receive recognition, not only in the silks, but in the voiles, sicilliennes and lighter woollen weaves.

In these latter, too, the self-color plaids are among the high novelties of the season, the pattern developed in a pebbled or a satin stripe on the plainly woven background.

A favored style for these sensible little costumes is in the plaited Eton which stands off from the figure and is cut short enough to reveal the fluffiness of the lingerie blouse worn beneath. The sleeve for this is a plaited model which sets snugly into the armsize and flares widely, terminating somewhere in the region of the elbow and disclosing the sleeve beneath.

With this goes the new plaited or kilted skirt, the box-plaited style being the more prevalent at present, although many examples of the side kilts are likewise seen. Little softening touches of velvet are applied to these plaids with very good effect indeed.

There are also costumes with graduated bands of velvet ribbons running from the hem to the knee, in the wider bands at the bottom, and running narrower to the top. These are especially pretty on the very wide skirts which are so much the vogue, and whose success promises to continue all through the summer.

For the girl whose inches—or rather the lack of them—renders the 'round and 'round scheme of trimming undesirable, the very full skirts are strapped in vertical lines with velvet ribbons of irregular lengths, the ends pointed like a picket fence. This will grant the graceful length of line from which, it must be confessed, the very full skirt detracts in some degree, and so any scheme of trimming which will counteract this will be more or less of a blessing.

While the vogue of white for summer wear remains unabated, some of the new colors are distractingly pretty. It is not at all that white is going out, but rather that colors are coming in. All of the raspberry and the fainter of the strawberry shades are popular in the expensive and high-priced materials, chiefly those of gauzy texture. The pistache and almond greens, the hyacinthine blues, lilac and lavenders, the pearl shades in gray, and all of the champagne tints are on the new color card, and a very pretty tint of puce is seen in some of the satin-faced and chiffon broadcloths.

With all of these new and dainty colors it is to be noted that the hats are all of the graceful "picture" shapes, so called. The Leghorn flats and the same in chip are bent and wired and twisted to suit the face, and both flowers and feathers are used for trimming. The black straw shapes have long plumes, often ombre, or shaded, to harmonize with the gown, while the white hats are designed rather to be worn with any costume or toilette. With these new tints the fancy is for the shiny patent leathers in black with sheer black stockings, a style which is most complimentary to the foot, for colored footwear invariably make the foot look thick and clumsy, unless in the extremely small and narrow sizes. Hence the girl of good taste as well as fashion will welcome this latest manifestation.

The girl who keeps up with all the little nuances of the mode will be sure to have a little burnt orange, preferably in velvet, introduced somewhere on her cloth gown, and when this is overlaid with gold bullion stitches, the acme of smartness is attained. On the white gowns little hints and touches of gold braid are observed, but this must be employed discriminatingly to get just the right effect.

A dainty little characteristic of the mode is the extensive use of chemisettes to fill in the V-shaped throat. A very wide range of possibilities presents itself in these to the girl who is clever with her fingers, and the countless little scraps of lace and trimmings, which are hidden away in the bureau drawers, will find excellent use in these. The girl with full, white, round throat would better select the collarless model, and just finish her chemisette with a narrow lace whipped on, but the fancy for the high transparent collar with little rods of featherbone to keep it in position is by no means passe.

Whether it is a hint of the coming crinoline or not, only time can tell, but there is no doubt that many of the leading modistes are running either a narrow princess haircloth or in many instances three or more rows of the featherbone cording in the petticoat or drop skirt for extension purpose. The charm of this little device is that its presence cannot be detected; but, paradoxically enough, its absence in the dresses of the very latest cut almost immediately asserts itself.

For the Cook

RASPBERRY CORDIAL.

Mash in a stone jar four quarts of ripe berries, with a pound of white sugar, and pour over them one quart of fine cider vinegar. Set the jar in the hot sunshine four hours; then strain the mixture, pressing out all the juice. Bottle and seal, and lay the bottles on their sides in a cool cellar. Drink in the proportion of two tablespoonfuls to a tumbler of iced water.

RED RASPBERRY SYRUP.

Thoroughly mash fresh berries in an earthen bowl, and stand away until next day, or until fermentation commences. Then strain through a flannel bag; allow two pounds of granulated sugar to each pint of syrup, and proceed as for raspberry syrup.

RASPBERRY NECTAR.

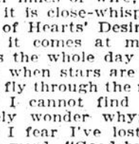
Pour a quart of vinegar over two quarts of red raspberries; let it stand until fermentation commences, then strain through a flannel bag. To every pint of liquid add fourteen ounces of granulated sugar, and simmer slowly fifteen minutes. Skim often, and when cold bottle, and keep in a cool place. Use three tablespoonfuls in a glass of water.

RASPBERRY VINEGAR.

Put fresh, ripe raspberries in a stone crock or earthenware bowl and cover with cider vinegar. After standing twenty-four hours pour them into a flannel bag—which has been previously wet in hot water—suspend them to drain, but do not squeeze. Allow one pound of granulated sugar for each pint of the liquid, and simmer twenty minutes and bottle. A tablespoonful of this in a glass of water makes a very refreshing beverage.

CURRANT AND RASPBERRY SYRUP.

A delicious flavored syrup is made by using one part of red raspberry juice, two parts of currant juice, and two pounds of granulated sugar. Proceed as above.



Montreal, July 2, 1903.

Mr. Lindman:—

I have used your Truss for six months, and I think it is the best Truss on the market, as I tried several before I got yours. I was examined by a doctor, and he said that I was cured of rupture. I have left your Truss off for several days, and I think that I am completely cured, and I would recommend your Truss to anyone that is obliged to wear one, as yours has given me great satisfaction.

JOHN HAMILTON.

WE WILL GIVE

Five Dollars Worth Free!

of Green Cash Receipts

with every order for 24 Loaves of

J. M. AIRD'S BREAD

For $1.92

Figure it out—it is ONLY EIGHT CENTS A LOAF for the best Bread made in the city.

AIRD'S BREAD is a household name which stands for excellence and purity and for years has been recognised the best.

Many people wonder how it can be done. Since we made this offer last week, it has caused much discussion, and one of the largest city newspapers had much to say about this STARTLING OFFER! They were at a loss to know how we could do it profitably.

It is very Simple

Owing to the large demand that we have created it means that everything is bought in large quantities for cash. It is absolutely a cash transaction both in the buying and selling.

This is only one of many cases

that shows right on the face of it that when our Great Cash Trading System is properly used, that the buyer reaps the benefit—

The proof of the Pudding is in the Eating

buy a single loaf and try it, you will be convinced that the quality is there, and the price speaks for itself. Place your order now.

It will pay you to be a patron of this Grand System of Trading

Commence at once and reap the Benefits of our many Magnificent Offers!

This Coupon is Worth One Green Cash Receipt

WHEN PRESENTED AT THE OFFICE OF THE TRADERS ADVERTISING CO.,

JULY 16th 1904.

Only One coupon of the same date allowed to each person.

The Traders Advertising Co.,

1835 NOTRE DAME ST.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

ESTABLISHED 1808.—NO. 166. TWENTY PAGES. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904. TWENTY PAGES. PRICE ONE CENT

THE COURT INTERPRETER IS A MOST VALUABLE MAN

A Strange Medley of Tongues Can be Heard Daily in the Lower Courts Where Italian and Spanish, Chinese and Russian Mingle Confusedly.

The men who interpret at the criminal courts of the city are men of some importance in the work of helping the wheels of justice to grind, and the paymasters of the different branches of the law-giving machinery never think of trying to beat down their bill of charges.

In the city there has been gathered together by reason of rumors of our unlimited wealth-providing facilities and cheap street car rides, men and women from the four winds of heaven, and of almost every kindred and nation and tongue, as a former mayor was overheard to remark. For the most part these different sections of humanity live, as it were, a life apart; in other words, they play in their own back yard. Not only has the Jew, but small dealings with the Samaritan, but the Italian, the Spaniard, the Chinaman, Turk and Russian, and the many other human specimens within our gates, remain to this day very much as when they struck the town, strangers in a strange land, so far as language is concerned. As a rule they neither give nor take in marriage outside their own kind, and, for the most part, their knowledge of even the rudiments of either French or English does not amount to a row of pins.

When these come in contact with the majesty of the law there is demand for the services, as an intermediary, of the man who interprets.

Where it is so essential that the truth, the whole truth, be brought to the front, it is desirable that every precaution be taken, and even in instances where a real "foreigner" is known to talk a smattering of one or other of the predominating languages, it is often considered advisable that he should have assistance so that the various points in the case may be more minutely brought to the knowledge of the court.

The Man From Chinatown.

Take the Chinatown. When you entrust your laundry work to Wun Twang, it may seem to you that the guileless one is loaded up with quite as much "pigeon" English as will easily carry him through the day's work in any department. His style may not be on the very best Toronto lines, but with a little attention and intelligence on the part of the listener, it is often quite possible to do a mutually satisfactory business with a Chinaman in good enough fashion and on reasonable terms. When the son of the Flowery Land comes to court, however, he does not feel equal to it, and the judge and other representatives of the law, who are called upon to take a hand in the game, promptly abandon all desire to wrestle with their own language in sections of baby-talk. Then it is that Mr. Interpreter, Lee Chu, has the chance to earn a bit.

There is an opinion abroad, due doubtless to close attention to the circulating library and the English penny weeklies, that to put a Chinaman on oath some weird kind of ceremonial is called for ere he feels so fixed up inwardly that he feels he must venture on nothing but the truth, or lose the number of his chop-stick in the sweet by and by. That spirit of aloofness which keeps him so much from intermingling with others of his adopted country (or should we put it the other way round) is no doubt responsible for much of the existing belief that the Chinaman, even so far removed from the home influences, holds firmly and unflinchingly by all the forms and ceremonies peculiar to his native land. And so it is that on occasion a visitor to our courts of law, on seeing a string of Johns, filing in like a batch of well-regulated ducks, readily, eagerly, follow in the expectation of witnessing some peculiar ceremony, with decapitated live roosters and smashed saucers as the chief features of the entertainment.

Crack No Saucers.

But nothing of the sort happens. Thanks to the Sunday afternoon efforts of certain churches, every Chinaman has thrown, or at best affects to have thrown behind him the religion according to Confucius, and in reply to a question, promptly replies, "Me Chlistian." Thus it is only on the rarest of occasions that fowls or saucers form any part of the oath-taking process. Interpretor Lee Chu is advised by the clerk of the court that the witness is to testify that what he is about to say is the truth, and nothing but the truth, "so help me God," and kiss the book, and the Chinaman on the witness stand murmurs in mellifluous voice.

Then the good work proceeds, the even tones of the witness giving as much indication to the uninitiated of the probable trend of the evidence as does the never-changing depression of his face.

Mr. Lee Chu says the Chinaman makes a straight forward teller of occurrences when under oath, and as we have no proof or desires in an opposite direction, there let the matter rest.

In rendering into language intelligible to the court, the evidence of the Jew, Mr. I. Lightstone, has considerable deal of business to have week in and week out. In his case, the New Testament is left on one side, and hat over head the follower of Moses and his publications reverently kisses the Pentateuch and says he will.

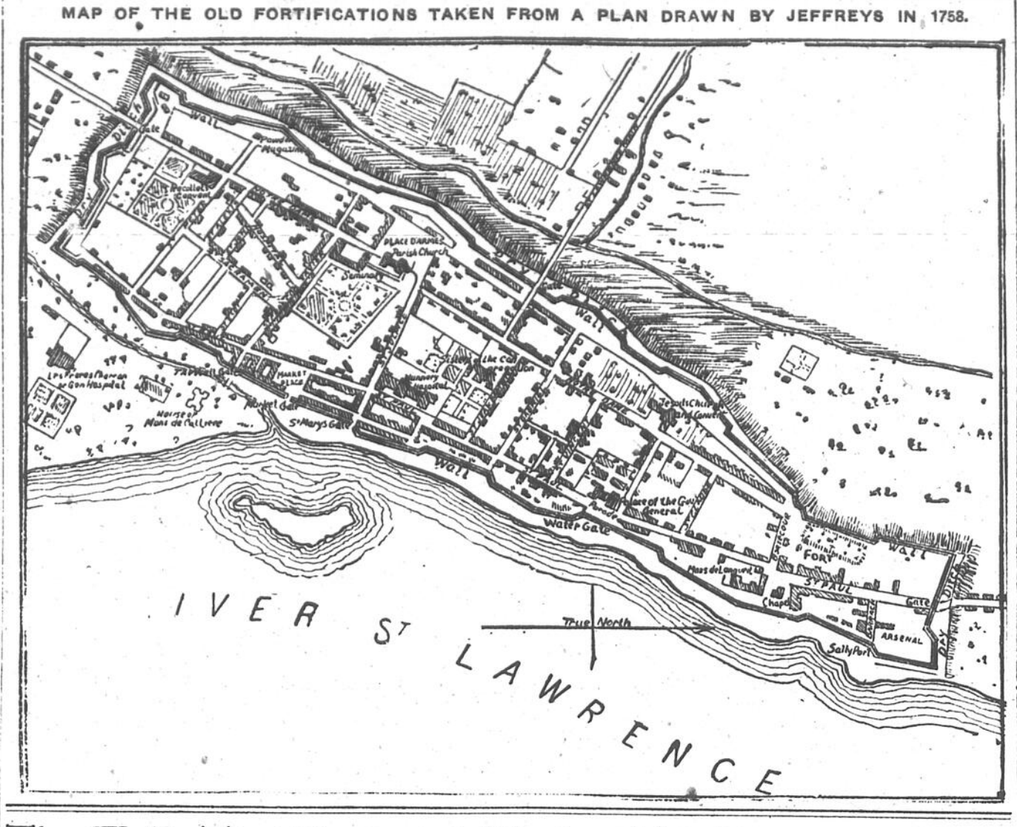
But the gent who has most to do in this line of business is Mr. J. M. Viglino, who takes in hand the merry band of people from Sunny Italy. He has quite a family lot to work for, for the Italian colonists, both resident and fleeting, form a strong contribution to Canada's population. Then the hot blood from the Azore shores of the Mediterranean is easy to inflame. An insult is quickly resented, and even after many snows of a Canadian winter have been wreathed around his olive brow-piece, and nestled on his raven locks, the man from Italy is still apt to be a trifle too ready getting his hand on his sheath knife. These bring ready trouble, and subsequent interviews with the court house judges, and when to these are added quite a host of minor infringements by reason of ignorance of the license and other civil laws, it can be taken that Mr. Viglino is easily the busiest of the Montreal interpretorial bunch.

Crowds On All Sail.

Not the least part of the duty of an interpreter is to prevent waste of time. The man European born is not usually of the order "slick enough" to suit Western ideas. He has not yet got rid of the old "no-hurry-about-anything-days," and whether he be in the witness box or in the dock, seems impressed with the importance of garnishing his story with as many words as he can possibly crowd on. So when the man who is to be rendered into current language of the district has been at it hammer and tongs for several unpunctuated minutes, the court is liable to frown, and to keep things sweet, the interpreting official devotes part of his energies to keep the speaker to bedrock facts. The law has no use for romance, and discourages it every time. Minutes are valuable these days, and the law is on the watch to catch them as they fleet, and use them up fishing on the lake or golfing on the green.

The fees? Well, the fees are fairly all right when the law breaker has been making up for lost time, and should at any time the aroma of a class cigar hit up against you in the Hotel de Ville neighborhood, let your fancy picture a healthy looking interpreter at its business end. J. R. S.

MAP OF THE OLD FORTIFICATIONS TAKEN FROM A PLAN DRAWN BY JEFFREYS IN 1758.



The Walls That Protected Montreal in the Early Days From the Attacks of Savages

Down in St. James Street where a force of workmen is engaged in excavating for the new ten-storey building for the Sovereign Bank of Canada, an interesting historical exhibit has been unearthed in the shape of a portion of stone wall in remarkably good condition and apparently of very great age.

When the wall first came to light there was considerable discussion as to what it really was and how it got there. A close examination of old maps, charts and documents brought out information which seemed to show that it had probably formed a portion of the wall which originally surrounded the old town and fortifications of Montreal long ago. The accompanying cut, taken from an old plan published in 1758, shows the extent of the whole wall as well as some of the principal buildings contained in the enclosure.

The builders of the old wall builded wisely and to endure and those who during the past week have taken occasion to visit the portion of the wall which is gradually being removed could easily find grounds for the opinion that the present day with all its varied improvements and advancements has not brought more substantial buildings with its other proofs of progress. Certain it is that the wall was of immense strength and solidity to last as long as it has and still remain in good condition.

The old wall is located between Dollard Lane and McGill Street and the portion of it which is at presnt visible runs almost to St. James Street. It is a question whether it is a portion of the outside main wall or of an inner wall, and antiquarians who were seen this week were unable to speak with certainty. In fact there is very little information in existence about this particular bit of masonry. As shown by the cut the western main wall ran somewhere near McGill Street and the Recollets gate, which was the principal gate on the western side, was situated about the corner of McGill and Notre Dame Streets. Further west than that was open country, and when one had gone as far west as Windsor Street he was quite away from the struggling little town and probably out of sight of the fortifications, with their walls lined with pieces of ordnance.

It was through the Recollets gate that General Amherst entered when he took Montreal in 1760, and Col. Frederick Haldimand was the first English soldier to enter after the capitulation of Vaudreuil, the French Governor. It does not require such a great stretch of imagination to picture the English soldiery landed somewhere in the vicinity of Point St. Charles, and after making a detour through the woods and underbrush of Windsor Street, fording the little river which at that time ran through Craig Street and meeting the French garrison in sanguinary combat in Victoria Square. After the victory, came the triumphal entry of the soldiers into the fort.

At any rate the cannon of the attacking English could not have made much of an impression upon the walls of the fortress, or at least upon the particular piece of wall now being uncovered. Its surface shows no sign of rough usage and it is now in such good condition that its "expectancy" could well be placed at a couple of centuries.

The old fortifications were razed by order in about 1832, and it is hard to understand how this particular piece of wall escaped the general havoc. The only explanation offered by antiquarians is that at the time of the razing some one decided that if the wall were allowed to remain he could use it in connection with building operations he was about to carry on. And so the wall remained and for many years its very existence has been unknown. Now, however, that it has been decided to erect a ten-storey structure where the old wall once was, it is again brought to light just to remind us that Canada has a glorious past as well as a great future, and that although usually considered a new country it is quite old enough to have acquired the respectability that comes with age.

However, the old wall will not be totally lost sight of, as Mr. Stewart, general manager of the Sovereign Bank, has decided to have a portion of the wall preserved behind glass, so that antiquarians may have an opportunity of viewing the real article. McG.

NEGROES WANT A RACE FLAG.

The negroes of Iowa do not favor the idea of a negro flag to be raised over the negro churches and schools of the State.

James Washington, a grocer of Sioux City, who is a representative of the black race of the State, says: "We are Americans, and the American flag is good enough for us all. I have assured the supporters of this movement that better arguments than those which have been advanced must be offered to secure the support of Iowa colored men." Mr. Washington is a deacon in the A. M. E. Church.

Thomas H. Sturgis, the negro mail carrier, who is a prominent member of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, expresses similar views. He says: "The negroes of this country need no other than the American flag."

The race flag idea originated with Prof. H. Y. Arnett, a son of Bishop Arnett. He has designed what he calls the negro flag and is urging its adoption. "We need a flag to rally our people," he says, "and to my mind it is one of the solutions of the race problem."

The flag, as designed by Prof. Arnett, has a blood-red field to commemorate the blood shed by the race for their country. The border is black, symbolizing the negroe's color. In the centre of the field are the portraits of Fred Douglass, Maj. Martin R. DeLaney, the late Bishops Richard Allen and Daniel E. Payne, all surrounding that of Booker T. Washington. The staff is of weeping willow, typifying the tears and prayers of the women and children in slavery days.

AGRICULTURAL MISSIONARY DOES GOOD WORK IN QUEBEC

Since Year 1894 the Farmers of the Province Have Been Regularly Visited and Instructed in Up-to-Date Methods and Principles of Work.

Mr. J. C. Chapais has written a paper on the work of "The Agricultural Missionaries," to be read at the ninth convention of the Society of Agricultural Missionaries to be held at Ste. Therese College at the end of the present week. In his paper, Mr. Chapais writes as follows:

"In the study on colonization in the province of Quebec, written in 1898, I wrote the following lines. In the minds of all French-Canadian Catholics the reunion of the three words: Religion, agriculture and colonization bring to mind ideas that form themselves into one just as harmoniously as that formed to the eye of the French-Canadian beyond the sea by the three colors that are contained in the national flag. If anyone wonders why this is so I would answer him by asking him to follow me, at least in thought, in a trip across the province of Quebec.

In such a journey I would point out all the great centres of colonization which the priest, the religious, or the monk has either founded or has accompanied the earliest settler. I would point out how the name of a priest is linked with all the progress realized.

After having brought sufficient proof to justify the assertion made in my first lines, I would give that of the great progress realized by means of the work of the agricultural missionaries, a work which has received the special attention and solicitude of all the archbishops and bishops of the province, and who established it in 1894.

Useful Work Not Too Well Known.

If I come to-day to speak of this great work, it is because latterly I have found that this work pre-eminently useful as it is, is not well enough known by our population, and on this account cannot produce all the good it might occasion.

It was in 1894 that the work was founded. Often before that time the bishops of the province had shown their great solicitude for the agricultural class, which is the most important of the numerous classes confided to their care. A striking example of this solicitude is found in an article published by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau in 1879, and contained in a circular:

"Agriculture—charity obliges us, each of us as far as it is possible for us, to make known to our farmers the principles that by means of which farming can be made profitable, the welfare of souls is greatly affected by it, for temporal nursing also engenders a great deal of spiritual nursing. Added to that there is the desire to emigrate, by doing which such a number of poor Canadians are exposed to lose their faith.

The ideas expressed in these few lines are exactly those which prompted the Archbishop and Bishops of the country nineteen years after to give a great deal of encouragement to the cause of agriculture by founding the work of agricultural missionaries.

Such ideas certainly made a beautiful programme. It consists of teaching our fellow-citizens how, by means of agriculture, they can obtain an honest livelihood in our dear province of Quebec, and avoid the necessity of going to any foreign country. The honest livelihood they can all obtain in following agricultural pursuits in an intelligent manner, and avoiding laziness and intemperance.

What the Missionaries Teach.

This is exactly what the agricultural missionary is charged to teach the inhabitants.

Everywhere these habitant missionaries are to be found teaching the best methods of agriculture. Not only do they devote themselves to this work, but they are at all times giving their assistance to the official lecturers who are charged with imparting to our farmers the science of agriculture.

"The agricultural missionary is in this country the best agent for the dissemination of the science of social economy. None better than these men understand the value of work, and are better equipped to speak of it.

Rural economy, if we may so term it, is one of the most important branches of social economy just as the agricultural class is one of the most important of society. Therefore, the man who, as an agricultural missionary, devotes his time in imparting to farmers the principles of work, becomes a great benefactor of the agricultural class in particular, and all society in general.

If one desired to get an idea of the work done by the agricultural missionaries, one has only to glance over the reports of three of the eight conventions held since the work was founded. These reports are first filled with information of all kinds of the greatest interest to farmers. It can be seen that each year these missionaries visit on an average, two hundred agricultural centres in a year. From sixty to seventy subjects are dealt with in the conferences given by them, and the official lecturers who accompany them. And these confcrences are preeminently practical, and are given by priests who are experts in the different branches they treat of.

Value of Conventions.

The question may be asked, of what use are these conventions?

For two days the valiant priests who are undertaking this work gather together with experts in agriculture best qualified to teach them. After deciding on the programme to be carried out throughout the year, they go back to the different districts, and impart to others the information they have obtained.

An important point arising out of these discussions is that now special attention must be given to the sons of farmers who have a tendency to desert the farm for the workshop.

With this object in view, an agricultural department has been established at a number of the different universities, and now it is intended that such a branch should be established at the Laval Universities, both of Quebec and Montreal.

POOL THAT GIVES UP NO DEAD.

Undeterred by the terrors of the region known as Death Valley, large numbers of persons are at present venturing out into that fearful sink, attracted by the wonderful deposits of minerals known to abound there. The latest death reported is that of an unknown man, whose taking off is in keeping with the weird character of the valley.

A party of five prospectors, including Fred Marvel and Walter Burns, of Los Angeles, were seeking a pool of water at a place called the Devil's Hole, when they discovered ahead of them a man on horseback, heading for the same place. He seemed to be suffering, probably from heat and thirst, for arriving at the pool, he left his horse and plunged bodily into the water. He did not reappear, and when the party arrived at the pool there was no trace of him to be found.

This pool, so far as is known, has no bottom. At the surface the water is perfectly placid and motionless, but a stone dropped into the pool is seen to sink in a natural manner for a distance, and then it is whirled rapidly to one side of the hole, where it disappears into unfathomed recesses.

The party waited by the pool half a day, vainly hoping there might be some trace of the lost man, but the pool failed to give up its dead, and the body was undoubtedly being whirled down some subterranean river, never to return to the light of day.

Some Peculiar Party Developments in Australia.

Present Cabinet Has Only One-Third of the Members Behind it, But the Opposition is Divided Into Two Hostile Camps—A Country of Experimental Politics and a Puzzle in Party Politics—Labor Government Has Done Well So Far and Democracy Has Gained Headway by the Change of Government.

(Special Correspondence of The Herald.)

Sydney, N.S.W., July 14.—In Australian politics to-day Mr. Goldwin Smith could find many delightful illustrations with which to embellish his favorite theme that the party system is breaking down. In Canada, he says that party loyalty has become mad devotion to a Shibboleth, and party politcs an unseemly struggle for office. In Australia, he would find that party loyalty could hardly be said to exist, and the struggle for office has become so lackadaisical that a minority party has been placed in power. Labor leader Watson is Premier of Australia to-day with barely a third of the House behind him, while those on the Opposition benches are voting at sixes and sevens, refusing to follow their leaders and blurting out awkward party secrets. To the venerable philosopher at The Grange, this must seem like the collapse of party Government seen from the other side—party paralysis starting from the other end. The theme, of course, is not a new one. "A wise Tory," said Dr. Johnson, "and a wise Whig, I believe, will agree." Bute and Pitt and Peel have each in turn been charged with wrecking party government, which has since been denounced in turn by Freeman and Froude, Bright and Ruskin, Herbert Spencer and Goldwin Smith, and dozens of other political philosophers. In Australia, every man is a bit of a political philosopher. Here, the question of replacing party Cabinets by elective Ministries has been debated for years. For years, no doubt, the debate will go on before the experiment is tried. But it is practically certain that the experiment will first be made by Australia or New Zealand if ever this reform is to be grafted on the British Parliamentary system.

Experimental Politics.

This, in deed, is the richest trial ground for political experiments. In the free Australian air, democracy blooms and socialism thrives. State-owned railways, telegraphs and telephones have become long-standing commonplaces in each of the colonies. In some, the tramways and lighting plants are under state control; in others, the state is preparing to take over other industries. New South Wales has Old Age Pensions, Compulsory Arbitration and a beneficent Early Closing Act that makes the lot of the shop assistant as pleasant as that of the civil servant. The others are not far behind the mother state, and New Zealand is well in advance with State Insurance, Local Prohibition, and the proposal to abolish the Upper House. In South Australia, Miss C. H. Spence, "the grand old woman of Australia," has devoted the best energies of her life to educating the world up to proportional representation, or what she calls "effective voting." Throughout the whole of Australasia, women have equal franchise rights with men. The Commonwealth Government, now piloting a Federal Arbitration Bill through the shoals and shallows of a Parliament in which it does not command a party majority, has foremost on its programe the nationalism of the tobacco and iron industries.

People who have long since put into successful practice ideas that other nations are only beginning to dream about, would be little likely to shy at a proposal that has been endorsed by eminent philosophers and actually adopted by the Swiss Republic. If Australia leaves the plan untried, it will not be through timidity. Timidity has no place in the political character of the present Premier, who has undertaken the Government in the face of opponents that outnumber him two to one, and who tells them boldly that if they are going to turn him out by a want of confidence motion, the sooner they table their motion the better. But Mr. Watson, while recognizing the difficulties into which party has brought the Commonwealth, has definitely declared himself still in favor of the party system as opposed to elective Ministries, which he advocated in his irresponsible youth.

"Noli Episcopari" in Politics.

The question has now been raised again by the Melbourne Age. Mr. Glodwin Smith's recent letter to the London Spectator has been quoted in full, and arguments by the score have been hurled against the irrational system of employing half the cleverest fellows in the country to prevent the other half from governing. In Australia just now, the proportion is slightly different. Two-thirds of the clever fellows, including all the politicians with experience in office, are sitting in opposition watching the other third make their first attempt at Government. This position was brought about by the fact that, at the last general election, the labor, the protectionist and the free trade parties were returned with approximately twenty-five members each.

The Protectionist party remained in office, and hoped to worry through this Parliament as they worried through last, with the general support of the Labor men. Labor found, however, that Mr. Deakin was not quite so pliable a Premier as his predecessor, Sir Edmund Barton. On the first measure introduced the Premier refused positively to accept the Labor amendment, which would bring state servants within the jurisdiction of the new Federal Arbitration Court. The regular free trade Opposition thought to take advantage of the situation and dish both their opponents by dividing on the question and carrying the amendment against the Government by a bare majority. Mr. Deakin, with what the Age calls "a slavish subservience to the fetish of party government," promptly resigned. Mr. Watson then found himself made Premier with deeper and more genuine reluctance than ever a bishop in olden times found himself invested with mitre and crook. Yet he accepted the commission that had been thrust upon him by his free trade foes, and chose a Ministry from among his innocent and inexperienced followers. All that was seven or eight weeks ago, and Australia has stil lits Cabinet of day laborers, hod carriers, miners, engine drivers, printers, reporters and school teachers. And the chances of this Government remaining in power for some time are decidedly better to-day than when I wrote last.

A Puzzle in Party Politics.

At that time, Mr. Deakin, the leader of the Protectionists, and Mr. Reid, the leader of the Free Traders, were met to discuss a coalition, and had agreed pretty well upon a plan of union. Both agreed to sink the tariff issue so that there might be fiscal peace for a number of years. Mr. Reid promised to give his suport to a liberal programme, while Mr. Deakin promised to accept a method of choosing a coalition leader which would have undoubtedly secured the Premiership for Mr. Reid. But while the two leaders were thus drawing up the death warrant of Labor, Sir William Lyne was proving himself once more to be the most consummate political engineer in Australian public life. His opposition to the Free Traders is inveterate, inexorable, unalterable. He always has been more in sympathy with his Labor allies than with his more conservative colleagues in the Protectionist Cabinet. And he did not find it hard to gather round him several of his own way of thinking. The result was that when Mr. Deakin laid before his party the proposals for the coalition, they were repudiated. Mr. Deakin and Sir George Turner, his treasurer, had already asserted that they would not, under any circumstances, accept office under a coalition Government—and their followers, in turn, asserted that they would not enter in the coalition unless Mr. Deakin was the leader. This was soon followed up by a refusal to join the Reid Free Traders on any condition. The Labor Premier then suggested to Mr. Deakin a basis upon which Protectionists could form a coalition with their old allies and receive half the seats in the Cabinet. This offer was also declined—and the Protectionist party set its face definitely against a coalition of any sort.

The decision is not to be wondered at. Any coalition would have involved a breach in the Protectionist party. Rather than co-operate with the Free Traders, Sir William Lyne and his followers would have joined the Labor party; rather than co-operate with the Labor party, Sir John Forrest and his followers would have joined the Free Traders. Mr. Reid, therefore, is left to pine in his disconsolate political widowhood. Single-handed he must now undertake the responsibility of moving a no confidence vote. At the present moment, he is busy counting noses. And it is by no means sure that his motion will carry. The Lyne section of the Protectionists would be against him just as surely as the Forrest section would be on his side; and the probabilities are that the moderate Deakin section would cast their votes in favor of giving the Labor Government a fair trial. The whole thing is a pretty puzzle in party politcs.

Work of the Labor Government.

So far, Mr. Watson and his amateur Ministers have done very well. The Premier took the first opportunity after accepting office to make it clear that his Government did not intend to turn social order upside down as the Tories feared. He pointed out that the Labor ideals could be realized only by advancing slowly, winning the confidence of the people step by step. It is an article in Mr. Watson's political creed that a Government may, and should be, a little in advance of the people, gradually educating them to the desirability of further reform. His party states frankly and clearly its programme for the near future, but Mr. Watson himself has warned all his supporters that few, if any, of their reforms can be carried this session, as the present Parliament does not give them a stable or independent majority. He has therefore, merely taken up the work of legislation where it was dropped by his predecessors.

The eSnate has been set to work on the Federal Capital Bill, and has already designoted the southeast corner of New South Wales as the district from which a block of nine hundred square miles is to be chosen for the Ottawa of Australia. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Watson himself has introduced the Arbitration Bill, which made shipwreck of the Deakin Government and produced the present crisis. With consummate Parliamentary tact, and probably a sense of political humor, he adopted the Deakin bill instead of drafting a new measure of his own. Upon the general principle of the bill nearly all parties are agreed—in spite of the fact that, while the debate was going on in the House, Sir Frederick Darley, the Chief Justice, was denouncing the Arbitration Act in this state for encroaching on the liberty of the subject, creating new crimes unknown to common law, wresting from employers the conduct of their own business, interfering with the free intercourse of labor and capital, and producing a deplorable amount of litigation with its concomitant ill-feeling and ill-will between employers and employed.

Mr. Reid's Tactics.

The speech, however, did not alter the general support given to the bill before the Federal Parliament. There the only question is, what industries are to be brought within its scope. The Government itself decided to oppose the amendment including all state servants—although it was upon this very amendment that it came into power. Mr. Reid's tactics in bringing about the present crisis were aimed at placing the Government in just this awkward position. Mr. Watson, however, met the situation frankly. He said that, though the amendment was supported by many of his followers, the party as a whole recognized that it would be better to confine their efforts just now to giving the railway servants the benefit of Federal arbitration, and excluding, for the present, members of other state services. In this the House supported him, in spite of the protests that the amendment involved an inexcusable encroachment upon state rights. To this the Government's answer was that, if the provision was unconstitutional, it would be treated as such by the courts.

Talk of Political Decency.

The debate reached an interesting stage on the clauses in the original Deakin Bill drafted for arbitration among farm laborers and domestic servants. It was finally decided not to include either class within the scope of the bill. The House was treated to the delectable spectacle of three of its late Cabinet Ministers—Sir Philip Fysh, Sir John Forrest and Sir William Lyne—voting against original clauses in the measure which they themselves had introduced two months before. Burly Sir John even went to the extent of denouncing the two clauses in a vigorous speech. Naturally he was twitted on his inconsistency, and asked why he did not leave the Deakin Government if he had differed so much from his late colleagues. His reply was a scornful one: "Let the honorable member," he said, "go and learn a little about Governments and the principle of loyalty to one's colleagues. I had reason for knowing that the clauses would not have been pressed had the sense of the House been against them." And so the vulgar throng was given a vivid glimpse of some of the quarrels that took place around the Cabinet table when three of the leading Ministers agreed to the clause in the draft bill only on condition that it would not be pressed in debate. And if a division had been taken on those clauses before the defeat of Mr. Deakin, Cabinet loyalty would have compelled those three Ministers solemnly to record their votes on behalf of a principle which they had strenuously opposed in Council. Naturally, the Melbourne Age cited this to show into what false positions men are driven by "the fetish of party Government." With characteristic vigor it asserts that the present Federal position is an outrage on political decency.

Government by Minority.

The organs of the Conservative Free Trade party are also talking about the political indecency of having a country governed by an acknowledged minority. A coalition of some sort or other is loudly advocated day after day on the ground that "minority rule" is foreign to the democratic spirit of British institutions. That, of course, sounds delightfully plausible—but it will hardly bear examination. "Minority rule" is quite impossible in this country as long as members of Parliament are elected by popular majorities and bills passed by Parliamentary majorities. In deed, I have never seen a political situation in which the will of the people was surer of fulfilment. When a Government party is in a minority, it can gain support for its policy only by proposing measures which commend themselves not to the party prejudices, but to the political intelligence of the House. That is the position of the Federal Labor party to-day. It will speak much for the moderation of Mr. Watson and the reasonableness of Parliament as a whole if, under these circumstances, some of the Government's main proposals can be placed upon the statute book.

In any case, Australian democracy has gained by the present crisis, for it has dissipated the silly notion that every Labor man was a revolutionary firebrand. Compare the politics of Australia with the politcs of any other country, and you will see that the Labor man is only a little more democratic than his most conservative fellow-countryman. Democracy, in fact, flourishes in Australia as naturally as the native gum tree. The common origin of the colonists, the lack of traditional history the free and easy conditions of life, the clear unclouded air, and the perpetual sunshine of Australia are bound to breed democrats.

Influence of City Life.

And if there is any other condition here worthy to be set down as an explanation of the advanced politics, it is the large size of Australian cities. Sydney and Melbourne are each almost as large as Toronto and Montreal taken together, and contain between them more than one-quarter of the population of the continent. In Australia, the country is only an appendage of the towns—and towns are almost always liberally democratic. In many other directions one may see the influence of city life upon Australian politics. The newspapers here have powers that Canadian papers never dreamt of. Many a time has a leader from the Melbourne Age or Sydney Herald upset a Ministry. And, even to-day, the party which incurred the hostility of the leading papers would have little or no chance at an election. Another result of city life is that it is the rule rather than the exception for a constituency to choose a non-resident candidate as its representative. Nearly all the legislators live in the capital cities. That, in turn, has encouraged leading lawyers to enter political life to a greater extent than is true with you in Canada. I can this moment recall only one barrister of the first rank here who is not a member of one of the fourteen Houses of Parliament with which Australia is blessed. These men can serve in the Legislature without serious interference with their practices. It will no doubt be different when the Federal Parliament is quartered in the little bush town that is destined to be the future Federal capital.

But of all the differences between political life in Australia and Canada, the most important undoubtedly are the extreme democracy and the socialistic tendencies in legislation, the comparative purity of the administration, and the laxity of party discipline here.

Burriss Gahan.

City Folk Rest on the Shores of Many a Stream and Lake

On the Shores of Lake St. Louis

BEACONSFIELD.

Gaities in abundance seem to be on the tapis for the coming week. The local regatta, which is to be held next Saturday will, of course, be the principal event, over a hundred dollars has already been subscribed towards the prizes. Everything points to a very jolly day.

Next in interest will be the regular fortnightly hop at the Grove with Mrs. J. Riley McIntyre at the piano. There is also some question of a moonlight excursion in the near future, besides the usual round of sports and entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. Savage spent the week end here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Draper.

Mr. Don Fraser was among the visitors here lately.

Mr. James G. Lewis is a guest at the Grove.

There will be a match this afternoon between the members of the St. Lambert's and the Beaconsfield Golf Clubs, and if it turns out as favorably to the home players as last week's contest with the Metropolitan Club, Beaconsfield will feel very proud of its golfers.

Miss Florence Herrick, of New York, is among the latest arrivals at the Grove.

Dr. W. G. Reilly was among last Sunday's visitors at the Grove.

Mrs. R. R. Samuel spent Saturday the guest of Mrs. W. Elliott Shaw.

Mrs. Holmes, of Cuba, is spending two weeks here the guest of her brother-in-law, Mr. George Labbe.

Mrs. Carmen has joined her sister, Mrs. Spackman, at the Grove.

Miss Bryce has been visiting her sister, Mrs. George Cheese, at the Grove.

Mrs. George Labbe and Miss Hazel Labbe are visiting Mrs. A. Stanway at Murray Bay.

Dr. Gordon Campbell spent the week end here with his wife and family.

Mrs. George Desbarats spent Saturday and Sunday in Beaconsfield the guest of her son, Mr. Edward Desbarats.

Mrs. Gordon Osler, of Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ramsay.

Miss George Clark has been spending a few days in town.

Mr. Wells was at the Grove lately, the guest of Mr. Dunlop.

Mr. Rex Denne was here lately.

Mrs. Ancliffe, of Winnipeg, and her little family, have been the guests of Mrs. Thomas Jordan.

Miss Leonard is the guest of the Misses Marson.

Miss Gibson, of Picton, Ont., is the guest of her nephews, the Messrs. Peck.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Glassford will leave on Monday by the S.S. Campana for the Gulf Ports.

Mr. and Mrs. Draper left on Friday morning for Newfoundland.

Mrs. Desrosiers, of Ste. Annes, was a guest at the Grove this week.

Miss H. Hodgson is a guest at the Grove.

Dr. and Mrs. Peters and Miss Edith White were here this week the guests of Mrs. Archer Robertson.

Dr. R. F. Ruttan and Dr. C. F. Martin were among the strangers on the golf links this week.

Miss Ida Tooke, of Vaudreuil, was here this week the guest of her cousin, Miss Mabel Tooke.

Miss Florence Jordan will leave with a party of friends next week for a trip to the Lower Provinces.

Mrs. Holden, who has been a guest at the Grove, has left for Boston.

An enjoyable tea was given by the ladies of the Beaconsfield golf links at the club house last Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Fairweather Wilson is a guest at the Grove.

Miss Hazel Robertson has left for Cacouna, where she will visit Miss Marjorie Allan.

Miss Tatley spent the week-end here the guest of Miss May Robertson.

The dance at the Grove last Wednesday evening came to rather an abrupt ending owing to the accident which happened the Messrs. Lamb and Mr. Brodie, who overturned in their canoe shortly after leaving the Grove. One of the young men, who could not swim, was gallantly held up in the water by one of his comrades until Mr. A. H. B. Mackenzie and Mr. Keith Nelles rescued them from their perilous position.

The ladies of the Golf Club are holding a series of matches this season, and each day the links are dotted with enthusiastic players.

A very jolly picnic was given this week by Mr. J. B. Letendre on his steam launch. The weather turned out rather unfavorably, but it didn't seem in any way to interfere with the pleasure of the party.

Mrs. A. E. Ems has left the Grove on a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Prescott Baker at Yarmouth, N.S.

Miss Nelles, of London, Ont., is the guest of her brother, Mr. Widmer Nelles.

Miss Brenda Fiske, of Coaticook, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. T. Stewart, at the Grove, is now visiting relatives in the city.

Miss W. Marson and Miss Leonard spent the week-end at Lakeside the guests of Miss F. Brown.

Miss Boucher, of Chicago, who has been here the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. H. B. Mackenzie is now visiting Miss Mackenzie at "Fairview," Melbourne.

Miss Dorothy Skill, of Cobourg, who arrived here on Monday, will be the guest of Miss Connie Shaw.

Mrs. Higinbotham and Miss Howard were at the Grove this week the guests of Mrs. W. T. Stewart.

Miss Doris Trotter, who has been visiting relatives here, has returned home.

Mr. Arthur Fairie, who has been the guest of Mrs. A. C. Clark, has left for the White Mountains.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Mrs. W. de Courcy O'Grady, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Brian O'Hara, in St. Agnes, has returned to Pointe Claire, and is stopping with Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Holland.

Miss Smyth of Montreal, is paying a short visit to Miss Marguerite Havebel.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Carlyle Jamieson and Miss M. Jamieson have taken rooms at Madame Charlebois for the season.

His many friends will be glad to learn of the recovery of Mr. H. W. Jackson from his late illness. Mr. Jackson is about to visit his parents in Brockville.

THE PAIN OF A SPRAIN

Is not the whole thing—there is loss of time. Sprains affecting deep parts can be cured more quickly by Nerviline than any other remedy. Because it penetrates deeply, and being at least five times stronger than other liniments, its soothing action is in proportion to its penetrating power. Not an ache or pain anywhere that cannot be reached by Nerviline. The youngest child may take it. The most excruciating pain cannot resist it. A universal family comfort, a blessing in the home, an ache saver unequalled in the history of medicine. All dealers sell it.

Mrs. Anl. Baile is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Clarence Hepburn.

Miss Brenda Chillas Beaurepaire spent Sunday here as the guest of Mrs. H. M. Holland.

Mr. Ecklom is spending the summer at Madame Charlebois.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Reiffenstein, of Montreal, visited friends here on Sunday.

Mrs. Webster, Montreal, spent Sunday here with Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Haskell.

Miss Beatrice Reiffenstein left for a trip to the Old Country on Saturday last per Dominion line SS. Kensington.

Mr. H. M. Holland and Miss Gwendoline Holland have returned from Quebec.

Mr. W. Laflamme spent Saturday afternoon here superintending the putting into commission of his yacht Spray.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Chillis, of Beaurepaire, spent Saturday afternoon here with friends.

Miss Olive Buchanan, of Hudson Heights, was a guest of Mrs. H. M. Holland on Sunday.

Mrs. J. Barnes, of Lachine, was here on Sunday visiting friends.

Miss S. Therese, of Montreal, is paying a visit here as the guest of the Misses Butler.

LAKESIDE AND VALOIS.

The dance on Saturday evening was very largely attended. Quite a number of people came out from town. Although the evening was unbearably warm, it did not seem to make any difference.

The picnic to Serpent Island and the Cascade Rapids, which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, has been indefinitely postponed, to the great disappointment of the children, who have been looking forward to it all summer.

Miss Alice MacIntyre was the guest of Mrs. Dalter Ewing this week.

Senator Dandurand was in Ottawa for a few days during the past week.

Mr. Fred Bartell, of New York, has been the guest of the Messrs. Rice.

Mrs. A. G. Walsh and Miss Payne the visiting Mrs. J. Exeter Walsh.

The service of song on Sunday evening was well attended. Mr. Percy Woodley rendered two solos, with Mrs. Barrington Foote playing his accompaniments. Mr. and Mrs. Rice also gave a duet. Rosario, the talented young 'cellist, who everybody was anxious to hear, did not make his appearance, but we hope to hear him play in the near future.

There is to be a "leap year" dance at the boathouse on Tuesday evening. It is not yet known what form it will take. There is talk of its being a "sheet and pillow case" dance.

Miss Katie Christie, of St. Lambert, is the guest of Miss Irene McBride.

Miss Estelle Abraham is visiting Miss Goldstein at Claremont Villa.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Brown are at the Avenue House.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Paterson were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Allan on Wednesday evening.

The Misses Silverman were the guests of Miss Goldstein last week.

Miss Graham is at the Avenue House.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack W. Brown have not yet returned from their fishing trip.

Miss Winnie Marson, of Beaconsfield, and Miss Leonard were the guests of Miss Freddy Brown on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. J. M. King was at the Syndicate last week.

The Imperial Hotels Company have the option of a site in Lakeside, on which to build their initial hotel. It is hoped they will decide on Lakeside.

Thursday evening's yacht races could be appropriately termed a drifting match. It took the boats about two hours to get over the course.

LACHINE AND DIXIE.

The weekly dance of the Lachine Boating and Canoeing Club was held on Thursday evening this week instead of Friday, and proved a great success. Among those noticed were: Mrs. Wurtele, Mrs. Hannaford, Mrs. Shackell, Mrs. W. O. Ryde, Mrs. Read, Mrs. W. A. Major, Mrs. Fox, the Misses Hall, Henry, Lucas, Church, Strathy, Shackell, Walsh, Johnson, Davie, Russell, Coyle, Bickerdike, Webber, Troutbeck, and the Messrs. Dawson, Rice, Ryde, Baby, Mullor, Coyle, Millar, Shackell, Haylock, Strathy, Russell, Giles, MacDonald, Hutchison, Macdonough, Dumaresq, Wurtele, Hooper, MacGowan, Howard, Archibald, Hall.

Arrivals at the Royal Muskoka Hotel, Lake Rosseau—Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. Canfield, Miss Canfield, Buffalo; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Brown, Toronto; A. H. Harris, Montreal; Geo. Collins, Trenton; Frank Conway, Kingston; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Barlow, St. Paul, Minn.; C. E. Dewey, Toronto; Jno. W. Loud, Miss Loud, Montreal; Mr. B. R. Hepburn, Miss Hepburn, Picton; E. T. Boland, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. McKenzie, Toronto; L. McDonald, Hamilton; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hickson, Toronto; Mr. W. E. Dowle, Buffalo; Mrs. H. M. Kiff, Toronto; J. T. Cunningham, F. J. Hobson, E. E. Belcourt, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Henry, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Chapman, Deseronto; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Seely, Miss A. C. Seely, Miss H. M. Seely, St. John, N.B.; Miss A. M. Bulling, Montreal; W. B. Bulling, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Cooper, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. Howe, Buffalo; Miss Florence Oswald, Chicago, Ill.; F. F. Backus, Hamilton; T. R. Bremner, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Long, Stratford; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Dalrymple, St. Albans, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Cuttle, Miss Turner, Miss Clark, A. S. Loucks, Montreal; A. C. Turpin, A. White, M. Macleod, Jno. Earls, E. J. Earls, J. D. McDonald, Toronto; H. R. Charlton, Montreal; A. P. Cockburn, Gravenhurst; F. W. Micklethwaite, Port Sandfield; Mrs. S. McKeown, S. A. McKeown, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Nicholson, Sarnia; Dr. Alex. McDonald, Eleventh U.S. Cavalry; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Morford, St. Thomas; Mr. and Mrs. W. Askin, Montreal; Miss Turner, Detroit; J. D. Hunter, Toronto; Armand Lalonde, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dake, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davis, Rochester, N.Y.; J. S. LaTrobe, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Marsh, Acton Burrows, J. D. McMurrich, Toronto; Mrs. H. Bradley, Montclair, N.J.; W. T. Gates, London, Ont.; T. N. Bryne, W. J. White, Edinburgh; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Neff, Miss Amy Neff, Cleveland; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Stinston, Toronto; W. H. Bryce, J. F. Bryce, Montreal; H. A. Lawton, Rome, N.J.; Ethel L. Powell, Toronto; Miss Thistle, Miss White, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. N. Somers, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ryan, Buffalo; Miss Irene O'Donoghue, New York; Edgar Brandon, Toronto; E. C. Miner, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cameron, Opelames, La.; Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Woods, Richmond, Va.; J. W. A. Cairns, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. Truscott spent last Sunday with Mr. Manson.

Mrs. Strathy, of Kingston, was the guest of her son, Mr. E. W. Strathy, last Sunday.

Miss Muriel Evans, who has been visiting Mrs. Wm. Johnson, Brewster Avenue, has returned to Quebec.

Mr. Wm. A. Shackell is the guest of his parents, Broadway Ave.

Miss Davie, of Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. Willie Magor.

Miss Pott who has been spending the last few weeks with Mrs. Oliver, Brewster Avenue, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. Hector Campbell, accompanied by his daughter, has left on a visit to relatives at Portland, Boston and other points.

Miss M. Henry has left on a trip to Toronto.

Mrs. and Miss Briggs, of Montreal, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Morphy for some weeks.

Miss Eileen Smith is expected home shortly.

Mr. P. Gifford has been visiting friends at Dixie.

It is to be hoped that the ball which is to be given by No. 3 Company 5th Royal Scots on July 27th, at the Strathcona, will be well attended.

Mr. Ross Crawford was the guest of Mr. P. J. Coyle, K.C., for the week end.

Mrs. R. W. Withycomb and family, who have been for some time past at Dixie, have rented Mr. Duggan's house at Dorval for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Charles Reid, of Brewster Avenue, has returned from a trip to the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland.

Mr. Norman Dawes is the guest of Mr. Thomas Dawes.

The Sunday school picnic of St. Andrew's Church, Lachine, was held at St. Rose last Thursday and proved a great success. The day was an ideal one for such an occasion.

Rev. Mr. Ross, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, who has been for some time past at Lancaster, is expected home in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Roland Cooper, who have been the guests of Mrs. John Taylor for some weeks, have left for their home in Kingston, Jamaica.

Mrs. W. A. Magor was the hostess at a charming little tea on Wednesday last, which was given in honor of her guest, Miss Davie, of Belleville, Ont.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Saturday evening's dance was as usual well attended. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mr. and Mrs. Derosier, Mr. and Mrs. Rivard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fortier, Mr. and Mrs. R. Marquette, Mr. and Mrs. Cardinal, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hubbell, Mr. and Mrs. Menceel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacobs, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. E. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. Lerocque, Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Beckett, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. St. Louis, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Lanctot, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Kissock, Mr. and Mrs. Laurlault, Mr. and Mrs. Read, the Misses Meredith, L. Gagnon, C. Morgan, L. Hubbell, E. Rivard, N. Williams, C. Chartroy, L. Williams, B. Fortier, C. Adam, Lemeax, Jacobs, J. Paquette, M. Kent, E. Hubbell, C. Dawes, C. Lalonde, M. Chartron, Labelle, the Messrs. Guy Harwood, F. McKenna, P. Gifford, L. Russell, J. Peters, T. Jamieson, M. Jeffreys, R. Lanctot, F. Shallow, J. Shallow, H. Perrault, H. Fortier, R. Kissock, Dr. Geo. Kent, R. Tweedie, S. Kent, O. Derosier, E. Marquette, N. Kissock, E. Lalonde, R. Kent, O. De Serre, P. Ouimet, P. David, Meredith, P. Kent, G. Hubbell, O. Beckett, S. Jacobs, J. Jacobs, Moor, F. Acon, C. Waagan, Duffy, Flynn.

Mr. William Adams spent last Saturday here the guest of his uncle, Mr. S. Adams.

Mrs. Tetrault and family, of Vaudreuil, spent Wednesday here.

Miss F. Rafter, who is in New York, is expected here shortly.

Mrs. Valiquette, of Vaudreuil, spent Wednesday here with friends.

Mr. Arthur Matthews came out this week.

Mr. T. Fraser was visiting here last week.

Mrs. Henry Adams gave an enjoyable hay-cart drive on Saturday afternoon to the young people, going up as far as the Lake of Two Mountains, where they partook of refreshments, and returned in the evening. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Adams, Miss Meredith, Miss Lynda Adams, Miss M. Knowles, Miss Dorothy Hubbell, Miss Jean Adams, Miss Alice Gordon, Miss Rita Adams, Miss Delta Birks, Miss M. Meredith, Miss G. Watt, Miss Jessie Boden, Miss H. Adams, Miss Ida Beckitt, Messrs. W. Adams, V. Beckett, R. Boden, R. Meredith, H. Higgins, L. Watt, W. Laurendeau, [illegible] Laurendeau, and others.

Mrs. A. A. Wilson is spending the summer here.

Mr. O. De Serre, of Vaudreuil, was here over Sunday last.

Mr. Jas. McGeever, of Montreal, spent a few days of last week here.

Mr. Raymond, proprietor of the Hotel Raymond, expects a large crowd out early this week.

Mr. Terfin was visiting here this week.

Mr. Jas. Lunn, Montreal, spent the week end here.

Mr. P. Hicks was here on Saturday.

Mr. Warren Peck, Beaconsfield, was here on Monday.

Mr. Jas. Ives, Kingston, who has been here for the past week, returned on Thursday.

Mr. R. Marquette has returned from a trip to Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, Montreal, are expected early this week.

Mr. Chas. Muir, who spent Wednesday here, has left for Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Jacobs and Mr. E. Silverman drove up on Saturday, staying over for the dance, and returning Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Frank McKenna was the guest of Mr. J. Shallow over Sunday.

Mr. F. Foster was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell on Sunday.

Mr. Laurie Russell spent Saturday and Sunday here.

The Misses Bedard, Providence, R.I., are registered at the Clarendon.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond have taken rooms at Gauthier's.

Mr. Wm. Adams is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. S. Adams.

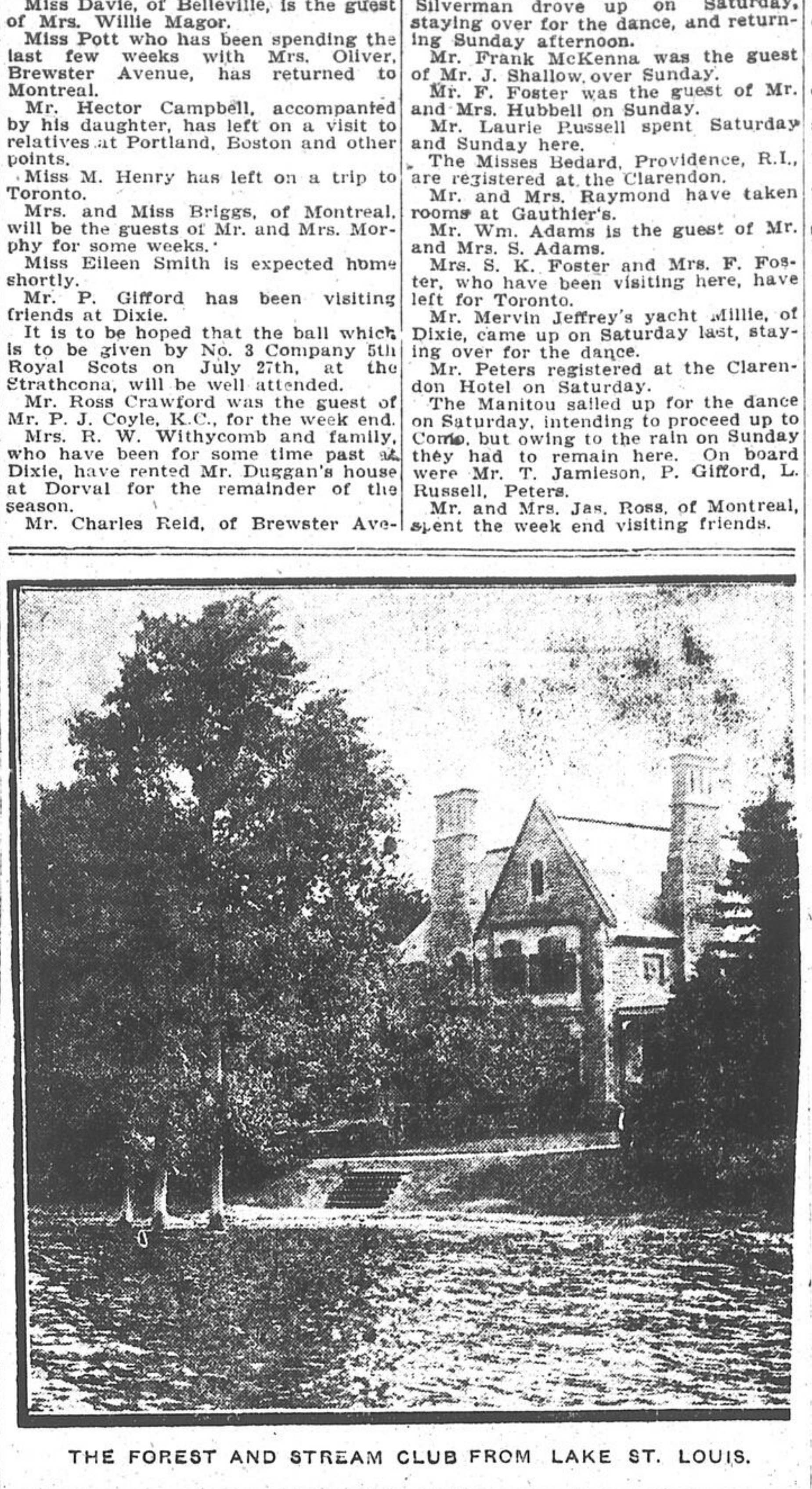
Mrs. S. K. Foster and Mrs. F. Foster, who have been visiting here, have left for Toronto.

Mr. Mervin Jeffrey's yacht Millie, of Dixie, came up on Saturday last, staying over for the dance.

Mr. Peters registered at the Clarendon Hotel on Saturday.

The Manitou sailed up for the dance on Saturday, intending to proceed up to Como, but owing to the rain on Sunday they had to remain here. On board were Mr. T. Jamieson, P. Gifford, L. Russell, Peters.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Ross, of Montreal, spent the week end visiting friends.



THE FOREST AND STREAM CLUB FROM LAKE ST. LOUIS.

Mr. Lalonde, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, has engaged an orchestra to play every evening on the hotel grounds.

The Wednesday evening dance was as usual crowded with little ones, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Mr. Drummond came up Monday night on his motor cycle, returning late in the evening.

Dr. Lachapelle was here on Sunday last.

Mr. Egg, Montreal, was here on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gulman, of Toronto, spent a few days last week visiting friends here.

Mr. Lamy, Montreal, registered at the hotel over Sunday.

Mr. Boisvert passed through here on his automobile Sunday.

Quite a few people intend to drive down to Lakeside to-night to attend the dance there.

Mr. F. Lacroix has left for Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Meighon, of Beauharnois, came over in their gasoline launch last Saturday.

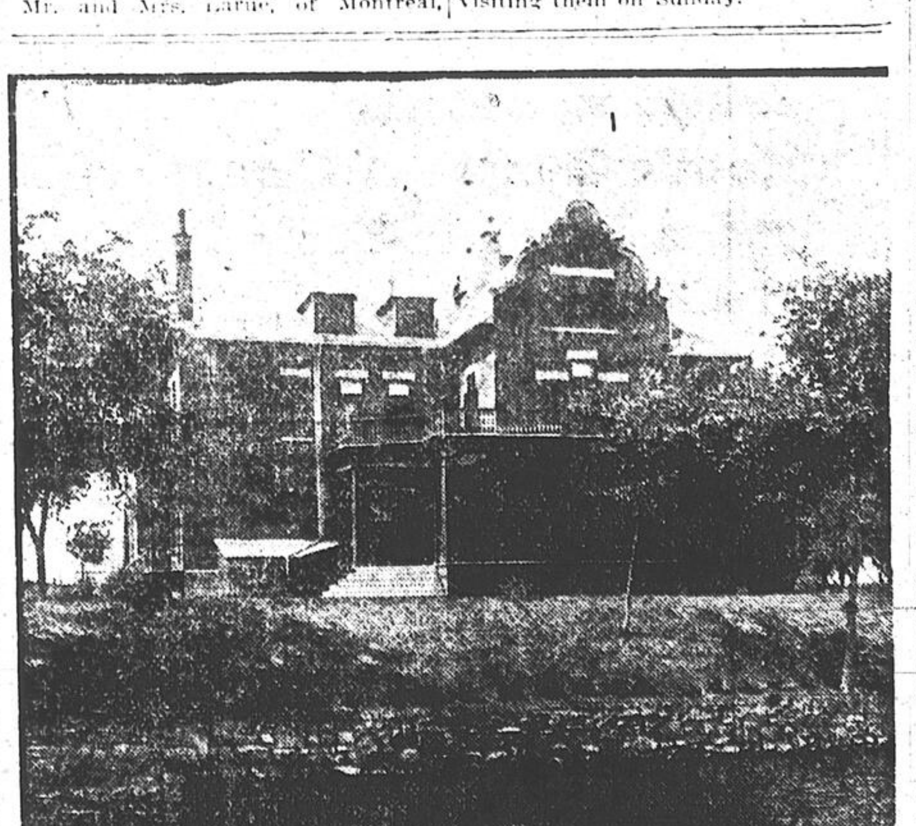
Mr. Deforas is out for the summer.

Mr. Lacasse is staying at the hotel.

Messrs. Raymond, W. W. Kissock, and H. Fortier spent Thursday fishing, returning late with quite a large string.

Mr. J. P. Dawes came up on his automobile Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Larue, of Montreal,



JUDGE GUIMET'S SUMMER RESIDENCE AT BEAUREPAIRE.

spent Friday of this week visiting here.

Mr. J. Wood, of Plattsburg, was visiting here this week.

Mr. Jacobs' yacht Stephanie has been thoroughly overhauled, and was out for a spin last night.

Mr. E. Lamontagne is expected out shortly.

Mr. J. Lamour, of Montreal, was here on Wednesday.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

The annual concert of the Methodist Church took place Friday evening in the grounds of Mr. William Vipond. The vocal and instrumental parts of the programme were well rendered, and the ice cream and refreshment table were generously patronized.

Miss Marjorie Barret has returned to Montreal after a visit to Mrs. Buchanan.

Miss Hobbs spent a few days here, the guest of Mrs. James Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Parkes.

Professor Donald and Mrs. Donald and family are spending the summer vacation at the Manor House, Mount Victoria.

Mr. McLaughlin spent a few days here, the guest of Mr. Macauley.

Mrs. Rose and family, of Ottawa, are spending the summer months at the Manor House.

Dr. Gurd, of Montreal, spent a day with his family at the Manor House.

Mrs. Jeffrey spent Wednesday here, the guest of Mrs. Barlow, Cote St. Charles Road.

Miss Brough is a guest of the Misses Pyke at the Oaks.

Mr. Gordon Pyke spent Saturday and Sunday visiting at the Heights.

Mr. Harty Boyd has left on a months' visit to the Coast.

Dr. Alex. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart and family, are guests at the Manor House.

Miss Lyons is the guest of the Misses Pyke, the Oaks.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Darling visited Mr. George Darling last Saturday.

Mr. Howard Clogg was a guest at the Heights last Saturday and Sunday.

Professor Kneeland was the lecturer at the Pleasant Wednesday Evening meeting held at the Methodist Church.

Mrs. Grant and the Misses Grant, of Ottawa, are spending the summer months at the Oaks.

Miss Marjorie White, of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks visiting her aunt, Mrs. Joyce, Daisy Cottage.

Miss Edith Robinson, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Hugh Boyd.

Mr. McLaren spent Saturday and Sunday with friends.

Miss Bancroft is spending a few days with her cousin at the Rectory.

Professor and Mrs. Norton Evans are spending the summer with Mr. O'Conner.

Mrs. Cuttle and family have arrived to spend a few days with Mrs. A. J. Mullin.

Mrs. Dugan and Miss Dugan, of Toronto, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mumford.

Mr. Hempstead has been spending a few days in Montreal.

Dr. Throsby spent the week end the guest of Mrs. Hutchison, at Braeside.

Mr. Douglas Macauley celebrated his birthday last Thursday. About sixty children were invited to spend the afternoon at Mr. Macauley's beautiful residence on Mount Victoria. The day was perfect and the children had a very happy time playing games. Among those present were Miss Kathleen Pyke, Miss Isobel Pyke, Miss Louie Buchanan, Miss Marjorie White, Misses Barlow, Mis Muriel Nolan, Miss Doris Nolan, Miss Doris Matthews, Misses Schneider, Misses Pinkey, Miss Philiis Parkes, and Messrs. Jack Parkes, Eric Parkes, Chester Boyd, Kenneth Boyd, Kenneth Darling, Jim Pyke, Clarke Buchanan, Kent, Barlow, Matthews, Murray, McNally, Johnston and Spendlove.

Mr. Hempstead and a number of friends sailed over to Oka last Saturday and visited Mount Calvary, returning home in the evening.

Mrs. Nolan entertained a few friends last Saturday in honor of Mrs. Lees birthday. Among those noticed were Mrs. Parkes, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Matthews and the Misses Griffeth.

WHY BURN YOUR FLESH

With acid corn salves when 25c buys a bottle of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. It's purely vegetable, never causes sores, and acts entirely without pain. Use only Putnam's—the best.

VAUDREUIL.

Mr. Louis Beique has returned from Bic.

Miss E. Featherstonhaugh is visiting Miss L. Ramsay.

Messrs. Starke and Slater have been the guest of Mr. Leslie.

Mrs. Thompson spent a day here the guest of Mrs. Ramsay.

Miss Sterns, from New York, is spending a few weeks with Mrs. Merrill.

Miss M. Featherstonhaugh is the guest of the Miss Tooke.

Mr. Pierre Leduc spent Sunday here the guest of Mr. Wilfred Hamilton.

Mr. and Mrs. Emile Chaput were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Armand Chaput on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Pierce, with a party of friends, are here occupying a cottage on the Avenue for a week.

Miss Frechette, who was the guest of Mrs Ambrosse is now visiting Mrs. F. L. Beique.

The Misses Poupore had friends visiting them on Sunday.

Mr. Jos. Archambault spent Sunday here the guest of Mr. F. Beique.

Miss Alice Belcourt was visiting Mrs. Singer on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Frechette were the guests of Senator and Mrs. F. L. Beique over Sunday.

Misses Juliette and Bertha Rainville were at Ste. Agathe last Sunday visiting the Misses Perodeux.

Mr. Jos. Labelle was visiting Colonel Labelle last week.

Dr. Duhamel was here on Sunday.

Mr. and Miss Neeve are the guests of their brother, Mr. F. Neeve.

An enjoyable picnic was given this week by the people of Vaudreuil. They started in Mr. Ambrosa's yacht for Cresler's Island, where they had dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Davis.

Miss E. St. Jacques is visiting Miss Beique.

Mrs. Versailles and her son are the guests of Mr. J. A. Richard.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Globensky spent a few days here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lionais.

Dr. Lecavalier was the guest of his honor Mayor Laporte on Sunday.

Dr. St. Jacques was here last week visiting Miss Geoffrion.

By Eastern Townships Waters

RICHMOND.

Ven. Archdeacon Roe has returned from a visit to his daughter, in Napanee, Ont.

Miss M. Smith, Boston, is spending her summer vacation with her mother, Mrs. Smith.

Little Miss Blanche Roe is confined to the house by a severe cold.

Mesdames Newell and Skinner have returned from Montreal.

Miss Smith, of Ottawa, who has been visiting Mrs. Roe, has left for Kingston, Ont., where she will be the guest of her sister.

Dr. D. W. Morison, of Montreal, spent the week end with his parents, in Melbourne.

Mr. G. N. Burnfe, general Sunday-school secretary for the presbyteries of Montreal and Quebec, is visiting the Sabbath schools in this vicinity, and on Sunday he addressed the Chalmers and St. Andrew's Sabbath schools.

The officers and men of the Eleventh Hussars, recently encamped at Laprairie, arrived home on Saturday.

Mr. G. May, of the Metropolitan Electric Company, New York, spent the week end the guest of Mr. and Mrs. MacLean.

Mr. Henry MacLeay, Winnipeg, is at present staying in Danville.

We are sorry to have to record the death of Gordon, son of David Kerr, jr., which took place last Sabbath. The funeral, which was largely attended, was conducted by the Rev. R. G. Watt in the Congregational Church, Melbourne, on Tuesday afternoon. His father, who is at present in Winnipeg, was unable to get here for the funeral. The family have the sympathy of the community in their great trial.

Hon. Mrs. H. Aylmer, of Lennoxville, is the guest of Mrs. F. L. Mappin, The Maples.

Mrs. Jenks, Sherbrooke, is the guest of her niece, Mrs. G. Alexander.

Drs. J. B. and D. W. Morison, Montreal, and Miss Morison, Melbourne, left yesterday for a ten days sojourn at Old Orchard Beach.

Rev. J. N. Brunton, Danville, was in town yesterday.

On Monday evening a successful ice cream social was held at the residence of Mr. G. Alexander. The weather was unfavorable and prevented many from going, yet the crowd was large, and a very enjoyable evening spent.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hargrave, Miss Hargrave, and Miss Alice Hargrave, Sherbrooke, spent Wednesday with Mrs. J. C. Sutherland.

On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Harkom entertained at tea in honor of Mrs. Aylmer, Lennoxville.

Mrs. Wilcocks and her son, Mr. J. Wilcocks, of England, who have been taking a trip through Western Canada, are at present the guests of Mr. M. Wilcocks.

Mrs. C. H. Mansur, Derby line, is visiting at The Manse.

Mrs. A. E. Jenckes, Miss Louise and Master Garth Jenckes and Mrs. M. Read, of Sherbrooke, are the guests of Mrs. G. Alexander.

Mrs. Ross, Sherbrooke, has been the guest of Mrs. Chas. Campbell.

GEORGEVILLE.

Mrs. W. W. Wilford, New York, has arrived at Cedar Cliffs and will spend the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Lyman and Master Gordon Lyman, Montreal, were amongst the latest arrivals at Cedar Cliffs.

Mr. Wm. Notman, who has been spending a few days with his family, has returned to Montreal.

Mr. P. H. Walsh paid a short visit to Georgeville early in the week.

Mr. A. P. Murray spent Sunday with his family at Gowanbank Hall.

The Misses F. and J. Mitchell and Miss A. Macrae, Sherbrooke, have been spending the last few days at Knowlton's Landing.

Dr. Chas. Moyse has joined his family at Cedar Cliffs.

An interesting tennis tournament is now in progress on the Fairwaters tennis court. Some very good playing has been seen, and the finals which are to come off are sure to be very exciting. The following are participating:—Messrs. E. and R. Sanford, S and J. Moyse, T. and A. Penny, R. Mudge, Sydney Lyman, E. Fisher, V. Denne, Lindsay Hall and L. Lindsay.

Mrs. Andrew Bell and Master Bell, Montreal, are spending the summer at Lake Hall.

The steamer Lady of the Lake is again running to Magog, as the new wharf is near completion and the boat is able to land.

Last Sunday the local members of the Independent Order of Foresters attended service at the Methodist Church in a body and were preached a most appropriate sermon by Rev. Mr. Brill. Two members of the 13th Scottish Dragoons were in attendance.

Mr. W. A. Murray spent a few days here the beginning of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner and family, Montreal, are spending the summer at Lake Hall.

Several three and a half pound black bass have been caught in the lake the last few days.

Mr. Squire Cattanach, Newport, was here on Wednesday.

A most enjoyable ice cream and cake sale was held in McGowan's Hall on Wednesday evening, at which a good sum of money was raised for the Episcopal Church in this place.

Mrs. Ewan and the Misses Ewan, Montreal, are spending the summer at Cedar Cliffs.

The steam launch Actaea was here with a party from Glenbrooke on Wednesday.

WATERLOO.

Mr. J. Larkin and T. Morris, Montreal, are camping near Waterloo for a couple of weeks.

Mr. Doak was here over Wednesday.

A merry load of young people spent Tuesday at Foster Park.

Miss Bell, Montreal, has been visiting friends here.

Mr. Lifiver spent Sunday here.

Mrs. Fred. Harvey and children, of Bedford, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Harvey.

Mr. M. McGovern, Montreal, visited friends in and around aWterloo during his few days' vacation.

The Misses Cross, Montreal, are taking a pleasure drive through the townships.

Mr. Hoogan was here on business on Monday and Tuesday, returning to Montreal by Foster.

Mrs. J. Bergeron, Marieville, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Bergeron.

Miss Manning, Montreal, is the guest of the Misses Paquette.

Mr. Langdeau, Montreal, was here lately.

Miss Lesage, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Gingras.

Mr. Torrance, jr., spent Sunday in town at his summer residence.

Mr. Robert Neil was home on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Robinson of Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. B. Monty of Granby, and Mr. and Mrs. Beaudreau of Montreal were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Tarte lately.

Miss Prince, of Montreal, is boarding here for the summer months.

Miss Corinne Lanctot has arrived from Montreal, and will remain a few days here before returning to Rock Island.

Rev. Mr. Crotean, of Buckingham, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gates.

Mr. Giroux, K.C., Sweetsburg, was here on Thursday.

Mrs. Reiffenstein and children are spending their holidays with Mrs. Grassett.

Mr. Marcous, Montreal, spent Friday and Saturday here.

Miss Taylor, Montreal, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. C. Smith, Montreal, was here over Sunday.

Mrs. Mountain and family are settled here for the holiday seasons.

Mr. W. Gough, Montreal, was here the beginning of the week.

ST. JOHNS.

Miss Annie Wrenshall has arrived from Kingston and will spend a week in St. Johns.

Mr. Hector Dalbec, Montreal, has taken rooms at the Canada Hotel for the summer.

Miss Dorothy Donaghy has left for Philipsburg.

Mr. H. Temple, Montreal, was here over Sunday.

Mr. Percy Ward, Lawrenceville, was here on Saturday visiting his parents.

Miss Doris Trotter, Montreal, was the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Trotter.

Mr. Allen Wurtele, Lachine, is spending his holidays here.

A little sale of fancy work, candy, ice cream and cake for the benefit of the Fresh Air Fund took place on Friday afternoon last and was a very successful affair. The young people are certainly to be congratulated. The amount made was twenty-seven dollars and forty-seven cents.

The Sunday school children of St. James' Church held their annual picnic at Chambly on Tuesday. They drove down in the morning, and although it rained during the afternoon, they all returned safely and seemed to have had a jolly time.

Mr. Chester Wilkinson has left for Toronto, where he will spend the next two weeks.

Mr. Louis Montgomery, Detroit, is visiting his father this week.

STANSTEAD.

Mrs. George A. Pierce, of Newton Ceriche, Mass., has arrived at Sunnyside for the summer.

Charles O. Bachman, Boston, is staying at the Cedars with Mr. F. D. Burns.

Miss Winnie Gooley, Coaticook, and Miss S. Young are spending a few days here.

Dr. Flanders and family are at Cedarville.

Mrs. Chas. Beaudette, North Haverhill, Mass., is here.

Mrs. R. J. Miller left on Tuesday for Lowell, where she will remain with relatives for several weeks.

Mr. Theophile Vallee has returned from Hardwick, Vt.

Mrs. Mary E. Brown and Master Ronald Brown are guests of Mrs. R. O. Ross.

The Eastern Townships Bank will open a branch here as soon as the premises are vacated by the Dominion Bank.

Mrs. J. A. Sangster, who has lately been visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Rugg, has returned to Sherbrooke, accompanied by her sister, Miss Laura Rugg, of Montpelier, and brother, Mr. F. H. Rugg.

Rev. J. T. Pitcher, now of Ottawa, attended the annual meeting of the trustees of Stanstead Wesleyan College.

Miss Maud Terrill is visiting friends in Lennoxville.

Miss Katherine Daly, Montreal, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Albert Papineau, Boston, has lately been visiting relatives here.

Miss Florence Hudson, Montreal, is the guest of her cousin, Miss Florence Downs.

STANBRIDGE.

Rev. R. G. Overing, who has been appointed rector for this parish, will officiate in St. James' Church next Sunday.

Among the recent visitors to this place are Mrs. Emmett Rixford and daughter from San Francisco, Mr. Wm. Corey, from Manchester, N. H., the Hon. Judge Lynch from Knowlton, Mr. John P. Noyes and daughter, from Cowansville, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Davis from New York, Dr. Noah Titlemore, from New York.

The young ladies of Stanbridge gave a leap year party last Tuesday which was the social event of the month, greatly enjoyed by all.

Mrs. M. S. Cornell and Mrs. J. J. Willis left for Great Falls, Montana, on the 13th.

KNOWLTON.

Mrs. Tarte, of Waterloo, has been here the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clement.

Mrs. L. G. Green spent Wednesday in South Bolton with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. McManus.

The Canadian Order of Foresters of Farnham, will hold a picnic in Foster Park on Friday, the 15th. A brass band will accompany the picnicers, and games, dancing, etc., will be indulged in. A large crowd is expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Savage and son, of Chicago, are guests of Mr. Savage's father at the C.P.R. station here.

Miss K. Turner, Montreal, is here the guest of Miss Norma McGowan.

The ladies of St. Paul's Church Guild met at the rectory on Wednesday and were served with ice cream and cake by their hostess, Mrs. Carmichael.

Owing to the heavy rains on Tuesday evening there was no dance at the boat club house.

Mrs. C. H. Frost, of Smith Falls, is expected shortly to visit her parents, Dr. and Mrs. Hemming.

Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Porter, Montreal, have returned home after having spent three weeks here the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Harris.

Mr. A. Thomas, of Westmount, is spending his holidays here. Mrs. Thomas and children have landed in Liverpool, and will remain in England during the summer visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Savage and son, and Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Fuller, of Granby, Que., were guests at the Lake View House on Sunday.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New mainspring in your watch from $1.00; guaranteed one year. R. Hemsley, Watchmaker, 255 St. James Street.

Free and Easy is Life in the Country After the City's Toil

Favorite Resorts Across the River

ST. LAMBERT.

Her numerous friends will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Goldie, who has been confined to her room and bed for the past couple of weeks, is now better.

The question is asked, where are our police force and of what use are they? Besides Councillor Andrews' boat, mentioned last week, we are informed the Boating Club's barge, Mr. Thomas Riley's boat, and several other boats, lying alongside the river front, have ben stolen within the past week or ten days.

Mrs. Penton, widow of the late Captain Penton, Chief of Police, Montreal, who had ben so ill, has arrived here from Grand Manan, N.B., upon a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Wylde, Lorne Avenue.

Among the visitors here for the regatta last Saturday were Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Short, who were the guests of Mrs. Short's parents, Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie.

Mrs. Silverstone was the guest of Mrs. Hart at "Villa Rosa," on Saturday last, and "took in" the regatta.

Mr. Andrew Mowat, of the Lachine Sentinel, was the geust of Mrs. David on Sunday last.

Mrs. Furniss, of L'Orignal, Ont., arrived last Saturday evening on a visit to her sister, Mrs. David, en route to Toronto, for which place she has left.

Miss Imrie, of Westmount (formerly of Toronto), is the guest of Mrs. Dixon.

The Misses Wright, "The Elms," Victoria Avenue, have gone on a visit of a few weeks to Ontario, per steamer Persia.

Miss Edith Paton and Miss Irene McBride were the guests of Miss Kate Christie last week.

Mr. A. E. Harvey has gone on a visit to Shawbridge, where he will join Mrs. Harvey, who has been there for some days.

Mr. John M. Bethune was a visitor in town one day last week.

Dr. Andrews, of the SS. Lake Champlain, was the guest of his father, Councillor Andrews, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Mr. Leslie Bogart left on Monday evening for Toronto, where he will in future reside.

We are informed Mr. Coates means to leave for Toronto, where he intends residing in future.

Mr. P. M. Wickham was in Toronto this week on business.

Mrs. McLeod is in North Bay, Ont., on a visit to her son, Mr. "Don" McLeod.

The St. Johns News, speaking of the C.C.A. Eastern Division meet there, says:—"The most interesting event of the day was the war canoe championship, and for this it appears to us, the winners, the St. Lambert Club, have not received from the Montreal papers all the praise that is their due." Thanks dear confrere for your kind remarks and appreciation of our boys' work. Every word of what you say is true.

Miss Veronica Rodden and Miss Vera Shaw, of Westmount were the guests of Miss Buchanan on Saturday last, and 'took in" the regatta and dance here.

Mr. Dawes Gilmour and Mr. Jolly were over here last aSturday for the regatta and the dance at the boat house as well.

Where River Widens Down Below

AHUNTSIC.

Mr. B. A. Leprohon, Berri street, Montreal, is a guest for the summer at Mr. Primeau's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. O'Flaherty and family, Prince Arthur street, Montreal, are guests at Mr. Simpson's cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Patterson, Park avenue, Montreal, are guests at Mr. Primeau's cottage.

Miss Lily Edwards entertained a number of young friends last Saturday afternoon at St. Lawrence Lodge, the residence of her father. Tea was served on the lawn, which was beautifully decorated with Chinese lanterns and other illuminations, in the evening.

Mr. J. Hines returned during the week from a visit to New York city.

Mr. Chas. Smythe and his son are staying for the summer at the cottage of Mrs. R. McKelvie.

Miss Yvonne de Chatigny, Montreal, is a guest of Miss Gaudry, Peloquin avenue.

Miss Lizzie Edwards, St. Lawrence Lodge, has returned from Winchester, Ont.

The tombola at Place Youville, held under the auspices of the Old People's Home of Industry, has been largely attended by our residents, old and young alike. At night the grounds were illuminated and looked very pretty.

Miss Georgina Henry, Richmond street, Montreal, spent the past week here, the guest of Mrs. J. Edwards, St. Lawrence Lodge.

The Presbyterian Church have arranged to hold a lawn social next Thursday on the grounds belonging to Mr. John Corbett. The ladies of the congregation are making elaborate preparations in the way of decorations and illuminations, and the success of the social is assured.

Miss L. M. Edwards, Alexander street, Montreal, was a guest Sunday last at St. Lawrence Lodge.

A most successful vocal and instrumental concert was given last Saturday evening in Visitation Park under the auspices of the Sault au Recollet Athletic Association. The programme consisted of ten numbers, with the comedy, "Batsille de Valets," all of which deserved the hearty applause given by the audience. The Sault au Recollet brass band, as well as the village choir, gave a few selections. Those who took part were Mrs. E. Brousseau, the Misses Brousseau, Alice Daoust, Yvonne Pepin, Marie Defoy, and the Messrs. A. Des Trois Maisons, Geo. Defoy, E. Joubart, A. St. Pierre, and A. Prevost. The decorations and illuminations were on an extensive scale, and the park presented a gay appearance.

TADOUSAC.

Judge and Mrs. Dunlop and Miss Dunlop, Montreal, are at the hotel for the summer.

Miss Carter, Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. Price at Fletcher Cottage.

Mrs. Robin, Toronto, who has been spending the past month at Cacouna, is expected at the hotel next week.

Miss Mabel Molson, Montreal, who will spend a few weeks here at the hotel, is expected next week.

Mrs. Wm. Price, of Quebec, with her young family, are settled in their pretty cottage.

Miss E. Duhamel, Montreal, is at the hotel for some weeks.

Mrs. Herbert Smith, Quebec, with her daughter, Mrs. H. Powell, of Philadelphia, have taken possession of their pretty cottage.

Dr. L. Dwight, of New York, is at the hotel.

Mrs. Wm. Russell will open her cottage for a week or two about the end of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Dwight are settled at the hotel for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Glackmire and family, Montreal, are occupying their cottage, "Bay View."

Mr. and Mrs. Harcourt Smith and Master Lex Smith are at the hotel.

Mr. J. G. Lewis returned to Montreal last week.

Mrs. B. L. White, of Boston, will spend the summer at the hotel.

Mrs. McLaren, of Montreal, is expected shortly at the hotel.

Mrs. Colin Sewell, Quebec, will spend a few weeks here at the hotel.

Dr. F. Grey Blemm, Montreal, is expected at the hotel shortly.

Mr. G. Y. Bellehouse, of Hamilton, is spending a few weeks at the hotel.

Dr. A. G. McAuley is at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. De M. Marler, Montreal, with their family, are at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank V. Sheppard, of New York, spent a few days here lately.

Monsieur and Madame Waddington, of Paris, France, have rented the Messrs. Russell Janes' cottage for July and August. They arrived this week, and are settled in their quaint home.

Among those who spent a few days here this week were Mr. Charles H. Brian, of New York; H. B. Pope, New York; P. Coates, of Montreal; L. L. Blackburn, of England, and Mr. Jas. C. Hart, of Rochester, N.Y.; Rev. E. A. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, of Fitzroy Harbor, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. L. Clark, Montreal; B. M. Humble, of Walkerville, Ont.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Colson, Montreal, are at the hotel for some weeks.

Miss Martha F. Wheeler, of Albany, N.Y., will spend the month of August at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Cassils and family, Montreal, have engaged rooms at the hotel for July and August.

Miss L. Murphy, Montreal, will spend part of the summer here at the hotel.

Mr. Julius Slack and family, of Montreal, will be at the hotel for a few weeks.

Mrs. M. T. Collins and family, Montreal, will spend the summer at the hotel.

Miss Hattie Nutter is here spending the summer.

Mrs. Fitzgibon Black and Miss Winifred Black are at the hotel.

Mrs. M. A. Ogilvy and family, of Kingston, Ont., will be at the hotel this season.

Mr. and Mrs. La Belle, Montreal, and Master La Belle will spend July and August here.

James R. Dunlop, of Ottawa, has engaged rooms at the hotel for August.

Mr. T. K. Pool, of Glencoe, Ont., will spend a few weeks at the hotel.

Dr. Withrow Gale, of Quebec, arrived this week.

Miss Alice Covernton, Montreal, spent a few days here, the guest of Miss Evans.

Miss Butler, of Philadelphia, is at Boullane's hotel for a few weeks.

Mrs. Rhoades and family, of Quebec, will open their cottage the end of July.

Charles K. Carpenter and family, of New York, will spend the summer at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hiam, of Montreal, will spend two or three weeks here in August.

Several steam yachts have been in the bay during the past week. Among them was noticed the Wakiva, belonging to Mr. Larkin, of New York, of the Standard Oil Company.

Mrs. J. Henry Barton and family, of Lansdowne, Florida, will spend the summer at the hotel.

Mr. W. G. Hoyte and family, of Garden City, Long Island, are expected here shortly.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dale and family, of Paughkeepsie, N. Y., are expected next week.

Mr. Fred Brown, who has spent two weeks here, the guest of Mr. George Gale, has returned home.

Miss Russell Janes is spending the summer at Narragansett Pier. Miss Mary Janes will spend the summer at Boulaines' hotel.

Dr. Oscar Le Seure, of Detroit, is expected next week to spend a few weeks at the hotel.

A number of jolly sailing parties were given last week, one especially, was given on board the Pirate.

The wet and foggy weather during the past week compelled everyone to seek the bowling alley for amusement, and many interesting games were played.

Lord Strathcona, who always takes great interest in home industries, presented Tadousac with a generous donation, which will enable the natives to buy a much-needed pressing machine for their manufactures of homespuns, which are quite up to the Murray Bay productions. These homespuns are pretty, serviceable and most fashionable. Miss Russell Janes has done much to aid and further this enterprise, and deserves the gratitude of the recipients.

RIVIEBE DU LOUP.

Mrs. Arthur Audet and family, from Ottawa, are again occupying their cottage by the beach.

St. Patrick's young people came over to enjoy their weekly hop at the Bellevue. Among others were the Misses Rachel Sherwood, Beatrice Meredith, Dorothy Ahern, Irene Joseph, Eleanor Parmelee, and Messrs. Charles Coursol, Lavins, Sherwood, William Pope, and Guy Hamel.

Messrs. Paul and Rene Larue are spending their holidays with their parents.

Madame E. Leblanc, Miss Leblanc, Miss Gabrielle Leblanc, are guests at the Belelvue.

Mr. Harry Scott, of Quebec, is spending a few days here.

Judge and Mrs. Sicotte have arrived at the Maison Blanche.

Miss L. Rawlings is the guest of Miss Nora Smith.

Madame Alexandre Taschereau is at the Bellevue.

Dr. Johnson, from Montreal, has registered at the Bellevue.

Mr. Andrew Lemesurier, Montreal, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Audet, for a fortnight.

Mr. Charles Tremont passed here today. He is going on a yachting excursion.

The many friends of Mrs. White and the Misses White wil lbe glad to learn they are coming down at the end of the month.

Mr. Roy Irwin drove here from Cacouna on Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Pelletier, Ottawa, has secured rooms at the Commercial for the next six weeks.

Mrs. Richard is at the Maison Blanche.

The bark Lochee registered from Nystad, Finland, is loading timber here. She expects to sail back in two weeks.

Among those who registered lately at the Bellevue are: Miss Lilian Smith, Miss Nora Smith, Montreal; Miss L. Rawlings, Montreal; Dr. Johnson, Montreal; J. S. Bilodeau, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Lefebvre, Lachine; Mr. and Mrs. Burstall, Quebec; E. Drolet, Quebec; G. M. Deschene, Montreal; Ernest Dionne, Trois Pistoles; W. N. Willis, Montreal.

Dr. Mierois, from Quebec, is a guest of the Venice.

Miss Watson, Guelph, Ont., has registered at the Bellevue.

Madame E. A. R. de Cotrel, Montreal, has arrived here with her two daughters, the Misses Jeanne and Termaine de Cotrel.

Madame Panet has arrived to spend July and August here.

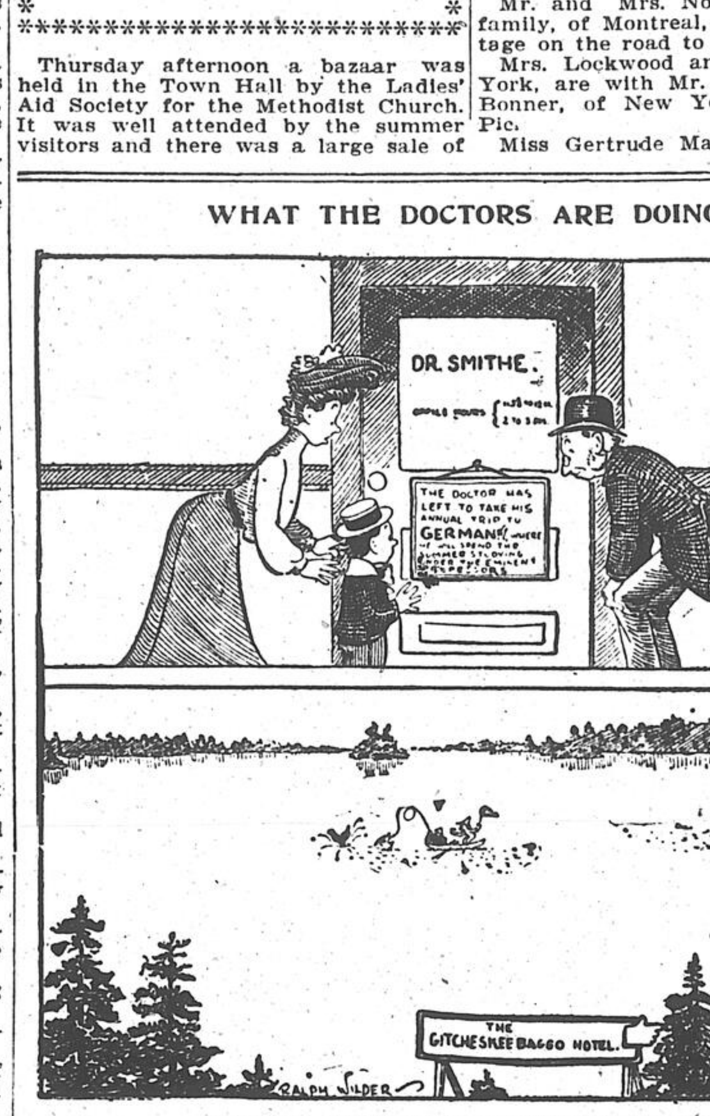
Messrs. Evers Fellowes and Irwin Brophy spent Dominion Day here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Fellowes.

Mr. Evers Fellowes is expected down again in about a week, to spend his holidays with his parents.

LITTLE METIS.

Thursday afternoon a bazaar was held in the Town Hall by the Ladies' Aid Society for the Methodist Church. It was well attended by the summer visitors and there was a large sale of both articles and refreshments. Thursday evening a concert was held, which which was also gotten up by the Ladies' Aid Society. The programme consisted mostly of musical pieces and went off very well, the hall being quite crowded.

WHAT THE DOCTORS ARE DOING.



ARROW INDICATES LOCATION OF DOC.

—Chicago Record Herald.

Last Saturday the Golf Club held its first competition, which was a handicap contest for the gentlemen. The first prize was won by Mr. C. /. Grier, and the second by Mr. A. Grier. It is the intention of the club to hold one of these competitions every Saturday during the summer.

Col. and Mrs. Cotton and family, of Ottawa, are spending the summer at Miss Astle's boarding house.

Mrs. Herbert Molson and child, of Montreal, and Miss Pentland Molson og Quebec, are at the Boule Rock Hotel.

Col. Grassett and family, of Toronto, are occupying Mr. Macnider's new cottage.

Mrs. W. Trenholme and family, of Westmount, are spending the summer at Little Metis.

Mr. J. M. Bovey, jr., of New York, is a guest at the Cascade House.

Miss Low, of Montreal, is spending a month here.

Mrs. George Cains celebrated the birthday of her small daughter on Friday night by a very pretty display of fireworks. After the exhibition the little people were entertained at supper.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. C. Ross are spending two months here.

Miss Thomas, of Toronto, is at the Boule Rock Hotel.

Mr. F. W. Molson and family, Drummond Street, are spending July and August in their cottage here.

Mr. S. M. Baylis and family, University Street, are at the Cascade House.

Miss Isabel Taylor, Hutchison Street, is spending the summer here.

Mrs. Hugh Russel, of Montreal, is a guest at the Boule Rock Hotel.

Mr. Percy Molson, accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Claude Robin, arrived this week in Mr. Molson's yacht, the Caprice.

Mr. Thomas Ecroid, of Montreal, is spending the summer at the Seaside House.

Mr. J. A. Mann and wife, Montreal; are guests at the Cascade House.

Mr. J. A. Mathewson and family have arrived at Metis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Dawson, Montreal, are staying at the Boule Rock Hotel.

Mrs. Sydney Howard and her son, who have been stayink with Mrs. W. C. Hodgson, left this week for Kennebunk Beach.

The first regular dance of the season was held Friday night at the Seaside House. The flor was in splendid condition and the music good, so that those who attended spent a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. Alexander Mackay and family, Dorchester Street, are at the Cascade House.

Miss Ewen, Montreal, is spending the summer at Little Metis.

Mr. D. R. McCuaig has left Metis for Kingston, where he will spend two or three weeks.

Miss Edith Acer, Montreal, is spending the summer at Lighthouse Point.

Miss Ruby Ramsay, Peel Street, has left Metis.

The baseball club has not been as active as usual yet, possibly on account of the scarcity of players. However, the diamond is now in splendid condition, and the players are beginning to take an interest in it.

Col. Starke, of Montreal, who has been staying with Mrs. George Cains, has returned to town.

Miss Amy Mathewson spetn a few days with Miss Hilda Wainwright this week.

Mr. C. J. Fleet, who has been spending a few days with his family, has returned to town.

Mrs. Godfrey's young child has been suffering lately from a slight attack of measles.

Mrs. Urquhart and family, Montreal, are occupying the same cottage as last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Beadnell have left Metis for a short visit to the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. Thornton and family, of England, will spend August with Mr. G. A. Grier.

MURRAY BAY AND CAP A' L'AIGLE.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Fitzpatrick and family have secured a suite of apartments at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. John Paterson, Peel St., Montreal, were among the recent arrivals at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

Rev. C. E. Bidwell and family, of Bishop's College School, Lennoxville, are spending some weeks in Pointe au Pic.

Miss P. Gardner, of McGill College Avenue, Montreal, is staying at Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Watt, Stanley Street, Montreal, who has been at Chamorde Hotel, Pointe au Pic, has returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Gudewell, of Bishop Street, Montreal, and their son, Master George Gudewill, have been staying at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

Mrs. Mintuen, of New York, and family, are settled in the handsome summer house built by Mrs. Mintuen some years ago at Pointe au Pic, near the residences of Mr. Bonner and Mr. Chapin, of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Dawes and family, of Montreal, have taken a cottage on the road to Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. Lockwood and family, of New York, are with Mr. and Mrs. George Bonner, of New York, at Pointe au Pic.

Miss Gertrude Mann, of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, is staying with friends at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. Macfarlane and family have taken rooms at Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Finley, Simpson Street, Montreal, has returned to town after a few weeks' visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Avery and family, of Ottawa, arrived recently and are living in the same French-Canadian cottage they have occupied for several seasons past, on the road to Cap a l'Aigle.

The Misses Rayson, of New York, have arrive dand taken a cottage at Cap a l'Aigle.

Dr. and Mrs. William Osler and family, of Baltimore, U.S.A., arrived on the first of the month and have taken a furnished house for the season. Dr. Osler has left for England to read a paper at the British Medical Association meeting in London. He returns in a month and will stay here until the middle of September.

Miss Grace Robertson, of Phillips Square, Montreal, has taken rooms with a party of friends on the Cap a l'Aigle road.

Mrs. and Miss Greenshields, of Drummond Street, Montreal, were among the arrivals last week and are settled in their seaside home on the high bluffs at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. George Nimmo and family, of Montreal, the in their attractive summer home, "Braehead."

Mrs. William MacCulloch and family, of Toronto, arrived last week and have taken rooms at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. Montague Miller, of Montreal, has been staying with friends at Pointe au Pic.

Mrs. T. C. Bulmer, of Westmount, has arrived and is staying at Cap a l'Aigle.

Dr. Charles K. P. Henry, of Westmount, is a guest at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

Mrs. W. H. Miller, of Stanley Street, Montreal, has joined a party of friends who have secured apartments at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. S. H. Bethune, of Dorchester Street, Montreal, has joined a party of friends, who have taken a cottage at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mrs. Wigmore and her little daughter, of Stanley Street, Montreal, arrived a short time ago, and have taken rooms on the road to Cap a l'Aigle.

Chief Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court of Washington, U.S., and Mrs. Harlan, gave a largely attended and most successful afternoon reception at their beautiful Murray Bay home, "Braemead," on the 6th. Guests were invited to meet the Secretary of War of the United States, Mr. Taft and Mrs. Taft.

Mrs. Auldjo, of Lachine, and her daughter, Mrs. Towers, of Dorchester Street, Montreal, with her family, have been staying at Cap a l'Aigle for the past two weeks.

It is announced that the services of the Presbyterian Church in the lower end of Cap a l'Aigle will be in charge this summer of the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell and Rev. F. W. Dewey, who are all expected to officiate in turn in this curious little church, which was built mainly through the exertions of the late Dr. Mackay of Crescent Street Church, Montreal.

Miss Chesley, of Ottawa, arrived a few days ago and will spend the summero here with friends.

Mrs. J. H. Kennedy, Dorchester St., Montreal, and the Misses Kennedy, have arrived and have taken rooms here for the season.

Miss Arnton, Dorchester Street, Montreal, is among the recent arrivals at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

Mrs. T. E. Kelly and Master Clarence Kelly, of Montreal, have joined a party of friends, who have taken rooms at Cap a l'Aigle for the season.

Mr. Angers, M.P., left on Sunday for Ottawa.

Dr. F. W. Campbell, of Sherbrooke Street, Montreal, and Mr. F. W. Campbell, are among the well known Montrealers who have recently registered at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Keddie arrived last week.

Mr. F. W. Frith, the secretary of Bishop's Colleg School, Lennoxville, P.Q., has arrived and wil lspend the months of July and August at Cap a l'Aigle.

Rev. B. Watkins, Mrs. Watkins and their little daughter are spending some weeks with Mrs. Watkins' parents, Professor and Mrs. Johnson, Montreal.

Mr. E. D. Morgan, of Montreal, arrived at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel last week.

No words can express the delightful weather that we have had since the last week in May. June was perfect, and July seems about to follow her example, occasional rainy days keep the the dust from the roads, and are sufficient to satisfy the farmer about the success of his crops, which just now are in splendid condition, and all are rejoicing at the prospect of bounteous harvests.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Cook, of Montreal, registered last week at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel.

The Misses Lambe, of MacGregor St., Montreal, have taken possession of their pretty cottage at Pointe au Pic.

Miss Coverton, of Montreal, who has been staying with friends, has returned to town.

The extra steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company are now running and the ferry connects twice a day with the Intercolonial Railway, so no longer can it be said that Murray Bay is difficult of access. Montreal morning papers are received here the same evening, and evening papers on the following morning about nine o'clock. Both railways and steamers are being well patronized and as yet we have not reached the height of our season.

Among well known Montreal names registered during the past week at the Manoir Richelieu Hotel are those of Mr. and Mrs. G. Hodgson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shepherd, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Shearer.

Miss Eveleigh, of Montreal, has joined a party of friends at the Manior Richelieu Hotel.

By Various Bays and Streams.

STE. ROSE.

Among the latest arrivals at the Ste. Rose hotel are Mr. H. T. Palmer, Geo. J. Atkinson, G. Bearjoy, I. Robinson, Mrs. A. Ouellette and family, Miss E. Belanger, S. W. Shier, C. Dartia, Joseph Pelletier, William Vipond, Miss Georgette Pelletier, Miss. N. Vosburgh, Master C. H. Tigh, Thomas J. Grant, Thos. Davis, Madame H. Prevost, Gilbert de Quidemont, Albert Derouin, Edward Rouselle, Adolphe Ouellette, Herbert H. Snowdon, Joseph P. Neville, R. H. Davis, Mrs. Berthe Prevost, C. Percival Metcalfe, L. D. Robinson, J. Villeneuve, Mr. R. Smith and Miss Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Villeneuve and family have rented rooms in Mr. James Roberts cottage for the summer months.

Miss Robinson, who has spent some time here visiting her sister, Mrs. Chas. McAdam, has returned home.

The second regular hop of the season took place last Saturday evening. The Club House was filled to its utmost capacity. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLean, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cerneil, Mr. and Mrs. Snowdon, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Maclair, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. McGarr, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. John McLean, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. James McLean, the Misses McLean, Grace Ellis, Studor, Scott, C. McLean, C. Presho, G. Darling, the Messrs. Stephenson, Murray, Rennie, Walsh, Watson, H. Boon, Wilson, White, Cornell, Sinn, Fitzpatrick, Scott, Blachford, H. Boon, Cohen and many others.

Miss Jessie Milne, of Westmount, has returned home after spending some time here the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLean.

The ladies of the Ste. Rose Club are giving a progressive euchre party next Wednesday evening, the 20th inst.

Mrs. Charles M. Mills, of Westmount, is spending her holidays here the guest of Mrs. Presho.

Mr. McCallum was the guest of Mrs. Snowdon over Sunday.

Mr. Fred. Robertson spent Sunday here the guest of Mr. Boon.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Boon are spending their holidays here the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson.

Mr. and Mrs. John McLean are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles McLean.

Miss Elizabeth Fillatreault has been visiting the Misses Desjardins.

The Ste. Rose Club committee have finally decided on having the annual regatta to take place on August 13th. Everything is being done to make this the event of the season. Improvements have been started on the club house and grounds. They have secured the services of Mr. Thomas J. Grant as pianist for the dance in the evening.

Mr. D. A. Ross, who has been visiting Mr. Charles McAdam, has returned to town.

Mr. Robt. Brown is here the guest of Mrs. Robertson.

The Misses Smith have taken rooms at Ste Rose Hotel for the summer.

Mrs. W. A. Cox, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Thomas H. Purcell, has returned to town.

Mr. Joseph P. Neville remained here over Sunday.

SWEETSBURG.

Mrs. Ed. Vincent, the Misses Una and Beth Vincent and Master Craig Vincent, of Manchester, N.H., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Jones at the "Hollows."

Mr. Jack Baker, of Danville, has been the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Baker.

Mrs. Geo. Lamothe, of Mattawa, Ont., was the guest of Prothonotary and Mrs. Leonard for a few days.

Miss Muriel Moore, of Jersey City, and Miss Janie Fraukland, of Montreal, are guests at "Parknurst," the residence of Dr. and Mrs. F. H. Pickel.

Messrs. Thos. Kirke and W. McDermott, of Montreal, spent Sunday and Monday at the Sweetsburg House.

Mr. Frank Leonard, of Sutton, spent a day at "Hillview" visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Leonard.

ROCK ISLAND.

Mr. H. H. Ingram was here over Monday.

Capt. James K. Gilmour, Montreal, was visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. Jos. O. St. Pierre nas returned from Italy.

Miss Jennie Moutle has returned from Missisquoi county.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Peasley, Charlestown, Mass., are guests of Mr. George Peasley at Hillside Farm.

Mr. J. Hart Gress, Savannah, Pa., is a guest at Mrs. Clara A. Brigham's where his family have lately been staying.

Mr. and Mrs. James W. Abbey arrived Tuesday evening.

Mr. A. A. Cox, Montreal, was in town several days lately.

Miss Lillian Allard is visiting relatives at Rock Island.

Miss Ethel Spalding, Dorchester, Mass., is the guest of her uncle, Mr. William Spalding.

Rev. Richard Robinson, St. Johns, was here last week.

Mr. John G. Foster, U. S. Consul-General at the Canadian capital, is visiting his old home here.

Mr. Eugene Lanctot has been the guest of his brother.

Mr. Eugene Lee has returned from California.

Dr. R. O. Ross is spending his holidays in Massachusetts.

Mr. Le Roy Hovey, of Boston, is spending his vacation with relatives in this vicinity.

Messrs. A. L. Romroy and Henry Ball have returned from Manitoba.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST.

Mr. Hanam Barclay, of Rochester, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. Wm. Barclay, Inglenook.

Miss Hope Davis and Miss Bab Van Courtland have left for a short visit to Montreal.

Mr. Bob Simpson spent Saturday and Sunday here the guest of Mrs. Robert Simpson, "Braeside."

Miss McKercher has left for Montreal.

Mr. J. Ballantyne, Montreal, was the guest of Rev. R. L. Ballantyne over Sunday.

Dr. Simpson spent Sunday with his family at Riverview.

Miss Jarvis, Montreal, is the guest of Miss McGregor.

An enjoyable afternoon tea was given by Miss Wales on Saturday in honor of the Misses Ogilvy.

Mr. Bannerman was one of the guests at Riverview last week.

Mrs. Oliver, who has been the guest of Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Shaw, has returned home.

Miss Allie McComber is the guest of Mrs. Ballantyne.

Miss Edith Simpson will spend the summer at "Braeside" the guest of Mrs. Robert Simpson.

Mrs. McPherson and Miss McPherson are among the arrivals at the "Riverview."

Miss Pinder, of Montreal, who has been visiting Mrs. Robert Jones, left Tuesday.

The children of the Presbyterian Church spent a pleasant afternoon last Tuesday in "The Pines," where they held their annual picnic.

BORDEAUX.

At the first reguar meeting of the Island Boating Club the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. Barker Vosburg; vice-president, Geo. Coutlee; treasurer, Jas. M. Mitchell; secretary, Gorden H. Benson; committee, Thos. Adcock, J. D. Drolet, Frank Brandels, A. W. Coones, B. A. Boisvert. The club rooms were opened by a dance last Saturday night and a number of the members and their friends were present, who all proclaimed it a decided success, and it was unanimously decided that a dance be given every Saturday evening during the season.

Mrs. and Miss Touzel spent last Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Weary.

Miss Lizzie Walker is staying a month with Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hope.

Messrs. J. H. and Thos. Hope are spending their holidays here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Graham and Miss Tillie Smith spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Bennett.

M. W. Dunscombe, F.B.O.A., president of the British Optical Association, Mrs. and Miss Dunscombe, also Mr. F. Dunscombe, analytical chemist to the Buckingham Mines, P.Q., wife and child, spent a day at Britannia House with Prof. and Mrs. Grant.

Mr. J. Woodland, Toronto, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Wright, Westmount, have been guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sandham.

Capt. Harrison, SS. Pomeranian, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Parkins.

COWANSVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker and the Misses Bessie, Carrie and Susie Baker, of San Francisco, are spending the summer months with Mrs. G. B. Foster, mother of Mrs. Baker.

Miss Copping, Montreal, was recently the guest of the Misses Noyes.

Mr. and Mrs. V. B. McKenny and Mr. Andrew Halladay, of Bedford, were at the Ottawa Hotel lately.

Mrs. M. H. Bedee, of Knowlton, spent Monday with Miss Ball at the Ottawa Hotel.

Mr. Joseph Smythe has left for Old Orchard Beach, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving McCabe have returned from their wedding, and are now the guests of Mrs. McCabe's parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Chandler.

Mr. Lloyd McCabe, of Manchester, N.H., has been visiting friends and relatives here during the past few weeks.

Miss Susie Mullin is spending a few weeks here, the guest of her uncle, Mr. Jos. Smythe.

Mr. L. E. Poliquin, of Montreal, was at the Ottawa Hotel for a couple of days this week.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

F. W. Powell, Ottawa; Mrs. Shibley, A. MacPherson, Mrs. MacPherson, Mrs. G. McPherson, Montreal; R. G. Moles, Arnprior; C. Simon, Montreal; A. G. Trudeau, Ottawa; W. J. Gilmour, Major A. H. Appel, Lady Hickson, F. F. Perkins, Montreal; C. S. Smith, Chesterville; Mr. Sinclair, Lindsay; Mary B. Shorey, St. Johnsbury; E. Lichtenhein, Montreal; M. E. Marer, Ottawa; Robert Kerr, Montreal; J. B. Blanchet, Ottawa; R.W. Mason, Cleveland; J. J. Gardner, R. N. Smyth, Mrs. G. MacIntosh, J. A. Linton, Miss A. Norres, A. Lallemand, Mrs. and Miss Lallemand, Montreal; H. H. Bligh, Ottawa; Mrs. Johnston, Miss Burns, Montreal; A. Johnston, Morrisburg; S. H. Ewing, Mrs. John A. McMaster, Montreal; Col. McArthur, Miss McArthur, J. A. McLellan, Miss McLellan, D. and J. McLaurin, Montreal; C. W. Clirett, Rossland; R. McConnell, Ottawa; L. N. Champagne, Hull; M. H. Barry, C. Bishop, E. B. Van Blarrian, W. Gilchrist, G. Duncan, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Strachan, F. E. Gilman, Mrs. F. M. Gilman, Montreal; Miss Cherrier, Winnipeg; F. E. Mussen and wife, F. Robertson, Montreal; Theo. Cook, Ottawa; S. Harris, Montreal; G. Henshaw, Miss Henshaw, St. Hyacinthe; W. Roberts, Granby; Wm. J. Ryan, Montreal; H. B. G. Spencer, Ottawa; F. C. Hirsch, G. H. Ham and wife, Mrs. B. A. MacNab, Mrs. Wm. Robb, Miss Robb, Montreal; J. R. Jacobs, British Columbia; Mr. Leod Stewart, J. Slomensky, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Owens, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. McLellan, Montebello; Miss Dorion, Ottawa; J. S. Hogan, Napanee; Mr. and Mrs. Pedwell, H. Spragge, Duncan McCormick, Mrs. C. Nash, A. G. Reddy, Montreal; P. J. Barrett, A. J. Barron, Burlington; S. Piddington, Ottawa; F. H. Martin, J. F. A. Martin, Miss Martin, Mrs. C. Darbeau, Montreal; Mrs. C. H. Fletcher, Mr. Fletcher, Sherbrooke; J. M. Greenshields, Montreal; J. J. Heney and wife, Ottawa; F. W. Lawrence and wife, Malone; James Cochrane, H. R. Peiler, Montreal; S. Vineberg, New York; C. F. Leonard, Montreal; C. C. Ray, Ottawa; C. Furlong, C. C. Chipman, Mrs. A. W. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. St. Pierre and wife, J. Palmer, Miss St. Pierre, Mr. and Mrs. Levin, Montreal; Mrs. E. H. Condy, Boston; G. E. Jewell and wife, Fort Coulonge; Rob. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, C. S. Hoare, A. Patterson, Lady Chapleau, J. P. McNaughton, J. W. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. R. MacKay, B. Kartosk, J. A. Brunet, Mrs. J. N. Greenshields, Miss J. Telford, J. G. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenhein, D. Gordon, J. Christie and wife, F. N. Seddall; Montreal; N. F. Nelles, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Montreal; P. Shannon, Pembroke; C. Smith, Miss J. English, R. P. McLea, Montreal; N. S. O'Neill, Buckingham; R. F. Holcomb and wife, E. W. Clarke and wife, Ottawa; S. Cross, M. R. Robb, M. B. McNab, C. Smith, Montreal; J. L. Duling, St. Albans; C. Messenger, J. H. Simes, Miss Dow, Miss T. Dow and maid, Mrs. E. Hansen, A. M. Robb, Alex. Martin, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Senkler, Miss Senkler, Perth; J. A. McCallen, Philadelphia; J. T. Hogan, Napanee; R. F. Grant, Mrs. Grant, Pembroke; F. J. Wilson, Buckingham; Miss H. Robinson, J. T. McWaters, Hawkesbury; G. Langlois, Montreal; W. C. McCorkell and wife, Farnham; C. C. McCorkell, Sherbrooke; John Russell, A. Watts, Mrs. Wyatts, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cochrane, Miss Mansfield, Montreal; Miss Cochrane, Ottawa; F. J. Sims, Ottawa; Capt. and Mrs. Carruthers, Kingston; J. G. A. Martin, Montreal.

ST. AGATHE DES MONTS

Miss H. E. Tenney is spending a few weeks the guest of Mrs. Jas. Walker "Beausejour."

Miss M. Gorden is spending her holidays here, a guest at Madam Mariers.

Mr. Wm. Egar is visiting his nephew, Mr. T. C. Cooke, on the Presqu Isle.

Misses Muriel and Lily Adams are visiting Miss Irene Von Rappard.

Dr. McKenna spent Sunday here.

Dr. A. J. Richer spent Sunday, a guest at Lallier's hotel.

Mr. Sever spent the week end at Mrs. Ryan's.

Mr. and Mrs. Munderhol spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. E. Von Rappard.

Mrs. Dick has rented Mr. Prefontaine's cottage at the end of the lake.

Mr. Fred. Sparrow is spending his holidays the guest of Mrs. J. B. Sparrow.

DANVILLE.

Mr. Basil Cranz, of Montreal, is spending the summer months at Lorenzo House, Nicolet Falls.

Mrs. Bissell, of Sherbrooke, is the guest of the Misses Riddle at Hedgeleigh Place.

Miss Adele Thorpe returned to her duties as nurse at the General Hospital, Montreal, after spending a two weeks' vacation here.

Miss Jeffrey, Lennoxville, is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Thorpe.

Mrs. Parent, of Spokane Wash, is the guest of Mrs. J. C. Stockwell.

Mrs. Craig and children, of New York, are visiting at Mrs. Robert Kidd's.

Mr. P. C. Baker has returned from a trip to his home in Sweetsburg.

Mr. W. H. Hamilton and family have arrived here to reside from Mattawa, Ont.

JUSTIFIED IN WHAT HE SAYS

WHY J. J. PERKINS OWES HIS LIFE TO DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Doctor Had Given Him Up and he Was Hopeless and Destitute Before the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Put Him on His Feet.

Tyndall, Man., July 15.—(Special.)—When a man has had kidney disease; when the doctor has given him up; when that man takes Dodd's Kidney Pills, begins at once to recover and is soon a well man, that man is surely in a position to say that Dodd's Kidney Pills saved his life.

That is the experience of Mr. J. J. Perkins, of this place. Speaking of his case, Mr. Perkins says:

"For two years I was troubled with my kidneys, and at last became so bad that the doctor who was attending me gave me up and said I was incurable.

"I continued to grow worse. I was unable to work and was becoming destitute, when, to please a friend, I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"The first box did me so much good I felt like a new man, and after taking five boxes I was completely cured."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the kidneys, and cured kidneys cure dropsy, rheumatism, heart disease and all other diseases resulting from impure blood.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure, Effective.

FITS STOPPED FREE
Permanently Cured by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER
No Fits after first day's use.
CONSULTATION, personal or by mail, treatise and $2 TRIAL BOTTLE FREE
Permanent Cure, not only temporary relief, for all Nervous Diseases, Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Debility, Exhaustion. Founded 1871
DR. R. H. KLINE, Ld. 931 Arch St., Philadelphia.

OLD HOME WEEK IN ISLAND PROVINCE

Thousands of "Old Boys" Present—History of the Island.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 16.—The Reunion of Islanders celebrated in Summerside was an occasion of especial interest. Nowhere perhaps will one find a people more clannish than P. E. Islanders. They are scattered abroad over the whole wide world, and wherever an "Islander" is met he is always found proud of his native land and delighted to greet one of his fellow-countrymen.

For many years the emigration from this province has been large, and there were thousands of "Islanders abroad" who returned to visit the scenes of their childhood.

HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.

The discovery of the Island on St. John's Day by John Cabot, who named it in honor of the Saint, was followed in 1663 by its being granted to Sieur Doublet, a French naval officer who established thereon a few fishing stations. Subsequently a number of French took up their abode on the Island, and founded among other places Port La Joie, now Charlottetown. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Acadia and Newfoundland were ceded to Great Britain and have remained in her possession ever since. Under that treaty the French inhabitants of the ceded territory were allowed to remove within a year to any other place, and many took advantage of this to add their numbers to the population of this Island. In 1752 it had about 1,354 settlers in different parts, and six years later when it was taken possession of by the British that number had increased to about 4,100.

Gradually the settlers increased and their huts began to dot the shores of Crapaud and Tryon harbors and the banks of the Dunk and Pinnette. The Indian footpath, the water courses in summer and the ice in winter were the only highways to Port La Joie.

LORD EGMONT'S SCHEME.

Among the proposals made for settlement of the Island was one by Lord Egmont, who wished to divide the land amongst freeholders, Lords of manors and capital, Lords all under a Lord Paramount. Castles were to be erected and in short, in the words of the Board of Trade, it was simply a scheme to answer the purposes of defence and military discipline, instead of the encouragement of trade and agriculture. His plan of course was not adopted. When the survey went home it was decided to bestow the Island in grants of townships or parts thereof on certain conditions respecting settlement and payment of quit rents to persons having claims on the Government. The grants were nearly all balloted away in August, 1767.

In 1759 Col. Lord Russell arrived on the Island and received the submission of the settlers. It was in 1763 by the treaty of Fontainbleau that the Island was formally surrendered to Great Britain and placed under the Government of Nova Scotia. In the following year Capt. Holland commenced his survey in which he laid off three towns, Port La Joie, the capital, Georgetown in Kings county and Princetown in Prince county. Speaking of the latter he said: "Princetown is proposed to be built on a most convenient spot of ground as well for fishery as for fortification. The site is on a peninsula having Darnley Basin on the northeast which is a convenient harbor for small vessels and where they may lie all winter. The town will have convenient ground for drying fish, and ships of burden can anchor near it in the bay. It can be fortified at little expense; some batteries and small works erected along the shore would entirely secure it." But alas, for the short-sightedness of man. The plans were never carried out, and to-day the proposed streets of Princetown are furrowed by the ploughshare on each return of spring, while harvests are garnered annually from where the busy thoroughfare was intended to be. Princetown, however, enjoyed for a time the privilege of representation in the Provincial Legislature by virtue of its name.

ISLAND MADE SEPARATE PROVINCE.

In 1770 the Island was made a separate province with Walter Patterson, Esq., as Governor. He and his brother were proprietors of Lot 19 and settled a number of Acadians thereon. In July 1773 the first House of Assembly was called, composed of eighteen members. The Land Question was the first subject demanding their consideration, and continued to be a bone of contention until its settlement ninety years later.

As an expression of gratefulness to the Duke of Kent, who though he had never visited the Island, had done so much for it, in ordering the erection of barracks, etc., its name was changed in 1800 from St. John to Prince Edward Island. It had then about 5,000 settlers.

On the first day of July, 1873, P. E. Island became a province of the Dominion. Our first representatives from Prince county were James Yeo and J. C. Pope; from Queens, D. Laird and P. Sinclair; and from Kings, D. Davies and Austin McDonald. Messrs. Haythorne, Haviland, D. Montgomery and Howland were appointed Senators. Mr Robinson was the last Island Governor appointed at London, and Sir Robert Hodgson was the first under Confederation.

By Various Bays and Streams.

(Continued from page 13.)

16 ISLAND LAKE.

The latest arrivals at Mountain Rest are Mrs. A. R. Taylor, Cleveland; Mrs. Fred. G. Pendleton, Globe City, Ari.; the Misses Hattie and Dorothy Kendall, Mrs. Hugh Ross, Miss B. M. Ross, Messrs. G. Donald, Stanley G. and Wallace Ross, and Mr. Worthington.

Those who have registered at Sixteen Island Lake Hotel lately are Miss Audrey Perry, Messrs. R. E. Perry, Walter Reid, Williamson, J. Johnson, J. P. Middleton, D. E. Waterson, Louis Blanchaur, Antoine Couillard, A. Ray, Geo. Hogg, Wallace Gross, W. Ray, Fred. Barbia, Percy Parker, H. Goodrick, Guy Tombs, J. F. Cree, and Mr. McIntire.

Dr. Lyman C. Lauchland and Mr. Howard Patch, with a number of Y.M. C.A. boys, including Frank and Arthur Findley, Theo. Gnaedinger, Walter Eaves, Howard Rough, Cecil Marrott, Douglas Laughlin, Roch Maribault, Harold Downey, reached the lake last Friday afternoon, where they spent a few hours. On their trip here from Lake St. Joseph where they are camping, they canoed across Lake Cornu, Lake Misere, Bakam Lake and several smaller lakes. The return to Bokan Lake was made Friday evening, where after a night's rest, they set out for home.

Syndicate House is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Dewar and family, of Lachute.

Among those who spent the week end here were noticed Mr. and Mrs. Shanks, of Scotland; Messrs. W. E. Cushing, Lena Cushing, H. W. Wadsworth, W. Ray, J. W. Tester, Guy Tombs, J. F. Cree.

Mr. Thos. McOuat is a recent arrival here.

Mr. Quinton McKay, of Westmount, is a guest at Kerr Kamp.

Mrs. Thos. Cunningham is entertaining her sister, Miss Petrie, of Aylmer.

Mrs. Ray, the Misses Ray and Mr. Arthur Ray are in their new house near Kelley's Creek.

Miss B. McDougall has been here lately.

A party of Montreal boys, with Dr. A. H. Gordon and Mr. Doig, were here lately.

Miss Symington is the guest of Mrs. Dalpe.

Miss McOuat is visiting her neices the Misses McOuat.

TERREBONNE

In spite of the excessive heat, the hop given by the young ladies at the Town Hall last Friday evening was well attended. Mr. Grant presided at the piano. The hall was artistically decorated with evergreens and flowers, and the floor in excellent condition for dancing. Among those present were Mrs. H. Moody, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. Sumner, Mrs. Arthur Moody, Miss Stevenson, Mr. George Moody, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Kinmpton, Miss Winnifred Moody, Mrs. Roever, Dr. Cameron, Miss Myrtle Moody, Miss Saunders, Mr. Alex. Cullins, Miss Stella Moody, Miss Hyman, Miss Bertha Wallace, Miss Annie Moody, Mr. Roy, Miss Tait, Miss Bowman, Dr. Harwood, Miss Carmichael, Miss Ruby Moody, Mr. A. Brassard, Mr. Forget, Miss E. Mackie, Mr. Bowman, Miss L. Moody, Miss May Wheatley, Mr. Miller, Miss MacDiarmid, Miss Edythe Moody, Mr. Robert Moody, Miss J. Prevost, Mrs. R. Stackhouse, Miss W. Tait, Mr. Harry Moody, Mr. Hercule Masson, Miss Eva Prevost, Mr. Thouret, Miss Miller, Mr. Leo Masson, Mr. Jos. Berthiaume, Miss Thibbets, Mr. Ebby.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Desjardins, Maisonneuve, spent the week end here, the guests of Mrs. Henri Masson.

Miss Arhand, L'Epiphanie, spent several days here lately as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Mathieu.

Mr. Lamb, Montreal, was the guest of Mr. Arthur Moody over Sunday.

Miss Ida Annet, Montreal, is the guest of Rev. Mrs. Ascah.

Mr. Millette, Montreal, spent Sunday here, the guest of his brother.

Miss Taith, St. Laurent, is the guest of Miss Edythe Moody, Elmhurst.

Mrs. L. Roever and her brother, Mr. Arthur Sumner, Montreal, were the guests of Mr. Matthew Moody, Sunnyside, over Sunday.

The Misses Sydney and Louise Muirhead, Toronto, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Henry Moody, Maple Hall.

Miss S. Hyman, Montreal, spent the week end here, the guest of Miss Moody, Sunnyside.

Miss May Wheatley, St. Lambert, was here this week, the guest of Miss Myrtle Moody, Maple Hall.

Mr. Louis Forget, Montreal, spent Sunday here.

Miss Beauchamp, Montreal, spent the week end here as a visitor to Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrion.

Mr. Piche, Montreal, spent Sunday here, the guest of the Misses Forget.

Miss Saunders, Bedford, is here, the guest of Miss Winnifred Moody, Sunnyside.

Mr. Jos. Loranger visited Mr. Henri Masson over Sunday.

Mr. Blanchard, Paris, France, has been the guest of Mr. Leopold Masson.

Mrs. Roderick Masson, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Cecil, have left for Murray Bay.

Mrs. De Sales Prevost has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Marien, Riviere des Prairies.

The Misses Geoffrion gave a small euchre party last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Wm. Gilmour, Ste. Therest, accompanied by her two little daughters, has been visiting Mrs. Arthur Moody.

Mr. J. A. Bradshaw, who has been in Chicago the past few weeks, has returned home.

On Wednesday evening the Misses Ouimette entertained a few friends at a small dance in the hotel drawing rooms.

BERTHIER.

Mr. Victor Forneret, accompanied by Messrs. Collier and McLean, spent Sunday in Berthier, after assisting in the floating the Vancouver.

The finals in the tennis tournament were played off on Monday on the grounds of the Berthier Grammar School. After a most exciting game. Messrs. D. Bowie and J. Mathewson beat Miss E. Ralston and Mr. P. M. Newton by a score of 8 to 6.

Mr. P. M. Newton left on Thursday for North Bay, on a visit to Dr. Gamage, headmaster of St. Paul's School, Garden City, from there he goes to Desbarats, as a guest of Mr. L. O. Armstrong.

Mrs. W. Merrick, Toronto, is a guest of Mrs. Bostwick.

Mrs. Sharp, Montreal, is a guest of Mrs. McWhinnie.

Miss Clements has left for the Adirondacks, on a visit to the Misses McLennan.

Mrs. J. Springle and daughter left on Tuesday for Georgeville.

Miss E. A. Moore, of Waterville, Me., has arrived as a guest of Madame Clement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sillig, of Montreal, spent the week end at Guilmette's Hotel.

Mr. Arthur Kittson completed his holidays on Sunday and has left for Toronto to resume his duties in the Bank of Commerce there.

Mr. W. Wood, of Quebec, spent the week end here.

Mr. Archie Ralston, of Watertown, Mass., is the guest of his sister, Mrs. C. W. Phillips.

Mr. H. Mathewson, Montreal, spent the week end here.

Mr. W. Cameron has left for Toronto.

Deaconess Forneret, of New York, arrived in Berthier on Wednesday for her annual visit to her old home.

Master Albert Henault has returned home after spending a months' vacation in the Maritime Provinces.

ST. PATRICK.

The weather this week has been very unsettled and showery.

Mrs. Cameron and family, Ottawa, are occupying Lochiel Lodge.

We are expecting Mr. Rex Meredith in the beginning of next week.

Mrs. Stethem and family are again occupying Mrs. Grant's cottage.

Mrs. How and family, Montreal, arrived here last week.

Mr. Joseph and Mr. Edward Joseph were down here for Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Macpherson and family, from Montreal, are boarding at Chouinard's.

Miss Lorraine Handyside is the guest of Mrs. How.

The opening golf match took place Thursday last. Mr. Cecil Thompson came out first with the splendid score of 79. He was presented a beautiful silver scarf pin.

Mrs. Pope is again occupying her cottage.

Mr. Livins Sherwood, Ottawa, is spending his holidays here.

Mrs. Vidal, Ottawa, and her family, are the guests of Mrs. Joseph Pope, also from Ottawa.

Miss Jeanne Taschereau, from Montreal, is at Chouinard's.

Our young people went over to the Point on Thursday night to dance at "The Bellevue."

Mr. Claude Hill, Quebec, was here on Sunday as the guest of Mrs. Meredith.

Mr. Joseph Pope, Ottawa, is here spending a week with his family.

Miss Vera Gray, Quebec, is the guest of Mrs. Meredith.

Mr. Allen Stuart is staying at Mr. Robert Allan for the summer.

Mr. Guy Hamel left here to-day for a ten days' yachting excursion.

Mr. Meredith has been down to spend Sunday with his family.

Mrs. Fuller is spending the summer with us.

Mr. Ahern and Mr. Stuart Ahern were here on Sunday.

L'ORIGNAL.

Judge Constantineau is in Ottawa.

Mrs. and Miss Symington, Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. E. A. Hall.

Mr. W. Bennett, Kingston, is in L'Orignal.

Mr. George Furniss has left for Montreal en route for Toronto.

Mr. Jack Fraser, Ottawa, was in our town a couple of days this week.

Mr. Andrew Buchan, Montreal, is spending his vacation with his mother and sisters here.

Miss Christina Buchan who has been visiting friends in Maxville and Ottawa has returned home.

Mrs. Williamson and Mrs. Litle, Grenville, have been the guests of Mrs. Furniss.

Mrs. Beggs. Lowell, is a visitor in town.

Miss Effie Constantineau, Vankleek Hill, will spend Sunday here.

Miss Jordan and Mr. Gordon Fraser spent Sunday with the Misses Neave, Montreal.

Mrs. Houston and little daughter, Montreal, who have been spending the past few weeks with Mr. E. J. Houston here, left Tuesday for Little Metis.

Miss Georgina McIntosh, Vankleek Hill, is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. D. Cameron.

Miss Electa Labelle, Montreal, is spending her vacation with her sister here, Mrs. B. R. Poulin.

Mrs. D. Schatagne has left for Lachine and Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. Rainville, of St. Polycarpe Junction, are the guests of County Treasurer and Mrs. Belanger.

Rev. Mr. Ducharme, of Bourget College, Rigaud, is the guest of Mr. Auguste Labelle.

The Misses Lee, L'Orignal, Miss Constantineau, Miss Reaux, Ottawa, and several other young people are camping at the Range opposite L'Orignal.

Miss Jessie Prophet and Mr. George McIntosh, Calumet, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Houston.

Mrs. Beggs. Lowell, is on an extended visit to friends here.

Mr. Victor Belanger leaves to-morrow to accept an appointment in the Civil Service, Ottawa.

Guests at the Ottawa House this week were: W. Quevillier, Montreal; R. Craig, Cornwall; A. Crawford, Montreal; Mr. and Miss Beaucherville, Montreal; Messrs. Lacroix and Leggo, Ste. Scholastique; L. and M. Higginson, Curran, A. Douglas, Napanee; G. Parisian Alfred O. McKay, Papineauville; S. Woodland, Toronto; J. A. Fraser, Ottawa; H. O. Boyer, Montreal; A. Gauthier, Toronto.

Guests at the Grand Central were: Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Tucker, Clarence; E. Couture, Labelle; A. Lalonde, Curran; T. Martel, Warwick, Que.; Dr. Berry, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. A. Plandorf, Ottawa; M. Lariviere and B. Y. Dougherty, Ottawa.

HERALD READERS ARE ONLY REACHED BY HERALD WANTS

WHERE TO FIND HELP

Situations Wanted—Female.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

Legal Cards.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C. H. Cline, F. J. Maclennan

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHEILDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame st.

J. S. BUCHAN, K.C., ADVOCATE, ETC. Canada Life Building, 132 St. James street, Montreal.

Agents Wanted.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE, TO handle "Novelty Sign Cards." Every merchant buys from 10 to 100 on sight. 800 varieties. Catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1139 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill. 120

Situations Wanted—Male.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — SITUATION BY RESPECTable young man (English). Temporary or permanent. K 310, Herald Office. 167

GARDENING — RELIABLE MAN WANTS one or two days per week, or steady job; good city references. Gardener, 4 Mayor st. 168

WANTED — MATTRESS RENOVATING, on customers' premises. Approximate time, 3 hours—piece or hour work. Address Mattress Maker, 425 Bourgeois st. 166

WANTED — BY A MARRIED MAN, POSItion as representative or manufacturers agent, or responsible position with good firm, cashier, etc. A1 city references and 13 years' thorough office experience in Montreal. Would supply small capital if required. Address immediately, K 112, Herald. 166

CLIFFORD STAFFORD, CARPENTER and builder. New work, repairs and alterations promptly attended to. Office and workshop in rear 97 Cathedral st., Montreal. Bell Telephone Main 1797. 167

Rooms and Board.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED, ON bath flat, also parlor, with or without board, in private family. Apply at 2777 St. Catherine st. 166

ROOMS — 2 HUTCHISON ST., LARGE front, as bed and sitting room, bath flat, also room on same flat, for one or two gentlemen only; private family.

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO NICELY FURnished front rooms, on bathroom flat, with breakfast; gentlemen only; references required. 803 Dorchester st.

ROOM — OVERLOOKING GARDEN, SUITable for one or two gentlemen; private American family. 81 St. Famille st (not Sla). Tel. East 2171. 166

ROOMS — A NUMBER OF WELL FURnished rooms, large and small; everything first class, with home privileges; breakfast if desired. 21 Aylmer st. 167

ROOMS — TO LET, ONE NICELY FURnished single room, on first flat, electric light, in quiet locality. Apply to 25a Belmont st. 168

ROOMS — VISITORS TO THE CITY WILL find first class accommodation at 200 Peel street. 168

ROOMS — AND BOARD. DOUBLE AND single, nicely furnished, all modern conveniences, two doors from Bleury st. 2080 St. Catherine st. 168

ROOMS—TO LET, SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, newly furnished, bath flat; telephone. Apply 80 Hutchison st. 169

ROOMS — TO LET, AT 725 SHERBROOKE street, cool, airy rooms, facing the mountain, Auer lights, hot and cold water. Breakfast and tea if desired. 169

ROOM — TO LET, NICELY FURNISHED room, suitable for one or two gentlemen, or man and wife, next to bathroom, Auer light; very central and not far from the mountain; private family. Apply 58 Park avenue. dtf

ROOMS — TO LET, IN LARGE, WELL furnished house, good family, no children; transients accommodated. Apply 21 St. Famille st. 171

ROOMS — ON BATH FLAT, DOUBLE AND single, well furnished, comfortable house, by week or month; gentlemen only. 776 Palace st. 177

Miscellaneous.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

WANTED — TRUSTWORTHY PERSON, each district, to look after business interests of long established, well known wholesale house. $20 weekly salary and expenses. Experience not essential. General Manager, 800 Como Block, Chicago. 166

THEN THEY RECIPROCATED.

Fargone—What is reciprocity? Why, suppose I kissed you and you kissed me in return, why, that would be reciprocity.

Miss Willin—Why, that isn't bad at all, and I always thought it was something dreadful.

For Sale.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE—SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 813.

FOR SALE — HOOD UPRIGHT PIANO, in genuine rosewood case, large size, ivory keys, good practising instrument. Cost $300. Our price only $100, payable $5 cash and $4 per month. Layton Bros., 144 Peel st.

FOR SALE — ON VERY EASY TERMS, kitchen stoves, hall stoves, and everything for the house, at cheapest prices. The Prince Co., 33 St. Lawrence st.

FOR SALE — ANTHRACITE COAL, NO. 1 Scranton, $6.50 per ton. J. D. Millar, 196 St. Antoine st. Tel. Main 4032.

FOR SALE — SCREW-CUTTING FOOT power lathe with chucks and tools; can be seen at 88 McGill st.

FOR SALE — KINDLING FOR THE MILlion. Kindling wood, $2.00; cut hard wood, $3.00; mill blocks, $1.75; tamarac blocks, $2.00 per load. Also anthracite coal. J. C. McDiarmid, 3 Canal Basin, corner Guy and William st. Tel. Main 452.

Wanted to Borrow.

WANTED TO BORROW $50 FOR A SHORT time. Book debt same amount, horse, waggon, stock, $150, as security. Good terms. Box K 312, Herald. 169

Medical.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN WISHing skilled treatment, maternity care, confinement; adoption arranged. Physician and trained nurses in attendance. Address Doctor, Box 1, Buffalo, N.Y. 215

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES. Blind, Bleeding or Protruding. Will refund money if ointment fails to cure in six days. 60c. Dr. Drummond, Glen Robertson, Ont.

Lost.

LOST — CABMEN, ATTENTION. LEFT in cab a note book at Windsor station; drove from 100 Union avenue, July 1st, 9 p.m. Finder return and receive reward. L. Reynolds, 100 Union avenue. 165

LOST — ON MONDAY NIGHT, 11TH INstant, by way of Wellington, Murray, Notre Dame, Craig and Cadieux sts., two pairs gray gloves. Reward at 447 Wellington street. 165

LOST — THURSDAY, JULY 14TH, BEtween terminus of Guy st. cars and Cote des Neiges Cemetery, silk and chiffon ruff. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 632 Cadieux st. 166

LOST—JULY 13TH, LADY'S GOLD WATCH blue enamel, set with stones, on back cover, between St. Hubert st. and Sohmer Park. Finder please telephone Up 3328. 165

Money to Loan.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

$100,000 TO LEND AT 5 PER CENT., either in the city or country, on mortgages, notes, insurance, or other security. Osw. Chaput & Co., La Presse Building. 180

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGES. Money to lend on Corporation Bonds. Easy terms. Amounts from $1,000 to $8,000. Address Notary Brouillet, 1598 Notre Dame.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
ARTHUR W. WILKS.
Wilks and Michaud, Public Accountants, Merchants Bank Building. Tel. M. 4125.

WHERE TO FIND WORK

Situations Vacant.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — A BLANK BOOK BINDER, who has had some experience in laying out stock. Apply K 37, Herald Office.

WANTED — ENERGETIC MAN TO MANage office for large manufacturing company. Salary $1,800 per annum and extra profits. Must furnish $2,000 cash and good references. Superintendent, 12th and Johnson sts., Chicago.

WANTED — STOUT YOUNG MAN AS assistant for storeman and to learn the electric supply business. Apply John Foreman, 708-710 Craig st. 167

WANTED—PANT AND VEST PRESSERS. Apply at 801 Craig st., top flat.

WANTED — SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework in small family; no washing. Apply to 226 Laval.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHERS WRITING 150 words per minute, in demand. This speed is guaranteed in Boyd's Syllable Shorthand in 30 days. No position, dots, shades or dashes. Syllabic Shorthand and Business College, Karn Hall, St. Catherine st.

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OR LADIES to employ agents; $800 per year and expenses; position permanent; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, District Manager, 157 Bay st., Toronto.

WANTED — STENOGRAPHER. APPLY, stating experience and salary required, to Box 111, Herald. 167

WANTED — EXPERIENCED WAITRESS for boarding house. Apply 113 Metcalfe street.

Business Chances.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE — A WELL ESTABLISHED confectionery business, in west end of Montreal. Apply K 313, Herald Office. 169

185TH REGULAR MONTHLY DIVISION of Profits—July 1st, 1904, The Storey Cotton Company (Capital $100,000. Surplus $102,130.42). The Bourse, Philadelphia, Pa., this day announced and paid to all customers of record, a net profit of two an da half per of record, a net profit of two and a half per ing June for Investment (subject to withdrawal on demand), and on Special Time Accounts a net profit of 2½ per cent., plus 2 per cent. regularly quarterly bonus. Cotton Investments, as thus operated, present the best, the safest, and most profitable medium now before the public. Booklets free. 166

FOR SALE — IN SMALL TOWN NEAR Montreal, good tailoring business, worth about $1,500.00. Good reason for selling. Apply Box K 309, Herald, Montreal. 167

TO INVESTORS FOR LARGE OR SMALL sums. A sound and successful enterprise offers temporarily a ground floor opportunity seldom equalled. Large returns awaiting some quick money. Don't fail to investigate. Gen. J. B. Weaver, President. A. K. Riley, Secretary. Address all communications to The Big Mound Oil Company, Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A. 173

Electrical Contractors

CITY ELECTRIC CO. — INSTALLATION of electric lights, electric bells and annunciators. W. L. Wiseman, prop., 406 Craig st. Bell Tel. East 433.

Wanted to Purchase.

WANTED — GENTLEMAN'S BICYCLE, in good order. State lowest price. Apply to K 304, Herald.

Wanted to Rent.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

WANTED — TO RENT, FOR JULY, August and September, detached furnished cottage, high level, Westmount. Will give satisfactory guarantee to leave everything same order as received. Apply, by letter only, giving particulars, Room 330, Board of Trade.

WANTED — HOUSE OR FLAT, FOR IMmediate possession; small family; rental not over $250. Address 769 Craig st. 166

WANTED—BY A MAN OF QUIET HABITS a single furnished room, in the vicinity of Bleury or Belmont sts. Rent not to exceed $5.00 per month. Address K 314, Herald.

WANTED — AT ONCE, SMALL HOUSE or apartment, furnished, for summer, in or near Montreal; two adults. State full particulars and price. E. C. Duval, Windsor Hotel.

Machinery for Sale.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

Property for Sale.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE — OR TO LET, TWO FINE residences at Knowlton. Apply S. F. Belknap, 71a St. James st. 160

FOR SALE — "WINONA COTTAGE." Country residence, 9 rooms, bath with water connections. Fruit garden, large stable, hennery. One mile from Victoria ave., on Sherbrooke st. extension. Apply W. J. McGee, Mechanics' Building.

FOR SALE — VALUABLE BLOCK OF land, area about 30,000 square feet, 248 feet front, on Trafalgar avenue, Westmount; three minutes' walk from street cars, on Cote des Neiges Hill. Magnificent view, looking south over the city, west end, Victoria Bridge, River St. Lawrence, St. Lambert, etc., etc. There are five lots, each about 50 feet wide. Can be sold together or separately. A snap for cash to prompt buyer. J. M. M. Duff, 107 St. James st. 162

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—371 METCALFE avenue, Westmount, 10 rooms. Up-to-date. Everything of the best. Always open for inspection. Good garden. Apply premises, or to C. H. Binks & Co., 575 St. Paul st. Tel. M. 416. 187

AUGER & HAMILTON, 19 GOSFORD. Main 2286. Saw mill, 40 horse power, with adjoining property, cost, invoices on hand, $3400; will sell for $2400. It's a snap.

ST. URBAIN STREET

BELOW SHERBROOKE STREET — Good, well built double tenement, in thorough good order, hot water furnace to each, well rented, good revenue. Easy terms, $5,250.

JUST ABOVE PRINCE ARTHUR STREET. Pretty stone cottage, two storey extension, cement cellar, hot water furnace, long garden, $3,750.

WESTMOUNT, $10,000—Semi-detached residence. Everything up-to-date. Fine situation. Nice grounds.

KENSINGTON—Just west of Westmount. Fine modern pressed brick residence. Nine rooms. All up-to-date. Fine stable. Large grounds. $6,000. Possession.

FRED. R. COLE,
138a ST. JAMES STREET.

Marriage Licenses
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
107 St. James Street and 49 Crescent Street.

PATENTS TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS REGISTERED
PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES.
E. J. FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO,
SOLICITORS AND EXPERTS
MONTREAL.

Situations Vacant.

☞Advertisements under this heading—One insertion, 20 words, 10 cents; one week, 25 cents.

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL AS GENeral servant to family of three, no children. Apply 16 Lorne ave. 169

WANTED — CHECKERS AND SORTERS, Ladies' Clothes Ironers, Cuffers and Banders. No night work. New York Laundry, St. Catherine, cor. St. Urbain.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED BLOUSE makers and sample hands; steady employment, at good wages. Apply to Mr. J. Hayes, at The G. H. Harrower Co., 8 Beaver Hall Hill. 169

YOUR CHANCE FOR GOOD POSITION and salary is as good as others. Study Electricity, Mechanical or Steam Engineering at home by mail. We have helped thousands. 80 page bulletin mailed free. Electrical Engineer Institute, New York. 201

WANTED—FIRST CLASS PATENT MEDIcine salesman for medicine waggon; both languages required; references and security. Apply by letter, R. W. G., Box 127, Joliette, P.Q. 176

WANTED — FIRST CLASS COMMERCIAL artist. Apply Grip Limited, 141 St. Peter st. 166

WANTED — A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, to join two other small families, for a week or ten days' camping, near Montreal. Address K 315, Herald Office. 170

WANTED — GENTLEMEN OR LADIES; $800 per year and expenses; permanent position; experience unnecessary. Address M. A. O'Keefe, district manager, 157 Bay street, Toronto.

WE HELPED THOUSANDS. WE CAN help you also earn good salary and position. Study Electricity, Mechanical or Steam Engineering by mail. Book of advice sent free. Electrical Engineer Institute, New York. 200

WANTED — RELIABLE, ENERGETIC workers, to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. Co-operative Advertising Co., New York.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE AND INTELligent persons to solicit orders for nursery stock; to the right parties I can offer the best inducements; best time in the year to make a start. Apply for terms, at once, to E. D. Smith, Winona, Ont.

WANTED — GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; three in family; wages $12 a month; no washing or ironing. 4290 Sherbrooke st. References required. 167

Dogs—Wanted, Lost, Etc.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

FOR SALE — IRISH SETTER DOG, MALE, cheap, or would exchange for young fowl, or anything useful. Apply at 238 Knox street.

To Let.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

TO LET — NO. 37A RICHMOND SQUARE; perfect order. Apply 9 Bleury st.

TO LET — 3 HUTCHISON STREET, ELECtric light, etc. Apply J. J. Greaves, 75 Milton st.

OFFICE TO LET, FITTED WITH ELECtric light, suitable for young man just graduated; good locality. 758 Palace st.

Business Cards.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 415 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1303. P.O. Box 424.

Undertakers and Embalmers.

J. C. WRAY & BRO., 290 Mountain st., and 123 St. Dominique. Uptown 2728. East 117.

WILLIAM WRAY, 1236 St. Catherine st. Uptown 2667.

ALBERT GRIFFITH, 673 Wellington street. Main 4418.

Horses and Carriages.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

THE ROYAL BOARDING STABLES, 409 Aqueduct st., cor. Dorchester, have been remodelled, and are now in first class condition. Careful attention given to boarders. E. P. Branigan, Frank Hart, Props. Telephone Up 928.

Bookbinding.

SEND YOUR MAGAZINES TO HERALD Bindery to be bound. Customers out of town may send by express, and depend on quick return and most reasonable charges. Herald Bindery, 603 Craig st. Montreal. dtf

Summer Board.

☞Advertisements under this heading—¾c per word for one insertion. Six insertions for the price of four, making the rate ½ cent per word per insertion.

SUMMER BOARD — SUMMER BOARDERS wanted at farmhouse 51 miles by rail from Montreal. Good accommodation. Terms $3.00 week. Address Box 44, Huntingdon, Que. 170

SUMMER BOARDERS WANTED, GOOD location, near lake and station. Terms reasonable. Apply to M., Box 14, Knowlton. 172

LAURENTIDE PARK HOUSES NOW open, on bank of Lake Maskinonge. Large roomed, airy, with shady verandahs. One hundred acres wooded land belonging. Five cows kept. Fishing, boating, bathing good; air bracing. Adults only. Address Box 29, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que.

Plumbers and Steamfitters.

R. E. HANDFIELD, PRACTICAL ROOFER, Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter. Electric bells, electric light. 30 Lemoyne street. Bell Phone Main 3688. eodtf

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES—WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water bottles, and everything made of rubber. A. HODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Manufacturing Jewellers

WILLIAM SHARP, MANUFACTURING jeweller, engraving, diamond setting, jewellery repairing. 23 St. James st., Montreal. Tel. Main 2774.

Picture Framing.

OLD Mirrors Resilvered and Frames Repaired. Picture Framing is our specialty.
Malone Moulding & Framing Co.
48 BEAVER HALL HILL.

Cartage and Storage.

Have Your Furniture or Baggage Moved or Stored by
The Merchants' Express Co.
248 ST. JAMES. Phone—3396 Main.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 50c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.

BIRTHS.

PERRY—At 328 St. Urbain Street, on Friday, July 8th, 1904, to Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Perry, a daughter. 167x

WEBB—Toronto, July 12, to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Webb, a son.

BOWEN—Iroquois, July 11, to Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Bowen, a son.

SMITH—Way's Mills, July 11, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith.

WALLACE—Milton East, July 10, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wallace.

MAIRS—Warden, July 4, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Judson Mairs.

HUTCHISON—Sunnyside Farm, Escott, Ont., July 6, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Jos. W. Hutchison.

WANLESS—Sydney Mines, N.S., July 7, to Mr. and Mrs. Archie A. Wanless, a son.

STAGG—Toronto, July 10, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stagg, a son.

SIMS—Berlin, Ont., July 12, the wife of H. J. Sims, barrister, of a son.

GENEST—Quebec, July 10, the wife of Mr. J. B. Z. Genest, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DEEKS-RITCHIE—Toronto, July 9, by the Rev. Carey Ward, assisted by the Rev. H. S. Musson, Indianapolis, Donald Walter Deeks to Irene Louisa Ritchie, daughter of the late John Ritchie, jr.

BRADY-MACPHERSON—Toronto, July 9, by Rev. Mr. McCaul, John A. Brady to Euphemia Macpherson, daughter of the late John Macpherson.

WARNOCK-McCAUGHEY—July 12, in St. Alban's Church, Grand Valley, by the rector, the Rev. D. Russell Smith, Wilma J. McCaughey, of Ingersoll, to Sterling H. Warnock, of Montreal.

MALCOLM-BARRIE—Kingston, Ont., July 14, by the Rev. J. Cooper Antliff, M.A., D.D., George Malcolm, B.A., D.D., to Elizabeth Naomi, daughter of the late Robert Barrie.

McMARTIN-WARREN—July 13, by the Very Rev. Dean Davis, John McMartin, Esq., to Sylvia Maud, daughter of W. H. and Mrs. Warren, and granddaughter of ex-Alderman Charles Taylor, both of London, Ont.

BEECHER-TROUNCE—July 12, in St. John's Church, Buffalo, by the rector, the Rev. Dr. George J. Ballard, Annie Martha Trounce, of Buffalo, formerly of Toronto, to Robert Livingstone Beecher, of New York City.

EMARD-METRAS — At St. Antoine Abbey, P.Q., July 5, by Rev. Cure Guilbault, Mr. Wilfrid Emard to Delle Odila Metras.

GODDARD-BROOKS—Fort Point, U.S., July 6, by Rev. J. T. Eaton, Frank E. Goddard, of Boston, Mass., to Irene D., daughter of William H. Brooks.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BINMORE—July 15, Thomas Binmore, aged 67. Funeral from his late residence, 311 Elm Avenue, Westmount, to St. George's Church on Monday, 18th instant, at 2.30 p.m.

VIBERT—At Denver, Col., July 11, John A. Vibert, aged 42. Funeral from his brother's residence, 44 Burton Avenue, Westmount, on Saturday, 16th inst., at 2.30. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation. Jersey (Channel Isles) papers please copy.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

GARTSHORE—Hamilton, Ont., July 13, Alexander Gartshore, aged 65.

MAGOR—Bic, Que., July 13, Francis Bellville, second and dearly beloved son of J. H. Magor, aged 9 years.

MIDDLETON—Pointe Fortune, July 12, James Middleton, aged 40.

SCOTT—Napanee, Ont., July 14, Donald Henderson, aged 3 months, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Scott, of New York, and grandson of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Scott, 745 Mance Street, Montreal Annex.

MEREDITH—July 10, at his residence, 350 Centre Island, Arthur Meredith, aged 52.

MUNSON—At his residence, Cobourg, July 9, Alfred E. Munson, aged 81.

DAVIS—Ladd's Mills, Que., July 5th, Mrs. Davis, aged 79.

CLARK—East Farnham, July 15, Leon Chester Clark, son of W. P. Clark, of Springfield, Mass., and grandson of the late J. A. Ladd, of East Farnham, aged 15.

ROBINSON—July 5, at the home of his son, James Robinson, near Iron Hill, Thomas Robinson, aged 84.

COOK — Toronto, July 11, Dorothy Eunice, aged 13 months, beloved daughter of Joseph and Jessie Cook.

DONOVAN—Quebec, July 12, David, eldest son of Patrick Donovan.

O'CONNOR—Quebec, July 12, Isabella Sutherland, wife of John O'Connor.

Anticosti Ladies
long for lady charlotte gelatine—so good.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
CANADA'S NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
FOUNDED 1829.
DEER PARK - - - - - - - - TORONTO
PRINCIPAL: HENRY W. AUDEN, M.A., Formerly Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, late Sixth Form Master of Fettes College, Edinburgh.
The College re-opens for the Autumn Term ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th, 1904.
The regular Staff comprises 14 graduates of English and Canadian Universities, with additional special instructors.
50 acres of grounds and complete equipment. Separate double Infirmary Building for cases of illness. Physician and Trained Nurse.
SEPARATE PREPARATORY SCHOOL BUILDING for boys between the ages of 8 and 13, with separate staff and equipment.
Examinations for Entrance Scholarships will be held on Saturday, September 10th. Special Scholarships for sons of old pupils.
For Calendar and all particulars apply to
THE BURSAR,
Upper Canada College,
Deer Park, Toronto.

REGULAR AUCTIONS
Household Furniture and Effects, Pianos, Carpets, etc., Friday, at 10 o'clock.
Horses, Carriages, Harness, etc., every Tuesday at 2.30.
Consignments solicited. Cash advanced made.
Superior storage for furniture, baggage, etc. Tel. Main 790.
Fraser Bros., Auctioneers, 453 and 455 St. James and 131 to 137 Inspector Street.

THE
XXth Century Electric Cushions
Are the latest improved Billiard Cushions. New substance, and new forms, in the rubber. They are without equal for perfection in every respect. Order them if you want the BEST.
☞Large assortment of BILLIARD TABLES for sale CHEAP.
E. L. ETHIER & CO., Billiard Mfg.
88 St. Denis St., Montreal.

THE SMOKER OF
FRISCO CIGARS
Can depend on a pleasant smoke. Made only by the best Union workmen. Once tried always used.

MARRIAGE Its disqualifications and their removal (192 pages). Information every young man should possess, and save years of sorrow and disappointment in after-life. Chapters on causes and cure of Premature Decline, Exhaustion, Distaste for Society, Study, or Business, Urinary Diseases, Stricture, Discharges, and other consequences of early error and excess, with Prescriptions and Directions whereby sufferers may speedily regain health and happiness. Post Free twelve penny stamps (English or Foreign) from Mr. Lawns, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London.

This Paper is printed with The Queen City Printing Ink Co'y's Ink.
Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston.

HOW MACHINE TELEPHONE AUTOMATICALLY WORKS

A Wonderful Invention Which Does Away With Central and Ensures Promptness and Privacy, While Reducing Expenses.

A telephone system without a "Central" or Hello Girl would be a telephone system shorn of half its terrors. If in addition to this the subscriber were given the advantage of rapid and sure connection, absolute privacy, perfection of equipment, and all at a comparatively trivial cost, he would consider himself fortunate indeed.

These are some of the advantages offered by the Lorimer mechanical telephone system, which is being manufactured and handled commercially by the Canadian Machine Telephone Company.

It is difficult for the hardened telephone user to conceive a system without a central exchange—it seems at first sight a mechanical impossibility, too good to be true. This is the goal, however, toward which electrical inventors for years past have been working, and after a long series of experiments Mr. Lorimer succeeded in evolving an apparatus at once simple and effective, while it can be operated at a comparatively low cost. A peculiar feature of the Lorimer system is that the larger the number of instruments on a service the more cheaply it can be operated—this is exactly the opposite to the plan at present in general use, when the cost on large exchanges is much greater than in small places.

FAVORED BY EXPERTS.

Before the Canadian Machine Telephone Company undertook to place this system on the market, they naturally investigated it very carefully, and also had it examined by a well known Canadian telephone expert, who reported very favorably upon it.

The company was then incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000 in 2,500 shares of $100 each. Its charter gives power to carry on the general business of a telephone company, to build and maintain telephone lines and services, and buy and sell all kinds of materials and supplies, and especially to acquire patent rights for the Lorimer Automatic Telephone System and operate same.

IN ACTIVE OPERATION.

A factory was at once established in Toronto for the manufacture of the necessary apparatus, and a 200 instrument exchange installed there in order to give a practical exhibition of the system's successful operation. This exchange has been working for some time, and with complete success.

Despite its revolutionary character, the system is not a complicated one—in fact, its principles are so simple that once known it is a wonder they were not adopted long ago.

THE MODUS OPERANDI.

For convenience each service is divided into sections of a hundred instruments. Each one of these sections is centralized upon a delicate device known as the "decimal indicator," which is one of the most important nerve centres of the system.

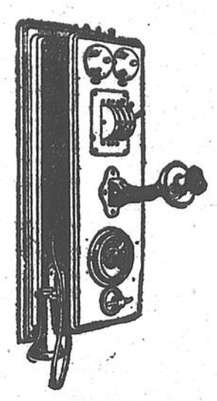
The duties of the decimal indicator are: (1) To test every subscriber's line once in four seconds for incoming calls, and to pass those calls on to an idle connection division, which will be ample provision for all the demands which will be made on the service. (2) To guard subscribers' lines from interference while they are in use, and (3) to test every subscriber's line every four seconds for cross circuits or grounded wires; or in other words, the decimal indicator completes a circuit every four seconds, which is equivalent to an operator asking one hundred subscribers every four seconds what number they want, if it were possible for an operator to do that. Upon receiving a call it stops momentarily, until the call is taken by a connecting division, when it proceeds upon its course. It does not, like the operator, wait until the connection is completed before attending to the next call, consequently it can get through three or four times as much work in the same time.

So much for this part of the system. What, however, the telephone user is most interested in is convenience and accuracy of giving and receiving calls—whether the new system is equal or superior to that at present in operation. Upon this depends the success of the invention, and it is just upon the success of the Lorimer system in that particular that the Machine Telephone Company confidently place it before the public.

The cut presented herewith shows the outline of the instrument.

HOW IT IS OPERATED.

The telephone apparatus in its general outlines does not greatly differ from those to which the public are accustomed. There are, however, a few radical differences in the method of using. Directly beneath the bells in front of the telephone, as will be seen by reference to the accompanying cut, is the indicator plate, with four small levers, which may be set at any number from 0 to 9999, that the subscriber desires to call. After setting the levers at the number desired, the subscriber gives a small knob at the foot of the telephone a quarter turn, which action sets an impulse to the central station, and starts the call, which immediately releases the knob, and it springs back to its original position, in so doing, conveying a contact-making arm over the contact pins, thereby causing impulses corresponding to the thousands, hundreds, tens and units, at which the levers on the indicator plate had been set, to be transmitted to the machine. As each impulse is sent, the mechanisms are stepped forward in unison, and nothing remains to be done except to place the receiver to the ear, press the ringing button, and wait the called subscriber's response. Should the number called be busy, this is made clear to the subscriber calling by the fact that as he presses the ringing button, he fails to hear the vibrations of the ringing circuit, which would be perfectly audible if the called subscriber's bell was ringing.



Telephone Used by the Canadian Machine Telephone Company.

This operation, which in reality occupies only a moment of time, may be summarized as follows:

(1) Set the levers to indicate the number wanted.

(2) Turn the knob one-quarter of a turn.

(3) Put receiver to the ear.

(4) Press button, and wait response.

The work which the subscriber has to do is perfectly simple, and during the time that he is on the line he is complete master of the situation. No one can "cut in" until he is through talking, and this fact, that there is absolute secrecy, no one by any possible chance becoming connected with another telephone while it is in use, constitutes, what is claimed to be, one of the chief advantages of the machine system.

When the conversation has been concluded, the replacing of the receiver, gives instantaneous release, and the subscriber may at once call another member, or he may be called by another subscriber. The value of this instantaneous release will be appreciated by telephone users.

The method of operation is so simple that there is no possibility of a mistake being made or the instrument being put out of order.

Each telephone is fitted with a long distance equipment, for which no extra charge is made to the subscribers.

In case of a telephone being "out of order" through crossed wires or other outside cause, an alarm is sounded at the central office, attracting the attention of the single attendant, and automatically records the number of the line in trouble. The attendant can at once send out to have the trouble remedied, and this may be done before the subscriber is aware that his line is in trouble.

BREAKS REPAIRED AT ONCE.

The mechanical reporting of all breaks or imperfections in the service is a great time and money saver, both to the company operating the system and to the telephone subscriber. Under the present methods it is not known that the service is out of kilter until it is needed, and then as a general rule another telephone has to be used to communicate the fact to the central office. The result is immediate inconvenience, perhaps loss to the subscriber. Naturally enough more breaks are discovered during the busy hours than at other times, and this leads to congestion of work in the repair department during the rush hours, with comparatively little to do at other times. With the Lorimer system any imperfection is automatically reported to headquarters at once, and promptly repaired, perhaps before it would have been discovered under the old system of letting each subscriber discover his own troubles.

The saving of time in registering calls will greatly add to the efficiency of the system. There is no waiting till "Central" concludes it is time to hitch you on and no chance of being hooked on to two or three other wrong numbers before it is finally discovered that the right line is busy. This latter will again prove a great saving of time and temper. Every busy man is familiar with the daily annoyance of going to considerable trouble to get a number, only to find it pre-empted. By the Lorimer system the user knows immediately on putting the receiver to his ear whether the line is busy or not—not by hearing the conversation going on, but by hearing absolutely nothing. Any line in use is automatically isolated absolutely from all others, on short or long distance lines. This one fact will double the value of the service to a large percentage of business men, especially lawyers and politicians who are often compelled to talk confidentially over the wires, simply taking a chance that central is not "butting in," nor anyone else listening to the shadowgraph of the conversation. Neither will there be any fear that central will choke off a long conversation or continually break in with a shrill "waiting?" as so often occurs now. To all intents and purposes during a conversation the connected services from a private telephone service is absolutely separated from all other lines as though it were not part of a system.

"Central" under the Lorimer system, is a simple affair. There is none of the present elaborate and enormously expensive mechanism, which has been gradually perfected to as far as possible overcome the drawbacks to the system in use. There are no girls, who may be fast or slow, bright or dull, in attending to calls. All this is done with the instantaneous speed of the electric current, the speediest, cheapest and most exact servant of mankind yet discovered. This means a great reduction in both capital investment and wage account.

Under the Lorimer system there is but one operator at the central office, whose main business is to watch the electric records of the various lines, and attend promptly to any breaks or other imperfections as the automatic reports come in. As the "decimal indicator" tests each line every four seconds any break is instantly discovered.

ECONOMY OF THE SYSTEM.

Another great economy of the Lorimer system is the low cost of increasing the capacity of any exchange. Under the present complicated system when an exchange has a given capacity and no more, it is a matter of great expense and considerable time to increase an exchange's capacity, by putting in another "hello" outfit which is liable for some time to be much larger than is required. Of course, nothing of this sort can occur with the Lorimer system, first, because it has no such costly and cumbersome mechanism, and secondly, because under the system of grouping the connections in units of a hundred a new unit can easily be started as the demands upon the service increase. This will simply mean the expense of the additional wires and instruments, with a comparatively trifling cost for the reporting connection to the central bureau.

It will naturally be difficult for the ordinary person to understand how such important results can be attained by such apparently simple devices. Were a full technical description of the details of the apparatus given he would probably be still more mystified. The fact remains that the system does all that is claimed for it, and can be seen in active operation by anyone interested at the company's factory, Duncan street, Toronto. The factory in which the machines and their equipment are manufactured, is fitted up in a thoroughly modern manner, and well equipped for the work, and the manufacturing end of the business gives indications of the same progressive, and efficient management which characterizes the business end of the company.

MECHANICAL PERFECTION.

Owing to the comparative newness of the invention it has been possible to fit the appliances in every respect with the most modern ideas in the science of telephony. The transmitters, receivers, etc., are all of the most perfect design, so that the conversational facilities, and excellence of reproduction are as perfect as possible. Despite this the plan is so simple that the cost of installation is not heavy, while the automatic method of "ringing up," abolishing as it does the expensive machinery and costly help of the central office, keeps the cost of maintenance down to a minimum. Besides this the absolute privacy of the system will be appreciated by all telephone users. Another point in favor of the Lorimer system is the low power required, ten or twelve horse power being sufficient for a service of 10,000 instruments.

ADVANTAGES OF THE SYSTEM.

Briefly stated the advantages of the Lorimer system may be summed up as follows:

Low cost of installation, owing to absence of expensive central office.

Low cost of operation, most of the work being done by automatic apparatus.

Low cost of maintenance, because of few employes and exact mechanical devices, as well as reduced interest charges on capital account.

Absolute privacy of all conversations.

Rapid connection between subscribers, and no lost time with busy lines.

Low cost of increasing capacity of any exchange, together with cost of each service decreasing in proportion to such growth.

Superior mechanical perfection, every appliance being of the most modern and perfect type.

Light power required to operate the system, and the fact that, despite the great increase in automatic devices in use only about ten to fifteen per cent. more wire is required than for the old switchboard system.

SYSTEMS BEING INSTALLED.

The Lorimer system has naturally created considerable interest in the business world. The mechanical exchange system has been adopted in several American towns, with complete success, and is now being installed in the enterprising town of Peterborough, Ont., where the Canadian Machine Telephone Company have been granted a franchise. A number of other Canadian municipalities have become interested in the advantages offered by the Lorimer system, and have been in communication with the company. The benefits it offers are so obvious that its general adoption is only a matter of time.

The Canadian Machine Telephone Company in installing systems in places where it has franchises also instals information bureaus, where general information as to arrival and departure of trains, location of fire, etc., and other information needed by residents and visitors can be quickly obtained.

Messrs. G. J. Adams & Co., brokers, of St. James street, are acting as agents for the Canadian Machine Telephone Company, and have been authorized to place $50,000 of its stock in Montreal. In view of the fortunes that have been made out of telephone discoveries in the past this should not be a very difficult matter.

BRITISH JEALOUSY FADES.

The London Chronicle recently devoted a column to a friendly discussion of the fact that the demand for American books is steadily increasing among British readers. Instead of showing jealousy toward this new form of American invasion, the editor welcomes it, and gives generous praise to the quality of literary work now coming from this side of the Atlantic. He speaks especially of the fact that England now looks to America for advanced scientific and technical books, but he also notes that many American works of fiction are enjoying large sales in Great Britain.

It is gratifying, remarks the Chicago Record-Herald, to be able to say that the attitude of the Chronicle is typical of that of the whole critical press of London. Dead at last is the ancient sneer, "Who reads an American book?" Washington Irving gave it the first blow and "Mr. Dooley" has finished it. It took an unconscionable time about dying, and even in the United States ten or fifteen years ago the best-selling books were still usually from English pens, but the last decade has witnessed a revolution in favor of the American author at home if not abroad.

PECULIAR JAPANESE SUPERSTITION.

In one of his recent stories Lafcadio Hearn deals with a singular superstition in Japan. A woman had, according to a very common custom in Japan, given her mirror to go into the melting pot to make a bell for a Buddhist temple. After she had given it she remembered that it had been her mother's and her grandmother's, and that it must have reflected a good many happy smiles. So she regretted giving it. She longed for the chance of stealing it back, but it never came. As the mirror was given grudgingly it would not melt. She was sure that everybody must know who had done such a dreadful thing as to grudge a gift to a temple, so she drowned herself, leaving a farewell letter containing these words: "When I am dead it will not be difficult to melt the mirror and to cast the bell. But to the person who breaks that bell by ringing it, great wealth will be given by the ghost of me." This was a magnificently effective curse, because everybody tried to ring the bell till it should break. The priests were driven to the verge of madness by the ringing and threw it into a swamp, so that nobody could ring it any more.

AT THE EXPENSE OF LIFE.

Metal polishers are said to become disabled in about seven years. For that reason they command high wages. Most of them die of consumption. The stonecutter's life is a little longer, but death comes to him in the same way. Workers in trenches and sewers, street cleaners, canal diggers, workers in caissons, tunnels, in compressed air, bridge builders and railroad laborers are short lived. The tunnel under the North River cost more than a score of lives by accidents besides permanently impairing the health and shortening the lives of unknown scores. Building of the New York and Brooklyn bridges was very fatal to human life. An engineer says that they kept the facts out of the newspapers as much as possible. All great works of engineering are prosecuted at the expense of human life and health.

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Baddeck, June 11, 1897.

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555. This is an all wool fancy mixed cheviot Walking Skirt in colors black and white, and navy and white; made with double stitched welted seams, neatly bound inside, has seven gores and is finished at bottom with three clusters of stitching. This skirt has been a great favorite this season and sold regularly for $3.75. It is made in our own factory and we can guarantee the make as well as the material used. Sizes are 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 inch waist bands, with choice of lengths 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 inches. Measure front from bottom of waist band to bottom of skirt all around waist; do not allow for overlap or seams ..... Special price 2.95

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BRITISH EMPIRE WEEK BY WEEK

PHYSICAL DEGENERACY AND BRITISH ARMY REPORT.

Interesting is the report of the British Army Medical Department for 1902, which has just been issued as a Blue Book. Incidentally, of course, it deals with the question of physical degeneracy, which has recently attracted so much attention.

With an average strength of 254,357 European troops serving at home and abroad, it is shown that the total number of admissions to hospital in the year under review was 191,250; while the total death record was 2,152. Amongst the troops serving in the United Kingdom, the admission, mortality, and constantly sick rates were lower than in 1901. In India the health of the troops was exceptionally good, and the admission ratio was lower than that for any of the preceding twenty years.

The number of recruits inspected during the year was 87,609. Of these 26,913 or 307.19 per 1,000, were rejected as unfit; the aggregate being brought up to 28,510 (or a ratio of 325.42) by men subsequently discharged as unfit for service after three months of enlistment. In other words, compared with 1901, the total ratio of rejection increased by 31.79. Dealing with the totals, here are some of the causes of rejection:

Defective vision	3,437
Disease of heart	1,518
Disease of veins	1,078
Loss or decay of teeth	4,316
Defects of lower extremities.	1,076
Flat feet	396
Malformation of chest and spine	.396
Under height	1,015
Under chest measurement....	4,909
Under weight	1,903

Thirty three men were rejected for being over height!

STATESMEN TAKE HOLIDAY— DISCUSS MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Most of the public men of the United Kingdom are distinguished for attainments and hobbies outside their political life, and in many cases have made or might have made a mark in their spheres of life. We only need to mention the names of Gladstone and Disraeli, Salisbury and John Morley, Bryce and Balfour to illustrate the truth. The other day Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain found time to give interesting addresses before the Royal Institute of Public Health, from which we cull the following extracts. Mr. Chamberlain said:

I have often heard it said that, while surgery has made gigantic progress during the last generation, medical science has not advanced in equal proportion. Well, if I may borrow an expression from my distinguished friend the Prime Minister, I would say that I am a child in these matters. I do not know how to distinguish between the respective claims of these great professions. I do not know, for instance, whether the antiseptic treatment which has made Lord Lister's name a household word throughout the world, and gained for him the gratitude of the human race. I do not know whether that is to be considered a triumph of surgery or a triumph of medicine. But this I know—that medical research, assisted by surgical science, has, at any rate in the last few years, thrown a flood of light on the origin of disease, and that, at any rate, is the first step to the cure of disease. We might take as an instance, I suppose, that terrible disease of diphtheria, which when I was young was the dread disease of every household, and I suppose one of the most fatal of infantile diseases, which now has been robbed of almost all its terrors. And, proceeding on the same line, surely we may anticipate that we are on the eve of great discoveries which will relieve the human race from some of the greatest scourges which have affected it. I do not know whether we shall be able greatly to extend the three-score years and ten which was the Psalmist's limit of normal human life; but at least I hope that our descendants may pass through their earthly course with less suffering and more vigor than their predecessors. But, while we look with confidence to the further results of curative medicine, I think we shall all be agreed that preventive medicine is even better still. Now, at any rate, the importance of securing healthy conditions of life is recognized by everybody who cares for the welfare of his fellow-creatures. I recollect very well the speech which was made, I think in the early seventies, by Mr. Disraeli, and which was at that time the subject of some ridicule from myself and others, in which he spoke of the importance of sanitary reform as the foundation of every other reform. None of us are likely to ridicule such a statement now. Now we feel that sanitary reform is not unworthy of the attention of the highest statesmanship. Now we recognize that without it social reform is an empty phrase. The housing of the poor, the attempt to prevent the physical deterioration of the race, and all the other things to which we legislators devote such part of our time and attention as we can spare from party conflict, all these things depend, are founded upon, sanitary reform. Preventible disease, at this moment, is, as we all know, a great agent for filling our workhouses, for raising our taxes, for weakening the fibre of the people, for preventing us from competing successfully in that eternal struggle for existence which must go on as long as the world shall last. In peace it is of the utmost importance, in war the same cause destroys more of our soldiers than the bullets or the swords of the enemy, and meanwhile the administration of the army is lessened in efficiency by the preventible disease to which the agents of the Empire are constantly subject. And, Mr. President, I may be excused in regard to my experience if I say that it is this branch of preventive medicine which at the present time enlists my warmest sympathies. It is to the efforts of men like those whom you have named—Sir Patrick Manson, Major Ross, Professor Haffkine, and others who have been devoting their time and attention to tropical medicine, to research into the causes of tropical disease, with the remedies for those diseases—it is to that branch of the science that my attention is chiefly directed, as it may affect the areas of the Empire, where we are doing so much to eradicate disease due to traditional habit or insanitary appliances.

Mr. Balfour said:

Turn our great tropical colonies into places where the white man could live in reasonable health and comfort, and they would add, directly and indirectly, incalculable gains to the commercial future and industrial prosperity of this country. They would bring home to the people of this counry those great duties to which his right hon. friend in his most touching and eloquent speech had referred—he meant that sense of high duty of interest outside our narrow borders which elevated the spirit of a people and took it, he would not say out of the parochialism to which he had referred, but out of that narrow and interminable series of party conflicts in which we were apt to waste so much of our national energy. Mr. Chamberlain had referred in terms of admirable eloquence to the great body of young and enterprising Scotsmen, Irishmen and Englishmen who had gone out to do their best for the country of their birth, and he had told them how much they owed to them compared to what they owed to the central Government at home. He thought he was too modest, he thought the central Government at home had a less heavy, but a not less difficult, task to perform in co-ordinating and regulating the efforts which the sons of this country were performing each in their own district with a single eye, and rightly with a single eye, to the interests of the district of the region of the earth in which their lot had been cast, but necessarily without that wider perspective which the statesman at home had always to keep in mind. The task was a difficult one.

STANLEY THE EXPLORER DIED A WEALTHY MAN.

Particulars are now available of the will of the late Sir H. M. Stanley, the famous explorer, whose estate has been valued at a gross amount of £145,865.

Sir Henry bequeathed a sum of £500 to Mr. A. J. M. Jephson, now employed as Queen's Messenger, and formerly his companion on the Emin relief expedition, and £300 to Mr. William Hoffman, now sub-lieutenant in the Congo State service.

The Furze Hill estate and the residue of the property are left in trust for Lady Stanley during her life, subject to the payment of an annuity of £150 to the testator's adopted son, Dezil Morton Stanley, such annuity to be increased to £350 in the event of Lady Stanley's remarriage.

VIEWS OF THE PREMIER AS TO TEMPERANCE REFORM.

The great issue of the Licensing Bill which the Government is forcing through Parliament by the aid of the closure is the question of giving compensation to the owners or tenants of premises where liquor is sold which are compulsorily closed for no infraction of the actual law, but in order to diminish the number of saloons. How the views of the Premier differ from those held by the majority of temperance reformers is shown in the following extract from one of his speeches. Mr. Balfour said:—"I believe that the temperance party in their hearts desire that no compensation should be given, and that they would wish to abolish every public-house in the country. I think the first proposition is absurd and the second is iniquitous. I listened with profound disapproval to certain attacks made upon the license-holders. The hon. member for Tyrone and others asked who was to compensate the widows, the sons and daughters of those who had been ruined by the trade. These people are ruined by their own gross and criminal self-indulgence. To suppose for an instant that the mass of British workingmen are poor, innocent people, tempted by a criminal trade to forget their duties, is an absurd supposition.

"The fault lies with the drunkard. The fault lies with the man who cannot control his appetitie, with the man who, instead of the moderate, innocent, and often healthy consumption of alcoholic beverages—I am sure ninety-nine out of every 100 gentlemen I am addressing indulge in alcohol—the fault lies with the condition of public opinion in the parties affected, and with the lack of manly self-control which is necessary to resist temptation. It is by appealing to those sentiments you will make a great reform. Acts such as I hope this will be may do something, but you will have to go far deeper than any act of parliament if you mean to carry out the great reform we all hope may come. And don't let us despair. We may live to see it come in large measure. Look back at the history of the well-to-do classes. See what their views of temperance and intemperance were three or four generations ago—the disgusting want of self-control which the lax social morality of the time permitted in the evening. We are all of the same flesh and blood, we are all influenced by similar motives, we are all dragged down by similar temptations, and my believe is, when you do get in all classes of the community the same kind of public opinion which happily now prevails among the richer classes of the community, you will have done, not, indeed, everything but more than any act of parliament can do to take away the stigma and reproach which justly attaches to our country."

SEAMEN ON MAIL STEAMERS TO HAVE EYESIGHT TESTED.

The court of enquiry held at Melbourne to investigate the circumstances under which the P. & O. liner Australia ran upon rocks while entering the Heads at Port Nepean, Melbourne, on June 19, says Lloyd's Melbourne agent, exonerated the captain and officers of the vessel, and considered the pilot in charge solely to blame for the disaster.

It will be rembered that it was stated at the time that the pilot was suffering from heart trouble, and that his eyesight was only one-sixth as strong as the normal.

As a result of these circumstances, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and other important lines whose vessels trade to and from Southampton have issued instruction that all deck hands must undergo an eyesight test.

Hitherto only officers sitting for examination for senior certificates had to undergo this test.

COULD RAISE MILLIONS BY TAXING POOR PUSSY.

Should cats be taxed? This fascinating problem was thrashed out in the ecclesiastical atmosphere of the Church House, Westminster, by a meeting of the Church Society for the Promotion of Kindness to Animals, and after an earnest debate it was resolved that they ought to be taxed.

Mr. F. G. Afialo gave the principal address, and his proposal to put a tax of half a crown on the head of every cat in the kingdom, and thus raise about £500,000 in taxation, roused the tender ire of half a dozen lady speakers.

As domestic feline society is at present constituted, he said, the cat is largely a nuisance. By day he trespasses in gardens not his own, scratching up plants to which he can establish no legal right, and even carrying his depredations to neighboring larders. By night he is a fiend of darkness. He put down Britain's mewing cat-roll at 6,000,000. Allowing 2,000,000 for leakages, 4,000,000 half crowns or $2,500,000 would be available for the National Exchequer.

For the stray and homeless there was the short, sharp medicine of the lethal chamber. The grim horror of the latter suggestion roused the ladies to wordy protest. Mrs. Laffan, wife of a London rector, strongly opposed the tax, and told touchingly of the finding of a stray cat, which turned out to be so exquisitely aristocratic that it now rejoices in the name of Lucinda, and has its own plate and serviette. Major Poole, Mr. R. D. Noble, and several ladies supported the tax proposal, and it was decided to ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation in favor of taxing pussy.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING EIGHTY YEARS SINCE.

Empire—Wages and cost of living LL Regarding the pay of weavers in 1825 when there was a Select Committee of the House of Commons inquiring into the subject, at Almondbury, 300 weavers who worked in their own homes, received an average of 10s. 6d. a week, out of which each man had to pay his winder.

One of the witnesses, Amos Cowgill, of Lepton, said he could make 12s. independent of winding, but he had to work fourteen or fifteen hours a day. At Huddersfield, the woollen cloth weavers made a net sum of 12s. 6d. for a full week, after paying winder and making up the wear and tear of looms.

Four years later a committee of employers and operatives met at the Rose and Crown Inn, Huddersfield, and sat for six weeks in an inquiry into the condition of the people. They reported that in several townships, mostly occupied in the fancy business, 618 inhabitans each earned 6s. 11d. per week, 421 earned 3s. 6d., 2,439 earned 2s. 4d., and 13,266 only earned 1. 3d.

"Whatever be the cause of such distress, it is clear that the agonizing conditions of families so circumstanced cannot long be endured"—is the comment passed by the investigators.

Now as to prices. In 1816, the Huddersfield Workhouse purchased black tea at 8s. per lb.; to-day it was 2s. 6d. The price of sugar was then 1s. per lb.; now it was 2d. For coffee the price was 3s. 6d. per lb., it was now 1s. 4d.; currants cost 1s. per lb., they were now 4d. per lb. The price of pepper was 3d. per oz.; now it was 1d. Nutmegs, then 1s. 6d. per oz., were now 3d. The price of vinegar was 8d. per quart; to-day it was 3d. Salt cost 5s. 4d. a stone then; to-day it was 5d. The cost of brown soap was then 11s. per stone; it was 4s. 8d. to-day. Candles then cost 9d. per lb.; now they cost 4d. Starch, then 1s. per lb., was now 5d.

These facts will be valuable to all labor men who wish to argue the fiscal case, says the London Speaker. But Liberals, who are as a rule convinced Free Traders, ought to learn a further lesson. The improvement in the condition of the worker is not due solely to the abolition of Protection. It is the result also of a long course of struggle by the trade unions.

PAYMENT OF LEGISLATORS IS NOT AN INNOVATION.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's motion in the House of Commons to the effect "that all members of the House should receive from the State a reasonable stipend during their Parliamentary life," takes us back to the days of Edward II., says the Westminster Gazette, when Knights of the shire were allowed by statute 4s. a day, but burgesses only half that sum. In 1377 the two members for Lancashire received £26 8s. for a session of sixty-five days. Members also used to enter into arrangements with their constituents either to take their wages in kind or compound them in some other way. In 1463, it appears, John Straham, the member for Dunwich, agreed to take his wages in red herrings: "The said John Straongne granted no more to be taken for hys wagys than a cadeful of herying and halff a barell full of herying." This is to be deliveryd by Chrystmasse next coming." Southampton Corporation's register for 1432 contains this entry: "Item. Paid the 13. day of Aprill to my master the mayre (M.P. that year), in part payment of his Parliament wages, xls." It seems that wages became uncertain and irregular, and flucutated according to an assessment, for in Henry VIII.'s reign another law was passed again, fixing them at the rate ordered by that of Edward II.

Members absenting themselves from the House without adequate or reasonable excuse were rigorously punished. A law in Richard II.'s reign declared that "if any person summoned to Parliament do absent himself and come not at the said summons, unless he may reasonably and honestly excuse himself to our Lord the King, he shall be amersed or otherwise punished according as of old times hath been used to be done within the same realm in the said law." Committal to prison, fines, or the forfeiture of their wages were some of the means used to keep members to their duties, but hunting with the King was another matter, the following being recorded in James I.'s time: "Sir Robert Wroth hath leave to absent himself for a se'nnight, upon the King's hunting in the forest; hath leave, paying a buck to Mr. Speaker." In later Parliament fines were inflicted for absence, but the practice ceased altogether towards the close of the sevententh century.

THE SINCLAIR MILLIONS— WILL OF 1804 DISCOVERED.

Two millions sterling (ten million dollars) is the estimated amount of the fortune of Major James Sinclair, which has been lost for well nigh a century, and the existence of which has just been put beyond doubt by the discovery of the will.

The will, which has just been brought to light at Calcutta by the Indian correspondents of an Edinburgh solicitor, is dated July 22, 1804, and leaves the whole of the testator's fortune to his only daughter, Elizabeth.

In the will itself the fortune is estimated at sixty thousand rupees, which, if gold rupees, would amount at that time to about ninety thousand pounds. If the money has been lying at interest all these years it is quite easy to see that "millions" is no exaggeration of what it will have now accumulated to.

Two executors were appointed by Major Sinclair in his will, one of whom died almost immediately afterwards. The other, Major John Crow, who was a military comrade of Major Sinclair, took out probate of the will, and, it is stated, entered into possession of the estate.

From that time Major Crow and the fortune disappear as completely as if the earth had opened and swallowed them up. What became of the Major and the money is now forming the subject of investigations by the Indian solicitors, and the result of their inquiries is expected to reach this country before long.

Major Sinclair's daughter, who at the time of her father's death was aged sixteen, and was living in Scotland, married her cousin, Alexander Sinclair, a farmer. Though fully aware that her father must have been possessed of considerable means at the time of his death, Mrs. Sinclair, probably owing to the difficulties of communication, does not seem to have taken any active steps to recover the fortune, and the matter was allowed to lapse into oblivion.

Mrs. Sinclair had a family of six sons and five daughters, eight of whom lived to maturity. Their children and grandchildren are scattered to the far ends of the earth, and it is on behalf of the family of Donald, the youngest son, who has remained in Scotland, that the investigations referred to are being made.

Since the story got abroad the solicitor in Edinburgh has been deluged with letters from would-be claimants, though, as a matter of fact, he knows where to find practically everyone who would be entitled to a share of the fortune.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS LARGER NATIVE POPULATION.

The census returns for Cape Colony show that the population of the Cape proper totals 1,485,634 persons, of whom 548,926 are whites. At the census of 1891 the total was 1,039,860, the whites then numbering 366,608.

In the native territories, the total is 632,239, the white population being 15,770. In 1891 the corresponding figures were 487,364 and 10,379 respectively.

In Pondoland and Bechuanaland there are 10,506 whites out of a total of 287,005.

The grand total for the whole colony is 2,404,878, as compared with 1,527,224 in 1891.

HOT WEATHER DANGERS.

More little ones die during the hot months than at any other season. At this time stomach and bowel troubles assume their most dangerous form, and sometimes a few hours delay in the treatment means the loss of a little life. Baby's Own Tablets is the best medicine in the world to prevent these troubles, or to cure them if they attack the little one unexpectedly. Every mother should have a box of these Tablets in the house—their prompt use may save a child's life. Mrs. Arthur Cote, St. Fortunat, Que., says: "My little one was greatly troubled with colic and bowel trouble, but since using Baby's Own Tablets the trouble has disappeared, and she is growing nicely, and has good health." These Tablets are guaranteed to contain no opiates, and are safe for a new born baby or a well grown child. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent by mail at twenty-five cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MONTREAL ART PRINTERS— HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS A PITIFUL SIGHT

ere Tortured With Eczema and Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Mrs. E. St. Amour, 293 Richelieu St., Ste. Cunegonde, Montreal, Que., writes: "For fifteen months I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for my two little girls who suffered dreadfully with Eczema. Their hands were all covered with itching sores and though we tried all sorts of salves and lotions it seemed impossible to obtain a cure.

"Then we heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment and began to use it. As the result of this treatment my two little girls were completely cured and are happy to be free from this terrible ailment which caused them to suffer so much. I do not believe there is a better ointment than Dr. Chase's, for I have seen it tested in the case of my children. It was a pitiable sight to see how they suffered, and the cure is perfect."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitation, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

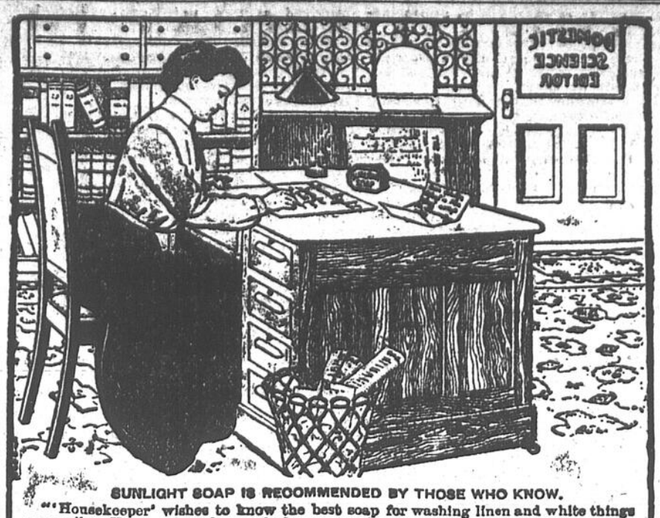
Change Baby's Diet at Once if It is Not Progressing.

The work of helping and saving the babies in the hot days of July and August is best done when mothers diet the dear babies in a sensible way. The babies depend upon proper and nourishing food for good health.

Every sensible mother and experienced physician will tell you that Lactated Food secures a perfect condition of health for the little ones in the hot summer days. The plump, healthy babies with firm flesh, hard muscles, rosy complexions and good digestion, are the babies fed on Lactated Food.

Use Lactated Food at once, dear mother, if your little one is not thriving. It is the one food that mothers can always rely on to make their little ones healthy and strong.

Lactated Food Rapidly Increases Baby's Weight.



SUNLIGHT SOAP IS RECOMMENDED BY THOSE WHO KNOW.

"'Housekeeper' wishes to know the best soap for washing linen and white things generally. You could not have asked me an easier question, 'Housekeeper,' for I can say unhesitatingly that the very greatest satisfaction can be got out of Sunlight Soap in this respect. It makes and keeps all cottons and linens a beautiful white color, with a remarkably small amount of labor. Follow the directions printed on every package."
"Domestic Science," The Ladies' Gazette

SUNLIGHT SOAP

ASK FOR THE OCTAGON BAR.

Sunlight Soap Washes the Clothes White and won't Hurt the Hands.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO. 20a

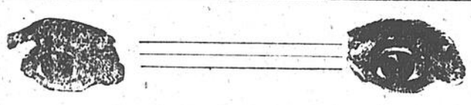
HAND WORK AT STEAM PRICES

It is well known that laundry done by HAND is vastly superior to that done by MACHINERY. The work is always of a more satisfactory character, and the clothes are made to last much longer.

The only objection advanced against the HAND LAUNDRY is that its prices are generally higher than those charged for work done by steam. We have removed this objection by charging STEAM LAUNDRY PRICES for HAND WORK.

A. C. SHAVER'S HAND LAUNDRY

TEL. MOUNT 1245. 1467 St. James Street.



Eye Testing!

Hours, 9 to 1, 2 to 5. Appointments, Tel. Up. 1332

PROF. GRANT, Prof. Physiological and Applied Optics, Optical Institute of Canada.

2172 ST. CATHERINE STREET. Near Phillips Square.

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76 Bleury Street, Montreal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER FOR BUILDINGS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Station, Stellarton," or "Tender for Baggage Room, Stellarton," as the case may be, will be received up to and including

WEDNESDAY, the 20th Day of July, 1904,

for the construction and completion of a Brick Station and a Wooden Building for Baggage Room at Stellarton, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Station Master, Stellarton, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
28th June, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

TENDER FOR CRIBWORK.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Cribwork, Point Tupper," will be received up to and including

TUESDAY, the 19th Day of JULY, 1904,

for the construction of a Cribwork Protection Pier at Point Tupper, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's office, Point Tupper, N.S., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
28th June, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Tender for Pipes, Fittings, Etc.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Pipe-Fitting," will be received up to and including

FRIDAY, the 22nd Day of JULY, 1904,

for the providing and erecting of all Pipes, Fittings, Valves, etc., in connection with the Pipe-Fitting in the Engine Houses at St. John, N.B., Chaudiere Junction, P.Q., Ste. Flavie, P.Q., and Riviere du Loup, P.Q.

Tenders will be received for one or more of these places.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Offices at St. John, N.B., Chaudiere Junction, P.Q., Ste. Flavie, P.Q., and Riviere du Loup, P.Q., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER,
General Manager.

Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B.,
4th July, 1904.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In the matter of GEORGES TATE, Grocer, 308 Charron Street, in the City of Montreal, Insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that Georges Tate, of the City of Montreal, has made to me a voluntary assignment of all his movable and immovable property, the 21st day of June, 1904, for the benefit of his creditors.

Creditors are requested to fyle their claims with me within fifteen days from date of present notice for collocation.

Given at Montreal this 21st day of June, 1904.

F. X. BILODEAU,
Fidei Commissioner.

Office of Bilodeau & Chalifour,
15 St. James Street, Montreal.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to the provisions of Secs. 17 and 47 of the Insurance Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 124, as amended by Chapter 20, 57-58 Victoria, that the National Assurance Company of Ireland has ceased to carry on insurance business in Canada, and has insured all its outstanding risks in Canada with the Western Assurance Company, and has applied to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for the release, on Monday, the eighteenth day of July, 1904, of its securities, and that its Canadian Policy-holders (if any) opposing such release, are required to fyle their opposition with the Minister on or before the day so named.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF IRELAND,
By C. CHEVALIER CREAM,
Manager and Secretary.

Dated this 15th day of April, A.D. 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of Shares of the Capital Stock of The St. Mary's River Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the Shares of the Capital Stock of The St. Mary's River Railway Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Montreal, in Canada, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.15 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Original and Only Genuine

Each bottle of this well known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NEURALGIA, TOOTHACHE, DIARRHŒA, SPASMS, Etc.

bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor,

Dr. J. Collis Browne

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each Bottle.

Sold in Bottles 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d

By all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers:

J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, LONDON.

DR. COWLING'S English Periodical Pill

Sure remedy for irregularities, a perfect regulator, giving reliable and sure results; invaluable in female ailments, $1 and $3 a box. Postpaid to any address. MRS. COWLING, 62 Drummond Street, near St. Catherine, Montreal. For sale by all Druggists.

NOTICE.—To Holders of Preference Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the Preference Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London, in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.30 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of "B" Debenture Stock of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the "B" Debenture Stock, issued by The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.15 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE. — To the Holders of Ordinary Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the Ordinary Shares of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London, in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.45 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of Bonds of The St. Mary's River Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of Bonds issued by The St. Mary's River Railway Company, and secured by a Mortgage dated the 2nd day of July, 1903, and made between the St. Mary's River Railway Company of one part and the Toronto General Trusts Corporation of the other part, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Montreal, in Canada, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. W. R. Cunningham, Secretary. Dated at Montreal, P.Q., the 16th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of Shares of the Capital Stock of the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Montreal, in Canada, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12.30 in the afternoon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. W. R. Cunningham, Secretary. Dated at Montreal, P.Q., the 16th day of June, 1904.

NOTICE.—To the Holders of "A" Debenture Stock of The Alberta Railway and Coal Company: Notice is hereby given that a Special General Meeting of the Holders of the "A" Debenture Stock issued by The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 37 Old Jewry, in the City of London, in England, on Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1904, at the hour of 12 noon, for the purpose of assenting to and confirming a mutual agreement for the amalgamation into one company of The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company, The Alberta Railway and Coal Company, The Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, and The St. Mary's River Railway Company, under the name of "The Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company." This meeting is called pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, to which the Royal Assent was given on the 6th day of June, 1904, providing for the said amalgamation under the provisions of the agreement, a draft of which is to be submitted to the meeting. By order of the Board. David Amey, Asst.-Secretary. Dated at London, England, this 17th day of June, 1904.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

ESTABLISHED 1808. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1904. ONE CENT.

BY A WOMAN

Weekly Talks to Herald Readers

Do you ever take the trouble to walk down through the small, dirty streets of our city? I am sure your heart aches at the sight of the unkempt little children who live in them, if you do. If something could be done to put them on a more practically encouraging starting place for their lives, how much better it would be.

We women have two great problems still to solve, the problem of uncared for children, and the problem of making better the lamentable conditions under which some of our working girls toil. I think that the working girls themselves, when a little stronger, will do much at solving the latter one, but, the problem of the children must be settled by exterior influences.

Go out into the country fields, such as you find on and about the Mountain, and at Montreal Annex, and gather the daisies and buttercups, with the birds singing around you, and the fresh, pure air to strengthen you, and then go to the dirty little streets, where the air is foul, and the only singing the rough songs of drunken fathers. Then, only, can you see and feel the terrible contrast. I call it terrible, because it affects the life and the health of these little ones, the responsibility for the loss of which, to a certain extent, falls upon us, if we make no effort whatsoever to help them.

Let us see that we assist our fresh air funds, and all associations for the betterment of children. Let us see that what we can do for them we find it in our way to do, for the children are ours to care for, and are our witnesses, though silent ones, for good or ill.

Nowadays, when we take up a woman's paper, we read of what she shall wear, and how it shall be worn, and how it can be made over when it is worn out, but very little as to the smile she must never forget, the kind word that should be always on her lips, the gentle criticism that is never unkind. Be interested and careful concerning the pretty frock that you wear, if it please you, but remember that the true beauty is in your own courtesy and thoughtfulness of heart. Be sure of this heart adornment first, and then "add all these other things unto you."

The dear old grandmother sits in her easy chair and rocks gently back and forth. In the garden the children are playing. In the next room the daughter is sewing. Peaceful lines are on that aged face, calm content looks from those dim eyes, a prayer whispers itself from her trembling lips.

The baby comes toddling to her across the room, and stretches out its little arms. The grandmother lifts the baby form, and looks into the questioning baby eyes. The little one has just commenced the journey she is ending. The path between them is a long one.

Still, the grandmother remembered when she, too, was little more than a baby. She remembered her childhood, her maidenhood, her motherhood, and now her children's children played about her. "Not so long a journey," she whispered to the baby in her arms.

And they sat in the stillness and peace and rocked, and rocked away, the grandmother and the grandchild, sunset and sunrise, shadows of birth and death about them, with love and hope for the silver lining, and God to pronounce the benediction upon the morning and evening of life.

I was noticing the other day the tired faces of the girls who came from work at six o'clock. Office and factory and shop girls, all of you, with the worried and worn look that told of wearied minds and bodies. How hard it is this day after day drudgery, with your head often aching, and the work waiting to be done, and, too often, the impatient employer, to bring the hot tears to your eyes, or the discourteous and disrespectful reply to your lips. How often you wish on these warm days to get out for a street car ride, or a walk to the Mountain, and feel the freedom that others enjoy, until you become discouraged and dissatisfied.

The remedy for this, my dear girls, is in your own heart. Teach yourself patience. School yourself to take small difficulties philosophically. Get a strong and sure purpose in life. Smooth out your brows, and do not pull the corners of your mouth down. Practice a little ordinary, everyday heroism, for "nothing can bring you peace but yourself." In your own heart lies the remedy for the discouragement. In your courage and strong right arm alone rests the possibility of advancement and betterment. In your daily work, well done, lies the only satisfaction.

There are many of you out in the world. The question is no longer as to whether you will or will not work in the business world, but since you are in it, as to how you will lay the foundation for those who follow you.

In the city of Montreal, the girls who work must learn, as many of you have learned, and are learning, the dignity and responsibilities of working. I have great faith in you, working girls. You have qualities that your sister, who need not work, cannot develop. You are resourceful and more serious, and more unselfish. Keep friends with each other. Never forget that the girl who works beside you gets weary too. Always take your work seriously, and try to improve it. It is a detriment to every girl who follows you, if your work is not well done. A careless and thoughtless working girl is a harm to all working girls. Are you a stenographer, a clerk, a factory hand, a house servant, whatever you are, be the best. Be just to yourself. Be independent of the opinions of others. In short, be the very best kind of a woman it is possible for you to become, and "all the world shall know a noble mind makes woman beautiful."

Very often one hears it said that Browning's poetry is difficult to understand. Not Elizabeth Barrett Browning's, but her husband, Robert Browning's work. Probably you all know Mrs. Browning, who is, unquestionably, the greatest woman poet, but to too many is the work of her husband unfamiliar. Some of it certainly requires study, thorough and careful, but some of it, also, is easily understood. I wish that every woman knew his poem "Pippa Passes" well. It is most beautiful, and cannot but appeal to every one. It is the story of a little girl named Felippa, shortened to "Pippa," who worked in the silk mills in the town of Asolo, Italy. She is celebrating her only holiday in all the year, New Year's Day, and she laughs and sings in her happiness, and, childlike, wonders how she shall spend the day, and whispers to herself "Am I not this day whate'er I please? What shall I please to-day? My morn, noon, eve and night, how spend my day? To-morrow I must be Pippa, who winds silk, the whole year round, to earn just bread and milk; but this one day I have leave to go, and it shall be so, that I taste of the pleasures, am called by the names of the happiest four in our Asolo."

How many of us have played the game of pretending to be somebody else when we were children, and this was what Pippa did as she went through the streets of Asolo, singing. Those songs of little Pippa have become almost the best known of Browning's verse. How graphically does Browning draw for us the wicked Ottima, and her lover, Sebald; the young bride Phoebe, who brought such sorrow and anguish to the sculptor Jules; Luigi, worried by political questions, and Monsignor, who comes to the little town of Asolo to bless the home of his dead brother. Through the midst of them goes Pippa, thinking them so far above her, singing as she pauses near them, and believing in their happiness, and each of them in his turn envies the happy, pure-hearted child, who has not tasted the cares of the world, nor felt the weight of its sin. You all know her little spring song as she trips along:

"The year's at the spring,
And day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven;
The hillside's dew pearled;
The snail's on the thorn;
The lark's on the wing;
God's in his heaven—
All's right with the world!"

and her philosophical conclusion as she tumbles into bed, tired, but happy—

"All service ranks the same with God—
With God, whose puppets, best and worst,
Are we; there is no last nor first."

If you have never read it, try it. It will repay your trouble a hundredfold.

The book is closed. The last examination paper is handed in, and the girl looks at the dear old school room with a certain regret as she says good-bye to it, as hundreds of girls during the last few weeks have done. At the academies, the high schools, and convents throughout the province, the school year is ended. Those pupils in the lower grades have gleefully taken their books and departed, and it is only the few who have finished who linger with a sadness in the old room, to say goodbye to the principal and to each other.

Life in its fulness opens out to them. Some are off to college the next year. Some go to work. Some stay at home. They are standing where the brook or their childhood and the river of their maturity meet, and almost fearfully do the questioning eyes look toward the future. They have learned much in their books, but nothing of the possible path that lies before them. The leaves of the book of their life have to be turned slowly, and the lessons read and understood by its anguish, its joy and its experiences.

And to the girls, particularly, do I look, and sympathise with them. Some of you are ambitious, and see great careers in your dreams of the future. Some of you expect an easy, indolent life. Some are serious, and look forward to a religious, devoted life. Some of you do not think at all, save of your present happiness. But in you all is the possibility of becoming a noble woman. Whether your life be happy, sad, successful or a failure, you need to cultivate this possibility. Do not worry about careers or ambitions, or luxurious homes, but build up for yourself this true, pure, steadfast character, which shall make this earth a heaven, not only to yourself, but to everyone for whom you care.

Oh, girls, dear buds of fairest flowers,
See that your blossom meets the Gardener's needs;
The year grows in a wreath of little hours,
In each of which lie hid the future's seeds;
The great life is built up of little deeds;
There is no deed too small to be of worth,
To help the angels in their work on earth.

CHIC SHIRT-WAIST COSTUME.

The new shirt-waist costumes seem to take on an added elaboration with each new model that is shown. The fashion design pictured embodies many of the fashionable fads of the seasos, and, developed in a hairline moneybak taffetas, is smart enough to serve for a a visiting costume as well as for morning wear. Over the long shoulders a line of lace is edged with a shirred piece, the ruffled edge piped with black velvet. Beneath this the blouse is shirred, a line of lace passing vest-fashion down the front, and the full sleeve has a shallow lace cuff. The skirt is cleverly fitted with shirring over the hips, the front panel narrow at the top and flaring at the hem. At knee depth a full flounce is applied under a bouillonne band, and a shallow band of princess haircloth in the hem assures the correct flare.

Correspondence.

(Correspondents may have their handwriting delineated without charge.)

Molly.—Your character is not very strongly formed yet. I think you are affectionate, gentle and kind-hearted, but you lack decision and attention to details.

Rivers Three.—I still think your characteristics are good. You may be a trifle egotistic, but we are all that, and independent, but independence is also a good thing. You cannot change my good opinion of you.

Florence.—Your letter denotes a little carelessness, but should think you were kind and generous and affectionate.

Cynic.—I should judge by your quotations that you yourself were a trifle cynical, although you have thorough, thoughtful and admirable characteristics as well. It is a pity that Diogenes did not live in our time, for I am sure his search would have been successful. Do you not think so?

Enquirer.—The coaches, in which the guests come to a wedding are paid for by them, and they will look after their own method of conveyance. The friends of both bride and groom are invited. You should acknowledge your gifts in no formal way, but by simple notes of thanks. The wedding invitations are issued in from two to three weeks previous to the ceremony. The groom pays for the flowers and his own incidental expenses, and also for the minister's services.

Francois.—I am very glad to answer the "little French girl," and would have been pleased to have her write in her own language, for it is such a pretty one. There is no reason why you should not go on your vacation alone. You will find it not only a voyage of pleasure but a voyage in which you will get the rest you need. We all like the quiet vacation in which we can truly enjoy our own company. I think you are conscientious and kind, and a little independent.

Agnes.—Am glad you like The Herald. The portion of the letter numbered "One" was written, I should judge, by an impetuous, though kind-hearted person; the second signed D. J. C. by an industrious, and probably thoughtful one. Your own handwriting designates neatness, carefulness, thoughtfulness, and that you are conscientious.

Carissima.—Have you not very frank, careful, sincere characteristics? I should certainly think so, and I admire your sentiment as well, that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," only there is one just as noble, "a good woman."

About the House

[Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants, on little economies and big ones; on little contrivances for lessening labor in households, of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.]

FERNS FOR THE TABLE.

Green ferns, or leaves, to decorate the table, are always pretty and desirable. The other day a girl was telling me of a plan she followed for always having sprays of fern on hand.

In the summer time when the woods are filled with ferns (they can easily be found about the mountain), she gathers clusters of the maiden-hair fern and after taking them home spreads them out smoothly between newspapers, then places heavy books over the papers and leaves them until they are quite dried. They retain their color and fresh appearance and will last all winter, available for table decoration.

PURE MILK.

Every Montreal housewife will be interested in the pure milk agitation. When we give the children a glass of milk we like to feel it will nourish, not kill, them. A keen discrimination, and a refusal to take any but the purest and best, is the duty of all those who deal with milkmen, and we all do. We can ill afford to eat adulterated food of any sort whatever.

BERRIES.

When you are preparing your berries in the summer, try mixing them with different kinds, such as raspberries and currants, or raspberries and blackberries. You will find the flavor much improved.

GERMLESS DRINKING WATER.

"It would seem as if the subject of the dangers lurking in drinking-water had been written upon until every one in the world must not only be aware of them, but continually on guard against them. Such is, however, not the case, as is proved most sadly each fall by the typhoid-fever epidemics which very often have their origin in some apparently pure and sparkling stream. The housewife who has taken a rented house for the summer or who is boarding, is very fortunate if she can be absolutely sure of the purity of the water supply. If there be even a suspicion that all is not as it should be, do not grudge the labor involved in boiling the drinking water each day. That is the only way to be sure. It seems a bother now, but what is it when compared with a siege of treacherous typhoid in the autumn?"

FOOD DIET.

The following is given as the proper food diet for a four-year-old child:—Well cooked cereals, soups and broths, from which all fat has been skimmed; either beef, mutton, lamb or chicken once a day, or else boiled or broiled fish; fresh green vegetables and baked potato, all well cooked; stale bread or zwieback; fresh ripe fruits, except bananas; simple deserts, and plenty of milk to drink.

A BREAD BOARD LUNCHEON.

Some hot day when the house is heated up with baking or ironing, lay a white cloth over the bread board and serve your luncheon on it. Use as few dishes as possible. The bread can be buttered, and the coffee, with the cream and sugar added, can be poured from a pitcher. Carry the board to the porch or out under a tree, where it can be set on a little stand. Call the family and see how much better they will enjoy the meal outdoors than in the hot dining room.

HOME COURTESY.

"Teach the children that consideration for others underlies good manners, so that those who are well bred never serve themselves over-bountifully, or try to secure what is nearest. They are not clamorous for attention to their special needs, but courteously wait their opportunity. They do not tease or argue for some coveted dainty which has been denied them, but conduct themselves so as to contribute to the pleasantness of the family meeting-place. Having mastered this foundation thought, the little graces of deference may be inculcated so that children shall not seat themselves at table before their elders, nor pass before a person without a word of apology; that they do not omit a smiling 'good-morning' and pleasant 'good-night,' or the litle amenities of 'please' and 'thank you,' when asking or acknowledging a service."

A COOL HOUSE.

Keep the windows open all night. Rise early in the morning, put a chair at the foot of the bed, and throw the mattress over it so that the wind can blow under it. Beat up the pillows and put them in or near the windows—in the sun, if possible. Leave till after breakfast. After thoroughly airing the house, close the blinds by nine a.m. and the house will keep cool all day.

TO SAVE STEPS.

During the warm weather one should plan to save as many steps as possible. Keep a market basket within reach. Put all the articles that need to be taken upstairs in the basket as they collect, and carry them all up at once. Several jars of fruit, empty jars or anything belonging in the cellar, can be carried in this way instead of a few at a time.

CHILDREN'S PARTY CAKES.

Ring cakes are attractive and not difficult to make. Separate the whites from the yokes of two eggs, then cook the yolks until solid, drain on a cloth, and when cold mash through a sieve. Cream one cupful of butter with half a cupful of fine granulated sugar. Beat one entire egg with the yolk of another until very thick, add the sieved egg, beat again and gradually stir in the sugar and butter; when smooth add about four cups of flour. Cut off small portions and roll into long rounds the size of a lead pencil, shape into rings or figure eights, lay on a baking tin, brush with white of egg, sprinkle with coarse granulated sugar or blanched almonds chopped fine and bake a delicate straw color.

For a good white cake cream together one cupful of sugar, with one-half a cupful of butter, adding one-half a cupful of sweet milk. Sift together one cupful of flour, half a cupful of corn starch with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, add to the other ingredients, and lastly fold in the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs, and a teaspoonful of flavoring.

Yellow layer cake is made by creaming together one cupful of butter and two cupfuls of sugar, adding the well beaten yolks of five eggs, mix thoroughly and stir in one cupful of cold water. Fold in the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs with three and one-half cupfuls of flour, with which has been sifted two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Flavor and bake in layers, covering each with a boiled icing.

Almond cake without flour is a novelty well worth trying. To the yolks of four eggs beaten very light, add gradually one cupful of sugar, one-third cupful of grated chocolate, half a cupful of blanched and powdered almonds with sifted wheat bread or rolled and sifted cracker crumbs, mixed with one teaspoonful of baking powder, then fold in the stiffly-whipped whites of four eggs. Bake in layers using fruit jelly between and frosting on top.

For drop cakes, grate one cocoanut into a porcelain dish and heat until very dry, stirring occasionally so it will not brown (in the warm oven), add one cupful of powdered sugar and the stiffly-beaten white of one egg. Mix thoroughly, shape into fancy cakes on buttered paper laid in flat tins and bake in a moderate oven till the white of the egg is set.

LABOR SAVING.

The hardest part of the summer work for the mother of four children, who has no servant, is the washing and ironing. Rompers of blue chambray for the baby of two eliminated white dresses and skirts; seersucker dresses for the girls of eight and eleven, and blouses for the boy of six, were washed and never ironed. Much of the underclothing was folded when taken from the line and put away sweet and clean. White sheets and pillow-cases were sent to the laundry. Enamelled tablecloths and paper napkins completed the programme.

RASPBERRY SOUP.

Pick over two quarts of red raspberries, mash with a wooden mallet, and add to them a pound of granulated sugar. Leave for an hour, then strain through a sieve. Put over the fire and heat, stirring steadily. Thicken with a tablespoonful of corn-starch dissolved in a little cold water. As soon as it is thick and clear add a gill of brandy or a half pint of sherry, and set aside to cool. When very cold fill glasses with crushed ice, and pour the soup upon the ice.

CHEESE BALLS.

For cheese balls, beat the whites of two eggs very stiff, and whip into them a generous half-cup of grated cheese and a dash of cayenne. Mix lightly and quickly, and, with floured hands, mold into balls about half as large as a large egg. Drop into deep boiling fat and cook for five minutes. Drain in a hot colander, then lay for a minute on tissue-paper to rid them of grease, and serve very hot.

VEAL SALAD.

Veal salad may be made of cold boiled or roast veal. Free it from all bits of skin, and cut into small dice. To a pint of these dice allow a cup and a half of crisp celery cut into half-inch lengths. Mix the celery and veal together, season with salt, pepper and a dash of nutmeg. Moisten thoroughly with mayonnaise dressing, then set on the ice until wanted. Serve in a chilled salad bowl lined with crisp lettuce-leaves, pour a rich mayonnaise dressing over the salad, and garnish with celery tips and slices of hard-boiled eggs.

ICE CREAM.

Vanilla—Add eight ounces of powdered sugar to one quart of cream. Stir until the sugar is dissolved, and add a dessertspoonful of good extract of vanilla. Turn into the freezing can; stir slowly at first until the cream is icy cold, then beat more rapidly until it is frozen.

Orange—Put the grated rind of an orange in a pint of cream, add eight ounces of sugar, stir in a double boiler until the sugar is dissolved, when cold add another pint of cream and freeze.

Strawberry—Mash one quart of strawberries, add to them half a cupful of sugar, and let stand for half an hour. Scald a pint of cream, add eight ounces of sugar, and when cold add another pint of cream. When frozen very hard add the quart of strawberries.

Pitter-Patter.

Among those who received the degree of Master of Arts, at Radcliffe College, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., this year, was Miss Grace Wales, of Robinson, Quebec. Miss Wales was the winner of the Shakespearian gold medal at McGill College in 1903, and won the Edward Austin scholarship for Radcliffe. She has been appointed to the teaching staff of the Trafalgar Institute, in our city.

All interested in the higher education of women, will be pleased to see a Canadian girl, and especially one of the McGill students, so successful. The course of study at Radcliffe is the same as at Harvard, and the diplomas issued represent the same standards as Harvard requires of its men students.

Miss Wales is a daughter of Doctor Wales, of Robinson, Quebec, and has ever been a clever and conscientious student, and her native county of Compton may well be proud of her success.

Speaking of Radcliffe, one remembers that Helen Kellar, who is called the most wonderful woman living, took her degree of B.A. there this year. Deaf, dumb, and blind, her wonderful patience and perseverance have placed her not equal to other women, but in a certain sense, superior to the great majority of them. Those who have read her autobiography, as well as the many who have read of her, will feel the keenest interest in her future.

The girls and women who become discouraged at their limitations should remember Helen Kellar, who has made of her limitations a blessing.

Just now because of the war, we are interested in everything pertaining to Japan and Russia. It is pleasing to note that Japan has established 264 kindergartens in the "flowery kingdom," and that these have so far realized her anticipations that she desires to increase the number. Japan has advanced so much that she compares with civilized countries very favorably, and sometimes has improved upon them.

All women who are mistresses of boarding houses, can well pattern after the noble woman, whose death has so lately taken place amongst us, Mrs. C. Barr. So wonderful is the possible influence women can wield as heads of temporary homes, such as boarding houses, that one can but be amazed that they do not use that gentle and homelike ordering and friendliness that will make their house, a home indeed.

Concerning Mrs. Barr we read of many who "recall with gratitude her unfailing kindness and interest, whose house was to them not a place in which to take their meals and find shelter, but a home."

Why will women go out of their way to find some charitable work to do, and neglect the greatest of all duties, the dignifying and beautifying of the simple daily life, and its work?

The University of Wisconsin, which is celebrating its fiftieth anniversary, has selected Miss Jane Adams, of Chicago, for the honorary degree of LL.D. It is the first time that the University of Wisconsin has offered such an honor to any but practicing lawyers. The Brooklyn Eagle congratulates the university upon its discrimination in its deviation from established usage, and says: "Miss Addams did not invent, but she at least developed a new field of sociology, and has thrown more light upon the problem of securing good government for cities than any half dozen statesmen. She has lent the force of her personality and example to the removal of sentimentality from philanthropy, and the substitution of common sense for it. The whole line of settlement work in American cities is new, and Hull House is the most widely known settlement in this country.

Among settlement workers Miss Addams is easily first, because she supplies ideas and ideals, not merely for her own settlement, but for the alleviation of conditions in other cities."

We have all of us in Canada, heard of Miss Addams' unselfish and splendid work at Hull House, and we can but feel she deserves any honor that is conferred upon her.

The story of the experience of Mrs. Short, and Mrs. Brady, two Canadian ladies, who were in the Port Arthur bombardment, is an interesting description of an exciting experience. Both of these ladies are in sympathy with the Russians, and believe it would be the best thing "all round" if the Russians won. They are an illustration of the universal tendency of women, to sympathize with the one that's down.

A child labor agitation would be a good thing for Montreal women to think about. We have too many children in our stores and factories, who should be at school. New York has not the monopoly of this evil, and reforms are as necessary here as there.

There is a splendid write-up in Harper's for July, on self-governing college girls. Self-government at Wellesley, Bryn Mawr, and other American colleges has been so successful that not one of them has regretted adopting it. It is simply a putting of the reins of government in the girls' hands instead of the faculty's. It is satisfying to think that the girls have so much honor, and respect good faith to such an extent that they can govern themselves.

We have not yet proved how noble a girl's character can become. A national noble womanhood, dignifying home duties, and making life happier and purer in public and social requirements, is coming, not only in the United States, but in Canada, and in all the world.

The quarterly number of "Women's Welfare," edited by factory girls, and the only one of its kind in America, is to hand. This unique little magazine is published for the betterment of the conditions of the working women of the world, and contains valuable information and assistance, and is so practical and sensible that it appeals to all working girls.

At the convention held in St. Louis in May, of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Mrs. Mary McDowell in agitating for organization amongst working women said: "Over 3,000,000 wage-earning women in the United States spinning, weaving, sewing, are earning an average wage of $5.50 per week, working from ten to eleven hours a day. These are the proxies in industry that win for us 700,000 club women the leisure to organize, to travel and to enlarge our lives. We wear ready-made clothes, eat ready-made canned fruits, vegetables, soups, mincemeat and even baked beans and pumpkin pie. We are just becoming ready-made housekeepers with machine-made homes. No woman can live for herself alone whether she belong to the 3,000,000 of toilers or the 700,000 club women."

Surely these statements cannot but make one think and ask, after all, what are we women working and living for?

Here is a word of encouragement for working girls, written by a working girl in a factory: "Let working women cease bewailing their lot and study rather to see what can be done to better it. It is a universal tendency of humanity to decry its lot. If the same amount of energy were directed to correcting evils, how different would be the result! Instead of dejection there would be ambition; instead of listlessness and indifference, interest and enthusiasm would spring up. And enthusiasm compels success."

The astounding death rate among the children in our city cannot but make us think seriously. Last week 133 children under one year, died in our city. Surely everything that can be done to alleviate the sufferings of the poor in hot weather, should receive our active support, and an active support that does not wait to be asked.

LITTLE MOLLY'S DREAM.

"I dreamed," said little Molly,
With face alight
And voice awe-filled yet joyous,
"I dreamed last night

"That I went 'way off somewhere,
And there I found
Green grass and trees and flowers
All growing round.

"For all the signs, wherever
We had to pass,
Said: 'Please' (yes, really, truly)
'Keep on the grass!'

"And in the beds of flowers
Along the walks,
Among the pinks or pansies
Or lily stalks.

"Were signs: 'Pick all the flowers
You wish to,' child:
And I dreamed that the policeman
Looked down and smiled!"
—Emilie Poulsson, in June St. Nicholas.

ROYAL LOVE.

The sole engrossing topic in royal circles and, of course, in the London smart set, is the reported betrothal of Prince Arthur of Connaught, the only son of King Edward's only living brother, and Lady Marjorie Manners, the eldest daughter of the Marquis of Granby, heir of the Duke of Rutland.

That this is a love affair is absolutely true, and for two months their affection has been apparent to their very intimate friends. The prince has been a frequent visitor to Lady Granby's house on Arlington street, while at Belvoir Castle, where Lady Marjorie has spent the most of the last two years, His Royal Highness was a conspicuously frequent guest.

A few weeks ago the prince proposed, and the young people being very earnestly in love with each other, the King was approached on the subject by his nephew.

His Majesty had no objection to the match provided the bride could raise a dowry of $20,000 a year. This is absolutely impossible, as the Granbys have no money, nor has the Duke of Rutland. Therefore at the present moment the young lovers are in deep woe. But perhaps the secret of the King's opposition lies in the well known fact that all his life he has greatly disliked the girl's mother, the Marchioness of Granby.

Prince Arthur is so madly in love that his one idea is to renounce all his rights to royal position, settle down to a quiet life, and become, as he puts it himself, an easy-going country gentleman.

Lady Marjorie is very pretty, and has been extremely popular in London society. She is a petite brunette with piquante little features and soft brown curls.

Life is what we are alive to. It is not length but breadth. To be alive only to appetite, pleasure, pride, money-making, and not to goodness and kindness, purity and love, history, poetry, music, flowers, stars, God, and eternal hopes, is to be all but dead.

A Cluster of Roses, Heather and Shamrocks From the Motherland Over the Sea.

ENGLAND.

The workpeople's subscriptions this year to Huddersfield Infirmary amount to £1,760 11s 4d.

The average annual death-rate from lightning in England and Wales has been calculated at less than one in a million.

The sum of £51,000 has already been raised for the extension of Yorkshire College at Leeds, for which £100,000 is required.

A destructive fire broke out recently at Jeyes' sanitary works, Richmond street, Plaistow. The damage is estimated at £8,000.

The Selby Board of Guardians have declined to appoint a chaplain for the workhouse on the ground that they had no money for chaplains.

Built on the Tyne, a floating coal depot with a capacity of 12,000 tons has arrived at Portsmouth, where it will be used for coaling battleships and cruisers.

Just as he was caught out in a Yorkshire League match the other Saturday, Arthur Hemmingway, of Middleton Park cricket team, fell dead on the crease.

Canon Drew, of Buckley, son-in-law of the late Mr. Gladstone, and father of Dorothy, the statesman's little favorite, has accepted the living of Hawarden.

An arm-chair of curious design made from the wood of Shakespeare's mulberry tree, when cut down by Gastrell in 1756, has been sold by auction in London for £67 4s.

Of the Englishmen whose names figure in our most reliable list of great men, the Dictionary of National Biography, no less than fifty-six per cent. are sons of parson.

Nottingham Corporation gas undertaking has yielded a net profit during the past year of £42,341, of which £28,800 goes to the reduction of the rates, equal to 7d in the £.

Second Lieut. Sunderland, of the First Battalion, Norfolk Regiment whose death in India was recently reported, fell 500 feet over a precipice at Chakrata during hill exercises.

A boot finisher, a plaintiff in Justice Jelf's Court, London, said that his wages had diminished from 42 15s to 14s a week owing to the price-cutting of Jewish aliens in the East End.

Mr. Wm. Ansell, a Birmingham brewer, who died in April last, worth £248,937, has bequeathed £5,000 to charitable institutions of the district, and £1,000 to establish a free library at Aston.

His Majesty has conferred the Victorian Order upon Mr. G. Abbott, who retired recently from the post of stationmaster at Charing Cross after fifty-eight years in the company's service.

North Down House, Bideford, once the residence of Charles Kingsley, the novelist, and later of Froude, the historian, has been purchased by a party of French nuns expelled from Bordeaux.

The borough of Torquay regularly employs two men to trap the rabbits which abound on the town's watershed estate at Dartmoor. In twelve months the borough accounts have benefited by the sale of 25,000 rabbits.

Recently five couples of gipsies went to be married at a church in Surrey, but only two gentlemen had the necessary ring. The churchwarden, however, came to the rescue by cutting off the rings from the kneeling-hassocks, and the ceremony was satisfactorily performed.

Earl Russell appeared in person at Hants Sessions in support of his appeal against a fine of £5 and £1 costs imposed last April at Winchester for furious motoring. Although Sergt. Garrett, of Ripley, gave His Lordship a good character as a motor driver, the appeal was dismissed.

With regard to the ingenious addition made by the Times to the daily "hatches, matches, and despatches" list, we are glad to say that the new "betrothal" section has already been taken to its bosom by the fond public. People now talk of "Hatches, catches, matches, and despatches."

To a Burnley grocer belongs the proud distinction of having beaten all previous records in the fine art of butter adulteration. He succeeded in selling as butter a composition in which there was only one per cent. of the genuine products of milk. One cannot help wishing to ask him: "Why the one per cent?" Is it chemistry or is it conscience which demands it?

A curious incident is reported by "Feathered Life" at Totton, where, recently, nine or ten ducklings were hatched, and were immediately taken charge of by that gentleman's cat, which has been acting the part of foster-mother ever since. The animal takes the greatest interest in the ducklings, and is said to betray considerable alarm when the birds, following their natural bent, evince a desire to enter the water.

An English firm of bootmakers have had to reduce their employees in the meantime, and they have done it in a very sympathetic way. In a notice to those dismissed, the firm said: "If we can do anything to help you to find other employment, we shall be pleased to do what we can. We have pleasure in making you a present of £5, which we trust will help you through any immediate difficulties."

SCOTLAND.

Shetland has been enriched by the washing ashore of a shoal of whales.

Rev. W. R. Thomson, for many years minister of Caledonia Road United Presbyterian Church, Glasgow, was recently inducted to the St. Andrews Presbyterian Church at Cape Town.

Edinburgh wont grant the loan of its Meadows for an international exhibition.

Aberdeen is doing well in the street car business. Last financial year brought a profit of £25,000.

Miss Mary Hamilton, of Ascogbank, Bute has sent $50,000 to the reconstruction fund of Glasgow Royal Infirmary.

During a fire at the gutta percha works of Messrs. Munro, of Partick, damage to the extent of £15,000 was done.

Ardnadam Hotel on the Holy Loch was recently set on fire by the heat of the sun, the roof being considerably damaged.

Been fairly hot in Scotland of recent days. In one day recently the sun set fire to the blinds of four shop windows in Edinburgh.

During last month twenty-two vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 26,000 were launched from the Clyde shipbuilding yards.

By a fire at Storie Street, Paisley, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashbury or Connelly and her four-year-old daughter have been burned to death.

A proposal for Sunday golfing has been negatived by the members of the Glasgow Golf Club, which is one of the oldest clubs in Scotland.

The Alake said Edinburgh was the most beautiful city he had seen, and how an Auld Reekie man wont speak pleasantly to a native of Saint Mungo.

Mr. Joseph Macintyre Taylor, LL.D., died at his residence at Kelvinside Glasgow. Mr. Taylor, who was in his seventy-seventh year, has for half a century occupied a prominent place in the legal life of the west of Scotland.

Robt. Cloonan, a private in the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, has committed suicide at St. Peter's Barracks, Jersey. He was put under arrest for drunkenness. Ten minutes after being placed in the cell he was found hanging from a bell-pull wire.

In a letter to the Dunfermline Presbytery Rev. Jacob Primmer states that he is now in a position to demit the charge at Townhill, having accepted an annuity of £90 from the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund Committee. He retains the life rent of the manse.

The death of Mr. James Robertson, Govan, removes one who was exceptionally well known in all the countrysides within forty miles of Glasgow. Mr. Robertson, who was sixty-eight years of age, was for forty-five years in charge of Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead's country delivery van.

The fruit crop in the Clydesdale district has every indication of being an abundant one. Not for many years has there been such a favorable spring season as was the case this year, and the plants have developed well, and have a large quantity of fruit on them. This season will rank as one of the earliest on record.

The trustees of the late Mr. W. B. Barbour, who for several years represented the burgh in Parliament, have decided to grant the Paisley Young Men's Christian Association the sum of £1,000 out of the residue of the deceased gentleman's estate. The money will be devoted towards the new buildings to be erected by the association.

A rather serious fire has occurred at the farm of West Hillhead, Monikie, Forfarshire. Dundee fire brigade was summoned, but before the firemen arrived the flames had gained a firm hold, the straw barn, implement shed, sheaf loft and granary being more or less gutted. A large quantity of straw was also burned. The damage, which is covered by insurance, amount to about £1,000.

IRELAND.

Dr. Biggs, headmaster of a school at Enniskillen, was drowned by the upsetting of his canoe.

Lord De Freyne's action against the United Irish League has been abandoned in the Dublin Courts, all parties paying their own costs.

Two young farm laborers are in custody at Cushendale, Co. Antrim, charged with having administered poisoned whiskey to an elderly man named Macauley.

A commission of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland has been appointed to inquire how far the church can help in diminishing the spread of consumption and other diseases.

The young Marquis of Conyngham, who has been visiting his Donegal estates and winning the golden opinions of his tenants by personally investigating such small grievances as they have brought before him, succeeded the fourth marquess seven years ago, but only came of age last January.

James Gill, steeplejack, who had been living in a large chimney at Newry for a fortnight in order to evade a warrant for his imprisonment, fell down the chimney the other day, and so injured himself that he had to be removed home on a car for medical treatment. Shortly after his arrival the police placed him under arrest. He recovered sufficiently to elude the police, and bolted back to his perch on the stalk.

An inquest has been held at Belfast on David Henderson, honorary director of the Elim and Olivet Orphanage, Ballygofan, who was found dead in bed, and against whom proceedings for cruelty to children in the Home had been instituted. In a letter found beside the deceased he stated that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children were thirsting for his blood. They had got it, and if it proved the means of drawing the attention of all lovers of children to the cruel methods of the society the sacrifice would not have been offered in vain. Officials from the society denied absolutely the charges deceased had made. A verdict of suicide by inhaling gas was returned.

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

HUNCHBACK OF WESTMINSTER, A TALE OF HIDDEN TREASURE.

A large section of the novel-reading public of to-day craves for the sensational, and Mr. William Le Queux is in the forefront of those writers who spare no pains to gratify the craving. His latest story, "The Hunchback of Westminster," is very distinctly sensational. In a prefatory note the author claims that the tale is no idle fiction spun for the entertainment of an idle hour. "In many ways, indeed, it is tragically true, particularly that portion which tells how men only a few months ago in this prosaic London of ours fought for a certain treasure worth several millions of pounds." The whole scheme turns on three faded manuscripts, which contain a key to the position of a certain mysterious lake in Mexico, containing fabulous wealth, because for centuries the original tribe of Mexico had deposited their treasures there. The existence of this wealth was known to some Jesuit priests of three centuries ago, who left a record of its location. The manuscripts were put up for sale in a London auction room in the first few pages of the book. At once the excitement begins, and thence to the last chapter Jesuits, Jews, Scotland Yard detectives, policemen, private investigators, cabinet ministers, secret societies and villains innumerable are plotting, lying in wait, using knives, chasing each other over the country, and doing all manner of desperate deeds in order to secure possession of those precious documents. In the end the hero wins out, and the villains are discomfited. It all reads like a bad dream, or a fascinating tale, according as the reader may be inclined. (London: Methuen.)

ENGLAND IS SUFFERING FROM A PLAGUE OF NOVELS.

Exclusive of reprints and of English editions of foreign works of fiction, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine novels —something over five novels a day— were published in England last year. These figures have led Mr. J. Cuthbert Hadden to a disheartened contemplation of the "plague of novels" and its causes. Even by the most ardent lover of fiction, says Mr. Taylor, it will hardly be contended that this enormous output of so-called "light literature" is a commendable thing. One might look at the figures with a certain equanimity, he admits, if every one of the eighteen hundred was even a passably good novel. "But the situation is aggravated by the fact that the great bulk of current fiction is distressingly and appalling bad." Not more than five, he estimates, out of every hundred novels published are artistically satisfying. Many are not even written in decent English. In answer to the question, Why are so many novels published, he suggests three causes. These are (1) The growing custom among publishers of bringing out books at the author's expense; (2) the prevailing idea that the public will not look at a book unless it is cast in fiction form; and (3) the delusion that the art of fiction can be taught. As to a remedy, he finds none. A tax on novels has been seriously proposed. This, he predicts, would be quite ineffective. No tax would restrain a novelist who was assured of the ultimate success of his own work. As matters stand at present, the publisher may quote him a bill of £50 for the production of a six-shilling novel. Supposing that £20 more were to be added by way of tax, would that prevent the publication of the author's story? Not a bit of it. The £100 would be paid as cheerfully as the £80 by a writer who expects to get it all back, and something more, when the merits of his novel have at last dawned upon a generally undiscerning public. The matter, he concludes, is in the hands of the public; and not until the public awakens to a sense of its shameful neglect of the higher and more serious forms of literature will the plague of novels be stayed.

THE ROMANTIC STORY OF AN UNEXPLORED SEA.

The somewhat unimposing title, "Modern Arms and a Feudal Throne," gives but little hint of the vortex of excitement into which the reader soon plunges. The sub-title, the romantic story of an unexplored sea, is but little more explicit. It is a story of the adventures of four shipwrecked passengers on board the British ship Iona, which sailed from Newcastle, N.S.W., bound for Honolulu with a cargo of coal on February, 1891. During a storm the vessel was wrecked in the Pacific Ocean somewhere between the Fiji and Samoan group. All on board were swept away but four passengers. The vessel was carried by the surf into the crater of an extinct volcano, and was swept down a passageway, several thousand feet below sea level. The survivors recovered to find themselves in an underground world several thousand miles in extent. On exploring the wreck of the vessel they found the parts of a small steamer which they fitted together, and a stock of small cannon, guns, revolvers and ammunition which were being conveyed secretly to the revolutionary party in Honduras. This underground world was inhabited with two large colonies of British and Spanish, whose ancestors had been similarly washed from the ocean into the great cavern. The two races, who dressed as in the days of Elizabeth, and were equipped with the guns of that period, had long been at war with one another. The four new arrivals, provided with modern arms, threw in their lot with the English, and in the course of a short time enabled the latter to conquer their enemies. Allison, one of the quartette, married the Princess and became Prince Consort. But not content with this underground paradise he and the scientist of the party cherished the ambition to explore the passageway through which they had descended. After infinite difficulty they reached its entrance, but while examining the island, a storm came up, and the entrance through which they had come disappeared entirely. Several days later they were picked up by a passing steamer and conveyed to New Zealand. As a piece of unfettered imagination, the author, T. Milner Harrison, has set a new record for romances of that ilk. (New York: R. F. Fenno & Co.)

FORMS OF ENGLISH POETRY BY PROF. C. F. JOHNSON.

To the young student and the ambitious but inexperienced poet, "Forms of English Poetry," by Prof. C. F. Johnson, of Trinity College, Hartford, should prove a helpful instructor. Though containing nothing more than every young person should know about the construction of English verse, the book is equally suitable for the general reader. It contains the essential principles of verse construction, both by forms and by subject matter. The historical development of eight of these divisions is sketched and briefly illustrated by examples, but the true character of poetry as an art and a social force is always kept in evidence. An interesting feature is liberal quotations from the best work of the master poets, such as Shakespeare, Milton, Shelly, Keats, Coleridge, Tennyson, Browning and Swinburne. The aim of the volume is to cultivate an appreciation and a love of poetic literature, and should arouse in the student a new interest in poetry. Separate chapters are devoted to the ballad, sonnet, ode, memorial verse, lyric and song, society verse, French forms and the epic and the Romanic. Each is freely illustrated by examples. (New York: The American Book Co.)

LITERARY NOTES OF INTEREST.

Mr. Morley Roberts has just finished a humorous novel, which will be published in the autumn, under the title, "The Fate of Penelope."

Ella Higginson, the poetess and novelist, has a story in press for publication this month by The Macmillan Company. It will be called "Mariella, of Out West." The heroine is an intelligent daughter of crude, hard-handed parents, and the plot hangs on the conflict of ideals brought about by her culture in sordid surroundings.

Whether Charles Reade's novels are neglected or not has been a subject of recent discussion in literary periodicals. Whatever the decision, the facts remain that a standard edition of his capital novels will shortly be published in London, and in America Reade's famous story, "The Cloister and the Hearth," is among the regularly best-selling books.

The July Bookman gives a picture of "Pent Farm," the home of Joseph Conrad, whose prosperity all lovers of good fiction will rejoice in. The house is a few miles from Rye and Winchelsea, and in Rye lives Henry James and "near the queer old, ivy-covered gateway of Winchelsea is Ellen Terry's little four room cottage." Not far away is Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's English home and that of Madame E. Maria Albanesi.

Of the six best selling books on the July Bookman's official list, just half were written by women — American women. They are "Sir Mortimer," by Mary Johnston; "Rulers of Kings," by Gertrude Atherton, and "Memoirs of a Baby," by Josephine Daskam. They represent three as completely different types of fiction as could well be imagined. The other three books on the list are Phillips's "The Cost;" White's "The Silent Places," and Parrish's "When Wilderness was King," of which the authors are all men.

Justin Huntly McCarthy, author of "If I Were King," "The Proud Prince," etc., is at work on a new romance, which Harper & Brothers will publish next autumn. For the past few weeks Mr. McCarthy has been travelling around England and resting from his literary work. It may not be generally known that he is a son of Justin McCarthy, the historian, author of the famous "History of Our Own Times."

Harper & Brothers are issuing a new edition of their standard illustrated volume of songs for young people entitled "Our Children's Songs." There will be a new frontispiece by Alice Barber Stephens. The volume includes songs for the nursery, for childhood, for boyhood, hymns for the nursery, and hymns for childhood. It is an admirable collection, which has stood the test of years. The "Introductory Song" was written by Longfellow; and Tennyson, Wordsworth, Whittier, Mrs. Browning, Bryant, Byron, Southey, Thackeray, and scores of other famous poets are represented in the volume.

The revival of interest in Celtic literature is making itself felt wherever the Celt still exists. The Gaels of Ireland publish three magazines dealing entirely with Gaelic and Celtic subjects. In France the "Revue Celtique" came into being a generation ago, and even Teutonic Germany issues two magazines devoted to Celtic research and learning. But hitherto the Gaelic scholars of Scotland have been without a special organ. They are, however, now about to remove this reproach by the publication of a quarterly "Celtic Review." Professor Mackinnon, professor of Celtic languages at Edinburgh University, will be the consulting editor, and Miss E. C. Carmichael the acting editor.

The following are the most popular books for the week ending July 14th, as shown by the records of the Booklovers' Library:—The Crossing, Winston Churchill; Queen's Quair, Maurice Hewlett; Woman with the Fan, R. Hichens; Dorothea, Maartens; Anna, the Adventuress, Philip Oppenheim; Silent Places, Edward White; Susannah and One Other, Mad. Albenesis; Gingham Rose, Alice Woods Ullmon; Sir Mortimer, Mary Johnson; The Test, Mary Tappan Wright.

ST. VITUS DANCE

MUST BE TREATED THROUGH THE BLOOD AND NERVES.

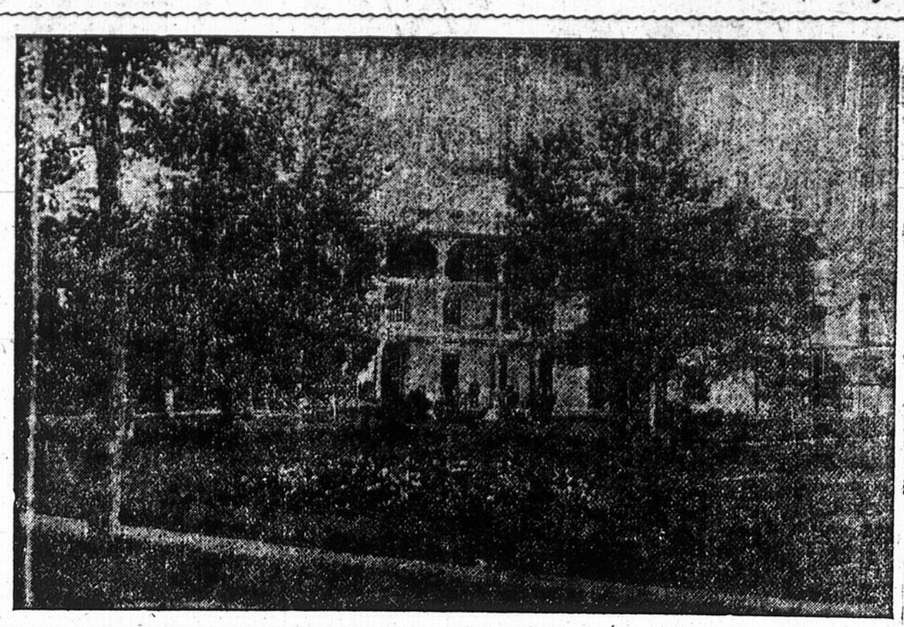
One of the Worst Cases on Record Cured Through the Use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

St. Vitus dance is a nervous disease chiefly afflicting children. There are a number of signs such as a twitching of the muscles of the face, shaky hands, or a jerky motion of the arms, a trembling or a dragging of the legs, irritability and restlessness. St. Vitus dance is caused by disordered nerves and blood—that is why it is always cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pills fill the veins with pure, rich red blood, which in turn soothes and braces the nerves, making the sufferer well. Mrs. Luffman, Poucher's Mills, Ont., tells how Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cured her daughter, Louise. "I do not think it possible," says Mrs. Luffman, "that anyone could be afflicted with a more severe form of St. Vitus dance than that which attacked my daughter. Her arms and legs would twitch and jerk, her face was drawn, and finally her left side became numb as though paralyzed. Her speech became thick and indistinct and she could neither stand still nor sit down. Two doctors attended her, but gave her no benefit. The last doctor who attended her told me she would never get better. It was at this discouraging time we decided to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After taking two boxes we could see an improvement; she could sleep better and the spasms were less severe. From that on she steadily grew better, and after using eight or ten boxes, she was as strong and healthy a girl as you will find anywhere, and she has not had the least symptom of the trouble since."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are the surest cure for St. Vitus dance, hysteria, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, paralysis, and all the nervous troubles of men, women and children. But you must get the genuine, with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent post paid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PREMO CAMERAS 1904, R. F. SMITH — Full line of models for 1904 just to hand. Send for special bargain list No. 14. 1706 Notre Dame street.

The Grand Hotel,



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A new and up-to-date Bath-house has been erected, with every facility for Hot and Cold Sulphur and Saline Baths.

The Caledonia Waters have been curing RHEUMATISM and all manner of KIDNEY TROUBLES for over 50 YEARS.

A new Kitchen has been built, equipped with the most modern appliances and the Cuisine will be equal to that of any hotel in Canada.

A new and interesting Golf Course has been laid out by C. R. Murray, the well known professional of the Westmount Golf Club.

For Rates, Plans and other Information apply to

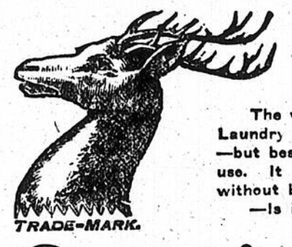
FREDERIC A. JONES, Mgr., - Caledonia Springs, Ont.

STEWART'S Shoe Sale!

Exceptional Values in *Men's Low Shoes* being offered for the next Thirty Days. Our Entire Stock of *Men's Oxfords* in *Patent Coltskin, Velour Calf* and *Vici Kid*, made up in the newest combinations and latest styles. *4, 5, and $6* Shoes—exceptionally good value at above prices—your selection at the extremely low price of, per pair..... **$3.45**

There is an Excellence and Stamp of Superiority about STEWART'S SHOES that appeal to the Intelligent Buyer

3 STORES: 2295 St. Catherine Street, 237 St. James Street, 1541 St. Catherine Street,



FREE GIFTS!

The wonderfully fine premiums which we give in exchange for Queen's Laundry Bar Soap Wrappers would alone suffice to create a demand for it —but besides that it is the very best on the market for laundry and general use. It makes clothes white as snow with a minimum amount of work without burning them—and imparts a delicious perfume of new mown hay. —Is it any wonder that ladies insist on getting

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STAG'S HEAD BRAND

SAVE THE WRAPPERS.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Mfrs., MONTREAL.

Makers also of the Celebrated "BABY'S OWN SOAP."

Wrappers exchanged at the following places—1490 St. Catherine Street, East; and 168 McCord street, Montreal. Miss J. E. McWilliams, 137 Wellington street, Sherbrooke.

GRAIN FOOD THAT'S BRAIN FOOD

Nature's food, the tasty Canadian Breakfast Cereal is Orange Meat—of best Canadian Wheat mixed by a special process with a special product which adds both flavor and nutriment.

Valuable Premiums With every 15c. package comes a Coupon.

Coupons sent to our address secure you free premiums of Heavy Plated Silverware. A fitting service for a perfect dish.

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Genuine Oak. Also Mill Supplies. Our prices are better and the quality of our goods are too well known to dwell on.

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OUTING GOODS.

Duck Pants, Duck Shirts, for tennis, etc., Neglige Shirts, Outing Shirts, Belts, Bathing Suits and Trunks, Yacht Caps and Duck Hats. Complete line of the latest Straw Hats.

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2400, 2246 St. Catherine. 7 Place d'Armes Hill. 225 St. Lawrence. 2637 Notre Dame. 225 McGill.

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Is our motto, and it is as much to your interests as to our own to give you satisfaction. For whatever you want in the HAIR GOODS line we are yours to command.

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SAMUEL TARRANTE,

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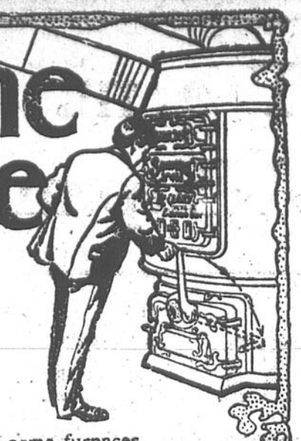
This may have held good in Shakespeare's day, but now-a-days it would be rank extravagance to invest all your money in clothes when, for $12.00, $13.50, $15.00, $16.50, $18.00 or $20.00 you can buy from us as fine a Suit as you can wish to wear.

CAMPBELL'S, 267 St. James St.

Sunshine Furnace



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With a Sunshine Furnace you stand up and oscillate a gently working lever that a child could handle. It's so easy you won't believe it, if you've been used to the common back-breakers.

And the Sunshine is a hygienic, coal-saving, practical housewarmer in every way that a good furnace ought to be.

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4-Panel Planted Flush Moulding.

2-6 x 6-6 x 1 3-8, $1.30, F.O.B. Trenton, net cash
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Founded in 1893 by C. E. Seifert, the Director.
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BRANCHES: Voice, Piano, Violin, Organ, the Theory of Music, &c., &c. Send for Prospectus.

PEDLAR'S PERFECT METAL LATH.

Any building plastered on wood lath is a fire trap. If plastered on "Perfect" Metal Lath, it is made practically fire proof.

Circulars and samples on request. PEDLAR PEOPLE, Oshawa, Ont., or 767 Craig Street, Montreal, Que.

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The best Hard Wheat Flour in the World.

Mills at KEEWATIN, 2,500 brls. per day (the largest mill in the British Empire). PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, 1,000 brls. per day.

Our flour has been exported to warm and cold countries and is far famed for its keeping qualities. All grades of hard wheat flour sold in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information on application. Offices, 1st Floor, C.P.R. Telegraph Bldg., Montreal. dtf

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Tender for Engine House and Office.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Engine House and Office, Pirate Harbour, N.S.," will be received up to and including

THURSDAY, the 21st Day of JULY, 1904,

for the construction of an Engine House and Office at Pirate Harbour, near Mulgrave, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Office at Mulgrave, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Moncton, N.B., 29th June, 1904.

Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes! Mosquitoes

BLACK FLIES! BLACK FLIES!

Ashe's Forest Friend is the only reliable remedy.
Price 25c and 50c.

HELLEBORE! HELLEBORE!

Save your currants and gooseberries. Use White Hellebore.

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Open Face Gun Metal Watches, good reliable timekeepers—
Gentlemen's size..... $2.50 and $5.00.
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department has established a record for punctual and efficient service which is the envy and despair of our competitors.

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Works—Drummond Colliery, Westville, Nova Scotia.

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BISHOP OF CANTERBURY WILL VISIT QUEBEC

Quebec, July 15.—(Special.)—Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, has written to the Lord Bishop of Quebec, Right Rev. Hunter Dunn, informing him that he will visit Quebec and will preach in the Anglican Cathedral on Sunday, August 28, which will mark the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the consecration of the sacred edifice. The general observance of this epoch in the history of the Anglican Church in Quebec has been postponed until next year, when a general meeting of the Synod takes place in Quebec.

The Precautions We Take

In regard to the scientific feeding and sanitary stabling of our cows ensure the absolute purity of the milk we sell. You cannot be too particular concerning the milk you drink. We stake our reputation on every pint that leaves our dairies.

THE GUARANTEED PURE MILK CO.,
Tel. Up 669. *2686 St. Catherine Street.*

PROSPERITY FOR CANADA FORECASTED IN PROSPECT OF MAGNIFICENT HARVEST

Correspondents From All Parts of Ontario Report Indication of Good Crops—Ha y is Heavy in Most Places—A Shortage in Small Fruits—Nova Scotia Apple Crop Will be Very Heavy.

Replies to crop enquiries sent out by The Herald to all parts of Ontario go to show that the province will have generally an abundant harvest. A few localities report backward crops on account of spring rains and cold, and in some counties, notably in southwestern Ontario, the fall wheat is badly winter-killed. From most quarters correspondents report fair prospects for apples, but small fruits will be a light crop. Plums and cherries are reported to be almost an entire failure.

The farm problem is yearly assuming a more serious phase. Correspondents are practically unanimous in reporting a scarcity of help. Not only are farm laborers scarce, it is next to impossible to get household help, and this in spite of the fact that wages have advanced twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. above what was paid a few years ago. The effect is to drive farmers more into dairying and stock-raising, and in some sections farmers are hiring even the year round as a solution for the difficulty.

Consequent on abundant rains in the early spring the hay crop in all sections is not only abundant, but of good quality.

YORK COUNTY.

Whitchurch Township.—The crops have been more or less injured by the heavy rainfall. The straw will be shorter than for several years past and not as forward as last year. Very much will depend on the weather for the next few weeks. Help is very scarce, both male and female being hard to obtain. Wages are higher than have ever been known, ranging from $20 to $30 for six and eight months, and $1.25 to $1.75 per day.

Wheat, fall about 25 bush. indications of rust; oats, not far enough advanced to form an accurate estimate, an average crop; barley, thirty bush. on the high land, low land injured by excessive rains; peas, twenty bushels, small average sown on account of the pea bug; corn, bbackward, prospects unfavorable; hay, a ton and a half per acre; roots, good, came up very even, growing rapidly; fruit, apples average, plums total failure, cherries and raspberries abundant, not affected any disease, no caterpillars.

FRONTENAC COUNTY.

Hichinbrooke Township—Farm labor is hard to get. Wages are higher by $5 per month. Female help is very scarce. Most laboring men want little work and more money. They work a few days and then rest. Wages are so high that they only have to work part of the term to get enough to live on.

Wheat, fair, about twenty bush. per acre; oats, good, about forty bush. per acre; barley, fair, about thirty bush. per acre; peas, fair, about twenty bush. per acre; corn, not very good, fifty bush. in ear; hay, good, two to three tons per acre; roots, good, 150 bush. per acre; fruit, a great many trees were killed by frost last winter.

BRANT COUNTY.

South Dumfries Township—Farm labor, both male and female, hard to get. Wages are double what they were a few years ago.

Wheat—Some fields were winter-killed, but there will be an average of fifteen to twenty bushels per acre; oats, good, thirty to forty bushels per acre; barley, twenty-five bushels per acre; peas, not many grown, about twenty bushels per acre; corn, owing to late season not much sown; hay, good; roots, good; apples, about half a crop; peaches and pears a failure.

Burford Township—Almost all the wheat hereabouts was winter-killed. What is left looks to yield fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. The oat crop looks well and the yield will be thirty-five to sixty bushels per acre. Barley will be a good crop, from twenty-five to forty bushels. Peas are not grown here on account of the weevil. Corn is very backward. Many fields were planted a second time. Hay will make from one to two tons per acre. Plums and peaches will be very scarce. Cherries a fair crop. There is a fair crop of apples in sight. Fruit trees are fairly fre from fungus growth, but many were winter-killed. Farm help, both male and female, are yet scarce and wages full as high as last year. Good men get $25 per month, with board and washing; girls $10 to $15.

RENFREW COUNTY.

Hagarty Township—Farm labor is not easy to obtain. Wages appear about the same as other years, $1 per day for male, and from $7 to $10 for females. Wheat will be a fair crop; oats, fair; barley, not much grown; peas, good so far; corn, hurt some by June frost; hay, good in new meadows, but not so good in old.

LANARK COUNTY.

Ramsay Township—Prospects for an abundant harvest never looked better. Labor is very scarce. It is almost impossible to get help. Wages range from $20 to $22 for nine months, and $1 a day for harvest and haying.

Wheat, prospects good, about thirty; oats, prospects good, about 40; barley, prospects good, about 30; peas, almost a failure; corn, prospect good, but later than last year; hay, heavy crop; one and a half tons; roots, good; fruit, an average crop.

GRENVILLE COUNTY.

Augusta Township—Early in the season rain was abundant, in fact too much. Now we have a dry spell and the crops are suffering. Help is scarce. For farm hands wages run about $20 to $30 and board, per month.

Wheat promises well, small acreage; oats fair, hurt with wet spring; barley, very little sown; peas, none; corn, fair; hay, good generally; roots, very little sown, good

DUFFERIN COUNTY.

East Garafraxa Township—There has been a lot of very heavy rains and crops on low land have suffered. Farm labor is scarce and wages higher than last year.

Wheat, little or none sown; oats, good except on low land; barley, good generally; peas, good generally; corn, not much sown; hay, heavy crop; roots, good; fruit crop will be light, a great many trees having been killed last winter.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Fitzroy Township.—With the exception of hay, which promises well, crops in this neighborhood will be below the average of last year. Fruit trees are afflicted with fungus growths and many have been killed with borer worm. Labor is very scarce and wages higher than former years. Wheat will average about twenty bushels to the acre, oats forty-five bushels, barley thirty bushels. Peas are not much grown on account of failure of late years.

HURON COUNTY.

Grey Township.—Crops in this section are looking excellent, and if nothing happens there will be a bountiful harvest. Wheat will average about twenty bushels to the acre, oats forty-five, barely thirty. Few peas are grown on account of bugs. Corn looks poor, but the hay crop is excellent, from two to three tons per acre. Roots will be an excellent crop. Plums will be scarce, but apples will be plentiful. Farm labor cannot be got at any price. Female labor is out of the question altogether. You could not hire a domestic if you would offer $15 a month. Wages are seventy-five per cent. higher than in former years.

Turnberry Township—Fall wheat here was badly winter killed and will average only about eight bushels to the acre. There is no spring wheat sown here. The oat crop is two weeks later, but looks well and will average about forty-five bushels. Barley is grown only for feeding and looks well; will average twenty-five to thirty bushels. Corn, which is grown only for ensilage, looks well. The hay crop is very heavy, about two tons to the acre. Dry weather is now wanted to cure it. Plum and cherry trees are badly afflicted with black knot and a great many will have to be cut down. All small fruits are a poor crop, about half usual yield. Apples will be a fair crop. Farm servants, either male or female, cannot be got here for either love or money. We are compelled to do to a great extent without them, and wages are fully double what they were five years ago. It has been the rule here to hire for summer months only. Now will have to hire for full year or do without.

LEEDS COUNTY.

Leeds and Lansdowne Rear Township—Prospects are good for all crops in this section. Laborers, both male and female, are very scarce, and wages fully one-third higher than former years. Apple trees are afflicted with bilght.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

East Whitby.—Fall wheat promises poor, but spring what will be a fair crop. Barley looks good. Corn has been planted two or three times and promises only fair. There is an excellent crop of hay and roots look well. There will be a good apple crop, but no Spies. Cherries and plums are a failure. Pears will be fair crop. Farm laborers scarce and wages twenty-five per cent. higher than last year. Female labor is scarce as ice in August.

PEEL COUNTY.

Caledon Township.—There has been too much rain for low lands, but taking it all round the prospects of an average crop are excellent. Prospects for fall wheat are excellent, and crop will probably average thirty-five bushels. There is no spring wheat. Oats, too much rain for low land, on high lands will average firty-five bushels. Barley, too much rain for low land, high land fair. Peas, average crop. Hay, over an average. Roots, fair prospects. Some fruit trees were killed by the severe weather last winter. Plums and cherries are a failure. Apples promise a fair crop. Labor is very scarce and wages higher than previous years.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Goulburn Township.—Farmers hereabouts are going more into dairying on account of the scarcity of help. Both male and female are very difficult to obtain and wages are rather higher than former years. Men get about $20 to $24 a month and board. Wheat is not extensively grown. Crop will average twenty to twenty-two bushels to the acre. Oats were sown late on account of wet, but promise about forty-five bushels. Barley will be a good crop, about sixty bushels to the acre. Peas also promise fairly well, about twetny-five bushels. Hay is a good crop, about two tons to the acre. Root crops look well.

LENNOX COUNTY.

South Fredericksburg.—The fore part of the season was very rainy and considerable damage was done on low lands. On high lands crops are fairly good. It is almost impossible to get hired help and wages are very high. Prospects for spring wheat are poor, fall wheat was badly winter-killed; oats will be below average, probably twenty-five bush.; barley was badly hurt with wet and will not be an average, say twenty bush.; corn was damaged by wet weather; hay will be an average crop; roots are looking well. A great many young fruit trees are dead, supposed to have been killed by the extreme cold last winter. One man took out a young orchard of 300 trees.

GLENGARRY COUNTY.

Lancaster Township.—Farm labor is very scarce and hard to get, in fact, very many cannot get the help they require. A good farm hand is paid as high as $30 per month and board. Potatoes look well, but the bug pest was bad this year. Very little hay has been secured as yet, the weather for the last few days being very broken. Wheat looks fairly good and will yield eighteen to twenty bushels. Oats are not headed out yet. Barley will yield thirty to thirty-five bushels. On the high lands the hay crop is good, about two and a half tons per acre, but on low lands it is not so good, the ground being too cold and wet. The apple trees appear blighted as the leaves have shrivelled and dried.

WELLINGTON COUNTY.

Minto Township.—Wheat is in danger of the rust. The yield will be about twenty bushels to the acre. On low lands oats and barley were damaged by water. Oats will average about forty bushels, barely thirty. Peas look well on the high lands and will average about twenty bushels. Corn is grown for fodder only and looks very poor. The weather has been too cold and wet. Hay is an excellent crop and will go two tons or more to the acre. Both male and female help are very scarce and wages fully as high as last year.

Peel Township.—The late cold and wet spring and summer so far has kept back all outdoor work. With a heavy crop of hay ready to cut, and no weather to save it, farm work is discouraging. Farm labor, male and female, is scarce, and wages are higher than formerly. What help is obtainable is of a poor quality. Wheat, not much sown, fairly good, average twenty-eight bushels per acre; oats, good, will be a large crop, sixty bushels; barley, good, also a large crop, forty bush; peas, a failure in most places, a few good fields; corn, none sown this year, owing to the late spring; hay, a most abundant crop, two and a half to five ton; roots, good, and will be a large crop. The fruit crop will be light. A good many plum trees and some apple trees were killed by the frost.

SIMCOE COUNTY.

Innisfil Township.—Crops are two to three weeks behind, and it is impossible to compute prospects. A good deal of fall wheat was killed out. The spring wheat looks good. Hay will be an excellent crop. There has been very much rain. The correspondent concludes: Labor cannot be found, either man or woman, and if you do find either they want the whole crop and a slice off your 100 acres."

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Biddulph Township.—The crops are not sufficiently advanced to speak with certainty. Spring crops and roots look well. Fall wheat is rather thin. Can't hire a man or woman at any wages; there are none to be got. Wages are much higher. Laboring farm hands get from $1.25 to $1.50 per day, with board. Wheat, average, if it escapes rust, about twenty bush.; oats, not sufficiently advanced yet, probably fifty bush.; barley, about thirty-five bush.; hay, one and a half tons per acre; roots, promises well.

DURHAM COUNTY.

Hope Township—The outlook for all crops is very encouraging. Fall wheat will be about half crop, but spring wheat will be up to the average. Oats promise as good as last year. Barley and peas promise fair, and hay is extra good. Corn is poor, but roots promise well. Farm wages are higher than at any time within a decade, and the supply of help is not equal to the demand.

HASTINGS COUNTY.

Hungerford Township—This is essentially a dairy and stock country, there being more than a dozen cheese factories operating in this township. So far it has been a good season for pasture, bringing a heavy flow of milk. The grazing for beefers will also be excellent. Farm hands are to be had at the prevailing high prices of last year. Domestics are scarcely to be had at all at any price. Winter wheat looks good, but there is not much sown here. Will average about twenty-five bushels per acre. Spring wheat will run about twenty bushels. Oats promise well. Barley will not be so good as last year, only about thirty-five bushels to the acre. I only know of one field of peas sown in this township, owing to the ravages of the weevil. Corn has had a bad season, owing to the wet, and will not be a matured crop. The hay and clover crops look fine. A great many are raising clover for seed. Alsike cloves is also good. There was only a fair setting of fruit, and in some localities much damage has been done by hail storms. Trees are fairly free from fungus growths, etc.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Alnwick Township—So far this summer there have been fine rains in this section, which accounts for the good crops which we are likely to have. Wheat is in fine condition, and will probably yield twenty bushels to the acre. Oats and barley are fair, and will average thirty-eight and twenty-two bushels respectively. The hay crop is heavy, nearly two tons per acre. Apples are likely to be a fair crop, but small fruits are almost a failure. The supply of labor is far below the demand. Wages are fully 33 per cent. higher than former years. This applies to both male and female.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

Clinton Township—It is almost impossible to say what the corn will be, as it is three weeks late in planting on account of so much wet weather. There will be scarcely any clover hay in this section. It froze out last winter. A number of peach trees were frozen out last winter also. Farm help wages are a full third higher than they were a few years ago. It is almost impossible to get female help. Wheat is very poor, and will not go above five bushels to the acre. Oats, barley and peas promise well, however, and will go respectively about forty, thirty and twenty bushels to the acre. There was no corn planted until June 15, and it is too early to say anything as to the prospects. Hay will yield about one and a half tons per acre.

GREY COUNTY.

Artemesia Township—This is, as far as appearances go so far, one of the best crops for several years. Wheat is not much sown, but what there is looks well. Large quantities of oats have been sown, and are looking exceptionally well. Peas have been largely sown, and never looked better. The hay crop will be one of the biggest in years, and roots also are looking well. Labor is scarce and wages high. Farmers hereabouts exchange help with each other, and a good deal of machinery is being used.

HALDIMAND COUNTY.

South Cayuga Township—Wheat is almost a total failure. Oats, barley and peas will be a fair crop, yielding probably forty, thirty and twenty bushels to the acre. Hay will yield about one ton per acre. Male labor is obtainable, but female help is impossible to get.

WATERLOO COUNTY.

Woolwich Township—Prospects are for good crops. There will not be much fruit. Some fields of fall wheat may go to forty bushels per acre. Some was badly frozen, however, and the average will probably be about fifteen bushels to the acre. Oats are fair and will run about forty-five bushels. Barley is fair and will average about thirty-five bushels. Hay is an extra heavy and good crop, and roots all look well. Labor is scarce.

LAMBTON COUNTY.

Plympton Township—On the whole, crop prospects are bright, but farmers are raising and feeding more cattle on pasture to avoid hiring help. Help, both male and female, is hard to find, and wages are nearly double what they were a few years ago. Wheat was winter killed, and will not yield more than fifteen bushels per acre. Oats look well, and will average thirty-five bushels. Barley promises fair, about twenty-four bushels. Corn is light and roots only fair. The codling moth and fungus blight affect fruit trees.

KENT COUNTY.

Runney Township—Wheat was all winter killed, but oats will be a fairly good crop, about forty bushels to the acre. Barley will also yield fairly well, about twenty-five bushels. There is a large acreage of corn, and it looks fairly well. The yield will be about eighty bushels of corn to the acre. The hay crop will be light, about one ton per acre. Farm help is not easily obtainable. Wages are about the same as for the last three years.

FRONTENAC COUNTY.

Barrie Township.—Wheat is very little grown hereabouts. Oats will be a really good crop and barley also promises well. Corn is backward, owing to rain. The hay crop is heavy and of good quality.

HALIBURTON COUNTY.

Anson and Hindon Township.—Grain crops are likely to be rather light. The season was too wet in the latter part of May and the fore part of June was too dry. Wheat will probably average ten to twelve bushels per acre, oats twenty-five to thirty bushels, barley twenty-five bushels, peas fifteen bushels. Hay will be a good crop, about one ton to one and a half tons per acre. Farm help and domestics are scarce and wages are high, about the same as last year.

CATARRHOZONE METHOD SIMPLE

No danger of drug or alcoholic habit. No danger of failure. You breathe healing, balsamic medicine by means of air to the spot where disease exists. It can't fail to cure Catarrh. No other medicine can be so effectively applied or reach so surely the source of catarrh. There has never yet been known a case in which Catarrhozone did not give immediate relief and certain cure. Thousands of testimonials—doctors, ministers, lawyers, and the great mass have all approved it. Two sizes, 25c and $1.00.

COLONIAL HOUSE,
PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Sporting Goods
DEPARTMENT

ALL THE LATEST DESIGNS IN

Fancy Baskets, Willow Baskets,
Baby Carriages and Go-Carts,
Croquet Sets, Tennis Goods,
Golf Goods, Fishing Tackle,
Guns and Ammunition,
Football Goods, Baseball Goods,
Boats and Canoes,
Paddles and Oars, Hammocks,
Toys, Games, Expresses,
Velocipedes, Dolls, Garden Sets,
Sail Boats, Etc., Etc.

HARDWARE DEPT.

Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers, Ice Cream Freezers, Bathroom Fixtures, Garden Hose, Hose Reels, Ladies' Garden Tools, Wringers, Washing Machines (best made), Oil Stoves and Ovens.

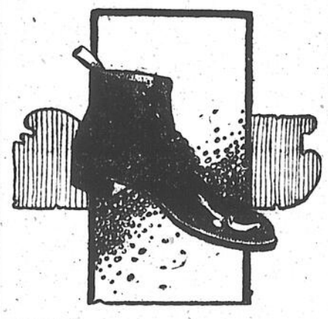
Universal Bread Mixers

Mixes and kneads bread in THREE minutes. Hands don't touch dough; simple, economical, sanitary, easy to operate, and clean, makes better bread than by hand. Information and circulars given by Demonstrator on Ground Floor.

Special Attention Given to Mail Orders.

Henry Morgan & Co.
MONTREAL.

DOUBLE STAMPS!



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Not every time that you spend less do you save money. The last fifty cents paid for Shoes often makes the bargain real, by the betterness it brings, and the desirability of the Shoes. True economy is in getting what you want when you save money. That is exactly what is offered in

CASH 10 RECEIPT

OUR **$3.00** SHOE

Try a pair. They will convince you.

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MOONEY'S Cor. of ALEXANDER and ST. CATHERINE STS. Phone Up 12

NOVA SCOTIA APPLE CROP MUCH AHEAD OF LAST YEAR

Potatoes Promise Well and Hay is a Good Crop—Peaches, Plums and Pears Will be Scarce.

Kentville, July 16.—(Special.)—The hay crop is better than last season. Grain promises well and potatoes are fair, excellent in some localities.

Apples do not as a rule suffer from the drouth, but quantities are falling now. But they must fall, as the trees are very heavily laden.

Plums, pears and peaches are a light crop.

Cherries are abundant and ripening well.

Vegetables are suffering from rain in this vicinity.

Wolfville, July 16.—(Special.) — Last winter was unusually cold, but vegetable life came through fairly well, owing to the almost contiguous covering of snow, there having been very few thaws. There was a lack of warm rains in the early spring and the frequent showers in June were rather local and somewhat disappointing in their results.

Hay.—The hay corp is variously estimated by experts at from fifty to eighty per cent. for dyked marsh and eighty per cent. for uplands. The grass started well and promised to be abundant, but the cold June gave it a serious set-back and many dyke lots will produce only sorrel and weeds, while other lots which ave been tile-drained and well cared for will give three tons to the acre.

Potatoes and oats promise well and will be fully 100 per cent.

Apples blossomed well and as the first week in June was favorable to pollenization, they set well and according to our fruit expert, J. W. Bigelow, there are now in sight in the three counties about 600,000 barrels, as against 500,000 for last year. The estimate in thousands is for Baldwins 140, Kings 90, Gravesteins 70, Nonpareils 80, Rebstons 60, Golden Russets 70, besides other varieties. The leaf blight is causing some alarm and may reduce the estimate.

Plums will be a small crop, fifty per cent., owing to the ravages of black knot, and the comparative failure of the Burbank. This crop will in the future be in the hands of specialists.

Peas will be a very small crop, about twenty-five per cent.

Peaches will fall far below the average.

Annapolis, July 16.—(Special.) — The prospects for a good apple crop in this county were never brighter. Notwithstanding the large yield of last year the trees, particularly the hard fruit, bloomed very full and though some orchards were no doubt damaged by frost the fruit set very well and with an average summer should produce an excellent quality of fruit. An almost total absence of insects, a result of the severe winter and more scientific spraying should mean a much better quality as well as a larger quantity of apples.

The hay crop, owing to the continued dry weather all through June, will fall far below the average. The intervals have felt the drought more than the marshes. The marshes will not be cut for nearly two weeks, and given average rains should gain considerable in that time. However, the general feeling is that the crop will be one-third short.

Potatoes are appearing on the market, and though small, seem smooth and free from blemish.

Small fruits, cherries, strawberries, etc., seem very plentiful.

It is early to say much about grain, but it, like hay, has felt the dry weather and will likely ripen early and prove at most an average crop.

Roots and vegetables generally are form a wek to ten days in advance of last year and will likely prove an average crop.

PIMPLES AND BLACKHEADS.

Thousands of young men and women are distressed by these unsightly disfigurements. They wisely recognize that their blood must be sadly out of order or such unpleasant manifestations would not appear on the skin. It is useless to attempt to cure this trouble by external applications. They can be cured only by internal constitutional treatment which vitalizes all the activities of the body. This will remove quickly from the system the poisons which nature is forcing through the skin to get rid of them. That's why you have pimples.

The quickest and surest remedy is Ferrozone. It stimulates all the organs to do their work naturally. Ferrozone drives these humors from the blood, but it does more. It supplies an abundance of new rich red blood, which being free from these poisons, neutralizes them. You get clear smooth skin and color too.

Ready for Business Promptly at EIGHT a. m.
Close on Saturday July and August at ONE p.m.

Summer Merchandise Down in Price

The present month is the public's opportunity at this store. Everything you need in the way of Summer Wearing Apparel, as well as the material out of which such apparel is fashioned is down in price. Then, too, in the sections where staple all the year round merchandise is sold you are surrounded with chances to save money. The daily lists only hint the opportunities.

You are, also, well protected from the chance of an unsatisfactory investment. Except in the cases of Millinery, Toilet Articles, or goods cut from the piece you've the privilege of exchanging for other merchandise a purchase that doesn't realize your expectations, or receiving back the full amount paid for the same.

This store is continually establishing the fact that safe and satisfactory shopping can be accomplished either by telephone or mail. If these lists are accepted as a guide in ordering, no delay should ensue in acquainting the store with your commands.

Dress Goods IMPORTANT CHANGES IN PRICE

40 in. wide Black Voile de Paris, actual value 65c yard. July sale price 49c

Extra special in 52 in. wide Black Lustre, worth 75c yard. July sale price 55c

Cream Fancy Lustre, 42 inches wide, cheap at 39c yard. July sale price 25c

18c Cotton Cheviots for 13½c

Still a large demand for these useful Wash Materials. They look well, wash well and wear well, and, being moderately priced, sell well. Regular 18c yard. July sale price 13½c

90c Mercerized Vestings for 29c

The range of patterns in White Mercerized Vestings, formerly sold as high as 90c yard. Clearing July sale price 29c

22c Sheeting for 17½c

Plain and Twilled Gray Sheeting Cotton, full 2 yards wide, worth 22c yard. July sale price..... 17½c

Table Covers--Half Price

Two lines Pink Damask Table Covers, fringed all around, to be cleared at exactly half the marked prices:—

Size 1 1-2 x 2 yards, marked 75c each, for 37½c
Size 2 x 2 1-2 yards, marked 95c each, for 47½c

The Popular Shepherd's Checks

A complete assortment of this most fashionable Wash Material in fine Gingham, at, per yard..... 13½c
Mercerized Sateen, per yard..... 25c
Highly mercerized silk finish Foulard, per yard 29c

Dotted Muslins for 15c

Black with white, and white with black polka dot Fancy Dress Muslins. July sale price, per yard 15c

Cotton Crepon for 19c

A new line in all best colors, very suitable for summer dresses. Sptcially priced for July sale, per yard 19c

35c Colored Damask for 25c

A line of Red and White Table Damask, floral designs, handsome borders; marked 35c yard. July sale price 25c

Hemstitched Towels for 10c

A good size Hemstitched Linen Huck Bedroom Towel (all white) extra special value, each..... 10c

18c Roller Towels for 12½c

Special line All-Linen Ready-made Roller Towels, 2 1-2 yards long and marked 18c each. July sale price 12½c

Blouse Vestings THIRD FLOOR NEW BUILDING

About sixty (60) Blouse Lengths, in silk, linen, cotton and wool fancy fabrics. Each length in a neat box, to be cleared as follows:—

Those marked $1.50 each, for..... $1.00
Those marked $2.25 each, for..... $1.50
Those marked $2.50 and $3.00 each, for..... $2.00

The Grocery Department

Will Begin the Week Well—
Specials for Monday

Fels Naptha Soap, 5 bars....	25c	Finest Creamery Butter, lb..	18½c
Bowlby's Yellow Peaches, 1 lb. can	15c	7 bars Strathcona Soap.....	25c
Pie Peaces or Pears, 3 lb. can	8c	2 pkgs. Pearline, 1 lb. each..	25c
3 cans Pork and Beans, 3 lbs. each	25c	5 bars Scouring Soap.....	25c
Mocha and Java Coffee, fresh ground, per lb.....	35c	Washing Ammonia Powder, 1 1-2 lbs.....	10c
		8 lbs. Washing Soda.....	10c
		22 lbs. Granulated Sugar....	$1.00

W. H. Scroggie
LIMITED.
St. Catherine and University Streets.

Wrappers AT THE New Price: 49c

Will be in Brisk Demand Monday.
They're Regular $1.25 Wrappers.

Ladies' Summer-weight Wrappers, made of fine quality Percale, in colors of navy, pale blue, pink and ox-blood, yoke effect, trimmed with white braid. Regular $1.25 Wrappers on Sale at..... 49c

There are only 15 doz. in the lot, which consists of sizes 32, 34, 36 and a few of 38.

CLEARING SALE OF OUR

Entire Stock Boys' Wash Suits

The Values:—$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 Suits.
The Clearing Sale Price: Any Suit for..... 98c

If goods don't sell in the season they were bought the fault cannot attach to this store that arranges such value events as these in the days of briskest demand:—

Our entire stock of Russian and Sailor Blouse Suits of fine quality White Duck, Chambray and Percale, in many different patterns, all made with deep sailor collar, and handsomely finished. Sale Price Monday, per suit..... 98c

Noteworthy Sale of Summer Waists

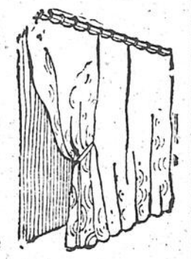
This store can truthfully advertise: the end of the profit making on summer merchandise has arrived, in giving publicity to values of this rare calibre. The price we ask is, in fact, much below the actual cost of production.

$1.00, $1.25 AND $1.50
LAWN WAISTS FOR 49c

300 only Stylish White Lawn Waists, made up in many new and and handsome effects, with Swiss embroidered fronts, and the latest sleeve and collar. These Waists that would sell regularly for from $1.00 to $1.50 each, on sale Monday only, at..... 49c

Full range of sizes 32 to 42.

Curtaining and Portiere Price Reductions



(THIRD FLOOR.)

Ordering for distant months, as well as providing for immediate needs, would appear to be wise counsel when you can place your order at such advantageous prices:

CURTAININGS.

30 in. wide Sash Curtain Muslin, finished with dainty lace and insertion. A very pretty window drapery. Worth 17c yard. Sale price 12½c

30 in. wide Sash Curtain Nets, fine fibre that will wash satisfactorily, finished with dainty lace and insertion. Worth 22c yard. Sale price 15c

36 in. wide Curtain Muslins, in a great variety of new floral and other fancy patterns, choice colorings, artistic effects, suitable for bedroom or boudoir. Worth 19c yard. Sale price..... 12½c

TAPESTRY PORTIERES.

Tapestry Portieres, 40 in. wide x 3 yards long, in heavy brocaded effects, in all the leading shades. Worth $3.50 pair. Sale price.. $2.50

Ladies' Silk Coats and Costumes

$20.00 TO $30.00 VALUES TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY FOR $9.75.

This is the class of bargains that is keeping the store in favorable repute with the purchasing public, and the sales up to the mark during the month of July.

15 only very Stylish Coats and Costumes, of superior quality Taffeta Silk, made up in the latest and most effective designs. Our space is not sufficient to allow minute description of these handsome garments. We can only say they are the most up-to-date creations of the season. Regular prices from $20.00 to $30.00; on sale Monday..... $9.75

Stair Oilcloth Being Sold

At Reduced Prices During July

(THIRD FLOOR.)

18 in. wide good quality Stair Oil Cloth, in neat patterns and colorings. Worth 12 1-2c yard. Sale price 10c
22 1-2 in. wide Stair Oil Cloth, worth 19c yard. Sale price..... 15c
27 in. wide Stair Oilcloth, worth 23c yard. Sale price 18c
36 in. wide Stair Oilcloth, worth 35c yard. Sale price 30c

$1.15 Table Covers For 85c

(THIRD FLOOR.)

6-4 fine quality Damask Table Covers, choice line of patterns, in all the new shades, finished with knotted fringe. Worth $1.15. Sale price..... 85c

Cups, Saucers and Plates

In two Popular Patterns of Semi-Porcelain Ware

White with gold band and spray; another style with cobalt blue decorations. Worth from 90c to $1.50 doz. Special prices:
Cup with Saucer..... 5c
Any one of 6, 7 or 8 in. size Plates for 5c

(Basement.)

Ladies' Girdle Corsets, 75c

WORTH $1.25

A good style for slender figures, or to wear when engaging in athletic exercises.

Made of Percale and Satin Ribbon, 5 hook clasp, side steels, top and bottom trimmed with satin ribbon. Colors: white and sky; sizes 18 to 24, worth $1.25. Sale Price..... 75c

FIRST QUALITY Steel Enamelware

At the Usual Price of "Seconds"

Numerous useful utensils, such as Tea Kettles, Dish Pans, Roasting Pans, Soup Kettles, Preserving Kettles, Tea and Coffee Pots (large sizes), large size Saucepans, Double Rice Boilers, etc. Worth from 75c to $1.00 per piece, on sale at..... 50c

(THIRD FLOOR, NEW BUILDING.)

Fewer Pieces of White Underwear

BEING MADE AT HOME NOW

Because good sorts of the ready-to-wear kinds can be bought so cheaply at this store.

Ladies' Cambric Underskirts, lawn flounce with tucks, embroidery insertion and medallions, trimmed with deeply tucked embroidery, finished with dust frill. Regular value $2.50; sale price..... $1.50

Another style, also, made of cambric, lawn flounce with tucks, valencienne lace insertion and medallions, trimmed with deep valencienne lace, finished with dust frill. Regular value, $2.50; on sale at..... $1.98

Cambric Corset Covers, round neck, full front with rows of valencienne insertion, trimmed around neck and arms with valencienne lace and silk beading; regular 65c, on sale at 39c

W. H. Scroggie
LIMITED.
St. Catherine and University Streets.