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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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HOSPITAL SCANDAL AWAITS ATTENTION

Even the "Yellow Peril" Has Sunk Into Second Place—Lord Roberts' Attitude Disarms Criticism.

(Special London Cable Letter by the Associated Press.)

London, June 30.—The "Yellow Peril," as the Chinese crisis is now called here, is for the moment relegated to second place. Public interest in the hospital scandals in South Africa so absorbs attention that no amount of official quibbling can suppress it. The treatment of thousands of wounded and fever-stricken British soldiers in the field threatens to become as serious a mater for public agitation as the military camps were after the Spanish-American war.

SHOULDERS RESPONSIBILITY.

If Lord Roberts was not so frankly willing to shoulder the major part of the responsibility the outcry which Mr. Burdett-Coutts' letters raised would well nigh swamp the Government. But few people care to seriously criticize the successful General whose consideration for his men, especially the wounded, is a by-word in the army and elsewhere.

LANSDOWNE'S MASTER STROKE.

The action of Lord Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, in submitting the criticism of Lord Roberts himself was a masterstroke of politics, which temporarily saved the Government's head. However, if the proposed Parliamentary committee finds the War Office failed to adopt necessary medical precautions it will take the Conservatives a long time to re-establish their prestige with thousands in Great Britain who have suffered bitterly through the loss and illness of relatives in South Africa. It has been hard enough for those bereaved to "grin and bear" the long casualty lists, but with the suspicion that lives were needlessly wasted, there is no longer any restraint to their sorrow or limit to their indignation.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

A significant sign of the times is the announcement in the July issue of the Nineteenth Century that some of the most distinguished men, regardless of party, have agreed to join an association with the object of fixing steadily public attention on the lessons of the war, foremost among which is the necessity for examining the defences of the Empire and the need of conducting the various departments of State on ordinary business principles. Among those who have promised to become members are Lord Rosebery, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Rosse, the Earl of Glanwilliam, Viscount Peel, the Bishop of London, the Right Rev. Mandell Creighton, DD., Cardinal Vaughan, Sir Wemyss Reid, Sir Howard Vincent, and a large number of members of the House of Commons and army officers.

POOR MATERIAL SUPPLIED.

Viscount Deerhurst, colonel of a volunteer batalion of the Worcester Regiment, in testifying before a Parliamentary committee this week, brought home with startling force the rottenness of the material supplied to the army. He declared that after paying an extra price for shoes for the battalion, after one march they were "like paper bags, with shreds of leather inside," and "you could easily put your finger through the majority of the soles."

KID GLOVE WARFARE.

An amusing story is current regarding Harry Beaumont, one of the best dressed Lodon clubmen, who married Miss Jessie Fellowes, of New York, and went to South Africa as an officer of the Cheshire Yeomanry. It is said that he requisitioned a Boer house for his own use, but, before occupying it, he "showered the building with insect powder" and "drenched it with eau de cologne."

How tired the people of England are becoming of such kid-gloved methods of warfare could be judged the other night when Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant-general to the forces, who is notoriously influenced by feminine advice, received a hostile reception at the hands of such a broad-minded body as the Institution of Mechanical Engineers.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.

Somewhat on these lines Sir Claude M. Macdonald, the British minister to China, is coming in for criticism. It is frequently said that he is a better hand at afternoon teas than in preserving the Empire's interests in China. A local paper at Tien Tsin said it was evident Sir Claude's motto was "I do not care what her flag is so long as she is fair." It is not generally known that last September Sir Claude Macdonald was suffering so much from heart disease and other complications that he could scarcely walk a hundred yards.

SOCIAL GAIETY.

Real social gaiety reigned this week for the first time this season. Heretofore, the festivities have been few and far between, and of a rather forced order. But during the last few days what with the arrival of the Khedive of Egypt, bazaars, entertainments, the State concert and countless dinners, London has taken on its old time aspect for this time of the year.

STUDENT WAITERS ARE BARRED FROM STATES

Kingston, June 30.—(Special.)—On Thursday 14 Canadian students engaged as waiters for the past week at Alexandria Bay were compelled to stop work by Mr. Estelle, United States immigrant inspector of that district. Eight of the young men were Kingstonians attending Queen's. For years young men from Kingston have been engaged at Alexandria Bay as waiters.

SOLEMN REQUIEM MASS.

Quebec, June 30.—(Special.)—The employes of the Banque Nationale will have a solemn requiem mass sung at the Basilica on Tuesday, July 3, for the repose of the soul of their confrere, Lucien Larue, who died in South Africa on the 25th inst.

THROUGH THE HERALD'S SIEVE

S'LONG Sir Charles. Over the river.

"AND MANY OTHERS" were there as usual to see Sir Charles Tupper.

NEW YORK was lately astonished with a unique experience—the sight of a fireproof building which would not burn. The fact has created much comment.

THE BITTER END.

A soldier of the Transvaal
Lay sick in Kopfontein:
The surgeon in attendance
Prescribed for him quinine.
"A bitter pill," the soldier
Remarked. "I apprehend
The meaning of our war cry,
'Fight to the bitter end.'"

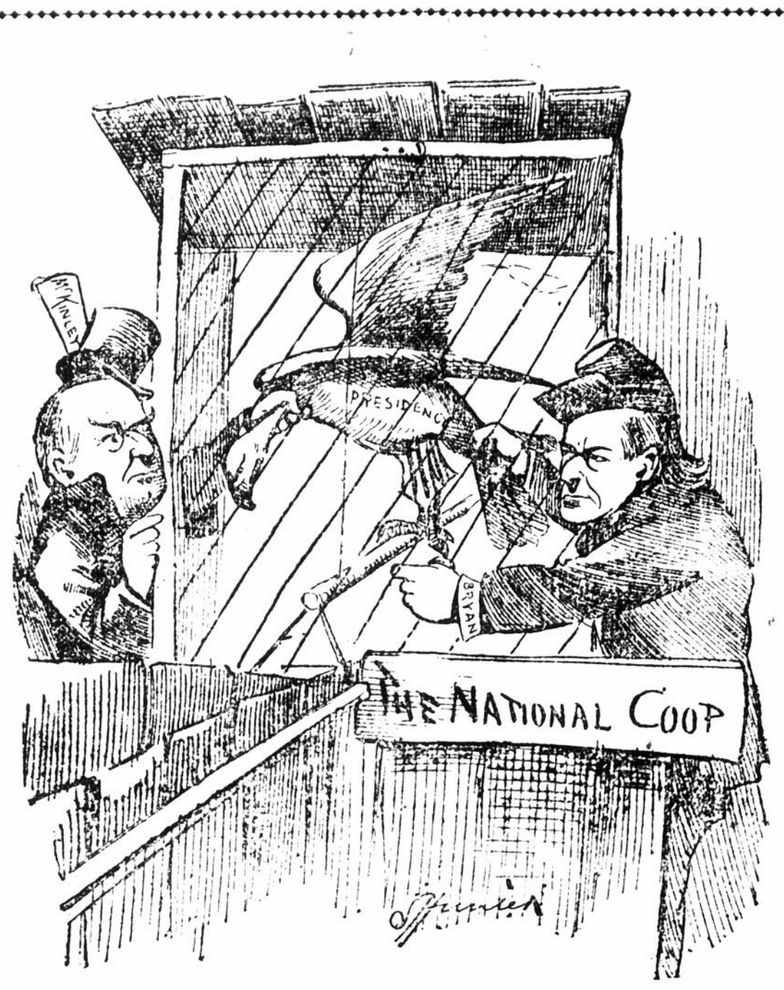
COMPLIMENTS THE STRATHCONAS.

London, June 29.—General Buller, has telegraphed to Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the Canadian High Commissioner, from Standerton, Transvaal, saying:

"Your fine regiment joined my force during the march here. I am glad to have them. It is like being with old friends. They are very useful."

HIGHLAND CADETS.

Next week engagements will be as follows: Wdnesday, 4th July, full dress, pipers, buglers and drummers to attend. March out and fancy marching on Dorchester and Mountain Streets. Saturday, 7th July, recruits, arm drill and gymnastics.



THE STRUGGLE FOR THE NATIONAL BIRD

It is the same old contest and will have the same old result.

HOUSE BUSY WITH POST OFFICE FIGURES

Consideration of Estimates Occupied all of Yesterday's Session—Postmaster-General's Statement.

Ottawa, June 30.—(Special.)—The Post Office estimates occupied the attention of the House all day yesterday, and gave the Postmaster-General an opportunity to make a statement regarding his department. He was able to report a very satisfactory condition of affairs, even in face of the reduction of one-third in the rate of letter postage, and to hope for an early date when the revenue would balanc the expenditure.

Mr. Mulock resumed his statement when the House met at three o'clock, and proceeded to justify his predictions of the amount of saving which would accrue to the people by the reduction in the rate of postage, and quoted from his speeches of last session to show that his estimates had been correct. The people were being aved $800,000 a year in domestic postage, and $100,000 in British postage, equal to $450,000 on the half year. Sir Adolphe Caron, followed by other Opposition speakers, had claimed that this would be a dead loss to the revenue. The annual deficit under the late Government had been $800,000, and as the reduction went into effect on January 1st, 1899, the deficit at the end of last fiscal year would have been $850,000 on the Opposition estimate. Instead of that, however, the Government had given them a postal service at a reduced rate, which for the half year entailed an expenditure of but $398,717 in excess of the revenue. If this was doubled it would still be less than the annual deficit under Conservative rule. (Aplause.) In other words, the people of Canada had been given a substantial reduction in the rate of letter postage without any increase in their taxation.

Since hte reduction went into effect the loss of revenue had at times risen to $80,000 a month, but last month the revenue of the Post Office was within $4,356 of what it was in May, 1898, under the high postal rates. If this meant, as he believed, actual growth which would be maintained, it meant that the Department had now practically recovered the loss of revenue brought about by the reduction in postage. (Hear, hear.) There was a very considerable increase in the number of domestic letters, one reason of which was that, owing to the 2 cent rate being in use, people had largely given up the sending of postcards and unsealed letters at the one cent rate. Another source of increased revenue, which would be most gratifying to every member of the House and to the people was, on letters to the British Isles and British colonies, which had come within the Imperial penny postage rates. In this connection Mr. Mulock read the following letter, written by Mr. W. D. Le Sueur, secretary of the Department, on Thursday.

BRITISH LETTERS INCREASE.

"Dear Mr. Mulock—In reply to your enquiry as to the effect of the reduction in the rate of letter postage from Canada to Great Britain, and those British possessions which adopted the reduced intra-Imperial penny rate, which took effect on the 25th December, 1898, I have to say that, from a careful count made of the correspondence despatched from Canada to Great Britain and such British possessions, I am able to state that the amount o fpostage which is now being collected in the correspondence in question quite equals, and probably exceeds, what was being collected at a corresponding period prior to the reduction of the postage. This implies, I need hardly observe, an increase of one hundred and fifty per cent in the volume of correspondence forwarded." (Cheers.)

Mr. Mulock gave som figures of comparison between 1896 and 1899. In the former year there were 9,103 post offices, 755 savings bank offices and 205 offices issuing postal notes. Last year there were 9,420 post offices, 838 savings bank offices, and 2,640 offices issuing postal notes. There were 126,442 savings bank accounts in 1896 and 142,141 last year. The number of money order offices last year was 1,779, as against 1,310, an increase of 35 per cent. Money orders were issued for $1,356,126, as compared with $1,515,000, an increase of 10 per cent. Of letters, papers, packages, etc., there were 177,178,120 carried in 1896, while last year there were 228,024,960 carried, an increase of nearly 29 per cent. The mileage of mail service last year was 1,428,095, greater than in 1896. In 1897 the revenue was $2,964,014, and last year, in spite of the reduction caused by the lower rates, the revenue was $3,182,930. He was sure the hon. gentlemen would be as pleased as the public to know that a service representing 25 per cent. of increased facilities had been performed, not at a loss of $800,000, but at a cost of $83,162 lsss than the late Government spent for its limited service. (Applause.)

THE FUTURE OUTLOOK.

Modestly venturing into the prophetic field, Mr. Mulock said that within a month or two he believed the revenue would be equal to what it was when it reached its highest point under the old high rates. The reduced rates had brought the Post-office nearer to the people and they had taken advantage of the reduction. It was not merely the commercial and banking classes who wrote to countries within the penny postage scheme, in which case the increase would be seen in the cities, but the humblest postoffice enjoyed an increase of revenue. The postoffice was the institution of the people and in no better way could it be improved than by bringing it nearer to the poorer people. (Hear, hear.) And having thus been brought close to the masses he looked for a rapid growth of revenue, by which means the department would become prosperous and self-sustaining, and within this year it would, by good management, show a surplus, if they chose to work it for a surplus, or agreeably increased service out of the legitimate revenue of the department. (Cheers.)

Mr. McMullen quoted from the supplementary report of the Postmaster-General to show how the late Government had made mail contracts without tenders, or if they had called for tenders, awarded the contract to a party friend at a much higher figure than other tenderers.

SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

Sir Adolphe Caron, ex-Postmaster-General, declared that the postal service could never become self-sustaining on account of the opening up of new territory in the West and the laying out of new and expensive mail routes. In the matter of revenue, Mr. Mulock had a great advantage in the frequent issue of new stamps, from the sale of which to collectors large sums would be obtained. Sir Adolphe considered that a retrograde step had been taken when a postage charge was imposed upon newspapers. In a democratic country such as Canada the newspaper was the only means the poor people had of informing their minds, learning what was going on in the world and what was the condition of their own country. One half of the tax was paid by the city of Montreal, which was not fair any more than the tax itself was fair. In a year when the Government could boast of a surplus of $7,000,000, it was inopportune to impose the tax. Sir Adolphe defended his administration of the department, believing it would compare favorably with that of his successor.

Mr. Davis (Saskatchewan) brought up a Prince Albert mail contract which Sir Adolphe had let at $7,000, although one of the tenderers offered to do the work for $5,000.

In the evening Mr. Foster devoted a long speech to criticising the administration.

An academic discussion took place between Mr. Foster and Dr. Montague on one hand and the Postmaster-General and Minister of Finance on the other as to what account a certain $800 should have been paid into. With perfect earnestness all four quoted acts of Parliament and rules of audit in support of their respective positions.

Several members appealed for better remuneration for country postmasters, and Mr. Puttee voiced the claims of the letter-carriers.

Mr. Mulock, in reply to questions, stated that during the recess he was going to go over the whole service and all temporary clerks and employes who were deserving would be placed upon the permanent list. Heads of departments had already been instructed to draw up their lists.

Discussion dragged on until 1 o'clock, when the railways and canals estimates were taken up.

SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Ottawa, June 30.—(Special.)—In the Senate yesterday the report of the Private Bills Committee on the bill to renew the Anderson pump patent was referred back for further consideration.

The following bills received their third reading and passed:

Respecting the Canada Mining and Metallurgical Co., Limited.

To confer on Commissioner of Patents certain powers for the relief of James Milne.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill respecting a certain savings bank in the Province of Quebec.

Sir William Hingston pointed out that the Treasury Board kept a very strict surveillance over these two banks. Neither could they raise or lower the rate of interest a fraction without the leave of the Treasury Board.

The bill was reported without any amendment, read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. Templeman resumed the debate on the bill respecting and restricting Chinese immigration. In the opinion of the people of the West, the almost unanimous opinion of British Columbia, the oriental people were the most undesirable people to encourage as immigrants. There was a general opinion against Asiatics.

Chinamen perpetuated their vices in Canada. He was not going to dwell on them. Their chief vice was gambling. There was not a Chinaman who was not an inveterate gambler. He had taken Sir Henri Joly through Chinatown and persuaded him that he would not stick to Chinamen if he did to Li Hung Chang. No one would advocate intermarriage with the yellow men of Asia. They never could be farmers. They were market gardeners. He regretted that political exigencies had not allowed Japanese to be included in this bill. Japanese were infinitely better. The objection was two-fold. First, they never became settlers, but took the place of people who would become settlers; and second, they were taking the place of white laborers. He thought a tax of $100 would have great effect. It was almost impossible for a Chinese laborer to have $100. He hoped as a result of the commission to be appointed would induce the Government in raising the tax. He did not think anyone would blame the Government for not including the Japanese.

Should the commission so report, he would be prepared to support the prohibition of Chinese immigration.

Hon. Mr. Allan had always understood that the C.P.R. could not have been completed without Chinese labor. They made good domestic servants; if the servant girl difficulty continued they would be very glad to get Chinese servants. He could not support the prohibition of Chinese immigration.

The second reading was given the bill.

Hon. Mr. Mills moved the second reading of the bill to amend the customs tariff, 1897. The bill gives effect to 33 per cent. preferential tariff.

Hon. Mr. Scott moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Civil Servants Act. This bill, he explained, provided for the permanent appointment of junior second class clerks in the civil service.

Both bills received their second reading.

Hon. Mr. Mills had expected some bills from the Commons, but as they had not come up he proposed the Senate should not sit on Monday.

DOMINION DAY.

Monday having been set aside for celebrating Canada's national holiday, there will be no issue of The Herald on that day.

LADY MINTO AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, June 30.—(Special.)— Lady Minto, accompanied by Mrs. Drummond, Major Drummond, A.D.C., Capt. Graham, A.D.C., Capt. Mahon, A.D.C., and Mr. Grise, private secretary to the Governor-General, arrived here by I.C.R. last evening and immediately drove to the citadel, where they will reside during their stay. His Excellency the Governor-General is expected here this evening.

WHAT IS GOING ON.

This Evening.

Her Majesty's—Baldwin-Melville Stock Company in "The Two Orphans."

Theatre Royal—Vaudeville.

Arena—Robinson Opera Co. in "The Mikado."

Sohmer Park—Vaudeville.

To-Day.

Lacrosse—Interprovincial League — Shamrock vs. Sherbrooke.

Monday (Dominion Day.)

Her Majesty's Theatre—"Cyrano de Bergerac," matinee and evening.

Arena—"The Chimes of Normandy," matinee and evening.

Sohmer Park—Vaudeville, 3 and 8 p.m.

Theatre Royal—Afternoon and evening.

Baseball—Montreal and Syracuse will play morning and afternoon, baseball grounds.

Lacrosse—Montreal Club goes to Toronto; Shamrocks to Cornwall, and Nationals to Ottawa. In the Interprovincial League, Quebec will play Montreal II. on the M.A.A.A. grounds.

Carillon—Steamer Sovereign goes through Lake St. Louis and Lake of Two Mountains, coming home by the Rapids.

St. Gabriel's T.A. and B. Society excursion to Lake St. Peter. Steamer Three Rivers, Jacques Cartier wharf, 12.30.

Lake St. Louis and Rapids—Steamer Duchess of York will leave foot of Prince Street, Canal Basin, at 1.30 p.m., and St. Gabriel Locks 2 p.m. Tickets on board steamer.

Gun shoot at Beauharnois.

Lachine and Rapids—Take 5 p.m. train.

Dominion Day Excursion—Tickets to all points on the C.P.R., G.T.R. and Intercolonial Railways and return may be obtained at single fare, good to leave on Saturday and return on Tuesday.

Running and trotting races at Delorimier Park.

Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club races at Dorval.

Hudson on the Lake and Rapids—Take C.P.R. 12.30 p.m. train.

Ancient Order of Hibernians' picnic on Shamrock A.A.A. grounds, all day.

St. Anne's and Rapids—Take C.P.R. 12.30 p.m., or G.T.R. train, 1.30 p.m.

Bout de L'Ile Park—Cheap fares; cars leave Lasalle Avenue every ten minutes.

Otterburn Park—St. Mary's C.Y.M. Society's picnic.

Camps at Ile Gros Bois.

Picnic to Ormstown.

MR. ALDRICH HONORED.

There was a pleasant little gathering yesterday afternoon at the office of the Auer Light Company, when all of the employes assembled to present to one of the office staff, Mr. Stanhope F. P. Aldrich, a testimonial of the high esteem and regard in which he is held by them on the occasion of his departure for Montmorency Falls, P.Q., where he has accepted a lucrative position with the Montmorency Cotton Mills of that place. The gift was a handsome water-pitcher of sterling silver, suitably mounted and engraved, and was presented to him by the general manager in a neat little speech, which was responded to by the recipient in a manner which told of the surprise he had been given.

BOLE ON THE STAND

West Elgin Deputy Testifies Before Election Commission.

CAN FIND NOTHING WRONG.

His Evidence as to His Appointment and Actions Accepted by the Commission.

Toronto, June 30.—Cool and confident, and with nothing but a most commonplace story to tell, Duncan Bole, the long-looked-for missing deputy returning officer in the West Elgin election, took the stand quite unexpectedly at a meeting of the commission at the Parliament Buildings yesterday. A warrant issued against him last fall for alleged improper conduct at the McNish election, when he took the place of one of the Southwold deputies, who was suddenly taken ill.

An officer went up to Sault Ste. Marie to arrest Bole, but the latter, by a sharp trick, escaped to the American side. It is only three weeks since his counsel said he would not come over and give evidence because the warrant was still out. The commissioners were, therefore, greatly surprised when they met yesterday afternoon to draw up their report to find Bole waiting to give evidence. He said he had refused to return before, fearing he would be put in jail, without a hearing. Bole, on being sworn, said that he had come down to do some work for his insurance company at Ingersoll, and met Mr. Cowan, M.P., in West Elgin, where he had gone on the day before the election, attracted by the announcement of a big meeting. He was at Southwold on polling day and was urged to take the place of Stratford, the deputy who became ill. He consented and performed the duties properly and conscientiously, doing nothing whatever that was wrong. He swore most positively that he in no way interfered with the proper counting of the ballots. Questioning by the commissioners failed to elicit anything further and Bole was allowed to go.

THE OREGON ASHORE?

Big U. S. Battleship Said to be in Trouble

ON THE ISLAND OF HOO KIE.

Report from Shanghai That Steamer Has Been Sent to Her Assistance.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is reported here that the United States battleship Oregon, is ashore on the island Hoo Kie, in the Miao Tao group, fifty miles north of Chee Foo and that a steamer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, has gone to her assistance.

AN ELABORATE DINNER.

London, June 30.—The most lavish entertainment of the week was Mrs. Buschoffs helm's dinner party for the Prince of Wales Wednesday. The papers announce that it cost over $15,000. It began with a dinner, which was not over until 11, and ended with a supper. While royalty feasted a Japanese troupe, which came here from New York on its way to the Paris Exposition, but which seems in no hurry to go there, performed three plays in a large tent erected in the garden. The Prince, the Duke of York and Prince Christian, with their hostess and host, occupied the centre seats in the front row.

MANY OPPOSE THE MATCH.

London, June 30.—Lady Randolph Churchill is seen almost everywhere and has been constantly congratulated with varying degrees of sincerity on her approaching marriage to Lieutenant Cornwallis West, and the announcement that the young lieutenant had been ordered back to South Africa came as a surprise. Society believes it is one more sign that high and mighty influences are still working against the match.

WON'T PAY FOR Q.C.'S

New Brunswick Lawyers Refuse to Contribute Their Fees.

COMMISSIONS REVOKED.

The Recalcitrants, However, Hold Commissions from the Governor-General and Demand Recognition.

St. John, N.B., June 30.—(Special.)—Some months ago the Provincial Government appointed a whole batch of Queen's counsel, conferring the honor on nearly every lawyer of more than 15 years' standing, and it proved a good financial venture, as all but a few paid the necessary $20 for their commissions.

Those who would not take out the commissions were:—George F. Gregory, Silas Alward, L. Allan Jack, Daniel Jordan, Alfred A. Stockton, Allan O. Earle, Richard F. Quigley, John McAlister, Ambrose D. Richard, Henry A. Powell, George V. McInery, J. Douglas Hazen and Thomas Mill ledge.

The Government has now revoked their appointments. These all have commissions from the Governor-General and hold that a commission from Her Majesty is good in any of her courts. They will resist any claim for priority in the local courts by Provincial appointees, and it may be that the Supreme Court will be called upon to determine the matter.

LIBERALS AT RIGAUD.

Hon. Mr. Bernier Speaks on the Sending of Troops to South Africa.

A magnificent Liberal demonstartion was held on Thursday at Rigaud, at which the Hon. Mr. Bernier, the Hon. Mr. Archambault, the Hon. Mr. Robidoux and a number of Provincial and Federal members spoke. In the course of his remarks the Hon. Mr. Archambault presented a clear summary of the performances of the Marchand Government since its advent to power. It had restored the finances, stimulated the progress of education in spite of the hostile attitude of the Legislative Council to its measures, and effected real progress in agriculture, road making, colonization and other departments. Mr. Archambault also predicted another surplus in the Provincial finances at the close of the present fiscal year.

The Hon. Mr. Bernier reviewed the Federal situation, his humorous comments upon some of the Opposition attacks upon the Government proving very effective. He dwelt upon the prevailing prosperity and showed how the Government had been prepared to take full advantage of the improvement in business coincident with its advent to office, to place the country in a position to best utilize its resources. He contrasted the attitude of different Conservative leaders on the school question, and proved the insincerity of those who were seeking to excite the feelings of the Catholics of the Province of Quebec without daring to bring the question up on the floor of the House of Commons. On the question of sending troops to South Africa, Mr. Bernier said:

"It has been reproached to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that he sent troops to the Transvaal. It is true. Personally I should have preferred that the Government sent no troops, but circumstances obliged Mr. Laurier to act so. Nobody was obliged to go to Africa. Those only enlisted who wished to. Does it become Messrs. Monk, Bergeron, Casgrain and the rest, who were ready to send five thousand men to Africa, to reproach us with having sent two thousand? England asked us if any one in Canada would like to enlist for the South African war. All the Laurier Government did was to pay the cost of sending the troops."

Speeches were also delivered by the Hon. Mr. Robidoux, Dr. Lalonde, M.P.P., Mr. Stenson, M.P., and Mr. Harwood, M.P.

DEATHS.

McCONOCHY—Died suddenly, in this city, on the 29th inst., Theresa Kate Cummins, daughter of the late T. A. Cummins, late of Her Majesty's Customs, and beloved wife of Horatio McConochy, of 286 St. Urbain Street. Funeral notice in Sunday Sun. 155x

SIR HENRI JOLY IN VICTORIA

New Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia Greeted Enthusiastically on His Arrival.

Victoria, June 30.—(Special.)—Sir Henri Joly, the new Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, was given a rousing reception upon his arrival here yesterday, being met by provincial, civic, naval and military authorities. The R.C.R., with band, turned out and thousands of citizens lined the route of march Vancouver, B.C., June 29.—(Special.)—Sir Henry Joly the new Lieut.-Governor of the Province was greeted today on his arrival from Ottawa by the civic and military officials of the city. A guard of honor from the Fifth Rifles was drawn up at the depot to receive him and members of the consular corps, government officials and prominent citizens were present. As the steamer Islander steamed out for Victoria with Sir Henri on board, H. M. S. Arethusa, arrived in port and saluted the new Lieut.-Governor.

THREE MONTHS MORE

The War, it is Believed, Will Last That Time.

SO THE BURGHERS THINK.

Active Guerilla Operations Reported from Half a Dozen Points.

London, June 30.—Active Boer guerilla operations are reported from half a dozen points in Orange River Colony.

Boer official reports from Machadodorp aver that part of a British convoy was captured on June 23 near Winburg.

The Lorenzo Marquez correspondent of the Times says:—

"Both the burghers and the foreigners who are arriving here profess a strong belief that it will take from three to six months to subdue the Boers."

Another despatch from Lorenzo Marquez says:—

"A consignment to a foreign firm marked 'Dutch cheese—damaged,' proved, on landing, to contain army boots for the Boers. It passed the customs, nevertheless, with unusual despatch, and the British consul is making representations to the Portuguese Government."

The Daily Express has the following from Machadodorp, dated Thursday, June 28:—

"There is much condemnation of United States Consul Hay for the failure of his visit. It is supposed he is with Mr. Kruger.

"The prisoners camp at Nooit Gedacht is in a terribly unsanitary state. President Kruger is supposed to be at Watervaloader."

WHAT! Did Captain Dooley's band win a game? Well I never.

THE sunniest people are not always those who can't afford to have awnings.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE is hopeful for wheat in Manitoba.

THE sign with the biggest letters doesn't always advertise the greatest fraud.

ANOTHER broken neck mended. If there is anything short of a resurrection that surgery cannot accomplish for humanity nowadays, perhaps somebody will be good enough to name it. By the way, they have restored the tunnel at Laing's Nek, too.

IT appears that the average woman believes that a bird on the hat is worth several songs in the trees.

TORONTO is all swelled up because they started a lacrosse match up there on time. This is the record.

HOW did you say "Tien Tsin" was pronounced?

WHEN asked about the war a St. Catherine Street Chinaman says that he "hleard all 'bout him" from Wun Lung, or somebody who can read English.

THERE will be a big re-union of the Rough Riders this year in the heart of the Bryan country. Roosevelt won't do a thing but be there.

MANY a man has been choked by trying to swallow capacious fish stories.

IT'S a strange fact that, though Christian Scientists decline to take cod liver oil for consumption microbes, yet during the mosquito season they slap as wildly and scratch as industriously as the benighted victims of sin and death.

THE summer girl would be happier if it wasn't for the scarcity of the summer man.

COLLOQUIALISMS.

"HOW'S politics up yer way?"
"Sorter middlin'."
"An' crops—how's they?"
"Oh, fairly."
"An' the family?"
"So-so."
"An' how air you a-feelin'?"
"Right peart."

"WOULD you consent to be married on the 13th day of the month?" asked the sweet young thing.

"Well," replied Miss Passe, thoughtfully, "it all depends on the choice one has. The 13th, of course, would be preferable to the 14th, but not so good as the 12th."

THE SWEET BOY GRADUATE.

STANDING with reluctant feet,
Where the brooks and rivers meet,
The sweet boy graduate lets you know
That while in books he may be slow,
In playing ball or with his crew
Of oarsmen, he is p. d. q.

THE man who persists in holding the end seat on an open car ought to be arrested.

LADY RANDOLPH CHURCHILL will be married soon. He is 25. Her ladyship's son is 27.

"MR. BILL B. JONES lost a rubber on Main Street."—Country paper. Sorry for you Bill.

LONDON is wondering whether Jean de Reszke is losing his voice. He sang badly recently, and has declined to keep several engagements since.

THE HERALD'S HOROSCOPE.

CAPT. CHAS. DOOLEY—Was born just at a time when Pronis and Leonis made two home runs in an inning for the Meridian Violets. Charles is handsome of feature, has a sunny smile, and smokes good cigars. He played baseball in his early youth, and has made some good attempts since then. He would make a good lawn tennis player, and is a friend of Pat Moran's.

THE CZAR BARS BACCARAT

Imperial Ukase Positively Prohibits the Game in Russia Under Heavy Penalties.

London, June 30.—According to Truth, the Czar has issued a ukaze positively prohibiting baccarat playing within his dominions even in private houses under pain of a heavy fine, and, on a second conviction, a prolonged term of imprisonment. Consternation reigns at St. Petersburg, but the British aristocrats contemplating visiting Russia are not much concerned, for baccarat has been quite supplanted in England by the game of "bridge," knowledge of which is now almost as essential in society for men and women as evening clothes.

UNION WITH CANADA

National Union League Declares it Desirable.

LESSEN DANGER OF WAR.

Convention Meets in New York and Adopts a Peculiar Platform.

New York, June 29.—Officers were elected and a platform adopted by the National Continental Union League, which met in this city to-day. In the preamble to the platform it is declared that the union of the United States and Canada would lessen the danger of war, promote commerce and perpetuate a government by the people.

TO PORTNEUF ELECTIONS.

Quebec, June 30.—(Special.)—The following letter has been addressed to the electors of Portneuf by Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, on the occasion of his departure for the west to assume the office of Lieut-Governor of British Columbia.

"Winnipeg, June 27, 1900.—To the electors of the county of Portneuf:

"Gentlemen,—I should never have thought of abandoning the county of Portneuf if I had not considered ti my duty to accept the post of Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia. I am at present on my way thither, and hence it is impossible to thank you personally for the confidence you have shown in me by electing me in 1896 to represent you in the House of Commons. I trust you will accept my sincere thanks and my best wishes for your happiness.

"H. G. JOLY DE LOTBINIERE."

STORY OF MARCH TOLD BY ADMIRAL SEYMOUR

How the International Forces Fought Their Way to Anting and Then Back to Tien Tsin Again.

London, June 30.—The adventures of the hard-fighting allies, under Admiral Seymour, the reaching of Anting, twelve miles from Pekin, the decision to retreat, the capture of rice and immense stores of modern arms and ammunition, affording material for a strenuous defence until relieved—all this is told in a despatch from Admiral Seymour received by the Admiralty at midnight, which runs as follows:

"Tien Tsin, June 27, via Che Foo, June 29, 10.05 p.m.—Have returned to Tien Tsin with the forces, having been unable to reach Pekin by rail. On June 13 two attacks on the advance guard were made by the Boxers, who were repulsed with considerable loss to them and none on our side. On June 14 the Boxers attacked the train at Lang Yang in large numbers and with great determination. We repulsed them with a loss of about 100 killed. Our loss was five Italians.

"The same afternoon the Boxers attacked the British guard left to protect Lofa station. Reinforcements were sent back and the enemy were driven off with a hundred killed. Two of our seamen were wounded.

"We pushed forward to Anting and engaged the enemy on June 13 and 14, inflicting a loss of 175. There were no casualties on our side.

TRIED TO GO BY WATER.

"Extensive destruction of the railway in our front having made further advance by rail impossible, I decided on June 16 to return to Yang Tsun, where it was proposed to organize an advance by the river to Pekin. After my departure from Lang Yang, two trains left to follow on were attacked on June 18 by Boxers and Imperial troops from Pekin, who lost from 400 to 500 killed. Our casualties were 6 killed and 48 wounded. These trains joined me at Yang Tsun the same evening.

"The railway at Yang Tsun was found entirely demolished and the trains could not be moved. The force being short of provisions and hampered with wounded, compelled us to withdraw on Tien Tsin, with which we had not been in communication for six days, and our supplies had been cut off.

CONTINUAL OPPOSITION.

"On June 19 the wounded, with necessaries, started by boat, the forces marching alongside the river. Opposition was experienced during the whole course of the river from nearly every village, the Boxers, when defeated in one village, retiring to the next, and skilfully retarding our advance by occupying well-selected positions from which they had to be forced, often at the point of the bayonet, and in face of a galling fire difficult to locate.

UNDER A TREACHEROUS FIRE.

"On June 23 we made a night march, arriving at day break opposite the Imperial armory, above Tien Tsin, where, after friendly advances, a treacherous heavy fire was opened while our men were exposed on the opposite river bank. The enemy were kept in check by rifle fire in front, while their position was turned by a party of marines and seamen under Major Johnson, who rushed and occupied one of the salient points, seizing the guns. The Germans, lower down, silenced two guns and then crossed the river and captured them. The armory was next occupied by the combined forces. The determined attempts to re-take the armory on the following day were unsuccessful. Several guns were mounted in our defence and shelled the Chinese forts lower down.

"Having found ammunition and rice, we could have held out for some days; but being hampered with large numbers of wounded, I sent to Tien Tsin for a relieving force, which arrived on the morning of June 25. The armory was evacuated and the forces arrived at Tien Tsin on June 26. We burned the armory.

"Casualties to date—British, killed 27, wounded 75; American, killed 4, wounded 25; French, killed 1, wounded 10; Germans, killed 12, wounded 62; Italians, killed 5, wounded 3; Japanese, killed 2, wounded 3; Austrian, killed 1, wounded 1; Russian, killed 10, wounded 27."

NO WORD OF LEGATIONS.

There is no absolutely authentic word as to the whereabouts of the members of the legations, although abundant reports from Chinese sources say that they were safe a few days ago. The Daily Mail's Shanghai correspondent telegraphing yesterday says:

"An Imperial decree has been sent to all the viceroys advising them that the foreign ministers were safe in Pekin on June 25, and affirming that the Government would protect them. This is authentic and reliable. I received it through a high Chinese official, having means of communication from the capital to Shanghai, by courier to Pao Ting Tu and thence by telegraph.

"There is no doubt that the Chinese Government fully recognizes what the safety of the ministers implies at the present time, and for this reason there is less uneasiness about them."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Express, under date of yesterday, says: "Chinese officials declare that they have Imperial authority for stating that the foreign ministers left Pekin for Tien Tsin via Pao Ting Fu, on June 26. They had passports and were escorted by a strong body of Chinese troops. It is impossible to verify this statement, and the consuls here are not disposed to place much faith in it.

FORESHADOWS COUP D'ETAT.

"Jung Lu, former generalissimo of the Chinese forces, who was dismissed by the Empress Dowager, when she designated Pu Chun as heir-apparent to the throne, has promulgated an order to all viceroys and governors not to obey Imperial edicts issued since June 16. This is interpreted to mean that another coup d'etat is foreshadowed and it is believed that a new emperor will be proclaimed."

BLOCKS THE PLACE.

The Canton correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Thursday, says: "The unexpected arrival of an edict late last night from the Emperor and Empress Dowager prevented the departure of Li Hung Chang northward on the United States steamship Brooklyn. Arrangements for his sailing had been quietly completed by United States Consul Robert M. McWade and Commander McLean, of the Don Juan de Austria. The possibility of a rebellion in Canton and the imperative necessity of the organization of a properly armed and reliable corps of ten thousand men are among the chief reasons for the edict detaining Earl Li. One hundred and thirty pirates and Boxers were beheaded yesterday by Li's orders to terrorize lawbreakers.

The United States steamship Princeton has been ordered to Canton.

A despatch from Shanghai of yesterday's date says the position at Chung King is very critical, and that the steamer Pioneer has been detained.

CHINA'S RESOURCES.

Lord Wolseley in an interview published this morning says:

"China possesses every requisite for overrunning the world. She has a population of 400,000,000, all speaking the same language or dialect readily understood from one end of the empire to the other. She has enormously developed wealth and still more enormous natural wealth awaiting development. Her men, if properly drilled and led, are admirable soldiers. They are plucky and able to live on next to nothing. Moreover, they are absolutely fearless of death. Begin with the foundation of millions upon millions of such soldiers as these men are capable of being made, and tell me if you can where the end will be."

GERMANY NOT SANGUINE.

Her Naval Volunteers Pledged for Service in China Until 1901.

Berlin, June 29.—It is evident that the German Government expects the disturbance in China to last for a long time, inasmuch as all volunteers joining the naval battalions for China have been pledged for service until the autumn of 1901. The expedition will take 2,200 tents, each to serve for two men. Bishop Anzer, the German missionary bishop of Shan Tung, who has been in Europe for several months, will leave Berlin in a few days to rejoin his mission, going by way of the United States.

Considerable comment has been caused by the failure of Emperor William to grant him an audience during this visit, which is said to be due to the fact that the Bishop's views do not coincide with the Emperor's.

Herr Eugen Richter, in the Freissinnige Zeitung this evening, condemns the latest development of German policy in China and disapproves of Emperor William's evident intention to send large bodies of troops there at large expense.

ANTI-FOREIGN PLACARDS.

Hong Kong, June 29.—A river boat which has arrived at Wu-Chow reports that it was detained for 24 hours at Wu-Chow-Fu by order of the British consul in order to afford protection for foreigners until the gunboat Robin arrived. It was added that anti-foreign placards had been posted at Wu-Chow-Fu saying that the time had now arrived for the massacre of foreigners.

The British gunboat Sand Piper, it was further announced, was still between Wu-Chow-Fu and Nghau King Fu and could not be recalled owing to the wires being cut.

VICTORIA OFFERS CONTINGENT.

Melbourne, June 29.—In response to a request from the admiralty that three vessels of the auxiliary squadron should proceed to Chinese waters, the Premier of Victoria, Mr. McLean, has cabled an offer of 200 marines and two guns.

QUEENSLAND SENDS A GUNBOAT

Brisbane, Queensland, June 29.—The Government of Queensland has offered the British admiralty a gunboat for service in Chinese waters.

OFFICERS OF I.O.G.T.

Ottawa, June 29.—(Special.)—The election of officers for the Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. for the coming year, resulted as follows:

Grand Chief Templar, Mr. Geo. Spence, Toronto.

Grand Councillor, J. W. Andrews, Varna.

Grand Vice Templar, Mrs. F. Roger, Ottawa.

Grand Supt. of Juv. Temples, Mr. F. S. Morrison, Hamilton.

Grand Treasurer, Bro. Ross, Renfrew

Grand Treasurer, Bro. Ross, Renfrew, District.

Representative to International Supreme Lodge, Miss R. M. Stone, Ottawa; J. W. Andrews, alternate.

Deputy Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar, R. J. Birdwhistle, Ottawa.

Auditors, E. L. Farnham, Constance and F. Roger, Ottawa.

The Grand Lodge executive, appointed the following officers:

Grand Chaplain, W. L. Scott, Ottawa.

Grand Marshall T. E. Cunningham, Peterborough.

Deputy Grand Marshall, Miss Eva L. Powell, Peterborough.

Grand Guard, Miss L. A. Ross.

Grand Sentinel, Mr. H. B. Chambers.

Grand Messenger, Mr. A. S. Spence.

The officers were installed by Mrs. W. L. Scott, assisted by R. J. Birdwhistle and Miss R. M. Storr.

Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers and to the local committee, after which the lodge adjourned to meet on the third Wednesday in June, 1901.

FOR SUMMER COLDS.

A great many people catch cold easier in the warm months than during the winter, and unless checked in time, these simple summer colds are apt to lead to distressing results. A safe, simple and reliable remedy and preventative is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has been before the public for over 60 years. The new 25-cent size which has just been put on the market is enough to cure a summer cold and no one should go away on a trip or into the country without at least one of these bottles in their satchel. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the most economical and effective of all such remedies, a very small dose being enough to break up an ordinary cold. It is just the thing for children, and parents should make it a point to have a bottle always on hand. Ask your druggist for the new 25-cent size.

SIR HENRI JOLY'S FAREWELL.

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere has addressed the following letter to his late constituents of the county of Portneuf:

Winnipeg, June 27th, 1900.

Gentlemen, — I should never have thought of abandoning the county of Portneuf, if I had not considered it my duty to accept the office of lieutenant-governor of British Columbia. I am on my way thither and it is impossible for me to thank you in person for the confidence you showed in me by electing me in 1896 to represent you in the House of Commons. I beg you to kindly accept my sincere thanks and my best wishes for your happiness.

VILLE MARIE CREDITORS.

Ottawa, June 30.—(Special.)—The announcement will be officially made that creditors of the Banque Ville Marie claiming as depositors need not file their claims as suggested under Judge Curran's order for creditors of the bank. It is further provided that a first dividend of five per cent. is declared on notes of hand to the said bank, payable August 1.

The list of creditors entitled will be posted at the bank on July 16.

RECENT APPOINTMENTS.

Ottawa, June 30.—(Special.)—P. E. Tremblay, of Riviere du Loup, has been appointed harbor master for the harbor of Riviere du Loup.

Captain Thomas V. Cook has been appointed harbor master of Isaacs Harbor in the stead of Andrew Blakeley.

Mr. Outhit Douglas, of Port George, N.S., has been appointed wharfinger of the Government wharf there in place of Mr. Weston Crawford.

A NEW FACTORY.

Mr. Jos. R. Mead master of plain and fancy shirts, also sporting uniforms, etc., has opened a manufactory at 42 Victoria street. His specialty is making high grade goods, but not at high prices. The truth is Mr. Mead has the ability to make shirts that are second to none. His advertisements will appear in the Herald from time to time, and should bring him the high class business he deserves.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND MISSION.

Ottawa, June 30.—(Special.)—The Government has decided to grant to the Church of England Mission Society a patent to the four-acre island in the Yukon River known as Mission Island, occupied by the society as a mission since 1894.

RUSSIAN IN COMMAND.

Shanghai, June 29.—It is officially announced that the Russian Vice-Admiral, Alexieff, will take command of the allied forces in the north.

CHARGES WERE TRUE

Mr. Balfour Admits Hospitals Were Badly Managed.

NO FAULT OF THE SYSTEM.

Insuperable Difficulties of Distributing Supplies Responsible for the State of Affairs.

London, June 29.—When the House of Commons went into Committee of Supply to-day on the supplementary vote for the Army Medical Service, introduced for the purpose of debating the charge of hospital mismanagement in South Africa, Mr. George Wyndham briefly presented the Government's defense.

The allegation as to neglect of the sick and wounded was frankly admitted to be true to a lamentable extent. The disabled were exposed, he said, to terrible hardships, but it was not due to any stinting of supplies, but to the insuperable difficulties of distributing supplies, of which there had been an embarrassing accumulation in South Africa.

Every demand on the Government in behalf of the troops, he continued, had been complied with. The officials in South Africa said the hospitals had beds in excess of the demands. There were 5,000 beds in Natal and 13,600 in Cape Colony. There were in South Africa 466 army and 440 civilian medical officers, and 556 female and 5,668 male nurses, besides the doctors and nurses engaged locally.

DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH.

Mr. Wyndham contended that to have given a true impression of the state of affairs existing, Mr. Burdett-Coutts should have painted a companion picture, showing the difficulties encountered in supplying 75,000 troops on the march, which was carried out practically under the conditions of a huge flying column. The single line of railroad, with bridges broken, he asserted, had to carry 1,020 tons daily by order of Lord Roberts. The army, Mr. Wyndham further remarked, should not starve or be defeated. He concluded with contending that Mr. Burdett-Coutts' pictures rested on the fallacy that Bloemfontein was a secure base hospital, whereas during the whole period referred to, Lord Roberts' flanks and communications were threatened and actions occurred daily.

REPEATS THE CHARGES.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts replied that he repeated the charges already known, and declared that a single day's train on the railroad to Bloemfontein would have saved the situation. But, he claimed, the interests of the sick and wounded were postponed for interests which were neither vital nor strategically important. Many residences occupied by officers, he said, might have been taken for the use of men who were dying. But presumably they were not taken because no medical equipment was available for them. There was not much use in the Government giving the figures of supplies June 15, when the tragedy was over. His whole point was that Great Britain was unprepared. He thought the responsibility rested not with an individual, but with the system, which was entirely inelastic and deficient.

BALFOUR'S STINGING RETORT.

Mr. David Lloyd-George, Liberal, having declared that the Government was trying to throw the responsibility upon Lord Roberts and Kitchener, whereas the fact was, he said, that the troops had been sacrificed to political exigencies.

Mr. Balfour retorted: "I will not soil my lips by refuting a statement which is wholly untrue. For a member of the House to say that our soldiers have been unnecessarily butchered before our eyes to please a body of politicians at home, is to say what the honorable member has said; but the Opposition have found it impossible to strike a blow at the Government without striking through Lord Roberts, and this is the real perplexity."

Mr. Balfour contended that the way to avert suffering was to strike a rapid, hard blow, even if there was a momentary loss of life.

This statement was received with derisive cheers, but the supplementary vote was agreed to without a division.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

Another large and appreciative audience greeted the Baldwin-Melville Stock Company at Her Majesty's last night to witness the presentation of "The Two Orphans." A matinee is being given this afternoon, and to-night will be the last performance of "The Two Orphans." Commencing next Monday matinee the company will present the famous play of "Cyrano de Bergerac," from the French of Rostand. The plot is laid in France, in one of the most interesting periods of history. The play is in five acts. The dialogue is bright, crisp and poetical, and the interest in the piece never flags. The scenery is said to be very beautiful, the costumes picturesque, and the entire strength of the company will be in the cast, and also a large force of auxiliaries will be used. Mr. William Farnum will appear as Cyrano. Miss Lotta Linthicum as Roxanne, and Mr. Albert Brown as Christian. The other members of the company will be in congenial roles. There will be a special holiday matinee Monday afternoon on account of Dominion Day, when the prices will be the same as at regular matinees. There will be the usual matinees Wed., Fri. and Sat. The prices will remain the same.

At the Arena Monday "The Mikado will give place to "The Chimes of Normandy," which last year was one of the best of the company's productions. The opera is as well-known as any in the repertoire and its tunefulness is a matter of continual surprise and delight, the principals are all well cast and a good production is pronounced.

For Monday next, Dominion Day, the Theatre Royal management are arranging the two last performances in honor of our national holiday, when a bill of special vaudeville features will be provided. A number of head liners have been secured for the occasion.

The Theatre Royal orchestra under the leadership of Mr. Herbert Spencer, has been engaged for the summer season at the Riverside Park which opens next Saturday. They have also been re-engaged for next season at the Theatre Royal. Their work for the past three seasons has been of a very high standard and these two important engagements fully proves their efficiency. Mr. Spencer is to be congratulated.

"THE ROYAL CANADIANS.

"The Royal Canadians," one of the most attractive of recent patriotic songs, has just been published and placed on sale through Canada. The composer, Mrs. Janet Powell-Williams, is a young Canadian whose work in the present instance is worthy of considerable praise.

DR. CHASE CURES PILES

Without the Danger, Pain or Expense of an Operation — The Guaranteed Cure.

From nearly every town and village in Canada come letters from persons who have been rescued from the miseries of piles by using Dr. Chase's Ointment.

From Montreal many hundreds of cases have recently been reported, and we quote below a few for your consideration.

It is worth while to remember that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only preparation which is guaranteed to positively cure any case of piles, no matter of what form or of how long standing.

Mr. A. Cadoret, collector, 1269 St. Denis Street, Montreal, writes: "I was in misery with itching piles, and was suffering terribly from the itching, when a friend recommended Dr. Chase's Ointment. It gave instant relief, and has now cured me entirely."

Mr. A. T. A. Chagnon, contractor, 742 St. Denis Street, Montreal, states: "My child had eczema, and I was suffering with piles, when I heard of Dr. Chase's Ointment. A judicious use of this remedy has entirely cured us both, and I gladly give this recommendation as a mark of gratitude."

P. Voyer, 1608 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, states: "After two years of great suffering, I was cured of piles by using two boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment."

L. F. Larose, 217 St. Laurent Street, Montreal, states: "One box of Dr. Chase's Ointment cured me of an extreme case of piles from which I suffered terrible itching for over ten months."

A. Cadoret, 1269 St. Denis Street, Montreal, states: "I was in great misery with itching piles, when I began to use Dr. Chase's Ointment. The first application gave relief, and now I am entirely cured."

When operations and every other means have failed, you can begin the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment with perfect confidence that it will cure you. It has never failed to cure piles and will not fail you; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TOOK CARBOLIC ACID

MRS. McCONOCHY DIES FROM POISON AT GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Went to Her Room to Take Medicine, but Made a Terrible Mistake.

An inquest is being held this morning into the death of Mrs. Theresa McConochy, 266 St. Urbain Street, who died at the General Hospital yesterday afternoon, from the effects of taking carbolic acid. It is said that the poison was taken by mistake. Mrs. McConochy went to her room about noon yesterday to take medicine and later on was found lying on the bed in terrible agony. She was conveyed to the General Hospital in the ambulance and was given all possible aid. Despite this she died about 5 o'clock. Deceased was 40 years of age and leaves five children.

REWARD FOR SCOUTS.

Commission Will Consider Claims of Those Who Served in '85.

Ottawa, June 30.—(Special.)—During the Northwest rebellion of 1885, a number of persons were employed as scouts in connection with the mounted police service, principally in the vicinity of Willow Bunch and Wood Mountain, for the purpose of watching the international boundary, as it was feared that halfbreeds from Dakota might attempt to send men and ammunition to the assistance of the rebels. The duties performed by these persons were those of scouting and keeping the police officers at Maple Creek and Regina informed of what was going on south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Representations were made to the Government shortly after the suppression of the rebellion on behalf of these people, so that they might be permitted to share in the bounty provided under the acts of 1885 and 1886, authorizing grants of land to members of the militia force who had been on active service in the Northwest.

The minister is of opinion that while these may not, according to a strict interpretation of the statute, have any legal right to share in the grant of land or scrip that was made to the members of the active militia, they are entitled to consideration, as they no doubt contributed to the suppression of the rebellion, and with a view of having these claims settled, he recommended an investigation by Commissioners J. A. J. McKenna, James Walker, N. O. Cote and Samuel McLeod, recently appointed to deal with halfbreed claims.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

Some Interesting Judgments—A Married Woman's Power to Make a Lease.

Dame Higgins v. Dame Coffee—Judgment by consent as to right of passage.

Archibald et al. v. The Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway Company.—Confession of judgment declared sufficient.

Gariepy v. Emard.—Action for $346.80 for breach of promise of sale. Judgment for $323.85.

St. Jean v. Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Judgment for $210 for destruction of trees on plaintiff's land by fire resulting from sparks from company's engine.

Henley v. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company.—Judgment for $75.

Leclair es qual., v. Dame A. Huot.—Action for $122 rent. Defendant pleaded she had been common as to property with her husband and had not been authorized to pass the lease. This plea was maintained. The absence of authorization constituted an absolute nullity, and that nullity was a matter of public order. Action dismissed.

The Community of the Sisters of Charity v. Baxter.—Judgment ex parte for $23,860 38.

The Massey-Harris Company v. McCaffrey.—Judgment by default for $150, balance due on a promissory note.

DOWN ON SWEARING.

His Honor Says Profanity Is a Terrible Abuse of the Wonderful Gift of Speech.

Down on swearing ETAOINUN

Elie Thibault of Harmony street was found guilty in the Recorder's Court yesterday of using blasphemous language, and was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment and a fine of $10 or one month in jail. "Profanity," said His Honor, Mr. Recorder Weir, "is a terrible abuse of the wonderful gift of speech; blasphemy is even worse. The light way in which the names of God, our Saviour and the Virgin, are constantly being used in the streets is matter for serious concern. The court will address itself to the correction of this evil by inflicting serious punishment."

JUNE WEDDINGS.

The number of young housewives in Montreal who are trying to reduce household duties to a minimum is constantly on the increase, and the month of June has added great numbers to the already large list. To cut down expenses of all kinds of domestic service and make living cheaper, simple and more comfortable. Over 13,000 Montrealers have found out that they are greatly helped in this laudable purpose by the use of a gas stove for cooking purposes. At one stroke, it enables them to get rid of all the dirt and inconvenience (to say nothing of the great heat) they exeprienced with the old coal range. Coffee and toast are ready in five minutes, almost without effort, save the striking of a match. As already stated, over 13,000 housekeepers in Montreal have adopted this means of economizing and simplifying housekeeping.

ENEMY BEATEN OFF BY THE CANADIANS

The Garrison at Terminus of Johannesburg Railway Repulses an Attack—No Casualties Reported.

London, June 29.—11.18 p.m.—The War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:—

"Pretoria, June 29.—Paget reports from Lindley that he was engaged on June 26 with a body of the enemy who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on June 26, but after a heavy rear guard action the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were ten killed and four officers and about 50 men wounded.

"The fight reported yesterday was under Lieutenant-Colonel Greufel, not Dreiper. Brabant came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns—three killed and 23 wounded.

"On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Boyes' brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were two officers killed, four men wounded and one man missing.

"Methuen found yesterday that the Boer laager near Vachkop and Spitkop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He followed the enemy 12 miles and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle, which the enemy had seized in that neighborhood. Our casualties were four men wounded.

"Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal River unopposed. A few farmers along the road have surrendered.

"Springs, the terminus of the railway from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked early yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment which garrisons the place beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported.

"Lieutenant North, reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."

VICEROYS' PROPOSITION

Nine Articles Said to Have Been Drawn Up and Submitted to Consuls.

Paris, June 29.—The text of the cablegram of the viceroys to the Chinese Minister at Paris is as follows:—

"We, the viceroys of Nankin and Hankow, in order properly to provide for the protection of missionaries and foreign merchants in the southern and eastern parts of the Chinese Empire, have ordered the Governor of Shanghai to submit to all the consuls and to combine with them in the following agreement:—

"Article 1.—The measures we have taken have in view the protection of the lives and property of missionaries and of foreign and Chinese merchants without distinction.

"Article 2.—It is understood on both sides that the Shanghai concession shall be protected by the foreign powers.

"Article 3.—The viceroy of Nankin and the viceroy of Hankow formally engage to protect the properties of missionaries and foreign merchants in the valley of the Yang-Tse-Kiang and in the ports of Foo Chow and Hankow. Orders have been given by them to the local authorities in the various provinces, forbidding the spreading of false news and directing the arrest of Boxers.

"Article 4.—In ports where foreign warships are lying, they are authorized to remain at anchorage on condition that the sailors remain on board.

"Article 5.—Should the foreign powers send warships to the Yang-Tse-Kiang without the consent of the viceroys and governors, the latter are not to be responsible for the misdeeds or massacres resulting; and China shall not be called upon to pay indemnity.

"Article 6—Foreign warships shall not approach or anchor near the Woo-Sung forts or those in the valley under any pretext, not even for the drill of sailors, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or unforeseen misfortunes.

"Article 7.—All the foreign powers undertake not to permit their warships to approach or to anchor in the neighborhood of the Shanghai arsenal and not to permit their sailors to approach the ammunition manufactured in the arsenal and intended for use against rebels and the protection of missionaries and merchants. Should, however, a viceroy or governor withdraw any ammunition he must not be suspected.

"Article 8.—In places thus far devoid of troops, missionaries and foreign travellers are not to go, in order that they may not expose themselves to any danger whatever.

"Article 9.—The protection of the Shanghai concession shall be carried out with the greatest calmness and with an absence of ostentation; for, in the present excited condition of the people, the slightest alarm might provoke disorders, of which evil-minded persons could take advantage to instigate dangerous agitation.

"If other action is taken than that here expounded, it will be impossible to protect the lives and properties of natives and foreigners.

"The consuls have not yet signed the agreement, but are agitating authorization from their respective governments."

The viceroys conclude by instructing the Minister, in the interests of the various provinces of Southeast China, to submit this arrangement as quickly as possible to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and to beg him to accept it.

Information received apart from the cablegram to the Chinese Minister shows that the consuls have not yet signed.

Colonial House

PHILLIPS SQUARE

JULY DISCOUNTS.

Mantle Department

WHITE PIQUE SUITS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
LINEN SUITS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
KHAKI SUITS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
MUSLIN SUITS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS	Less 20 p.c.
LINEN SKIRTS	Less 20 p.c.
KHAKI SKIRTS	Less 20 p.c.
MUSLIN WRAPPERS	Less 20 p.c.
SILK BATHING SUITS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
SERGES AND ALPACA BATHING SUITS	Less 20 p.c.
LADIES' CLOTH AND GOLF CAPES	Less 25 p.c.
LADIES' CLOTH COSTUMES	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
LADIES' CLOTH AND SERGE SKIRTS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
LADIES' SILK SKIRTS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
LADIES' AND MISSES' JACKETS	Less 33 1-3 p.c.
INFANTS' REEFERS	Less 50 p.c.
CHILDREN'S REEFERS	Less 20 p.c.
ENGLISH WATERPROOFS (Mandleberg)	Less 50 p.c.

DISCOUNTS in CHILDREN'S READY-MADE CLOTHING, from 20 to 50 per cent.

CHILDREN'S PRINT BLOUSES	4 years to 7 years
CHILDREN'S GALATEA SAILOR BLOUSES	4 years to 10 years
CHILDREN'S GALATEA SAILOR SUITS	4 years to 10 years
CHILDREN'S NORFOLK LINEN SUITS	4 years to 7 years
CHILDREN'S BROWNIE SUITS	4 years to 8 years
CHILDREN'S GALATEA SAILOR COSTUMES	4 years to 5 years
CHILDREN'S CREAM SERGE SAILOR COSTUMES	5 years to 10 years

BOYS' STRIPED FLANNEL TENNIS COATS.
SAILOR COLLARS.

FANCY DRESS MUSLINS—1 Lot to clear at 11C
FANCY ORGANDIE—To clear at about One-Half the Regular Price.
FANCY GRENADINES—1 Lot laid out on Counter, less 25 p.c. discount.

ARTISTIC HOME DECORATION.

Painting in all its branches, Relief Work, Frescoing, Tinting, Enamelling and Coloring executed by careful and experienced workmen, at moderate prices.

Wall Hanging in Paper, Fancy Japanese Leathers, Tapestries, Cretonnes and other fabrics. This stock is large and well assorted, with the latest novelties, at all prices.

Suggestions made, sketches submitted and estimates given on application.

STORE CLOSES AT 1 P.M. SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

NOTICE.

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

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN and CO.

MONTREAL

E. LEPAGE & CO.

MONDAY'S Most Extraordinary Bargain Sale

6000 yards Fancy Printed "WASH PIQUE" at less than half price for Monday.

Another very fortunate purchase makes this possible; not a single fault can be found with the goods. They're all just what you'd buy at the top price.

AMERICAN WASH PIQUE, fancy designs, in the latest Blues, Pink and Reds. Lovely patterns, 100 different to choose from. The real value being 20c. On Sale on 2nd Floor at 7½C

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

50 Dozen HANDKERCHIEF TIES, in New Blue and White, Navy and White, Violet and White. Regular 25c. For 15C

100 RUSTIC STRAW TAM-O'-SHANTERS, trimmed with ribbons and steel buckles, all new colorings. Value $1.50. At 49C

75 Dozen WHITE MUSLIN HANDKERCHIEFS, with open work corners and border. Regular 15c. At 5C

100 Dozen Latest Shape STRAW HATS, all this season's, including White, Black and Colors of the season. $1.00, $1.50 and $2.00. At 25C

50 doz. Blouses, Latest Productions

657 Women's Lovely Embroidery Shaped SHIRT WAISTS, plain straight backs, in Pink, Blue and White, and detachable collars and cuffs. Altogether a Waist that you would not grudge paying $1.00 for. Special at 48C

SILK BARGAIN.

15 Pieces BLACK BROCADED SILK, in most artistic designs. Regular $1.75. At $1.35

DRESS GOODS SPECIAL.

NEW SHEPHERD PLAID DRESS MATERIAL, light summer make. Value 35c. Special, at .. 25C

23 inch BLACK SILK TAFFETA, splendid finish, suitable for Shirts and Waists. Regular $1.00. For 75C

BLACK SILK GRENADINE, in striped and fancy designs, 48 in. Worth $1.25. Special 89C

WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES.

A choice lot WHITE MUSLIN BLOUSES, with lace yoke, collar and cuffs attached. Value $1.50. For $1.00

WHITE LAWN BLOUSES, with embroidery, insertion, yoke, with tucked collar and cuffs detached. Regular $2.50. For $1.95

Wonderful Ribbon Selling.

10,000 Yards Double Faced SATIN RIBBONS, in 2 and 3 in. widths, in all art shades. Worth 10c to 25c. All at 5C

4½ inch wide Best Pure Silk CORDED RIBBONS, in good shades. Usually 25c and 35c a yard. At 15C

200 Pieces Feather Edge SILK RIBBONS, 18 yard pieces, in all desirable shades. Worth 90c a piece. Special, at, a piece 20C

EXTRA SPECIALS.

1,000 PIECES PURE SILK EMBROIDERED CHIFFON LACES, in White, Cream, Pink, Blue, Navy, Brown, Turquoise, Hello, Violet and Black Repelar. 25c and 50c a yard. At 5C

EXTRA SPECIALS.

5,000 YARDS PURE SILK JAPANESE SILKS, in rich designs of striped, in all latest and most desirable shades. They are the balance of lines advertised at 90c. We now cut them down to clear at 20C

E. LEPAGE & CO.

Cor. St. Lawrence and St. Catherine Sts.

We Sell Bazaar Glove Fitting Patterns.

IT'S FAST.

THE UNDERWOOD

The rapidity of the Underwood's action is so great that it will respond perfectly to the manipulation of the fastest operator, permitting the use of the highest rate of speed.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER is a time saver— and TIME IS MONEY.

CREELMAN BROS. TYPEWRITER CO.
97 St. Francois Xavier Street.
Catalogue mailed free.

HE UPHOLDS CHINA

Professor Goldwin Smith Writes on the Situation in the East.

LIKE PARTITION OF POLAND.

The Toronto Sage Takes a Rap at the Missionaries --- An Interesting Letter.

Toronto, June 30.—Prof. Goldwin Smith, having made a special study of international questions, and his opinions on the South African war having been largely quoted, his views on the Chinese troubles are creating interest here.

"The scene of blood and havoc seems to have opened in that country. If things take a bad turn and the fury of all those millions is thoroughly awakened, so as to draw on them the rage of the conqueror, the war in South Africa may be thrown into the shade," said Prof. Smith. In regard to China he said:

"The partition of China, on which the powers had evidently resolved under the pretence of carving out spheres of influence, was a match for the partition of Poland. Not a shadow of provocation had been given by the Chinese. That they should wish to exclude foreigners was not wonderful, when they themselves were excluded. Nor could they be expected to recognize a claim to the open door preferred by the author of the McKinley tariff.

"The pretence of protecting missionaries in the work of conversion recalls the zeal of the Russian Empress Catharine, herself a free-thinker, for the protection of religious interests in Poland.

"The motives, as Lord Elgin said, for trampling under foot this ancient civilization, are entirely selfish; those who act on them are not unlikely to defeat their own ends.

"Lord Elgin was sent out to coerce the Chinese. He was sent to China as British commissioner for that purpose, and he evidently shrank from his task. 'When we steamed up to Canton,' he says, 'and saw the rich alluvial banks covered with the luxuriant evidences of unrivalled industry and natural fertility combined, beyond them barren uplands, sprinkled with a soil of reddish tint, which gave them the appearance of heather slopes in the Highlands, and beyond these again the white cloud mountain range, standing out bold and blue in the clear sunshine, I thought bitterly of those who, for the most selfish objects, are trampling under foot this ancient civilization.' He has left on record his opinion that the first to urge him into extreme measures would be missionaries and women.

BUT FAIR TO RETALIATE.

"The Chinese themselves are excluded as pestilential aliens from the United States, and are refused admission to British colonies on equal terms with other immigrants. To mow them down for antipathy to foreigners would surely be the most barefaced injustice.

"There is no reason to doubt that commerce and friendly intercourse would in time open China as they have opened Japan. China might become a good customer and satisfy the commercial greed, which is the real motive of this attack. If she is wrecked the spoilers may fall out among themselves, in which case the profit from the investment may be small.

"The collapse of the religious beliefs on which general morality was founded seems to have been followed, as a similar collapse was in the era preceding the reformation, by a failure of those moral restraints which protected the weak against the strong. The chief difference between the two epochs is the use by the imperialists and the expansionists of the present of unctuous terms, such as 'the white man's duty,' 'the finger of destiny,' 'the command of Providence' and 'the promotion of civilization.'

CHINESE VICES AND VIRTUES.

"The Chinese have their vices and weaknesses, but not such vices and weaknesses as would warrant an otherwise unprincipled invasion. Archdeacon Gray, of Hong Kong, who is a standard writer on the subject, concludes an unsparing indictment against their institutions by the acknowledgment that notwithstanding conditions so little favorable to the development of civil and social virtues, the Chinese may fairly be characterized as a courteous, orderly, industrious, peace-loving, sober and patriotic people.' Mr. G. F. Seward, American consul at Shanghai, said: 'I find here a steady adherence to traditions of the past, a sober devotion to the calls arising in the various relations of life, an absence of shiftlessness, an honest and at least somewhat earnest grappling with the necessities and difficulties which beset men in their humbler stages of progress, a capacity to moralize withal, and an enduring sense of right and wrong.' From this Mr. Seward augurs hopefully for the future of China. When those traditions of the past, by which the huge empire has hitherto been held together, have been destroyed, what will the conqueror put in their places? Bishop Earl Cranston, of Colorado, this week is reported to have said it would be worth any cost in blood to Christianize the Chinese. Is this the voice of the churches? If it is the day may not be very far distant when people will spare themselves the expense of maintaining the clergy. The breath of the pulpit is not needed to fan the flames of rapacious and murderous passion. We may need learned and pious ministers to assist us in the worship of God. We can do our demon worship for ourselves."

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's

Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents. | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

Doings at Different Summer Resorts

MURRAY BAY.

Mrs. Barrett and family have arrived at Cap a l'Aigle, and have taken apartments at the Dechene boarding house near the wharf.

Mrs. Allnatt and Miss Gill, Lennoxville, were among the first arrivals at Cap a l'Aigle. Miss Gill has returned to Lennoxville for a fortnight so as to be present at the functions pertaining to the closing of Bishop's College.

Much sympathy is expressed for Mrs. Donald C. Thompson, who has recently lost her sister, Lady Lemoine, of Quebec. Mrs. Thompson as usual, was among the very first of the summer residents to make their appearance at Pointe a Pic, Murray Bay.

Miss Anderson, Quebec, will spend the season with Mrs. Thompson.

Mrs. Chapin, New York, has arrived, and will occupy the same cottage as last year, until her new villa is completed.

Mrs. Tolve, of New York, has taken Mr. Werren's new house.

Dr. and Mrs. Beech Jones, of New York are in the same cottage as last year.

Mrs. W. Biggar, Belleville, Ont., and family, are settled in Mr. Biggar's delightful cottage, "The Eyrie," at Cap a l'Aigle.

Dr. and Mrs. Elzear Peltier, of Montreal, have taken possesison of their new cottage, rapidly approaching completion at Cap a l'Aigle. The fact that Dr. Peltier, the secretary of the Provincial Board of Health of the Province of Quebec, should select Cap a l'Aigle as his summer home, must certainly enhance the value of property in that neighborhood, thereby endorsing his opinion on the locality as a health resort.

Mr. C. J. Way, the artist, and Miss Way, have arrived and have secured the Studio occupied by Miss A. Osgood, of New York, last summer.

Miss Pine, of New York, is spending the summer with Miss Nack, at Cap a l'Aigle.

Miss Osgood, New York, has taken possession of her new cottage on the Quebec road not far from the Church.

Mrs. Gillespie Muir, and her daughter, of Montreal, have arrived for the season.

The "Manoir Richelieu" is still in the hands of the workmen, but will be ready for visitors on the first of July. There is a good deal of grumbling among the Americans who are daily taking possession of their cottages at the delays on the R. & O. steamers caused by the company sending down the furniture and material for the completion of the hotel by their passenger boats. Leaving Montreal there have been delays sometimes of over an hour, and on the following morning, at Quebec, the delay is still longer, often over two hours; on finally reaching the wharf at Murray Bay another delay occurs, sometimes over two or three hours while discharging the accumulation of freight; so instead of arriving at Cap a l'Aigle about 2 p.m. at the latest, families are not landed until 6 or 7 p.m.

The cause of grievance increases as first Riviere du Loup and then Tadousac are reached, and the most good-natured of critics must own, that an arrival at Tadousac between midnight and 2 a.m., is not a comfortable proceeding for "pater familias" or more frequently, "mater familias," with a number of small children, tired or cross from the long journey. Surely the Company could have supplied an extra steamer for their freight and thus have prevented much grumbling and discontent and still much more discomfort, annoyance, and extra expense. Rumors of the establishment of another company are freely discussed, and are not to be wondered at, considering the provocation.

Miss Gable, of Baltimore, will spend the summer at Cap a l'Aigle, in one of Miss Emily MacDonnell's cottages.

Miss Lander, of Montreal, and her friends have taken possession of their cottage on the main road.

Miss Von Ebbarts, of Montreal, arrived last week.

Dr. Carter, of New York, and family, have arrived at Cap a l'Aigle, and have secured one of the most picturesque of the many old French houses in that part of Murray Bay.

Mrs. Edward Blache, jr., of Toronto, is settled in the house owned by her father-in-law, the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P.

The golf grounds are being rapidly put in order and enthusiastic men and maidens are profiting of the comparative quiet before the great rush of visitors begins, to have many a morning's good practice. Where can more beautiful links be found than in Murray Bay, and what a picturesque sight it is to see the scarlet coats and blouses scattered up hill and down dale in the lovely month of June, or indeed in any month of the golf season in this favored region.

Our American cousins have discovered that even May is not too soon to enjoy the climate, and escape much earlier in the spring from city noise and dust than we Canadians think of doing, and certainly they do enjoy our country life, and go in heartily for the caleche and bucboard driving to be had here at such reasonable rates.

Mr. Lemesurier, of Montreal, and family, are at Cap a l'Aigle. Mr. Lemesurier is an enthusiastic golfer, driving over daily to our links.

Professor Johnson, McGill College, Montreal, and family, are at Cap a l'Aigle, and are in the cottage they have occupied for several years past.

Mrs. Wright and her sister, Mrs Avery, of Ottawa, are among the number who bought land last summer at Cap a l'Aigle for building purposes.

Dr. and Mrs. Ward have returned after an absence of two years, and are settled in their pretty villa near the English Church.

LACHINE.

The sultry weather of the past week opened the eyes of a good many city residents to the fact that there is within half an hour's ride of Montreal few more charming or cooler spots than on the shores or on the waters of Lake St. Louis, at Lachine.

"Old Tom" Golding the caretaker of the boating club, has now quite a large boat livery and seems to be doing a rousing business.

Lachine is easily the most popular of the summer resorts on the island of Montreal, if one may judge from the numerous Saturday and Sunday visitors that we have weekly. The Grand Trunk and the Park and Island Ry., vie with each other in giving a perfect service to and from the city, and altogether we are far better off as regards transportation than any of the points further up the lake.

The boating club dance to take place Monday evening, July 2nd promises to be one of the most successful yet given by that most popular organization. A small fee of admission is to be charged all gentlemen not members of the various boating clubs, ladies, of course, being free. It will be necessary for the members of outside clubs attending the dance to provide themselves with certificates of their membership no one will be admitted without this. Miss Reilly will preside at the piano and everybody who attends may look forward to a most enjoyable evening. A car will leave Lachine at midnigh, accomodating all the city visitors who will attend.

Commodore Hersey, left last night for Toronto to attend the C.A.A.O. annual meeting to be held there to-day. Mr. Hersey is one of the executive of that organization and goes from here as the delegate of the boating club.

The roads in the lower part of the village are at present in anything but an enviable condition, the laying of the new sewer necessitating the tearing up of our main streets.

Mr. E. Thom and A. Moore, were guests of Mr. Geo. Snow at the Boating club last Sunday.

Mr. "Court" Strathy is at present on his vacation and is spending it in Lachine.

Few pleasanter places to spend a vacation are to be found than at Lachine with the sparkling waters of the beautiful Lake St. Louis, ever inviting one for a plunge in or a paddle or sail upon its cool depths. A row up to Dixie Island in the early morn and a dip while up there will put an edge on your appetite that would make even host "Forest" tremble.

The yacht Tomhala, which many of our older residents will remember as one of the speediest of the St. Lawrence Yacht Club fliers, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Drechsel and Desbarats.

We may look for some exciting racing amongst our local enthusiasts as quite a number of yachts are now anchored along the lake front and considerable interest is being taken in that branch of aquatic sport this year.

Mr. Harry Morris has presented a large photograph of the famous "Dorval Jr. War Canoe crew" to the boating club. The photograph is a handsome addition to the fittings of the club rooms.

An old resident of Lachine in the person of Mr. Jno Crespo, paid us a visit last week. Mr. Crespo has returned from the lower provinces where he has been engaged in fruit farming for the past few years and is now located permanently in Montreal.

Despite the high wind last Sunday a party of canoeists paddled across the lake in the war canoe, to Chateauguay, where they had dinner, returning late in the afternoon. The party numbered amongst them the following gentlemen: Messrs. H. Baird, H. Baby, jr., R. Howard, E. Cowans, J. Young, J. Shackell, C. Balfour, and several others.

Messrs. Morson and Wills are guests of Mrs. Jeffery at present.

The Messrs. Sharp put their yacht the Lily in commission and she is now at her moorings in front of their new residence on the lake front.

Mr. Frankenberg is a guest at the "Strathcona."

Mr. Beever and party were out sailing last Sunday in the "Len."

Mr. Lucas' naptha launch is to be seen nightly flitting here and there over the lake and seems to be speedier than ever.

Mr. Woodley has left for a short visit to Ste. Jerome.

Affairs are rather quiet just now around the boating club. We presume the boys are taking a short rest after their labors at the trial fours. More interest is being taken this year in rowing than paddling, as so far, we have not seen a single racing canoe out for a spin.

We understand it to be the intention of the committee to have a set of trial fours at the regatta this year as well as the trials in the fall. The new boats will undoubtedly bring out a large number of new oarsmen and from all accounts the races will be the best ever held here. The new eight oar will be quite an acquisition to the club's aquatic outfit and racks are now being built to receive it.

Mr. Kelly and family have taken a cottage for the summer months.

Mr. Hepworth, who has been exceedingly ill with rheumatic fever is now we are glad to say alost entirely recovered.

Mr. Eisenhart and family are residing at Ivesuals for the summer.

Mr. Frank Angevine and Mr. Arthur Leishman have taken up their residence here for the summer months. They are staying with Mr. Hussey in the cottage formerly occupied by Miss Johnson.

Commodore Hersey's yacht the "Good Luck" broke from her moorings last Sunday and came ashore just above the boat house. Luckily, it was soft ground where she struck and willing hands soon had her back at her anchorage.

A large number went up from here to the cake walk and dance at the St. Lawrence Yacht Club on Thursday night. A bus load left the hotel at eight and returned in the "wee sma" hours of the morning all having enjoyed themselves exceedingly. The attendance at the concert was very large and as the object was a most deserving one, it is presumed that quite a sum was raised.

BEACONSFIELD.

Mr. Travers Allan is spending the summer at the Grove.

Miss Maud Botsire is the guest of her cousin, Miss May Robertson.

Dr. Smith and family, of St. John, N.B., are occupying one of the Velles cottages, in The Crescent, for the months of July and August.

Mrs. George Henbach, has returned from Quebec.

Mr. Murray Ogilvy, spent last Saturday here.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bacon and family, are once more settled in their pretty little stone cottage on the Dalgnais farm.

Among the guests at The Grove, are, Mr. and Mrs. Linden Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mr. Harold Cook, Mr. Wm. Laflamme, Mr. J. Bryson, Mr. Wm. Patterson.

Messrs. George and Harold Hackett, started off on a long canoeing tour this week, if the weather is favorable, they hope to paddle as far as Ottawa.

The Rev. Mr. Willis, is the guest of Mr. Hackett.

Although the tennis club has not yet been formally opened, there were quite a number of young people on the courts last Saturday. The Rev. Dr. Hackett is still the star player and the question of interest is, who is going to compete with him in the tournament this summer.

Mr. O. Faucher has taken Mrs. A. C. Clark's charming residence "Greenbank" for the summer months.

The Sisters of the Notre Dame Convent, Pointe Claire, and their young pupils are very much to be congratulated on the marked success of their concert, given in behalf of the fire sufferers on Tuesday evening. It would be a difficult task to particularize any one item on the programme as they were all most enjoyable, and judging from the numbers present, the cause, which is certainly a good one, will be very much benefitted.

Mme. Bertha Larocque is the guest of Mme. Hazel Labbe.

There is a rumor afloat that one of the most popular members, in fact, an officer of the Pointe Claire Boating Club, is about to desert his colors and anchor his pretty little yacht some few miles up the lake.

Invitations are out for a dance at The Grove, on Friday night.

The Misses Tatley are visiting friends here.

Mr. Wilson, of London, Ont., is the guest of his son, Mr. F. S. Wilson.

Two, what might have been, very serious accidents by the upsetting of canoes, happened on the lake last week, but the many friends of the gentlemen who were the unfortunate victims, are glad to hear they are none the worse for their ducking.

The Misses Clay, daughters of Captain Benham Clay, have been visiting Mrs. Lindin Smith.

Miss Belle Oswald, is the guest of Miss Bramley.

Mr. J. Lewis spent Saturday and Sunday here, the guest of Mr. F. H. Shaw.

Miss Ward has returned from New York.

Mrs. W. Black, is visiting her daughter Mrs. Charles Levin.

Mr. Scriver, of the Montreal Diocesan College, assisted the Rev. Principal Hackett, with the services at St. Mary's Church, last Sunday.

HAD NO LICENSE.—For selling liquor without a license, Emily Williams, 6 St. Agathe Street, was fined $50 and costs by Judge Choquet yesterday.

A PLEASANT DOMINION DAY.

We beg to extend our best wishes to all for a very enjoyable day on Monday, and especially to those who accept our advice and purchase reasonable suits, long may they live to repeat their annual pleasure. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street, merchant tailor, Montreal.

SENT TO THE QUEEN'S BENCH.—John Garclary, charged with forging the name of Fraser Brothers on a cheque for $127, was committed to the Queen's Bench for trial.

Special Notice.

The Montreal Terminal Railway Company has made arrangements to have one of the best bands in the city at Bout de l'Ile Park on Monday, July 2nd, which will render a programme of the latest airs both afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON COMMITTED.—William Robinson, brakeman of the New York Central, who was charged with attempting to wreck a passenger train by tampering with a switch on the Grand Trunk line at St. Henri, was committed to stand his trial in the Court of Queen's Bench.

MR. DROLET-MASSUE GETS SEIGNIORY.

In the action of Gustav Drolet-Massue, suing the late Mr. Massue's executor to be put in possession of the Seigniory of St. Aime, the Court of Review yesterday applied the new law and granted Mr. Drolet-Massue authority to take possession of the Seigniory, he havinng been successful in the court below, upon his finding security to the amount of $4,000 for the return of the property in the event of a reversal of the first judgment.

Special Notice.
DOMINION DAY.

The Montreal Terminal Railway Company (Belt line) has refused all society picnics to Bout de l'Isle Park on Monday, July 2nd, in order to accommodate private parties. Cars leave Lasalle Avenue, Maisonneuve, every ten minutes throughout the day and evening. Buy your tickets before boarding car.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents, New York Life Building, Montreal, furnish us the following list of patents recently issued to inventors by the Canadian Government:—Nos. 66,879, Daniel Morrison, Maple Creek, N.W.T., improvements in grass and stubble burner; 66,889, William Henry Horn and Charles Lewis Wain, Kamlooops, B.C., shanks for cornets and like musical instruments; 66,901, James Nagle, Blanshard, Ont., gate operating mechanism; 66,954 Silas W. Bradley, Cornwall, Ont., Bottle cork fastening; 66,955, Thomas Benson, Vancouver, B.C., piston rod lubricator; 66,958, Robert Wood, Palmertson, Frontenac, Ont., automatic pumps for pneumatic tires; 66,999, William James Earl, Tyrone, Ont., wire tightener.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

MINARD'S LINIMENT is the only Liniment asked for at my store and the only one we keep for sale.
All the people use it.

HARLIN FULTON.
Pleasant Bay, C.B.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

A. GRIFFITH,
Funeral Director and Embalmer.
2354a St. Catherine St., Montreal.
Moderate Prices. Personal Attention.
Open Day and Night. Tel. Up. 1120

The July Designer

IS NOW READY, and can be procured at any of The Herald Coupon Agencies for

6 Coupons and 5 cts.

PIANO BARGAINS TO-DAY.

MASON & RISCH, Upright, secondhand $275
HEINTZMAN & CO., Square, $135
McCAMMON, N.Y., Upright, used $210
MASON & RISCH, Square $150
BELL ORGAN, 6 octaves $30
BELL PEDAL ORGAN, 2 manuals $150

These have been exchanged for MASON & RISCH PIANOS. Write for full list of bargains and terms.

Mason & Risch Piano Co. Ltd.,
19 PHILLIPS SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

GREAT TRADE SALE.
Wednesday, the 4th July,
At 10 O'Clock A.M.,
At our Rooms, 69 St. James St., Montreal,
A Fine Bankrupt Stock of DRY GOODS
Well assorted, to the amount of
$18,000.00.

Tweeds, Meltons, Serges, Beavers, Underwear, Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Cottons, Prints, Linens, Canvas, Laces, Embroideries, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Curtains, Gloves, Umbrellas, Ties, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, etc.
Also—10 cases Dress Goods, 3 cases Tweeds, 2 cases Dress Muslins, 5 cases Prints, 16 cases Underwear, 12 cases Hosiery, 2 cases Gloves, 2 cases Vellings, 8 cases French Satin and Lining, 2 cases Canvas, etc.
To be sold in lots to suit the purchasers and without reserve.
Terms liberal.

MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

GIVING CHARACTER TO A LETTER

It is easy enough to have nicely written letters if you keep your machine in perfect repair, and if you use the right kind of supplies. We have the sole agency for the celebrated Invincible goods. Ask your printer and stationer for them.

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Lake of the Woods Milling Co
LIMITED.
The Most Perfect Mills in Canada.
Keewatin, 2,250 bbls. per day; Portage la Prairie, 750 bls. per day. Elevators at all important wheat points in the Northwest. All grades of hard wheat flour in barrels and bags. Quotations and other information can be had on application. Office, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

Montreal Street Railway Company.
NOTICE.
A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING

Of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's offices, Street Railway Chambers, No. 574 Craig Street, at 12 o'clock, Noon, on
Monday, the 9th Day of July Next,
For the purpose of ratifying an agreement with the Chambly Manufacturing Company for the supply of electric power.

By order of the Board.
MARTIN H. WATTS,
Secretary.
MONTREAL, 15th June, 1900.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Donaldson Line S.S. Amarynthia, Abernethy, master, from Glasgow, is entered inwards at the Customs House. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., LTD.,
Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Allan Line S.S. Grecian, James Harrison master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.
H. & A. ALLAN,
Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICE—MONDAY, July 2nd, being DOMINION DAY, The BIG Store will be Closed.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. June 30th, 1900.

July Cheap Sale.

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT MEANS.

New methods in storekeeping never admit of dullness or stupidity. The new school in business makes July as interesting as April, and crowds the midsummer season full of buying chances. The store isn't trying to do business on the wit of ten years ago. We're constantly buying and selling to better advantage, constantly incorporating new ideas and developing trade along new lines. Our expectations are all for trade increase. And for that reason we mean to make next month discount every July in our experience.

This store will be closed Monday as a matter of course, but we shall be ready Tuesday morning with more and better bargains than you or we ever remember. Every day next week and the week after we shall offer very special lines in new and worthy goods, and it will be worth your while to watch the papers. You can expect

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS
BARGAINS IN WASH GOODS
BARGAINS IN SHIRT WAISTS
BARGAINS IN DRESS SKIRTS
BARGAINS IN MILLINERY
BARGAINS IN CLOTHING
BARGAINS IN FURNISHINGS
BARGAINS IN BOOKS
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
BARGAINS IN CARPETS
BARGAINS IN BICYCLES
BARGAINS IN SPORTING GOODS
BARGAINS IN HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

We are in a surprising time. Manufacturers and wholesalers realize the ability of this store to sell great quantities of merchandise quickly, and bargains come to us from every source. We're diligent as well. No extra good value escapes our notice. Shrewd buyers here and abroad watch the markets carefully. And yet such tumbles as we advertise continually are little events in another sense. They are only lots of goods that go down. The market is scarcely visibly weakened by a few such events. They are bubbles on the great ocean of trade; straws in the wind. Why do the tumbles, the bubbles and straws tumble and bubble and fly at the door of this organization? Because the wholesale market knows what an outlet we have. The little eddies in the stream are lost in the tide of the sea.

You can comprehend perfectly the gain of getting things for two-thirds and a half. Have you ever thought what widespread security lies in a mart that does so much to gather out of the trafficking world the blocks that clog its wheels?

THE BIG STORE'S GREAT
JULY CHEAP SALE
Begins Tuesday, July 3rd.
EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED.

This Great Cheap Sale means the Saving of Thousands upon Thousands of Dollars to the people of Montreal and vicinity: Therefore, DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY of securing some of the Bargains offered.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. Send for New Catalogue.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

REPAIR YOUR ROOFS WITH
The ELASTIC CARBON PAINT
It will surprise you by its lasting qualities, small cost, stopping leaks. Any person with a paint brush can put it on, and it is already mixed. Price, $1.25 gallon, in cans of 3 and 5 gallons. One gallon will cover 250 to 300 square feet. Two coats guaranteed for five years.
L. J. A. SURVEYER, ...AGENT.... Hardware Merchant,
6 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET.
N.B.—New roofs painted with above paint will outlive any roof excepting copper.

Artistic Wall Paper.
800 OR MORE PATTERNS TO CHOOSE FROM.
Our goods are most carefully selected from the best makers, and are guaranteed to hang well.
House Decorating in Paper, Painting or Tapestry panelling. Burlaps and Relief Work.
JOHN MURPHY, 2236 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL.

LITTLE WATCHES, RINGS.
And other articles of Jewelry for dainty wearers crowd each other here. But profusion doesn't mean confusion, nor a collection of goods of poor design and inferior quality. It means an exquisite variety of the choicest specimens of jeweller's and precious metal worker's art.
A. SCOTT & CO'Y,
1548 St. Catherine Street.

N. HANSON GREENE, P.L.S
A.M. CAN. SOC. C.E.
CIVIL ENGINEER.
Twenty years' experience in Engineering, Railway Location and Construction, especially Surveys, Plans and Estimates for Railways—Steam and Electric. Special attention paid to Water Supply, Sanitary Works, etc.
207 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Bed Feathers AND Bedding
CLEANED AND DISINFECTED AT SHORTEST NOTICE.....
Montreal Feather Co.
4 MITCHISON AVE.
Tel. East 516

LOVELY COUNTRY HOME
In a Natural Park
FOR SALE $15,000
New, well built, for summer and winter. Commodious galleries, extension kitchen, coach house, nice garden, fruit trees and bushes. Ten minutes' ride. Electric cars and railways. Easy terms to prompt buyer.
C 321, Herald Office. 154x

Furniture, Bedding and Carpets.
CASH OR CREDIT
H. A. WILDER & CO.
UPTOWN—2415 St. Catherine Street. DOWNTOWN—258 St. James Street.

One Short Puff Clears the Head.

Does your head ache? Have you pains over your eyes? Is there a constant dropping in the throat? Is the breath offensive? These are certain symptoms of Catarrh. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will cure most stubborn cases in a marvellously short time. If you've had Catarrh a week it's a sure cure. If it's of fifty years' standing it's just as effective. Price 50 cents.—11.

THE HERALD

FOUNDED 1862.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1900.

FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

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

THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The cabled accounts of the meeting in London of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire make it look as though the proceedings were given up to a controversy between the representatives of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the one side and those from Montreal and Toronto on the other. It is quite possible, and indeed probable, that by confining the cabled reports to this phase of the proceedings the correspondents give us on this side of the water an exaggerated impression of the importance of the part played by the Canadians. What they do, we are told about; of what else may be done, we are told nothing.

Even so, however, it is plain that the Canadian delegates have commanded or been accorded an amount of attention much greater than usual. They have been able to induce the convention to urge upon the Government of Great Britain the need of appointing a commission to examine into the question of a possible rearrangement of trade relations within the Empire. There can be little doubt that the work of such a commission, if it be constituted, will be done with thoroughness, and that any recommendations it may make will be received with respect and attention by the governments of all the countries interested.

It must be conceded that the position taken by the delegates of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, disappointing as it is to some of those present from Canada, is thoroughly logical. What the Canadians ask, because it would constitute an undoubted advantage to Canada, is something the Manchester men feel very little disposed to concede, because in their opinion it would constitute a disadvantage to Great Britain. The Canadians argue that it would be better for Canada and therefore better for the Empire that the growing of Canadian grain should be encouraged by the imposition of a tax upon English bread. The British manufacturers argue that it would tend to prevent them from competing so successfully as they now do in all the markets of the world if they were to assent to any proposition which would add the least unnecessary charge to the cost of production, and that to assent to the Canadian demand would be to militate against the commercial supremacy of Great Britain and therefore to impair the prestige of the Empire. Others of the colonists argue that the Empire would be strengthened if Great Britain would exclude bounty-fed German and French sugar and thereby encourage the growth of cane sugar in islands flying the British flag. The British delegates answer that by admitting this cheap sugar the people of the British isles are not only able to get their sugar, a most important item of food consumption, cheaper than any where else in the world, but that an immense industry has grown up in England and Scotland based on this cheapness, to destroy which would be to sacrifice the employment of perhaps as many people as there are in the suffering islands of the British Indies. A Canadian, who had noticed that much of the marmalade used in this country comes from Scotland, asked a Scotchman to explain how this came to be the case, the oranges of which it is made being grown in Spain. The answer was that Scotland grows the finest turnips in the world, which showed a deeper knowledge of adulteration than of economics. The real answer is that as they cannot get their sugar as cheap in Spain the oranges find their way to the cold country of the north, where the marmalade, along with a hundred other preserved foods and dainties, are shipped to every port in the world.

What the men from Manchester held out for is, as they said, the right to purchase in the cheapest market. Nor must it be supposed that their assent to the proposal to ask for a commission of enquiry implies a weakness in their position. When that commission meets it may be expected that a mass of evidence will be presented showing the advantages derived by England from this practice of buying in the cheapest market, which will open the eyes of those who, without full knowledge, may have begun to question the utility of the free import system as applied to Great Britain. It has become a habit in some quarters to sneer at the Manchester school as though its influence were vanishing, or even extinct. Nothing could be farther from the truth. So long as the doctrines they teach constitute the working commercial policy of the country in which they live there is no reason for them to be much in the public view. They are not notoriety seekers. But once let the ability of British manufacturers to control neutral markets be threatened by any unwise legislation, and we should at once witness a popular educative campaign beside which that of Cobden in an earlier day would appear but a small affair.

THE OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

If reliance can be placed on the telegrams now coming to hand the situation in China is improving. One of the latest and most satisfactory is the report, said to be based on good Chinese authority, that the Government have issued an edict ordering the peremptory suppression of the Boxers. The belief is gradually growing that the Legations in Pekin are safe, notwithstanding the report that several Chinese who had been captured by Admiral Seymour's force have asserted that the legations have been burned and the ministers killed. An imperial mandate has been issued directing Li Hung Chang to remain at Canton to deal with the local rising there. Li seems to be giving effect to the spirit of the mandate by ordering wholesale executions daily. A very interesting interview on the Chinese question with Monsignor Amyer, Roman Catholic Bishop of South Shantung, appeared in the Neue Free Presse, of Vienna, the other day, and in the course of the conversation the Bishop, who is at present home on a visit to Austria, said that before leaving China he had talked over the situation with Li Hung Chang, as a man of enlightenment. The bishop had complained of the outrages committed by the Boxers upon Catholic missionaries, and Li advised him to bring his complaint against the revolutionaries before the Tsung-Li-Yamen. He warned him, however, against appearing before that high body unless Prince Ching, whom the Empress Dowager has just deposed, happened to preside. Li added that the prince was the only man in the Tsung-Li-Yamen who possessed any understanding of affairs. All the others were blockheads. Li's criticism of his brother statesmen had certainly the merit of frankness. Li's own ignorance of the true meaning of Western civilization is certainly less gross than that of his rivals and colleagues and in falsehood and corruption he is below the average of the other mandarins. Since it would appear by the despatches that from his vice-royalty at Canton Li is in direct communication with the palace at Pekin it is not improbable that he has shown the Manchu court party the foolishness of resisting an invasion of China by the powers. He at all events knows that China with all her millions of men and all her wealth is utterly incapable of armed resistance to the weakest of Western States. Falsehood, evasion, double dealing and intrigue are as familiar tools in his hands as in those of the other mandarins, but, as the Austrian bishop says, he has understanding of affairs, and he has perhaps besought the Dowager Empress and her favorite councillors to realize the dangers they have brought upon their heads. As between the European powers themselves the latest news is reassuring. While Great Britain is sending up reinforcements from India and preparing to support the viceroys of the Lower Yangtze Valley in their efforts to preserve life and property, Russia, Japan, the United States, France and Germany have all strong reinforcements on the way. Russia, who is sending no less than 40,000 troops to the scene of action, has taken care to disarm any suspicion that might be felt of her conduct by issuing a circular to the powers in which she expressly refers to the maintenance of international agreements, and the influential Russian organ in St. Petersburg, the Novosti, strongly urges friendly co-operation with Great Britain.

REVERSED CONDITIONS.

The New York Times takes Lord Selborne to task for the inaccuracy of his statements made at the opening of the convention of the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire. Lord Selborne, in speaking of Imperial defence, remarked that the loss of the American colonies a hundred years ago was due to the refusal of the colonies to participate in providing for the defence of the Empire, whereas now it was to be observed that the colonies were taking the lead in that direction. According to the Times, there was no refusal on the part of the American colonies to contribute men and money to Britain's wars, a statement which must be held to be borne out when one remembers the participation of New England in the wars with the French colonies. What New England objected to, according to the Times, was the British plan of providing the means of defence without consulting the colonies and then insisting that the colonies should contribute. Certainly there is more wisdom in Great Britain today on this subject, although there are still a few who place military consideration before all other and who can see no good in any plan which does not include definite and binding obligations upon the colonies.

As to the changed relations between the mother country and the colonies, Lord Selborne's plea that the colonies are pressing for defence measures is just a little beside the mark. Canada, for example, is not worrying over the need of protection for its coast lines or its southern boundary. What Canadians like Colonel Denison and Dr. Parkin are doing is to urge upon Great Britain the need there is of taking defence measures, not for Canada, but for Britain. They argue that if Britain intends to survive, it is necessary that more exportable wheat shall be grown in British colonies, so that Britain shall not be at the mercy of other countries from which her food supply is now drawn. Colonel Denison practically says to the people of England, "You are in a bad way. You should have more Canadian and less American wheat. True, it will cost you a little more, and you will have to tax yourselves to get it in that way. But you will have the consolation of knowing that it will be a good thing for us in Canada." It is almost the reverse of the argument used by George III. and Lord North, which was that the adequate defence of the Empire required the expenditure of money, that defence of the Empire meant the defence of the colonies, and that as the colonies were to benefit they should be willing to pay for it. There is, of course, this essential difference, that the British opinion of a hundred years ago was made into legislation and sought to be enforced upon the colonies with the aid of troops. We Canadians, West Indians and others do not legislate our wheat and sugar into the British market at a preference and compel them to tax themselves. But we ask them to do it and the delegates from our Boards of Trade seem to be insisting upon their view very strenuously. To complete the parallel of contrasts, certain of the British delegates, those for example, who insisted upon the right of an Englishman to buy in the cheapest market and who begged the Canadian delegates to keep quiet while bounty-fed sugar was under discussion, are disposed to resent colonial interference in home affairs, just as the Boston tea party of a century and a quarter ago showed a disposition to resent intereference in colonial affairs.

The moral of it all is that in the long run both colonies and motherland will probably do best, and the combination, which constitutes the Empire, will probably do best, by each party following the line which most suits its immediate needs. Great Britain once found the extension of a tariff preference to colonial produce a burden, and cast off the burden. The result was the annexation manifesto. In 1878, we in Canada adopted a fiscal policy which cut off a large part of the trade Great Britain had been doing with this country. Great Britain left us to follow our own course without a whisper in favor of interference. It was costly to British trade, but British traders never attempted to interfere either in England or in Canada. In 1897 we adopted the contrary course, making concessions of our own free will in favor of British trade. No amount of pressure from across the Atlantic could have extorted that measure, and any attempt at pressure might easily have delayed or prevented it. Would it not be wiser to believe that if the need exists for similar treatment of Canada by Great Britain, British statesmen will realize the need and act of their own accord? Mr. Chamberlain did not come to Montreal when invited in 1897, because he feared his position as Colonial Secretary might be read into any observations he might make. This was perhaps straining a good principle to the breaking point, but at any rate it shows the importance attached by a keen judge of public opinion to the desirability of one part of the Empire refraining from interference in the affairs of another. It is more blessed to give than to receive; and there is more profit to the Empire in a measure like the Fielding tariff, a free will offering, than in the cry of "Give, give,' with which a section of the people in Canada and in other colonies are striving to impress the merchants and statesmen of Great Britain.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier.

What kind of a Dominion Day celebration will they have in the year 2000?

For Canada to-morrow is the first day of the twentieth century. Our national year is up at midnight.

Canada has grown quite a little since June 30, 1867, and never more in any one year than in that which ends to-day.

In the race for first place in the twentieth century, Canada has three days start of the United States and six months of the rest of the world.

Dominion Day, the anniversary of Confederation, is Canada's national holiday. Let us celebrate right royally on Monday, for in this year of grace Canadians have good reason to be proud of Canada.

A Canadian on the battle-field, on being jokingly reminded that he was likely to be killed, pointed to the maple leaf on his helmet and remarked that his death would "help this to live." He and those who died with him should be remembered on the national festival.

Russia's assurance that no harm is meant by the sending of a very large force to China serves as a reminder of Mr. Chamberlain's saying about supping with the devil and using a long spoon. Later on, circumstances may alter cases, and the presence at Pekin of 40,000 Russian troops may help Russian statesmen to change their minds about what should be done in the premises.

Canada is well satisfied with Laurier. So is Britain if the remarks of the British Weekly as copied in this issue of The Herald rightly express British opinion. No Canadian but will feel a thrill of pride at this coupling of the name of Laurier with that of England's greatest General in describing the two men most precious to the Empire. No Canadian but will be glad if Canada's Premier can join in the welcome to Roberts and his men.

ABOUT PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Some comment has been caused by the announcement that the new Duke of Argyll has decided to let Inverary Castle and grounds.

The centenary of the birth of Lieut. Waghorn, the pioneer of the overland route to India, will be celebrated on June 20 by a dinner in London.

It has been settled that the trial of the youthful anarchist, Sipido, for the attack on the Prince of Wales shall begin, at the Brabant Assizes, on July 2.

Professor Vambery, the celebrated authority on Oriental subjects, has received an invitation from the Sultan Abdul Hamil to pay a visit to Constantinople.

Belle Boyd, the famous Confederate woman spy, died suddenly on Monday in Kilbourn, Wis., where she had gone to deliver a lecture.

It appears that Mrs. Admiral Dewey did not reward the Detroit newsboy who found her $8,000 diamond brooch. It is becoming more and more plain that the Family doesn't want political honors.

The death is announced of Mr. G. D. L. Cary, proprietor of the Calf of Man, who lived a patriarchal life on his rock-bound domain, and was noted for the tenacity with which he clung to old Manx customs.

The following story comes from Rome. Some ladies made their appearance at a Papal reception, to the grave displeasure of the Pope, in ballroom dress. A well-known Cardinal was instructed to apprise these offenders of their breach of etiquette. The Cardinal thus fulfilled his somewhat delicate mission: "The Pope," he said, "is old fashioned, and does not like decollete dresses; but I am quite accustomed to them, for I have been so much among savages when a missionary that I do not mind them."

A STRATHCONA MONUMENT.

Editor Herald:

Sir, It was with feelings of sincere pleasure that I perused the editorial in The Herald of the 25th instant, regarding the suggestion to erect a monument in honor of Lord Strathcona, and I am sure it is one which Canadians of all classes will endorse. It is the privilege of our fellow-citizens today to be personally aware of the true national spirit, the open-handed generosity, and the magnificent patriotism, of our own Strathcona. From the early days, when he first associated himself with that pioneer organization, the Hudson's Bay Company, to the present time, his every step has been forward, and in every case Canada has reaped the benefit of his labor. Persistent energy, rigid determination, ability to grasp the threads of a difficult situation and bring it to a successful issue, have marked the undertakings of Donald A. Smith; truly Canada owes more to his native ability than we can easily realize. In commerce, in banking, in railroad enterprise, in the advancement of the sciences, his aim has always been the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standard, and we have in Canada at the present time, largely as a result of his exertions, efficient institutions and organizations of world-wide reputation.

The idea of some tangible acknowledgment by Canadians generally of the splendid services he has rendered the Dominion is indeed one that will commend itself to all, and more especially at this time when he has given to the Empire that gallant corps, bearing his own name,, which gift will be recorded in history as the free and voluntary contribution of a loyal Canadian subject of Her Gracious Majesty. I shall be pleased to learn the views of others, and await the opportunity of sending my modest contribution. F. G.

Montreal, June 28.

CHURCHILL'S BOOK.

The Canadian publishers of Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill's latest work, "London to Ladysmith via Pretoria," which is reviewed in another part of this issue are the Copp, Clark Company, Ltd.

The Loyalty of French Canada.

La Patrie: A cable message informs us of the death of Mr. Lucien Larue, one of the soldiers of the first contingent. This young man resigned a commission in the 87th Battalion, to enlist as a private in the first contingent. He also gave up an advantageous post in the branch of the Banque Nationale at Rimouski, to go of his own accord and defend the flag of the Empire in South Africa. Soon his bones will bleach on the burning sands of South Africa, which he has also watered with his blood. He will sleep his last sleep by the side of comrades who, like him, have voluntarily sacrificed their youth, their future and their lives, to go to a far off country and defend, like him, the flag which protected their civil, religious and political liberties. While considering the extent of the sacrifice, we ask ourselves with bitterness if we should not at all regret the blood shed by this young soldier, at once a hero and a martyr. He was one of our people; he belonged to a race which is every day denounced by a section of the English press of this country, as disloyal to the Queen and to the Empire.

Notwithstanding the proofs without number that we have given in the past of devotion and fidelity to the British crown; notwithstanding the sacrifices that our race is making by its representatives in South Africa; we have been placed at the bar of public opinion by a political faction, ignorant of our sentiments and our aspirations. Yes, if we did not despise the insults, and if we only considered the men, without taking into account the beneficent institutions under which we live, we should be truly tempted to bitterly regret the blood shed by our fellow-countrymen on African soil. But above the upstart "colonials," who seek in this country to overwhelm us with their ignorance and their arrogance; above the ignorant people, who among a certain number of our fellow-citizens of British origin, refuse to open their eyes to the light and to recognize in our race British subjects faithful to their oath of allegiance, we hold that other considerations exist. We believe that the interests of the country should have more importance for our minds and our hearts than the outrages which are daily offered to our race on the part of a certain number of our English fellow-citizens of unsound and dangerous tendencies.

There is, furthermore, the common flag which is for us, as for our English fellow, the symbol of all the liberties. From this point of view, we do not at all regret the devotion, the valor and the heroism which our people have displayed in the South African war. Our fellow countrymen who have fallen there have been buried with the British flag for a shroud. On the field of battle they have been the equals, often the superiors of their comrades of English origin. In the solmen and impenetrable domains of death, they have had the same burial; the flag which they had defended with equal valor has served all as a winding sheet. May the blood poured forth in Africa by the children of the two races, may their common grave, teach al on this Canadian soil that we have equal rights and ought to live here in harmony and concord as they have been equals there in the sacrifice and the glory.

An Important Caucus.

Parliament Kopje, June 5—An emergency meeting to which only the faithful of the faithful were bidden, was held to-day to consider the gloomy prospects and evident absence of the wished-for results following their self-denying efforts to save their country.

When the doors had been double-locked, the chair was taken by Sir Karl Von Double T——, who spoke as follows:—

Sir Karl, "Gentlemen, it is no use talking, something has to be done. Here we are getting on to the end of the session and we have made absolutely no impression on the country; indeed we are worse off, for notwithstanding all our talk and the blowing of our chief organ that the Grits are on the run, the people say we are only blocking business with all this babble of scandals, and that all we want is to turn better men than ourselves out of office for our own benefit. Now what are you going to do about it?"

G——e F——r—"All that the chairman has stated is true and much more besides. The people say we are not united, and that we have no policy. They say we have no room for calling names, because we are worse than our opponents, and that it would not be mending matters to turn them out if it meant putting us in. No; we've got to turn over a new leaf."

Sir H——t T——r—"Well, whose fault is it. If all had done their duty as well as I did, things would be different.

J——n H——t—"I guess you have not much to brag about. You tried to throw mud at Sifton and then ran away before he got a chance to hit back. Just as well you did or he would have pulverized you, which he pretty well did, anyway."

Sir H——t—"If you give any more of that I'll punch your head. What do you know about it anyway?"

J——n H——t—"I know the country takes no stock in all this spouting, and as for our organ down there, if it keeps on about traitors and the rest of it, we won't have a corporal's guard after the elections."

The Chairman—"Gentlemen, we have wasted enough time in recriminations. Come to business."

T——m C——e C——n—"That is all very fine, but you old fellows have yourselves to thank for it. If you imagine the country has forgotten the mess you made of things before 1896, you are mistaken. You may as well face it, they take no stock in you anyway and unless you get out of the way and let someone without a record——"

Several, all speaking at once—"Mr. Chairman, are we to sit still and listen to this?"

T——m C——e C——n—"Mr. Chairman, I say it is so, and if you old fellows don't get out (uproar). If you do not keep out of sight. (Renewed uproar.) I say if—(Groans and hisses.) You may make as much row as you please, but you know you are no good. Now, I say, drop all this 'old flag' and 'traitor' business, get something new to talk about, and some new man to do it. That is what I say."

Mr. M——k—"They say the soldiers were not furnished with a proper emergency ration."

Mr. C——g—"How dreadful! To think those brave soldiers who went forth to defend the honor of the Empire."

The Chairman—"Dang the soldiers and the honor of the Empire. What we want is to dish the Grits. What do you mean M——k. Explain."

Mr. M——k—"They say it contained only 16 per cent. of proteids (whatever that may be), when it should have had 60."

The Chairman—"Good. That will do first-rate. Nobody can tell what the thing means anyway, and if we only talk enough about it——"

T——m C——e C——n—"If you only say nothing at all it will be the best service you can render. Let M——k raise it and do most of the talking, then stop that organ, it is the worst of the lot of you, and get the old one which has been saying nothing, to take it up. Then if nobody gives it away, we'll do up the Grits, sure."

The Chairman—"Now you are all talking business. Gentlemen, C——n is right. The other dodges have failed, but this one may succeed. M——k, you will start it and I will visit the new organ and the old one, which I am sure will do all we ask for the good of the cause. Gentlemen, the meeting is adjourned."

ARIEL.

HITHER AND YON.

The Glen of Kenmare.

There's a gap in the hedge of Kenmare,
With a seat just contrived for a pair;
A nice shady spot when the weather is hot,
And the couples that don't like the glare, go there,
To sit down in the hedge at Kenmare.

There's a lad in the mill at Kenmare,
It's with him that I danced at the fair;
One day in the gap, where we met just by hap,
He made bold his true love to declare, just there,
In the gap of the hedge of Kenmare.

There's a day, and I wish it were here,
Sure the very best day of the year;
For I'll then be a bride, with the lad at my side,
Him that courted me down at Kenmare, just there,
In the gap of the hedge at Kenmare.

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Out in Yamaska.

Driving through the county of Yamaska recently, the writer was struck by the number of lightning conductors in evidence. Every house and barn was provided, and it was evident that some enterprising agent had lately made a very successful raid in the locality.

The number of thatched roofs in the same part of the country was also noticeable, and this was attributed to the fact that the farmers of this attractive district have long been without means of convenient access to the outside world, and have thus remained somewhat behind in the march of progress. Nevertheless, these thatched roofs have a comfortable look, and it is perhaps not so certain after all, that they are inferior in practical usefulness to more modern house coverings.

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How Mark Twain Was Shielded.

Mark Twain was once "assigned" to write for the local paper upon which he was employed at the time, an account of the ceremonies attending the opening of a particularly palatial drinking saloon. It struck him that it would be a good idea if he wrote it in such a way as to make the gradually increasing effect of the refreshments appear as the article went on. He finished what he believed to be a fairly satisfactory piece of work and sent the copy up to the printers. The next morning he looked in vain for his article. It had not appeared. When he reached the office that afternoon the foreman of the printers came to him and said, "You owe me the cigars." Mark then learned that his article had produced upon the men in the composing room the impression which he intended for the readers of the paper, and, as he was a general favorite, all had been anxious to shield him.

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Not His Name at All.

A gentleman from the country called at the post office the other day and asked if there were any letters for him. The clerk asked him his name; but this he refused to give, and went away. Shortly afterwards he returned, and said, "Any letters for John Jones? That's my name." The clerk searched carefully and then replied that there were no letters for John Jones. "It's not my name at all," returned the intelligent stranger, and went away chuckling.

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Reporters Shouldn't Drink.

A Canadian statesman, now deceased, was noted for his convivial tastes, and some of his after dinnner speeches required a good deal of editing. A young reporter attended a dinner one Saturday night, at which the Hon. Mr.—— was to be one of the speakers. His speech proved a most incoherent effort, unusually full of nonsense, and the reporter did not know what to do with it. Fortunately the next day was Sunday, and the statesman was at home. He received the reporter kindly, and asked him to read some of the notes he had taken. "Oh, you have got it all wrong, my boy," he said. "You had better let me dictate to you what I did say." A very pretty little speech was then dictated, and, as the reporter was leaving, he received the parting injunction, "Now, the next time you go to a public dinner, beware of drinking too much."

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First Celebration of Independence Day.

Mayor W. D. Lighthall, of Westmount, is in receipt of a letter from Mr. George Murray, of this city, Commander of Hancock Post, G.A.R., advising him that "the first celebration in Canada of Independence Day" will be duly honored by holding a picnic at Queen's Park, Verdun, on July 4, and inviting the presence of the Mayor and Councillors.

Mr. Lighthall has responded, expressing his gratification that the sores of the past have so healed that it is possible for the enemies of a century ago to fraternize on the anniversary of the day that marked the final victory of one over the other.

THE KICKERS' COLUMN.

Correspondents who have a grievance will please remember that this is a post card column.

A Real Grievance.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—My wife is out eighteen cents on account of the recent wholesale arrest of Chinese. When our laundryman was jugged that amount was due him and was paid to his manager while Tom was in jail. Now Tom asks for it again, and as there is no possibility of making him understand that it was paid to his proxy, his mind not extending that far into the field of prudence, we are out the money. Can it be that they are working the same game on all their customers, and so making up the amount of their fines?

INDIGNANT HOUSEKEEPER.

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Band Concerts Wanted.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—The new Chairman of the Parks Committee is making a genuine effort to improve the appearance of our public places. Why does not he go just a little further and arrange for a few band concerts in the larger parks? L. K.

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Gruesome Pictures.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—I am a mother with a large family, and I would like to know if there is a law to compel the people who run a certain St. Lawrence Street institution to desist from exposing photos of hanging scenes. I think these pictures are harmful to children. What some people will do to attract attention is astounding.

ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

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Two Kicks.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Seeing that the Fire Department of this city has no ladders or engines in No. 3 fire station, Wellington Street, (only a single reel) for the protection of that large manufacturing and storage centre, would it not be a good idea to turn it into a morgue? Why does not the boiler inspector see that the Royal Electric Company's smoke nuisance in that neighborhood is abated. Is anything good enough for the Irish in Griffintown?

FIRE AND SMOKE.

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A Bas Les Stone Carts.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Great is the plague of bicyclists, but greater is the plague of stone carts. If you would enjoy seeing what is probably a unique sight in a city the size of Montreal, visit Dorchester Street any morning between seven and nine and watch the procession of twenty or thirty horses and carts which blocks traffic until every section of the parade has passed. Aside from being unique it is annoying.

DORCHESTER STREET.

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A Musical Kick.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—What's the matter with the city wiping a few of those bad hand organs off the map. Some of them are all right, but there are others still playing the music that gladdened the ears of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden.

ST. JAMES STREET.

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Doesn't Like Music.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—There are some buglers—I think they must be buglers from the sounds—who go out into Fletcher's field at night and practice. They show their discretion by always waiting until dark, for the result of their efforts is very painful to those who are obliged to listen. As they are evidently very much in earnest it might be a hardship to stop the practice altogether, but why not make them observe the by-law posted up on big stakes which provides that no person shall stay in the park after nine o'clock.

ESPLANADE AVENUE.

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Are Aldermen Favored?

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—There appears to be something like favoritism shown in the manner the streets are watered and cleaned in certain parts of the city.

Yesterday one cart passed down St. Urbain Street below Duluth Avenue, in the centre of the street once only during the day, while the upper part where a certain alderman lives was watered continually. The watering continues to-day in the upper part of St. Urbain Street, while below Duluth Avenue on the same street, the residents are waiting patiently up to seven o'clock (the time of writing) without as yet being able to see any signs of the dust being laid. This part of the street has not even been scraped this year.

A relation of an ex-Alderman resides on Cuthbert Street, and he has the satisfaction of getting his and somebody else's share of attention in this direction, for the street is never allowed to dry. This morning the cart was paraded in front and around the end of this particular residence and spread a copious supply of water for his especial benefit. The carter being prohibited from going any further down Emily Street. Fortunately the weather has favored us of late by doing for the streets what we cannot get the corporation officials to do for us, otherwise life would be unbearable in this vicinity.

As ratepayers we should like to know where our model council comes in, in view of such favoritism. If they are elected to find positions for sons and brothers-in-law, etc., we venture to say, they fill the bill to perfection, unless the alderman has the misfortune to be left an orphan devoid of relations. Thanking you in anticipation of your giving these notes publicity, I remain, yours, etc.

A SUFFERING RATEPAYER.

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Marbles or Tennis.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—I would like to kick at the way the Montreal Club has been playing ball lately. I think they would do better at marbles or lawn tennis. FAN.

◈ ◈ ◈

Blockade of Crossings.

Editor Kickers' Column:

Sir,—Without trespassing too much on your valuable space I should like to enter a protest against the municipal imbecility which permits horses and teams to block sidewalks in the centre of the city to the complete discomfiture of pedestrians. While it probably means extra exertion for the carters who have to carry their goods across the sidewalk, it nevertheless seems too obvious to need pointing out that the normal position of a loaded team is the street and not the pavement.

PEDESTRIAN.

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Down on Cats.

Editor of Kicker'sY Column:

Sir,—As a sufferer from a surfeit of "Cats" I would ask you if it were not possible to make our city fathers claim a a tax on all these feline midnight revellers, or pound, shoot or otherwise remove them out of hearing of suffering humanity, unless they are in the possession of a nice little nickle plated tag. Should they feel disposed to make a trial, the writer will guarantee they will make a fortune in one block alone, that bounded by Burnside, Mansfield, McGill College Ave. and Sherbrooke streets. Always supposing the owenrs of these so-called "domesticated animals" can befound. EXASPERATED VICTIM.

THE

NEWCOMBE

PIANO

Cannot be excelled for tune, touch, singing quality, delicacy and great power of tone, and highest excellence in workmanship.

Willis & Co.

1824 NOTRE DAME STREET,

(Near McGill Street).

Sole Agents—Knabe, Newcombe, Dominion and Kingsbury Pianos, and Dominion Organs.

Correspondence Invited.

Trade Sale of Dry Goods

Woollens and Worsteds, Ready Made Clothing, Housekeeping Linens, Felt and Straw Hats, Millinery, Ribbons, Smallware, Underwear, Notions, Boots and Shoes, Etc.,

BY AUCTION

At our Salesrooms, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, JULY THE 4th,

At 10 O'Clock A.M.

Sale in lots to suit the trade.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
Auctioneers.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 67.

In re The Thompson Shoe Co., Limited, in liquidation, and Alex. Desmarteau, Liquidator.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of Mr. Justice Mathieu, the 28th June instant, to all the creditors and others who may have claims against the said Company in liquidation, to fyle their claims with the undersigned Liquidator within 30 days from this date.

ALEX. DESMARTEAU, Liquidator.
1598 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Montreal, June 30th, 1900.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF MONTREAL.—NO. 9657.

Melchoir P. Topken and Peter W. Topken, traders, both of the City of New York, in the State of New York, carrying on business together in copartnership as such, in the City and District of Montreal, under the firm name and style of Topken & Co., Plaintiffs, versus Geo. Board, of the City of Manchester, England, and William Fowler, of the City of London, England, both in their quality of testamentary executors of the last will and testament of the late Max Frankinburg, in his lifetime of the City and District of Montreal, manufacturer.

The Defendants are hereby ordered to appear within one month.

(By order)

J. CARTIER,
Deputy Clerk of said Court.

Montreal, 29th June, 1900.

SUPERIOR COURT, MONTREAL.

In re THE PRATTE PIANO COMPANY, in Liquidation.

Notice in hereby given to all the creditors of said Company in liquidation, and to all persons having claims against said Company, that the 20th July, 1900, has been fixed as the date before which all claims must be fyled with the Liquidator of said Company.

Claims fyled with the Liquidator after the 20th July next will not be collocated.

The present notice is given in accordance with a judgment rendered by this Court on the 25th June, 1900.

L. E. N. PRATTE, Liquidator,
1676 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Montreal, 27th June, 1900.

ROBERTS AND LAURIER.

The British Weekly, under date of the 14th June, has ths to say of Wilfrid Laurier:—

"It is pleasant to read the glowing speeches of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper in the Canadian Parliament yesterday. The House adopted an address of congratulation to the Queen on the approaching close of the war. Sir Wilfrid Laurier apparently believes that 'many battles have yet to be fought,' and he does not underestimate the gravity of the problems which await us when the war is over. British subjects the world over will re-echo his prayer that the life of Her Majesty may never more be disturbed by war, and that before her glorious reign comes to an end her subjects in South Africa 'may have learned to appreciate those British institutions which in this age and in every land signify liberty and equal rights.'

"Many of those who have read with tears and with pride the noble speeches of the French-Canadian Premier during the war must feel that on the day when we welcome home Lord Roberts and his army, the presence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier must not be lacking to the general happiness. In these testing months we have learned what men, the world over, are most precious to the Empire. Before all, and separate from every other, comes the Queen's noblest subject, Fjeld Marshal Lord Roberts. After him is there any name we should mention in preference to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's?"

JUST FOR FUN.

Tom—Has old Goldbonds withdrawn his objection to your calling upon his daughter?

Dick—No.

Tom—No? I thought you were going to make him come to terms?

Dick—So I did, and they were the vilest terms anybody ever applied to me.

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Stuper—Here's a nice letter for a man to receive! The scoundrel who wrote it calls be a bithering idiot!

Temple—What's his name?

"That's just what I'd like to find out; but there's no signature."

"Don't you recognize the writing? It must be somebody who knows you."—

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"Can you give any evidence in regard to the character of the deceased?" said the judge. "Yes, my lord," replied the witness. "He was a man without blame, beloved and respected by all men, pure in all his thoughts, and——" "Where did you learn that?" "I copied it from his tombstone, my lord."

ESTATE RAYNES SUB-DIVISION.

Choice Building Lots For Sale on the Following Avenues in Westmount:

FORDEN, MURRAY, MONTROSE, CHURCHILL and Cote St. Antoine Road

BEAUTIFUL SITUATION. MODERATE PRICE.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE AND AGENCY CO.,
181 ST. JAMES STREET.

NOTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.

The Ontario Accident and Lloyds' Plate Glass

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Have removed from 338 St. Paul Street to 1724 Notre Dame Street (Cor. St. Francois Xavier Street.)

BUSINESS TRANSACTED:

Accident, Accident and Sickness combined, Health, Workmen's Collective, Employers, Elevator, General and Public Liability, Plate Glass.

Agents desiring to represent these well known Companies will please call at above address.

EARLY CLOSING.—As usual, OUR STORE WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAYS at ONE O'CLOCK during the months of July and August.

SUBURBAN DELIVERIES.—Until further notice, our Waggons will leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MORNING at 8 a.m. sharp, for all points on the Lake Shore as far as Ste. Annes.

FURNITURE and OILCLOTHS delivered without extra charge.

HAMILTON'S

Will be CLOSED on MONDAY, DOMINION DAY.

Our Great Annual July Cheap Sale

Begins Tuesday, July 3rd.

Presenting an Aggregate of Values the Like of Which Montreal Has Never Seen.

We intend that the month of July will be a Record-Breaker as far as sales are concerned. Everything combines to make it so.

Preparations for this Great Sale have never before been so complete or extensive.

Prices in every one of our Departments have been carefully revised, and the lines selected for clearance are bound to make business brisk throughout the store. Bear in mind that the goods we will offer are seasonable and desirable in every way, and the prices which we have put on them for this sale will be a revelation to you.

Anticipating an enormous attendance Tuesday at the Opening, we would recommend you to call early in the day. Come as early as you can, but come anyway. You'll not regret it.

For further details read Tuesday's Herald.

You will see our "Diamond Posters" on the walls from Bout de l'Isle to St. Annes de Bellevue, including the city of Montreal. We expect a great attendance of Country Customers., who make it a practice to attend this Annual Sale.

The Sale commences TUESDAY Morning, at 8 o'clock sharp,

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

Diamonds.

◆◆◆

At all times we have for the inspection of buyers and visitors, the most extensive stock in Canada of Choice Diamonds and other Precious Stones.

Persons who have not thought of purchasing, but are interested in precious stones, and the art of their appropriate setting and treatment, are as welcome visitors as those who come with purchases in view.

◆◆◆

HENRY BIRKS & SONS,

Phillips Square, - - Montreal.

REVISION SOUGHT

John Fallon and Thompson Ask for an Independent Enquete.

VINDICATION PROMISED.

Thompson Denies Justice of His Dismissal, and Makes an Important Statement.

Chairman Clearihue presided at a meeting of the Water Committee yesterday afternoon and reported that he had received letters from both Mr. John Fallon and Mr. Thompson, asking to be heard in reference to their dismissal from civic service in the Water Department. Both gentlemen were at the City Hall. Ald. Robertson said he considered the subject was of such grave importance that they ought to hold a special sitting to deal with it and to hear the statements Messrs. Fallon and Thompson desired to make. The chairman said they certainly ought to be prepared for a lengthy session when this matter was taken up, and if it were the feeling of his colleagues that a special sitting should be held, it would be desirable not to read the letters now. This was agreed to, and Messrs. Fallon and Thompson will be heard on Wednesday afternoon next.

Mr. John Fallon, interviewed by The Herald after the above decision had been arrived at, said he preferred not to make any statement as to the contents of his letter antecedent to the special sitting next Wednesday. This much, however, he stated—that there are reasons which he can give to justify the committee in recommending his reinstatement, and these he will support by independent incontrovertible testimony.

Mr. Thompson was more communicative, and told The Herald that he had been unjustly and unjustifiably treated. He has prepared a statement comprising a dozen pages of foolscap in which he accounts for the receipt, delivery and disposition of the pipes and other goods which were alleged to have beeen used for Mr. Laforest's private purposes, notwithstanding that they were city property. He stated that he is prepared to give chapter and verse for every transaction in the matter of dealing with civic property which came under his jurisdiction, and he added he would be able to show not only that he had not been guilty of any irregularity, but that Mr. Laforest had been very much misjudged and made the victim of grave errors. Mr. Thompson concluded by asserting that he should not have been in his present unfortunate position had he given his evidence in the Laforest enquete under the direction of an advocate. "I have been dismissed," he said, warmly, "because they state my answers to questions were unsatisfactory. Well, why were they unsatisfactory? It was because I confined my statements at the enquete to simply and briefly answering questions put to me. Had I explained the circumstances which led to many of my answers I should have cleared up much that may appear questionable to some people. However, I shall not adopt any half measures now, for I am placed hors de combat, and on Wednesday next I think the committeee will see that they have misjudged me. I am satisfied Ald. Clearihue and the other members wish to do what is right, and that when they discover that an error has been committed they will at once remedy it.

BONSECOURS AGAIN

Market Committee Hold a Special Session—Several Plans Rejected.

A COMPROMISE EFFECTED.

A Couple of Schemes Recommended to Council and Considerable Expropriation Is Suggested.

A special meeting of the Market Committee was held last night, under the presidency of Ald. Chausse, a the members being present for the purpose of further considering the plans sent in for the enlargement of Boonsecours market. Mr. Guillaume Boivin's plan to use the Champ de Mars site was rejected unanimously. The projects of Messrs. Gohier and Rosther, and that of Ald. Lareau for a platform in the rear of Bonsecours market, were rejected on the following division (Ald. Tansey not having arrived)—For these plans Ald. Lareau, Lariviere and Turner; against, Ald. Gagnon, Gouin and the chairman. After several hours' of technical discussion as no single plan was wholly acceptable a compromise was effected, by which it was decided to send to the Council the two plans of Ald. Lamarche and Gagnon. The latter has modified his considerably, so that the cost has been reduced about one-third. The area to be expropriated is now confined betweeen St. Paul, Leroyer, Claude and Bonsecours streets, at a cost of $250,000.

Ald. Lamarche proposes to expropriate from Commissioners to St. Paul Street, and from Bonsecours church to Berri Street, at an estimated cost of $279,000.

The committee sat until after eleven o'clock.

NEW FIRE STATION.

The Hochelaga Contract Will Be Divided According to the Various Works Required.

The Fire Committee yesterday, under the presidency of Chairman Hart, resolved to at once advertise for tenders for the erection of the proposed new fire station at Hochelaga. The total amount at the disposal of the committee for this purpose is $14,000, which must include construction and equipment complete. The contract has been divided under the various kinds of works to be executed, full details of which will be duly advertised.

THAT THE... BEAVER BRAND OF..... CALEDONIA WATERS

Is the Best is Not our own opinion only

J. T. Donald, M.A., Analytical and Consulting Chemist and Assayer, says that the Beaver Brand is superior to other Mineral Waters in very important particulars.

Briefly it is the best Mineral Water on the market to-day.

ROWAN BROS. & CO.,
22½ Vallee St.
Telephone Main 718.

LOANS PRIVATELY MADE

In sums of $10, $15, $25, $50, $75, $100, $150, $250, to $1,000, without delay, on furniture, pianos, horses, waggons, etc. Property undisturbed. LOWEST RATES IN THE CITY. You can return the money to us in easy Weekly or Monthly Payments. Our plan has proved to be the best, cheapest and most private in the city because our old customers are glad to come again. Remember, it will do no harm to get our rates and plan before borrowing, and thereby save money. Loans in all suburban cities. Kind and courteous treatment to all.

MONTREAL LOAN AND BROKERAGE CO.
Room 8, No 260 ST. JAMES ST.

The round trip from Quebec to Roberval and Chicoutimi by rail through the lovely lake and mountain scenery of the Canadian Adirondacks, down the Saguenay and back to Quebec by steamer, touching at all the beautiful seaside resorts of the Lower St. Lawrence, is without doubt one of the most varied and delightful tours on this continent. A daylight trip both ways. No tourist should fail to take it. Excellent accommodations at Hotel Roberval. Round trip tickets, only $10 each.

WANTS CITY TO PAY

Mayor Sends in Bill of Costs in Stephens vs. Prefontaine.

PROVINCE IS AFTER LACROIX,

But with the Understanding That the City Will Pay, Which the City Declines.

His Worship the Mayor has applied to the city for settlement of the bill of costs incurred by him in defending himself in the quo warranto suit taken against him by the Hon. Mr. Stephens. The Mayor thinks the city should pay, as the Council expressed approval of his action in "advising" the City Treasurer to pay the workmen whose wages for snow cleaning were unpaid. The city had placed the services of its own attorneys and consulting counsel at His Worship's disposal, and His Worship's attorney's of record were Messrs. Archer & Perron, his partners, whose bill amounts to $251.40, including $43.90 for disbursements. The matter came up at yesterday's meeting of the Finance Committee and was referred to the City Attorneys for report.

At yesterday's meeting of the committee it was also decided that St. Ann's Market stallkeepers must go. The City Comptroller reported that they had refused to sign an agreement to surrender their stalls by November 1 next. They were willing to move out at the close of navigation, but they would not sign.

Ald. Smith said that in that case the city should take proceedings to close up the market.

Ald. Ekers moved to rescind the resolution granting the stallkeepers delay whereln to leave and also that the City Attorneys be instructed to take immediate action.

This was carried, Ald. Laporte remarking that the stallkeepers would have no right to complain, seeing that they had refused to accede to the reasonable request of the city.

TO RETURN PROPERTIES.

Ald. Laporte remarked that it would be advisable that the city should return the Notre Dame Street East properties of which it had taken possession with the intention of widening the street. It appeared from a recent decision of the court that the city had the necessary power. It was desirable that this tiresome expropriation matter should be finally disposed of if possible.

It was agreed to take action upon Ald. Laforest's suggestion.

PROVINCE AFTER LACROIX.

A letter was read from the Attorney-General, asking for all documents in the Lacroix matter, and stating that it was the intention of the Provincial authorities to take steps to extradite the former building inspector, but that the expense would have to be borne by the city.

Ald. Sadler did not think it fair that the city should be asked to bear the expense of the prosecution of a criminal. The city had already gone to a good deal of expense in the matter, and could not be required to pay for extradition proceedings. Lacroix had been handed over to the officers of the Government, and if he had been allowed to escape it was not the city's fault.

Ald. Ekers suggested that a reply be sent to Quebec giving the information desired, but stating that the city admitted no liability for the expense.

This was agreed to.

The next decision of the committee was to in future reject all claims from proprietors who laid sidewalks opposite their properties and then sought to have the city pay half the cost. In future the city will do all the necessary sidewalk laying, and only pay for such as it orders.

THE MAYOR'S APPLICATION.

The following letter was read from the Mayor:

Messrs. Ethier and Archambault, Joint City Attorneys:

Gentlemen,—I should be obliged if you would examine the enclosed bill of costs in the case of Stephens vs. Prefontaine. You know under what circumstances this suit was entered, and it is only just that the city should settle this bill, and I think it proper to make a regular application to the Finance Committee. Kindly verify the different items in the bill so that the committee may know that all is correct according to law. I also send you an extract from the minutes of Council touching this matter. Yours, etc., Raymond Prefontaine, Mayor.

The bill of costs attached amounts to $439.90, and is for services rendered by Archer & Perron, the Mayor's junior partners, amounting to $251.40, and services of Messrs. Stephens & Hutchins, $188.50. Messrs. Archer & Perron's disbursements amount to $43.90, leaving a balance of $207.50, made up of such items as "Attendance and instructions, $10"; "Hearing on petition, $10"; "Inscription and notice, $18.50"; "Attending to obtain record, $1.50"; "Extract from record, $15"; "Attending to return record, $1.50"; "Attendance for the hearing, $15"; "Hearing, $50"; "Additional fee, $30"; "Attending judgment, $1 50"; "Attending final judgment, $2.50"; "Transmission of record, $6"; "Bill of costs, $3"; "Copy of bill, $2"; "Attendance at taxation, $1.50."

The extract from the minutes shows that at the special meeting of the Council, held Monday, May 1, 1899, the report of the Finance Committee was presented asking for $29.33, to be granted to the Road Committee to pay for the removal of snow and for certain law costs. Alderman McBride, seconded by Alderman Beausoleil, that the report be adopted. Alderman Brunet, seconded by Alderman Martineau, moved to amend the report by adding an expression of approval of the Mayor's "advice" given to the City Treasurer to pay a certain number of laborers. Alderman McBride raised a point of order that the amendment was not an amendment, seeing that it did not alter the main motion. His Worship the Mayor decided that the motion was in order, and, a debate arising, Alderman Sadler moved, seconded by Alderman McBride, that the Council adjourn. Lost on division. And, a further debate arising, the vote being taken on the amendment, the Council divided—yeas 13, nays 7. On motion of Alderman Stevenson, seconded by Alderman Martineau, it was resolved:—"That the City Attorneys and consulting attorneys be instructed to join with the attorneys of His Worship the Mayor in defending him in the case of the Hon. G. W. Stephens against His Worship."

The matter was referred to the City Attorneys for report.

PERMIT SCANDAL.

Mr. Delorme Applies for the Return of $8 Paid to Lacroix, and Not Accounted For.

Another reminiscence of ex-Building Inspector Lacroix came before the Fire and Light Committee yesterday afternoon. Mr. Delorme, the owner of some newly constructed property at the corner of St. Urbain and Pine Avenue complained that several months ago he paid $8 to Lacroix for a building permit. Upon investigation he now discovered that the money had not been paid to the City Treasurer, while he (Mr. Delorme) had been obliged to pay a second fee in order to secure the necessary permit. He now applied to have the $8 paid to Lacroix refunded. The applicant was referred to the Finance Committee.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Kingston, June 30.—(Special.)—A message from Emerald, Amherst Island, states that during yesterday's storm David Reade, aged 16, driving a team of horses, was struck by lightning and killed, as were also the horses. The young man's clothing was literally ripped off his body.

LEGATIONS AT PEKIN.

London, June 30.—The British consul at Chefoo wires the Foreign Office that a message from Pekin to the taotai of customs at Tien Tsin says the foreign legations are still at Pekin.

SENATE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, June 30.—(Special.)—The Senate Railway Committee yesterday reported without amendment the Lake Superior & Hudson's Bay Railway Bill. It was stated that the route from Batchewana Bay to Albany River has not been surveyed. Mr. Hal McGiverin explained the Schomberg & Aurora Railway Bill, which was also reported.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW. NEW.

The Combination Parks.

Coolest, Cleanest Summer Resorts on the Island of Montreal.

Viau Park
Maisonneuve.
SUNDAY, July 1st
All the week. Afternoon and night.
First time in Canada.
Prof. Harry Fralick,
Champion High Net Diver of the World.
Who will dive from a telegraph pole nearly 100 feet high, into a net 16 feet square.
Exciting and Thrilling
The Three Poiriers
Alphonse, Melinda, Adolphe.
High Class Roman Ring Athletes and Horizontal Bar Performers.
Wm. De Boa
Most original and daring of all Aerial Balancers.
Other Attractions
HARDY'S
Harmonic Band.
The River Promenade
ADMISSION, Including Seat, 10c.
E. Gohier & H. Dubois, Props. and Mgrs. Queen's and Viau Park.

Queen's Park, Verdun
Opening Sat. Night, June 30th.
Band Concert, 8.30 p.m. The American Biascope with Moving War Pictures. Novel platform performance in front of Grand Stand.
The Smallest Railroad in the World.
Sunday Afternoon and Night.
Grand Sacred Concert, Vocal and Instrumental, by the Silver City Orchestra, the Boston Ideal Quartette, Melville, Howinson, Balladists. The Illustrated Singers Moore and Kendrick. The American Biascope.
DOMINION DAY July 2nd.
Band Concert and Special Attractions. Afternoon at 3 p.m. Night, 8.30 p.m.
The Boer War Moving Pictures.
Grand Display of Fireworks by E. Salliott, of S. Robitaille & Co., Emblematical of the Day.
The Electrical Aerilist.
Novel Platform Performers.
Special July 4th.
Independence Day — Celebration by Hancock Post, G.A.R., and Woman's Relief Corps.
Admission — Except July 4th, 10 CENTS including seat on Grand Stand.
U. H. Dandurand, Props. and Mgrs. Queen's and Viau Park.

H. L. PUTNAM,
REAL ESTATE,
MORTGAGE LOANS, VALUATIONS.
TEMPLE BUILDING.

Fine Property Near Victoria Square
$14,000, 70 x 110.
A corner property with old buildings, one of the best advertising sites in the city, is now for sale cheap, to close an estate.
H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

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

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO.
DOMINION DAY
(July 2nd.)
EXCURSIONS.
To OTTAWA and RETURN $2.50
To go June 24th and 30th; to return to 4th July inclusive.
TO CARILLON, $1.00
Palace Steamer SOVEREIGN—Home by the rapids. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.
AFTERNOON TRIPS.
LAKE ST. LOUIS and RAPIDS, 50c.
Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK will leave Canal Basin, Foot of Prince Street, at 1.30 p.m. and St. Gabriel Locks at 2 p.m. Tickets on board Steamer.
HUDSON and RAPIDS—Take C.P.R. train, Windsor Station, 12.30 p.m. Round Trip $1.00.
ST. ANNE'S and RAPIDS—Take C.P.R. train, 12.30 noon, or G. T. R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip, 80c.
LACHINE and RAPIDS—Take 5 p.m train. Round Trip, 50c.
Ticket Offices—128, 137, 143, 178 St. James St. Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 155 Common Street. Telephone, Main 1029.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
St. Catherine & Stanley Sts.
DOMINION DAY
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A.,
Will preach morning and evening.
EVENING SUBJECT.
'THE TRUE GREATNESS OF A NATION.'
(Patriotic Sermon.)
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD," Should be your motto in buying your food, above al things. Fancy your children using food of an inferior quality. The best is not too good for them. We have the best in the following lines:
Bread. Cakes. Candies. Biscuits.
JAMES M. AIRD.

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

DOCTORS MEET AT VERDUN.

The Medical Psycological Society of the Province of Quebec, held its fifth semi-annual meeting on Wednesday.

There were present Dr. Burgess, the retiring president; Dr. G. Villeneuve, vice-president; Dr. E. P. Chagnon, secretary, and Doctors L. U. A. Belanger, Pireur, Anglin and Perreault.

Technical papers were read by Drs. Anglin and Chagnon. Dr. Villeneuve made some interesting observations concerning the relation between the legal and the medical professions regarding the incarceration of inmates in asylums. Dr. Chagnon suggested that a special committee should draw up a scheme for uniformity in the tabulation and classification of statistics by the several asylums in the province, a suggestion heartily commended and unanimously adopted.

Dr. Villeneuve was elected president and Dr. Belanger, vice-president. Dr. Chagnon, being re-elected secretary.

The next meeting of the society will take place at the Beauport asylum in October.

A vote of thanks to the Board of Management and officers of the Verdun Hospital, for hospitable entertainment closed the proceedings, which occupied the day, and included a thorough inspection of the arrangements, patients and system of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane.

Mrs Geo. H. Bremner and children are spending a few weeks at Mr. Fred. Monteith's farm, on the Lower Lachine Road.

AMUSEMENTS. AMUSEMENTS.

"COOLER THAN AN OCEAN BREEZE."

HER MAJESTY'S NEXT WEEK. Commencing Monday, MATINEE JULY 2nd,
Matinees Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.
BALDWIN-MELVILLE STOCK COMPANY
In a Stupendous Production of the Sensation of the 19th Century, EDWARD ROSTAND'S GREAT PLAY,
CYRANO DE BERGERAC
Mr. Wm. Farnum as Cyrano. Elaborate New Scenery; Magnificent Costumes (from Miller, Philadelphia.) Superb Appointments, a Host of Auxiliaries.
EXTRA MATINEE MONDAY (DOMINION DAY) at 2 p.m.
Prices always the same—Matinees, 10c, 25c. Nights, 10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.
Week commencing July 9th—THE BLACK FLAG.

ARENA Summer ...Garden
TO-NIGHT—
MIKADO!
(By permission of D'Oyley Carte),
Robinson Opera Company
PRICES:
EVENING—10c. Reserved Seats, 25c Box Seats, 50c
MATINEE—Adults, 10c. Children under 12 years, 5c. Box Seats, 25c.
Seats on sale at Star Branch, Windsor Hotel and St. Lawrence Hall News Stand.
DOMINION DAY, Monday—Special Matinee, MIKADO.
Monday Ev'g—CHIMES OF NORMANDY

HER MAJESTY'S... SUMMER STOCK SEASON
THIS WEEK—Matinees— Fri, and Sat.
BALDWIN-MELVILLE STOCK CO.
Thurs., Fri. & Sat. | THE TWO ORPHANS
Same old Prices Matinees 10, 25c. Nights. 10, 20, 30, 50c.
Next Week—Cyrano de Bergerac.

THEATRE ROYAL.. Daily at 2 30 and 8.30 This Week
THE MONTE CARLO GIRLS.
Prices—10, 20 and 30c.
Two last Performances: Monday, Dominion Day Afternoon and Night.

SOHMER PARK. 3 and 8 p. m. 10 cents.
FAUSTS | Dunhams 11 people
Five Big Acts
LAVIGNE'S Great Band.
All cars go to Sohmer Park.

ART ASSOCIATION... PHILLIPS SQUARE
Galleries of Paintings
Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Admission, 25 c

LACROSSE - CHAMPIONSHIP
(Intermediate League.)
QUEBEC vs. MONTREAL
M. A. A. A. GROUNDS, Monday, 2nd July.
Ball Faced at 8 p. m. sharp.
Admission to all parts of Grand Stand, 25 cts.
G. T. PETTIGREW, Hon. Sec'y M. L. C.

SEARCH LIGHT EXCURSION!
THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 5th.
Palace Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK Lighted by Electricity.
Grand Cake Walk and Prize Waltz Competition on board. Steamer leaves Jacques Cartier Wharf at 8 p.m., calling at Longueuil at 8.30 p.m. TICKETS, 50 Cents,

Excursion! Excursion!
COME WITH
ST. GABRIEL T. A. & B. SOCIETY
To Lake St. Peter on
DOMINION DAY, JULY 2nd.
Steamer "Three Rivers" chartered for the occasion.
Casey's Orchestra engaged for dancing.
Refreshments at city prices.
Staterooms can be had from M. McCarthy, 137 Chateauguay Street, at low prices.
Steamer will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 12.30.
Tickets—Adults, 50c; Children, 30c.
J. P. BOYLE, Secretary.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
DOMINION DAY EXCURSION.
Excursion Return Tickets at first-class one way fare will be issued as follows:—To points on the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways, points west of St. John and east of Montreal and points on the Dominion Atlantic Railway, from JUNE 29 TO JULY 2, INCLUSIVE. good to return up to and including July 4. Tickets not good for starting journey after date of issue.
To Detroit, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and points in Canada east thereof and west of Montreal, tickets will be issued from June 30 to July 2, inclusive, good to return up to and including July 3. Tickets not good for starting journey after July 2.
Tickets are good for continuous passage only.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Moncton, N.B., June 21, 1900.

Money to Lend Private Funds First Mortgage
At Lowest rates of interest on good city property, in amounts of $1,000 up to $30,000.
H. L. PUTNAM, FIRST FLOOR, TEMPLE BUILDING.

A LAKE ST. LOUIS HOME FOR SALE.
One of the Prettiest sites on the lake. Two semi-detached villas with lawns, garden, fruits, water service, etc.... ... ...
H. L. PUTNAM. 1ST. FLOOR TEMPLE BUILDING.

HOWARD PIANO
Best 3-Pedal Piano in Montreal
$300
for the money. A piano that we can give you in Mahogany, Walnut, or fine Quarter Oak Cases. A piano that is up to date in tone, touch and solidity of construction. Is of unique and artistic design, and is beautifully finished. Has, in addition to regular loud and soft toned pedals, a 3rd pedal which operates the Ossian Banjo attachment, the only attachment in the market warranted to keep in order and not injure the piano. Over 500 of these famous Howard pianos sold by us in and around Montreal during past 3 years. Terms only $10 cash and $7 monthly.
Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.,
2366 St. Catherine Street.

THE RICH COLORS OF OLD FURNITURE
Are intensified and given a sparkling newness by our process of repolishing.
DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES given on Special Cabinet and Upholstering Work.
W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montreal
OFFICE TEL., UP. 1274. WORKS, UP. 892.

BEL-AIR RACES NEXT SATURDAY

BEL-AIR RACES

Will be a Better Meet Than Ever Before.

OPENS NEXT SATURDAY.

Some of the Horses Which Will Run Are the Best Canada Has Produced.

The racing season will commence at Bel Air on July 7 and this year the meeting will last thirteen days. More good horses than ever before are coming and the list includes the American Derby winner, Sidney Lucas, who won over the best field of three-year-olds that could be brought together. The great son of Top Gallant is owned by Thompson Bros., of Nashville, Tenn., and the race-going public saw the colt perform as a two-year-old at Bel Air last year when he was one of the best youngsters at the track. Since leaving here a year ago, he has run second in the Crescent City Derby and should have won that even, but Clawson, his jockey, was over-confident and the colt was beaten in the final stride. His victory at Chicago last Saturday stamps him as the best of his age in the west, at least, and surely put him among the top flight of the three-year-olds of the country.

He is entered in the Windsor Hotel stakes which will be one of the features of the opening day's programme and where he is scheduled to meet Carruthers & Shields great three-year-old, Advance Guard, who was at a disadvantage in the big Chicago race, but who gave Sidney Lucas a decisive beating in the Canadian Derby at Fort Erie a few weeks ago.

Advance Guard is a Montreal colt although he was not bred in Canada, and Mr. James Carruthers, his owner, is a well known member of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Carruthers formed a partnership with Alex. Shields, of Toronto, a few years ago and has since added to his stable until it is now the best in Canada. His colors have been borne to the front on all of the principal tracks in the United States and many of the classic events of the turf have gone to the credit of the stable. The entire stable will be shipped to Bel-Air to participate in the coming meeting. Besides the Windsor Hotel Stake, the Queen's Plate will be run on the opening day and it promises to be a better race this year than it has been in several years.

The Queen's Plate for Quebec-bred horses, has only one counterpart throughout the British Empire, and that is the Ontario Queen's Plate. These two races stand out by themselves as the only turf events in all the Queen's dominions for which the prize money is contributed from Her Majesty's privy purse. Not even in England, for all the high standing that racing has there, is there a race for the Queen's money Queen's Plates and King's Plates, too, once figured among the turf fixtures of Britain, but of late years that money has been given for thoroughbred horses in the show ring instead of for the contests of speed, courage and endurance that have developed in the English thoroughbred the best horse in the world and the fountain head of the best and most desirable qualities in equine nature. While the turf in the old country is so long established and so powerful an institution that it can flourish without this contribution.

Canadians must be gratified and honored at the distinctive patronage bestowed by the head of the state on the sport in this country. The unique position the Queen's Plate holds will make it always a race of keen interest and a source of the highest pride to the fortunate winner.

Steeplechasing will be one of the features of the meeting and on the opening day an event through the field, over the short course will not be the least of the features. Some of the best jumpers in America are now following this circuit and more timber-toppers will come on from New York to take part in the events through the field which are always popular with the lovers of racing.

There are twenty-three entries to the Montreal Hunt Club Steeplechase which will be contested on the seventh day of the meeting. Among them are many old favorites and Canada is well represented on the list.

The other stake events to be run at the meeting are the Place Viger Hotel Stake for two-year-olds at a half mile which will be run on July 18 and The Forest and Stream Stakes for three-year-olds and upward, which will be contested on the last day of the meeting, Saturday, July 21.

There are 43 entries to the first named event and the list includes the names of stake winners this season. In the Forest and Stream all of the best horses which will take part in the meeting are entered and the race should prove to be one of the best ever contested in this vicinity. This race brought out the biggest entry list no less than 64 being eligible to start. Ein, Oak Maid, Pharoah, Bell Punch, Looram, Flying Bess, Anna Bain, King Dellis and other great racers being on the list.

In all there will be nearly 400 horses here next week to take part in the meeting. Those now racing at Fort Erie will come by special train, which will leave the Buffalo track on July 5 and will be run in two sections over the Grand Trunk road. There will probably be as many as 25 cars on the train and it will probably be the biggest shipment of thoroughbreds ever recorded in Canada.

Secretary Walter O. Parmer, President Hendrie and the other officials of the coming meeting will be on hand about Thursday of next week. C. H. Pettingill has been again engaged to preside in the judges' stand and Francis Nelson, sporting editor of the Toronto Globe, will, as last year, be his associate. Mr. Pettingill is now occupied at Washington Park, Chicago, the premier western race meeting, and he will come to Montreal as soon as his duties there are finished. Mr. Nelson, who is now presiding at Fort Erie, is one of the best posted racing men in Canada and for a number of years he has occupied the judges' stand at Quebec, Bel-Air, Toronto, Hamilton, Fort Erie and at Detroit. Mr. Nelson is also recognized as one of the best writers on sporting topics in the Dominion. Mars Cassidy will again handle the starter's flag, and that is a guarantee that the starting will be good and that delays at the post will be few and far between.

Everything points to the most successful meeting in the history of racing in this vicinity and everyone seems to be taking a great interest in it and all lovers of the sport are waiting anxious for the bugle to sound which will call the horses to the post.

Fort Erie.

First race, 7 1-2 furlongs; selling—Althea, 107, Landry, 6 to 5, won; Maratana, II., 109, Thompson, 3 to 1, second; Proteus, 111, Dorsey, 6 to 1, third. Time 1.36. Slasher, Catherine C., Prince Zeno, Charley Heels, Lottie Hunter, L. W., Miss Alfarrow, Robert Gray also ran.

Second race, 5 furlongs; selling—Firmalis, 105, Landry, 3 to 5, won, won; Frank Morrison, 111, J. Daly, 3 to 1, second; Amoroso, 103, McGinn, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.03. Beelzebub, San Louis, Servant, also ran.

Third race, 1 mile—Orontas, 100, Thompson, 6 to 5, won; Lamp Globe, 95, McGinn, 2 to 1, second; Chopin, 103, A. Weber, 3 to 2, third. Time 1.42 1-4. Alfred Vargrave, A Winner, also ran.

Fourth race, 7 furlongs; selling—Windward, 107, Landry, 2 to 1, won; Passaic, 107, McQuade, 6 to 1, second; Nancy Till, [illegible] Daly, even, third. Time, 1.30. By George, Mile Post, Annie Lauretta, Lady Rox, Lord Farandole also ran.

Fifth race, 4 furlongs—Tremar, 103, Landry, 4 to 1, won; Flatterer, 106, E. Flynn, 2 to 1, second; Gray Dally, 113, McQuade, 6 to 5, third. Time, 49 3-4. Reluctent, Side Light, also ran.

Sixth race, 1 1-8 miles; selling—Olive Order, 97, Wonderley, 15 to 1, won; Baffled, 99, Valentine, 8 to 5, second; Jucoma, 104, Irvin, even, third. Time, 1.56. La Vitesse, Grandeur, Allowance also ran.

At Delorimier Park.

Monday is ladies' day at Delorimier Park. There is a card of three races at this new track, and the fair sex will be admitted free. The track, though a new one, is in good shape and good fast trotting should be seen there Monday.

Made a Fast Mile.

Brockville, June 29.—(Special.) — Sloppy Weather, owned by M. H. Comstock, M.P., paced a mile on the Canton, N.Y., track last week in 2.16 1-2. Maggie, owned by the same gentleman, did the distance in 2.17 3-4.

Rein and Bridle.

The feature of the card at Washington Park was the appearance in the same race of Advance Guard and All Gold, in which the former won. The other winners were: Gerry Herrmann, Irish Jewel, Russel R., Tayon and Prince Plenty.

The mile record on a half mile track was clipped by several seconds by Arbuteskan, owned and driven by Havis James, with running mate for half the distance, on the James track, Hamilton yesterday, the last day of the Hamilton Driving Club's meet. The time was 2.10 1-4. The previous track record was 2.14 1-4, and the Canadian record was 2.13 3-4, made by Little Hector on the Perth track. The first half was made in 1.03.

The chief event of the day at Sheepshead Bay, was the fourth race, in which Decanter was the favorite, although a lot of money was bet on Knight of the Garter and Kilogram. At the start they were well bunched. Going up the back stretch Kilogram opened a gap of a couple of lengths and held it to the turn, when Knight of the Garter tried conclusions with him for a short time and then fell back. The favorite then came on the outside and led the way into the stretch. From that time it was plain sailing and he won easily.

MADE AN AMATEUR

Johnny Powers is Received Back Into the Fold.

WILL PLAY ON MONDAY.

Shamrocks and Sherbrookes Play This Afternoon in Inter-provincial League.

After three attempts, Johnny Powers is again an amateur. He has been received back into the fold and will make his first appearance on a lacrosse field on Monday, at the Capital-National match.

The Montreal Team.

The Montreal team which goes to Toronto is as follows: Arthur Hamilton, R. Taylor, W. Murphy, B. Haynes, Arthur Moore, Clarry Mackerrow, W. C. Christmas, Dr. A. D. Irvine, Chas. Porteous, E. J. Christmas, T. Patchel, Desse Brown, C. J. Donnelly and Jno. Davidson.

A Junior Match.

The Overland and Hibernia Lacrosse Clubs will meet in the City and Suburban Juvenile League on the Driving Park on Saturday at 3 p.m. The Overland team will be picked from the following players:—Finlay, Cooper, Jones, McLaughlin, Turner, Carrick, Fagan, Turner, Hartford, Havelin, Woods, Warren, Dethmer, Duncan, Fletcher. D. J. Donovan, captain.

Caught in the Goal Net.

The P.A.A.A. lacrosse team, which plays in Sherbrooke on Monday, against the Sherbrooke team for the interprovincial championship, will leave to-morrow evening. The boys are in fine trim and feel confident of winning.

The Valleyfield team will play Cornwall seconds in the interprovincial intermediate series Monday morning. Excursions are being run from Valleyfield and Montreal, and a big crowd is expected.

A Cornwall despatch says—"If Barney Dunphy's pets win here they can begin to prepare winter quarters for the pennant.

Goes to "Syracuse Tommy."

Chicago, Ill., June 29.—"Syracuse Tommy" Ryan easily gained the verdict over "Young Mahoney" of Philadelphia, before the Dearborn Athletic Club to-night after six rounds of rather slow work. Ryan was in splendid condition and apparently completely outclassed the Philadelphia boy, whose work, though clever, looked amateurish in front of Ryan. Ryan, however, evidently did not try for a knock out, but contented himself with tying Mahoney in knots and outpoint him. The crowd showed its disapproval by hooting the men at times. Mahoney weiged about 146 pounds and Ryan, 150.

In the preliminary Billy Kendall, the ex-amateur champion bantam weight, and Frank Brown, of Chicago, fought a six-round draw.

Dave Barry, of Toronto, knocked out Jack Brin, of Chicago, in the second round.

Handler Got Decision.

New York, June 29.—At the Broadway Athletic Club to-night, Jimmy Handler, of Newark, was awarded the decision on a foul over "Mysterious" Billy Smith, of New York, in the 15 h round, of what was to have been a 25 round bout at 248 pounds. Up to the time referee Charley White gave Handler the verdict, it was as vicious a battle as had been witnessed in the club in a long time and another punch by either man would have brought it to a conclusion without the referee's interference. In the 15th round Handler sailed in with left and right for the head and had Smith almost gone with the latter, caught him flush on the jaw with a right swing. Smith tried to end it but fell into a clinch and as they broke, brought the back of his forearm across Handler's face and Referee White sent him to his corner and gave the fight to Handler.

Jeff Will Fight.

New York, June 28.—James J. Jeffries and Gus Ruhlin will meet probably at the Twentieth Century Athletic Club the last week in August. Billy Madden, representing Ruhlin, made a proposition to Jeffries last night and the champion said he would accept it. Representatives of the two pugilists will meet to-morrow and arrange the details of the match.

Sports of All Sorts.

President George Tait, of the C.C.A., will leave this afternoon for Ottawa, in connection with the Dominion Day meet.

London, June 29.—Foxhall Keene, on behalf of the American polo players in London, has challenged the Hurlingham Club to contest for the America Cup, the trophy offered by the club to promote international matches. It was played for in 1886 in the United States, when the English team brought it to England. The challenge has been accepted and the match fixed for July 7, at Hurlingham.

The Detroit Oarsmen, who will compete in the C.A.A.O. regatta, beginning to-morrow, arrived in Toronto yesterday, in the best of shape. Soon after their arrival they took their shells over to the island and had a rattling spin. They are confident of picking up some of the prizes.

Several members of the Grand Trunk Boating Club, including Frank E. Starke, one of the members of the committee of the club, and assistant secretary of the Point St. Charles Amateur Athletic Association, left for Toronto last evening to attend the regatta. Mr. Starke is a member of the executive committee of the Canada Canoe Association, and goes to Toronto on business in connection with the Grand Trunk Boating Club and P.A.A.A.

OTTAWA VS. McGILL.

Those Who Will Play on the Teams in Monday's Big Game.

The following team will represent McGill in the match on Dominion Day, beginning at 11 a.m.: H. C. Hill (capt.), E. H. McLea, W. W. Walker, W. C. Baker, W. Philpott, R. S. Meredith, E. E. Fox, A. Glassco, D. E. L. Johnston, J. C. Leslie, A. L. Hainsworth.

The visitors are: H. Ackland, B. T. A. Bell, M. Bristow, D. C. Campbell, W. C. Little, H. B. McGivern, W. Palmer, H. Pattee, H. E. Southam, V. H. Steele (capt.), E. E. Turten, W. Johnstone.

Leon De Lunden First.

Paris, June 28.—The finals in the pigeon shooting contests at the Cercle du Bois de Boulogne, for the Exposition grand prix, which began Monday, came off yesterday, the competition having narrowed down to thirty-six. The results were as follows: Leon de Lunden, 21 out of 21, first; Maurice Faure, 20 out of 21, second; D. McIntosh and C. Robinson, each 18 out of 19, tied for third. M. De Lunden is a well-known Belgian shot.

In the first round A. G. Spalding was among those who missed. Tod Sloan and Messrs. Wadsworth and Rogers dropped out in the next two rounds, when only four competitors were left. Mr. Robinson, a Californian, proposed dividing the whole stake of 30,400 francs, to which the others agreed. The match has been concluded

KID FELIX WINS IT

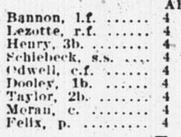
He Let Hartford Down With Four Safe Swats.

ANOTHER POEM BY PAT MORAN.

The Birds Are in Fifth Place Again—They Come Home To-morrow and Will Stay Till Tuesday.

O, fans in other cities,
Whe.e clubs stand high and low,
Unsling your opera glass and watch
Our fat percentage grow;
It mounts into five hundred,
And will, I safely say,
Outrace the mercury upon
A scorching summer's day.
—P. MORAN'S Poems of Prophecy.

"No team in the league has a license to down Hartford at its present speed."—Hartford Post.



HE Birds probably took out a license to do it yesterday, for they captured their game by 4 to 1 and the mortality amongst the knockers was something frightful. This was particularly so when a canvas of the Knockers' clubs was made and after a hunt of an hour or so one of them was discovered who knew something about addition and division.

It's not every knocker who knows this much as most of them are too busy filling their heads with the Anvil Chorus Tatia, but this one did and when he figured up that the Birds were in fifth place again the city ambulances were telephoned for.

"This is certainly a sad event" said the President of the Pile Drivers' Union as he opened the door and allowed the ambulance men to carry the secretary of the club out on a stretcher "and he was such a promising kid too. Why it was only the other night that he blew the lung tester up to the ceiling."

At the kopje of the "Ancient Order of Wise Ones" the killed and wounded numbered 7.

However, its all in the game.

Dooley wrote home yesterday to say that the team is playing just as good a game as it ever did, but Griffin was with them most of the time and gave the rankest kind of a deal.

The team will be home here to-morrow and will stall till Tuesday, then a visit away from home in which they run up against Syracuse, Rochester and Toronto.

Hartford, June 29.—Montreal landed on Uncle George Hemming in the fourth inning to-day for four consecutive hits, including a two-bagger by Lezotte. Hemming also fumbled a ball and four runs scored. A hit, a sacrifice and a wild throw by Moran gave Hartford one in the third. Attendance, 1,000. Score:—

HARTFORD.

	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Turner, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Myers, 3b.	3	0	1	1	3	2
Ward, 2b.	4	0	0	3	5	0
Fleming, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Gatins, s.s.	3	0	1	2	5	0
Massey, 1b.	3	0	0	15	0	0
Stratton, l.f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Steelman, c.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Hemming, p.	4	0	0	1	6	1
Totals	31	1	4	27	20	3

MONTREAL.

	AB.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Bannon, l.f.	4	0	1	7	0	0
Lezotte, r.f.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Henry, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	0
Schiebeck, s.s.	4	1	1	3	2	0
Odwell, c.f.	4	1	1	3	0	0
Dooley, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0	0
Taylor, 2b.	4	0	1	1	6	1
Moran, c.	4	0	1	3	0	1
Felix, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	36	4	9	27	8	2

Innings—
Hartford ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Montreal ..... 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0—4

SUMMARY.

Two-base hits—Lezotte, Taylor, Moran. Sacrifice hit—Myers. Stolen base—Bannon. Double play—Gatins, Ward and Massey. Base on balls—By Felix 1. Struck out—By Felix 2, by Hemming 1. Hit by pitched ball—Gatins. Left on bases—Hartford 9, Montreal 5. Bases on errors—Hartford 1, Montreal 2. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Time—1.45.

Worcester Won.

At Worcester—	R.	H.	E.
Worcester 100800120	12	14	4
Syracuse 023000020	7	8	4

Batteries—Pittinger and Kittredge; Wiltse, Sudhoff and Massitt. Umpires—Klobedanz and Pfanmiller.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Providence	37	19	.661
Rochester	29	24	.547
Worcester	27	23	.540
Springfield	27	25	.519
Montreal	26	26	.500
Hartford	26	27	.491
Syracuse	18	35	.340
Toronto	21	32	.396
Syracuse	18	33	.340

American League.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 4, Detroit 12.
At Kansas City — Kansas City 5, Chicago 1.
At Indianapolis—Indianapolis 3, Cleveland 3. Darkness stopped game in fifth innings.

National League.

At Pittsburg—	R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg 000001010	2	3	5
Philadelphia 101000101	4	7	1

Batteries—Platt and McFarland; Waddell and Zimmer and Schriver.

At St. Louis—	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis 10001200*	4	8	3
New York 000200010	3	7	5

Batteries—Powell and Robinson; Garrick and Warner.

At Chicago—	R.	H.	E.
Chicago 00000100*	1	4	2
Brooklyn 000000000	0	4	1

Batteries—Griffith and Dexter; Kittson and Farrell.

At Cincinnati—	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati 000000003	3	6	2
Boston 011000000	2	7	1

Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Nichols and Sullivan.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	35	18	.660
Philadelphia	33	22	.600
Boston	27	26	.509
Pittsburg	28	28	.500
Cincinnati	25	29	.463
Chicago	25	30	.455
St. Louis	22	29	.431
New York	19	32	.373

The Bell Boys Won.

There was an interesting game yesterday forenoon at the Montreal Ball Park for the Windsor Hotel baseball championship, the participants the Bell Boys and the Waiters. The Bell Boys won with a score of 15 to 6. The features of the game were Quinn and Gahan's battery work, and also the batting of Britton and Meredith, and the fielding of Murray.

Montreal's Return.

The Montreal Club returns to-morrow morning from Hartford, and in the afternoon plays the Syracuse team on the new Mascotte grounds, corner Delorimier Avenue and Ontario Streets, at 3 p.m. The grounds are splendidly equipped, and as the street car service is equal to handling a big crowd the attendance should be large.

On Monday Syracuse and Montreal play two games. The morning game will be called at 10.30 a.m., and there will also be a base-running contest for valuable prizes. The afternoon game is timed to start at 3 p.m.

On Tuesday afternoon Syracuse and Montreal play a chamionship game for the benefit of the Montreal Patriotic Fund. An energetic committee has been working the affair up, and as the Montreal management has done all in its power to help the idea along there should be a big attendance and a correspondingly satisfactory benefit for a most deserving fund. The game will start at 4 p.m.

This will be the last game on the local grounds for two weeks, as Montreal plays Syracuse, Rochester and Toronto before returning home for three weeks on the local diamond.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Why
We won.
Felix again.
Bunched bingles.
Grandpa Hemming pitched.
See who is in fifth place now.
Hartford only made four safe ones.

In fact Hartford has only made nine hits in two games.

Dooley writes to say that Griffin has given the team a freeze out.

It's time for Griffin to take a sneak. The opinion that he is rank is unanimous.

At the present rate Lezotte will soon be leading the team in stick work.

Jack Egan and "Silk" O'Loughlin are the only competent umpires in the league. Hunt is an apology and Griffin is worse.—Hartford Post.

"It would be easy to discount the finish of a manager who would assume a contract to control a team in which Cy Seymour and Rube Waddell were premier twirlers," says the Cincinnati Post.

Montreal did not wait long to grab Wally Taylor when Toronto let him go. Wally signalized his appearance as a Bird yesterday by nearly being the whole thing for his side.—Hartford Courant.

The St. Louis team is having a bad run of ill luck. As soon as McGraw and Wallace were able to resume playing, Heldrick, the outfielder, injured his leg in Monday's game while making a difficult catch.

Manager Buckenberger, of Rochester, has been recalled from Providence by the board of directors of the club, the supposition in Worcester baseball circles being that the directors wants some explanation of the toboggan slide that Rochester is taking.

Manager Barrow, of Toronto, says that "Sandy" Griffin is the poorest umpire he ever saw, and Mr. Barnie says the same. President Powers must be wearing blinders to allow such an article to draw salary.—Hartford Post. Dooley backs up Barrow and Barnie on this. Montreal wouldn't be in fifth place to-day if Griffin knew something about the game.

The home run hitters of Pat Powers' organization are Bransfield, seven; Greminger, five; Householder, four; Grey, Cassidy, Davis and Massey, three each; Lattimer, Jim Bannon, Tom Bannon, Rothfuss, Braun, Stafford, Connor, Lush, O'Hagan and Klobedanz, two each; and Carr, Henry, Lezotte, Gilbert, Wrigley, Kuhns, Hargrove, Curley, Woods, Dolan, Sheehan, Rickert, Parent, Jud Smith, Morse, George Smith, Shindle, Dooley, Ward and Hemming, one apiece.

Five hundred and seven bases have been stolen up to and including Thursday's games, and Harry Davis, of Providence, is in the lead, with 29; Billy Lush, of Rochester, second, having pilfered 23. The others follow: George Smith 18, Cassidy 17, Gilbert 6, Walters and Sharrott 14 each, Lynch, Bransfield, Rickert, Myers and Odwell, 13 each, Stafford, Kittredge and Shannon 12 each, Jim Bannon, Johnson, Hannivan and O'Hagan 11 apiece, Bonner, Ward and Schiebeck 10 each, and the remaining 201 are divided up among 61 players. As usual, Providence, as a club, leads, thanks to the peculiar system of scoring used in that city.

Stillwell's Temperance House, Craig St., Near Victoria Square.

Electric lighted. Carpeted throughout. Hot and cold baths for guests. Eighty completely furnished bedrooms. Three elegant dining-rooms, capacity 400 guests. You can live at Stillwell's for from 80c per day upwards.

Off for Ottawa.

A crowd of Montreal cyclists leaves to-night at 6.15 for Ottawa for a good time. They will go as far as Leonard to-night and have a hot time with a couple of firecrackers they have with them, not to mention the "Canook" band. To-morrow morning they will ride into Ottawa and will take in the meet in due course.

New Club Pennant.

Brockville, June 29.—(Special.)—The Bohemian A.A.A. have received from a New York firm for their club house, a very handsome 26-foot club pennant.

TO THE DEAF.—A rich lady, cured of her Deafness and Noises in the Head by Dr. Nicholson's Artificial Ear Drums, gave £5,000 to his Institute, so that deaf people unable to procure the Ear Drums may have them free. Address No. 176D, The Nicholson Institute, Leonard-Street, London, W.

STONEWALL JACKSON CIGAR

CIGAR

SHIPPING NEWS

Entered Inward, June 29 and 30.

Steamship Amarynthia, J. Abernethy, Glasgow, June 16, general, R. Reford & Co.
Steamship Frisia, A. Schmidt, Hamburg, June 9, general, Furness, Withy & Co.
Steamship Campana, Demers, Pictou, J. G. Brock & Co.
Steamship Dalton Hall, Heaney, Antwerp, Furness, Withy & Co.
Steamship Torr Head, Thompson, Belfast, McLean, Kennedy & Co.
Entered Outward, June 29 and 30.
Steamship Albanian, Farrington, Antwerp, Elder, Dempster & Co., general.
Steamship Roman, Jones, Liverpool, D. Torrance & Co., general.
Steamship Tunisian, Vipond, Liverpool, H. & A. Allan, general.
Steamship Raeburn, Henning, Cape Town, Elder, Dempster & Co., horses.
Steamship Cameo, Rowe, Newport, Petersen, Tate & Co., deals.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamships.

Loughrigg Holme, Millican, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at Windmill Point.
Endeavor, Candlish, R. Reford & Co. Moored at foot of Berri Street.
Grecian, Hamilton, H. & A. Allan. Moored at foot of Jacques Cartier Square.
Amarynthia, Abernethy, R. Reford & Co. Moored just below C.P.R. elevator.
Campana, Demers, J. G. Brock. Moored in Customs Basin.
Dalton Hall, Heaney, Furness, Withy & Co. Moored opposite Sohmer Park.
Frisia, Schmidt, Furness, Withy & Co.
Torr Head, Thompson, McLean, Kennedy & Co. Moored at foot of Marlborough Street.

SHIPPING NOTES.

The steamship Raeburn, with a cargo of horses for South Africa, sailed this morning.

On and after July 8 steamers leave Quebec for Murray Bay, River du Loup, Tadousac and Saguenay River every day at 8 a.m. Steamers now leave Quebec Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

The Hansa-St. Lawrence Line steamship Sylviana sailed from Antwerp for Montreal on June 29.

Messrs. Peterson, Tate & Co. have cables advising that the steamship Lenfield left Newcastle-on-Tyne for Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., on Tuesday evening last, and steamship Monkshaven left Glasgow for the same destination at noon yesterday. These vessels belong to the Algoma Central Railway Company.

Allan Line steamer Corinthian sailed from Liverpool for the St. Lawrence on Thursday afternoon, and has on board 43 cabin, 110 intermediate and 135 steerage passengers.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Arrived.

Steamship.	At	From	June
Auguste Victoria	Cherbourg	New York	29
La Champagne	Havre	New York	29
Pennland	Queenst'n	Philadelp'a	29
Montevidean	London	Montreal	29

Sailed.

Steamship.	For	From	June
Glen Head	Miramichi	Belfast	29
Vera	Quebec	London	29
Pharsalia	St. John	Liverpool	29
Powhaton	St. John	New York	29
Corinthian	Montreal	Liverpool	29

Bishops visitation .....

The following is a list of Bishop Bond's visitation appointments in the Deanery of St. Andrew's in July:

July 15—Sunday, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Rev. J. Cattemole.
July 16—Monday, Vaudreuil, Rev. J. Carmichael.
July 17—Tuesday, St. Andrews East, Rev. A. E. Mount.
July 18—Wednesday, Grenville, Rev. S. H. Mattinson.
July 19—Thursday, Papineauville, care of G. T. Hews.
July 20—Friday, Buckingham, Rev. R. Y. Overing.
July 22—Sunday, Lachute, Rev. A. B. Given.
July 23—Monday, Lakefield, Rev. L. Foulkes.
July 24—Tuesday, Mille Isles, Rev. F. W. Steacy.
July 25—Wednesday, Morin.
July 26, Thursday, Arundel, Rev. R. F. Hutching.

RAILWAY NEWS.

NEW LINE FROM WINNIPEG.

Representatives of New York and Chicago capitalists have been in Winnipeg for some time endeavoring to secure concessions from the Manitoba Government for a direct line from Winnipeg to Duluth. The ministers are said to have confined themselves to listening to the representations made, and have not definitely committed themselves to any particular scheme; but they favor the proposal o fanother line with Government control of the rate for all time to come. Another proposal for a railway between the same points is being promoted by Mr. George McDonnell, mayor of Port Arthur. The Government, it is said, are anxious to consider a scheme in connection with the several branch lines required in the province, so as to complete a big system, all either to be owned by the Government, or to be under Government control. The Government are giving the matter anxious consideration with a view to legislation next session.

RECOVERED FROM INJURIES.

Mr. A. J. McKenna, travelling passenger agent of the C.P.R., has recovered from the severe injuries he sustained in the recent accident at Grand Falls, N.B.

WILL NOT CHANGE RATE.

The freight departments of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Railway Companies have been notified of the advance sugars, 10 cents per cwt., by Canadian refineries, No change in the freight tariff is contemplated in view of the new classification.

NEW ENGLAND SCHEMES.

Two important schemes of railway consolidation in New England are engaging the attention of the Massachusetts Legislature at the present time. These are the Albany and Fitchburg leases, which are likely to be ratified, although there is a strong disinclination in the State, both inside and outside the Legislature, to approve of these consolidations of railway interests. The Fitchburg consolidation is of considerable interest to Canada, for it means that a New England system will come into control of lines of road which in effect will give it a complete monopoly of the transportation business of the northern half of the New England States.

THE BERNIER BANQUET.

The citizens of St. Hyacinthe are giving a great banquet on Wednesday next to the Hon. Mr. Bernier, on the occasion of his elevation to the post of Minister of Inland Revenue in the Laurier Government. The banquet will be given in the Bazaar Hall at half past eight o'clock. Mr. J. N. Lemieux is secretary-treasurer of the committee.

THE WEATHER IS WARM

FIT-REFORM TRADE MARK

But Canada's northern latitudes furnish no season of the year adaptable to **Fig Leaf Garments.**

Seasonable Costumes save a lot of discomfort from heat and none so fill the bill as those **SUMMER SUITS** at the

FIT-REFORM WARDROBE,
2344 St. Catherine Street OPPOSITE JOHN MURPHY & CO.

SUITS—$10, $12, $15, $18, $20.
TROUSERS—$3, $4, $5, $6.

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Developing and Printing for Amateurs.

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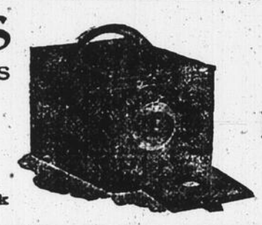

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10c LA TOSCANA 10c

Rich, Sweet and Fragrant.
A Gentleman's Smoke. Choice Havana Leaf.
RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, 5 & 7 DeBresoles St

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of Mrs. E. L. Ethier, 88 St. Denis Street.

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Miss Alexina Martin, Labelle, P.Q.
Mrs. Nap. Robillard, Labelle, P.Q.
Miss Marie L. Prevost, Ste. Genevieve.
Miss Almeda Gauthier, Montreal.
Miss Leonore Dumoulin, Montreal.
Miss Ellen A. Laurie, Montreal.
Miss Lizzie William, Montreal.
Miss Anna Limoge, Montreal.
Miss Florida Putney, Albany, N.Y.
Miss Louise Mathieu, St. Albans, Vt.
Mrs. Rebecca Lawrence, Quebec, P.Q.
Mrs. Mary A. Paterson, Quebec, P.Q.
Miss Maggie Sengville, Halifax, N.S.
Miss Elizabeth Morton, Halifax, N.S.
Miss Bertha Allan, New Glasgow, N.S.
Miss Sarah E. Murray, Winnipeg, Man.
Mrs. P. E. Greenwood, Kingston, Ont.
Miss Ellena P. Morley, Hamilton, Ont.

N.B.—The Class will be kept open during Summer Vacations.

MRS. E. L. ETHIER, Directress.

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Any Man

WHO WANTS to improve in the appearance of his dress, can obtain desired results if he orders his clothes from us.

OUR CUTTERS can give him the fit that his refined ideas of fashion calls for, and our tailors can give the finish and tone to the garments that his social position demands.

OUR GOODS offer special inducements in the way of patterns and shades. They are different from those seen every day about town, and while they are of a modest design, will protect one's desire for individuality in dress.

Make a point of coming down to us when you may be in need of a new suit.

John Martin, Sons & Co.,
TAILORS, 455 St. Paul St.
Hy. W. ATWATER, Prop. and Manager.

THE ATTACK ON CHINA

Is nothing compared to the attack on Japanese and China Mattings for summer use at

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2446 St. Catherine St., 176 to 179 Sparks St. } MONTREAL. OTTAWA.

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INVESTMENT BROKER,
181 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Government Bonds,
Municipal Securities,
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A large line of Gilt Edge Investments always on hand.

TRANSVAAL,
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The Imperial Bank of Canada
Is prepared to issue Letters of Credit Negotiable at Branches of the Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited.

WEEK'S FEATURES IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

The Recent Rains Have Made the Outlook Decidedly More Promising—The Montreal Cheese Shippers—The Wheat Boom.

Business in Montreal is fully up to the average for this time of year and the outlook is decidedly better than it was this time a week ago. Fine soaking rains in this district and all over the country have done an immense amount of good but no where more than in Manitoba where the wheat crop was pretty nearly on its last legs.

The prospects for wheat there are now decidedly better but even with an inferior crop, farmers will not do so badly as prices are likely to be away above the level ruling a year ago.

The export business from Montreal shows a good volume with cheese one of the most important lines considerably ahead of a year ago.

Dun's review says: "Bountiful rains in the Montreal district have done incalculable good as the country was suffering from lack of moisture, and in some districts hay was getting stunted in growth. The crops are generally reported as looking well; the cold nights are said to have somewhat retarded vegetation, but this is a matter easily made up. Good prices are still being realized for dairy products, with a free exoprt movement in the same, and comparatively little complaint is heard regarding country collections. Failures are few, only four being reported in the district for the week, with liabilities estimated under $25,000. In groceries a fair seasonable distribution is reported, and values in this line all rule very firm. Sugars show a further advance this week of ten cents a cental, with the New York market still materially above the local level, and a reported scarcity of raw cane sugar. Japan teas are reported apprec ably dearer. It seems to be generally conceded that fall dry goods orders are not so good as last year, but it is expected they will be made up later, and it is claimed that buyers, who are holding back, calculating on lower prices in this line, are liable to disappointment, as all values are being firmly held, and English letters this week report an advance in tapestry carpets, as well as a tendency to advance in linens. Boot and shoe orders are not coming in as briskly as desired, and some of the larger manufacturers are still deferring their main purchases of leather, in which line some little quotations for Scotch pig iron are pretty steadily held; ingot tin is again firmer, also lead in a lesser degree. Plates are no weaker, Canada's being offered in quantity as low as $2.90 to $2.95. The paint and oil trade is less active. Turpentine is lower by 4 cents a gallon, said to be largely due to cutting in the west, though the market at producing points does not warrant such a decline. The quarterly meeting of the paint grinder's association was held on the 28th inst., but no changes in prices were made. Money is unchanged at last week's rates."

MONTREAL CHEESE SHIPPERS.

Hodgson Bros., continue to lead the list of Montreal cheese shippers with 60,989 boxes, A. A. Ayer & Co., are second with 54,259 boxes, A. W. Grant, third with 35,692 boxes and James Alexander third with 33,030. The record up to Wednesday is as follows:

	Total for Season to date.
A. A. Ayer & Co.	54,257
Hodgson Bros.	60,989
A. W. Grant	35,692
Lovell & Christmas	20,047
D. A. McPherson Co.	16,279
Jas. Alexander	33,030
John Orpe	8,689
P. W. McLagan	19,484
Wm. Nivin	1,882
A. J. Brice	5,171
Frederick Fowler	7,320
Frank Duckett	2,339
Geo. Hodge & Co.	2,791
Yost & Co.	1,058
A. D. McGillis	9,760
J. J. Kirkpatrick	488
W. Ware & Sons	6,301
M. J. Farrell	6,866
Co-Operative	7,883
A. C. H. Froemcke	574
Geo. Wait & Co.	103
Laing Prov. Co.	547
E. A. Brice	1,211
W. A. Johnston	2,887
G. T. R.	80,403
C. P. R.	70,431
Miss Shippers	712
	457,194

THE WHEAT BOOM.

Chicago Inter-Ocean says: "As illustration of the magnitude of the grain business one commission house traded in 41,000,000 bushels and another claims to have handled 60,000,000 bushels last week. The clerks worked all day Sunday and well into the night to catch up with their books. As all trades have to be executed in the open market, and there can be no "cross trading," it requires more work in the pit and makes additional clerical labor in the office. The Chicago commission men do not object to this extra work, as they are getting good compensation as a result of the commission rule."

If the above houses received only 1-16c per bushel commission, the first would make $25,625, and the second $37,500—a nice week's business.—Trade Bulletin.

A GOOD OUTLOOK.

Speaking of general trade conditions the past week, the Trade Bulletin says:—"The damage to the wheat crop of the American and Canadian North-West, and the consequent advance of 20¢ per bushel within the past three or four weeks commanding the attention of our merchants, as general trade will be more or less affected in proportion to the extent of the damage to the crop. We still maintain as we have done all along, that the adverse reports have been egregiously exaggerated, as wheat after it gets a good start, is less affected by drought than any other plant or cereal known. In general trade our wholesale men report the volume of business fair for the season, but undoubtedly suffering from over-production, as we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns, and consequently great caution is needed still, as the prices of a number of commodities which were hoisted above their intrinsic values have had to come down, with the probability that bottom has not yet been reached. Money is steady at 5 1-2 per cent., exceptional loans having been obtained at 5 per cent."

A NEW CABLE CODE.

Mr. James Alexander the well known cheese exporter has just published a splendid cable code which eclipses anything of its kind ever published. The Belleville Sun says: "It would be impossible to describe the book even in detail. Mr. Alexander spent five years compiling the manuscript, and has so arranged the entire work as to cheapen the cost of cabling nearly one half. The book contains 535 pages 8x12, with about 250,000 codewords, tabulated and indexed in such a way as to easily find anything. While it has been especially prepared for the butter, cheese, apple and egg trade, it can be used for almost any class of goods by simply changing the headings of any or all of the 230 pages of "Buying" and "Firm Offer" tables. It has taken Mr. Alexander over five years to complete the work.

THE WEEK IN MINING STOCKS

Weekly report of transactions on the Montreal Mining Exchange, from John L. Gallett, mining broker, 18 St. Alexis Street:

STOCKS.	Opening Saturday Bid.	Closing To-day Bid.	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold.	Sales
Payne	95	95	98	98	500
War Eagle	138	140	145	145	500
Republic	85	87	87	85	1,100
Virtue	62	61½	64	60	10,100
Montreal-London	24¾	27	28	24½	10,533
Big Three	2	2	2½	1¾	27,500
Brandon and Golden Crown	15	12½	...	...	....
California	7½	7½	...	...	....
Can. Gold Fields Syndicate	6⅝	6	6¾	6⅛	1,000
Caribou Hydraulic	...	110	...	...	....
Evening Star	6	7½	...	...	....
Fern	2	2	...	...	....
Gold Hills Development	2½	2	...	...	....
Iron Colt	...	...	...	...	....
Knob Hill	45	38	48	40	14,110
Monte Christo	3¾	3¾	4	4	3,000
Montreal Gold Fields	2	3	...	...	....
Noble Five	2	2	...	...	....
Novelty	1½	1½	...	...	....
Old Ironsides	45	40	...	...	....
Virginia	1	1¾	...	...	....
Rambler Cariboo	20	20½	...	...	....
Bullion	20	15	...	...	....
Decca	4	4¼	5½	4½	1,000
Morrison	1	...	...	...	....
Golden Star	12¾	12	15½	15½	1,000
Slocan Sovereign	20	19	20½	19½	2,100
Fontenoy	...	...	...	...	....
Rathmullen	1	1	...	...	....
Winnipeg	14	12½	15	15	1,000
Dardenelles	2	1½	...	...	....
Deer Trail, No. 2	4¾	5	5¾	4¾	14,500
North Star	90	95	101	101	505
Kenneth	...	...	...	...	....
Dupont	20	20	...	...	....
Unlisted:					
Lone Pine	...	...	16½	16½	1,000
Black Tail	...	...	15½	15½	64,700
Mon. & Oregon	...	...	27	15	64,700
Granby Smelter	...	...	25½	25	2,000

TO WAIT ON THE ARCHBISHOP.

A delegation from the Federated Trades and Labor Council will wait upon Archbishop Bruchesi by appointment at the Palace this evening, for the purpose of discussing with him the address delivered by the Rev. Abbe Auclair to the Union St. Vincent Benevolent Society, in which he warned his hearers to keep clear of labor unions, whose ways were the ways of darkness, and to beware of institutions which led to strikes and discontent. The delegates will consist of the president of the Council, Mr. F. Roberg, Mr. J. A. Rodier, Mr. Joe Airey, Mr. Alphonse Verville, and Mr. P. B. Kennedy.

Letters Copied While Writing

Keep a copy of all letters. No press; no water; no brush; no work. Any ink; any pen; any paper. Our Pen-Carbon never smuts; our clip holds paper firm. Write with no extra pressure, and our Pen-Carbon Letter Book procures a PERFECT copy. Can be used anywhere. Send for Illustrated Circular and specimens of work.

CHARLES F. DAWSON,
Manufacturing Stationer,
226 St. James St., Montreal.

DOMINION DAY.

BOUT DE L'ILE PARK is now at its best, well supplied with swings, benches, hammocks, boats, pavilions, etc., with well equipped restaurants—the fields and banks all aglow with flowers and rich with wild strawberries.

The Montreal Terminal (Belt Line) cars leave Lasalle Avenue, Maisonneuve, for Bout de l'Ile every ten minutes Monday, July 2nd, from 9.00 a.m. until 10.00 p.m. Buy your tickets before boarding cars.

DROWNED IN THE CANAL.

Coteau du Lac, June 30.—(Special.)—Edward Boudoin, sailor on the barge Iowa, was accidentally drowned yesterday in the Soulanges Canal at Lock No. 4. His body has not yet been recovered.

Mountains of New England and the Sea Via Grand Trunk.

Two fast express trains leave Montreal 8.00 a.m., except Sunday, and 8.45 p.m., daily, arrive Gorham, the gateway to the White Mountains, 3.03 p.m. and 3.31 a.m., Portland 5.45 p.m. and 6.40 a.m., Old Orchard 6.46 p.m. and 7.16 a.m. Handsome illustrated descriptive publications free at City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street Telephone 460 Main.

VERE VIRTUE'S COLUMN

OSTEOPATHY.

A Marvellous Science of Drugless-Healing---Dr. Still's System of Nerve Stimulus.

My Dear Janice,—Os-te-op-a-thy! What is, you ask? Listen. This is what Dr. Burgess told me. Osteopathy is the science of treating disease manually by removing irritation and obstructions resulting from abnormal relations of the various organs of the body with each other. It is a complete system of healing the ills of the human body without the use of drugs, embracing a series of scientific manipulations applied to nerve centres along the spine and other parts of the body which cause the free circulation of the blood and lymph in every part and an equal distribution of the nerve forces.

Special attention is given to the Bones, Muscles and Ligaments, and to the readjustment of any and all parts of the body that are out of normal condition; thus quickly and often instantly relieving many ills of suffering humanity. It is based on a thorough knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human body. In brief, Osteopathy is applied Physiology. Its very stone is adjustment. One of the fundamental theories upon which the science is built is that man is a mechanism more fearfully and wonderfully made than any ever invented; that as in all machines, every part of the mechanism must be in its place, performing its proper work, in order to have health; if any portion be out of place, if there be a pressure upon a nerve, or a blood vessel partially or wholly obstructed, disease will make its appearance in the part supplied or drained by the nerve or blood vessel involved.

The Osteopath views the latter condition as one due to a mechanical defect, and as the skilful engineer carefully examines his machine to find out the cause of a difficulty, locating the trouble by his thorough understanding of its workings, so the Osteopathist by his knowledge of the anatomy of the human machine and the functions of its various parts, goes to the seat of the trouble and by manipulations peculiar to his system removes the cause.

Osteopathy is not Faith Cure, Christian Science, Hypnotism, Mesmerism, nor Spiritualism. That the theory upon which our treatment is based, is comparatively little understood, is evidenced by the questions which come to us through patients. A lady recently asked an Osteopathist how long he usually stayed in a trance before he was able to diagnose a case. Others expect a mysterious laying on of hands with utterance of some magic formulae, when, presto, the pains of years will disappear as by the touch of a fairy's wand.

To all such we beg to say that no Osteopathist ever resorts to such methods. There are systems of healing which may need these appearances to conceal their tre character; not so Osteopathy.

The Osteopath who is Nature's engineer, goes directly to the human machine and if possible discovers the cause of the trouble. This does not mean that we do not take into consideration symptoms of disease, but we do not rely upon them in diagnosing a case, nor do we treat symptoms; we go a step farther, endeavoring to find their cause and remove that. To illustrate, a patient complains of excruciating pains in the knee. An effort will be made to discover just what nerve or nerves are afflicted. Tracing such nerve to its origin we may find a lesion in or about the hip. The symptoms would point strongly to knee trouble, while the cause would be at the origin of the nerve.

Still others ask if they must exercise faith in order to be cured. Emphatically no. If it did the record of its cures would be perceptibly diminished. A large percentage of Osteopathic patients begin the treatment with absolutely no faith in it, but having exhausted everything else come to it as a last resort. With this class of chronic invalids Osteopathy has made its record, in the majority of cases when the nervous system is so degenerated that there is little left for it to work upon. Between seventy and eighty per cent. of the patients treated have been cured, while only five per cent. have received no benefit and none have been injured. In Osteopathic treatment the knife is not used. There is unquestionably a field for legitimate surgery; that it has become a fad to have an operation performed, for troubles which might be overcome without such, is also beyond doubt. Osteopathy frequently does away with what seems to be a necessity for surgery, and is helpful in restoring health after surgical operations have been performed.

No drugs are used in Osteopathic treatment. The Osteopath must be thoroughly familiar with anatomy, physiology, dietetics and the chemistry of the human body. He must understand the body in health and disease. Since he believes that the body is to a certain extent a self-recuperating machine, manufacturing within itself all the chemicals necessary to keep it in a condition of health, he must know just the nerve centres to stimulate or inhibit in order to bring about the proper action of the various organs where disease is present. All this is included in the education of the Osteopath. He must know his anatomy and physiology thoroughly, must in truth, have them at his finger ends.

Another fundamental belief of the Osteopath is that the "life is in the blood." Perfect circulation means as a rule perfect health; poor circulation is the forerunner of almost every disease in the whole category. There is no method of treatment extant which restores circulation as does that of Osteopathy. It removes obstructions and sends the life-giving fluid coursing through the arteries and veins, bringing life and vigor to every part of the body. This is not done by slapping, patting or rubbing the part affected, but by removing the obstruction, whatever it may be, and stimulating the nerve centres, which control the calibre of the blood vessels. E. H. Pratt, A.M., M.D., L.L.D., professor in one of Chicago's prominent medical colleges, and leading orificial surgeon of the world, says, in reference to this: "The amount of stimulation which can be given the capillary circulation of the entire body by the method employed by the Osteopath is simply surprising."

The growth of the practice in the United States has been wonderful, coming as it has, not through flaming head lines, but from actual results. There are fourteen colleges in as many different States and the practice has been legalized in eight States. Canada has five or six practising Osteopaths at this time. Montreal should be the natural home of Osteopathy. The history, genius, culture, and spirit of the city, ally the two. And I wish to announce that I have opened a suite of offices at the Bellevue Apartments, corner St. Catherine and Metcalfe streets. I shall be glad to use any time which I may have at my disposal to explain our methods to those who are sufficiently interested to call. Consultation and examination is free, and Dr. Burgess invites patients to come without diffidence to his parlors, where every courtesy will be extended.

Vere Virtue.

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Unapproachable Fast Service.

Leave Montreal daily 9.00 a.m.; arrive Toronto 4.25 p.m., Hamilton 5.25 p.m., Woodstock 6.45 p.m., London 7.20 p.m., Chatham 8.55 p.m., Detroit 9.30 p.m., same day; Chicago 7.30 a.m. next day.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS for Toronto, Detroit, Chicago and the West, 10.25 p.m., except Sunday; on Sunday leaves at 8.00 p.m. City Ticket Office, 137 St. James Street. Telephone 460 Main.

Special Notice.

Dominion Day one fare excursions from Windsor station, Montreal, via St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway to Chateauguay, Woodlands, Bellevue, Beauharnois, Valleyfield, Huntingdon, Malone, June 30th, July 1st, and 2nd. Particulars at city office, 129 St. James Street, or ticket office, Windsor station.

ROYAL DRY HOP YEAST CAKES

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD

LONDON, ENG. E.W.GILLETT. TORONTO ONT. CHICAGO ILL.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON GOOD
MINING STOCKS
At Reasonable Rates.
Investment Gold Bonds for Sale at Prices to net 4 p.c. to 5 p.c.
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RICE
Finer Grades
"INDIA BRIGHT."
"ROYAL."
"IMPERIAL SEETA."
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Polished Grades
To which particular attention is invited.
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MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
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STOCK BROKERS,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
Special attention given to transactions in mines and standard mining stocks.
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ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BIRTHS.

STEWART—At 56 McGill College Avenue, to Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stewart, a daughter. x

McGIVERIN—On the 28th of June, 1900, at 27 Cooper street, Ottawa, Mrs. H. B. McGiverin, of a son.

ALEXANDRE—At No. 285 Champlain st., this city on the 25th inst., te wife of Mr. Eugene Alexandre, of a daughter.

BARNHILL—At Truro, N.S., on June 22, to the wife of Conductor A. L. Barnhill, a son.

BERTRAND—Mr. and Mrs. Damien Bertrand announce the birth of a daughter on the 24th inst.

DELISLE—At No. 345a Dorchester street, on the 23rd inst., Madame Arthur Delisle, of a son.

GASCON—At No. 385 Panet street, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. Ernest Gascon, of a daughter.

HILL—At No. 660 St. Antoine street, on the 25th June, the wife of W. A. Hill, of a son.

McFAUL—At Lachute on Sunday, June 24, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McFaul.

MARRIAGES.

HAVERSON-ENRIGHT — At St. Patrick's Church, June 26th, by the Rev. Father Martin, Mr. H. B. Haverson to Miss Beatie Enwright. x

HORTON-BOYNE—At the residence of the bride's mother, St. John, N.B., on June 26, by the Rev. Dr. Ray, George A. Horton to Mabel, daughter of the late A. D. M. Boyne.

HUGHES-PORTER—On June 27th, at St. Matthias's Church, Westmount, by the Rev. E. King, assisted by the Rev. E. Bushell, Sarah Harriet Porter, niece of the late Walter Drake, to Henry Thorsby Hughes, of Winnipeg, Man.

HUOT-TANGUAY—At St. Roch's Church, Quebec, on the 25th inst., Mr. Alph. Huot led to the altar Miss Exilda Tanguay.

JAMES-LAWRENCE—At the Cathedral, St. John, N.B., on the 27th inst., by Rev. F. J. McMurray, Richard James to Elizabeth Lawrence.

SULLIVAN-CARLETON—At the Holy Trinity Church, St. John, N.B., on the 27th June, by the Rev. J. J. Walsh, Harry J. Sullivan to Mary Carleton, daughter of Mrs. Mary Carelton.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

COLPER—In this city, on the 28th inst., Edward Colper, aged 74 years, native of Wexford Co., Ireland. Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A., and Wexford, Ireland, papers please copy.

DUBE—In this city, on the 28th inst., at the age of 5 months and 10 days, Marie Berthe Annette, child of William Dube.

DUBOIS—At Hochelaga, on the 27th instant, at the age of 68 years, Selina St. Onge, wife of Charles Dubois.

FLETCHER—On the 27th inst., Richard Earl, only one of R. W. Fletcher, aged 2 years and 10 months.

HARRIS—Entered into rest on the 28th instant, Hugh Fraser Harris, beloved infant son of Robert B. and Mary C. Harris, aged 6 months and 10 days. Detroit papers please copy.

NOBLE—In this city, on the 29th of June, 1900, Muriel Eva, youngest daughter of John B. Noble, aged 1 year and 9 months.

PRIMEAU—In this city, on June 28, Girty Primeau, at the age of 13 years and 4 months, beloved daughter of Mr. A. Primeau.

ROSS—At the Western Hospital, Montreal, on June 28, Duncan Ross, railway contractor, of the firm of Malcolm & Ross, aged 55 years, a native of Antigonish, N. S.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

MARRIS—At Spring Valley, N.Y., on Saturday, 23rd June, aged 70, Mrs. M. A. Marris, widow of the late Mr. John Marris, of Orford House, Lincolnshire, Eng., and beloved mother of Mr. H. J. Lyall, formerly of Montreal. Lincoln, Eng., papers please copy. 156x

HARRIS—At Syracuse, N.Y., on June 24, 1900, Hebron Harris, contractor, of Toronto, in the 72nd year of his age.

CORBEIL—At St. Leonard, Port Maurice, on the 26th inst., at the age of 30 years, and 8 months, Joseph Corbeil, farmer.

SAVARIA—At Varennes, on the 28th instant, Leon Savaria, master butcher.

Cut Passenger Rates
perhaps, but charlotte gelatine always same price.

ORDNANCE LANDS SALE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday, July 10th, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at the rooms of Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, Montreal, 183 Building Lots, situated opposite Montreal, being that part of the subdivision of the Ordnance property at Longueuil known as the "Government Farm," lying west of St. Helene Street, as shown on a plan prepared by J. P. B. Casgrain, D.L.S., dated Montreal, October 27th, 1899, and of record in the Department of the Interior.

An upset price will be placed on each lot.

Plans may be seen and full particulars obtained at the Ordnance Lands Office, Department of the Interior; also at the office of Messrs. Benning & Barsalou, Auctioneers, 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Terms of Payment.—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale, and the balance in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on any part of the purchase money remaining at any time unpaid.

Further conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

By order,
P. G. KEYES,
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, June 14, 1900.

CALLING IN CREDITORS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 77.

In the matter of William Weir, Somerville Weir, and Godfrey Weir, all of the City and District of Montreal, bankers, as well as individually, there doing business in copartnership, under the name and firm of "William Weir & Sons," Insolvents.

The creditors of said Insolvents are hereby ordered to appear before one of the Judges of this Court, in the Court room No. 31, in the Court House, at Montreal, on the ninth day of July next, to give their advice touching the appointment of a curator and inspectors to the property of the said Insolvent.

H. COLLARD,
Deputy Prothonotary, C.S.
Montreal, 28th June, 1900.

NOTICE — TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT MEDICINES. BOTTLES for sale. One million dozen bottles of all kinds. G. Vigaud, 545 Mount Royal Avenue. Tel. Bell, East 852.

—THE—
BARTLETT-FRAZIER CO.
OF ONTARIO (LIMITED.)
Grain, Provisions, Etc.
EXPORTERS and FORWARDERS.
Trade in Futures in Grain, Provisions and stocks. Private wires to Chicago Board Trade and N.Y. Produce and Stock Exchanges. Daily Market Letter furnished to patrons. Address
H. J. COON, Manging Director,
39 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

G. J. Adams & Co.
BANKERS and BROKERS,
Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.
Investments and Loans Negotiated.
205—St. James St.—205
Telephone, Main 505.

MONEY TO LEND
On first mortgage. Life insurance agents wanted. Apply to
O. LEGER,
Sun Life Assurance Co.,
1766 Notre Dame Street.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS, marked "Tenders for Fuel," will be received by the Commission of Montreal Catholic Schools, up to 4th July, noon, for the supply of coals (Furnace and Stove) and firewood, necessary to heat the schools of said Commission.

"Fashions Change with the Seasons, but a Beautiful Skin Abideth."

This result can be obtained by using Madame Ireland's Celebrated Soaps (Toilet and Shaving), which are reaching to all parts of the world, their medicinal properties being fully endorsed by leading physicians.

These are the only Soaps used in her Shampoos, which are a positive luxury.

Ladies do not travel without it.

Sold by all leading druggists.

ROOMS—506 Birks' Building.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

Marriage Licenses Issued
MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner
107 St. James Street
And No. 5 Selkirk Avenue, Guy Street, above Sherbrooke Street.

WANTED TO BORROW.

WANTED TO BORROW $200.00 FOR ONE year or 18 months; will pay 10 per cent. interest; good security. M 120, Herald. 157x

Laborers Wanted.
For work at Chambley. Apply
P. LYALL & SONS,
88 King Street.

Pasturage To Rent,
On GUY FARM, LACHINE RAPIDS.
Apply on the premises,
Or 38 Victoria Square.

Fine Building Lots For Sale.
Two best lots on Hutchison Street, Montreal Annex, near Mount Royal Avenue. Only lots on this part. Low price, easy terms.
C 321, Herald Office. 154m

HERALD WANT ADS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this heading free for 3 insertions.

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, situation as storeman, janitor, or any kind of work; references. C 71 B., St. Chas. Borromee st. 153x

A YOUNG BOY WISHES TO GET ON FARM for the summer months in exchange for work. Apply by letter to W. H. White, 853 St. Denis st., Montreal. 153x

A MIDDLE-AGED MAN WHO HAS HAD A long experience as bookkeeper, and some experience as traveller, would like to correspond with miller or manufacturer requiring an agent and traveller in the Maritime Provinces. Address Maritime, Herald Office. 158x

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, work in warehouse or in store; good education. W. Taylor, 29 Belmont st. 151x

WANTED — BY A YOUTH OF 15 SPEAKing French and English, a position as office boy in a wholesale establishment, can furnish good references. Apply H. C. F., Herald Office. 153x

WANTED — A PAINTER WOULD LIKE to hear of steady work of any kind. Address Painter, 1689 Notre Dame st., top flat. 156x

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this heading free for 3 insertions.

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, sewing by the day; willing to assist with light housework. 26 St. Monique st. 153x

WANTED—By a respectable widow, with good references, work out by the day or at home. Address M. 172 Herald Office. 160

WANTED — BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, with baby 5 months old, situation in house where she can have her baby with her; country preferred. Address E., Herald Office. tf

WANTED — AN ENGAGEMENT AS GENeral servant in small family; good cook; no objectionto the country; good references. G., Herald Office. 153x

WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, situation in small family. Apply 712 Lagauchetiere st. 153x

WANTED — BY TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG lady, situation as nursery governess, useful companion, or mother's help, in Protestant family going to seaside; sews well; best city references. Address 34 Seymour ave. 157x

ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET — NICE AIRY FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished. 29 Coursol street. 158x

ROOMS — ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINgle room, with board; Auer lights. Telephone Up 512. 166 Mansfield st. 154x

ROOMS — FURNISHED ROOMS. 156 Mansfield st. 154

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED DOUBLE front room, suitable for two, $7 monthly; board if desired; transients taken. 49 Victoria st. 154

ROOMS — DOUBLE AND SINGLE, BEAUtifully and newly furnished, with Auer light, hot water, on bathroom flat, all modern conveniences, in a private family. 18 Union ave. 154

ROOMS — WELL FURNISHED DOUBLE and single, Auer light. 49 Beaver Hall Hill. 154

ROOMS — LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH two balconies, overlooking garden; transients accommodated. Five minutes from Academy. 7 Beaver Hall sq. 154

ROOM — NICELY FURNISHED SINGLE room, on bathroom flat, Auer light, every convenience. 87 Mansfield st. 154

ROOMS — NICELY FURNISHED, 31 Victoria st. References exchanged; family private. 154

ROOM — AND BOARD, LARGE, WELL furnished room, with board, all modern conveniences. 725 Sherbrooke st. 154

ROOM—TO LET, LARGE ROOM, AS BEDroom and sitting room, would suit one or two gentlemen or ladies out all day, heated by furnace. 10 Buckingham ave. 154

ROOMS — AT 742½ SHERBROOKE, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board, to superior parties, very private; no children; three balconies. 154

ROOMS—TWO WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, on bath flat, Auer light. 157A Mansfield st. 154

ROOM — BRIGHT, FURNISHED FRONT room, on bath flat, 18½ Osborne st., opposite Dominion sq. 154

ROOMS TO LET — FURNISHED OR UNfurnished excellent locality, near cars; suitable for gentlemen 257 St. Antoine street. 153x

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET — FOR SIX MONTHS OR ONE year, house on upper University street, newly decorated, new plumbing and heating throughout, handsomely furnished 3-storey house. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET—370 WOOD AVE., COMFORTABLY furnished three-storey house for the summer months, at a moderate rental, or would rent for the whole year. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOLLOWING:
Flat in the Sherbrooke.
Flat on Stanley Street.
Flat on St. Urbain Street.
Three-storey house on Bishop Street.
339 Prince Arthur Street.
98 Shuter Street.
4610 St. Catherine Street.
115 Belmont Place.
232 Wood Avenue.
88A St. Famille Street.
258 Mance Street.
H. M. SIMPSON,
29 Canada Life Building.
Tel. Main 3344.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TO LET — AT STE. AGATHE, TWO FURnished houses on the lake front; favorable terms for balance of the season. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES AT DIXIE, Dorval, Valois, St. Jerome, Longueuil and Little Metis. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

TO LET — FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, at Dixie, the very desirable cottage occupied formerly by Mr. W. H. Stuart; keys in charge of Mr. Clark, the farmer in rear of the house. H. M. Simpson, 29 Canada Life Building. Tel. Main 3344.

PERSONAL.

Advertisements under this heading 2c per word.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF Connell. Agnes Connell (now Mrs. Miller) desires address of her brother, James Connell, tailor; last heard of in Sydney, New South Wales, 12 years ago. Australian papers please copy. 150

PERSONAL — WANTED ADDRESS OF Mary Hales and Harry Bright, supposed to be residing in Montreal at the present time. Information wanted by Henry Mansfield, 641 Hornby st., Vancouver, B.C. 150

EDUCATIONAL.

A SOUND KNOWLEDGE OF LATIN OR French in three months, guaranteed. Thorough courses by mail. Circulars free. Academie De Brisay, Toronto. x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Advertisements under this heading 1c per word.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day, week or month. STILLWELL'S Temperance House, 711 and 713 Craig st. tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

McKINNON'S INTERNATIONAL DETECtive Inquiry and Investigation Bureau; experts only engaged and supplied; correspondents throughout Canada, United States and Europe; business and correspondence strictly confidential. Hugh McKinnon, consulting expert and superintendent. Offices, McKinnon Building; residence, 20 Rathnally avenue, Toronto,

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Advertisements under this heading ½c per word.

A FEW BRIGHT BOYS WANTED FOR Saturday afternoon. Apply at once to W. J. Taylor, 603 Craig st. tf

WANTED — A SETTLED WOMAN FOR general servant. Apply 775 Berri st. 154x

WANTED — AT ONCE, FOR GENERAL store, salesman, with three or four years' experience; best of references from former employers. Address P.O. Box 378, Richmond, Que. 154

WANTED — TWO TAILORS TO PRESS coats. H. Shorey & Co., Clothing Manufacturers, 1866 Notre Dame st., factory entrance on St. Henry st. 153

WANTED — GIRLS FOR NECKBAND ironing machines; flannel shirt makers and shirt cutters. Skelton Bros. & Co., cor. Duke and William sts. 153

WANTED — YOUNG MAN FOR COUNTRY general store; must have experience and speak both languages. P.O. Box 1079. 154

WANTED — GOOD GENERAL SERVANT, at 134 Paris st., Point St. Charles. 153

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN. John Robertson & Son, grocers, Phillips square. 153

WANTED—A SMART LADY OR GENTLEman canvasser to call on the medical profession; must speak both languages. P.O. Box 559. 154

WANTED — A SHIRT CUTTER TO GIVE private lessons. 1916 Notre Dame st. 153

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR private house, small family. 2342 St. Catherine st. 153

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND baby and do general housework. 2190 Notre Dame st., between hours 2 and 4. 153

WANTED — HARNESS MAKERS. E. N. Heney & Co.'s factory, 782 Notre Dame street. 154

WANTED — BOOKKEEPER, SPEAKING French and English. 321 Craig st. 153

WANTED — A GOOD PRACTICAL WOOD turner; current wages paid. The Montreal Cotton Co, Valleyfield. 154

WANTED — WET NURSE, WITH MILK about one month old; to have entire charge of child at hotel. Write Room 24, Hotel Cecil, Ottawa. 153x

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT TO go to the country; no washing; no children; good wages. Apply to 455 Dorchester street. 151x

WANTED — WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for small house and elderly lady. Apply M 173, Herald. 152x

WANTED — SMART GIRL AS GENERAL servant, plain cooking; accustomed to children preferrd. 31A Park ave. 153x

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS BARBER. J. B. Degama, 1733 Notre Dame st. 153x

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For The Herald, such as Servants Wanted, For Sale, Personals, etc., may be left at
Chapman's Book Store,
2407 St. Catherine St., Near Peel

FOR SALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 1 cent per word.

A VALUABLE NOVELTY PATENT FOR sale outright, or on royalty. W. Hazell, Beloit, Wis., U.S. 158x

FOR SALE—GASOLINE LAUNCH, 35 FT., 7 x 6 beam, 9 h.p. Globe engine, speed nine miles, also launch, 16 ft., ¾ h.p. Monitor engine. For particulars, Apply B. A. Couldery, Belleville, Ont. 154

FOR SALE — ALMOST NEW, 3-PEDALLED upright piano, with banjo pedal, stool and scarf; a great bargain, as owner wants money. 69 Aylmer st. 154

FO

TOOKE'S SHIRTS

Are at the top, and don't intend to be surpassed in any of the essential points of style, manufacture or fabric that go to make up strictly first class goods. Buy your shirts at Tooke's and save from twenty to twenty-five per cent.

R. J. TOOKE, ✺ 177 St. James Street, 2387 St. Catherine St., West. 1553 St. Catherine St., East.

TERMS PROPOSED BY CHINESE VICEROYS

The United States Cabinet Doubts Authority of the Agreement and Declines to Ratify It.

Washington, June 29.—The State Department was made acquainted with the terms of the agreement between the consuls and the viceroys looking to the protection of foreign interests in the southern provinces in China. The first step to this end was indicated by Secretary Hay's cablegram of last Wednesday to the American consuls in China authorizing them to take direct action instead of waiting on possible communication with Minister Conger. Thus authorized, Consul-General Goodnow, at Shanghai, and probably several others in the south began negotiations with the viceroys and Taotis of their respective districts.

NINE ARTICLES.

The outcome was the nine articles of agreement. The text is withheld here from publication but it is understood that its general purpose is to make neutral the Chinese treaty porty at Nankin and Hankow. The neutralization would involve the withdrawal of foreign men-of-war from the treaty ports and also of any foreign troops or sailors, leaving to the Chinese authorities and the residents of Shanghai and the other ports the preservation of orden.

At Shanghai the foreign settlements have organized a very effective home guard so that this port would be much safer as a refuge for foreigners than any other in that port of China in the event thaot the neutralizatin scheme is put into effect.

The agreement is believed to have come to the State Department through Mr. Wu, the Chinese Minister here, and is probably one of a number of identical notes addressed to the European powers and to the United States. Before it can become effective it must receive the formal approval of the Government here and to that end the matter was laid before the cabinet at to-day's session.

As already stated, there is no precedent for the neutralization of the treaty ports in time of war, but the conditions were never quite similar to those now proposed.

The cabinet failed to ratify the agreement at to-day's meeting. In fact the document in its inception and various stages of development was regarded as properly open to such doubt as to warrant the belief that the foreign consuls as a body certainly never entered into the agreement.

AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

In addition to the subjects above mentioned as forming part of the agreement, it appears that the consuls bound themselves to acquit the Chinese Government of any responsibility for rioting, murder and pillage in the treaty ports if any foreign warships should enter such port in violation of the agreement. No safeguard was even interposed to secure the exemption of warships whose commanders might be unaware of the state of affairs in the treaty ports and the prohibition against their entry. There was an apparent conflict between some of the provisions and in fact the whole reputed agreement bore the appearance of a rough memorandum which the cabinet concluded could never have received the assent of all the foreign consuls, even supposing that some of them might have become frightened into acquiescence. Therefore no steps were taken, even to ascertain by direct inquiry of Consul-General Goodnow whether the agreement was authentic and he had signed it. It was simply assumed that if he had done so, he would have acquainted the department, being in ready cable communication. The mattter was dropped.

Washington, June 29.—The State Department had been made acquainted with the terms of the agreement between the consuls and it was laid before the Cabinet today. The Cabinet failed to ratify the agreement at to-day's meeting.

SALISBURY ON MISSIONS

Famous Speech of the British Premier Before the Society for Propagation of the Gospel.

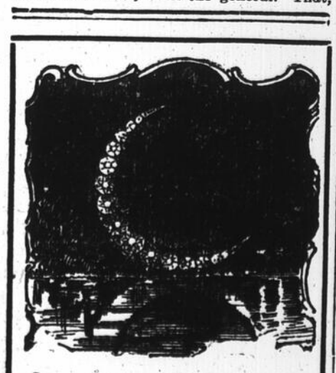
The mail which arrived to-day brings the full reports of the speech which Lord Salisbury made before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in London, the other day. Among other things, he said:

If an evangelist or an apostle, a Boniface or a Columba, preached in the Middle Ages, he faced the difficulties, he underwent the martyrdom, he braved the torments to which he was exposed, and the whole of the great moral and spiritual influence of his self-devotion acted without hindrance on the people whom he addressed. But now, if a Boniface or a Columba is exposed to this martyrdom, the result is an appeal to a consul or for the mission of a gunboat, and, unfortunately, though it cannot be helped, though it is a blame to nobody, though far indeed from being a blame to our devoted missionaries, though I cannot admit it is a blame to the secular Government by whom their fate is avenged —still, it does diminish the purely spritual aspect and action of Christian teaching; it does give to men the opportunity and the temptation to attach a different meaning to that preaching, and to suspect it of objects which are far away from the thoughts of those who urge it. They have a proverb in the East—first the missionary, then the Consul, then the general. That, as a matter of fact, has too often been the case—that is to say, it is true, and it could hardly be avoided, that those nations which are the most active in their missionary work are also marked by the constant expansion of their frontier. This cannot be avoided. You must accept it; but do not hide from yourselves that it is a great hindrance to your work, and that, while secular results of this character follow from the results of Christian teaching, the Christian faith and the Christian cross do not shine upon the peoples of the world with the unblemished splendor with which they shone in old times.

Just look at this Chinese matter. You observe that all the people who are slaughtered are Christians. Do not imagine that they are slaughtered simply because the Chinese dislike their religion. There is no nation in the world so indifferent on the subject of religion as the Chinese. It is because they and other nations have got the idea that missionary work is a mere instrument of the secular Government in order to achieve the objects it has in view. That is the most dangerous and terrible snare. I need not say it is utterly unjust and that no men could be more devoted, more free from secondary motives, than the missionaries who leave these shores; but the fact that it is so does not diminish the reality of the danger which arises from the suspicion—a suspicion whose operation you now see in such terrible and blood-stained characters at the moment when I speak to you. May I attempt to point the moral, and that is that caution and prudence within the due limits of devotion and enthusiasm, but caution and prudence, are the duties of missionaries in a foreign land who not only are preaching the gospel, but are also representing to the eyes of the inhabitants to whom they preach the character and the aims of the people from whom they came? It is a high duty with them to temper their enthusiasm with Christian prudence. I do not suppose that anything would induce them to abandon the earnest prosecution of the work to which they have given their lives, namely, spreading the worship of Christ and obedience of his cross; but if we can show them that prudence is necessary in order that their devotion and their sacrifice may succeed, I hope they will not think we are unduly pressing upon them when we urge that prudence should be exercised.

May I say one word more on the same lines upon a matter which touches us very closely and is seldom absent from our hearts? and that is the position which this country, and those who represent its moral and spiritual forces, occupy to those great Mohammedan populations which in so many parts of the world come in close connection with our rule. Now, I have pointed out to you how difficult it is to persuade other nations that the missionary is not an instrument of secular government. It is infinitely more difficult in the case of the Mohammedan. He cannot believe that those who are preaching the gospel against the religion of Mohammed are not incited thereto and protected therein and governed in their action by the secular Government of England with which they are contesting. Many warnings have reached me. Those warnings are always exaggerated. I do not attach much importance to them. But, still, careless action on the part of British missionaries in a Mohammedan country may, without any moral fault on their part, light a flame which it may be hard for them ever to suppress. And remember that in these Mohammedan countries you are not dealing with men who are wholly evil; you are dealing with men who have religious motives, earnest in many respects, terribly mutilated in others, but a religion that has portions of our own embodied in its system. You are dealing with a force which a pure, though mistaken, theism gives to a vast population. You will not convert them—I do not say you will never do so. God knows I hope that is far from our fears. But, dealing with events of the moment, I think that your chances of conversion as proved by our experience are infinitely small compared to the danger of creating great perils and of producing serious convulsions and, may be, of causing bloodshed, which will be a serious and permanent obstacle to that Christian religion which we desire above all things to preach.

This is a danger that you must bear in mind. You must not imagine that all politicians are simply regardless of the highest interest of their race, but the politicians see closely the dangers that those who do not examine so carefully may, perhaps, not appreciate so intimately. And I earnestly urge them, not as a political matter, but as an element of Christian duty, as a condition of giving the highest position in the world to the religion which they adore, I urge them to abstain from all appearance of any attempted violence in their religion; to abstain, if possible, from undue publicity wherever misconstruction is ever likely to be placed upon their action. I am conscious of the enormous difficulty to a devout man's conscience which this question will impose upon him, but yet it is a great and serious danger, and having had this opportunity of speaking to you I did not like to pass it by. I only will urge upon you to remember that the world, however slowly—I might say at the moment very slowly—is travelling to the point where the government of all the races will be done, not by organized force, but by regulated and advancing public opinion, and you have in your hands one of the most powerful and sacred levers that ever acted upon opinion, and it will be not only dependent on the zeal, but also on the wisdom and Christian prudence with which you work that instrument that the great results for which we all pray may be achieved.



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WEEDING OUT MEN

Medical Officer Busy at Laprairie Camp Just Now.

REASON FOR SMALL CAMP.

Officers Put Off Recruiting Till the Last Minute—Montreal Men Doing Good Work.

On account of the rain on Wednesday, Thursday, was the first real day in camp at Laprairie. And a good day it was as far as work was concerned. Up at 5.30, with lots of routine work to do, the men put in four hours less fifteen minutes' drill during the morning, and another two hours and a half during the afternoon. This makes six hours and fifteen minutes actual drill. This, with guards, patrols, and fatigue duty, made a pretty full day, quite enough to show that the camp is not for fun, but is for real hard work. In all these drills squad work was the order of the day. Many of the men had never had a rifle in their hands before, and could not be expected to perform the movements required of them with anything like precision. But the afternoon drill was away ahead of Wednesday morning's, and shows that the men recognize that the camp is not a playground, but that they are there to learn something and that they are eager to learn it. The improvement in the camp is noticeable in the three days the men have been in camp, and if it keeps up at the same rate the regiments at Laprairie will be military units which would give a good account of themselves in the field. They are not regulars. They are not even city corps, but in the three days in camp they have picked up wonderfully, which is another proof of what has been demonstrated in South Africa, that Canadian troops are up to the standing of regulars as far as war fitness (not ceremonial parades) is concerned after a very short training.

THE PHYSIQUE OF THE MEN.

Now that the camp is settled, it may not be out of the way to speak of the physique of the men. It is regrettable that commanding officers will enlist men who are utterly unfit for service. Yet such is the case, not in any one regiment, but in all. The medical inspection began yesterday afternoon, and in the 11th Argenteuil Rangers, which is a first-class rural regiment, four men were called out of the ranks and sent home. And the medical officer could not afford to look too closely into the fitness of the men. Some of the other regiments will suffer many times worse when the medical officer inspects them. At the same time, taking the camp as a whole, the men are of admirable physique, and, what is a very important factor, many of them are practised shots.

DECREASE IN ATTENDANCE.

A very disappointing feature of the camp is the falling-off in the attendance at camp. The official returns for the cavalry brigade and the eighth infantry brigade show the cavalry up to strength, but the infantry is not more than 65 per cent. of what it should be. The eighth brigade is 950 strong, where it should be 1,655 strong. What is the reason of the falling off? A good many reasons are talked of at the camp, but one very good reason is that the officers don't think of recruiting till the last minute. The official marching-in state of the cavalry and the eighty infantry brigade are as follows:—

CAVALRY.

Corps.	Parade State.	Establishment.
5th Dragoons, Lt.-Col. Learned ..	203	227
6th Hussars, Lt.-Col. Whitley ..	252	227
	455	454

8th INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Corps.	Parade State.	Establishment.
11th Argueteuil, Lt.-Col. Hodgson	244	367
50th Batt., Major Gardner	184	367
54th Batt., Lt.-Col. Harkom	174	277
58th Batt., Lt.-Col. Botterill	179	367
79th Batt., Lt.-Col. Bulman	168	277
	949	1,655

HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS.

The camp had a visit Thursday from two officers of the headquarters staff. Col. Hubert Foster, Quartermaster-General, and Lt.-Col. Neilson, Director-General Medical Service, spent the afternoon in camp. The camp was just getting in running order, so criticisms were not in order. Both these officers will remain a few days. Col. Foster has inspected all the other camps in Canada so far.

THE PERMANENT FORCE.

The permanent force is well represented, not in numbers but in something else. First of all there is Lt.-Col. Wadmore, who is second in command as regards everything but transport and stores. There are also about a dozen of the sergeants from the School who are acting as orderly room clerks and instructors. Sergt. Aldred is the orderly room clerk for the division, a responsible post; Corp. Stevenson is orderly room clerk for the Cavalry Brigade. Among the instructors is Corp. McGown, who was seventeen months in the Yukon and didn't find that northern country any too cold for him. He returned in September last year.

Many of those men are shouting orders for seven hours daily, and are doing the best work in the camp.

NOTES OF THE CAMP.

Sergt.-Major Phillips is instructor for the 85th, and the regiment is doing well under his care.

A smart officer is Lieut. Landriault, well known on the detective force of the city.

One of the best rural corps in the country is the 85th, recruited from Montreal, Laprairie and surrounding country.

Lt.-Col. R. L. Wadmore and several of the officers are in khaki.

Sergt.-Major Copeman wears a straw hat, side turned up, with the maple leaf and the Geneva cross of the hospital corps.

Off duty straw hats, several of them with a maple leaf in black are worn. They are neat and serviceable.

The officers of the 83rd wear khaki off parade.

Laprairie common is decorated with strawberries, and the men have found it out too.

Major Stewart is ill and Major Hewton is acting Brigade-Major of the 8th Infantry Brigade.

PLAN OF THE POWERS

How the Chinese Situation is to be Handled.

WILL MAINTAIN STATU QUO.

Army of Occupation of 80,000 Men to Be Called Into Existence.

Paris, June 29.—A representative of the Associated Press was informed to-day that as a result of negotiations between the powers an agreement has been arrived at which provides for the maintenance of the statu quo as regards spheres of influence and commercial agreements and also respecting the nature of the guarantees and compensations which will be demanded from China.

According to the understanding the international army of occupation will consist of 80,000 men. Russia and Japan will provide 12,000 each, Great Britain will provide 10,000 men, France 8,000 and Germany, America and the other powers 5,000 each.

The Russian army corps in Siberia, which has just been mobilized, will only cross the Chinese frontier in the event of the crisis being aggravated.

SEYMOUR'S LOSSES

First List of Killed and Wounded Laid Before Parliament.

RETURNS ARE INCOMPLETE.

Mr. Brodrick Announces That Total Was Supposed to Be 62 Killed and 212 Wounded.

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons to-day the Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, announced that the British losses with Vice-Admiral Seymour's forces, which, with the rest of the relief force, had returned to Tien Tsin June 26, were:—

Killed—Captain Herbert W. H. Meyta (Royal Marines) and 24 men.

Wounded—Seven officers and 91 men.

Mr. Brodrick added that the return of the foreign casualties was incomplete, but the total was supposed to be 62 men killed and 212 men wounded.

In conclusion, Mr. Brodrick said that the most recent reports which had reached the Government pointed to the legations being still at Pekin.

HARD ON MR. CHAMBERLAIN

EARL OF CARRINGTON ATTACKS SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COLONIES.

His Compromise on the Australian Commonwealth Bill Called an Unqualified Surrender.

London, June 29.—7.10 p.m.—In the House of Lords to-day, during the debate on the second reading of the Australian Commonwealth Bill, the Earl of Carrington (Liberal), attacked the alleged attempt of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, to make political capital out of the bill.

Referring to the crisis caused by the appeal clause, he said that, at one time, the future of Australia rested in the hands of "the individual who, on a certain occasion, was so overcome by the glamor of a 15-minute conversation with the Kaiser that he forthwith publicly announced that an alliance had been formed between Great Britain, America and Germany."

The Earl also said that Mr. Chamberlain's so-called compromise on the appeal clause was no compromise but an unqualified surrender.

NOTED VIOLINIST DEAD.

Mr. Carl Walther, the violinist, who was favorably known in Montreal, died a few days ago in Kansas City.

For your Carpets go to Ogilvy's.

UNITED STATES TROOPS.

San Francisco, June 29.—The transport Grant, which will sail on Sunday for Nagasaki and thence, it is believed, to Chefoo or Taku, will carry 800 men of the Sixth Cavalry, which, in addition to a hospital corps, made up at the Presidio, 300 recruits and 200 marines, will constitute the force going to China. The Ninth Infantry and a signal corps from Manila and the marines already in China will complete General Chaffee's forces, making 6,000 to 8,000 in all.

ACCIDENT PROVED FATAL.

Muriel, the four year old daughter of Mr. J. H. Noble, of 155 Mitchison Street, who fell from a balcony forty feet high, a few days ago, died at the General Hospital yesterday. The funeral will take place this afternoon at two o'clock.

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Leather Belts, 35c up to $1.00 and $1.25.
Summer Braces, 25c.
Summer Ties, all kinds.
Cycle and Golf Hose, 75c up.

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Special Clearing Sale of Summer Russet Shoes Now On.

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All odd lines, where there are but a few pairs left. Your choice at HALF PRICE.

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SECOND SECTION

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION

93RD YEAR. NO 154. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1900.

'WHITE FACED DOG'

The Chinaman's Pet Name for a Foreigner.

WHAT HE THINKS OF US.

Told in a Chinese Book—It Is the Literati, or Officials, Who Are Enemies of Progress.

(Dr. Henry Liddell, in the Independent.)

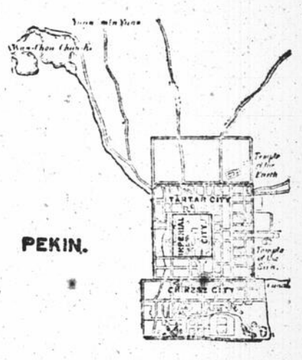
While it is doubtless true that the hostility shown the foreigner in China is in a measure due to the attitude assumed by the Western American toward the Mongolian domiciled on the Pacific Slope, this is by no means the whole of the truth. The root of the matter lies deeper and has many ramifications. In the first place, the foreigner is disliked simply because he is a foreigner, no matter what his nationality. He is a "fan kuwai," "a white-faced dog"; scarcely a human. A mob of Chinese out on a raid against foreigners wastes no time in consideration of the question of nationality, any more than an American enquires whether the laundrymen on the next block hail from Kwang-Si or Hu-Peh.

To one who has not resided in China the determination of the problem involving the question of responsibility for native attacks on foreigners is not an easy one, but those who have experience no difficulty in the premises. Who are at the bottom of the mischief? Is it the officials, the priesthood, the people themselves? It is the literati.

IT IS THE OFFICIALS.

Missionaries resident in China are as one in this opinion. The Rev. Alexander Williamson, author of "Journeys in North China and Manchuria," says: "The Chinese opponents of missions, as of everything foreign, are not the people, but the literati, or officials." Another American missionary, speaking of the massacre of the two Swedish missionaries, Wikholm and Johansson, in the province of Hu-Peh a few years ago, says: "Our sympathies with the Chinese as an oppressed race should not blind us to the fact that some of the highest and many of the lower officials are committed to an anti-foreign policy that works with the deadly weapons of poisonous slander and mob violence." This is confirmed by the Shanghai correspondent of a leading London daily, who reports that Viceroy Chang, notorious for his hatred of foreigners and for encouraging natives in the barbarous treatment of Europeans, is reported to have addressed a petition to the throne openly advocating the extermination of foreigners in China and especially English, in order to prevent the eventual partition of China among European powers.

The literati of China include all those who have taken degrees at the literary examinations held at stated periods, either at the district city or at the great triennial examinations at Peking, at which thousands of aspirants from all parts of the empire compete. The prizes are few. The successful competitors may receive official appointments or may have to rest content with being placed on the "expectant" or eligible list. The majority remain there, and the number of literati belonging to the great tribe of office-seekers is naturally large. As might be inferred, they are not a very scrupulous body of men. They are



PEKIN.

Plan of the City.

fanatics in everything relating to China and the Chinese, and their hatred of foreigners—"the outer barbarians"—is only exceeded by their crass ignorance of everything relating to them.

This is well exemplified in the pages of a small book of the most scurrilous and indecent character, "published," as appears from the title page, "by the Gentry and People." It is entitled, "A Death Blow to Corrupt Doctrines." It has had an enormous circulation throughout the Chinese Empire, one zealous person alone having subscribed for eight hundred thousand copies, to be distributed gratuitously. It is a significant fact that the headquarters of the fanatics responsible for the dissemination of this outrageous publication in each of the eighteen provinces has been found to be the yamen of the chief magistrate.

The attention of certain Christian missionaries resident at Tung-Chow, in the Province of Shan-Tung, having been directed to this scandalous treatise, it was decided to translate it, and so make its contents known to the outside world. The translators regard it "as of too much importance to be withheld from the foreign public, believing as we do that it is a remarkably truthful representation of the animus of the ruling and literary classes of China toward foreigners. We believe, also, that it has been largely instrumental in giving rise to the vile and slanderous stories concerning foreign residents and native Christians which have recently spread throughout China; and that it sheds important light on the means by which the massacre at Tien Tsin was brought about. No mere description, however full, could possibly convey any adequate idea of its vileness and deadly animosity."

AN ATTACK ON CHRISTIANITY.

Practically, and in the intent of the author, the book is an attack on Christianity, and on Christian nations at large. All Europeans are classed together, and their religion is regarded as one. "It is not," says the translators, "an ordinarily obscene book; nor are its obscenities their own end. They have a subtle aim. It is to connect with the very idea of a foreigner associations of the lowest and most repulsive."

It might seem to some that it is a book so full of exaggerations, misrepresentations and wholesale falsehoods, its excesses would be its own refutation. "But," says the translators, "the author doubtless understands his readers better than we do. He knew their extreme ignorance of everything relating to foreigners, and with what ready credulity they drink in such stories as those here presented. There can be no doubt in the minds of those who know the Chinese that nearly all who read the book will believe it."

A VILE BOOK.

So much for the translators; now for the Chinaman himself. The first to speak is an anonymous scholar who describes himself as "A man of Jao-Chow, above all others distressed in heart." "The religion of Tien-Chu (lit., "Sect of the Lord of Heaven") originated with Jesus. Its adherents falsely assert that Jesus was endowed with divine gifts. . . . Priests are for the most part educated to their profession from their childhood. They are emasculated. . . . Those who enter this religion practice wickedness with the priests without restraint. Every seventh day all assemble in church. . . . When the ceremonies are over all give themselves up to debauchery. This they call 'The Great Communion' or 'Love Gathering.' . . .

"They make use of occult and devilish arts and bewitch the ignorant by magical arts and incantations, so they joyfully enter the sect. . . When a person enters this religion the teacher gives him four ounces of silver and a pill. When he has taken this pill his whole mind is confused and darkened, so that he destroys his ancestral tablets, and only worships an image of a naked child which points one finger toward heaven and another toward the earth. They say this is the Prince Jesus. Families having daughters, on entering their religion, restrain one of them from marriage. They are the guardians of the locks and keys of the chest containing magical spells and incantations. They are called 'the old women who open the chest.' . . . In case of funerals, the religious teachers eject all the relatives and friends from the house, and the corpse is put into the coffin with closed doors. Both eyes are secretly taken out, and the orifice sealed up with a plaster. The reason for extracting the eyes is this: From one hundred pounds of Chinese lead can be extracted eight pounds of silver, and the remaining ninety-two pounds of lead can be sold at the original cost. But the only way to obtain this silver is by compounding the lead with the eyes of Chinamen. The eyes of foreigners are of no use for this purpose. . . . It is impossible to enumerate all their practices. If we seek for the general motive which leads to them, it is a fixed determination utterly to befool our people, and under false pretence of religion to exterminate them. Thus they wish to take possession of the Middle Kingdom."

CHRISTIAN SACRIFICES.

The Man Most Distressed in Heart fortifies his arguments by a great array of quotations from other native writers. One of these reads: "In the kingdom of O-Kwo-Er they constantly practice killing men to sacrifice to Jesus, in praying for happiness. . . . When a principal man dies they offer one thousand men as a sacrifice. To procure victims they catch foreigners and traders coming into their borders, and if these are not sufficient they seize travellers, so that no one dares to go to market alone, for fear of being carried off. It is considered honorable to have many wives. The principal man is allowed three thousand." Another author writes: "The Manichean sect neither eat meat nor drink wine. They meet at night to gratify their filthy lusts. Another veracious scribe, author of "The Mirror of the West," says: "In England they have the art of cutting out paper men and horses, and by burning charms and repeating incantations transforming them into real men and horses. They may, however, be dissolved by beating a gong, or by discharging large guns at them. They may also be dissolved by spouting water over them."

RELIGION IS POLITICS.

And so on, ad nauseam, a hundred other native writers being called in evidence to substantiate the charges laid against "the dissolute and abandoned non-human species." The citations from these writers exceed in indecency anything that can be imagined, and are too utterly abominable to be even hinted at.

"Finally," says the translators, "it should be borne in mind that the book is directed against foreigners generally, and all intercourse with them—social, commercial and national. Religion is the point of attack because religion, in the minds of the Chinese, is essentially political and national. To them the idea that Christianity is propagated from benevolent motives is inconceivable. They almost universally regard it as a political agency, used by foreigners for the accomplishment of selfish and political ends."

LI HUNG CHANG'S RESIDENCE IN PEKIN.
(Formerly the temple of the sages and righteous men.

GEN. GORDON'S FEAT

How the British Soldier Put Down Tai Ping Rebellion.

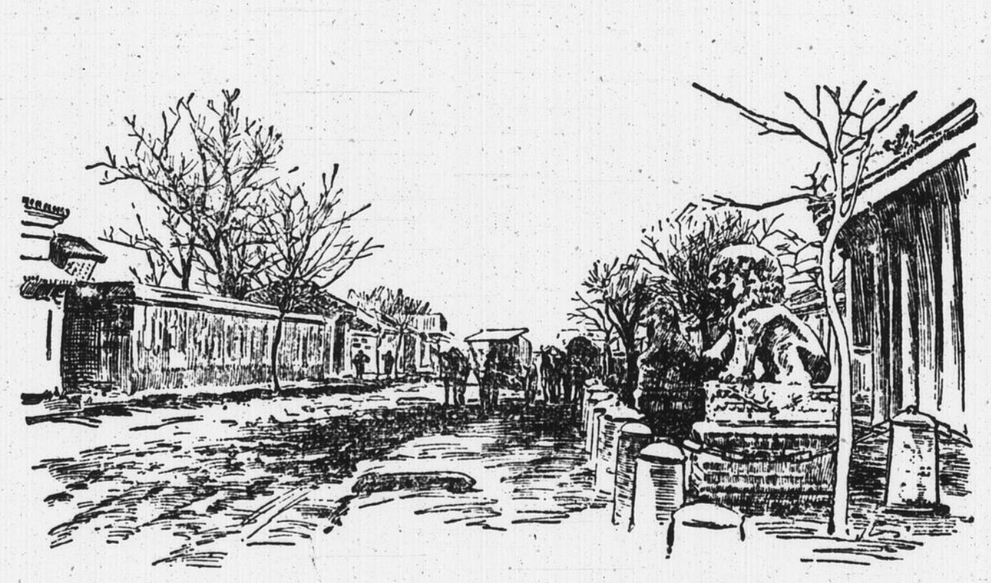
REBEL HUNG'S VISIONS.

Mad Converts Who Renounced Idols and Gave Up Worship of Confucius.

The present agitation in China has revived interest in matters pertaining to that country, and one of the subjects now frequently alluded to is the Tai-Ping rebellion, in which Charles Gordon, a major in the English army, advanced to the rank of general, became a mandarin, the idol of the empire, and known all over the world as "Chinese" Gordon.

The Tai-Ping rebellion was an internal revolution, an uprising on the part of the followers of the "Peace Dynasty" against the reigning Manchu, or Ta-tsing dynasty. The term Tai-Ping was wholly of foreign manufacture. At Peking and everywhere among those who were loyal to the Government the insurgents were known as "Chang-mao-tsch," or "Long-haired rebels," and these rebels termed the upholders of the Government "Imps."

The originator of the rebellion, the chief agitator of the uprising, was a man named Hung Sew Tseuen. He was the son of an humble peasant, and was born near Canton. As a boy he heard a Protestant missionary exhort in the streets of Canton and heard the words of the foreigner interpreted. He was interested, and took home with him a book entitled "Good Words for Exhorting the Age," which consisted of essays and sermons by a Chinese convert to Christianity. He studied hard and went before the Board of Examinations for the purpose of passing the literary examination, but failed.



Legation Street, Pekin with the French Legation to the Right and the German Legation to the Left.

TURNED TOWARD A NEW DOCTRINE.

The disappointment caused mental depression and physical infirmity, which lasted, according to his historian, about forty days. During this time he had "visions" and received commands from heaven to destroy the idols. He assumed a graver demeanor after his recovery, and then, taking as a basis the tracts which he had studied and from which he had gained a smattering of the Old and the New Testaments, he preached a new doctrine, and said that he had been divinely appointed to restore the world, that is, China, to the worship of the true God. All the converts made by Hung renounced idolatry and gave up the worship of Confucius. They had queer ideas on the subject of God and salvation, and at frequent intervals Hung would fall in a trance, and after being restored would tell of the interviews he had with God. On one of these occasions he related that God had instructed him in celestial matters and given him a seal and a sword; that God had given to him and the Elder Brother Jesus orders to subdue devils. On that occasion he had seen his heavenly mother and heavenly sister, the wife of Jesus, etc.

His writings and teachings were in keeping with what he had read in the missionaries' literature, but always with himself as the central figure. He proclaimed himself a saviour from sin and disease. These doctrines and beliefs were preached by him and his converts industriously. One of his chief aids was one Fung Yun San. Together they travelled through the country forming the Society of God worshippers.

BECOMING A POLITICAL FACTOR.

Until 1850 the society was purely religious, but in that year it became a political factor and was brought into direct collision with the civil magistrates. The God worshippers were declared rebels, and all the elements which were naturally against the Government enlisted under the standard of the fanatical leader. The dreamer rebel proclaimed his "political mission" in 1850 and nominated five "Wangs," or soldier sub-kings, and in January, 1851, began his march of conquest.

The band of ruffians, with flaunting banners, and clad in all kinds of uniforms, swept like a destroying wave across the rich and prosperous provinces. The peaceful people fled before this army, which became larger at every settlement, because all idlers, criminals and adventurers followed it. The pirates came from the coast, the robbers from the mountains, and the nondescript horde grew like an avalanche as it rolled along. The "Heavenly King" met with little opposition, and as he marched through the country a trail of murder, cruelty, plunder and arson was left behind which recalled the days of the fierce conquerors of old.

All this was done in the name of religion, and as the news had gone forth that the leader had received his inspiration from the Christian missionaries, his cause was looked upon by thousands of good people in England and America as a holy one. Prayers were offered for his success by devotees in Great Britain. The Tai-Ping cause was lost in China before it "was wholly abandoned by the fanatics in England," says C. C. Chasney, "and their belief in its excellence so powerfully reacted on our policy that it might have preserved us from active intervention down to the present time had not certain Imperialist successes elsewhere brought the Tai-Ping arms into direct collision with us. And with the occasion there was happily raised up the man whose prowess was to scatter their blood-cemented empire to pieces far more speedily than it had been built up."

The rebellion was of so barbarous a nature that its suppression was demanded by the civilized world. The Shanghai merchants had for years supported a force to operate against the rebels. This force was known as the "Ever Victorious Army," and was commanded at first by Ward, an American, and on his death by Burgevine, also an American, who was unsuccessful. Holland, an English marine officer, held the command for a short time, and after his defeat at Tait-San in February, 1863, Li Hung Chang, who was at that time Governor-General of the Kiang Provinces, applied to the British Commander-in-Chief for the services of an English officer, and Gordon was authorized to accept the command.

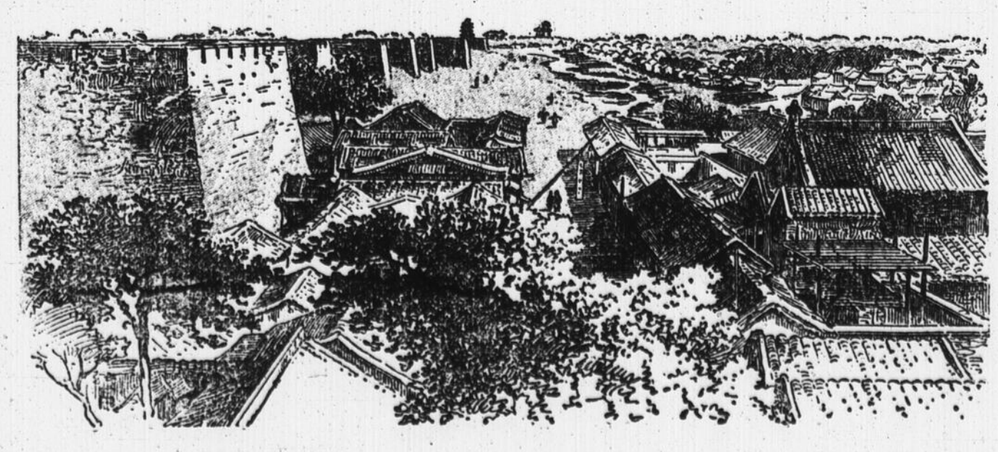
GORDON TAKES COMMAND.

He arrived at Sung-Kiong and entered on his new duties in March, 1863. His force was composed of about four thousand Chinese, officered by one hundred and fifty Europeans from all nations, and many of doubtful character. The European contingent was of the adventurer stamp, and the native troops were of such a low order that it was difficult to distinguish them from the rebels. They were actuated by low motives, looked upon plunder as the right of the conqueror, winked at cruelties and knew nothing of drill or discipline. Gordon moulded this heterogeneous body into an army, and under his leadership it became in reality "ever victorious."

In less than two years after he took command the power of the Tai-Pings was broken and the rebellion stamped out. The Chinese Government offered Gordon many honors, land, titles and great sums of money, but he declined all, and before his departure for England he wrote to a friend, "I shall leave China as poor as when I entered it."

The scene of the Gordon campaign was the district of Kiang-Soo, lying between the Yang-tse-Kiang River in the north and the Bay of Hang-Chow in the south. Gordon was always in front of all his storming parties, and led the charge by which the great city of Soo-Chow was captured. Never armed, but always carrying a little bamboo cane, which his men called his "magic wand," he seemed to be immune to battle dangers. When Soo-Chow fell Gordon had stipulated with Governor-General Li for the lives of the Wangs. They were treacherously murdered by Li's orders, and indignation over this perfidy caused Gordon to resign his position and to refuse to serve any longer with Governor Li.

LI HUNG CHANG'S RESIDENCE IN PEKIN.
(Formerly the temple of the sages and righteous men.



Pekin---General View of the Fortifications.

TAKU, THE DESOLATE

How Officials Bought Clay Cartridges and Wooden Cannon.

IGNORANCE OF THE SOLDIERS.

Some Samples of Instruction Given at the Manchurion Military College at Pekin.

The town of Taku, which has just been captured by the allied civilized nations, is a military settlement rather than a city. It is situated at the mouth of the Peh-ho, the chief river in the province of Chi-Li. It was originally a fishing village, and a favorite rendezvous of pirates and smugglers. Even before the first war of China with England it was fortified in the antiquated style so dear to the Chinese heart. The old fort is still in existence, and is wondered at and laughed over by the few who visit the place. The walls are made of brick and earth, and are reinforced by mud banks made from the oozy soil of the neighborhood. Originally it was armed with smooth-bore, muzzle-loading thirty-two and sixty-four pounders. It was a stronghold according to the standards of the last century, but under modern conditions practically worthless. It was neatly described to a party of friends by the late Capt. Gridley of the Olympia as "the most satisfactory cattle-pen on the Chinese coast." During the war between France and China in 1884-1885 the old fort was greatly strengthened by earthwork batteries on both sides of the river, and by a number of Krupp and Armstrong guns. It was the intention of the Chinese commander-in-chief to use Armstrongs exclusively, but the British agent refused to pay any commission to the Chinese officials or to give receipts for amounts larger than those he received. Negotiations were therefore broken off with him, and the remainder of the armament supplied through Chinese intermediaries, who furnished Krupp guns at figures satisfactory to themselves and the purchasers.

"QUAKER" CARTRIDGES FOR WOODEN GUNS.

The corruption which marked this official business was illustrated soon after the breaking out of the war between China and Japan, when over one thousand cartridges in stock turned out to be clay neatly moulded, silvered and japanned, so as to be almost indistinguishable from the real article. Two of these "quaker" cartridges were exhibited in Yokohama among other relics of the international contest. It is said by old residents of Tientsin that at least two of what seemed to be the largest-sized Krupp guns were made of wood, painted, silvered, and carved so as to be perfect images of the steel and iron weapons of the famous German ironmaster.

There is no harbor to Taku, it being upon the low coast of the Hoang-hai, or Yellow Sea.

A DESOLATE LANDSCAPE.

Taku is exceedingly desolate. Though the soil is very rich and vegetation grows with rapidity, yet the poverty of the people compels them to utilize the smallest pieces of vegetable matter. In the fall the writer has noticed the natives gathering all the dead leaves, and just before the first frost they dug up all the roots, even the grass roots, dried them, and put them by for fuel. From October until April, therefore, the ground is as bare as a newly ploughed field, and the endless expanse of clay, sand, and silt forms as lugubrious a background as the eye could rest upon. So thorough is this robbery of green things that the land birds go to more favorable districts, and even such winged creatures as the wild ducks make but a short stay in their long flight to warmer climes.

The natives of Taku belong to the same type as those of other towns in Chi-Li the thoroughfares of his jurisdiction than any other Viceroy.

JUNK TRADE CRUSHED BY STEAM.

At one time there was a large junk trade on the Peh-ho, especially of big freight junks bringing rice, beans, bean-cake, beanoil and foreign goods to Tientsin. This was almost wholly destroyed by the coasting steamers. At the present time two Chinese, four Japanese, six English and one German line of steamers call regularly at Tientsin, and at least two tramp steamers visit it every week. As a single steamer will bring from ten to fifty times as much cargo as a junk, the decadence of the junk trade is easily understood. The junkmen, who even to-day are a powerful element in the working classes, are very bitter against the foreign devil and his vessels, and even more bitter against the Chinese merchants, who are now so largely interested in steam navigation. It must be remembered that these coasters are manned by Chinese crews, chiefly Swatow men, with Malay quartermasters. The Swatow men speak a language utterly unintelligible to the people of Chi-Li, who regard them as foreigners of a worse type than those who have red heads, i.e., English or Luzon men (Spaniards), or Flowery-flag men, that is, Americans. A Chinese steamship sailor receives $5 gold a month, while the junkman, even in his palmy days, got but $1 or $1.50. To the resentment occasioned by the destruction of the business is added the jealousy produced by seeing a rival receive what is to him a princely salary. This may account in some measure for the fact that most of the disturbances of the present insurrection have thus far taken place on the great internal waterways, which have been so profoundly affected commercially in the past decade.

THE SOLDIERS.

The native soldiers at Taku are no better and no worse than those of other ports. At one time when Li Hung Chang was in power in Chi-Li they were well drilled, and were thoroughly familiar with modern weapons, but during the war with Japan his famous army corps was broken up, and when he was displaced and degraded the efficient organization which he had created at Tientsin and Taku was utterly demolished by his conservative rivals. Only one regiment and a brass band remain at Tientsin to tell the story of their former greatness. For the last five years the Taku garrison has consisted of poorly dressed, poorly fed and poorly drilled raw levies, with their pay generally six months in arrears, and with no medical attendance excepting that which they could secure from a medical missionary. Many of them have never fired a rifle nor handled a cartridge. So far as is known, they have never used the big guns, the only firing they have done being the salute from a light field-piece whenever a man-of-war passed the forts en route to Tientsin. The present officers are on a par with the men. Under the conservative administration of the Empress Dowager, all the foreign drillmasters have been discharged from the imperial service, and their places filled with graduates of the Manchurian Military College at Pekin. This school, its system and graduates, would be ridiculously funny if they were not so pitiable. Their chief text-book upon military science is a literary classic more than one thousand years old. It abounds in such extraordinary recommendations as these:

"A wise general plays sweet music before going into battle in order to lull his enemies into a deep sleep."

"A good commander should insist upon his men practicing with the bow to shoot backwards as they ride on their horses, and should at times lead in the exercise himself."

"No general should go to war without taking with him an extra red umbrella and an extra umbrella-bearer."

These graduates are supposed to have mastered horsemanship, bow and arrow, the spear, the sword, and martial music, these being even to-day the chief features of the Manchurian curriculum.

The Taku garrison is supposed to consist of 5,000 soldiers commanded by a Ti Tai or major-general. If Taku is like most of the garrison cities of China, the 5,000 soldiers existed only upon paper, excepting so far as drawing their salaries from the national treasury was concerned, and are represented by 1,000 or 1,200 poor wretches no more entitled to the name of soldier than the little boys who parade up and down the street with wooden guns and paper hats.

MARGHERITA A. HAMM.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD.
(The British Minister to China.)

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR E. H. SEYMOUR.
(In command of allied forces sent to Pekin.)

GEN. E. G. BARROW.
Commander of British Indian forces ordered to China.)

CHANGES IN OTTAWA SERVICE.

Several important changes will be introduced on July 1st, in the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic train service to and from the capital. After that date an additional train wil lbe run daily between Montreal and the capital and the time occupied by the journey will be materially shortened in the case of several trains. The trains will leave Montreal as follows:—At 7.45 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 11.30; at 11 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 7.35; at 7.50 p.m., arriving at at tOtawa at 7.35; at 7.50 p.m., arriving at Ottawa at 10.15. There will be one Sunday train leaving at 5.50 in the evening and reaching Ottawa at 9.10 p.m. The trains from Ottawa will leave at 6.10 a.m., arriving in Montreal at 9.50 a.m.; at 9 a.m., reaching Montreal at 11.20; at 4.20 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 6.40; at 7 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 10.10 p.m. On Sunday there will be only one train which will leave Ottawa at 8 a.m., and reach here at 11 a.m. As these changes do not become effective until noon on July 1st, the service from Ottawa next Sunday morning will be the same as last week.

TALK WITH A BOXER

Member of the Society Tells of its Purposes.

HAVE NOTHING TO LEARN.

The Chinese Two Thousand Years Ago Were as Advanced as the Rest of the World To-day.

There is living in London, says a writer in the Daily Express—in fact he holds a high position in a firm of eastern merchants—a Chinese gentleman who has for many years belonged to the Boxers' Secret Society in China, and with whom a representative of the Express has had a most interesting interview.

It is astonishing how much this terrible Boxer had to say for himself and his associates.

"You English," he observed, speaking our language with remarkable fluency, "only look at Chinese matters from your own point of view. Oh! if you could only look at them from ours!

"Western civilization is to us a mere mushroom. It is a thing of yesterday. Chinese civilization is unnumbered thousands of years old. We consider ourselves at least two thousand years ahead of you.

"There was a time when we had, like you, our 'struggle for life,' our race for wealth, our ambition for power, our haste and hurry and worry. We, too, had your clever inventions—gunpowder, printing, and the rest—but we have lived long enough to find out how essentially unnecessary all these things are.

"We have also had our periods of doubt, fanaticism and dissension in matters of religion. We have had our martyrs, our reformations, our nonconformists, our intolerance, and, finally, our toleration. Yes, thousands of years ago.

"We believe in making the best of this life, which we know anything about for certain. That is the Be All and End All of Chinese philosophy.

"All through China you will find the same level, uniform spirit of content.

"You may think we live lives of ignorance and squalor and idleness, but I assure you it is not so. We are as well off as we want to be, and no man can improve on that.

"Now, these being our circumstances, you of the western world come to us with what you call your new ideas. You bring us your religion, an infant of nineteen hundred years. You invite us to build railways so that we may fly from place to place at a speed which for us has neither necessity no charm. You want to build mills and factories so as to debase our beautiful arts and crafts, and produce tawdry finery in place of the beautiful textures and hues which we have evolved after ages of experiment.

"Against all this we protest. We want to be let alone. We want to be free to enjoy our beautiful country and the fruits of our centuries of experience. When we ask you to go away you refuse, and you even threaten us if we do not give you our harbors, our land, our towns.

"And now, having carefully considered the matter, we of the so-called Boxers' Society have decided that the only way to get rid of you is to kill you. We are not naturally blood-thirsty. We certainly are not thieves. But when persuasion, and argument, and appeals to your sense of justice are of no avail, we find ourselves face to face with the fact that the only resource is to put you out of existence.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

"Consider your missionaries. They come, as I have said, with a new religion, upon the main principles of which they are bitterly divided among themselves. They tell us that unless we accept their doctrines we shall suffer eternal punishment. They frighten our children and the more weak-minded of our older people, and create all kinds of dissensions between families and individuals. No wonder that we will not tolerate them.

"If we wanted your railways and machines we could, of course, buy them; but we do not. We have no use for them. We have learned to do without them. Yet you say you will force us to buy them, whether we will or no. Is that just? I say it is an impertinence—an outrage.

"A good deal is made of the fact that we are not soldiers. Well, we have ceased to be soldiers because we have become civilized. War is a barbarism. The effect of our having arrived at our present stage of civilization is that we have increased and multiplied beyond every other race on the face of the earth. In spite of our great mortality (which seems to be very shocking to you, although we recognize in it only a wise provision of nature), the Chinese race is increasing at a greater rate than any other people in the world.

"We could if we chose overwhelm the rest of mankind. That we do not do so is due to the perfection of our civilization, our philosophy, and our morals. We number 400,000,000 human beings, and who could withstand us if we chose to assert our power? Do you think we are unconscious of it? On the contrary, we understand it only too well. Let the white races of the earth appreciate the fact that we and not they are its masters.

WHAT HAPPENS TO INVADERS.

"There have been twenty so-called successful invasions of China. But what has happened? Have invaders dominated the Chinese? No. The conquered have absorbed their conquerors. All have become Chinese. The very Jews who have come among us have been absorbed by our race—a thing which has never happened elsewhere.

"Let me repeat that all the forces which divide men in the west have practically no existence in China. Politics, religion, private ambitions, the necessity for expansion, land-hunger, gold-hunger—all these have no existence in China. You think that because the Chinaman is inert, careless and simple he is a child. There never was a greater mistake.

"He has learned the secret of being happy. His life is placid, and nothing troubles him so long as his conscience is clear.

"There you have our character in a sentence. Let us alone, and we will let you alone."

Tommy's Only Comfort IS

EMPIRE Smoking Tobacco

He can do without "EMERGENCY FOOD" so long as he has a good supply of Empire

For sale everywhere 5, 10 and 15c. Plugs

Even the tags are valuable—save them
Does not bite the tongue

OUR CZARS IN KHAKI

Iron Tyranny of the Military Censor Described by Julian Ralph.

SOME VERY FUNNY STORIES

Told Regarding the Self-satisfied Importance and Dense Ignorance of Army Censors.

If you can imagine Mr. E. F. Knight gagged for ten days to suit the whim of a commonplace man in gilt buttons—and snubbed in the bargain—then you can see to what a depth censorship had fallen in the British Army before Lord Roberts took supreme command.

There is no abler or braver man or more experienced writer among the purely technical correspondents than the author of "Where Three Empires Meet." He is as great in his line as any general under the Field-Marshal, and greater than most, for he has been in the glare of the searchlight of public scrutiny during thirteen wars, and no flaw has been found in him. To him Lord Roberts said, "I am proud to have you with my army." For the average Army officer to pass judgment on what Mr. Knight sends home is grotesquely ridiculous; and if such an officer needlessly hampers Mr. Knight in his work, it is an impudent and brutal misuse of power. The day on which intelligence and talent can with safety be persecuted by Mediocrity in Uniform has passed. We are fighting to teach the Boers that same truth in another form; that swelling ignorance shall not block the path of progress.

A CENSOR'S JOKE.

It was at De Aar that our first censor lectored and snubbed some of us until I, for one, began to imagine it hopeless to attempt to do my duty to my newspaper and the public. It was at De Aar that a correspondent was encouraged to write despatches in order that a censor might amuse himself by tossing them into his waste-paper basket every day for a fortnight without ever warning the writer of their fate. It was there that when I asked the censor if there was any news which he would pass, he said, "Yes, you may describe this sandstorm. The people at home will like to read about it." And when Mr. Knight, who had been unable to send off a single line of the news that transpired around us for ten days, asked the same question, he was told, "You may describe the new Union Jack that General Wood has hoisted."

WHAT THE CENSOR DID NOT BELIEVE

It was at De Aar that Mr. Kinnear's report of the story of a rumor from Kimberley was destroyed by the censor because he did not believe it, though it did not criticise or betray our military movements—the only ground upon which a message can be justly refused under military rulings. And when it happened along with a personal, private wire to the "Daily Mail" representative in Cape Town, the censor, mistaking me for a door-mat on which he could wipe the contempt he felt for a journalist, said, "Here, haven't I told you this rubbish cannot go?" To him I replied with a confession of enforced idleness which carried his utter condemnation with it. "No, I'm hanged if you have. You never saw my handwriting before."

It was at Orange River that a censor kept for twenty-four hours an unsealed letter written to the little general in command of my camp at home. Oh! how I boil when I think of that humiliation! I was new to your army, and took for granted the uselessness of resenting whatever might befall me in the hands of these carelessly-appointed, wholly unfit censors. Thank goodness, the time was soon to come when I was to see that this petty tyranny could not stand against the slightest assertion of the greater power of a well-behaved intelligent correspondent who knew, and meant to insist upon, his rights. And there lies the kernel in the nut. The Press must send to future wars men whose assertion of intelligence and self-respect is a natural outcome of their personal character; who, when they say, "I have the public behind me," must be seen to be fit representatives of the best that the Public comprises.

WHAT THE CENSOR HAD NOT SEEN

The Daily Mail correspondent, Mr. Nissen, while with the army on the southern frontier of the Free State, had to do with a censor who used to decline to pass news of anything he had not himself seen.

"But I saw the fight. I was there. I have just come away," Mr. Nissen would say.

"That may be," the censor replied, "but I did not see it, therefore it cannot go." That is what I call a censor of rudimentary brain. And there was a deal of him, here or there, with the army.

I do not think there was any examination or process for discovering this elementary mentality. It came to the top because, too often, men were appointed censors simply because, too, often, men were appointed censors simply because they were in the army, had to be provided with places, and were not fit for other duties. In the military mind, in 1899, a man would make a good censor if he was not competent for anything else. But a few months has worked the changes of half a century at the front. Anno Domini 1899 now seems a long while ago.

"BOBS" MAKES A CHANGE.

Lord Roberts came in 1900, and said to the correspondents: "Gentlemen" (mark the word), "go where you like and write what you please. Your letters will not be censored. Criticize whatever demands it, for in that way I can learn what mistakes are being made." After that the year 1899 looked as silly and old-fashioned, in our eyes, as a lady in crinoline.

Before Lord Roberts came correspondents were not exactly regarded as "the curse of modern armies," but as necessary evils, which good men had to recognize but must not encourage—unless they wanted a "puff" or the righting of a mistake. The result was that some censors kept neither an office nor office hours, and self-respecting, able journalists, ranking as officers by military law, were compelled to chase all over the veldt after the men who were appointed to "counsel and assist them." Often when the censor was found he expressed great annoyance at being disturbed (as if he fancied his mere position made him better or more important than the correspondents). Quite as often he said, out of the littleness of his mind and the bulk of his power, "I'll censor nothing more to-day. Come to-morrow." One censor, who was a thorough gentleman, but had not the faintest conception either of his duties or of the place the press can have whenever it insists upon its prerogatives, used to say, after each battle, "I will not pass anything to-day. I don't know about to-morrow. Come to-morrow and I will let you know." Fancy men like the late G. W. Steevens, Percival Landen, E. F. Knight, H. A. Gwynne and Lionel James going through the dangers of participation in a battle, sitting down to write what they thought a censor would pass rather than precisely what they had seen; then chasing for hours after Petty Authority in Uniform, only to hear him say, "I won't look at anything to-day."

And London on tiptoe, sleepless at night, burning with impatience—hanging on the whim of an unknown Czar in khaki.

UNCENSORED CORRESPONDENCE.

While thousands of soldiers—officers and Tommies—were sending loose gossip and impressions in carelessly composed uncensored letters, our careful reports were scrutinised as if the fate of the Empire hung upon the result. We were made to feel again like schoolboys in the presence of their master. I have even had my style and choice of words complained of by a man who had neither the ability nor the right to pass upon either.

"You must not use the word 'retreat,'" he said to me; "no matter whether we did retreat or not—the word cannot be used. You may say we were 'checked.' What is this phase: 'We fell into the Boer trap'? Oh, 'trap' won't do. I cannot pass it. Why do you say there were 9,000 Boers? The general agreement is that there were 15,000. (In this case 3,900 Boers was the actual number, as we subsequently learned.) Why, I am surprised that you should hand in this despatch complaining of the field post-office. I will not let a word of it go. The field post-office is doing excellent work. You say your 'Daily Mails' are stolen and you do not get your letters? All the officers you know are complaining, and—you say the clerks themselves say that everything is muddled down the line? That is very extraordinary. I have nothing to complain of. I am sorry, but I shall not pass this message. Oh, come in, Mr.——, I see you have charged the Boers with firing on our ambulances. You must strike that out. We cannot pass such attacks on a gallant and honorable enemy."

A CORRESPONDENT'S ULTIMATUM.

One correspondent with a certain army had so ingratiated himself with the general and staff that he was allowed to go hither and thither to see battles under other near-by commanders, while the rest of the correspondents were obliged to lie fallow in camp. One day I heard that this too-favored correspondent was about to enjoy himself again at our expense. I went to the censor. "Please give me a pass to go on the raid that is about to be made to the south of us," I said.

"I am afraid I cannot," the censor replied.

"Then give me a pass to go to England," I said.

"What do you mean? You cannot be in earnest."

"I mean that I am accredited by the War Office, and sent here to report what goes on. If I cannot do this, please pass me home. I am sorry to have reached this juncture, but I am clear in my mind. I must have a pass for the raid or a pass to go home."

It is only fair to say that the kindly and courteous gentleman who acted as censor where this took place was greatly shocked by this startling outbreak. He took time to consider my request, and in that time came to realize that I had right and reason on my side. I believe that he then obtained his first correct view of his own duties and of the position of a correspondent. He was defective as a censor, but as a man and a gentleman other correspondents besides myself think of him with high respect.

In many columns I could not convey, by instances and anecdote, a just idea of the eccentricities and blunders by which some censors hampered us and misused the public.

Once I obtained an early view of a proclamation by Lord Roberts and copied it to cable it home. The censor threw it out because the other correspondents had not yet come along with it. Soon afterwards I was first again with another piece of news.

"I cannot pass it," the censor said.

"Isn't it true?"

"Oh, yes," he replied; "but the others must all get it before it can go."

In my other relations with him I found him the most just, intelligent, and well-disposed of all the censors I had dealt with, but he had only a faint conception of the aims and requirements of modern journalism. The above two decisions rendered enterprise and liberal expenditure impotent, brought the greatest newspapers on a level with the humblest, and made the reporter for any single association capable of supplying the whole world with all the news.

AN UNPLEASANT INCIDENT.

Then there was the case of one censor at Cape Town, who, whenever a "beat" (as newspaper men call an item of news which has been obtained exclusively by one correspondent) was handed to him, refused to pass it and took it to his hotel to show to some correspondents who stopped there. If these gentlemen saw by the character of the intelligence and the reputation of the writer that the news was reliable, they re-wrote it and handed it to the same censor next day.

"Ah, yes," he would say, "I've heard of this before. Why, someone handed it in yesterday, but I did not believe it—hadn't heard of it, you know." He had destroyed the original, but he "passed" the thefts.

At last came Lord Roberts, who struck most of the shackles from our arms. He gave us every facility and encouragement in our work, dined with the leading members of the corps, and appointed four of us to manage the daily newspaper, the Friend, which he established, and which must yet come to be regarded as the vehicle of a broader view of the value and position of the press than any general in action has ever before taken. The Field Marshal left it to us to speak for him, the army, and Great Britain. And Lord Stanley, with great breadth and perfect tact, so used his place that he appeared to join with Rudyard Kipling, Percival Landon, B. A. Gwynne, F. W. Buxton and myself as a co-editor and associate rather than as a censor.

The Friend will ever be looked back upon as a landmark and monument in journalism, not only as the first journal ever maintained by an army for an army, but as the turning-point in the history of war correspondents.

After that there must be as much of a reformation in the character of the men sent to report war as there will be in the care with which their censors will be chosen.

JULIAN RALPH.

THE MODEL SCHOOL

Distribution of Prizes and Closing Exercises This Forenoon.

NEW HEADMASTER, TEACHERS.

Interesting Addresses by Dr. Robbins, L.S.D., Principal McVicar, and Mr. Campbell.

A highly progressive and successful year in connection with the McGill Model School was brought to a fitting termination yesterday, when the closing exercises were held in the Assembly Hall of the Normal School building. The hall was filled to overflowing with pupils, their parents and friends, who evinced the liveliest interest in the proceedings. The chair was occupied by Dr. S. P. Robbins, M.A., LL.D., who was supported on the platform by the Rev. Dr. McVicar, principal of the Presbyterian College, and the teaching staff of the school.

Very satisfactory reports were read regarding the work of the past year by Miss Peebles, the newly-appointed lady superintendent, and by the other ladies, who were responsible for the conduct of the various departments, and by Mr. Honeyman, the master of the boys' department. After this came the presentation of prizes by the heads of the teaching staff; and vocal selections from the students.

Dr. Robbins delivered an interesting address, in which he brought under review some of the salient features of the year's work. He made the interesting announcement that this was the last occasion upon which Miss Peebles would be personally responsible for any single class, for, thanks to the somewhat belated kindness of the Government, that lady would in future be superintendent of the school generally and particularly of the teachers. He also mentioned that Mr. Honeyman had very ably undertaken the difficult task of taking up the work in the boys' department in the middle of the year. He was to be warmly congratulated upon the success he had achieved. The teaching staff, he was glad to be able to announce, had been increased by the appointment of three excellent teachers, and he was glad to be able to introduce to the gathering the newly-appointed head master of the boys' model school—Mr. Campbell. Referring to the great need which existed for additional accommodation in connection with the schools, Dr. Robbins admitted that the Government was pressed for funds for other purposes which he hoped would be equally deserving. Another pressing necessity of the school was a playground in which the boys could amuse themselves in rainy weather. Touching the work of the school, Dr. Robbins remarked that he had received, during the year some insulting messages from parents, one of whom threatened to whip the schoolmaster, and this was in consequence of the manner in which it was found necessary to administer the discipline of the school. That discipline, he need hardly say, would be maintained under all circumstances and at all times. The faults which specially merited punishment at the school were disobedience, cruelty, insubordination to those in authority. In maintaining discipline in such matters, the teaching staff had the Council of Public Instruction behind them, and they would be upheld by the law of the land.

Rev. Principal McVicar also spoke at some length, dealing with the past record of the school—a record which he was glad to see was maintained. He congratulated the school upon the strengthening of the staff and emmphasized the necessity for discipline. Let them learn to obey those who ruled over them—that was the surest road to success in life.

Mr. Campbell, the new head master, who will, the gathering was assured, rule wisely and kindly, also delivered a brief speech, in which he asked for the earnest co-operation of the teaching staff, and insisted upon thoroughness and honesty on the part of the boys in the work they did.

The proceedings were brought to a close with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

PRIZE LIST.

The prize list was as follows:—

Preparatory Class.—Lucy Bartram, geography, French, writing, Scripture, attendance, general proficiency; Grace Woodley, spelling, reading, geography, gen. prof.; Lizzie Irons, French, spelling, arithmetic, gen. prof.; James Brown, spelling, reading, gen. prof.; Armitage Layton, arithmetic, attendance, gen. prof.; John Exelby, geography, music, gen. prof.; Edwin Collins, spelling, gen. prof.; Harry Griffin, arithmetic, gen. prof.; Aaron Pearson, French, gen. prof.; Alice Gwilliam, spelling; Flossie Jelly, Scripture; Lucy Guthrie, Scripture; Gladys Robertson, Scripture; Gordon Armour, gen. prof.; Willie LeBeau, gen. prof.

First Primary Class—Lilian Ressler, prize for attendance, punctuality, spelling, reading, history, arithmetic, drawing and gen. prof.; Mary Stewart, prize for writing, reading and gen. prof.; Victor Bartram, prize for attendance, punctuality and gen. prof.; Rose Pearson, prize for tonic sol-fa and gen. prof; Elizabeth Clelland, prize for attendance and punctuality, history, special prize for geography; Irene Hardisty, prize for French, special prize for geography; Edith Taylor, prize for attendance and gen. prof.; Alice Munro, special prize for tonic sol-fa; George Ryan, prize for attendance and punctuality; Edith Smith, prize for conduct and attendance; Willie Waugh, prize for attendance and punctuality.

Second Primary—Agnes Currie, prize for conduct; Jean Armour, prize for arithmetic, general proficiency, attendance and punctuality; Katie Tracy, prize for writing; Lottie Farrow, prize for Scripture, special prize for arithmetic and general proficiency; Lorne Thomas, prize for tonic sol-fa, drawing; Hime Ressler, prize for geography, French, miscellaneous questions, general proficiency and junior certificate in tonic sol-fa; Harry Jelly, prize for French, special prize for arithmetic and general prof.; Grace Adams, prize for reading, spelling and first gen. prof.; Eric Peterson, prize for general proficiency; Jessie Erskine, prize for attendance and punct.; Isaac Brown, prize for attendance and punct.; Nellie Smith, prize for attendance; Willie Bruce, prize for attendance and punct.; Fred. Robins, prize for attendance; Kenneth Martin, prize for attendance and punct.

Junior Prize List—Girls' Dept.—Ethel Rowland, reading, writing, arith., comp., singing, first gen prof., junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Ethel Bennett, arith., mental arith., gen. prof.; Florence Irons, geog., credit marks, gen. prof., att. and punct., junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Ines McLachlan, gram., gen. prof.; Ruth Martin, card returned, gen. prof., junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Elsie Spitzfaden, junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Lily Bower, spell., script., att. and punct.; Lucy Shinlock, junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Florence Smith, modelling; Ethel Griffin, drawing, junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Pearl Elliott, drawing, sewing; Leo. Parent, French, mental arith.; Flossie Garvin, att. and punct.

Intermediate Division.—Alice Lane, junior cert. in tonic sol-fa and first gen. prof.; Anie Lazarus, junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Ada Mitchell, arith., gen. pro., attendance; Lillian Bergholdt, spell., arith., mental arith., scrip., gen. pro.; Gladys Griffin, comp., gen. pro.; Eveline David, geog., French, sewing, map drawing, gen. pro.; Edith Machin, gram. gen. pro.; Florence Shaughnessy, draw., gen. pro.; Pearl Shaughnessy, physio., gen. pro.; Clare Gilker, punct., attend., credit marks, gen. pro.; May Osborne, writing, sewing, punct., attendance; Emma Robins, sewing; Beatrice Heasley, attend. and punct.; Ada Almour, singing, spell.; Sophia Thomson, sewing, attend.; Florence Thorpe, punct. and attend.; Pearl Charters, junior cert. in tonic sol-fa; Mabel Peterson, read., physio.; Annie Leith, spell.; Frances Martin, punct. and attend.; Gertrude Houghton, punct. and attendance; Grace Drysdale, writing, sewing; Eva Semmelhaach, junior cert. in tonic sol-fa.

Senior Division—Muriel Parkes, spelling, grammar, Scripture, drawing, tonic sol-fa, Latin, arithmetic and mensuration, map drawing, sewing, sewing book, cookery, first general proficiency and elementary certificate of the Tonic Sol-Fa College; Marguerite Pendleton, English history, physiology, sewing book, accounts, algebra, general proficiency and elementary certificate in tonic sol-fa; Jennie Laing, geography, arithmetic and mensuration, tonic sol-fa, attendance, punctuality, general proficiency and elementary certificate in tonic sol-fa; Christina Clelland, spelling, composition, mental arithmetic, French, attendance, punctuality, sewing book and general proficiency; Susie Reid, arithmetic and mensuration, general proficiency, and elementary certificate in tonic sol-fa; Evelyn Trenholme, card returned from 1898 and general proficiency; Susan Stephen; elementary certificate in tonic sol-fa; Frances Pendleton, attendance, punctuality, sewing book, general proficiency, highest credit marks during the year and elementary certificate in tonic sol-fa; Agnes Tracey, sewing book, attendance, punctuality; Mary Crechevsky, sewing book and general proficiency; Eva Armour, sewing book and general proficiency; Rubra Duncan, attendance, sewing book and general proficiency; Amy Campbell, reading, sewing book and general proficiency; Ethel Robertson, general proficiency; Maud Hinchcliff, writing and sewing book; Lucy Sutton, sewing book; Leah Silverstone, drawing; Lelia Cleland, card returned 1897 and sewing book; Gertrude Broughton, sewing book; Mabel Graham, attendance and sewing book.

Advanced Class, Division A.—Maude Mansfield, grammar, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, Latin, algebra, map drawing, attendance, punctuality, first general proficiency; Florence Kneeland, spelling, writing, geography, composition, accounts, drawing, French, attendance, punctuality, general proficiency; Margaret Weir, Canadian history, geometry, attendance, punctuality, general proficiency; Ida Apocheker, arithmetic, attendance; Florence McBurney, attendance, punctuality; Naomi Salter, drawing, physiology; Amy Norman, reading, tonic sol-fa, credit marks, attendance, punctuality.

Division B.—Mary Macfarlane, attendance, punctuality; Minnie Cassidy, writing, grammar, geography, Scripture, drawing, arithmetic, mental arithmetic, geometry, algebra, tonic sol-fa, Latin, credit marks, general proficiency; E. Mansfield, composition, physiology, tonic sol-fa, map drawing, scholarship from Protestant Board School Commissioners; Hattie Hodgins, reading and accounts; Ella Coote, spelling, French, attendance, punctuality; Mabel Kendall, physiology; Charlotte Clapham, general proficiency, attendance, punctuality; Esma Brown, attendance, punctuality.

Junior Boys—George Woodley, prize for spelling, writing, geography, mental and rapid arithmetic and gen. prof.; Frederick Woodley, prize for years' credit marks and gen. prof.; Percy Taylor, prize for physiology and hygiene and gen. prof.; Henry Carmichael, prize for drawing, workshop work, regularity and punctuality and gen. prof.; William Arnot, prize for arithmetic and gen. prof.; William Turner, prize for reading, grammar, physiology and hygiene; William Weldon, prize for tonic sol-fa and regularity; Charles Molleur, prize for workshop work; Albert Thorpe, prize for regularity; Charles Bruce, prize for regularity, punctuality, and "card returned."

Intermediate Division—Boys' Department —Thomas E. Hodgins, prize for geography, French, drawing, Scripture, history, general proficiency, workshop work, regularity, punctuality (100 per cent.), and credit marks (93 per cent.); 2, Harry R. LeBeau, prize for reading, writing, grammar (including composition), physiology, general proficiency, and card returned; 3, Frank W. Conn, prize for spelling; 4, Claude O. Westover, prize for mensuration (100 per cent.); 5, Alfred Murphy, prize for music; 6, Montelth A. M. Gilker, prize for regularity and punctuality (100 per cent.); 7, George W. Armstrong, prize for regularity and punctuality (100 per cent.); 8, Percy S. Jones, prize for regular attendance (100 per cent.); 9, Ernest Davies, prize for mental and rapid and written arithmetic; 10, Cyrus W. Powell, prize for regularity and punctuality (100 per cent.).

Senior Boys—Cleveland Perham, 1st gen. prof., prizes in spelling, grammar, French, Scripture, Latin and English history; Henry Earl Hardisty, gen. prof., prizes in drawing, Scripture, physiology, and hygiene, and attendance and punctuality; Lawrence G. Dennison, gen. prof., prizes in music and attendance and punctuality; Wilbert A. Dickson, prizes in reading, algebra and workshop work; Arthur F. Kneeland, prizes in attendance and punctuality, workshop work and credit marks; Oswald S. Jones, prizes in arithmetic, workshop work, gen. prof. (98 per cent.); Kenneth McLeod, prize in geography; Lawrence Beach, prize for attendance and punctuality, gen. prof. (90); Joseph Pashmkoosky, prize in writing; Wm. McQuarrie, prize in meatal and rapid arithmetic; John G. McMurtre, prize in mental and rapid arithmetic.

Prize List Advanced Class—W. Spencer Murphy, prize in writing and accounts, Scripture, geography, English, drawing, physiology, algebra, history, arithmetic, Latin, punctuality, attendance and general proficiency; Gordon McGuire, prize in reading, spelling, geometry, music, punctuality and attendance, general proficiency, Commissioners' scholarship; Arthur C. Cairns, prize in French and general proficiency; John B. Yandan, prize in punctuality and attendance and general proficiency; Noel J. Bruce, prize in workshop; David S. Fliger, prize in general proficiency.

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Your head is stopped up, your breath is foul, perhaps to the extent of making you an object of aversion and pity.

Let us offer you instant relief and a cure, in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Use it for your family's, for your friends', for your own sake. It relieves in 10 minutes.

Catarrh, it has sometimes been said, rages in Canada as an epidemic. Nearly every one you meet is afflicted with it in some degree, or at some time or other in the year, whilst many are held tight in its fastening bonds.

There is something loathsome about catarrh. You have noticed that foul breath of a friend sometimes. Catarrh is the explanation. You have noticed with others the difficulty of speech. Catarrh is the explanation.

Again you met a friend and he seems to be on the road to consumption. The catarrh has gotten down to his lungs and is assuming its most aggravated shape. Had it been taken in the incipient stages the terrible results that follow consumption might have been escaped.

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Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

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Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

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The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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They can be cured, easily, simply, and surely. There's no earthly reason why any person should suffer with dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, or any similar disease of the digestive organs. It is rank foolishness to do so.

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Comes the creeping pneumonia or the death-dealing consumption.

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will redeem your lease of life. Try it now, DON'T WAIT. The best doctor in the land for 25 cents. In fact you get twenty-five doctors for twenty-five cents.

Twenty-five Doses for a Quarter of a Dollar.

AROUSED CHINESE BY ATTACK ON FORTS

Until the Bombardment by Allied Forces the Chinese Army Was Not Operating With the Boxers.

Taku, June 27.—The greatest anxiety exists concerning the foreigners at Pekin. Admiral Kempff believes that large reinforcements are necessary to reach Pekin. Major Waller's command, with 440 Russians, was ambushed three miles from Tien Tsin on June 21st. They were compelled to retreat, the Americans abandoning a three-inch rifle and a Colt's gun, losing four killed and seven wounded.

Admiral Kempff opposed the policy of attacking the Chinese army unless they began hostilities. It is now admitted that the Powers attacking the forts turned the Chinese into allies with the Boxers. Americans think this might have been avoided. Admiral Kempff has held aloof from hostilities beyond movements necessary to rescue Americans.

The forces ashore now number 16,000, of which 3,200 are British, 1,300 Germans, 4,000 Russians, 3,000 Japanese, and the remainder American, French, Italian and Austrian.

Yesterday the English torpedo boat Fame visited the fort at the New City, twelve miles up the river. It was found deserted and was blown up. Lieut. Jane, of the Newark, trying to reach Tien Tsin by boat at the time of the storming of Tien Tsin, had a fierce fight with the Chinese. Major Waller's battalion of 130 marines, with Commander Craddock's British naval brigade, numbering 500, were camped on June 22 eight miles from Tien Tsin, where the railroad had been destroyed. At daylight on the morning of the 23rd, Major Waller and two companies of British marched on Tien Tsin. The remainder of the British and 300 Welsh Fusiliers supporting, went up the river bank. Another column, consisting chiefly of Russians and Germans, took up the route chosen by Waller. They were repulsed, however.

OIL COMES CHEAPER

UNDERSTOOD RAILROADS HAVE REDUCED RATE FROM U. S. POINTS.

Reduction Said to Mean 11 Cents Per Hundred Pounds to Canadian Points.

A revised oil tariff has been made recently by the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railways and it is of no small importance to the oil importers of Canada.

It is understood that the rate in effect formerly from Detroit, Buffalo and other American cities to Canadian points was 35 cents per 100 pounds, and it is now reduced to 24 cents.

The new rate went into effect on Wednesday, June 27.

MR. CHAUSSE LOSES.

His Complaint That Building Was Not Safe Not Upheld by Mr. Recorder Poirier.

The action taken by the Building Inspector against the architects and proprietors of the new theatre now being erected at the corner of St. Catherine and Beaudry Streets, was dismissed yesterday afternoon by Recorder Poirier. The Inspector alleged that the foundation was not solid enough and that the frame work was made up in part of unsound wood. The evidence showed that piles driven into the earth had in certain parts been used instead of the stone foundation. This was admitted by the defence, who claimed that the one was just as good as the other. Several prominent contractors were called to support this contention. The action was dismissed without costs, as the Building Inspector had acted under instructions from his committee.

RECORD TRAFFIC.

The traffic this morning incoming and outgoing at both Bonaventure and Windsor Street stations was unprecedentedly heavy. The Grand Trunk baggageman handled no less than 900 cases of baggage, "a thing," said the oldest employe, surveying his quarter of a century's connection with the company, "that has never been done since I have been here, and it was not likely to have been done before that." Most of the exodus was to the seaside and mountain resorts; and from both stations a large number went to the States. But the States gave as liberally as they received, for the trains from the south were all crowded.

LABOR MEN SATISFIED.

The deputation from the Federated Trades and Labor Council which waited upon His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi at the Palace last evening were entirely satisfied with the reception accorded them. His Grace, it is understood, gave them the assurance hat such reflections upon labor organizations as were contained in the recent discussion of Abbe Auclair will be discountenanced by the church. The details of the interview will be reported by the delegates to the next meeting of the council which will be held on Thursday evening.

SUNDAY SUBURBAN SERVICE ON GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Montreal and Vaudreuil trains leave Montreal for Vaudreuil and intermediate stations at 9.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m. and 8 p.m., returning leave Vaudreuil at 7.50 a.m., 10.55 a.m., 7.12 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Montreal and St. Hyacinthe trains leave Montreal for St. Hyacinthe at 9.45 a.m.; returning leave St. Hyacinthe at 5.25 p.m.

Montreal, St. Johns and Rouses Point, N.Y., train leaves at 10 a.m. for St. Johns and Rouses Point; returning leaves Rouses Point at 8.15 p.m. for Montreal.

Cheap excursion rates by above trains.

COMPANY WILL SERVE TEA.

The Robinson Opera Co. will present the Mikado at the matinee this afternoon, and also at the special matinee on Monday (Dominion Day). The Chimes of Normandy will be the bill for Monday evening. Tea will be served to the ladies and children present at the matinee this afternoon and not on Monday, as stated in error in yesterday's issue.

REBUKED BY THE RECORDER.

In rendering judgment yesterday in the case of Amedie Meunier, Champ de Mars Street, and Cyrille Vallee, proprietor of the Queen's Hotel, charged with keeping open bar on Sunday, Mr. Recorder Poirier severely censured the conduct of aldermen who interfere with the administration of justice by endeavoring to press their influence on the employes of the court. For some time the hotelkeepers have been closely watched by the police, and their establishments have also been unexpectedly visited on Sundays. They object to these visits, as they are made by the municipal police and not by the revenue officers. It appears the English and French versions of the law on this point are contradictory. The hotelkeepers in general contend that the revenue police alone are empowered by the present license law to accomplish this duty, and some say that they will resist, in future, what they call the intrusion of the city police in their hotels on Sunday.

The hotelkeepers have expressed these views publicly in the French newspapers. This was severely criticized by the Recorder, who added that he regretted very much that an alderman, a member of the Police Committee, should have procured, in the office of the court, one of the forms of authorization usually delivered to the police to empower them to visit hotels and saloons, and that this form should have been published incomplete in the press. He said the action of the alderman was cowardly and he would see that it did not go unnoticed. He protested against the interference of any alderman in the affairs of the court.

City News in Brief.

ORANGE OUTING.—The County Orange Lodge of Montreal has decided to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, on Thursday, July 12, by an excursion to Hemmingford.

ELECTED OFFICERS.—Division No. 7, A.O.H., elected the following officers last night:—President, J. Coffey; vice-president, J. Halloran; recording secretary, J. J. Carlick; financial secretary, J. J. Hayes; treasurer, P. Whalen.

A.O.H. OFFICERS.—At the regular annual meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 6, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, the result was as follows:—President, A. J. MacCracken; vice-president, J. Curran, recording secretary, Percy Quinn; secretary, Jos. W. Turner; treasurer, W. J. Scullion.

STRUCK BY AN ENGINE.—Mr. Isaac Martin, 50 years old, 5 Shearer Street, was struck by a Grand Trunk engine near the subway at Point St. Charles Thursday, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to the General Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the right arm. His condition is not otherwise serious.

MR. HANNAFORD LOSES.

Mr. Justice Davidson this morning rendered judgment dismissing the action of Mr. E. P. Hannaford against the Grand Trunk Railway Company. The suit, it will be remembered, was for $6,000 damages for illegal dismissal from the post of chief engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway. The court this morning, without pronouncing on any of the other issues, held that the one month's notice given Mr. Hannaford had been sufficient.

SOLD LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

Toronto, June 30.—The Court of Appeal yesterday morning gave judgment in the now celebrated case of the Queen against Murdock. The latter was convicted of selling liquor on the Brantford Indian Reserve and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. He appealed to quash the conviction, and Mr. Justice Street, before whom the appeal came, decided that the punishment did not fit the crime, and increased the sentence to nine months. Murdock appealed to the Court of Appeal, and yesterday morning that court approved of Mr. Justice Street's action. The case is the first in Canada in which a sentence has been increased on an appeal to quash it.

JUDGMENT IN THE TESSIER CASE THURSDAY.

Judge Desmoyers will not render judgment until Thursday next in the Tessier matter on account of delay in receiving the case for the defence.

BRANCH FELL ON WAGON.

Two drivers employed by Mr. F. Lapointe, furniture dealer, of St. Catherine Street, had a narrow escape from death yesterday. As they passed along Lagauchetiere Street a large limb of a tree opposite No. 623 fell and struck the express van, causing considerable damage. The branch weighed about 500 pounds.

CHINESE LAUNDRY QUESTION.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—As a Britisher, I have to inform Montrealers that the imprisonment of any inhabitant of the United Kingdom for non-payment of a license fee would be distinctly illegal, and I am astonished beyond measure to find the quiet, and, on the whole, well-conducted Chinese, treated as criminals in this city for non-payment of a tax. As I understand it, no license fee is demanded of them in Westmount, St. Henri or Mile End. In Britain were such a tyrannical jailing of innocent people known, a mandamus would be instantly applied for and the victims of the oppression would be released within twenty-four hours. It is always boasted that Canada is a free country After the shameful facts referred to one naturally wonders what the "freedom" consists of. Yours, etc.

SEMPER IDEM.

Montreal, June 25, 1900.

CITY MILK is a curse to babies.

Nestle's Food

Is a blessing, for it is prepared without milk.

Write for a large sample can of NESTLE'S FOOD.

LEEMING, MILES & CO., 53 St. Sulpice Street, MONTREAL.

THE TUNISIAN'S PASSENGERS.

A List of Those Who Sailed This Morning for Europe.

The Allan Line steamship Tunisian, Captain A. H. Vipond, sailed this morning with the following saloon passengers: Mr. T. Ahearn, Mrs. Ahearn, Miss Ahearn, Master Ahearn, Ottawa; Mr. J. H. Allan, Mrs. Allan, Picton; Mr. C. H. Austin, London; Mr. Edward Ault, Mrs. Ault, Montreal; Miss Anna Aylesworth, Irving Park; Mrs. Aikman, Edinburgh; Miss Acheson, Miss L. Acheson, Goderich; Miss Florence Aird, Toronto; Mr. S. F. Belleau, Quebec; Mr. Buck, Brantford; Mr. Henry C. Buckingham, London; Mr. Edward Broome, Montreal; Miss S. C. Brackbill, Toronto; Mr. A. Bieger, Mrs. Bieger, Mishawaka; Mr. W. H. Burkholz, Mrs. Burkholz, Green; Dr. J. U. Berard, Montreal; Miss Bradbury, San Francisco; Rev. Armstrong Black, Mrs. Black, Toronto; Mr. Barrie, Montreal; Mr. S. Carsley, Montreal; Mr. J. M. Cromwell, Ottawa; Miss Sarah Lucille Chaplin, Miss Ruby H. Chapin, Chicago; Mr. J. J. Clarke, New York; Miss A. W. Clark, Halifax; Miss M. G. Campbell, Toronto; Mr. J. C. Covernton, Montreal; Miss Eva Castle, Irving Park; Mr. J. A. Chandler, Cedar Rapids; Miss A. L. Canfield, Miss G. R. Canfield, Miss K. H. Clark, Boston; Mrs. Campbell, Kingston; Miss Campbell, San Francisco; Miss Mattie Coutes, Tipton; Mr. J. Tempest Dawson, London; Miss Dunnett, Belleville; Miss Agnes Davie, Perth; Mr. R. M. Davis, Mrs. Davis, Clarion; Miss I. M. Douglas, Boston; Miss Dalton, Miss Ruth Dalton, Toronto; Dr. Drake, London; Miss Fannie Dickenson, Miss Mary Dickenson, Yankton; Miss Ada M. Dean, Tipton; Miss Cora B. Drew, Burlington; Miss Eveleigh, Miss Ethel Eveleigh, Montreal; Mr. Peter Fletcher, Mrs. Fletcher, New York; Mr. Feeny, Mrs. Feeny, Liverpool; Mrs. E. Flavelle, Master A. D. Flavelle, Lindsay; Miss Sarah J. Filson, Cedar Rapids; Miss Mary E. Fellows, Worcester; Mr. R. L. Gaunt, Mrs. Gaunt, Mr. Reginald Talt Gaunt, Montreal; Miss A. E. Gibson, Mr. W. T. Giles, Toronto; Miss Greenshields, Miss M. Greenshields, London; Mrs. Gartshore, London; Right Hon. Earl of Home, Hon. Geo. Home, nurse and valet, Scotland; Miss Carrie Hildrith, Worcester; Miss Isabel Hooker, Chicago; Mr. E. M. Hayton, Montreal; Mr. Humphrey, Winnipeg; Mr. Heyd, Mr. C. M. Hay, Brantford; Mrs. Ann Hays, Los Angeles; Mrs. Hinshelwood, Montreal; Miss Mabel Marie Hart, Mishawaka; Mr. R. J. Inglis, Montreal; Col. Irwin, Master Irwin, Master —, Irwin, Ottawa; Mr. J. A. Johnson, Mrs. Johnson, Halifax; Mr. Daniel Johnson, London; Dr. Wyatt Johnston, Montreal; Miss Knox, Toronto; Mr. H. T. Kiplinger, Miss Birdie Kiplinger, Frankville; Miss Alice R. Kingsbury, Yankton; Miss Keazey, Miss M. Keazey, Dundas; Miss Mina Letterman, Chicago; Mr. Geo. A. Leahy, Mrs. Leahy, Boston; Mr. R. E. Lee, Ann Arbor; Miss A. Long, Lowell; Mrs. Virginia Millard, Miss Blanche Millard, Niles; Mr. A. S. Mourant, Guernsey; Miss Alice T. Mather, Chicago; Miss E. Morden, Napanee; Mr. Merrill, Liverpool; Miss Alberta Mastin, Detroit; Mr. John McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Miss Jean McDonald, Master George C. McDonald, Montreal; Mr. D. H. McKay, Toronto; Mr. W. Fisher McClash, Mrs. McClash, Master John Watson McClash, Perth; Mrs. McNally, Weston; Miss Sara Hamilton McKee, St. John; Mr. H. E. McIntosh, Montreal; Miss Estelle Power O'Brien, Montreal; Miss C. A. Olwine, Arcanum; Mr. L. N. Ostigny, Montreal; Mr. W. Pearson, Ottawa; Mr. W. P. Potter, Mrs. Potter, Miss Ruth Potter, Miss Annabel Potter, Pittsburg; Dr. W. A. Pratt, Jamestown; Mrs. J. Prax, Montreal; Mrs. Mark Packard, Buffalo; Mrs. Philp, Petrolea; Mrs. Phillips, Kingston; Mrs. Geo. Pierce, Maidson; Mr. T. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Edna Robinson, Toronto; General John I. Rinaker, Mrs. Rinaker, Carlinville; Mrs. M. C. Reynolds, Goderich; Mr. Duncan Robertson, Miss Adah Reed, Montreal; Mr. James E. Sayers, Waynesburg; Mrs. John Stevenson, Glasgow; Miss Stevenson, Miss A. S. Stevenson, Glasgow; Mr. J. M. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Jacksonville; Mr. J. R. Savagnac, Mr. Arthur Savagnac, Mr. Albert Savagnac, Montreal; Mr. S. C. Smoke, Mrs. Smoke, Toronto; Miss Sutherland, Miss A. W. Senkold, Montreal; Miss E. O. Soule, Cow Falls; Mrs. J. A. Symington, Napanee; Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., G.C.M.G., Lady Tupper, Miss Marie Stewart Tupper, Ottawa; Mr. R. J. Tooke, Mrs. Tooke, Montreal; Mr. C. J. Thomson, St. Paul; Mr. Joseph Thomson, St. Paul; Miss Flora Taylor, Montreal; Rev. J. V. Tobin, London; Hon. Mr. Justice Wurtele, Mrs. Wurtele, Montreal; Mr. E. Wade, Mrs. Wade, London; Mr. C. H. Wickham, Mrs. Wickham, Hartford; Mr. Henry Talbot Walcot, London; Dr. J. R. Wilding, Mr. C. W. Wilding, Malone; Miss J. H. Wetherald, Pickering; Rev. W. H. Withrow, Toronto.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN'S PASSENGERS.

The R. M. S. Lake Champlain, due in port early to-morrow morning, has the following saloon passengers: Miss Carey, Mr. J. R. Zinkaner, Miss L. Zinkaner, Mr. John Miller, Mr. E. Morton, Mr. Cyril E. Rudge, Mrs. Rudge, Miss E. O. Dennistown, Mrs. Develin, Mr. James Calderwood, Mrs. Calderwood and child, Mr. A. Chichester, Mr. G. G. Symons, Mrs. Symons, Mrs. McCallum, Mr. E. James, Capt. the Hon. M. L. Ward, Mrs. Beveridge, Miss Beveridge, Master Beveridge, Mrs. Hill, Mr. E. Hill, Mrs. Hill, Miss A. Hill, Mrs. Waddington, Miss Holland, Mrs. A. S. McLennan, Capt. R. Parker, Mr. Thomas Bowinval, Mrs. Bowinval, Mr. S. Meakin, Mr. W. G. French, Mr. Dalglish, Mrs. Dalglish, Mr. Robert Sinclair, Mr. H. Crossley, the Hon. John St. Aubyn.

VANCOUVER'S PASSENGERS.

Following is a list of saloon passengers per S.S. Vancouver, for Quebec and Montreal, from Liverpool, Thursday, June 21st, 1900: Dr. L. C. Bachand, Mr. Oliver J. L. Bird, Mr. Thomas L. Bird, Mrs. Bird, Miss Bird, Mr. G. G. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Gordon Brown, Miss E. Brown, Master D. Brown and infant, Mr. G. W. Calder, Mrs. Calder, Mrs. J. Carleton, Mr. H. T. Chalifoux, Master Chipman, Miss Fraser, Rev. Finton George, Dr. Grierson, Capt. Powys Keck, Mr. A. W. Lake, Mrs. H. Scott Leach, Col. W. C. Lemert, Rev. J. R. Lucas, Mrs. Lucas, Master Charles H. Lucas, Mrs. Ethel Mansel, Mrs. C. Shaw, Mrs. W. Mackenzie, Mr. J. E. Martin, Mrs. Martin, Dr. Eng. Mathison, Sir Henry McCallum, Lady McCallum, infant and nurse, Mrs. McCutchan, Miss Gladys McCutchan, Master Geo. P. McCutchan, Mr. G. H. Montgomery, Mr. G. St. V. Morgan, Dr. Morgan, Mrs. Morris, Mr. G. Parker, Rev. S. J. Peake, Mr. E. Pendlebury, Mrs. Poulter, the Hon. Gilbert Rollo, Mr. Geo. S. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. F. C. J. Swainson, Mrs. Swainson and infant, Mrs. Swainson's maid, Mr. H. H. Thompson, Mr. J. A. Walker, Mr. H. S. Wallace, Mrs. Watson, Miss E. M. Wilkinson, Miss B. L. Wise.

Following is a list of the cabin passengers per the steamship Numidian, Captain W. S. Main, Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, Thursday, June 21, 1900:—Mrs. A. S. Van Alstyne, Mr. Beemer, Captain W. H. Benyon, Mrs. Benyon and maid, Mr. P. T. Cochrane, Mr. E. E. Gilbert, Mr. L. R. Gubbins, Mr. J. C. Gullilland, Captain Percy Lees, Mr. Herbert Smith, Rev. H. J. Walker, Miss Williams, Mr. Burke, Mr. Charles Blackburne, Mrs. Cross, Master Ernest Cross, Mrs. E. H. Ford, Miss Florence Ford, Master Stacy Ford, Mr. J. E. Galley, Mr. Hamlyn, Mrs. S. H. Helms, Mr. B. Hughes, Mr. Robert Hull, Mrs. James and two children, Mr. L. W. Jones, Dr. Emil King, Mrs. King, Mr. A. J. La Vallee, Mr. A. McKinney, Mr. David McKinney, Mrs. McKinney, Miss Florence McKinney, Mrs. McLellan, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Thomas Spence, Mr. John D. Taylor, Mr. D. George W. Walker, Mrs. J. Wilkie.

A PATRIOTIC FIRM.

No more beautiful patriotic display has been seen in Montreal for many years than that of the building of Messrs. E. Lepage & Co. The premises for about one hundred feet on each corner of St. Lawrence Main Street and St. Catherine Street are simply bedecked with bunting and heraldry of all descriptions. What is most striking is the uniformity of the display. Every mast that bears bunting has three flags, that of the Dominion, the Jack and the Tricolor. Two mottoes are most noticeable, one in French and one in English, containing the seventeen names of the Fathers of Confederation.

MILITIA ORDERS.

Ottawa, June 29. (Special.)—Militia orders announce that a course for training for medical officers will take place at Halifax, N.S., from 30th July at 10 a.m., until 6th August. Major G. Carleton Jones, A.M.S., will act as adjutant and instructor.

This course will be open to the medical officers of military districts Nos. 8, 9 and 12. Officers desirous of attending should send their applications through the usual channel. Ten officers will be required to form the class.

The inspection of the Halifax Bearer Company by Lieut.-Col. Neilson, director-general of Medical services, has been postponed until Friday, the 6th July.

Captain Geo. E. Beauchamp, 65th Regiment, is authorized to join the course of training for medical officers No. IV. Divisional Camp, Laprairie, from the 28th inst. until the 5th proximo.

Colonel Foster, Quartermaster-General, will visit the IV. Divisional Camp, Laprairie, between 28th instant and 2nd proximo, and the V. Divisional Camp, Levis, after the latter date.

Gentlemen cadets A. A. Blanchard and N. L. Tooker, are attached for annual training, 1900, to the 13th Brigade, Charlottetown, from this date, and will draw the pay of second lieutenants, as a special case.

A board of officers, to be detailed by the Divisional Commander, will assemble during annual training, No. 6 District Camp, Levis, to examine officers in equitation.

The date and hour will be arranged by the Divisional Commander.

Social and Personal.

Mr. Henry E. Vernon, has gone to Quebec for a few days.

Prof. and Mrs. Clarke Murray, are at Little Metis.

Mr. Roy, Q.C., and family, left last night for Quebec.

Miss Harriet Sheppard, of Toronto, left for home last night.

Colonel Oliver, of Albany, N.Y., left for Murray Bay last night.

Mrs. Sherries, of Peel Street, is the guest of her sister, Miss Thistle, in Ottawa.

Dr. T. D'Arcy Tansey and family left last week on an extended trip to Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, of Toronto, who have been visiting here have returned home.

D and Mrs. Lovejoy and Miss Lovejoy, sail to-day for England by the Lucania.

Mrs. W. F. Egg, accompanied by Master Herbert Egg, are stopping at Father Point.

Hon. Mr. Perodeau, Mme. Perodeau, and Mr. and Mrs. Rudolphe Forget, are leaving for Tadousac.

Mr. W. H. Trenholme, of Clarke Ave., Westmount, sails on the Tunisian, for a two months tour in Europe.

Mrs. F. Wolferstan Thomas and Miss Thomas, have left for Boston and Falmouth, to be absent some time.

Dr. and Mrs. Anglin and family, of the Verdun Hospital, are leaving for a visit of some weeks to New Brunswick.

The family of the Hon. William Blair, left last night, on the R. & O. steamer Quebec, for River du Loup.

Mr. Rudolphe Forget, left last night, with his family to take up their summer residence at Tadousac.

To-morrow, the Rev. W. Rodgers will commence conducting the services for the summer at the Murray Bay Church.

Mr. W. F. Leclere, of the Imperial Oil Co., sailed yesterday morning by the Lusitania, for London, England and Paris.

Dr. H. D. Hamilton, of Crescent Street, has gone with Dr. Richard Fern, for a canoe trip by the Rideau River and Thousand Islands.

While in Quebec, Lady Minto will give several entertainments at the Citadel, Major and Mrs. Drummond, with Captain Graham, and Capt. Mann, are of the party.

Her Excellency, the Countess of Minto and her party were in town yesterday, from 11.15 till 12 o'clock en route to Quebec. Lady Coke, whose young son is a "middy" one of the war ships, was of the party.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Gunning, two daughters and maid, leave for Cacouna, to-night for a few weeks' vacation. Mr. B. J. Ganning, will spend Sunday and Monday in Quebec.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday are Messrs. John Allan, Alex. Archibald, C. W. Lindsay and W. S. Evans.

Mr. Colin Currie, formerly western representative of the D. S. Perrin Biscuit Co., London, Ont., has been appointed manager of the Montreal branch, which was recently established in this city.

Amongst the many Montrealers at Caledonia Springs last week were the following: Mrs. J. N. Elder, G. W. Stephens, Alfred Piddington, Mrs. Charles Riddick, Miss Mitchell, A. Haig Sims and wife, Harold Sims, Ross Sims, Miss Thomas, John Cassels, Miss Cassels, Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. James Johnstone, Miss J. Burns, Miss Dow, Miss J. Dow and maid, J. A. Baker, J. C. Rose, Robert Paton McLea, J. Macauley, S. H. Ewing, S. W. Ewing, Frank R. Shaw, Mrs. Thomas Howard, Miss Charlotte Howard, Jas. E. Mundler, Thos. D. Hood, G. W. Jones, W. R. Matnewson, Miss Benfield, D. J. White, J. Hodgson, and wife, Mrs. G. K. Starke, Geo. R. Starke, Charles Garth and wife, Samuel Bell and wife, Mrs. John Gardner, Mrs. Dakers, Mrs. Dr. J. Chalmers Cameron, Mr. George L. Cairs, Mrs. J. Gordon, Miss Laing.

Summer Weddings.

DOUGLAS—WATT.

A pretty wedding took place in Trinity Church, Boston, Mass., on Wednesday last, the contracting parties being Mr. Richard W. Douglass, secretary of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co., and Miss Jennie A. Watt, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Jas. Watt, the well known Boston inventor. The bride, who wore a very dainty gown of gray foulard silk, was attended by her sister, Miss Elizabeth Watt. Mr. Edward S. Loomis, of Wakefield, Mass, acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony an informal reception was held, followed by a dinner at the Thorndike, after which the couple left for a tour of the White Mountains, the River St. Lawrence and Saguenay and Lake St. John. Many handsome presents in silver, cut glass, etc., were received. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will be at home after September 1st, in Westmount, where the brightness and vivacity of the bride will doubtless make her as popular in society here, as she has been in that of Cambridge and Boston.

RIEL—JOHNSTONE.

The wedding took place on Thursday evening at eight o'clock in the First Baptist Church, of Mr. C. E. Rice, of Montreal, to Miss Violet Johnstone, daughter of Mr. J. Johnstone, of the same place. The Rev. Mr. Gordon performed the ceremony. The church was prettily decorated with palms and marguerites. The bride looked well in ivory brocade with chiffon and veil and orange blossoms and carried white roses. The bridesmaids were Miss Claire Copping and Miss Fannie Riel who wore respectively blue and pink organdie and carried roses. The little flower girls were the Misses Eleanor Barrow and Vivian Copping in pretty white frocks carried baskets of carnations. The ushers were Messrs. T. and C. Simpson and W. and F. Davison, and the groomsmen Messrs. A. Geil and Victor Johnstone. A reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Barrow, 182 St. Hypolite Street and later Mr. and Mrs. Riel left for Prince Edward Island. The presents were very handsome.

HACKMEN ORGANIZE.

At a largely attended mass meeting of the hackmen, held in La Patrie Hall, St. James Street, last evening, the new constitution of the Cabmen's Association was adopted and interim officials were elected. The meeting was of a thoroughly harmonious character and the proceedings were characterized by unanimity. It is believed that the new constitution will be found to work satisfactorily, in as much as in the forming of it the glaring defects of the organization which was established four years ago to protect the cabmen's interests and went into liquidation, have been avoided. Another meeting will be held on Friday evening next to elect the permanent officers.

AT THE BALMORAL.

T. J. Pugh, Toronto, Ont.; C. E. St. Jean, Albany, N.Y.; J. W. Dore, Toronto; F. W. Webb, Melbourne; R. W. Leith, Kingsey Falls; C. G. Wing, Ludington, Mich.; H. R. Walker and wife, Denver, Col.; W. H. Halford, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, London, Ont.; Robert Nightingale and wife, Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Griffith, Rochester, N.Y.; Wilson Gertrude, Rochester, N.Y.; H. E. Beauvais, Quebec, are guests at the Balmoral Castle.

MR. MORNING'S POEM.

Mr. John Morning, of Montreal, has written a lengthy ode, on "Love and War" which elicited much applause when recited at the Sailor's Institute. He sent a copy to Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, who suitably acknowledged the gift.

Special Notice.

The Montreal Terminal Railway Company has made arrangements to have one of the best bands in the city at Bout de l'Ile Park on Monday, July 2nd, which will render a programme of the latest airs both afternoon and evening.

TRINIDAD DISSATISFIED

STATES' DELAY IN RATIFYING TREATY HAS CAUSED TROUBLE.

Legislative Council Considers Itself at Liberty to Make Other Arrangements Now.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 29.—Inter-island news received here to-day says Trinidad is dissatisfied with the delay in the ratification of the treaty with the United States and that the Legislative Council has passed a resolution declining to agree to the delay and setting forth that it considers itself at liberty to make other arrangements.

OLD CUSTOM SURVIVES.

How Indians of Caughnawaga Celebrated St. Jean Baptiste Day.

To The Herald.

The Indians of Caughnawaga, like the French-Canadians, yearly honor the feast of St. John the Baptist. They have on the reserve a society bearing the Saint's name.

Last Sunday, after vespers, all the Caughnawagas, as well as many visitors from Montreal and the neighboring parishes, proceeded to the upper or western end of the village. Rev J. G. Forbes, clad in his priestly robes, led the way. At that part of the village was erected a tall mast or pole, decorated with a Union Jack.

On the priest's arrival he blessed the mast, near which a bonfire had been started. Then the young braves of the tribe, after the manner of their ancestors, shouldered some of their old style guns, some the modern rifle, and began shooting. The Indian who brings down the pole with the flag is considered to be the champion shot for the ensuing year. Louis Stacey was the victor this year, while last year John Stacey carried off the trophy.

In shooting to bring down the Union Jack the Indians do not mean any disrespect to the old flag; on the contrary, the winner prizes it more highly.

This is an old custom handed down to the Caughnawagas, supposedly by the Jesuits, who wanted their converted Iroquois of Caughnawaga to be skilful with the gun, the better to protect the young colony of La Nouvelle France.

The members of Court Tekakwitha, of the Catholic Order of Foresters, and recently established in Caughnawaga, are getting ready to take part in the monster demonstration of the courts of the C.O.F. of Montreal, and of the vicinity, which will take place next Sunday.

The Councillors for the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve abstain from holding Councils, notwithstanding the advice given them by the Government to fulfil the duties of the office to which they have been so recently elected.

The Councillors claim that the Indian Department must first give in and do all that they wish.

When the Indians, Canadian voyageurs in the expedition in Egypt for the relief of the late General Gordon, heard the welcome news of Ladysmith's relief, they forwarded through the Governor-General their congratulations on his success to General Buller, whom they had met and known on the Nile.

Capt. Louis F. Jackson, who was the leader of the Indians, has just received from His Excellency General Buller's answer. The General is very grateful that his Indian friends of the Nile expedition thought of him and thanks them for their kind wishes.

Indians of Caughnawaga hail with satisfaction and gratefulness the decision of the Liberal Government in granting one thousand dollars towards repairing the Caughnawaga mission house. It is the presbytery or the residential part of the mission which is to be repaired. In one of the rooms of the presbytery stands the desk upon which Father Charlevois, Jesuit, wrote his History of La Nouvelle France.

SIR CHARLES DEPARTS.

The Conservative Leader Leaves for Europe, and Farewell Speeches Are Made on the Tunisian.

Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, and their granddaughter, Miss Mary Stewart Tupper, left Montreal this morning, by the Tunisian, for England, to return in August. Sir Charles is chairman of a limited liability concern, having its headquarters and holding its statutary meetings in London during the month of July, hence the annual transoceanic journey of the leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament. Sir Charles was accompanied from the Windsor Hotel to the harbor by many leading Conservatives, who, having followed him on board, took possession of the saloon and converted it for the time being into a party club. The Hon. Louis Beaubien, in a "spirited" speech, wished "the life of the Tory party in Canada" a pleasant journey and safe return, prognosticating that he would shortly be crowned with the Premiership of the Dominion, and have placed in his hand "the glorious standard of victory."

Sir Charles delivered one of his characteristic replies, claiming that the Liberal-Conservative party is now united from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and "at the next election," Sir Charles enthusiastically declared, "cannot be defeated because it contains the best elements, the progressive elements, of the Canadian people."

Dr. Roddick, M.P., expressed the hope soon again to witness Sir Charles premier of Canada, cheers followed, adieus were bidden, and shortly after ten o'clock Sir Charles and his fellow voyageurs were left to contemplate their European trip.

MASTER PLUMBERS.

The National Association of Canada Elect Their Officers and Conclude Their Convention.

The Master Plumbers National Association of Canada concluded their annual convention yesterday. Next year they will meet in Toronto. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, W. H. Meredith, Toronto; vice-president, J. McKinley, Ottawa; secretary, W. Mansell, Toronto; treasurer, Ald. Jos. Lamarche, Montreal provincial vice-presidents and members of the executive—British Columbia, Jos. Wright, Toronto; Ontario, W. Pennington, Windsor; Quebec, Jos. Thibault, Montreal; New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, F. Powers, Lunenburg.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 24th July, 1900, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at this office, where all necessary information can be had on application.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

JOS. R. ROY,
Acting Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, June 28th, 1900.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

P. LAFRANCE. J. E. PATENAUDE.

At Half Price

For the First Week of JULY.

The public has fully understood the efforts that we made to make a visit to our establishment as agreeable as possible. Thanks to recent improvements to our store, our trade has doubled, a circumstance which will enable us to shorten our hours of opening and give our employees an evening a week during the months of July and August. Commencing on Wednesday next, July 4th, we shall close on Wednesdays at 6.30 p.m. Our customers will appreciate this and will prove it by postponing until the day following, their evening purchases, thus assisting us in securing for employees in stores—early closing.

On MONDAY, JULY 2nd,

We shall commence a A MONSTER SALE of which we desire everybody to take advantage, rich and poor. Everything will be sacrificed at half its value. Judge from these prices:

DRESS GOODS, marked 50c, for..... 25c
A LOT OF MUSLIN, marked 15c, for..... 5c
LACE, marked 15c and 25c, for..... 5c
SILK GLOVES, colored, marked 25c and 30c, for 15c
Magnificent COLORED SILKS, marked 50c, for 29c
Half-Umbrellas, or in any case, Parasols, at Half Price.
SCOTCH DRESS GINGHAMS, marked 20c, for 12½c

A general reduction has been made in Dress Skirts and Morning Gowns. All Millinery articles, including Trimmed Hats, Flowers, Ornaments, etc., as well as a superb assortment of Sample Stockings at HALF PRICE.

Come and satisfy yourselves that we do not fear competition.

P. LAFRANCE & CO.

192 St. Lawrence Street, Corner of Dorchester St.

Queen's Weather for Dominion Day.

We certainly hope Monday will be a fine day. But you should be prepared for the worst, by having a good Umbrella.

The word UMBRELLA always suggests,

The DOMINION UMBRELLA STORE,

2305 St. Catherine St. 139 St. Peter St.

FROM MAKER TO WEARER.

From 65c to $20.00.

JUST LIKE AN AUTOMOBILE.

Our Meals at 15 Cents

GO BY THEMSELVES, THEY DON'T NEED PUSHING AT THE WESTERN HOUSE, 544 St. Paul St., Cor. McGill St., S. R. BELL, Manager, (Up Stairs.)

The pioneer of Clean Meals Cheap. Also clean, comfortable furnished rooms to let, at reasonable rates.

VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE VIGAUDINE

THE BEST WASHING POWDER ON THE MARKET

Every bottle gives the purchaser a chance of winning a Lamp, a Set of Dishes (95 pieces in the set) or some valuable prize.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

THE VIGAUDINE CO., Factory, 546 Mount Royal Ave. Telephone East 852. Montreal.

Orders by Mail or Telephone Promptly attended.

THE CREMATORY AS NOW PROPOSED

The Establishment Seen by Sir William Macdonald During His Visit to Boston—Same Lines Will be Followed Here.

Mount Auburn Crematory, Boston, which Sir William C. MacDonald, Mr. A. T. Taylor, architect and Mr. Charles Fleet, Sir William's legal adviser, have gone to Boston to inspect with a view to the adoption of an establishment moulded on the same lines in Montreal, is as large as any crematory in the United States, and is equipped with all that experience has found to be good in the matter of crematory appliances. It was planned by the trustees to meet an assured, although small demand which those familiar with the cemetery predicted would probably amount to about 25 cremations in the year.

It is hardly likely that the demand in Montreal will ever be so large as this. As a matter of fact, however, the demand in Boston was found to be larger than was anticipated for in the first two weeks after the crematory was opened there were eight cremations. The Boston crematorium really forms an adjunct to the chapel which has been beautified and is an edifice admirably adapted for the listening of services for the dead. For the crematory proper a new basement was excavated, the general appointments of which so far as the public will ever see, might be called luxurious.

Incinerators do not afford a fertile field for artistic treatment, but in Boston they are wholly divested of appearances that might be disagreeable. The necessary machinery is in a lower and rather distant room which is so situated as to avoid the intrusion of disturbing sounds. When in 1876 the first modern cremation society was formed in Milan, by people who followed the teachings of Albert Keller, there the crematory was crude and forbidding. The heat applied was the live flame of coal or charcoal, attended with details which would have delayed any wide expansion of cremation, if left unimproved. But improvements were soon introduced. In the United States the use of the burning oil spray has permitted a detail that has governed the objection to the Milan, French and German appliances. This is a secondary chamber—an additional retort, as it were, where the products of incomplete combustion in the incinerator are completely consumed. Thus, when the process of incineration is in progress there is nothing suggestive of what is going on within. For example when the members of a funeral party were watching for something of the kind a few weeks ago they could not tell where the chimney of the Mount Auburn Crematory was, although they were within 50 yards and in full view of it.

The incinerators are fire-brick, lined chambers, 8 feet long, 3 feet high, and 3 feet wide. The four burners are each examples of a remarkable mechanical development, attained in the cool regions in other lines of work, where the burning oil jet has been wonderfully improved. The heat is 3,000 degrees when the retorts are fully working. To provide, however, for a chance of incomplete combustion the gases escaping from this chamber passes through another smaller one, where the burning jets and supply of air are duplicated. At Mount Auburn there is a simple provision for supplying air under the bier, so that the flame entire surrounds it. The bier rests on a sort of grating, the bars being of fire clay, hollow and perforated, the additional supply of air needed passes through the perforations The perfect combustion attained by this arrangement is illustrated by an experiment made in Boston when a barrel of excelsior, a very smoky substance, when burning was cremated and nothing was found afterwards in the retort.

The work of incineration begins at 45 minutes before the bier is placed in the retort, when the burners in the supplementary chambers are started. Fifteen minutes later the burners in the incinerator are started, the draught having by that time been well established—a step which is intended to anticipate the arrival of the funeral party by half an hour. For a few moments before the arrival of the bier the burners are turned off, the materials cooling down. During the interval from 3,000 degrees to about 1,800 degrees, or a condition of blackness so that a view of the interior does not suggest the intense degree of heat employed. The incineration is completed in an hour, and though the ashes may be removed after a brief interval they are not usually taken away till the next morning.

The chapel is acknowledged by all who have seen it to be a triumph of architectural treatment as a place for mortuary services. The plan includes two arched galleries, looking out into the chapel proper through arches giving a crypt effect. This is intended to be converted in turns into a suitable place for the deposit of urns and a view of the arrangement at once suggests that is a dignified and appropriate attempt at a problem that will probably press for solution before long.

One of the most marked results expected of cremation is that it means cheaper funeral. Simplicity is the prevailing note in the preparations for cremation, costly caskets with expensive metal ornaments being altogether out of place.

The Interior.

The Retorts.

THE BOSTON CREMATORY WHICH SIR WM. C. MACDONALD HAS GONE TO INSPECT---MONTREAL'S WILL BE MODELLED ON IT.

SOME MODERN CRUSADERS

Indian Force Now Being Mobilized to See Service in China—Entirely Native Regiments,

The Indian army has not had long to wait before being called o nto render help to the British Empire, says a writer in a recent number of the London Daily Mail.

The expediton to China will be a slight solace to it for having to mark time while the game of war was hotly played in South Africa.

The expeditionary force, which is to be sent out, will number 5,000 men of all arms. With the exception of the field battery, of artillery, it consists entirely of native regiments.

But these regiments have in their ranks many races and many sects and creeds; stalwart Sikhs, Rajputs of high lineage, and the bluest blood of Hindustan; fiery Pathans from the wild borders of Afghanistan; mild-eyed Tamils and Telingas from the rice-ats offl Madras; Sikh, Hindu, and Mahommedan—ay, and Roman Catholic, for Madras Sappers usually profess this creed, though now and again a Protestant, a Nonconformist, and even an American Methodist finds his way into the ranks of these splendid Indian engineers.

This contingent is thoroughly representative of India as a whole. Its departure will stir up a spirit of envy throughout the native army; it will start multitudinous prayers for a large development of the Chinese crisis and the consequent need for many more troops.

In 1860-62 twelve regiments of native infantry sailed from India for the Far East compared with five on this occasion, and two regiments of cavalry as against one. To put it roughly, the Indian contingent in the early sixties was twice as large as on this occasion. But we only seem to be at the beginning of the China trouble. The Indian army is a more efficient and a larger fighting machine than forty years ago. Moreover, the Indian Empire to-day marches for thousands of miles with the Chinese Empire. Railways have advanced through Upper Burma to within a little distance of the Chinese boundary, so should the rebellion spread, Britain's army in the East will play a large part in quelling it.

But will India also have to pay? Before the first transport drops down the tide that question will be raised: India has been harshly treated in the past, and in these days of plague and famine, while she can spare men, she cannot spare treasure.

DISTINGUISHED REGIMENTS.

Of the regiments selected for service in China two particularly distinguished themselves in the Pathan revolt of 1807. It was the 1st Sikhs who furnished Mr. Gee, the political officer, with an escort on that ill-fated visit to the Tochi Valley, when the party were ambuscaded as they sat at lunch, and would have been annihilated but for the cool courage displayed by the native officers, every European officer having been shot down. The 1st Sikhs belongs to the Punjab Frontier Force. It has only four companies of Sikhs; two companies being composed of Pathans, one of Dogras or hill Rajputs, and one of Punjabi Mahommedans.

The 2th4 Punjab Infantry, which is recruited in exactly the same way as the 1st Sikhs, formed part of the famous garrison of the Malakand. Of its Pathan companies the story is told that when the little force was in the most desperate straits the tribesmen shouted to their fellow-tribesmen to lay down their arms. "Certainly," was the reply from within the walls; "come and take the rifles from our hands." The tribesmen, rejoicing at their treachery, rushed gaily in, to be met by withering volleys and scornful cheers as the Pathans of the 24th Infantry blazed into the brown. The doctor of the regiment is Major Whitchurch, V.C. He won the bronze cross at the siege of Chitral, when after a sally he carried home under heavy fire a wounded comrade on his shoulders.

The 1st Bengal Lancers, formerly Skinner's Irregular Horse, is recruited entirely from Mahommedans. Its honorary colonel is the Duke of York. It last saw service in Afghanistan. The Bombay regiment is raised mainly in Rajputana, while the 1st Madras Pioneers obtains its men from the south of the Peninsula. The latter regiment was first raised as long ago as 1758. The Madras Sappers is a famous corps of engineers, in which families, generation after generation, have enlisted. At the building of bridges, the making of roads, the raising of forts, it is unequalled. It can handle a rifle with pluck. There is no regiment with a finer record in the Indian Army List.

The 1st Madras Pioneers are stationed at Bangalore; the 1st Sikhs at Kohat, on the Punjab frontier. From Kohat to Bangalore is a similar distance as from Edinburgh to Gibraltar; similar, too, is the difference in climate, also in the breed of men. So it can be understood that the Indian army is not as homogenous as the British army. But it always fights in khaki. And it always fights well.

Professional Men.

It's the constant strain and worry under which the professional man labors, the irregularity of habits and loss of rest that makes him peculiarly susceptible to kidney troubles. First it's backache, then urinary difficulties, then—unless it's attended to—Bright's Disease and—death.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Strengthen and invigorate the kidneys—never fail to give quick relief and cure the most obstinate cases.

Rev. M. P. Campbell, pastor of the Baptist Church, Essex, Ont., says: "From my personal use of Doan's Kidney Pills, which I got at Sharon's drug store, I can say they are a most excellent remedy for kidney troubles, and I recommend them to sufferers from such complaints."

RAILWAY NEWS.

RIVAL RAILWAY SCHEMES.

Rev. Father Paradis, of Verdun, general manager of the Colonization Society of New Ontario; Mr. P. H. Chabot, president of the society, and Dr. Bolleau, of Sturgeon Falls, director of the society, were in the city yesterday for the purpose of interviewing the Canadian Pacific Railway authorities with regard to the annual colonization excursion to the Verner, Sturgeon Falls and Lake Temagami district, which has been fixed for July 31st.

Father Paradis and his friends spent some days in Ottawa in connection with the promotion of a scheme for the construction of a railway through the colony of re-patriated settlers from the United States, which has been established near the shores of Lake Temagami. These settlers consist not only of French-Canadians, but English, Scotch, Irish, Germans and Swedes, and they form a very prosperous community in the Nipissing district. Two years ago a charter was obtained for the construction of a colonization line of railway from Verner to Lake Temagami, with connections with the Canadian Pacific system, but Father Paradis met with considerable opposition, and a movement was set on foot by Mr. Ernest Bremner, the riparian owner of Sturgeon Falls, for a rival road running from Sturgeon Falls to Lake Temagami. In the present session of Parliament Mr. Bremner promoted a bill for the purpose of obtaining powers to construct this line, and on Wednesday the measure came before the Senate, when the object of the promoter was defeated by the insertion of a clause authorizing the construction of the original line promoted by Father Paradis. This line will give connection with Sturgeon Falls where a large paper mill is being constructed by the Edward Lloyd Paper Company, Limited, of London, England. This well-known paper manufacturing company acquired by purchase the water rights required for their undertaking from Mr. Bremner, and curiously enough they opposed the line promoted by the riparian owner, and supported the original project of Father Paradis. The bill will come before the House of Commons next week, and its progress through that House will be watched with keen interest by the New Ontario people, whose sympathies are said to be on the side of Father Paradis in the matter, and who feel that the district will be best served by that line.

DEATH OF MR. D. ROSS.

The death is announced of Mr. Duncan Ross, of the well-known railway contracting firm of Malcolm & Ross, who passed away yesterday afternoon at the Western Hospital. Mr. Ross, who has been for many years a familiar figure at the St. Lawrence Hall, was born in Antigonish, N.S., and for the last twenty years he has been in partnership with Mr. Malcolm. He was an able and shrewd business man, and a capable contractor. About a fortnight ago he came to Montreal from Edmonton, N. B., the headquarters of the firm, and becoming suddenly ill he was taken to the Western Hospital, where the case developed pneumonia. The immediate cause of death was heart failure. On Wednesday Mr. Thomas Malcolm, went to Ottawa thinking that his partner and warm personal friend was out of danger, but he returned again yesterday and found him dying. Mr. Ross was not married, but leaves two sisters, who reside in Boston, and two brothers who are in Montana. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon from 123 St. Dominique Street. Mr. Ross was a Presbyterian, and an esteemed member of the Masonic order.

NEW SCALE OF WAGES.

A new scale of wages for certain classes of employes of the Intercolonial Railway will come into operation on Sunday. The schedule provides for a time allowance for trips, and the number of miles per trip has also been fixed. The remuneration of conductors, baggagemen, brakemen and yardmen will in future be as follows: Conductors, first year, $2; second year, $2.20; third year, $2.40; fourth and subsequent years, $2.75. Detention rates per hour, 25 cents. Baggagemen and brakemen, first year, $1.30; second year, $1.45; third year, $1.55. fourth and subsequent years, $1.75. Detention rates per hour, 20 cents. Conductors and brakemen on way freights receive 20 cents per day extra, but when engines are used on freight trains, conductors and brakemen receive 10 cents per day extra. Baggagemen on certain trains receive 10 cents per day extra. The pay per day of 12 hours of yardmasters, yardmen and switchmen is as follows: Yardmen, first year, $1.30; second year, $1.50; third year, $1.70; fourth and subsequent years, $1.90. Yard foremen, $2. Switchmen, first year, $1.30; second year, $1.45; third year, $1.55; fourth year and subsequent years, $1.65.

MONTREAL RESOLUTION

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONGRESS ADOPTS IT ALMOST UNANIMOUSLY.

Small Ad Valorem Duty Best Method of Contributing to Imperial Defence.

Toronto, June 30.—The Globe publishes the following special cable from London: The compromise resolutions drawn up by the Toronto and Manchester delegates, was unanimously carried, amid loud applause, at to-day's session of the Chambers of Commerce Congress. Sir Forbes Adam explained, on behalf of the Manchester delegation, that their opposition to the original resolution arose from the fear that behind it lurked that which was inimical and antagonistic to free trade, but when they found the great majority of the Congress in favor of bringing to the close attention of the Government the points raised, their opposition was at once withdrawn.

A feature of the session was the eloquent speech of Dr. Parkin, of Toronto. He expressed the opinion that if the Congress forced the resolution upon the Government to the point of action they would have performed an important part in the great process of evolution through which the Empire was passing at the present moment. He believed, from authentic information supplied him, that within the next few months they would see the military, naval and governmental authorities engaged in the consolidation of our means of defence all over the Empire. If the resolution was pressed upon the Government until a thoroughly competent commission was appointed to consider the trade relations of the whole of the colonies and dependencies, the commercial world of the Empire would have accomplished its share in the great and promising work of consolidation. Dr. Parkins' speech evoked hearty cheers.

The Montreal resolution in favor of a conference on Imperial defence, and suggesting a small ad valorem import duty as the best method for all portions of the Empire to contribute, was carried, there being only one dissentient.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

St. Andrews by the Sea.

Special low rates—Through sleeping car, leaves Montreal (Windsor Street) Tuesdays and Fridays at 8.20 p.m., returning leaves St. Andrews Wednesdays and Mondays at 5.45 p.m.

Improved Service—Between Montreal, Portland and Old Orchard and Montreal, Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Nashua, etc.

Through Parlor and Sleeping Cars between Montreal and Old Orchard. City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, next P.O.

STONE CONTRACT.

The Roads Committee Accept the Lowest Tenders for Stone for Street Repairs.

The Road Commitee has accepted tenders for about a thousand tons of crushed stone to be used on Papineau and Moreau Streets. The lowest tender in each case was accepted—that of Mr. E. Rochon, at 80 cents a ton for Papineau Street, and that of Mr. A. Chartier, at 95 cents a ton, for Moreau Street.

Special Notice.

CHEAP FARES.

After July 1st the Montreal Park & Island Railway Company will issue special return tickets for a trip around the Mountain or Cartierville, at 15 cents, good between the hours of seven and eleven p.m.

CEMENT AND COAL.

The Dilatoriness of the City Council Leads to Confusion and Unnecessary Expenditure.

Pending the decision of the City Council in the matter of the cement and coal contract, as a question of urgency the Road Commitee has authorised the City Surveyor to purchase whatever is necessary at the lowest possible terms.

RID YOUR HOUSE OF BED BUGS by using LYONS' LIQUID BUG POISON.

One application does the work—if not your money back. 25c.

At all druggists, or JOHN T. LYONS, Cor. Craig and Bleury.

FREE TO THE RUPTURED

Dr. W. S. Rice, the Well Known Authority, Sends a Trial of His Famous Method Free to All.

Out of the chaos of old-time failure comes a new and startling cure for rupture. Dr. W. S. Rice, Box F, 18 Victoria Street, Toronto, Ont., has invented a method that cures without pain, danger, operation or an hour's loss of time from the day's work. To avoid all questions of doubt he sends free to every sufferer a free trial of his method, and there can be no earthly reason why anyone, rich or poor, should not avail themselves of this generous offer. As an instance of this remarkable method the cure of Wm. Bigford, a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of Bishop Mills, Ont., will be a welcome piece of intelligence.

WM. BIGFORD.

Mr. Bigford says: I am pleased to say that I have been permanently cured of rupture by Dr. Rice's remarkable method. I suffered eight years, tried all kinds of trusses without help, and now I cannot be too thankful in expressing my appreciation of Dr. Rice's wonderful system of curing rupture, and will gladly recommend it to all sufferers as I know it will cure them.

Send for this free trial. Don't be backward. It will surprise you with its wonderful power to heal. And if you know of other ruptured people ask them to write or write for them. Do not fail to write at once; do so to-day.

LAKE SHORE.

H. DUSCHESNEAU,

POINTE CLAIRE, P.Q.

Groceries, Wines & Liquors, General Household and Table Supplies.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS

And prepared to cater for Summer residents at Pointe Claire, Beaconsfield, and other points along the Lake Shore as before.

GOOD GOODS.
PROMPT DELIVERY.
COURTEOUS ATTENTION.

Mr. Duschesneau desires to thank his many friends and customers for their kind and liberal patronage in the past, and by close attention to business hopes to merit a continuance of their favor in the future.

As the three grocers who were burned down have started business, it is hoped that Montreal merchants will discontinue taking orders in Pointe Claire and district.

The "Albert" Toilet Soap Co's **Baby's Own Soap** makes youngsters, clean, sweet, and fresh.

It keeps their delicate skins in good order.

Made entirely from vegetable fats, it is an emollient as well as a cleanser, and is as useful on a lady's toilet as in the nursery.

Faintly but exquisitely aromatic.

Beware of Imitations.

TIMMIS, NOBLE & CO.,

Wholesale Stationers

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
Printers and Lithographers,
759 CRAIG STREET.

Unrivalled Position

LONDON, ENGLAND.

For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST.

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT. MODERATE TARIFF.

$2.00 FOR $1.25

does not seem possible, but our

$1.25 Umbrella

Cannot be got elsewhere under $2.00. WHY? Because We Make Them.....

The Dominion Umbrella Store
2305 St. Catherine Street.
139 St. Peter Street.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

is unequalled as a remedy for Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Sore Eyes, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Earache, Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds, Ringworm, and Skin Ailments generally.

Large Pots, is 1½d each, at chemists, with instructions.

Illustrated Pamphlet of Calvert's Carbolic Preparations sent post free on application.

F.C. CALVERT & CO., Manchester.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

Our Store will be Closed MONDAY in honor of Dominion Day.

Ready-to-Wear Goods FOR OUTING PURPOSES.

Ladies' Shirt Waists
Ladies' Dress Skirts
Ladies' Trimmed Hats
Men's Furnishings
Children's Wear

All at Exceptionally Reduced Prices.

Holiday Requisites of all kinds.
Lunch Boxes, Chinese Lanterns, Flags, etc., etc.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine Street,
COR. METCALFE ST. TERMS CASH. Tel. Up 933.

DRINK RADNOR.

FREE

On TUESDAY, JULY 3rd, we commence to give the following offer to all Carpet purchasers: During the month of July we will

Make, Lay and Line

with a superior quality of Wadded Lining, FREE, all Carpets bought at our store for cash. We have a most complete and well assorted stock of every grade of Carpets, and for beauty of design and colorings there are none better. The prices, too, are lower than ordinary Carpet houses.

REMEMBER,

All Wiltons, all Axminsters, all Brussels, all Tapestries, all Velvet Piles, all Wool Carpets, will be

MADE, LAID and LINED FREE during July.

Special Announcement.

Grand Sale of COLORED BLOUSES for Ladies and Misses, commencing on TUESDAY, 3rd July. Further particulars in Tuesday night's advertisement.

OGILVY'S

TEES & CO.

Undertakers and Embalmers,
300 ST. JAMES STREET,
Established 50 Years

Watches and Clocks

Have a way of going when you wind them. ANOTHER WAY to make them go is to put prices on them—just as I am doing.

H. LOGAN, Popular Jeweller, 204 BLEURY ST.

Latest Novelties. Repairing a Specialty Give us a call.

McHUGH'S HOTEL,

LACHINE.

Near the boats and cars. Few steps from the Rapids Boat. The best Kitchen and Bar on the Island.

McHUGH & HUGHES, Props.

Fish Department

Received daily from New York, Portland, Gloucester all kinds of Sea and River Food. Try us and you will be pleased.

BROWN BROS.,
WINDSOR MARKET.

TRIAL ORDERS

Mean regular customers to us because our work is THE BEST and speaks for itself.

Our prices—well, we always make them as low as possible and give full value every time. It is to your advantage to try us.

ATLAS Engraving & Printing CO.,
804 to 808 CRAIG STREET.

FIRE BRICKS,
PORTLAND CEMENT,
CALCINED PLASTER,
MORTAR COLAR.
Coal Oil, Gasoline, Benzine, Etc
ALEX. BREMNER,
50 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL

MALO'S CANDY WAGGONS

Go all over the city and suburbs.

Fine Assortment of Pure Candies. Prices Reasonable.

Goods brought to your home—Try them.

MADE BY MR. MALO, AT 871 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Where a fine stock is kept also. Orders by mail attended.

THE SATURDAY HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

93RD YEAR. NO. 154. MONTREAL, SATURDAY JUNE 30, 1900

BY A WOMAN

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers.

"My dear," said a placid-faced woman to a perspiring child, "don't fuss and you can keep cool." The advice is good for more than children. Half the real suffering in hot weather comes from mental fretting, and could be easily avoided. In fact, the full possession of oneself is a great advantage. The self-controlled woman, who may make haste but is never in a hurry, who does not run for street cars because in her plan of time allowance there is always time to miss one car, who wears her clothes loose enough to allow her blood to circulate properly, and not congest in her face or her hands, who puts some value upon her time and her life, and wisely concludes she is worth more alive than dead, is the woman who keeps cool. She perspires, but she is not otherwise much disturbed by the heat. Certain it is that your mental attitude has much to do with your physical comfort. If you wear out your shoes in a vain search for a cool place you are much more a sufferer from heat than you would be if you kept mentally and physically quiet, and bolstered up your lagging spirits by promising them a breeze at sundown and assuring yourself that so far as the present is concerned the oppression in the atmosphere has not yet become unendurable. A calm temperament or an emotional one with a layer of cultivated placidity will keep you cooler than a muslin dress. Another thing—too much cold food and drink are not good for you. Open pores, perfect digestion and good circulation are your best physical weapons against heat. Too much ice cream and too much iced tea, ice water and fizzy cold drinks of all sorts are apt to interfere with digestion and circulation. Often a cold sponge bath will comfort you much more than the quantities of stuff with which you unwisely overload your stomach. Dress nicely, eat sensibly, and don't get into your head the unwise idea that you "can't bear the heat." You'll find it harder to contend with immediately you permit that silly little thought to lodge in your mind.

What a cloud of khaki-covered girls and boys have come upon the horizon this year. One woman—she doesn't live in Montreal—has made herself notorious by means of a khaki skirt and jacket, a scarlet vest and a Strathcona hat. It isn't a pretty color; we needn't try to persuade ourselves it looks well. It doesn't. And it wasn't chosen for its looks. It was chosen because of its vanishing qualities, because it faded into the landscape and looked like scrub and stones and coarse sun-baked grass lands. It doesn't fade into our surroundings. It rises in its yellow ugliness against a background of green trees or grass. It quarrels with brown-stone houses and looks quite by itself in a galaxy of girls in muslins and a crowd of matrons in the vivid silks and cottons fashion permits them to wear this year. The soldiers wear khaki because they must, but there is no need for women and children here to follow their example. Mrs. Langtry's khaki suit is a horrible mixture of the daring and the ridiculous. Khaki skirts, khaki gowns, hats, caps, sailor suits (preserve us), and soldiers' suits for small fry, everywhere we see it—the ugly yellow color. It falls out with every complexion save that of cream and roses, and it is rare. One shade of hair it blends with, but the development of the yellowish tint is not an advantage to the hair and it shows the mud in skins which look well in blue or pink or red or clear yellow. It's all a horrible mistake, this khaki habit.

Montreal isn't half so hot and uncomfortable as those who always leave it in May seem to believe. You will always get a breeze up on the mountain, and the upper part of Park Avenue is fairly cool. So is Westmount. The Lachine cottagers are fighting sand-flies now, big-winged things with sticky feet and conflicting ideas of locomotion. You will see them caught like flies on fly-paper wherever the ambitious summer resident or the all-the-year-round-dweller has treated a house to a coat of paint. We have mosquitoes and flies by the million, but, except along the river, we are not obliged to count sand-flies up against our mercies.

The streets are growing quieter every day. More shuttered windows appear in the streets. More people dine at the safes. Carriages bowl merrily along the main thoroughfares with happy families crowded inside. The solitary traveller with a trunk, the young man with a suit case beside him and his wheel on top, cabs full of strangers who look up at the facades of churches—all these indicate that summer has come and that the great merry-go-round of travel is attracting its tens of thousands. How restless we grow when the summer comes, for restlessness is contagious, and most of us aren't immune. We want to go far as a rule, and that's a mistake, for if it happens we can't spend our summers or our Saturdays and Sundays sixty or a hundred miles away, we can usually put five or ten miles between ourselves and our daily cares and, if we would only believe it, that's enough. But we won't. Sometimes its enough to get just an afternoon of sunshine and fresh air, to lie in the shade of the elms and watch the clouds drift overhead and float to westward to burn in the fires of the sunset, to listen to the robins and blackbirds, the song sparrows, and to mark timid tree, the aspen, trembling in the light breezes. The man who is busy down town can rest in his home. His wife cannot. She is within call of her duties. She rests more in one hour out doors than in four in the house, even if these last are spent in most absolute idleness. Our bodies do not need resting half so much as our minds do, and to ask a housekeeper to sit down and rest in her house is asking an almost impossible thing.

Last Christmas a woman I know was taken ill with an acute attack induced by a chronic disease. She was almost well when she took la grippe and when it was time for the la grippe to go she developed a serious case of pleurisy. Her getting about was a tedious matter and when she was almost well, she was taken on a little outing. A couple of boys were playing what they called "catch." It wasn't catch. It was miss and and hit, and that poor sick girl was struck on the head by a hard ball. It raised a dreadful lump, and interfered with her rest for several nights, and all her friends quote to her that silly old adage "It never rains, but it pours."

Serious though, doesn't it seem sometimes as if things happened in leaps. I know one family in which the father met with a serious accident in November. At Christmas time the one child was ill with scarlet fever. New Year's day she gave signs of bronchitis. Then the father took la grippe. The grandma followed suit and and the child had grippe crosswise on the bronchitis. She began to go to school again in March, and brought home a small set of mumps, of which her mother became possessed directly the child had finished with them. Peace seemed about to descend on the family when the mother took la grippe, just to put in the time between mumps and a case of black measles which the little one found roaming around somewhere. After the measles there came ear difficulties, and then by the middle of June the family shook off disease and prepared to enjoy the summer. For four ordinarily healthy persons, they did manage to gather considerable illness together. It sounds rather a fairy story, doesn't it? But it isn't—it's every word true, and there was more of it, too.

Have you read Winston Churchill's war book, "From London to Ladysmith, via Pretoria"? It is so interesting, so well written, and with such a frank, manly spirit, and such an unassuming manner between the lines. He carries you through Africa. You go in the armored train. You see the shells and the poor crushed arm of the young private. You smell the cigarettes and feel your temper rise within you as the greasy Boer insults the prisoners. You are intensely interested in it all, partly because it is so well-written, partly because the subject even indifferently treated would hold your attention in these days.

What a wretched charity is that which bundles up its useless trash and gives it away to be rid of it, and then piously folds its hands and talks about the widow's mite. In that connection the mention of the large offering of the poor woman is blasphemy. "I couldn't help thinking about treasures in heaven," said a worker amongst poor people the other day, "and if some of the people who get these ren't surprised when they see the stacks of useless stuff they've sent in, it will be a queer thing to me."

Use common sense in giving and recollect it's more charitable to wear the faded shirt waist and give the sick girl a nice new bright one.

We are to have another transparent season—open work blouses, open work skirts, thin yoke and sleeves, insertion and chiffon parasols, net hats and bonnets, stockings which only pretend to cover, and giddy embroidered gloves. It's fashionable and it's cool, and though the people who don't like it are called prudes, I wonder how many of us really do think the custom a sensible one.

How many of the women who have gone away are going to be sensible and not worry about the town house. It is possible, of course, to make a summer in the country perfectly miserable by fretting over the flannels stored away, worrying because there was a moth in the front room clothes press, which wouldn't be caught, fussing over the flies you know the dear man let in at the door the day he went for the mackintoshes, wondering if the rats will gnaw through into the basement, and if the three matches somebody confessed to leaving on the hall table won't be lighted by mice gnawing at them. Let the burglar of your imagination have the jam, blow up or burn down the house, and have it all finished up the first week. Then you'd be at rest for the remainder of the time. But then I'm afraid we wouldn't be sensible enough to do that. We'd so much rather have the worry piece-meal and let it spoil our mornings and afternoons and the nights when it's too hot to sleep.

When all is said and done, the world needs sympathy more than it needs anything else. Disease, disappointment, weariness of soul and body have become less terrible when we are sure somebody is sympathizing with us. The man who fights a hard battle down street doesn't mind the heat and burden of the day if there is some mother or sister, sweetheart or wife, sympathizing with him, or some good old father to be made glad by his success. We never can estimate human sympathy high enough. It is a spur, a tonic, a balm. It is just what we need. It comes just when we need it. Sometimes, though, we suffer on without it, pitying ourselves weakly and calling the world cruel and unkind. Surely that is our mistake. There are so many good souls in the world, so many unselfish, brave-hearted women and men, that if it happens our hearts cry out for sympathy, and there is only an echo of our crying, it is more than likely we are to blame. Perhaps we have withheld our sympathy from those in trouble. Perhaps we have boasted of how we would bear sorrow. Perhaps we have refused previous sympathy, tendered as true fellow-feeling often is, with much hesitation. If we are guilty of these sins against the gentlest instincts of the heart we deserve to spell out our heart-miseries by ourselves. It needs no special training to be sympathetic, and it needs no money. You may be poor as old Job's turkey and yet be able to bestow priceless blessings upon those who really need your aid. An unselfish heart and tact are the main ingredients of a perfect sympathy. Don't omit the tact. People need to be gently handled when they are sore with suffering. Sometimes when you are just as careful as your best instincts can make you, you will turn a corner too sharply, or say the wrong thing at the right time. Never mind. No one is perfect. The people whom you wished to help will understand and if they don't now, they will after a little when they are less self-centred. Don't cease giving sympathy because you think people are ungrateful. They're not. You probably misunderstand them or else they misunderstand you. The world is full of people who find it somewhat of a treadmill. A little honest sympathy straightens them up. You can see the effect upon them. Out goes the chest, up goes the head, back go the shoulders. There comes a confident ring into their voices. They step out more briskly and the tread-mill becomes almost a game. Too often in place of sympathy we press down upon sufferers our cruel supposition that they deserved their sorrow. Perhaps they did, but patience is not born to them because we tell them so. The I-told-you-so attitude to the miseries of other people is a cowardly one. It is a mental striking of the fallen foe, which, in a physical way, is discouraged by all brave disputants. Suffering is not easier but rather harder to bear when you know it is punishment. True sympathy may conscientiously ignore the sin. It is the old rule of hating the sin but not the sinner which enables us to give in full measure true sympathy to all who need the heart of another to rest upon.

CORRESPONDENCE

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated; and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Editor Woman's Department, The Herald, Montreal.

F. H.—I'm so sorry about your accident. I trust it is not serious. Your letter did not reach me in time for last week. Could you let me have it as early as Monday when it is for the issue of that week? I find your menus very interesting, though I still go on buying and eating meat. Have you any idea how many vegetarians there are in Montreal, and is there any society that you know of?

Marguerite Sans Gene.—Did you ever consider, you rebellious and mischievous mortal, that we are all servants. If we serve any one, if we do them a good turn, if we work for money or pay in kind, however we fix it, whatever we call it, we are still servants. The public man is the servant of the public. It does not worry him. It should not worry you. The main thing is to see that you give good service. It matters very little what you do, so that it is honest work and you do the very best you can. Study all you can about housekeeping. If your talents and tastes are in the direction of cooking, try to improve in it. If housemaid work suits you best, learn everything in connection with that work. Good cooks and good housemaids are always appreciated. It is only the useless, ignorant and disagreeable ones which have no chance to improve. Any woman can make her place in life secure can be independent of the aid of others and a decided success in her especial line if she will only be faithful in little things and always ambitious. Write again and tell me if things are not going better when you determine to make them. It is not reading alone which educates. Thinking over what is read is quite as important, and we can think while we work.

Tootsie.—Send your gift now or any time after. It makes no difference. Often near friends wait until after most of the presents are received in order not to duplicate.

Helen.—I'm sure you are going the right way about the matter. Relatives should leave young married people, and old ones too, to settle their own little misunderstandings. A mother-in-law who hurls herself into the domestic machinery and tells the young wife how she would treat the young husband is, unhappily, not an extinct variety. Leave them alone. Never encourage your daughter to mention any difficulties. If he is a bad man, you should have known it before they were married, and you should have told your daughter. Even if he is an angel, as humans go, he will have crise cross days, and if your daughter hasn't mother-wit enough to avoid quarreling with a man who is only a little out of sorts, I'm afraid there's something wrong with her home training. Don't you think so?

Yankee Cousin.—Where are you spending your summer I wonder. Won't you write and tell us all about it?

Amelia.—I didn't answer your letter, for two reasons. First, because you said you were in no hurry, and secondly, because I wanted to think about it. You say you have the house and the garden, and the interest, which will amount to a hundred and thirty-five. You would probably get a thousand for your place, and that would give you only thirty more dollars yearly, if you are determined ,as I think you are, and very wisely too, to use only the interest. If this is all correct you would make very little by selling, and I doubt if you could get a position such as you describe in the city. Can't you rent rooms or take boarders. I think a few quiet people would enable you to make your taxes, which are probably twenty-five dollars, and your own living for the whole year. If you cannot do that, why not make jam or jelly to sell. Many people who summer in your town would be glad to have fruit canned or preserves made for them. If there happens to be a boarding house near you, it may be that you could rent rooms. In a small town it is often considered quite infra dig for women to earn money, but that is a very foolish notion. It will be much better for you to try and add to your income, in any and every way, and to keep your principal intact.

Gertrude.—I'm glad to get your letter with the enclosure, and you're a brave little woman to work so hard and be plucky and cheery about it all.

I've tried my best to find that poem, but so far unsuccessfully. It will pop up some day. They always do, you know. Many thanks for your good wishes for a good summer. I cannot think of any way to suggest for more work, but I'll bear you in mind, and if I can see anything which might give you a little hint, I'll let you know. Every mickle makes a muckle, as I daresay you've found out before now. I have been only once in your city, but I'm coming some time.

Isabelle.—How are you getting on I wonder, and your little folks. I've lost your address, at least the second name you gave, or I was going to write to ask if your husband had been successful in getting that position, and if your own health is better. Do try and get up to the mountain with the children. It will rest you so much and do them good.

Nance.—I'm glad to know that you were determined to overcome your fear of thunder and wind ,and delighted beyond words to learn that you have conquered it. If we allow ourselves to be controlled by every circumstance and every accident and incident, we are really a good deal less than free agents. Mothers very often help to make their children fearful and timid and cowardly by warning them foolishly, and engendering in them a constant feeling of alarm. We need to pull our fears up very sharply sometimes, and keep them on a very short string, or the first thing we know they'll tangle us all up and trip us. However you know now what it is to conquer a feeling which, as you say, has been with you from childhood, and had of late been growing worse. Doesn't it seem odd that the answer to that other correspondent decided you to fight your nervousness. Ihaven't heard from her since. Wouldn't it be good if you two women have been emancipated and are ready to enjoy the summer, thunder showers and all. And the best of all is you have done it yourself, by the proper exercise of your own will power. I'm glad you liked the delineation. Your friend has a strong and earnest face.

Harry May.—Your wife is right. There should certainly be a household allowance. How could you carry on your business if you didn't know what the firm could afford. She will take pride in managing her house on the allowance, and if she doesn't know how, she will soon learn. As a rule I think a man knows very little about house furnishing, except in some detail. A woman has the faculty of considering all the pros and cons, and can fit furniture into its place, and either approve of it or reject it in a few minutes of mental consideration. You ought to have enough faith in the woman you married to depend upon her judgment and taste in connection with all matters pertaining to a house.

Famished.—You have at least plenty of time to read and think, and after all, the whirl is not a good thing. One grows altogether too busy, with too widely separated interests, unless great care is taken not to allow the turmoil of the cities to get into the blood. I believe more people die from utter weariness than from disease. So take comfort to yourself. Get all out of the life you can. The quietness of it is what many people are praying for, and once you have determined not only to endure it, but to make it yield you profit and pleasure, you will be surprised to discover that it is not half bad after all. Besides it will change. Everything does, and if we would only believe that very hard when we are miserable, and forget it when we are having a good time, how much happier we should be. First of all you can get rested physically—sleep and luxuriate in idle days. Then you can plan your life all over again, leaving out the galeties, dances, dinner parties, at homes of the cumbrous variety, and little five o'clocks, more or less delightful. You will not need so many pretty clothes (suppose you begin a bank account). You can read and take exercise of various kinds and live a free and unconventional life. I suppose you will say that if you were really free you'd come back to town, but I mean free only in the sense of a long rope, for I know you're tied to a tree all the while. Most of all don't worry, and don't say you "hate the country." It's really and truly the one and only place fit to live in. Write again and tell me how you are getting along and, by the way, can't you get a nice dog. A dog is such splendid company.

Deering.—Mrs. Dana's book, "How to Know the Wild Flowers," will help you, and Harriet Keeler has a very fine book devoted to trees. Both these have plates, many of those in the first book being colored. I'm glad to get any such queries, and glad too that you like your Ruskin so well. It seems to me that no matter how weary or disgusted or out of sorts I am, Ruskin's work is an inspiration. You are repaid many fold for even a chance glance into any book. Isn't he gentle and isn't he strong?

Jat.—It's likely your laundress has a weakness for alkalies. Washing soda and washing compounds of various kinds are good in their way, but they must be used and not abused. Some women decide that if a little is good, more must be better, so in goes three times the quantity mentioned. That will account for all the holes in your linen. Change your laundress or keep your eagle eye on her supplies of washing powders.

Meg.—Sensitive, somewhat imperious, darling, executive and original.

Da Capo.—Melancholy, fairly persistent, decisive and affectionate.

Chris.—Resolute, luxurious in tastes, patient and very sympathetic.

Bee.—Methodical, dignified, cautious, economical and practical.

Rosa.—Daring, impulsive, a little short of patience, very warm-hearted and likely to allow your heart instead of your head to control you.

Jean.—Candid, original, sensitive, fairly generous and very independent.

L. E. B.—Mischievous, hopeful, fairly industrious, a little vain, and very ambitious.

Testa.—Critical, self-reliant, merry, determined and fairly generous.

C. C.—Alert, philosophical, energetic, generous and unassuming.

Minna.—Genial, fairly sympathetic, resolute, extravagant and optimistic.

Fay.—Persevering, generous, fairly patient, somewhat reserved, and very faithful in duty.

John Thomas.—Original, capricious, imperious, very energetic, mentally alert and fairly truthful.

Money Musk.—Decisive, candid, merry, persistent and proud-spirited.

Elize.—Some carelessness, fair energy, generosity and self-control.

Laing's Nek.—Philosophic, sincere, conscientious and determined.

Modder.—Generous, unassuming, earnest, and with musical tastes.

New York.—Self-willed, merry, idealistic, persistent, systematic and ambitious.

S. T. J.—Affectionate, intuitive, decisive, cheerful and orderly.

Dramatis Personæ.—Practical, cautious, reserved, determined and optimistic.

Dol.—Ardent, sympathetic, ambitious, intuitive and scarcely cheerful enough.

Lil.—Affectionate, sincere, fairly resolute, sensitive and orderly.

Cream.—Impulsive, intuitive, attentive to detail, very ambitious and very determined.

HOUSEKEEPING.

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on kitchen economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

THE KITCHEN.

No room in the house is so important as the kitchen, and yet this is often the very one which is most neglected. It is just here where the test comes in as to whether the cook is capable, and the mistress personally interested in the welfare of her house. From the kitchen comes health or disease, according to whether the food is carefully prepared or not, and the utensils used are clean or dirty. Nothing is more disgusting than an untidy, ill-kept kitchen, and, unless care be taken to keep it absolutely clean, cockroaches, mice, blackbeetles and other horrors will soon make their appearance, and great difficulty will be experienced in getting rid of them.

Many kitchens are thrown into a state of hopeless confusion should there be any extra work on hand, such as baking or jam-making. The table is strewn from "end to side" with a heterogeneous mass of articles, many of them having absolutely nothing to do with the work in hand. Pots and pans lie on every available chair, while knives and forks, cups and saucers, and other utensils are piled "higgledy-piggledy" in the sink. In the middle of all this litter stands cook, very irritable, and utterly unable to find anything she wants. Well, it is her own fault, but the mistress is also a great deal to blame for allowing such a state of things to exist.

Regular days should be kept for cleaning certain things, and these days should be strictly adhered to. The stove should be perfectly cool when cleaned, and a very little black-lead is required to keep it in good condition.

Last, but not least, a kitchen should never be allowed to become stuffy. The doors and windows should be open as much as possible, so as to admit the fresh air and sunshine, while the curtains to the windows should be thin, not to obstruct the light. How often we notice, as we pass down the streets, that the windows are all blocked up with art muslin, closely pleated, and covered with a thick, and often dark, pattern. The little light which a city window usually admits is thus completely shut out.

FENNEL.

Fennel, still grown for the grace of its feathery foliage, is a plant of classic renown. Even the plain of Marathon took its name therefrom. To it were assigned many virtues, and, it

"In an earlier age than ours
Was gifted with wondrous powers
Lost vision to restore.
It gave new strength and fearless mood
And gladiators fierce and rude
Mingled it in their daily food.
And he who battled and subdued
The wreath of Fennel wore."

Pliny says that serpents sought the shade of the plant to strengthen their eyesight, and fennel-water was long prescribed as an eye wash. In cookery it was inseparable from fish. In Piers Ploughman's time,

"A ferthynge-worth of fenel-seed
For fastynge dayes"

was essential. Culpepper explains its use with fish, by saying it "consumes that phlegmatic humor which fish most plenteously afford and annoy the body with, benefiting this way because it is a herb of Mercury, under Virgo, and therefore bears antipathy to Pisces." Be this as it may, the use was general, and "conger and fennel" almost proverbial. The name occurs in Celtic as Fenick, and in the earliest English plant lists, as Fenéel.

AN APPETIZING ROAST.

Shoulder of lamb is inexpensive and may be arranged for carving by having it boned. Make a good dressing and stuff the shoulder into shape and bind with a broad band of muslin. It may then be roasted or boiled, though tender lamb is perhaps better as a roast. If it is to be boiled put it in a large kettle with one onion stuck with two cloves, and one teaspoon of salt and a quarter teaspoon of pepper. Barely cover with boiling water and simmer slowly, allowing twenty minutes to each pound. Garnish with mint or parsley, and serve with white sauce flavored with onion juice.

NOTES.

Carrots, summer squash, young beets and raspberries are early summer possibilities not to be forgotten, but their enjoyment may be moderated until later, their seasons being long ones.

The smallest allowance of butter possible, serving it at three meals daily, is one pound per head a week, and this will really not allow but the tiniest amount in the cooking, certainly not any for beefsteak gravy. Still it is a guide to go by.

A clever woman was asked the other day her definition of affluence, and she replied: "To live well within one's income." We all want to live in affluence, no matter how small our income, and the superfluity goes so well to help that little bank account.

Some housekeepers who keep other parts of their furnishings well stocked with all needful articles are very niggardly in fitting up their work baskets, considering two or three sizes of thread or silk and one paper of needles all sufficient.

The darning of stockings is another instance where many workers use too coarse material. They reason, probably, from the principle that the larger the hole and the larger the thread, the quicker they can fill it up. No wonder children and husbands dislike to wear darned stockings, especially if these heavily darned places come near the sensitive toes.

When asparagus has run its course, as a spring delicacy, then as an everyday vegetable or salad, it is just the time to use it for soup. Its appropriateness for a company dinner depends upon its perfect quality, and also upon only a small quantity being served—just enough to make one want more, say half a bouillon-cupful. Boil asparagus in chicken-stock to a pulp, and rub through a puree-sieve, the stock being seasoned with salt and pepper only. For one quart of stock fry one medium-sized onion (sliced) in two tablespoonfuls of butter until straw-colored, then blend in one heaping tablespoonful of flour, and add the stock with pulp in it; cook ten minutes, and then add one pint of cream (not too rich) in which two egg-yolks have been beaten. Heat just to the boiling-point, add one half saltspoonful of mace or nutmeg and one teaspoonful of sugar, taste to see if it is salty enough, strain again, and serve. This soup should be for dinner a thin puree (about like good cream in consistency); for luncheon it may be made a thick puree, with croutons or asparagus-tips in it. In the latter case it should be served in plates; in the former in small cups.

VEGETARIAN MENU.

Supplied by F. H.:—

BREAKFAST.

Fresh fruit in season, flaked rice with milk, poached eggs on toast, bread and butter, postum.

DINNER.

Tomato soup, savory cutlets, boiled potatoes (in jackets), cauliflower with egg sauce, date and nut cake.

TEA.

Potted lentil with parsley sauce, strawberries and cream, bread and butter, tea.

FLAKED RICE.

See directions on package.

TOMATO SOUP.

Take a pound of tomatoes, pour boiling water on them and allow them to stand for a few minutes. They will then peel easily. Slice an onion and boil with the tomatoes (sliced) for an hour; then add salt, pepper and little butter. Mix half a pint of milk with a teaspoonful of flour, add this to the soup, stir and boil for five minutes.

SAVORY CUTLETS.

Take three-quarters of a cup of milk and two ounces of butter in a saucepan on the fire; when it boils add 3 ounces of dried and browned bread crumbs, a little dredging of flour and a pinch of sugar. Let it cook until it no longer adheres to the pan and remove from the fire. When it is cool, add two eggs, one at a time, beating until smooth. Then add a little tablespoonful of shelled walnuts (previously run through the nut mill or crushed with rolling-pin), seasoning, and a little grated onion juice. Mix well and shape with a cutlet mould into cakes about half an inch thick, on a floured board, drop into a pan of boiling salted water and leave for three minutes, take from pan and drain. In this condition the cutlets will keep for days, and when wanted either roll in flour or egg and bread crumbs, and fry in boiling olive oil. Serve with walnut gravy, poured over or round a dish of grilled tomatoes. Mint sauce is an excellent accompaniment.

Note:—For walnut gravy, see Herald, Saturday, June 2nd, 1900.

BOILED POTATOES (IN JACKETS.)

Choose potatoes of uniform size, free from specks. Wash them well with a coarse cloth or brush, dig out all eyes, and rinse in cold water; cook in just enough boiling water to prevent burning, till easily pierced with a fork, but not till they have burst the skin and fallen in pieces; drain thoroughly, take out the potatoes and place them in the oven for five minutes; remove the skins and cover with a cloth to absorb all moisture, and let them steam three or four minutes. In removing the skins, draw them off without cutting the potatoes.

CAULIFLOWER WITH EGG SAUCE.

Steam the cauliflower till tender, separate into small portions; dish, and serve with an egg sauce prepared as follows: Heat a pint of rich milk or very thin cream to boiling, and string into it a level tablespoonful of flour; rub smooth with a little milk. Let this boil a few minutes, stirring constantly until the flour is well cooked and the sauce thickened; then add slowly the well-beaten yoke of one egg, stirring rapidly, so that it shall be well mingled with the whole; add salt to taste; let it boil up once, pour over cauliflower and serve. The sauce should be of the consistency of thick cream.

DATE AND NUT CAKE.

Take a pound of dates and one pound of walnuts. Stone dates and shell walnuts; put layer of dates and nuts alternately, ending with dates; press firmly together into shape of cake, ornament on top with nuts. This should cut solid. Better made the day before using.

BOTTLED LENTILS.

Take four ounces of red Indian lentils, wash and tie tightly with small onion in a cloth. Boil for an hour. Turn out, remove the onion and mash with butter, pepper and salt and a little summer savory or powdered sage. Chop fine one hard-boiled egg, and mix with the lentil paste before bottling.

CHATIER

"_____add faith,
Add virtue, patience, temperance; add love
By name to come call'd charity—the soul
Of all the rest."

Once upon a time wealthy bridegrooms were expected to present each belfry-man with a set of new clothes; so, if many rich men got married in a parish, the bell-ringers' wardrobes became remarkably well-stocked. Another custom connecting gloves with weddings is mentioned in Waldron's "Description of the Isle of Man." He states: "They have bridemen and bridemaids, who lead the young couple as in England, only with this difference, that the former have ozier wands in their hands, as an emblem of superiority. Those who lead the bride to church are always bachelors, but it is necessary that she be conducted home by two married men, in return for whose services she makes a good present of gloves."

In hats, beige tinted straws are very popular, and gauze or tulle with one very large rose nodding at one side is a favorite trimming. Ecru tulle on a pure white straw with one immense rose of blue or pink at one side is charming. Tuscan straws in open work designs are much worn, and crinoline braids, form many a dressy toque, alternated with folds of chiffon or crepe. White straws are dyed to match the exact shade of the costume, and yet all the pretty light shades seem to be represented in the new straw hats. Rather wide brimmed sailor hats are almost universally trimmed with a scarf around the crown, and a huge rosette bow at one side. This is variously made of soft taffeta ribbon, of gauze panne velvet and tulle, and can be purchased in the shops all ready for use. White panne with black polka dots makes a very stylish rosette and scarf, and several different pastel shades of ribbon are used in its construction.

That cheap things are not always economical, nor dear things always extravagant, is an axiom in economies which every inexperienced purchaser should bear in mind. Where the watchword of the housewife is "cheapness," very often no real economy is practiced, but the reverse, and it is well that young managers should remember this, because they are often tempted to make very extravagant purchases by things marked at enticingly low prices.

The "bracelet" glove is something entirely new. It is made both in suede and glace kid, and shows a band of silk insertion three-quarters of an inch wide set in the wrist. The insertion is the same color as the glove, and is sufficiently open-work to see the skin through the meshes. These gloves are also seen with the "bracelet" made of lace as well as the silk insertion.

The glove with the monogram is also worn by the woman seeking after things novel. Either the monogram or crest is used. It is embroidered on the wrist in the bright colors seen in illuminated missals.

Hand-painted gloves are another fashion fad. The painted design is inconspicuous, however, encircling the wrist in a tiny vine.

"There are comparatively few people who understand the art of properly folding dresses that are to be packed in a trunk," remarked an expert little trunk packer to me one day.

"I never allow anyone to do this for me," she continued. "I have seen so many dresses take on an old, mussed-up look after one or two trips, from inexperienced handling, that I have adopted a way of my own, which has never failed of good results.

"In the first place, I never fold a skirt down the middle of the front breadth." She took up a skirt by way of illustration. "I begin with one of the seams of the front breadth; this prevents that ugly crease, so often seen."

She deftly folded the skirt back and forth while she was talking. Just before placing it in the trunk she gave it several brisk snaps, to make sure there were no wrinkles in it. When I remarked upon the somewhat crowded appearance of her trunk, she said: "I crowd in as much as I possibly can, and if I haven't enough to fill it, I tuck in papers. There is nothing that ruins clothes like loose packing."

As to wearing apparel, the golf girl's most picturesque garment is her jacket. Nowadays it is not always as it used to be, of bright scarlet or "hunting pink" cloth. Silk golf jackets are among the fashion novelties. A green silk golf jacket, an Eton in shape, is embroidered with white silk in golf sticks and balls. Another is white silk, with thistles for the embroidered design, worked in their natural colors.

The cool and comfortable "Ladysmith" hat, a photograph of which was shown in last Sunday's Journal, will be much worn by the golf girl, also light weight canvas hats, with the crown made entirely of draped silk.

The new golf capes show brighter plaids than ever. Some of the latest capes are trimmed with stitched bands of cloth.

The golf hook and eye which fastens the cape at the neck is now bought separately, and has developed into something quite ornamental. There are rose gold big hooks and eyes made of coiled snakes with green jewels for eyes and other buckles in golf designs. One cape which showed much green and white through the plaid was fastened with buckle of green jade applied with silver. The pieces of jade were about the same size and shape as a silver dollar. On one piece applied in silver was a little cupid carrying a candy bag. On the other a golf girl is ready to hit the ball. The pieces of jade were framed in rims of silver, and the buckle was decidedly worth owning.

Why a woman changes her name on marriage has been a subject of much discussion. It is traceable to the Romans, and came into use after the Roman occupation. Thus Julia and Octavia, married to Pompey and Cicero, were called by the Romans Julia of Pompey, Octavia of Cicero, and gradually women in most European countries came to sign their names similarly after marriage, omitting the "of." Later, on the other hand, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, the practice fell into temporary disuse. We find, for example, Catharine Barr continuing to sign herself after she had twice married, and we always hear of Lady Jane Grey (not Dudley) and Arabella Stuart (not Seymour). The particularly unhappy fate of the latter tinges with color the warning above quoted. There are those who think the adoption of the husband's name originated from the Scriptural teaching that husband and wife are one. It is a custom, however, that is not universal throughout the Christian world. In Spain and Portugal women do not assume their husband's names, but continue to be known by their own. There are both in the United States and rural sections of England places where women always retain their maiden names, and in many parts of France, Scotland and Belgium the husband's and wife's names are used together when either is mentioned.

Nobody will agree with me, I fear, but I have been thinking lately what a peaceful, enjoyable place this little world of ours would be if people were heavily taxed for each superfluous word. Only the absolutely necessary remarks would then be made, and the Peter Grievances would cease from troubling their intimates and neighbors. To rest, either by lying on a green bank or in an armchair, knowing that conversation was no longer expected from one, would be delicious, yet sweeter far the rest of having no grumblings poured into one's wearied ears. Monotonous? Oh, no! It is merely because we are nerve-tired that we become bored, and cease to take a hearty zest in comfort, desiring shocks rather than content. To watch the sunshine creeping up a wall, the flowers nodding in the breeze, the stream of living creatures ebbing and flowing up and down a busy street, and the sky changing in hue from hour to hour, to muse and meditate, to count the stars, and be lullabied by the nightingale or a first class string band—any one of these occupations is sufficient to busy a healthy human organism, and all of them get spoilt by the lamentable fact that people have voices that may be used without restraint. I fancy that voices, perpetually murmuring or chattering inanely, must have caused more than two-thirds of all the suicides that have ever taken place. All but a very few of the sentences spoken are needless, the large majority are harmful or disagreeable, and the neutral kind of remarks are tiresome, because they require answers. Friendship expresses itself best by sympathetic silence. Personally, I am quite ready to join any Society for the Prevention of Superfluous Speaking.

Madge Merton

The black velvet ribbon plays such a part in neck dressing of collarette summer frocks that nothing which appertains to it is unimportant. For a change from lockets, purchase an amulet or Egyptian scarabaeus mounted in dull gold and stitch it firmly in the middle of your black velvet neck ribbon. Turquoise and dull red and dull yellow stones have an Oriental look as well as lapi lazuli or malachite. The gold setting must not be polished, as that would make the amu-

The Boys' and Girls' Circle

RACKLETY JIM STORIES

Harry Tracy was sitting on the edge of the Tannery Bridge, fishing for bull-heads. He wasn't having any luck, but he didn't expect any, so he didn't feel badly about it. This is always a pretty good plan when you're going fishing.

By-and-by Racklety Jim came along. Jim is two or three years older than Harry, and he doesn't have to wear shoes in summertime. The boys call him Racklety because his arms and legs seem to be put on in a loose sort of way, and because he is always doing queer things. This is a good name for Jim, because Racklety makes you think of that kind of a boy. I don't know his last name, and I don't believe Harry does, either.

"Hullo," said Harry.

"Hullo," said Racklety Jim. "Are you catching any bull-heads?"

"No," Harry answered. "Wish I could. Father says he'll give me two cents for every fish I bring home, and I want to go to the circus."

Racklety leaned against the railing and looked over into the water. Under his arm he had a pasteboard box, about a foot square.

"Huh," he said. "That's easy enough. How much does it cost to go to the circus?"

"Twenty-five cents," Harry said, "and 10 cents for the side show. I'd rather go to the side show than the circus."

"Well," said Racklety, taking the lid off his box. "I'll fix it so's you can go to both of 'em."

"Oh, you mustn't give me the bull-heads," cried Harry, "or catch them for me, because that wouldn't be fair."

"I ain't a-goin' to," said Jim. "I've found out a new way to catch fish, and I'll teach it to you, so you can catch 'em yourself. I invented it last night, while I was trying to go to sleep. I invent lots of things that way."

Racklety Jim sat down on the edge of the bridge beside Harry, and hung his legs over. He set the pasteboard box on the board between them. Inside the box was a tin can full of water, and in the water a little fish was swimming about and bumping his head against the side of the can.

"There!" said Jim. "That's a young bull-head. I caught him in an old butterfly net, just above the swimming hole."

"But I can't catch enough fish in a butterfly net to take me to the circus," said Harry.

Racklety didn't say anything, but he took a bait box out of one pocket of his jacket and out of the other he drew a long piece of fishline. On each end of the line was a thing that looked like a spool, only it was made of tin.

"What kind of bait is that?" asked Harry, peeking into the box.

"Never you mind," said Racklety Jim. "Just you put some of it on your hook."

Harry swung in his own fishing line, took off the bait that he had been using, and put a piece of Racklety's bait on the hook in place of it. Then he started to drop his hook in the water again.

"Hold on!" cried Jim. Harry waited.

Racklety lowered one of his tin spools into the river. Then he put the other spool, which was tied to the other end of his line, into the can, where the live fish was splashing about. Then he picked up a handful of his bait. Then he looked at Harry.

"Did you ever hear of a telephone?" said Racklety Jim.

"Course I have," cried Harry. "We've got one in our house. I've talked to father over it lots of times."

"Well," said Jim, getting excited, "this is a fish telephone. Fishes talk to each other, same as we do. This piece of line I've got here is just like a telephone wire, and this young bull-head in the can he can talk over it to the bull-heads in the river, same as you talk to your father over a real telephone. Can't he?"

"But the fish in the river have to put their ears against the other end of the line. And they haven't got any ears!" exclaimed Harry.

"It's all different in the water," went on Racklety, talking very fast. "Fish can hear a telephone all up and down the river. Now, why wouldn't the bull-heads down there bite your hook all the morning? 'Cause they were afraid of your bait, of course."

"Of course," said Harry.

"But if they could hear another fish," continued Jim, "sayin' to 'em over a telephone that the bait was all right and good, and wouldn't hurt 'em, why, then, they'd bite at it, wouldn't they?"

Harry stared. He began to see the plan. Racklety Jim dropped some of his bait into the tin can and the little fish gobbled it.

"See that!" said Jim, almost shouting. "See how he likes it! He's telephonin' the other fish about it. He's never seen a hook in his life. He's sayin': 'Come around here, fellers, and have a good time.' Throw in your line, Harry. Now!"

Harry nearly threw himself in, he was so excited. And in less than a minute he had a big, fat bull-head flopping on his hook, just as sure as you're born!

Before the noon whistle blew and they had to go home, Harry had enough fish in his basket to take him to the circus, and more, too. So he said that he'd buy a circus ticket for Racklety Jim. Jim said that he'd be glad to go because he wanted a chance to try an experiment on an elephant. I'll tell you about this as soon as Harry gives me an account of it.

When they got to Mr. Tracy's gate, after the fishing excursion, Harry said:

"Racklety, why not throw the bait right in the water, and let the fish get talking about it down there without using a telephone?"

Racklety scowled.

"And maybe your bait was better than mine, anyway, and that's the reason they bit so fast."

Racklety scowled again.

"Lookahere," he said, "give me back those bull-heads."

"Oh, no," cried Harry, hastily. "Don't take 'em back—I believe every word you said about it."

"Well, you'd better," said Racklety Jim. "If folks don't believe things when they go fishin', they don't have much fun and sometimes they don't have any fish, either."

GODFREY KIDD.

A GOAT AND TWO CHAIRS.

The day that Stanley Granton was eight years old his father made him a present of a wagon, goat and harness. Never was there a prouder fellow than Stanley as he drove up and down the road, followed and talked about by an admiring crowd of all the small boys, and most of the small girls of the neighborhood.

The goat, Billy Buster by name, was a fine specimen of goathood, a brown and white animal, with two formidable horns and a twinkle in his eyes, which Stanley admired very much.

"He looks full of fun, papa," said Stanley, critically, when he first saw Billy Buster.

Billy's twinkle did mean fun, and it meant investigation, too, and a decided fondness for having his own way.

The goat was kept in a shed at the foot of the garden, and Stanley fed him and played with him whenever he was not driving him down the road.

Soon Billy grew so fond of Stanley that it was hard to keep the goat from following the boy to school every morning, like Mary's little lamb did to her mistress—and he grew so bold that he often came into the house without an invitation, too, and once, to her dismay, Mollie, the parlor maid, was obliged to drive him out of the parlor, Billy objecting strongly at every step.

On this occasion, Stanley's mother said to the little boy:

"If you can't keep Billy Buster out of the house, Stanley, he will have to be kept at the stable down by papa's factory."

After that, Stanley tried very hard to remember to tie up Billy whenever he left him, and Billy, on his part, tried to run away whenever he saw a rope in Stanley's hand.

So there came a day when Billy Buster, behind the shed, kicked up his heels with joy to see Stanley walk off to school and forget all about him.

"No rope for me!" cried Billy Buster. "Ki-hi!"

Then he strayed around the house and saw the cook busy preparing vegetables for dinner, and Mollie walking down the road on an errand. And then the front door stood invitingly open, and Mr. Billy walked into the cool, pleasant hall and looked around with a twinkle to see what he could do next.

Just inside the parlor door, which was also open, stood two little rush-bottomed chairs. They had belonged to Stanley's great-grandmother. Stanley's mother would scarcely let any one of the family sit upon those chairs, so careful of them was she.

But when she came down to luncheon that day she beheld a strange scene from the parlor door.

The parlor floor was strewn with bits of yellow straw. The two little slender great-grandmother chairs were snapped into twenty pieces upon the carpet, and in the midst of the wreck sat Billy, calmly chewing at a few bits of straw which hung out of his mouth!

"Oh, Billy! Billy! Billy! Billy!" cried Stanley's mother.

And Billy got up with a disgusted air, at being interrupted in an agreeable meal, and walked out of the house before she could get her breath to tell him to go.

After that exploit Billy did have to go and live at the stable down the road, and Stanley, missing his playmate, sometimes wished Billy didn't have such a very funny twinkle in his eyes. E. L.

A BUMBLE BEE.

A bumble bee lit, in its mad career,
On a man with a beaut ful snore,
And seeing his ear with its opening wide,
He said to himself, "I'll explore!"

But the bee lost his way, as surely he might,
And stirred up a terrible row;
And the man woke up and cried in affright,
"What a buzz in my ears, anyhow!"

"'Tis surely a sign that my liver is off!"
And he ran to a doctor at once,
Who asked for five dollars and gave a slight cough,
As he started some surgical stunts.

Then he muttered, "Bad case; take care of yourself;
You must mind both your Qs and your Ps."
But strange to relate he said nothing about
Taking care to look out for the Bs!

—Tom Caper.

THE APPLE PROBLEM.

A number of boys went out on an excursion up the river, and stopping off at a certain place walked around a while to see the country, when they spied a beautiful large apple tree, the boughs of which were so laden with the luscious fruit that they almost touched the ground.

The boys did not hesitate to help themselves, and went at it with a determination to get all the apples they could carry.

They had not been there many minutes, however, when the owner went after them with a great big whip, causing them to run away as fast as they could, but not before they had stolen between two and three dozen apples.

After they had gotten away to a safe distance they proceeded to divide them, and found that by counting four apples at a time there were three apples left over, but by counting five apples at a time only one apple remained. Who can tell how many apples those boys stole?

NEW PUZZLES.

1. LADDER.

* * * Left side—A great English
* * * * general.
* * * Right side—A great American
* * * * general.
* * * Rung 1—A girl's name.
* * * * Rung 2—To beat with a whip.
* * * * Rung 3—One of the parts of
* * * * speech.
* * * Rung 4—Acid.
* * * * Rung 5—Midday.

LAST WEEK'S CONTEST

PATIENCE?

This fellow started to fish at 5 a.m. Now it is 6 p.m. and he has only caught one fish? No wonder!

BY GEORGE LAWRENCE.

The contest last week asked for sketches from the Boys and Girls, and there were many clever responses. Space does not permit us to reproduce more than four or five, and we are sorry to say that many with real merit had to be left out.

The prize goes to George Lawrence, of 731 Sherbrooke Street, who drew an exceedingly fine sketch of a boy fishing.

BY FRANKIE P. LOUCKS.

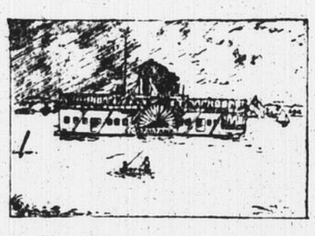
BY MAUD SEATH.

Those who also sent in excellent pictures were:—

George Lawrence, Montreal.
Maud Seath, Montreal.
Wm. J. Quinn, St. Andrew's, N.B.
Allyn Seymour, Montreal.
M. E. MacIntosh, Antigonish Co., N.S.
George Livermore, Montreal,
Harry Tuck, Montreal.
James W. Davis, Sherbrooke, Que.

J. G. Brown, Moncton, N.B.
May Hennessy, Newcastle, N.B.
———, Weymouth Bridge, N.S.
Chas. B. Anderson, Montreal.
A. Henderson, Montreal.
Valeria Kean, Shelburne, N.S.
Frankie Loucks, Morrisburg, Ont.
David Seymour, Montreal.

We are pleased to announce that the winner of last week's contest, Catherine Lee Carter, was not an American girl after all, but a Canadian girl, at present residing in New Jersey. Miss Carter's parents come from Knowlton, Que., and they are all loyal Canadians.



BY ALLYN O. SEYMOUR.

2. RHOMBOID.

* * * *
* * * *
* * * *
* * * *

Across—An inclosed pleasure ground; to join; an action; crippled.
Down—A consonant; a verb; a color; the bottom of a ship; a drink; two Roman numerals; a vowel.

GILBERT CARROLL.

3. A HIDDEN NAME.

My first is in fool, but not in sage;
My second in rule, but not in gauge;
My third is in calm, but not in rage;
My fourth is in liberty, not in cage;
My fifth is in money, but not in wage;
My sixth is in messenger, not in page;
An American who, on our history's stage,
First moved by steam power the ship of his age.

WALTER J. WICKERS.

4. EASY ENIGMA.

I am composed of ten letters and am the boundary of any country.
My 2, 6, 1 is a circle.
My 10, 5, 9 is the home of a wild beast.
My 7, 8, 3, 4 is used in frying.

E. C. HASKELL.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

1. NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Anniversary.

2. CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

g a V e l
s h A v e
d e C o y
l e A s t
w i T t y
s h I n y
c r O s s
r a N g e

3. CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

Coffee.

4. CONNECTED DIAMONDS.

G T
A R T H O P
G R E A T O W E R
T A G P E W
T R
B I N V I A
T I B E R I N S E
N E W A S P
E E

5. LADDER

T I
R O O T
A I N E
L A I R
E A R
G E Y

TEN LITTLE CLAMS.

Ten little clams standing in a line;
A little girl picked one up, then there were nine.

Nine little clams stayed out too late;
A big wave swallowed one, then there were eight.

Eight little clams looking up to heaven;
Didn't see a big foot, then there were seven.

Seven little clams, cutting up tricks;
Mr. Lobster joined the game, then there were six.

Six little clams glad to be alive;
One split his sides a-laughing, then there were five.

Five little clams a-walking on the shore;
A fisherman took one for bait, then there were four.

Four little clams looking out to sea;
A hungry sea gull gobbled one, then there were three.

Three little clams paddling a canoe;
One tumbled overboard, then there were but two.

Two little clams a-sleeping in the sun;
One sneaked and left the other, then there was but one.

One little clam, sitting on a stone;
He gave a sigh and wiped his eye: "'Tis sad to be alone!"

HOW TO MANAGE IN A SLEEPING CAR

Some Valuable Suggestions for the Woman Who Has to go a Long Journey, and is Not Used to Travelling.

How to travel in a sleeper without becoming entirely worn out is an essential few women understand. The average woman puts into her last day of preparation work enough to fill two days, hurriedly dresses and packs her grip at the end of it, and enters the sleeper fagged out. Then, although she would like so much to lie down because she is a woman she hates to ask the porter to make up her berth first. Instead, she waits until most of the other travellers have gone to their slumbers, when, with no attention to her toilet, but a hasty washing of the face and hands, she goes to her rest. In lieu of a night dress she wears some of her underclothing and a loose waist.

She is so tired and so thankful to lie down. But she cannot sleep, try as she will, and the whole night long she tosses and dozes, waking at every stop of the train. In the morning she takes her turn with the other women at the dressing room, puts on her rumpled clothing and goes out, old and grey looking, to be met at the station by someone whom she wished particularly to make a good impression. All of which happens because the woman doesn't know how to travel.

That is not the way to do it at all. When a journey is contemplated a woman should consider the strain it will be upon her vitality even under the best conditions, and should prepare to meet that strain. Nothing must be left for the day on which the journey commences, excepting what cannot be done before. But preparation should begin earlier even than that. "Early to bed" is a motto that should be observed, particularly the night preceding the journey, and "early to rise" must be ignored the next morning. If the system is not in good condition, take some precautionary measures, for a journey should never be undertaken unless every function of the body is in proper working order.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR TRAVELLING.

Spend the morning in packing your grip, and be particular that it contains a number of toilet accessories. Many women object to extravagance in these matters, and truly thrift often is commendable; but economy and comfort never went hand in hand on a journey, and the wise woman leaves the former at home. So into that grip put first a towel, wash rag and a piece of good soap; something to make the water soft—a small bag of oatmeal or a bottle of tincture of benzoin—a flesh brush, a nail brush and a toothbrush. Hairbrush and comb of course, need no mention. Take some tooth wash, almond cream for the face and hands, a bottle of toilet water, some cream for the lips and a good face powder, with a nail file and a polisher, the toilet accessories then are complete.

In the way of garments for the journey it is well to take an extra set of underclothing. It is true you put on fresh ones when starting out, but it is impossible to air them in the berth, and then in the morning the extra set will add just so many degrees to your "good feeling." Take also a loose flannel gown in which you can sleep, and have it so arranged that the waist may be tied in with pretty ribbons; finally have a fetching dressing jacket or cape, with a hood, and see that you wear an underskirt in which you can go from your berth to the dressing room.

DON'T GET NERVOUS AND EXCITED.

Having packed your grip, take luncheon. Let it be a leisurely meal, from which all bilious foods have been eliminated. After luncheon, potter around, as the men would say. Lay out your clothes for the trip, do a little fussing here and a little there, until two hours have elapsed. Then take a thorough bath—first a warm scrub, then a cold, spray or plunge—and dress for your journey. After that a good dinner, eaten without any nervousness or hurry, and you are ready to take your train.

This arrangement contemplates a journey that commences in the evening. It will apply to any journey, however, for I merely would impress upon women the importance of beginning a journey without hurry or nervousness.

You reach your sleeper fresh and bright looking. Here you score a point at once if you manage properly. The porter has a marvelous faculty for judging the size of the tips he will receive and letting those women who will give him none to manage as best they can. When you enter the car don't attempt to carry your grip, don't do anything the porter can do for you. When you wish anything done do not hesitate. If you do, the porter will decide quickly that you do so because you do not intend to pay him for his services. Do not go to the other extreme, either, by tipping him before you are ready to leave the car. Such a course is equally fatal to good service.

Having secured the good will of the porter, take him into your confidence. Tell him you want the washroom in the morning for a full half hour before any other woman is likely to demand it, and tell him to call you in good season.

PROPER DRESSING AND UNDRESSING.

By this time the porter is making up your berth and half of the other passengers already have retired. Your hat and coat may be hung up. Enter your berth and remove your gown, hanging up the waist. Your skirt is too long to hang up, but it will keep without mussing if you fold it and then roll it from the waist down and put it in the rack over your head. Then put on your dressing sacque or cape, and, armed with the necessary toilet accessories, go to the dressing room.

Arrange your hair for the night, wash your face and hands, rub them with almond cream, put cream on your lips, and return to the berth with your hair concealed under the hood that now covers your head. Take off your shoes, putting them where the porter may get them if they need polishing, and climb into your berth. Remove your petticoat, rolling and stowing it away as you did your dress, and finally take off your underclothing and stockings, tossing them into the rack at the foot. The flannel gown is put on, and you are ready for sleep. You do sleep, in comfort, and rest.

The next morning the porter will awaken you, and you may go just as you are to the dressing room, merely slipping on your shoes and tying the ribbons at your waist. Nobody else in the car will awake, and even if you are seen through the curtains you are quite presentable. You have time to take a good sponge and to give your body a brisk rubbing with toilet water, then return to your berth before the others begin to turn out. Here you put on your fresh underclothing and your petticoat, and once more return to the washroom, this time in your dressing sacque, with the hood over the head, to arrange your hair for the day. At the same time rub your face with almond cream and dust it slightly with powder. Then go back to your berth, put on your gown, and you are ready to meet anyone. You look as bright and fresh as though you had just stepped from your own room, in decided contrast to most of the other women in the same car.

A REALLY SICK MAN

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY DUE TO KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLE.

Medicines Apparently Had No Effect, Until at the Solicitation of a Friend, He Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and Was Cured.

From the Mail, Granby, Que.

Mr. Albert Fisher, accountant at Payne's cigar factory, Granby, Que., is known to almost every resident of the town, and is held in the highest esteem by all who know him. In conversation with the editor of the Mail recently, something was said concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when Mr. Fisher remarked that he had found these pills a very valuable medicine. It was suggested that he should make his experience known, and to this he readily consented, handing to the Mail the following letter for publication:—

Granby, March 16th, 1900.

In justice to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I think it my duty, in view of what they have done for me, to add my testimonial to the many which I have seen in print. For some months I suffered most severely from pains up and down my back. It was thought these were due to liver and kidney trouble, but whatever the cause, they kept me in terrible agony. The pains were not confined to the back, but would shift to other parts of the body. As a result, I could get little rest; my appetite was much impaired, and I was really a sick man. I tried many different remedies, without effect, and which disgusted me with medicine. A friend suggested that I try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was not easily persuaded, for I had given up the use of medicine, as nothing had helped me, but as he insisted, I finally concluded to give them a trial. I purchased one box, and was astonished to find that before it was entirely used, I was quite a bit relieved, and after using six more was fully restored to my former good health. I take great pleasure in recommending this valuable remedy, that others may profit by my experience, and not suffer the tortures that I did.

Yours sincerely,

Albert Fisher.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. If your dealer does not keep them, they will be sent postpaid at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LIVE WITHIN YOUR INCOME

EVEN IF YOU HAVE TO BORROW MONEY TO DO SO.

The Question of at What Income Can Young People Marry—Much to Consider.

"Always live within your income, even if you have to borrow money to do so," was Artemus Ward's recommendation to young couples commencing housekeeping, and it is on this theme that I would like to give one counselling croak to the young wife setting up housekeeping.

In endeavoring to act on the first part of the genial humorist's advice, you will assuredly be driven to act also on the latter part of it (if you are in the unique position of having friends who will submit to be borrowed from), unless before beginning to expend your income you formulate a methodical plan for doing it.

There is no more excellent recipe for quick getting into debt than spending without method, and there is no better way of laying in an unlimited store of future misery than for a young couple to jump into matrimony without having taken the trouble to put down in plain figures the amount of their future income, and also what their actual necessities are likely to be.

The question is often asked: "On what income can people marry?" The immediate answer is, of course easy—"it depends on the people." You must know a good deal about the actual pair before you can form any reliable idea as to the income they will require. Some people can live with comfort, and even elegance, on a sum upon which another pair will pine in wretched discomfort.

Ideas as to what constitute the necessaries of an existence vary amazingly. Some people think life not worth living without amusements. They must have society, dinners, theatres, dances, and so forth, otherwise the monotony of living would be so great that they are sure they would find it quite insupportable.

Again, in the matter of living, tastes differ. The man who cannot dine without several courses, and who must have wine, cigars and a good tailor, and who can have such things while he is a bachelor, will be very likely to rue the day he marries a portionless girl, unless he is sure of an increasing income. There is a lot of misery in store for a girl who marries a man of this kind; he is generally self-indulgent by nature, if not selfish, and on her will usually fall the brunt of the difficulty of making the income that did for one suffice for two.

The "preaching of prudence" is generally a thankless task, especially when the preachment is addressed to lovers. Everything is rose-colored in their eyes, even the stony vista of economical housekeeping. It may seem cruel to say anything that can tend to cast a gloom over this radiance—but, nevertheless, it must be pointed out to them that the cost should be counted before matrimony—not after.

Edmund Burke said, very truly, that "early and provident fear is the mother of safety," and fear of marrying on too small an income is a very wholesome one to possess a pair of ardent young lovers, inexperienced in the mysteries of housekeeping. If they will but spare an hour from the much more congenial occupation of "billing and cooing," take paper and pencil, and sit down to the prosaic task of calculating household expenditure, they will be surprised to find how much even a very modest style of living totals up to. There are so many things connected with housekeeping of which they do not dream until they set about thinking the matter out.

In mapping out the spending of a fixed income, all sorts of incidental expenses must be allowed for. Repairs to furniture, replacing of breakages, medical attendance, dentistry, postage and telegrams—all these are items of expenses with crop up from time to time, and for which a margin must be allowed. Rent, food, clothing, and servants' wages by no means represent the only thing upon which money has to be expended by the heads of the household. Then there is the summer holiday to be considered, the life insurance to be thought of, and a "reserve fund for the rainy day" not to be left out of the account. When we think of all these purse drains, which are inseparable from matrimonial housekeeping, we must surely acknowledge how necessary as a bulwark to prudent and economical management is the initial step of calculating expenses, and seeing if they can be made to square with the income at our disposal.

A favor granted ungraciously is like a rose without fragrance, or a poor tea after drinking Blue Ribbon Ceylon.

A LITTLE DAMP

Now and then does not hurt **Good Summer Furniture**—You can't help leaving it out on the lawn occasionally in a shower and then it warps out of shape if it is not good. Our Summer Furniture is the best you can get, and it costs very little more than the poor kind.

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5 & 10¢ PLUGS

THE STAGE FOLK

Proposed Poetic Plays.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne, whose career as a dramatic star was successfully begun in "The Greatest Thing in the World," last season, enjoyed a fine reputation as a reader, both in England and this country long before she was persuaded into seeking stellar honors on the dramatic stage. As an interpreter of Browning, whom she considers the most dramatic as well as the most difficult of modern poets, she had no superiors. Although she has read before the most cultured and socially distinguished audiences at home and in England and was praised and applauded by them, yet she feels that the greatest honor she has attained was the privilege of reading "Browning" to Browning and in being complimented by the poet for the dramatic fire with which she infused his lines. Mrs. Le Moyne has always maintained that Browning's poetic plays, properly presented on the stage, would compare with Shakespeare's in popularity, and in Messrs. Liebler & Co. she has found managers who are willing to back her in such artistic ventures, regardless of whether it "pays" or not. Accordingly, she will produce some of Browning's poetic plays at special matinees. Among those contemplated for production are "In a Balcony," in which Mrs. Le Moyne will play the Queen; and "Pippa Passes." The latter is an episodic play with prologue, and epilogue and four or five dramatic incidents, which are connected together through the fact that Pippa, the little factory girl on her holiday, passing through each of the episodes at some crucial moment, affects the characters of each and changes their contemplated action. In some episodes she does not appear personally, but the sound of her voice outside, singing a gay little song, changes the current of what threatens to be a tragedy. These episodes may be played collectively or used as separated one-act plays. Each play will receive a complete and elaborate production at a special matinee, and if it is found that there is a sufficient patronage for poetic dramas they may be repeated in the form of a Browning series.

Players' Portraits as Souvenirs.

Poster portraits of favorite players are the latest theatrical souvenirs. In Chicago, where Viola Allen closed her season in "The Christian," her latest posters attracted so much attention, and there were so many requests for them that on the closing night the management gave one to each seat-holder. The poster represents Glory Quayle in evening costume and a long opera cloak and seemed to appeal especially to the women, who were probably looking for new styles. Each poster was elaborately mounted and formed a unique souvenir. The design is by William Crane, who won a prize at the recent poster exhibit in New York. Liebler & Company are planning some unique printing for next season, and Will Barnes is drawing some of the designs. Miss Allen has also arranged to sit to one of the leading portrait painters and illustrators of America for a series of life studies to be used in her lithographs. The day of the old-time circus poster, in which all the colors of the rainbow quarrelled over the bad drawing, is passing, and it really seems high time that theatrical printing should acquire some artistic qualities.

Concerning Wigs.

William H. Crane desires to set history right on the question of wige. "A statement went the rounds recently," he writes, "that wigs were originally introduced by the early mummers. Nothing could be more erroneous. The first wig mentioned in history was made out of goat's skin and was worn by the daugnter of Saul, King of Israel. The Phoenician women, after offering up their own hair on the altars of Venus, bought wigs from a Greek merchant. Wigs quickly found their way into the cart of Thespis. The number of wigs worn by players would surprise most people, but the old school actor was compelled to possess more wigs than the actor of today. In the old days there were no long runs and there were frequent changes of bill. Where the hair comes from that is placed on stage wigs is not known—at least no one who wears them cares to ask. Germany sends forth most of the raw material."

Pen Picture of Alice Neilson.

According to Amy Leslie, the picturesque writer in theatrical and operatic matters for the Chicago Daily News, "Alice Nielson is one of those babyish, pink and white women who never accumulate age in looks or behavior. She is tiny as a kitten and is purring and pretty and mischievous as one always. She has cunning, childish ways, although Alice is a widow and has a boy 8 years old that she adores as a little girl would a favorite doll, and she is tender and sensitive as a flower over everything. Nielson can do things no other woman, either celebrated or insignificant, would dare. She is so small and such a child to watch, that no limit can be put upon her mischief. Usually she is a modest, scared little bird, all in a flutter and full of questions, which she is never too self-contained to ask, being one of the most unconscious, simple and unaffected of creatures. But occasionally her bubbling spirits carry her ont of the demure shyness governing her usual actions and she is the most laughably saucy sprite on earth, because she has no intention of being "cute," but just effervesces and bubbles and scintillates mischief. She is an odd and encouraging mixture of Swede and Irish, having all the perverse innocence and depth of the north and all the ebullition of wit and humor of the Celtic contribution to her personality."

Blanche Walsh on Stage Morals.

"My opinion is that any play that shows any phase of life as it is—whether it is immoral or no—if it be true to life, is justifiable. Personally, I should prefer to detect the ideal rather than ethereal, and to portray the character of the kind of woman my audience should emulate, instead of the kind they should avoid; but, unfortunately, the drama of the ideal is in the future, and, after all, the real is as important as the ideal, and a Zaza, a Sapho, or a La Tosca leads as much in the path of knowledge as a Joan of Arc. More so, perhaps, because we are more acquainted with the commonplace. When the ideal character is as common as it is rare now, the public will clamor for it and fill the playhouses to see it portrayed, just as now they flock to see "Zaza" and "Sapho." In the meantime those who cater to the public taste should not be blamed."

A Poetic Tribute.

William Winter gives his blessing to Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in this poetic fashion :—

On your white wings, ye angel years,
Through roseate sunshine springing,
Waft fortune from all happier spheres,
With garlands and with singing!
Make strong that tender heart and true—
That thought of heaven to guide him—
And blessings pour, like diamond dew,
On her that walks beside him!

And when is said the last farewell,
So solemn and so certain,
And fate shall strike the prompter's bell,
To drop the final curtain,
Be his, whom every muse hath blest,
That best of earthly closes—
To sink to rest on England's breast,
And sleep beneath her roses.

Naughty French Drama.

A London amusement journal says:—"One of the naughtiest pieces now being played in Paris is M. Maurice Donnay's 'Education de Prince,' which is drawing enormous houses nightly at the Varieties. One of the scenes in particular is so exceedingly 'risky' that it needs all the tact of William Granier to mask its indecency. The other evening an English gentleman who, with his two daughters, witnessed the piece, did nothing else but exclaim during the performance, 'Shocking! Shocking! Shocking,' while the fair daughters only looked at their feet." This is the play which, it has been widely announced, Anna Held will bring out some time next season, and straightway one begins to suspect the "ad." nature of such little "send-offs" as this "shocking" paragraph. It looks as if there was a latent plan to have some more "Sapho" litigation or prosecution next season.

Their Secret Was Out.

When William H. Kendal and Madge Roberson became Mr. and Mrs. Kendal they were members of the Haymarket Theatre Company, and were fulfilling an engagement at Manchester. It was arranged that the young couple should be married on a day when they would not be required to act. At nine o'clock on the morning of August 7, 1869, the ceremony took place at St. Saviour's Church, and they were on the point of starting on a brief honeymoon when the unwelcome news reached them that the star of the evening was suddenly called away to the death-bed of a relative; that a change of bill had been necessary, and that "As You Like It" was announced, with the bride and bridegroom as Rosalind and Orlando. Hoping the news of their marriage had not been made public, they yielded to duty. They thought they were safe, but when it came to the lines: "Will you, Orlando, have to wife this Rosalind?" and Orlando answered, "I will," there was a mighty uproar of applause and cheers from the audience. Their secret was out.

Has Played Many Parts.

Miss Lillian Lawrence, leading woman of the Castle Square Stock Co., Boston, recently confided to a friend the fact that she had played 117 different parts with that organization. Add to this 134 roles which she had impersonated previously, gives the remarkable total of 251 distinct characterizations. These figures have never before been given out. It is doubtful if another equally youthful player can be found in America with such a record.

Stage "Make-up."

In making up for the stage actors and actresses have sometimes to do more than paint and powder, even when they are not simulating old age or appearing in parts which demand eccentric facial treatment. Some of them have to lengthen or shorten a nose every night, and others have to change the form of their faces entirely. If a flat nose has to be given aristocratic form a long white mark is drawn where the ridge should be, and light bluish paint is used upon each side of the mark. Broad, protruding jaws and that heaviness of the lower part of the face due often to the fat which accumulates with age are concealed by painting each cheek with blue and grey paints. A little white paint beneath the eyes will help to make the actor of 40 look a youth of 20. Cheek bones will disappear, as far as the audience is concerned, if the top of the cheek is whitened and the paint placed lower down. Some actresses, through ignorance, heighten the defect by following the ordinary rule of stage make-up, which is to place the paint high on the cheek. Blonde actresses often make another mistake by following a good enough rule, which never was intended for them. Eyes are thrown into relief by blackening the lids underneath with a pencil, but when a blonde does this she secures for herself a haggard, dissipated look. False noses sometimes have to be built. They can be modelled either from wax or dough, and putty serves to fasten them on. Pads, which are an important part of the wardrobe of many players, generally are not applied directly to the leg. They are made of lamb's wool, stitched to the inside of a pair of cotton tights worn underneath the rest of the costume. The older form of padding consisted of small pieces of cloth pressed together and placed about the calves. They were all right as long as they did not slip, but they often slipped, hence their present unpopularity.

Shakesperean Revival.

Shakespeare's fantastic comedy, "A Midsummer Night's Dream," is to be revived next season by Wagenhals & Kemper, with Louis James as "Bottom" and Kathryn Kidder as "Helena." The success that these managers have had in Shakespearean revivals, notably in that of "The Winter's Tale," has given them substantial encouragement to pursue the same policy next season. Louis James will play Bottom, a part that has not been played by a distinguished actor in many years, and yet one in which there are fine possibilities for characteristic Shakespearean comedy. Miss Kidder will play Helena. "A Midsummer Night's Dream" has rarely been seen in the past twenty years outside of New York, where it was occasionally revived by the late Augustin Daly, and yet it is one of the most familiar and most popular of all the Shakespearean comedies.

Jefferson's Early "Call."

There are not a few stories of Hibernicisms that are quite too obviously manufactured to be funny, but there is one told of Joseph Jefferson and an Irish hotel porter which if manufactured is a clever bit of work in that way. Several years ago, the story goes, Mr. Jefferson played Rip Van Winkle in a small "one-night-stand" Indiana town, and in the hotel where he "put up," in the phrase of the village, there was a recently landed Irish porter, who displayed a deep and serious interest in the welfare of the house. Before six o'clock in the morning after the play Mr. Jefferson was awakened by a violent thumping on his door. When he had struggled into consciousness and remembered that he had left no order in the hotel office to be "called," he was naturally disgusted and indignant. But his sleep was spoiled for that morning, and he arose, donned his garments and appeared wrathfully before the clerk.

"See here," he demanded, "why was I called at this unearthly hour?"

"I don't know, sir," answered the clerk. "I'll ask Mike."

The Irishman was summoned.

"Why did you call Mr. Jefferson?" inquired the clerk. "There was no call left at the office for him."

With a look of mingled awe and sympathy at Mr. Jefferson, the porter took the clerk by the coat, led him aside, and in a voice quite saturated with the air of mysterious information, replied:

"He was shnorin' loike a horse, sir, and Oi heerd wan iv the byes say that he was after shlapin' wanst for twinty years, so Oi sez to meself, sez Oi, 'Moike, me bye, it's comin' onto him ag'in and it's yer juty to get the craythur out o' the house imemdjit,' an', bedad, I wuk him.'"

An Actor's Ups and Downs.

In 1889 Jerome Sykes was a young comic opera singer struggling for recognition. He had begun his career in an opera company in Baltimore four years before, and had been side tracked for two seasons, playing "heavies" in a prairie dramatic company. He landed in Kansas City practically "broke." He met "Punch" Wheeler, then a well-known advance man. They compared notes. They had $30 between them. After an hour spent in deliberation they decided to "put out" an opera company. In another hour they had brought together nine people and had formed "The Alcazar Opera Company." In two days they were on the road. They had overcome the difficulty of securing a chorus by hiring a scenic artist to paint one on a drop. They "stayed out" with this "troupe" over nine months and made a living, playing small towns in Texas and places in Mexico. "Punch" Wheeler went ahead and gave the local manager his choice from a large repertoire, but they always played "The Mascot." They made it fit any title, and no one seemed to know the difference. In Piedras Negras, Mexico, the manager selected "Erminie" from "Punch" Wheeler's list. The advance man tried to convince him that "The Mascot" was much better, but the Mexican would not yield. So "Erminie" was billed and "Punch" was in despair. He did not dare play "The Mascot" under the title of "Erminie," because of the stringency of the Mexican law. There might be a Mexican present who could expose the deception. They had a copy of the play "Robert Macaire," on which "Erminie" was founded, and started at ten in the morning to improvise the opera with this as the book. The curtain rung up at ten o'clock that night, the usual hour, on Sykes and Wheeler's original production of "Erminie." When there was a break Sykes would knock the actor playing Jake Strop all over the stage or sing "When Love is Young All the World Seems Gay." The performance was a hit, and "The Alcazar Company," nine people, with the chorus painted on a drop, was invited to play a return date. But times have changed with "Jerry" Sykes. He has now no worry, and next season will play the lead in Klaw & Erlanger's big production of "Foxy Quiller," with twenty principals and a real chorus of 100 people to support him. "Punch" Wheeler, too, has escaped the troubles of theatrical life, and is now a railroad agent in Chicago.

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The Mysterious Master

(BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

I really ought not to relate this story, I suppose, because the person it chiefly concerns is still living and is one of the best known men in Europe. But as biographers have a habit of betraying confidences I think that in this matter I may be forgiven if I anticipate them.

I was poor, my clothes were threadbare and my stomach was often painfully empty, for unlike the crowd of English and American students in Florence, I was compelled to pinch myself very severely in order to continue my studies in the Lily City. My share of chagrin and disappointment had been a boundless one, Heaven knows; yet one afternoon in May the scales fell rudely from my eyes and I realized the bitter truth.

While busy copying Durer's "Adoration of the Magi" in the Uffizi, in an attempt to grasp its marvellous technical handling and fluency of coloring, three bright faced English girls, probably tourists, entered the Tribuna. One of them passed behind me to examine my work, then, probably taking me for an Italian, because of my peg-top trousers, and soft hat, exclaimed [illegible] audibly in English to one of her companions:—

"[illegible] dear! What a frightful daub! The poor fellw is a student, I suppose. But he'll never make an artist; that's certain."

An hour later I was sitting in the attic, high up above the noisy Via Condotti, which served me as a studio and living room, plunged in black despair. Those words I had overheard were true. All hope had been crushed by constant failure; all further ambition was useless. How long I remained with my chin upon my breast I scarcely know, but I was recalled to a sense of my surroundings by a light tap upon the door, and, starting in wonder, gave the permission to enter.

The door opened and there advanced timidly into the room a strange, ill dressed, white haired old man, who, removing his shabby hat, greeted me affably in Italian. His face was thin and wizened, his figure lean and shrivelled, but his eyes were black and full of a fire that age had not dimmed. Accompanying him was a young girl of perhaps eighteen, of that rare type, the fair haired Florentine.

Our eyes met, and I saw in an instant that her beauty was incomparable. She was very plainly dressed in dark skirt and cotton blouse, and wore, like every Tuscan woman, the black lace scarf twisted around her well poised head, while in her tiny hand she carried a fan to shield her face from the sun's fiery rays when crossing the piazzzas. Her figure was perfect, with all the suppleness of youth; her slim white hands were models for any painter.

"I trust you will pardon my intrusion," croaked the queer old fellow in a thin, squeaky voice. "I noticed you copying in the Tribuna to-day, and it afterward occurred to me that you might have some pictures for sale. When I returned, however, you had gone. Therefore I ascertained your address, and came here. Have I your pardon?"

"Most certainly, Signore," I answered, bowing and giving them both chairs. "My studio is, I fear, a very poor place, but you are nevertheless welcome to it."

This man wanted to purchase pictures. It seemed absurd, for his dress was quite as shabby as my own. Probably he was only one of those cranks with whom every artist is familiar.

He seated himself with the air of one fatigued by the ascent of the five long flights of stairs.

Then, his quick eyes catching sight of a nearly completed canvas upon the easel, he pulled his chair forward and sat gazing upon it for some minutes in silence.

"Ah!" he said You have something there, I see."

"It is a failure," I admitted, sadly.

He raised his eyes to mine with an inquiring glance, and then proceeded to criticise my work in a manner which showed him to be no tyro in art.

The young girl with the blue eyes sat also gazing at the picture, but uttering no word. I fancied, however, that she sighed.

At his request I showed him other studies I had made, dozens of wretched attempts which I had believed until a few weeks ago to contain merit. Now that the scales had fallen from my eyes I saw that they were all flat and meritless.

"You see my work. I have no talent." I added, despondently, when, in answer to his inquiries, I told him my story.

"You mistake," he answered kindly. "You have some talent, but you lack the dexterity which makes an artist. That picture there, for instance, "might be turned into a very creditable piece of work with but little effort. If you'll allow me I'll give you an illustration of what I mean."

To this I made no objection, and a few moments later he was at work with brush and palette, painting away with astounding rapidity, while I stood by wondering as the picture grew beneath his hand. By the addition of subtle touches here and there he was completely transforming the work, showing the tinted and throbbing flash against the warm light ground with a technical execution that bewildered me. I had never seen a man paint like that before.

"Ah!" I exclaimed at last, in profound admiration, "Signore is a painter!"

"I have painted," he answered, enigmatically, and his lips closed as though he wished to say nothing of himself. "I do not buy my own poor work. But you are in need, he said. "To-morrow take it to Ferroni, in the Via Calzioli."

"To Ferroni!" I exclaimed. "But he is the greatest and most critical of all the dealers. Surely he will not care for my work?"

"Take it to him and see."

I stood before the easel in the soft, red light of the Italian afterglow, and marvelled at the transformation that had been affected.

"Filomena, we must go, my dear," exclaimed the old Signore, addressing her for the first time. "It is getting quite late. We have already intruded too long."

"Intruded!" I cried. "How can I thank you sufficiently for this lesson you have given me? Ah! how I wish I could paint like you. May I not be allowed to know the Signore's name?" I inquired.

"My name is quite unnecessary," he replied. "Call me whatever you like. It makes no difference," and he went downstairs leaning heavily on the arm of the silent, sweet-faced Filomena, the young girl who appeared to be so solicitous of his welfare.

Next day, with the canvas under my arm, I entered Ferroni's, not, I must confess, without some trepidation.

When the dealer saw it he grunted:—

"The old man has done this! It isn't your own work," he said, bluntly, looking at me. "The Mysterious Master has been at work again. How did he discover you?"

I explained the whole of the circumstances.

"Ah! you are lucky, indeed," he responded. "This is not the first picture of his that I have had; yet I would know his work amid ten thousand canvases."

"But who is he?" I inquired anxiously. "He refused to tell me his name."

"Nobody knows," responded the dealer. "All that I am aware of is that sometimes students bring me pictures, as you have done, and I find in them merit which certainly shows that the student has never painted them. I call him the 'Maestro Misterioso.'"

"He is a master," I declared, admiring the picture.

"Undoubtedly. Such technique is possessed by no other living painter. It is because of that I am able to offer you a thousand lire for the picture."

A thousand lire! I stood open-mouthed.

"It was more than you expected, eh?" he reojined, with a laugh.

I admitted that it was, inwardly wondering why he should be so generous. But he placed in my hands ten pink bank notes, each for a hundred lire, and I returned to my high-up studio with redoubled energy and worked on, day by day, awaiting the wizen-faced old fellow's return.

Weeks passed, however, until one morning while I was busy he entered, accompanied by Filomena. He seemed rather more feeble, and a single glance at the girl, whose sweet face, with the clear blue eyes, was such an exact replica of that exquisite little Madonna of Van Dyck in the Pitti Palace, showed that she had sadly changed. Her cheeks had lost their roundness, her face was pale, and she was evidently unwell.

I sympathized with her, and we fell to talking quite naturally. She was ingenious, frank, and altogether charming.

I told the Signore how I had sold the picture to Ferroni, at which he smiled, and then proceeded to quiz and criticise my new work, pointing out a defect in foreshortening that I had not before noticed, and indicating the errors with his thin bony hand.

"But you are improving rapidly—Piano, silavora bene," he said, encouragingly, and after giving me some technical instruction, added:—"And now let me see what I can make of it."

He threw aside his shabby coat, took up my palette, mixed some colors with great care, and then, in silence, set to work.

Thus I stood chatting with Filomena, listening enraptured by her charming Florentine accent, that to me always sounds so sweet and musical. Yes, she could paint a little, she admitted, but she loved music best. Did she like Florence? Oh, yes. She had travelled a great deal, and seen many cities—London, Paris, Vienna, Rome, Brussels—but she was glad that she was back again in Firenze la Bella. She laughed when I repeated the old Tuscan proverb, "Legge Florentina; fatta la sera e guasta la mattina," but declared that she had found her native Florence, the gay old city of Dante, the most delightful of all she had seen.

We chatted about the galleries and the antiquities, and I could not refrain from saying:—

"Firenze non si muove, se tutta non si duole."

"Ah!" she laughed, "that is quite true. Its charm lays in the fact that the vandals have not touched it like so many of our old cities. And you find it pleasant, too?"

"I have but little time to see its beauties," I answered. "I work always. Work—work, but with such little result—ah, so very little!"

She sighed.

"You are not alone," she answered in a low, sweet voice; "others are striving just as you are. Others are working—and despairing. It was ever so in this city of art."

The old man finished at last, and threw down the brushes, saying:—

"I think now it will do. Take it to that old rogue, Ferroni, and make him give you two thousand for it. It is worth that, but the old Jew always lies like an epitaph."

I stood before the easel dumbfounded. The effect was perfect. He was indeed the Mysterious Master. I thanked him, but he waved me aside, declaring that it was nothing.

The pair left soon afterward, and as Filomena took leave of me I felt her tiny white hand tremble for an instant in mine. Was it possible that she could ever love me? Then I sat for a long time thinking more of her than of my completed work.

As the old man had suggested, Ferroni gave me two thousand lire for the picture, and a day or two afterward, having entered Santa Maria Novella with a view to painting the Strozzi Chapel as a background, I suddenly encountered Filomena. She was going up to Fiesole to deliver a message for the signore, and, obtaining her permission I accompanied her. How well I remember that sunny afternoon as we strolled about the ancient little town perched high upon its hill where the women were plaiting their straws; how we gazed down upon the Duomo and the red roofs of Florence with Arno winding away like a silver thread to sun blanched old Pisa and the distant sea. I became intoxicated by her marvellous beauty for her face was pure as one of Donatello's angels; she was the perfect incarnation of grace, sweetness and charming simplicity. I had lost my heart to her at the first moment that we met, and now, strolling at her side, I was in ecstacy, for her voice was soft and sympathetic, and, knowing my trials and tribulations, she was urging me not to lose heart. I would have laid bare to her the secret of my love there and then, but I dared not. No. The Mysterious Master would never hear of his daughter marrying a starving student.

Beneath the shadow of the grim old Porta San Gallo she halted to take leave of me, and I saw in her manner a firm determination to give me no opportunity of finding out where she lived. Somehow I could not open my mouth even to stammer a word of love, although my heart was full of it.

"Addio," she said, stretching forth her slim white hand.

"Addio, si dice ai morti," (Adieu one says only to the dead) I protested, taking her hand.

"Then a riverderci," she said, raising her eyes to mine with a strange sad look, and turning continued her way beneath the trees of the Viale.

Had we remained longer together I might have been mad enough to declare my love to her, but while I paused, perturbed and irresolute, she had slipped from me with her soft farewell and vanished into her own unknown world.

Time wore on until the Festa of Natale. On the day following the fete I chanced to be crossing the Piazza Signoria, that great old square flanked by the Palazzo Vecchio and Orcagna's dark old loggia with its wonderful bronzes and statuary, when suddenly a fine carriage drawn by a grand pair of bays passed me. In it, sitting alone, was a slight female figure warmly wrapped in rich furs. I glanced quickly after her. No. Surely it could not be Filomena. I laughed bitterly at the suggestion, then sighing wearily continued my way.

One night while I sat reading by candlelight my door was opened suddenly, and a man in smart livery stood in the entry.

"The Signor George Maguire?" he inquired.

I rose quickly and took from his hand a letter, which I found to contain an urgent request in Italian that I should accompany the bearer, as the writer wished to see me immediately. It was signed "Il Maestro Misterioso."

So he knew the title that old Ferroni had given him! The letter was a surprise, but I assumed my frayed overcoat and lost no time in obeying. Below, a brougham awaited me, and entering it I was driven across the city and out by the Porta Romana to one of those beautiful villas with which the hills around Florence are studded. A man servant threw open the door, and entering, I found myself in a spacious hall, filled with palms and flowers, a veritable winter garden.

I followed him along the great hall, and through two enormous salons, where the floors were of marble, strewn with Eastern rugs, and the furniture richly gilt. Truly, it was a princely abode. It seemed inevitable that the shabby old gentleman, my friend, should be its owner.

Suddenly the servant opened a door, and I found myself with the man who had rescued me from starvation.

His face was haggard and anxious; his eyes bore signs of recent tears, and as he advanced and took my handf I felt that he was trembling.

"Signore!" I cried. "Why, what is the meaning of this?"

"Filomena!" he sobbed, in a choking voice. "She wished to see you, so I have sent for you."

"She is ill? Tell me the truth quickly," I cried.

"Come," he faltered; "see for yourself," and he led me to a handsome bed chamber where in the subdued light I distinguished two Sisters of Charity, in their big white headdresses, tenderly watching their patients. Advancing to the bed, I bent until I saw the poor pinched white face with the wealth of fair hair straying over the pillow. Her eyes were closed, and she seemed to be sleeping, but as the old maestro approached she suddenly raised her eyelids, and her gaze, wandering, fell upon me.

At first she seemed unable to recognize me distinctly, but a moment later she put forth her thin, wasted hand, and I took it tenderly, unable to utter a single word—unable to keep back the hot tears which blinded me.

I felt the soft pressure of her fingers, and saw that long, wistful look in her pure blue eyes.

"You have come to me at last, Piccino!" she whispered softly in her musical Tuscan. "I have waited so long—so very long, my love—my love!"

I stood there rooted to the spot.

I felt her trembling. Her breast heaved and fell slowly only once, and I saw that with the words she had uttered the light had suddenly died from her blue eyes.

Then I dropped on my knees to kiss her hand, but alas! it was only a dead hand that my lips caressed. With that declaration of her love—the love that I had feared to tell her on that well remembered day when we went up to Fiesole—she had passed peacefully away.

A couple of days later, the day of the Befana, I turned from the Piazza Donatello into the Viale Amadeo, and halted before a large house facing the Gheradesca Gardens, the address of which the Mysterious Master had given me. The house, I found was a fine, handsome studio, and upon the door was a small brass plate, with the single inscription

CAV. CORRADINI.

Corradini! I stood aghast before the door. The Cavaliere Guiseppe Corradini is, as every one knows, the most renowned painter in Europe, chief of the modern Italian school of art, and a man who rarely accepts commissions except perhaps from crowned heads for their portraits. Every art student knows and admires his marvellous work. Indeed, there are few readers of this narrative who have not seen in the shop windows photographs of his pictures, the originals of which are either in the Luxembourg or in the galleries of London, Brussels, New York or Munish.

I rang, and inquired of the black coated cameriere whether the signor professore was within. In response he led me through the handsome salon, with its long windows—a salon wherein many a reigning sovereign has sat awaiting the pleasure of the great master of painting—along a small gallery, hung with his works, and entered the large, bare and rather uncomfortable studio.

And there I found the sad faced Maestro Misterioso and discovered the truth. The man who had watched me in the Uffizi, and who had transformed my wretched pictures, thus rescuing me from absolute penury, was none other than the great Corradini, whose fame was known the world over, and whose wonderful pictures commanded the highest price of those of any living artist.

The white haired cavaliere drew a chair for me, and when the door had closed explained the truth. He related, in his shaky voice, how he had watched me struggling, striving and starving, and how he had been able to retouch my pictures so as to give them market value. He had done so, he said, at the instigation of Filomena.

"You must know the truth," he faltered. "The poor child loved you from the first, but she was struck down by that curse of the human race, consumption. Her thoughts were always of you, and of your welfare, and on the day before I sent for you she confided in me her secret. She confessed that she loved you, that she had met you, but that you had not reciprocated her affection. Yet she passed away happily, poor child," he added, in tears. "She knew at last that you actually loved her."

"Loved her!" I cried, in a paroxysm of grief. "I loved her from the first moment that we met. But I was penniless and feared to tell her the truth. You were my friend, and I was determined to take no advantage by winning your daughter's love until I had gained success."

"Yes, yes," he answered, bitterly. "I know it all now—alas! that it is too late."

And we both sat silent, plunged in unutterable grief. He had lost his only daughter, I had lost my only love.

From that moment until this we have ever remained the firmest of friends, and he has assisted me just as a father might have done. As the reader knows I gave up the attempt to succeed in art and became a writer, but now, after the lapse of years, when I return to the old Lily City and enter that great bare studio I generally find the old man carelessly painting some beautiful woman of the grande-monde, or some member of an imperial house. His marvellous talent has not deserted him, yet the loss of his only child has soured him sadly and sapped his enthusiasm. Old and feeble, he nevertheless remains the greatest painter in Europe, decorated by nearly every nation, and the bearer of a reputation that will live through centuries. To-day every one in Florence knows his thin, spare, shabby figure, that grand head with its rather long, white hair, the pale wizened face, and the thick stick upon which he leans so heavily. Although I was not the only poor student whom he befriended in those bygone days, yet so careful was he to conceal his identity that I am the only one who has discovered that the great Corradini, Casaliere of the Crown of Italy, was actually the mysterious master.

The Story of the Scorned Tout

When the first line of betting on the fifth race at Gravesend was chalked up shortly after 4 o'clock in the 104th Street poolroom on Wednesday afternoon last, the red-haired, freckle-faced tout gave one swift glance at the figures, clutched his armful of "dope" books and sped over to a corner of the room, where two flashy, well-fed looking chaps sat tilted back in chairs, smoking and unconcernedly waiting for the running of a race at Latonia in which they had a good thing.

"Here's the soft spot of your life," said the red-haired, freckle-faced tout, pulling a chair up alongside the two unconcerned-looking chaps. "This'll be like pullin' th' milk teeth out o' a fox terrier's face. This is a real diff'pickle. Are you two comin' out into th' garden, Maud, or are you goin' t' let this one get away from you?"

"Back t' your dray," said one of the unconcerned-looking chaps. "Another stiff, hey! T' your dray!"

The red-haired, freckle-faced tout pulled his chair closer to them.

"But this is th' hand-made, copper-coiled mush," said he, earnestly. "It's on'y once in a while that you get them people that says th' ngures out o' me like they are on this one. This is th' mellow goods. Just send a few aces along on it, that's all. It's 100 to 1."

"Now you stawp, Red!" said the other unconcerned-looking man. "You stawp, you rune thing!"

"He'll come home on th' bit," said "Red." "Lemme show you where he's been landin', and you can see if he's any 100 t' 1 toss. Lemme pass you th' line, an' if you don't take none o' it, then I'm on a cattle boat by way o' Glasgow," and the red-haired, freckle-faced tout opened up one of his dope books and started to show the pair of fleshy looking chaps where Rolling Boer had finished in his previous races.

"Go take a sail with yourself, Red," put in one of the easy-looking chaps. "Nothin' doin'. Rolling Boer, hey? Not with Fenian bonds, good when Ireland's free. Rolling Boer, you say, Red? When did they get that one out o' the cavalry? Rolling Boer'll still be jogging down the stretch when you're in bed, Reddy. Say, it's a wonder you don't dig up a live one 'casionally. Stop trekkin'. Winter'll be coming on soon, and you'll be nix the price of a doss. Rolling Boer! To the woods!"

The red-haired tout mopped his face with a frayed blue polka-dotted handkerchief.

"Say, what's half a ten spot to you people?" he said, in a tone of entreaty. "The one you're waitin' f'll be about 1 to 4 on, an' this is sunshine money at 100 to 1. You people know how they stan' them 1 t' 4 things on their heads out in Latonia. Say, take me spiel on this, won't you? f'r a f'muth? Look where he kot off th' last time out, an' where he flalshed! If you can't see him t' win, take th' 20 to 1 third. It'll be a shame t' spen' th' money—but take it, won't you?"

The two complaisant-looking chaps turned away from the red haired tout and began a conversation between themselves. The tout looked very warm, and an expression of despair crossed his weazened features. He mopped his face again with his blue polka-dotted handkerchief and slunk away. He sidled up to one of the board-markers and said, out of the corner of his mouth:—

"Say, get an ace down on Rolling Boer f'r me, will you? It's a sklinch."

The board-marker grinned.

"I'm all out, Red," he replied. "Pushed me last ace up on the last whizz, an' didn't get a whistle f'r it."

"This super's good f'r a deuce in any hock shop—I've had it in f'r three," went on the red-haired tout appealingly, pulling out an old silver time-piece and trying to pass it to the board-marker. "Lemme have a buck on it, an' I'll pass you back five f'r it after th' ring's around Rolling Boer. How's that?"

"I'm all t' th' gruel, didn't I tell you?" replied the man with the chalk, with some asperity. "I got a ticker o' me own. You're puffin' secon's, Red. Rolling Boer couldn't beat me little sister skippin' rope."

The red-haired tout walked away with an expression of deep misery on his face.

"They think they are wise t' th' ponies, hey?" he muttered. "It's bean bag they ought t' be playin'!"

He dug a quarter, two dimes and a nickel out of his change pocket and looked at the coins dismally.

"It's me feed coin," he mumbled, "but maybe I can get some piker t' go along with f'r another four bits."

He walked over to a shabby-looking chap who was slouching around with his hands in his pockets.

"Say, you got a bundle on you?" the red-haired tout enquired of the shabby-looking man.

The shabby-looking man dug a fifty-cent piece out of his left-hand waistcoat pocket.

"That's all I was huntin' f'r," said the tout, displaying his coins. "Let's put th' two pieces t'gether an' nail 'em f'r $50 each."

"On what?" enquired the shabby-looking man without any apparent interest whatsoever.

"On a pipe," said the red-haired tout. "Rolling Boer. He'll make 'em dizzy and stroll in with his head a-swingin' an his tail a-swishin'. De you come in with me f'r the half?"

The shabby-looking man put his fifty-cent piece back in his left-hand waistcoat pocket.

"You'll be failin' out o' bed in a minute, Red," said the shabby-looking man. "Not for me. I need the beers—ten of 'em."

"Yes, you're a sport right, I think nix," said the red-haired tout, walking gloomily away. "You're a dead game, with the copper on."

His eagle eye caught sight of a fat man with some three-parts of a jag sittin at the "dope" table, alternately puffing at a ravelled cigar and nodding sleepily. This jagged man had on one side of his head a straw hat that looked as if it had been rained on and then sat on. The red-haired tout went over to him.

"Say, you'r lid's on the pork all right, ain't it?" he said amiably, to the jagged man. "Been scrapping with a cable car?"

"Fade away—fade away," said the jagged man, sleepily. "Do a disappearing stunt."

"I'll tell you what's I'll do with you," said the red-haired tout, edging over confidentially to the jagged man. "I'll pass you this cage o' mine—on'y bought it three days ago, and coughed a two-spot f'r it—f'r that o' yours an' half a buck t' boot," and the red-haired tout removed the pretty fair-looking straw hat he was wearing and pushed it over to the jagged man. The jagged man took his ravelled cigar from his mouth and grinned broadly.

"Say," he said to the red-haired tout, "you gimme th' tizzy-wizzy—nones, you do. Me wear a No. 2 lid? Say, do your fadin' stunt—fade away."

The tout picked up his hat, put it on, and walked away.

"Now they've hammered Rolling Boer down to 20 to 1, hey?" he said, looking up at the second line of betting. "Jiyee, I'd climb a porch t' yank out a couple t' put on that one."

He was disconsolately biting his nails and looking around to see if there was any way out for him before the bunch of 2-year-olds at Gravesend went to the post.

"They're at the pump at Gravesend!" announced the board-marker.

Just as the announcement was made a little man with a straw-colored moustache and a red, white and blue band around his straw hat mounted the stairs, passed the spotter sitting at the door with a nod, lit a fresh cigarette, and walked up behind the red-haired tout.

"Thay, Red," he said, "what'th good in thith?"

The red-haired tout wheeled like a man who's been touched on the shoulder by a deputy sheriff.

"You haven't got a minute!" he said, rapidly, to the little man with the straw-colored moustache. "It's th' baby o' th' year. Gimme three aces—two f'r you an' one f'r me, an' in four minutes from date you'll be lookin' over th' sides of a balloon, chucking off ballast made out o' money."

The lisping little man with the straw-colored moustache smiled indulgently and pulled out a roll, from which he stripped a five-dollar note.

"That'th the thmallesth I've got, Red," he said, handing over the note to the tout, "they—"

He chopped off the question, however, for the tout made two bounds for the money-taker's window.

"Three on Rolling Boer, T. L. M.!" he shouted, giving the initials of the little man with the straw-colored moustache. "Th' other two on th' same, just plain R-e-d, Red, and both bets straight."

The man behind the desk grinned.

"High-ball bazuma for the house, Red," he twisting his moustache. "That one ain't got a look-in."

The tout was back at the side of the little man with the straw-colored moustache, who believed in him just as the operator sung out:—"Off at Gravesend!"

"Thay, Red," said the tout's little man, "which one of 'em did you put thothe five—"

"Rolling Boer at the quarter by a head!" sang out the operator.

"On that one!" said the red-haired tout, giving his thigh a whack with his bundle of "dope" books. "It's a pleasant outing for that one! He'll—"

"Rolling Boer in the stretch by a nose!" called out the operator.

"Thay, he'll curl up, won't he, Red?" said the little man at the tout's side, nervously. "Did you play him straight or one, two, three—"

"Rolling Boer wins by a nose!" snouted the operator.

It was a bit too much for the red-haired tout. He didn't have any words handy. So he slammed his "dope" books down on a chair, pitched forward, turned a cart-wheel, and then walked around the room on his hands with his coat hanging over his head, and grin of indescribable happiness all over his freckled features. The little man with the straw-colored moustache who had believed in Red followed the tout about the room.

"Thay, what do we win, Red?" he asked, "What pythe wath that horth?"

"You yank out $240, an' mine's $160," said the red-haired tout, getting on his feet again.

"Thay, Red, you're all right," said the red-haired tout's benefactor, pumping him on both hands.

The two flashy-looking chaps who had first been tackled by the tout on the Rolling Boer proposition now walked up behind him with long faces.

"Say, Red, why didn't you pitch thet at us a little stronger, hey?"

"Get away from me, you pikers!" was the red-haired tout's reply.

HOW TO ADJUST EYEGLASSES.

Lessons by an Optician Which His Customers Will Not Heed—Spectacles Are Best.

"There is an art in putting on nose glasses, and at least a half of the people who wear glasses don't know how to put them on," says an optical expert in the New York Sun. "The result is that the moment they begin to perspire a little, or when they shake their heads or make any unusual movement, off go the glasses smash on the floor, or, more often, the sidewalk. Of course, we opticians don't kick, for that very thing gives us a good part of our business. There is a good profit in putting in new lenses. Really the only sensible glasses to wear are spectacles. They fasten over the ears, and they never fall off, and they don't get out of adjustment. They fit on the same place every time, and the eye looks through the centre of the lens as it should look. But most people think that spectacles make them look older or something like that, and they insist on nose glasses. Then they don't know how to put them on, and if they don't get them just right the eyes don't look through the centre of the lenses, and if there is any disorder of the vision other than nearsightedness the improperly adjusted glasses often do more harm than good, to say nothing of the expense from breakage. Now, madam, if you feel you must wear glasses instead of spectacles, take them like this."

He took the glasses and held them perfectly level before him. "Stretch them wide apart and approach the nose like this." He advanced them toward the tip of the nose. "Now raise them up so." Still holding the glasses so that the springs stretched wife over the nose he advanced them upward until the upper points of the clips were directly under the eyebrows. "Now let go," said he. The glasses were on firm. "Shake your head," said he. The customer shook her head. The glasses wiggled, but did not fall off.

"You see," said the optician, "you can't shake them off. They fit perfectly and just hit the eye. You don't want anything better than that do you? Now try putting them on yourself."

The customer took them off and attempted to put them back. She got them on askew.

"No! no! no!" said the optician, "that's all wrong." And he showed her over again how it should be done. It took six times trying before the customer mastered the knack and went away happy.

"She'll be back in a month," said the optician, "wanting one or two new lenses to re place her broken ones. Now I've showed her exactly how to put them on, but she'll get careless after a while and will forget all about it. I can always tell about that by the way they catch on to the knack of adjusting them when they first put them on. People who have to wear glasses at all should wear spectacles. But if they will wear nose clips they must learn how to adjust them or they'll ruin their eyes and break their pockets at the same time. Women are no worse than men in that. I've got one customer who paid me last year $50 for new lenses. That's about $1 a week, and I can't get him to wear spectacles yet."

GIBSON'S METHODS.

Charles Dana Gibson, whose girls are accepted as portraits of the best type of the charming American girl, is said to be a most agreeable artist to sit to, the assertion being made by a professional model who has sat for him. She says he endeavors to interest the model in the success of the drawing by arranging his easel so that the young woman who be is sketching may watch the development of the picture by a large mirror and in another mirror she may watch herself and take note of any lapses in her posings. This arrangement makes a pleasure of the posing and is helpful to the artist and his model.

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The Herald is offering many valuable premiums in return for Herald Coupons. This week we are offering

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