NEXT EUROPEAN MAIL.
To-day, 6.30 p.m., Corinthian.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

TO-MORROW'S WEATHER.
Fair, not much change in temperature.
Sun rose to-day at 5.18, sets 6.41.

95TH YEAR. NO. 205. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

BRITAIN TO BUY DELAGOA BAY AND GET GERMANY HAVE PART

31—Dept. of Agriculture Archives Branch 31 Dec. 02

As a Reward for Neutrality During Boer War

SUCH IS LATEST RUMOR IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES

Would Greatly Simplify Task of Looking After the Disgruntled Burghers.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

London, August 30.—The most interesting of current rumors relates to Delagoa Bay. It is asserted that the purchase of the Portuguese possessions in East Africa will be announced when Parliament meets and will be followed by the acquisition by Germany of a portion of them in accordance with a secret convention with Great Britain.

Shrewd men, who are not often deceived on South African questions, are predicting the speedy purchase of the Portuguese territory, the extension of Natal northward, and some material compensation to Germany for the neutrality which she maintained during the Boer campaign. It is assumed by well informed men that Great Britain will purchase the Portuguese territory in order to have an adequate safeguard against the secret purchase of arms by the disaffected Dutch.

Delagoa Bay is the commercial outlet of the Transvaal, and the only available harbor on the South African coast north of Durban. Therefore its possession by Great Britain was inevitably bound to come sooner or later. Tentative negotiations for its purchase from Portugal have been mooted from time to time during the past few years, and at the outbreak of the late South African war was strongly bent upon the securing of the seaport either by purchase or force of arms. Nothing was done, however, and throughout the long war there is not the slightest doubt that arms and supplies were constantly smuggled in to the Boers through the Bay. Under the award of General Macmahon in 1875, Great Britain retained the right of pre-emption of Delagoa Bay, should Portugal wish to sell it. Since the acquisition of the Transvaal by England, the port is almost wholly dependent on British goodwill. If the British Government chose to bar it as the outlet for the produce of the Transvaal, the place would be absolutely and irretrievably ruined. In Portugal public opinion has been against the sale of the territory, more from motives of amour propre than because its possession is remunerative, but the present condition of the Portuguese exchequer may make the price that England would be willing to pay for the territory very seductive.

MURDERER DUG WIFE'S GRAVE

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Shell Lake, Wis., Aug. 30.—How he dug a grave in the woods and lured his wife and child to it to murder them was the tale that George Wolf told in court yesterday just before he received his life sentence. After Wolf had pleaded guilty he said:

"Through jealousy I had intended to commit the crime for some time, but my passions had not reached their highest pitch until the afternoon of the murder. During May and June of this year we quarrelled often and fiercely. I became desperate. I did not know what I was about half the time. I returned home on the afternoon of June 27, but forgot something that I was to bring from down town. My wife scolded me severely. I then determined to kill her.

"I got a rig after diner and went to Gravel Island and dug the grave about six feet deep. I borrowed tools from old Guy House. I threw them in the brush to use at night.

"About 9 o'clock I induced my wife to go riding. The child began to cry and I choked it and threw it out of the buggy. Then we quarrelled, and when I got to the pasture fence I struck my wife and pushed her out of the buggy. I got out on the other side. She was standing when I approached her. I knocked her down with a club. She appealed to me and said she would be faithful to me if I would stop. I was desperate, and would not hear her. Another blow did the work. I let her lay about fifteen minutes. Then she seemed cold. I picked her up and carried her to the grave and buried her. I threw the tools in the brush."

DEATH OF CHARLES ROWLAND.

Charles Rowland, only son of the late Patrick Rowland, died on Thursday, aged 28 years. The deceased was a well and favorably known young man, who had many friends in the city. The funeral takes place from the residence of his mother, 21 Latour Street, at 2 p.m., tomorrow.

MONDAY'S HERALD!

Advertisers!

Monday being Labor Day, The Herald will go to press at an early hour. Advertisements intended for Monday's issue must be in the hands of the printer by Sunday night.

ALL-BRITISH COMBINATION.

(Special to The Montreal Herald).

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily Express is responsible for the information that in the event of the Cunard Line receiving an increased grant for mail-carrying services, an all-British combination, consisting of the Cunard Line, the Allan Line, and other ships in which Sir Christopher Furness and Sir Alfred Jones are interested, will be formed to fight the Morgan trust.

BITTER DEBATE IN CAPE PARLIAMENT

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

London, August 30.—In a speech in the Cape Colony Parliament, says the Cape Town correspondent of the Times, ex-Colonial Secretary J. W. Sauer delivered a scathing tirade against the loyal Dutch, who, he alleged, deserted their own people and deserved all they suffered.

Dr. T. W. Smartt, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, in replying, repudiated the attempts made on the other side of the House to represent the rebellion as the result of martial law, instead of vice versa.

In a later dispatch the correspondent says that as the result of grave charges brought by inuendo against Mr. Tewater by Dr. Smartt, Mr. Merriman moved the adjournment of the House.

Dr. Smartt thereupon made the definite charge that Mr. Tewater, at the outbreak of the Boer war, sent a secret Ministerial code book, of which there were only three copies, to Mr. Steyn at Bloemfontein, where it was subsequently found.

CHANGE IN COURSE.

Bishop Medical School Adopts New Schedule to Begin October 13.

On October 5 the new course of four sessions of nine months each will be instituted at Bishop's Medical School. Until now the course has been four sessions of six months each, with three months compulsory summer sessions.

The change will be of value in preventing the overcrowding of the course and of great advantage in the practical and clinical work. There will also be greater time for hospital and laboratory work.

LATE J. M. SLESSOR.

Funeral Services Held at Family Residence Yesterday.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the funeral of the late Mr. James M. Slessor took place from the family residence, 1268 Dorchester Street, to the Mount Royal Cemetery.

The arrangements were simple and impressive. Rev. Prof. Ross conducted a short religious service at the house, after which the body was borne to its last resting-place. Many who are prominent in the world of business followed the remains to the grave, and the floral offerings indicated in what high esteem Mr. Slessor had been held by his fellow-citizens.

The chief mourners were :—Messrs. W. I. Slessor and James M. Slessor, sons, and Dr. D. F. Gurd, son-in-law. Among those in the cortege were : Bishop Carmichael, Hon. Robert Mackay, Lieut.-Col. Busteed, Lieut.-Col. Starke, Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, Messrs. Charles Alexander, Jonathan Hodgson, A. G. B. Claxton, W. Shewin, Robt. Brodie, A. A. Murphy, ex-Ald. Mooney, John Eddie, James Rogers, James Ross, Alex. Macdougall, J. P. Cleghorn, Hugh Watson, Donald Fraser, David Morrice, F. L. Cains, Alex. Robertson, James Harper, James A. Ogilvy, H. Morton, Robert Kerr, W. Hall, G. E. Robertson, J. McD. Hains, W. Reid, Charles Garth, W. J. Morrice, L. N. Dupuis, Robert Hampson, T. E. Hodgson, Robert Booth, S. Elliott, W. S. Huntley, R. D. Stokes, P. M. Wickham, A. E. West, T. E. Cunningham, J. J. Pollock, S. Silverman, J. A. Robertson, A. E. Rogers, H. Nightingale, A. D. Gurd, F. B. Gurd, John MacIntosh, George Hyde, D. Crawford and T. Cummings.

BROKEN SHOULDER.

Thomas Smith, employed in Pillow & Hersey's rolling mills, Point St. Charles, fell through an open hatchway last night, and received a broken shoulder and several cuts about the head. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital.

VERY DEAR FRUIT.

One barrel of apples, $20. That is the price of apples in Judge Desnoyers' court. Of course the apples must be stolen, and the thieves must pay or work one month in Governor Vallee's riverside house. Yesterday four sailors, William Maddijan, James Moore, Peter Kelly and Thomas Clarke, were arraigned on the charge of stealing a barrel of apples, and all admitted their guilt, with the result that fruit went up in price.

CHECKERS' MEETING CALLED.

The members of the Canadian Railway and Steamship Checkers' Association are requested to meet Sunday evening at 7.30 o'clock at 1521 Notre Dame Street. Matters of importance will be brought up, and President Aird would like to see a good turn out of members and friends.

OVERCOME BY HEAT.

While at work on the Thomson line wharf yesterday, Cesaire Garceau, aged 19, was overcome by the heat, and was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital. After being there about an hour he went home.

PRINTERS' OUTING.

To-day the printers of Jacques Cartier Typographical Union, No. 145, are picnicking at Bout de l'Isle. They have a great programme of sports, which includes a tug-of-war between English and French printers, a baseball game, and bicycle races. They will surely have a good time.

MASSACHUSETTS MAY BURN PEAT

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Boston, Aug. 30.—The high price of coal has forcibly directed attention to the existence of peat bogs in Massachusetts and in several sections the farmers are reported as preparing to rely wholly on the peat deposits on their farms for fuel in the future.

Fifty years ago considerable peat was cut on the Charles River slope in West Roxbury. It was mixed with coal dust and clay and prepared for the market in a special way that added hardness and substance to the loose fibre.

Public attention was never drawn so sharply to the existence of peat in this state as to spur the geological investigations to completeness, but a partial survey was made by Professor Hitchcock in 1841 resulting in information that is of more general interest and value to-day than ever before. According to his report to Governor Edward Everett at that time, there are at least 50 towns in the eastern part of the state that have pea swamps of importance.

Excluding the western counties, and taking only the amounts tabulated by Professor Hitchcock as a fair average of its quantity in all the towns of the other counties, excluding also the large cities, it would follow that 80,000 acres, or 125 square miles, are covered with peat in that part of the state, having an average thickness of 6 feet 4 inches. This area and depth, it is estimated, would yield nearly 121,000,000 cords.

UNION LABOR LOSES POINT.

Chinese Crew Can Lawfully be Transshipped at San Francisco to Another Vessel.

San Francisco, Calif., August 30.—Information has been received here that Acting United States Attorney-General Harry M. Hoyt has sent to the treasury department a decision holding that the Chinese crew formerly on the steamship City of Peking, but afterwards transferred at Kobe, Japan, to the Oriental & Occidental Steamship Company's steamer Gaelic, could be lawfully trans-shipped on board the new Pacific mail steamship Korea in this port. This will be done, and the Korea will sail on her first trip to the Orient to-day.

MRS. WILLIAM ASTOR'S $75,000 BALL ROOM

Newport, R.I., August 29.—A great social event was the reception given by Mrs. William Astor, when her $75,000 ball room was seen for the first time. The Duchess of Marlborough and all the members of the smart set were among the guests. The ball rom is in white and gold, in Louis XV style, with draperies of red silk and gold. The walls are done with panels. In the centre of each is a bronze figure.

No more elaborate floral display has been seen this season than at this affair. Masses of American beauty roses were used.

The favors for the cotillion were flower sprays, bontonnieres of lotus flowers, baskets of fruit, silver and gold blotters, card cases, silver book marks and other dainty trifles.

IRISH PROTESTANTS TO MEET.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society has been called for next Monday evening by Mr. Charles W. King, honorary secretary. The meeting will be held at 8 p.m. in the rooms at the House of Industry, 691 Dorchester Street.

SETTLERS FLOCKING TO THE LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT

The work done for colonization by the Lake St. John Colonization Society is now showing good results. The latest reports from Roberval show an increase in the population of that town, since January last, of 675 people. The numerous other parishes have increased proportionately. During his recent visit to the region Hon. Mr. Fisher bought a thoroughbred Canadian cow, for which he paid $175. It is to be kept at the Experimental Farm.

The crops in the Lake St. John region are in excellent condition. New settlers are continually coming into the region. The society has a splendid organization. It has five buildings to receive the new settlers and has agents all through the country, who act as guides in showing the farms and lots for sale. Mr. Rene Dupont, secretary of the Colonization Society, is to be congratulated upon the great success of his work.

Through The Herald's Sieve.

(Special Coal Edition).

THERE ARE SIGNS of an early fall. Santos-Dumont is about to start a passenger balloon service.

PROF. PERRIN now butts into the situation and says he sees a rain storm coming. We've suspected all along that this weather has been too good to last.

QUEBEC'S FAST LINE boom seems to have punctured its tire.

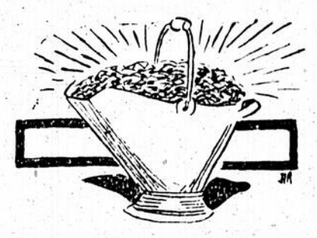
THE POLITICAL SITUATION in Ontario is comparatively quiet considering the fact that the Hon. J. P. Whitney is still well enough to sit up and notice things.

NEXT WINTER.

When the Citizens of Montreal Will be Compelled to Burn Diamonds Instead of Coal.

TIME, 11 P.M.

Wife—"John, will you go down and see to



the furnace, I think it is going out?"

Husband—"All right, my dear."

(John is heard desperately shovelling the diamonds and precious gems into the fire. He returns.)

Wife — "Have we many diamonds left, dear?"

Husband—"Not enough to last us over next week. There is half a bin of diamonds and a few buckets of rubies that we use for kindling, and that's all."

Wife—"I suppose, John, it would be useless for us to attempt to buy coal."

Husband—"Woman, do you want to bankrupt me? Our bill for fuel for the last three weeks has amounted to only $18,000,000, but if you think I will buy coal you are mistaken. You should have married Pierpont Morgan."

THE OLDEST MAN in the United States lives in New Jersey and is 130 years of age.



Mosquitoes may point with pride to him as a proof that they do not shorten life.

IT IS NOT SURPRISING that the man who jumped off Brooklyn Bridge escaped unhurt. He had just had an encounter with his wife and was prepared for the worst.

GREAT WEATHER for maturing the year's fine golf crop.

A DOZEN HEAVY earth shocks and 400 tremors are reported from Mindanao. Even the real estate needs pacifying in the Philippines.

A NEW YORK COUPLE were married in a balloon at a height of one mile on Wednesday last. How perfectly heavenly!

IT IS SAID that the Duke of Marlborough has vowed never to set foot on American soil again. He can make that kind of a vow without running any serious risk. The Vanderbilts will no doubt be willing to send the money to him regularly if he seriously objects to coming after it.

MONT PELEE has resumed sporting and is preparing to raise a supplementary crop of cain.

IT'S A PRETTY poor theatrical season in Montreal when the "Heart of Chicago" fails to overlook an engagement.

THE HON. J. PIERP. MORGAN says he is not worrying about the coal situation. That's right. It's the $10 a week people who are doing the worrying.

THE MANITOBA wheat crop is delivering the goods all right.

SANTOS-DUMONT is going to start a passenger service in the air. No thanks. Not while we have the price to buy a railroad ticket.

ALL HONOR TO the man who found a



piece of anthracite on McGill Street yesterday.

MAYBE MR. KRUGER had this proposed lecture tour of the Boer generals in mind when he said the British would pay a price for the Transvaal that would "make humanity stagger."

A Depressing Prospect.

Oh, where is the use of a rollicking song
When coal is $9 a ton?
For your heart isn't light and your muse isn't strong
When coal is $9 a ton.
You'd fain sing a song of the birds and the bees
And the flowers that flourish in elegant ease;
But it's hard to be tuneful on topics like these
When coal is $9 a ton.
In spite of the sunshine you're struck with a chill
When coal is $9 a ton.
You think of the snow that will sweep o'er the hill
When coal is $9 a ton.
And man once so proud fears the fierce winter air,
And wishes he'd turn to a plump polar bear
Who is dressed for the weather and doesn't care
If coal is $9 a ton.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Mormon, is down with nervous prostration. As Brigham has 22 wives, the mystery is that he wasn't down a few years ago.

ANYBODY WHO has ever seen a woman adjust her wearing apparel gets new light on the old question as to where all the pins go to.

AN OLD MAID'S reason for remaining single is invariably that she knows too much about men.

The Usual.

A RHYMESTER looks at the situation from this point of view:

Of all sweet words of tongue or pen
The women can bestow,
The sweetest words to her are when
She says: "I told you so!"

MONT PELEE must do some hoarse-hooting when it peruses some of the technical magazine descriptions about the affair.

AS CAPT. STRONG and May Yohe have made up again, it is suspected that the Cap. must have learned that Miss Yohe had some money that he did not know about before.

EMPEROR WILLIAM has invited Kitchener to visit Berlin. Perhaps William has made up his mind to give the Crown Prince a licking and wants help.



AN IMPASSE.
Some one must give way—but who?

AUSTRIAN JOURNAL STIRS UP TROUBLE

Vicious Comments on Manœuvres Said to be Inspired by Berlin.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

London, August 30.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that the extraordinary attitude of the Neue Freie Presse, the chief organ of the German press in Austria, in regard to President Roosevelt's speech on the Monroe doctrine, is highly characteristic. It has long been evident that a mot d'ordre has been given to the German press to set the United States and Great Britain by the ears, and the idea seems to have found an echo in Austria.

The correspondent says it may be remembered how the late Prince Bismarck used journals which appeared to the world independent in order to disseminate views which it was not desirable to acknowledge as officially inspired. It is not likely that Bismarck's successors have neglected his example.

The Neue Freie Presse represents President Roosevelt's speech as meaning that all the European powers having colonies on American soil must be ousted. The Dutch must quit Curacoa and Surinam; the French must leave French Guiana; the British must clear out of Canada, Trinidad, Newfoundland, British Guiana, Jamaica, &c.

The correspondent, again hinting at German influence in the Neue Freie Presse's article, says that the Americans remember, if others find it convenient to forget, that Prince Bismarck cast covetous eyes on Cuba. He adds that if any one wants to know one of the chief objects of the increased American naval activity he would do well to consider Germany's attitude toward the Dutch colonial possessions, as set forth by Prof. von Halle, and the Brazilian aspirations of the German colonial party.

PROGRAMME FOR THE ANNUAL FLOWER SHOW

This year the annual flower show, held under the auspices of the Horticultural Society, promises to be of unusual interest. There has been a very marked increase in the number of entries, and the cut blooms, always a most attractive section of the show, will this year be much more largely represented than usual. The show opens in the Windsor Hall on Wednesday night, when several prominent men will deliver addresses and Mr. Barrington Foote, the well-known baritone, has promised to sing both Wednesday and Thursday night. The musical programme will be as follows: Wednesday—March; selection, "Scottish Airs"; song, "The Night Watch," Pinsuti (Mr. Barrington Foote); waltz, "Dolly Varden"; intermezzo, "Bird and the Brook"; song, "Les Rameaux," Faure (Mr. Barrington Foote); patriotic air, "O, Canada"; two-step, "San Toy"; song, "The Two Grenadiers," Schumann (Mr. Barrington Foote); cake-walk, "Rag Time Sports." Thursday—March; selection, "Reminiscences of Ireland"; song, "The Diver," E. Loder (Mr. Barrington Foote); waltz, Florodora"; overture, "Dolly Varden"; song, "O, Promise Me," De Koven, by request (Mr. Barrington Foote); march, "Bonnie Brier Bush"; pot-pourri, "Canadian Airs"; song, "Ask Nothing More," Marsials (Mr. Barrington Foote); barn dance, "Arkansas Shuffle." Accompanist, Mr. Horace Reyner, Mus. Bac.

CAPT. CLIFT SITS WITH CAPT. SPAIN

And the Other St. Lawrence Wreck Commissioner is Port Warden of Quebec.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Ottawa, Ont., August 30.—A meeting of the Cabinet Council was held yesterday, at which only routine business was taken up.

Capt. R. S. Clift, of Montreal, who has an extended local knowledge of the St. Lawrence route, and, who at present holds a responsible position in connection with shipping in Montreal, has been chosen as one of the assessors to act with Commander Spain in the investigation concerning the recent wrecks on the St. Lawrence. The other commissioner will be Capt. Wm. Simons, present port warden at Quebec, and agent for the German, Norwegian and French Lloyds. He is also a man of good repute in connection with St. Lawrence shipping.

QUEBEC'S GOOD-BYE TO VICE-ROYALTY

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Quebec, August 30.—Yesterday Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Minto closed up their Citadel residence, and, accompanied by their household, left for Ottawa. At noon a detachment of the R.C.G.A., under command of Lieut.-Col. Farley, and headed by the band, proceeded down to the Queen's wharf, where they were drawn up as a guard of honor. Shortly afterwards the Governor-General and party arrived on the wharf, and embarked on board a steam launch furnished for the occasion by H.M.S. Ariadne. The surroundings were decorated with flags in honor of Their Excellencies, and as they drove on the scene the guard presented arms, while the band played the National Anthem.

Among those present to see Their Excellencies off were the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Louis Jette, His Worship Mayor Parent, Hon. H. T. Duffy, and a number of uniformed naval and militia officers. The launch steamed over to Levis at one o'clock, where the distinguished party boarded the I.C.R. express. At the same time a salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Citadel.

EXCURSIONS WELL PATRONIZED.

The special excursions to the seashore arranged by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways were well patronized yesterday. The C.P.R. train leaving at 7.40 last evening for St. John, Halifax and intermediate points, had four sleepers and three carloads of baggage attached. The evening train for New England points was also crowded. From Bonaventure Station many excursionists left for watering places in Quebec and Maine.

SUCCEEDS LATE MR. CASSILS.

Mr. George Chahoon, for a number of years director of the Glens Falls Paper Mills, of Glens Falls, N.Y., and lately connected with the Intercolonial Paper Company, has been appointed vice-president and managing director of the Laurentide Pulp Company, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Mr. John Cassils. Mr. Chahoon is looked upon as one of the most prominent paper makers in the country.

MAY PUBLISH PULPIT STORY

Rev. Mr. Harvey Receives Many Requests That It be Printed.

Readers of The Herald have been following with considerable interest the reading of the story, "Out of the Depths," at the Point St. Charles Congregational Church.

On Sunday evening the chapter to be read is entitled "The Conversion of David Lowell," and as the heading suggests, one of the chief themes of the story reaches its climax with this chapter. All through the summer months the congregations have been maintained at a high point for this season, and many have remarked on the splendid attention with which the reading has been received. Over fifty letters have been sent to the pastor testifying to actual good and inspiration received from the story.

Asked as to the possibilities of publication, Mr. Harvey said the story was written expressly for pulpit treatment, being simply the grand old, never changing truths of the Gospel in a new and apparently attractive garb. Being sermonic in its cast, the story was not, without considerable revision and editing in shape for publication as a book. Several dramatic situations had been cut out and the love element reduced to a very minimum, so as not to hide the high ethical lessons intended. But already a large number of prominent people had desired to read at leisure what they had been denied hearing and what has aroused much interest in the city. If there were sufficient demand for its publication the needed editing would be done and the book printed for a limited circulation.

HEROIC RESCUERS SAVE A LITTLE GIRL FROM FLAMES

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Quebec, Aug. 30.—News arrived here yesterday that on Thursday night last the house owned and occupied by Mr. Trudel and family at L'Islet was badly damaged by fire, in which their child, a little girl, nearly lost her life. The parents were absent at the time and their child was asleep in her bed when the neighbors saw flames issuing from the windows. Hurrying to the scene, some of the men entered the burning building and carried the child out, but not before she was rather severely injured by the flames. Loss about $800.

ENQUIRING FOR RELATIVES.

Ald. Couture has just received a letter from his brother, who is laboring as a Jesuit missionary in the Island of Manitoulin, where he covers a parish extending over a circuit of 130 miles. Father Couture has 300 regular parishioners with 100 additional (transients) in summer. He writes to ask if Ald. Couture can secure any information regarding the whereabouts of Mr. Antoine Legace, formerly a blacksmith, who would now be in his 75th year. Louis Legace, one of his sons, is at Manitoulin, and is the enquirer. The family came originally from Cap St. Ignace.

MARRIAGES.

CREGEEN-McLAURIN—In this city, on the 20th day of August, 1902, by the Rev. Chas. Colman, of Philadelphia, Samuel George Cregeen, youngest son of Henry Cregeen, of this city, to Clara Jane McLaurin, eldest daughter of Lawrence McLaurin, Apple Hill, Ont., Cornwall papers please copy. 205x

DEATHS.

ROWLAND—In this city, Thursday, August 29th, 1902, at the age of 28 years, Charles Rowland, only and dearly beloved son of the late Patrick Rowland. Funeral will take place from his mother's residence, 21 Latour Street, on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock sharp, thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation, also the members of the A.O.H. St. Louis, U.S., papers please copy. 205x

The Ogilvy Store

THE STORE WILL BE CLOSED, AS USUAL, AT 1 P. M. THIS AFTERNOON.

Items from the Linen Section

Strictly Pure Coutrai Flax

51 inches wide, 50c, for ..... 35c PER YARD
54 inches wide, 55c, for ..... 37c PER YARD
60 inches wide, 70c, for ..... 50c PER YARD
70 inches wide, 70c, for ..... 50c PER YARD

Bleached Table Damask.

FULL WEIGHT, VERY DURABLE.

70 inches wide, $1.10, now ..... 90c PER YARD
70 inches wide, $1.25, now ..... $1.00 PER YARD

English Sheetings.

TWILLED, BLEACHED, LIGHT WEIGHT, VERY DURABLE.

72 inches wide, 30c, for ..... 20c PER YARD
80 inches wide, 35c, for ..... 25c PER YARD
90 inches wide, 40c, for ..... 30c PER YARD

SIX SPECIALS IN TABLE LINEN.

Bleached Table Cloths, 2-4 by 10-4. Three prices—$1.85, $2.00 and $2.50.
Table Napkins, 5-8 by 5-8. Three prices—$1.25, $1.75 and $2.05.

BEST ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STS

GERMANY RETALIATES ON CANADIAN WHEAT

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The decision of the customs authorities as announced by the Boersenhalle of Hamburg yesterday, to require certificates of origin in the case of American, grain, is directed against Canadian wheat, on which Germany wishes to collect a reallatory duty of fifteen per cent. because of Canada's preferential treatment of British goods. Unless certificates of origin are insisted upon, the customs officials would be unable to discriminate against Canadian wheat. The decision, it is expected, will prevent American warehousemen from mixing Canadian with United States wheat destined for export, and grading northern spring wheat, against which practice the German Consul-General in New York has already protested.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.
LESSON g.—SEPTEMBER 7.

The Prophet like Moses.—Deut. 18 9-19: Golden Text.—This is of a truth that prophet that should come into the world.—John 6, 14.

SECOND STUDY: METHODS AND PLANS FOR TEACHING.

Our lesson is taken from one of the farewell addresses of Moses, and, 1. Guards against the abominations to be met and antagonized in Canaan; 2. Commands a "perfect" walk with God; 3. Predicts a coming prophet. . . . Our outline in The Meaning Made Plain is: 1. Connecting Links; 2. God's Requirements (verses 9-14); 3. The Promised Prophet (verses 15-19); 4. The False Prophets (verses 20-22). . . Perils to be avoided (verses 9-12): 1. Even in the promised land (verse 9); even in Christian life we must encounter evils which may become to us perilous temptations; 2. By the Lord abominated (verse 12); 3. Causing the driving out of the nations from Canaan (verse 12); 4. These abominations are in part enumerated in verses 10, 11 and 14.

ANGLICAN.

The annual "Harvest Festival" will be held at St. Mary's Church, Beaconsfield, on Sunday next, 31st inst. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Celebration of Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and after eleven o'clock service. Preacher at both services, Rev. Canon Chambers, rector of Lachine.

St. Martin's Church, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur Streets—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m., Holy Communion, with sermon; 7 p.m., evening prayer, with sermon. Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

St. George's Church—Rt. Rev. James Carmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal—14th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion after evening service; 11.05, morning prayer, preacher, Bishop Carmichael; 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7.05, evening prayer, preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague, M.A. All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins.

Church of St. James the Apostle.—Rev. Canon Ellegood, M.A., rector; Rev. H. A. Brooke, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning service; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening service. Rev. Canon Ellegood will preach at both morning and evening services. Seats free at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

Christ Church Cathedral—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Cathedral service, preacher, Mr. Boyle; 7 p.m., Cathedral service, preacher, Mr. Boyle. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service Wednesday, general Synod service, 11 a.m., preacher, the Lord Archbishop of Montreal.

All Saints Church, corner Ste Denis and Marie Anne streets.—11 p.m., Mr. Leaman; 7 p.m., the Rector; Bible class for seniors and juniors at 10.15 a.m; class for juniors at 3 p.m. Rev. Canon Evans, M.A., rector.

Rev. Chas. G. Rollit, the rector, will conduct both services at Trinity Church to-morrow.

Church of the Redeemer, Cote St. Paul.—Morning Prayer at 11; evening prayer at 7. Dr. L. H. Davidson in charge. Rev. H. Gomery, rector.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue—Morning prayer at 11 o'clock, preacher Principal Hackett, M.A.; Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock; evening prayer, 7 o'clock, preacher, the Lord Bishop of Huron. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.D., D.C.L.; Rev. E. L. Rexford, B.A.; Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun—Morning prayer, at 11; evening prayer, at 7; Messrs. Manning and Havman lay readers. Rev. H. Gomery, rector.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. Subject for the day: "Man." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public from 10 till 12 noon, and 3 to 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Dominion Square Methodist Church.—Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor. Sunday services: Morning, at 11 o'clock; evening, at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. Strangers welcome.

Douglas Methodist Church.—Rev. Thos. Griffith, Ph.D., pastor. The pastor will preach to-morrow morning and evening. Public service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

BAPTIST.

At the First Baptist Church, Sunday Aug. 31, the pastor, the Rev. J. A. Gordon, will preach morning and evening. Sunday-school at 10 a.m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Zion Congregational Church, corner of Mance and Milton Street.—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme: "Labor" (a Labor Day sermon. Strangers cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor. The church will be closed Sunday, 31st inst., and Sunday, Sept. 7th, and re-opened Sept. 14th, when Dr. Barclay may be expected to occupy the pulpit morning and evening.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service, 11 o'clock; evening service, 6.30 o'clock. Sunday school, 3 p.m.; sewing class Friday, 3 p.m.

Crescent Street Presbyterian Church.—The Rev. J. R. Dobson, B.D., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Services in lecture hall.

St. Gabriel Presbyterian.—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D.; 7 p.m., preacher, Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D.; subject: "Politeness vs. Truth." Sunday school at 10 a.m.

NOTE.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes League Pointe.—On Sunday, August 31st, at 3 p.m. divine service will be conducted by the Rev. E. W. Crane.

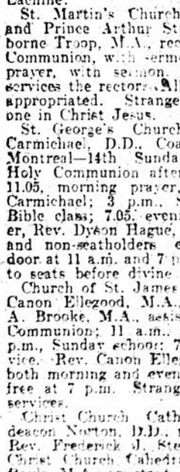
Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Rev. C. E. Manning, pastor of Dominion Square Methodist Church, will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association on Saturday at 8 p.m. On Sunday at 4 p.m. the weekly Young Men's Bible study will take place. The leader this week, C. K. Calhoun, assistant secretary. Point St. Charles meeting for railroad men will be held Sunday at 4 p.m., addressed by Harry Ballantyne. All men are invited to these meetings.

St. Matthew's Presbyterian.—Rev. E. A. McKenzie will preach at both services. The annual business meeting of the C.E. will be held Monday evening for the election of officers.

Young Girls

Are often engaged in doing the work of a home under the most trying conditions. Nature cries out against the stooping and lifting, the running up and down stairs at times when labor should be as light as possible. It is owing to overstrain or self-neglect under these conditions that the foundation is laid for serious womanly disease. Irregularity is the first step to impaired womanly health.



Perfect regularity may be established by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It will heal inflammation and ulceration and cure female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"It gives me much pleasure," writes Miss Ella Sapp, of Jamestown, Guilford County, N. C., "to thank Dr. Pierce for the great good received from the use of his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I had suffered for three years or more at monthly periods. It seemed as though I would die with pains in my back and stomach. I could not stand at all without fainting. Had given up all hope of ever being cured, when one of my friends insisted upon my trying Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. With but little faith I tried it, and before I had taken half a bottle I felt better. Now I have taken two bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and one of 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I am entirely cured, and in two months' time when all other medicines had failed."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, paper covers, sent *free* on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of customs and mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADORS.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Matin says Mr Bompard will replace the Marquis de Montebello as French ambassador at St. Petersburg. It also says that M. Jules Cambon, the present ambassador at Washington, will go to Madrid, and that M. Bihourd will go to Berlin as the representative of France.

ONLY THREE QUARANTINED.

A report was submitted at a meeting of the Health Committee yesterday afternoon showing that only three houses were quarantined for smallpox. Beyond signing warrants, the committee transacted nothing but routine business.

NOTRE DAME ST. EXPROPRIATION TROUBLE IS NOT YET SETTLED

Finance Committee After Discussing the Matter For Two Hours Leaves It Virtually In Statu Quo.

The Finance Committee spent two valuable hours yesterday in again discussing the Notre Dame Street east expropriation case to very little purpose.

The matter was ultimately left in the hands of the same sub-committee in whose hands it has been so long.

An effort will be made to induce the property-owners to withdraw their suits against the city until next May. In the meantime the Legislature at Quebec will be asked to afford legislation to permit the city to settle the case on a basis satisfactory to all.

Aldermen Carter, Giroux and Payette were the sub-committee appointed to confer with the property-owners.

In their report they asserted their inability to reach any satisfactory conclusion on the subject.

"That is unfortunate," remarked Ald. Laporte; "I had hoped that this vexed question would be settled once for all."

Ald. Bumbray was present to look after the interests of his electors, and consequently took a prominent part in the discussion which ensued. He was reinforced by a couple of the proprietors.

The intention of the city originally, as will be remembered, was to divide the cost of the work equally between itself and the proprietors.

The latter refused such a compromise. They wanted the city to add 20 per cent. to the assessed value of the land, and then meet 75 per cent. of the total.

Ald. Laporte could not see such an arrangement; it was too one-sided. The city would, in that way, practically be paying the entire cost. The courts had, as a consequence, ordered the land, already expropriated, to be restored.

"One thing is certain," exclaimed Ald. Laporte, "the city is not going to delay any longer."

"It is to be regretted," said Ald. Carter, "that the existing charter permits proprietors to ask for expropriation of their lands. I should favor amending that clause so that the city will be in a position to refuse to grant such a request."

"The suggestion is a good one," concurred Ald. Laporte.

It was finally determined to refer the matter back to the sub-committee, in the hope that some satisfactory solution may present itself.

ISSUES WHICH ARE INVOLVED IN THE BOND-BLAINE CONVENTION

History of the Negotiations Which Have Been Carried On Between Newfoundland and the United States.

The London Times' Newfoundland correspondent gives a review of the issues involved in the Bond-Blaine Convention, which is attracting so much attention in Canada and Newfoundland, and which has been for twelve years so great a bone of contention between Canada and the United States and Canada and Newfoundland.

The question of the Atlantic fisheries underlies the difficulty, which consists of whether the colony of Newfoundland has the right to conclude a reciprocity treaty with the United States for fishery purposes without Canada being a party to it. In 1890 the Salisbury Cabinet agreed to withhold Imperial ratification of the draft instrument at Canada's urgent behest, but made an official record that this was done only to afford Canada an opportunity of effecting a similar arrangement herself. Failing to secure this within a reasonable time, the Home Government would no longer withhold its ratification of the Bond-Blaine Convention.

The industrial condition which gives rise to all this trouble is that the island of Newfoundland is the natural base from which to carry on the immense fisheries on the Grand Banks and adjacent waters. This is because it is the nearest land to these Banks; its ports afford shelter and supplies for the vessels and men engaged in the pursuit; its people are the most proficient in the avocation, and, lastly and most important, it controls the bait supply. The cod, halibut, haddock, &c. (known as deep-sea fishes), caught in those waters, are taken by bait consisting of herring, caplin and squid (referred to as in-shore fishes), as they frequent the littoral. Without this bait it is impossible to prosecute successfully the larger industry; and to obtain bait the French and American fishermen are willing to pay any price. During the greater part of the fishing season no bait is procurable anywhere but on the south coast; and Newfoundland's efforts are mainly directed towards preventing the French at St. Pierre from securing stocks of it, thereby crippling their season's operations, as this year. The Bait Act, prohibiting the sale or export of bait fishes to them, was designed as an offset to their unfair competition against Newfoundland in Europe, they being supported by lavish bounties, and consequently being able to undersell.

Of course, the French, while free to fish on the Banks or high seas, may not enter Canadian or Newfoundland waters, except for shelter. The same rule applies to the Americans or to any other "foreigners." The French, however, have their well-known right to frequent the "treaty shore" (the west and north-east coasts), as conceded to them by the Treaty of 1713 at Utrecht. That right is, however, valueless to them for any benefits as to the Bank fisheries, because the "treaty coast" is the most remote from the Banks. Remarkable though it may appear, the fact is that the Americans enjoy an identical concession, but an equally valueless one. They were given, by the Treaty of 1818 at Washington, fishery rights over the south-west coast (for themselves) and over the west coast (with the French); but under present methods of fishing the concession is worthless to them.

All the Americans and virtually all the French, now fish on the Grand Banks. Both are dependent for the all-important bait. The Canadians, too, fish very largely on the Banks, and likewise avail themselves of Newfoundland bait. The French, as has been shown, are refused it; and when it is not smuggled to them and their periwinkle beds, which they utilize for bait, are depleted, their industry is crippled. Records show that 76 American vessels visited Newfoundland harbors for bait last season, and paid the required license fees. The records cannot give the number of American vessels supplied directly at Gloucester, Massachusetts, the seat of the American deep-sea fisheries, with herring bait brought from Newfoundland, but they are probably as many more. No fewer than 99 Canadian vessels, however, also registered in Newfoundland ports last season and took out bait licenses, though, being British subjects, their crewse were not obliged to pay fees like the Americans.

The fisheries question, as between the United States on the one side and Canada (very largely) and Newfoundland (only slightly) on the other, has been an old and exacerbating sore. The Americans levied a heavy duty on all alien fish, and so shut out the Canadian and Newfoundland product. At the same time they were permitted to enter British North-American waters on an equality with the home fleets. Canada clamored for reciprocity or a suspension of these privileges, and the outcome was the conference at Washington, in 1888, when Mr. Chamberlain represented Great Britain and the late Mr. Bayard the United States. Canada had Sir Charles Tupper, with others, to safeguard her interests as a plenipotentiary, but Newfoundland was only allowed a counsel, Sir James Winter. The deliberations of the conferring parties resulted in a treaty providing for fishery reciprocity; but it was rejected by the United States Senate, and since then all Canada's efforts to secure that boon have been futile. As hostile action by the Senate was feared, the Chamberlain-Bayard treaty was supplemented by a modus vivendi, under which American fishing vessels were permitted to enter British North-American waters to purchase bait on equal terms with the resident fisherfolk, by paying a license fee of $1.50 per ton register. The amount received by Canada and Newfoundland each year from this source is about $12,000, or the interest on the capital sum of $3,000,000.

This arrangement was first intended to be only for two years, while the Senate had the treaty under consideration, but through inability to do any better and unwillingness to provoke friction, it has been continued to this day. But the feeling prevails both in Newfoundland and in Canada that the bargain has been too one-sided and that the Americans, while paying this fee, more than made up for it by taxing all "alien" fish half a cent per pound and thereby shutting out Canadian supplies and permitting a higher price to be charged for their own product. No party in the United States was eager for the removal of the tariff barrier against Canada, because that would mean an inrush of Canadian fish which would speedily ruin the home industry. The Canadians fish more cheaply than the Americans, the fishing grounds are nearer their coast, and they could transport their catch by rail to New England and thus avoid the delay and deterioration inevitable in the case of water-borne fish. Furthermore, Canada's bait simply was of but little value to the American fishermen. With Newfoundland, however, the case was different. They had the great bait supply to which they desired unobstructed entrance. Then only a portion of the Newfoundland catch of cod would find its way to their markets. All their men caught along Labrador and the northern seaboards is shipped direct to Europe and Brazil, being cured exclusively there. It would not be diverted to the United States in any extent. Therefore a reciprocity arrangement between the United States and Newfoundland would be mutually advantageous and satisfactory. The former would secure unrestricted access to Newfoundland bait, and the latter should have a free market in their country without its seriously affecting them, while fish food would be somewhat cheapened for their consumers.

These were the reasons which influenced the late Mr. Blaine to frame the famous convention with Sir Robert Bond, which bears their names. Crystallized into a sentence, its effect was, "Free bait for free markets."

Another reason, from the Newfoundland standpoint for hurrying the treaty, has taken on force since the Cuban war. The American control of Cuba and Puertorica has caused an adverse duty against Canadian fish to be imposed by these countries. This deprives a lot of Canadian fish of a good market. That product is now seeking a market elsewhere, and will probably come into competition with Newfoundland fish in some foreign markets. This will increase the difficulty for them, and it is pointed out that the best alternative to such a prospect is the Bond-Blaine Convention.

Weak Men Cured



How many men are suffering miseries for the want of a simple remedy? They do not live; they simply exist. In the faces of thousands can be read the story of a wasted life and blighted hopes; joys and pleasures are unknown to them because their vitality is being sapped. Varicocele, wasting drains have exhausted Nature's Electrical forces and left them wrecks upon the shores of life. Many have sought in drugs and patent remedies relief from their mental and physical suffering. They are soothed for a day, or maybe a week, falsely braced up, until the effects of the drug wearing off like the momentary bracing of whiskey, they sink still lower in vitality, and with hope exhausted, lose confidence in themselves and their fellow-man and decide to abandon all efforts to recover their power, feeling that there is no help for them. Man, do not sacrifice yourself in this way. Do not endure this living death while Nature holds out to you relief in the form of Electricity—that vital element of which by a life of dissipation, you have deprived yourself — tearing down faster than Nature could rebuild. In this great restorative—Electricity—there are life and happiness for you. It restores power to the weak and indifferent; it builds up the weakened system, and by its vitalizing, stimulating cure it makes the blood jump through sluggish veins, increasing the circulation to every part, assisting Nature to carry off the impure matter which clogs up the wheels of life.

My Belt has a wonderful influence upon tired, weak nerves. It's as good for women as for men! Worn while you sleep. It causes no trouble. You feel the gentle glowing heat from it constantly, penetrating every part of the body.

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigor. I've made a great success. My methods are now being approved by the greatest scientists and doctors and copied.

A Word From Some of Those Who Have Tried It.

Your Belt has cured my back, my health has also improved.—ED. ROBSON, Honora, Ont.

I am glad to say that your Belt has done more for me than anything I have ever tried. — BLAIR McCRACKEN, Angus, Ont.

I am travelling a great deal and have not given the Belt a fair trial as I should have. I am satisfied from the results I have had that it is a great relief to suffering humanity—W. H. BALLAM, Moosomin, N.W.T.

Since I began the use of the Belt my back never bothers me any more. — L. E. WORMWORTH, Mountain Grove, Ont.

I think your Belt is worth many times its price. I have found it almost an instant cure.—ESTELLA E. GORDON, Staples, Ont.

Your Belt has done for me what all other remedies have failed to do.—W. J. DOANE, Red Head, Shelburne County, N.S.

I am gaining in flesh, your Belt is a boon to weak men.—J. A. WARREN, Perth, Ont.

My back is all right; the varicocele is improving, thanks to your Belt.—C. NORRIS, Cregmore, Ont.

I know no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay. Can anything be fairer than that?

My confidence in my method enables me to offer the Belt on trial, and one who can offer me reasonable security can use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

I have a nicely illustrated book which every man should read. I will send it, closely sealed, free.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Look out for those old-style Belts that are offering you a cheap imitation of my cushion electrodes. They are a very poor imitation; they quickly dry and leave them without any current. Their only merit (if they possess any) is to burn and scorch the flesh. My office contains hundreds of these old-style Belts.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt is the only electric appliance that is sold where the patient is under the care of a physician until he is cured. The success of any electric appliance depends upon its intelligent application.

DR. M. F. McLAUGHLIN, 214 St. James St., Montreal, Que.

Office Hours—9 to 6. Wednesday and Saturday to 1. Sundays 10 to 1 p.m.

COLONIAL HOUSE,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

MEN'S HAT DEPT.

Now Fall Hats Just Coming In

Livery Hats for Coachmen, Grooms, etc., for morning and afternoon liveries, made in colors to match the uniforms.

UMBRELLAS

We are showing this week a fine line of Umbrellas, Silk and Wool Covers, tape edge, steel frames, fine bone handles, cased, for $2.00. Other lines 75c to $10.50

Men's Shoe Dept.

20 Per Cent. off all Men's Black Calfskin, Patent and Enamel Oxfords.

33 1/3 Per Cent. off Men's Tan Oxfords.

33 1/3 Per Cent. off all Men's Tan Laced Boots.

20 Per Cent. off Men's White Canvas Laced Boots and Oxfords.

20 Per Cent. off Boys' and Youths' Tan Boots and Oxfords.

A few sizes only in Men's Tan Box Calf Laced Boots, regular price $3.15, less *50* per cent.

A small lot Men's Tennis and Yachting Shoes, in White Buckskin, White and Tan Canvas, and Tan Calf, value up to $3 a pair, all for *$1.50*, sizes 6 to 8 only.

5 p.c. for Cash in addition to all other discounts.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

TRADE IN AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Raymond Sykes, of Adelaide South Australia, is sojourning at the Windsor. He says Canadians really do not know Australia, and have no conception of the country and the possibilities there are for developing Canada's trade. Mr. Sykes is connected with the firm of W. H. Sykes & Company in the native city, and is now on his way to Europe.

SAVED HER CHILD.

The great majority of mothers are now coming to the Lactated Food as the safest and most nourishing for babies in summer time. Mrs. L. P. Smith, Truro, N.S., says —

When my baby was three months old he was seriously ill and weighed only ten pounds. I gave him Lactated Food, and now, at the age of ten months, he is well and hearty and weighs twenty-five pounds. Lactated Food is recommended by over twenty thousand physicians.

WILL PREACH HERE.

Should the steamship Pomeranian arrive in port in time, Rev. Albert Rowland, B.A., LL.B., of Crouch End, London, one of the deputation from the Congregationalists of England to the Canadian churches, to be held next week at Winnipeg, will be the preacher at Emmanuel Church to-morrow morning.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

Is the only remedy of standing that is guaranteed to cure corns and warts, without pain. Insist on having only "Putnam's"; it's the best.

HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.
MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS.

DUPUIS FRERES

Store Closes Daily (except Saturday) at 6 p.m.

Holidays are Mostly Over.

Schools Will Re-Open Next Week!

Many children are only coming in now from the country; thus leaving a very short time to have made to order what garments may be needed. We take this occasion to draw again your attention to our department of Men's and Boys' Ready-made Clothing. We supply some of our best houses of education with their regular costumes and we give particular care to that line of

Boys' Clothing!

It is a Specialty With Us.

GOOD CLOTH, GOOD TRIMMINGS and GOOD WORK.

Also on hand a fine and complete assortment of Boys Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, and other boarder requisities such as Hair Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Combs, Tooth Paste and Tooth Brushes, Leather Bags, Paper Pencils, Pens, etc., etc.

DUPUIS FRERES, The Big East End Departmental Store.

1571 to 1589 St. Catherine Street.

Are excellent in

COMFORT,
FIT, WEAR,
APPEARANCE,
PRICE.

STEWART'S SHOES

Inspect his stocks and judge for yourself.

TWO STORES:
2295 St. Catherine Street.
237 St. James Street.

WIRES SHOULD BE UNDERGROUND

Mayor Lighthall, of Westmount, has returned from the convention of American Municipalities at Grand Rapids, Mich., and was interviewed at his office this morning.

Speaking of the place where the convention was held, His Worship said:

"Grand Rapids itself is looked upon justly as a model city. Its taxes are about the same as Westmount, except that, as in most American cities, the appropriation for schools is very liberal, about two and a half times as much as the Montreal Protestant School Commissioners have at their disposal.

"The sidewalks are for the most part granolithic, assessed entirely on the fronting properties. Broad boulevards are numerous, and the pavements, which were almost entirely of brick and asphalt, are about 30 feet in width.

"A new public library building is being erected at a cost of about $250,000, in which will be placed some 70,000 volumes.

"The town has a little more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and its progress is largely due to the energy and enthusiasm of one man—ex-Mayor Perry, who had been Mayor for five or six years until he was defeated at the last election.

"In Grand Rapids there are no poles on the streets except for trolley and city lighting purposes, and these are elegant iron structures.

"There seems no reason," continued Mayor Lighthall, "why Montreal should not order all wires to be put underground in sections, year by year, so as not to come too heavily on the companies.

"The city of New Bedford, Conn., which was referred to in the discussion of this subject, has imposed upon each company the placing of a certain number of conduits for the city's own use, so that it has equipped itself free of cost in part exchange for the franchise of the streets."

"Among the Canadians present were Mayor Arbuthnot, of Winnipeg, who attracted great attention by his enthusiastic insistence upon the greatness of the prospects of the west.

"There were present some very interesting men, including "Golden Rule" Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, a most attractive and original character, who believes there is too great severity and too little open-handed kindness in dealing with light offences in city police courts; Mr. Jacob Cantor, the Jewish Mayor of New York proper, or President of Manhattan Borough, as he is designated, and the "clerk" Mayor of Hartford, the snubbing of whom by the prominent residents of the city on the occasion of President Roosevelt's recent visit was so neatly rebuked by the latter, were also present.

"The most marked feature of the convention was the universal insistence upon the principle of home rule for cities.

"Another important matter was the emphasis laid upon the necessity of liberal provision for parks, and much interest was also shown in the children's playgrounds movement, the value of which is beginning to be realized."

AMERICA TO HAVE A NEW CARDINAL.

New York, August 30.—In view of the increase of the Catholics in the United States, the Pope has decided, according to a World despatch from Rome, to create another American cardinal in order to re-establish the equilibrium in the Sacred College.

It has been pointed out to him that whereas Great Britain and Ireland, with six million Catholics, have two representatives, and even Australia, with hardly one million, has a cardinal, thirteen millions of American Catholics have only one cardinal.

It is considered certain that Archbishop Ireland will get the Red Hat.

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

Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

YUKON IS NOT PLAYED OUT

"I disagree emphatically with the claim of Mr. Geo. H. Hus, of Toronto, that the Yukon is practically played out and has no future," said Major H. J. Woodside, managing editor of the Yukon Sun, and a very well known man in Dawson, who was at the Queen's this morning en route for Dawson, accompanied by his wife.

"Mr. Hus stated that the claims now being worked could not yield more than they do, and must soon be played out, and that the fact of no new discoveries of claims of any value being made showed that the future of the Yukon would be short-lived," continued Major Woodside. "This is entirely wrong. Take old Forty Mile, for instance, which, compared to claims like Eldorado, Bonanza and a dozen others, is considered poor; yet it keeps 300 miners going. There have been some good finds within the past year, and one of the newer claims, Henderson, is paying excellently.

"This year's output will be something over $15,000,000, and last year's was under $20,000,000, not $24,000,000, as was erroneously given out. The Yukon gold fields that are now being worked are good for a score of years yet at their present output, and the future of the country is assured for all time, even should no new discoveries be made, for if not gold, it will always be a great copper country, and there are vast quantities of lignite coal there also. They have been mining towards summer working only, but it has not been entirely successful. So soon as the small miners have finished working the claims, the big companies will take hold of them and get out what the individual miner without adequate equipment cannot reach."

Major Woodside held a commission in the Second C.M.R., and was invalided home from South Africa on account of a severe fall from his horse. He thinks that South Africa can in no way approach Canada, and that young men will make a mistake leaving this country for the Cape.

"We've got a better country in every respect," he said, "and we have a breed of men that can't be beaten anywhere."

SHIPPING

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived August 29.

SS. Skuld, 1698, Hansen from Rotterdam, with general cargo, to Canadian Forwarding and Export Co.

SS. Manchester Commerce, 3444, Baxter, from Manchester, with general cargo to Furness, Withy & Co.

SS. Fortuna, 1902, Pederson, from Sydney, with coal to Dominion Coal Co.

SS. Catalone, 2416, Glover, from Sydney, with coal to Dominion Coal Co.

Cleared August 29.

SS. Frisia, 2412, Schmidt, for Hamburg, with general cargo, by Furness, Withy & Co.

SS. Corinthian, 4018, Nunan, for Liverpool, with passengers and general cargo, by H. & A. Allan.

SS. Netherholme, 1235, Gorley, for London, with deals, by McLean, Kennedy & Co.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Turret Cape, T. R. McCarthy, Lachine.
Turret Court, T. R. McCarthy, Lachine.
C. B. Widden, A. Lemieux, Windmill Point.
Inishowen Head, McLean, Kennedy & Co., Windmill Point.
Weathersfield, Dobell, Beckett & Co., Hochelaga.
Louisburg, Dominion Coal Co., Windmill Point.
Monterey, Elder, Dempster & Co., King Edward pier.
Sicilian, H. & A. Allan, Allan wharf.
Montevidean, H. & A. Allan, Allan wharf.
Nordhavet, McLean, Kennedy & Co., Windmill Point.
Fremona, R. Reford & Co., Victoria pier.
Concordia, R. Reford & Co., below Sohmer Park.
Jacona, R. Reford & Co., Victoria pier.
Skuld, Canadian Forwarding and Export Co., King Edward Pier.
Manchester Commerce, Furness, Withy & Co., Jacques Cartier Pier.
Fortuna, Dominion Coal Co., Hochelaga.
Catalone, Dominion Coal Co., Windmill Point.

BAYVIEW-BEAUREPAIRE CUP.

The starting signal for the five-raters will be the preparatory signal for the 22-footers, and so on for each class; three minutes intervening between each start. The order will be as follows:—

Five-raters.
Twenty-two footers and four-raters.
Seventeen-footers.
Runabouts and cruisers.
Dingies.

MR. LOY REMAINS M.P.

The Two Beauharnois Election Cases Were Both Dismissed Yesterday.

Beauharnois, Que., August 30.—The combined cases of Loy vs. Bergeron and Bergeron vs. Loy, for disqualification in the recent election contest, were dismissed, with costs against petitioners, by Judges Fortin and St. Pierre yesterday. Mr. Loy will therefore hold his seat in Parliament.

WITHDRAW FROM FIRM.

The announcement was made this morning that Messrs. D. J. and H. Granda were withdrawing from the cigar manufacturing firm of Granda Hermanos y Ca, 38 St. Peter Street.

F. X. St. Charles & Co., 257 St. Lawrence Street, who have the Canadian Agency for the White Rock Mineral Water, have an attractive window display, showing Psyche at the Fountain—the company's trade mark.

ASK ROOSEVELT TO END STRIKE

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

New York, August 30.—The united voices of 2,000,000 men, representing organized labor, will ring forth on Labor Day, next Monday, in an appeal to end the coal strike.

Not only in New oYrk, but in every important city in the Union, mass meetings will be held, a demonstration such as has never been known in the United States.

The result will be an immense petition addressed to Preside nt Roosevelt, signed by 2,000,000 hardy sons of toil, asking the Chief Executive to call a special session of Congress to devise legislation to end the most bitter struggle between labor and capital the nation has known for years.

The idea of having a gigantic mass meeting arose with the delegates to the Central Federated Union of New York. It was instantly picked up by the officers of the American Federation of Labor, which sent out requests at once to every union in the country affiliated with the central body to arrange for a demonstration and mass meeting on Labor Day.

VICTORIA RIFLES' TEAM.

The Victoria Rifles will be represented at the Dominion Rifle Association matches at Ottawa next week by the following picked team :—Lieut. F. Gascoigne, Pte. W. Mills, Pte. Veary, Pte. Copping, Pte. J. Drysdale and Pte. Thompson. Captain Cooper, Staff-Sergt. Pratt, Corp. T. H. Sharpe, Pte. Maston, Pte. Roddick and Pte. Stevens have been added to the team to represent the Prince of Wales' Fusiliers, and Captain Millette will probably represent the 85th Regiment.

EARL IS NOT COMING.

The Earl of Erie, grand master of the Orangemen, who it was expected would visit Canada this fall, has written to Mr. A. G. Ellis, secretary of the County Lodge of Montreal of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, expressing his regret that parliamentary and private affairs prevent his visit this year. It had been proposed to give His Lordship a reception on his arrival in Montreal.

SKAGWAY CABLE NOT KINKY.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 30.—News has been received via the steamer Cottage City that the cable between Skagway and Juneau is again in working order. Sergeant Bruck opened the cable for commercial despatches on August 25.

The cable has given a great deal of trouble in the past, but is said to be giving good service now, and little trouble is anticipated in the future. This does not have reference to the occasional lapses in service occurring on all cables from minor causes.

SHAMROCKS GO WEST.

Mr. W. P. Lunny has notified New Westminster that the Shamrocks will journey to the Western city and demonstrate again that lacrosse is best played in the east.

All the Shamrock players can get off and the full championship team will make the trip.

SEBGEANT TUCK BETTER.

Col.-Sergt. Sam Tuck, 5th Royal Scots, who has undergone a second operation at the General Hospital, is on the high road to recovery. His friends may expect to see him out among themselves in his general good health shortly.

MR. BORDEN TO TOUR.

Halifax, N.S., August 30.—Information concerning the forthcoming Borden tour in the West, was issued yesterday. Mr. R. L. Borden starts from here on Monday. He will address his first meeting in Victoria, B.C., a week later.

From his province Mr. Borden will be accompanied by Mr. A. C. Bell, M.P., of New Glasgow; Prince Edward Island will send with him either Mr. Hackett, or Mr. Lefurgy. He will have from New Brunswick Mr. H. A. Powell, ex-M.P. for Westmoreland; Major George Fowler, M.P. for Kings, and Mr. George V. McInery, ex-M.P. for Kent. Mr. F. D. Monk, K.C., M.P., and three others from Quebec will accompany him. Mr. Borden's Ontario confreres will be Mr. E. F. Clarke, M.P., Toronto; Mr. James Clancy, M.P., Bothwell; Dr. Sproule, M.P., East Grey; Mr. W. H. Bennett, M.P., Simcoe; Mr. Richard Blain, M.P., Peel; Mr. W. B. Northrup, M.P., West Hastings.

Mrs. G. S. Huntingdon, New York, is at the Place Viger.

Imitation is the Most Sincere Flattery.

All Good Things, even Diamonds are Imitated.

THE OSTERMOOR

Patent Elastic Felt Mattress

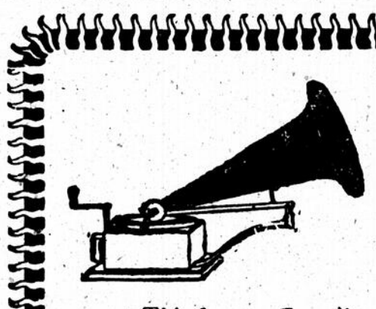
Has its imitators, against whom we beg to caution the public. These imitations consist of various kinds, none of them being any more like the genuine article sold by us than a paste imitation is to an old-mine Diamond.

All Genuine Ostermoor Mattresses have a tag sewn in the seam, the same as the cut shown here. Look at this when buying.

We have the largest assortment of Furniture Coverings, Draperies, etc., in the city. All new and strictly up-to-date patterns and designs.

LOCKHART & STODDARD

Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.



THE KILTIES BAND.

This famous Canadian Band is now making a tour of the United States and Canada, and has made some magnificent records for the **Gram-o-phone.** Among the selections are :—

Selections from Robert Bruce
Reminiscences of Scotland,
Scotland's Pride,
Ye Banks and Braes,

The Maple Leaf,
John Anderson, My Joe,
The Bonnie Briar Bush March

—ALSO—

Bag Pipe Selections by David Ferguson, of Montreal.

Pipe Sergeant of the Kilties Band—"The Cock o' the North," "Caller Herrin."

These are only a few of the thousands of selections used on the Berliner Gram-o-phone. Call or write for full catalogue.

Gram-o-phones $15 to $40 (Five Years Guarantee With Each.)

Sold on easy terms if desired, $1.00 cash and $2.00 per month.

E. BERLINER, 2315 and 2319 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Factory—367-371 Aqueduct St., Montreal. Emanuel Blout, General Manager for Canada.

H. A. WILDER & CO.'S Attractions are their Low Prices.

258 St. James 1837 Notre Dame

WILDER'S

2415 St. Catherine 2080 Notre Dame

Dining Chairs, regular price $3.00. Our Price $2.00.

Sideboards, regular price $18.00. Our Price $12.00.

Dining Tables, regular price $6.50. Our Price $5.00.

Carpet Dept.

Our Hall Stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, Linoleums, Lace Curtain Portieres, Carpet Sweepers, Etc., now ready for your inspection.

Wilder's Special Coupon.

As an extra inducement to have you visit our stores, Cut out this coupon bring it to any of our 3 stores, where upon making a cash purchase amounting to $1.00 or more, you will receive in exchange $2.00 worth of Cash Receipts (20) free in addition to those given with your purchase.

Half Holiday! The Big Store closes at 1 o'clock on Saturday during July and August.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. August 30th, 1902.

BLACK DRESS MATERIAL

FOR CONVENT DRESSES.

All-Wool Black Cashmere, 42 to 46 inches wide. Prices from 35c to $1.25 yard
All-Wool Black Serge, 38 to 44 inches wide. Prices from .28c to 65c yard
Wool Black Bengaline, 42 to 47 inches wide. Prices from ..50c to $1.15
SPECIAL.—Woollen Black Homespun, 54 inches wide. Special, 39c yard

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS



BOYS' NAVY BLUE SERGE CLOTH SAILOR SUITS, trimmed with braid, lanyard included. Very neat school suit. Special Price $1.35

BOYS' 3 PIECE SCHOOL SUITS, in navy blue, Serge and Fancy Tweed, good farmer's satin lining, and strongly sewn. Our Special $2.60

BOYS' 2 PIECE BLACK VENETIAN SERGE CLOTH SUITS, neatly pleated coat and lined with farmer's satin. Special Price $3.75



Boys' School Reefers

BOYS' NAVY BLUE REEFER COATS, made of heavy Serge Cloth and Nap Cloth, brass anchor buttons and lined with serge. Special $1.35

BOYS' DARK GRAY CLOTH REEFER COATS, double breasted, high collar and warmly lined, made specially for school wear $2.30

BOYS' EXTRA FINE QUALITY BLUE BLACK BEAVER CLOTH REEFERS, velvet collar, fancy lining, made and trimmed equal to made-to-order. Special $6.50

College Bed Requisites!

COLLEGE SHEETS
WHITE COTTON SHEETS, size 63 x 90 inches .... $1.30 pair
WHITE TWILLED SHEETS, size 63 x 90 inches .. $1.40 pair
WHITE PLAIN SHEETS, size 2 x 2½ yards ..... $1.50 pair

COLLEGE QUILTS
WHITE QUILTS, ready for use, 9-4 size 75C
HEAVY WHITE QUILT, ready for use, 10-4 size 90C
EXTRA HEAVY WHITE QUILTS, 10-4 size $1.20

PILLOW CASES
HEAVY WHITE PILLOW CASES, size 36 x 40 inches, 30C pair
HEAVY WHITE PILLOW CASES, size 36 x 42 inches, 35C pair
EXTRA HEAVY PILLOW CASES, size 36 x 44 inches, 45C pair

Marie Corelli's New Book

"TEMPORAL POWER"

Will be ready on our Book Counters on Monday, September 1st. "Temporal Power" exceeds in intensity any former book by this intensest of writers, it thrills and throbs from preface to final page. A first edition of 100,000 copies is expected to be exhausted in a week.

SECURE A COPY NOW AT SPECIAL CUT PRICE.

MONDAY'S SPECIALS

	Regular.	Monday.		Regular.	Monday.
Hair Brushes	20c	16c	Lime Juice, ½ pint	25c	23c
Cloth Brushes	20c	15c	Borax, 16 oz. pkg., 3 for		25c
Green Soap	8c	5c	Finest Dairy Butter	22c	19c
Toilet Sponges	8c	5c	Soap Dishes	15c	10c
Tooth Brushes	9c	5c	Chambers	35c	27c
Pearl Tapioca	6c	4½c	White Mugs	15c	10c
Fine Muscatel	12½c	10c	Tea Pots	20c	15c

MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

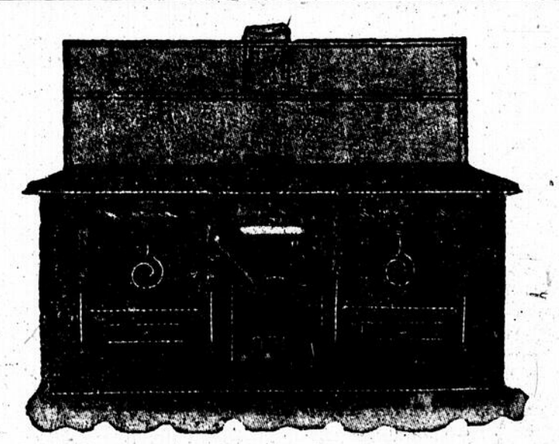
1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

"Pure, Soft, Spring Waters represent the ideal Table Water of the World."

"RADNOR"

Is a purely natural water, brilliant, pleasantly sparkling, and delicate to the taste. . . . . .

—THE LANCET, London, Eng.



Hotel Ranges, Bake Ovens, Steam Tables and Kitchen and Serving Apparatus of every kind suitable for Hotel use.

IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

GEO. R. PROWSE, 224 St. James St., Montreal.

Too Late for Classification.

WANTED — YOUTH FOR JUNIOR CLERK, age 15 to 20 years. Apply Tuesday, 8 a.m. to 10 a.m., Messrs. Henry Birks & Sons. 207x

FOR SALE — SECOND HAND 12 GAUGE hammer gun, fine quality, maker August Francotte, weight 7¼ lbs. T. Costen & Co., 1696 Notre Dame st. 210x

ROOMS — TO LET, VERY LARGE AND comfortable furnished room, with privilges and the use of bath, hot water and telephone, can be had at 375 Lagauchetiere, near St. Denis. 210x

PERSONAL — PERSONS HAVING PARENT Kinetic Heat shares to sell will learn something to their advantage by addressing X.Y.Z., Herald Office. 211x

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED rooms in private family, for himself, mother and sister; terms moderate; central locality. Box K 19, Herald. 206x

PERSONAL — ARE YOU GETTING MARRIED? Wedding invitations and visiting cards engraved or printed in correct style. Send for book, "Wedding Etiquette," and price list. Free. W. H. Eaton & Son, Engravers and Printers (Dept. H.), 694 Craig st., Montreal. 205x

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to canvass; $12 a week guaranteed. Address Box K 20, Herald. 211x

CONDUCTOR DEAD.

Mr. John Lynch, a G.T.R. conductor, died at the General Hospital last night from an attack of typhoid fever. Deceased was 26 years of age, and was well and favorably known in the West End of the city. He resided at 65 Richmond Street, Point St. Charles. A few years ago Mr. Lynch was prominently identified with the Emmet lacrosse team.

THE HERALD

Established 1808.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

By the year $3.00
Six months 1.50
One month ..... .25

Orders for the delivery of The Herald at residences or places of business may be by postal card or through Telephone Main 343.

When The Herald is not found on sale at news stands, intending purchasers should communicate the fact to the office.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of The Daily Herald is largely in excess of that of any of the other English papers—with one exception—published in Montreal. Its circulation in all parts of the Dominion is growing rapidly, and it is now in the front rank of Canadian advertising mediums. Rates on application.

JOB PRINTING.

The Herald's Job-Printing and Book Binding Departments are among the largest in the Dominion, and are equipped for the execution of the finest work.—W. E. Sharpe, Supt.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Department ..... Main 751
Business Office ..... Main 343
Job Department ..... Main 1919

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY:
603 Craig Street, Montreal.
JAS. S. BRIERLEY, Managing Director.
F. ABRAHAM, Sec.-Treas. W. J. TAYLOR, Business Mgr.

THE SAME OLD GAME.

La Presse, in the name of the more respectable Conservatism of another day, takes L'Evenement to task for its vituperation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Quebec Tory paper, it appears, is highly displeased because the Premier is popular in England. La Presse finds the time exceedingly inopportune for denunciation of Laurier as a traitor and as one who has sold himself to the enemy, for in the Premier's recent action La Presse finds that a serious check has been interposed to a political propaganda it believes to have originated with Mr. Chamberlain. "What good can be done," La Presse asks, "by decrying Sir Wilfrid Laurier so loudly at the very time when his courageous action invites the recognition of the country? Mr. Chamberlain had taken up long ago the task of subjugating us. He had sent a Governor with definite instructions; he had not, during four years, neglected to pull a single string; the Tory papers of Ontario and Montreal had brought opinion to white heat on the need of contributing to the defence of the Empire outside Canada. It would be difficult to deny that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had toppled all that scaffolding at a single blow. And it is precisely this instant that Conservative papers choose to denounce him as a traitor and one who has sold himself." While the picture presented by La Presse of the dangers with which our autonomy was threatened may be considered as rather overdrawn, at all events it fairly reflects the state of mind into which the soberest of our French-Canadian friends have been thrown by the nagging at Quebec that has gone on during the past few years. And one would think that L'Evenement, which has suffered as much as any as a result of the policy of double-dealing adopted before the last election, would shrink from leading in a new movement along the same lines.

A new movement there undoubtedly is, for while L'Evenement is denouncing Laurier as a traitor because he is popular in England, the Mail is denouncing Laurier as something very like a traitor because he has dared to attempt the negotiation of a trade treaty with France. We have not yet seen any protest against his taking dinner with President Loubet, but doubtless that will come in good time. It never seems to occur to either L'Evenement or the Mail that the first business of a Canadian premier is to care for Canadian interests. It is creditable to Sir Wilfrid that he is popular in England, where he has pleased the commercial classes by inaugurating a policy that has helped to develop trade between Canada and Great Britain; where his action as head of the Canadian people in a great crisis is applauded by the whole British people; and where his vigorous exposition of the principles of constitutional government has won the admiration of the foremost spokesmen of those principles. It is creditable to Sir Wilfrid that he is popular in France, whose people see in him the finest flower of the plant their ancestors long ago carried over to this New World. But what is infinitely more to his credit, and what in the last resort is the only thing worth considering, is that both at London and at Paris his whole aim has been to add to the advantages which we in this country possess and to safeguard the rights and privileges we hold dear. It is not so wonderful, after all, that, finding it impossible to complain of his action as a Canadian statesman, the Mail and L'Evenement, alike angry with him because he dares to keep their friends out of office, should subject him to the cross fire now to be observed. Too English for L'Evenement, too French for the Mail, upon this they at least are agreed, he is too much in office for both.

CASTING BREAD UPON THE WATERS.

It is satisfactory to note that the Globe, which occupies so distinguished a position in Canadian and especially in Ontario journalism, has come round to the view that the fast passenger service ought to be dealt with as a fast passenger service, and not treated as an instrument for the adjustment of ocean freight rates. Assuming that the contract goes to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, it is easy to understand that a popular demand might spring up for the exaction of terms from the railway corporation far from being justified by the circumstances of the case. A statement recently appeared in an English technical journal to the effect that whereas a boat running in the neighborhood of fifteen knots consumes 150 tons of coal a day, one running 23 knots will burn up from 750 to 800 tons a day. Here we have at once an item of expenditure making for heavy loss, and providing the very kind of argument which goes to deter those in the business from running fast boats to any port but New York, where the bulk of traffic is to be had. There are several other like considerations, all of which have to be taken into account when the subsidy question is being regulated between the contractors and the Government. The Canadian Pacific people say they will still lose money on the terms of the contract they are prepared to make, but that they are willing to run the risk for the sake of rounding out their transportation system in the way they want it. At all events, we must expect the Government to agree to pay less than is thought will cover actual loss on the service rather than to give a subsidy part of which would be available as a lever for the control of freight rates.

When we are agreed upon this point, and satisfied that with the subsidy and with the exertions the Canadian Pacific would put forth, the fast line might be made a success from some Canadian port, the next and determining question is whether the thing is worth while. On this point there may be room for honest differences of opinion, one of which is as good as another till the experiment has been made. It is simply a question whether the advertising to be obtained is likely to be worth the price paid for it. All the public bodies that have touched the question seem to think it is, and the public generally have, during eight years or more, passively supported this view. On this point the Globe has the following to say:—

"The second question, if not the first, will be, what advantage would accrue to the country if the highest hopes in this direction were realized? It will be remembered that Sir William Van Horne, in a graphic phrase, declared some years ago that it would give Canada a front on the main street. If it became a popular passenger route there can be no question that a great many more influential people would see our country and what we are than is now the case. It is, moreover, argued that it would be a great advertisement for the country. That a Canadian port was the nearest to Europe would be established in such an indisputable way that the facts of geography would be plainly confirmed. That countries nowadays need to "advertise" themselves is getting to be a generally accepted idea. It might be said that the swelling figures of our trade and production are the best advertisements we could have, and all that is needed is time to impress the world with a true notion of our standing among the communities. That might take a generation or two, and the modern man wants to get results more rapidly than that. A land with great stretches unsettled is justified in adventuring in undertakings that would be quite out of place in a settled community. It has an estate to develop, and expenditures such as this on a fast passenger service, even apart altogether from the freight branch of it, may be justified on the ground that every dollar will yet be returned to the national treasury fivefold."

LORD SALISBURY, THE PREMIERSHIP, AND THE CORONATION.

The absence of the Marquis of Salisbury from the coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey, where he should have been a conspicuous figure, has given birth to surmise; and in well-informed circles it is known that there is a mystery overhanging his retirement from the Premiership, which may not be cleared away for a generation. It was certainly curious that on a great and historic occasion, when the sovereign might justly expect to be surrounded by all the men of rank, weight and influence within his realm, the statesman who had for thirteen and a half years filled the office of Prime Minister should have been conspicuously absent. Though the postponement of the ceremony caused no little inconvenience to what consitutes society, lords and ladies, in deference to loyalty and historic fitness, abandoned without a murmur their holiday arrangements in order to attend the ceremonial. The witnesses of the crowning might be accepted as a comprehensive enumeration of the most distinguished men and women of the British Empire with one prominent exception—the man whom of all others the King would naturally desire to have with him at the most important event of his life. The gray-haired veteran whose tenure of the loftiest political post had exceeded even Mr. Gladstone's record, and whose career was so intimately associated with the most stirring episodes of the past half century, would assuredly have been a most interesting personage in that vast and brilliant audience; but Lord Salisbury deliberately and publicly abstained from taking his place in the Abbey. The reason alleged for his absence was ill-health, but it is looked upon as an insufficient apology to offer for inability to attend the coronation of a monarch who himself rose to his crowning from a sick bed, where for days he lay in the greatest peril. The great statesman's indisposition, it may be noted, did not prevent him from undertaking a rather trying journey to the continent, and no bulletin was issued respecting the malady from which he was understood to be suffering. There is no reason whatever for supposing that His Lordship's illness was so serious as to have prevented him from being a spectator of the coronation if he had been so minded.

Advices from a reliable sources indicate that the belief is gaining ground in London that Lord Salisbury's resignation of the Premiership and his absence from the coronation, were due to one cause. Further proof of whether this was so or not we shall probably have to wait for the veracious diary which some twentieth century Greville is industriously compiling for the benefit of another generation, but the report which is current is that there was a difference of opinion between the King and his Prime Minister, a difference involving a constitutional principle of some importance. The report in a measure satisfies the ordinary tests of plausibility and creditability. It is said that the question of the coronation honors was the cause of this difference. Lord Salisbury, it is said, submitted a list of names drawn up on the usual party lines, consisting chiefly of ministerial supporters who had deserved recognition for party services. The King, so the story goes, raised objections to a partizan limitation in connection with an event of such pre-eminently national importance as the coronation. The King carried his point, and the published list of honors has given satisfaction to the nation. It did, however, provoke surprise that there should be such remarkable evenness in the distinctions divided between the supporters of the Government and the Opposition. Modern precedent from the days of Lord Melbourne was undoubtedly on the side of the Prime Minister. Lord Melbourne, on the occasion of the coronation of Queen Victoria, distributed the honors with sole regard to the convenience of his party, and his flagrant use of the royal prerogative as an adminicular of his Government was notorious. To have repeated the expedient of Lord Melbourne at the present coronation would have caused, to put it mildly, bitter disappointment, and would indeed, looking at the matter from a purely ethical standpoint, have been unjust. Yet there is another side to the question which must not be overlooked. For a considerable period the bestowal of titles and decorations, as well as appointments to bishoprics and deaneries, have practically lain in the gift of the Prime Minister, and only nominally in that of the sovereign, and as a general rule it may be said to be eminently fitting that the practice should be followed, for clearly the punishment for improper awards and appointments could fall on the King's advisers alone and not on the King, who is protected from popular condemnation by the theory that the sovereign can do no wrong. It may be that, taking this view, the Prime Minister resisted what he considered to be an encroachment, and as a final protest tendered his resignation. The constitutional point is one that need not be discussed here, for obviously much could be said on both sides. It may be observed, however, that Lord Salisbury's request to be relieved from office was accepted without any of those expressions of regret with which the late Queen usually recorded the retirement of a Tory Premier. "The Marquis of Salisbury had an audience of the King on Friday last and tendered his resignation as Prime Minister and Lord Privy Seal, which was graciously accepted by His Majesty." So runs the announcement in the court circular.

LETTERS TO EDITOR

MORE ABOUT SIDEWALKS.

Editor Herald:

Sir,—I am told that the subject of the Montreal sidewalks is a perennial grievance, and, as a matter for grumbling, stale and unprofitable. But as it is only by agitation, uninteresting as the topic may be, that reform in this direction is likely to awaken in the minds of the powers that be, may I crave the indulgence of your columns for another protest. It is only a few days ago that a little girl broke her ankle through a defective plank, and I was witness yesterday of a lady's very nasty fall through a similar cause, whilst I have nearly ruined an elegant pair of boots recently purchased in Montreal. As regards the last trivial matter, I am doubtful which to blame more, the bootmaker or the Montreal sidewalks; but I reject the oversight in my not bringing for special use in Montreal a pair of wooden clogs from my home in Lancashire, as perhaps the affinity would obviate catastrophe. Until, however, the wood planks are entirely superceded, is it not incumbent on the authorities to repair the many loose and mouldy planks of many of the Montreal sidewalks? As Sydney Smith once said of a lively discussion in a Scotch town hall anent this very subject of wooden sidewalks, the bailies had only to put their heads together, and the thing was done.

E.M.Y.

CANON THIVIERGE TO REPLACE MGR. LAFLAMME

Quebec, Aug. 30.—Owing to the absence in Europe of Mgr. Mathieu, C.M.G., Rector of Laval, Mgr. Laflamme has had, owing to overwork, to resign as a member of the colonization commission, and has been replaced by Canon Thivierge.

The commission will begin its local visits on Tuesday next, sitting at Cedar Hall, in the Metapedia Valley.

TO DREDGE A CHANNEL.

Ogdensburg, N.Y., Aug. 30.—A contract has been closed for dredging a channel through the large shoal in the St. Lawrence River, at the head of the Massena Canal, to afford a greater flow of water into the canal. The United States Government appropriated $50,000 for the purpose, but the provisions attached to the appropriations were not agreeable to the St. Lawrence Power Company, which owns the Massena Canal. The Government appropriation and survey were rejected, and a new route was laid out by the company, a private contract was then closed for the work, which will be begun at once.

LESS EXEMPTIONS IN FRANCE.

Paris, Aug. 30.—The Minister of Finance, M. Rouvier, will present the budget at the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies. He proposes to meet the deficit by reducing the amount of untaxed alcohol hitherto allowed producers, from which he estimates to reap $10,000,000, and by abolishing some of the exemptions from the tobacco tax, from which $2,000,000 is expected.

EXCURSION TO LAKE ST. LOUIS.

The St. Gabriel Social Club will hold its second annual moonlight excursion to Lake St. Louis on Friday evening, Sept. 5. The Duchess of York will leave St. Gabriel Locks (foot of Island street) at 8.30 and return at 11 p.m.

ACROSS THE BIG END OF CANADA

The Impressions of a Traveller Who Journeyed From Montreal to Vancouver.

One breathes a different atmosphere once the Ontario boundary is passed and Manitoba is entered. The effete East is left behind; the living, youthful, hopeful, wakeful, energetic West is reached.

The traveller, indeed, soon catches the western fever. A dread disease it is, seizing virulently upon a newcomer, and no cure, outside of a monetary loss in a boom, is effective.

"From the East, eh?" casually remarks the true Manitoban, after his hearty salutation. "From the—East"—the gradual drop in the voice revealing a tone surcharged with sorrow that a man should be content to drag out an existence anywhere between Halifax and Winnipeg.

"How're things?" Again the mournful note indicative of a belief that bankruptcy is the normal condition of the Eastern centres.

Then as the man from the East asks, in return: "And how're things in the West?" a startling change takes place in the Winnipegger. The funereal look of hopeless sympathy disappears, the eyes take on the prairie sparkle, thumbs are hung up in the waistcoat, legs are stretched wide apart, and with hat tipped back and cigar smoked vigorously, the reply comes with a rush:

"Booming, my boy; booming! This is the country to really live in. Eighty million bushels of grain in Manitoba alone last year; a hundred this year, two hundred in nineteen-five, four hundred in nineteen-ten, a billion before we know it. Going to run a steel tube from Winnipeg to Fort William and shoot the grain into elevators and ships by compressed air. Only ten per cent. of our Manitoba land under cultivation, with millions left. Going to run automobile self-binders. Railways building new lines in every direction, laying tracks night and day, Sundays and holidays, all the time 'cept during Exhibition week; elevators going up as fast as barns; farmers growing rich as Morgans; mortgages being lifted; banks as thick as grocery stores; getting on? Well, I should say we are! Want to buy a lot on Broadway?"

* * *

Certain centres of the Old World present a strikingly cosmopolitan scene—the bazaars of Cairo and Constantinople, St. Mark's Square in Venice, the boulevards of Paris, the streets of London. Winnipeg is one of the New World centres of a varied population, a strangely composite procession of humanity walking its streets or passing through its immigration sheds from day to day. The services of numerous official interpreters are needed, as the tongues of all Europe are heard, from Iceland and Scandinavia on the north to Italy and Greece on the South, from the shores of the Baltic as well as the Black Sea, from the kingdoms of Czar and Kaiser, King and President. Intensely interesting from a sociological point of view is this movement of peoples from lands centuries old to one that dates as if from yesterday, and even more perplexing is the suggested problems of assimilation. The home-grown Canadian is led to anxiously ask: What type of man will the Canadian of the future be, as the racial result of such a heterogeneous inflow? Will the dominion of the West be able to digest this mixed human mass? Will it succeed in Canadianizing Gallician and Doukhobor, Mennonite and Mormon, French and German, Icelander and Polander, Chinaman and Jap? It is too soon to venture a dogmatic answer, though there are signs that the problem will satisfactorily solve itself. Already it is difficult to recognize the various nationalities, as, dressed in Canadian garb, they mingle with the Anglo-Saxons of the Western cities; or, studying the children in the Winnipeg public schools, to tell those of foreign extraction from the Canadian pupils so far as dress and deportment are concerned, or, indeed, in their use of the English tongue.

* * *

The inquirer is further assured after visiting some of the foreign settlements. The old Mennonites of Southern Manitoba, ultra-conservative as they have been in many of their racial and religious characteristics, have to a large extent conformed to the manners and modes of their adopted country, while their children, who are constantly moving westward, are scarcely to be distinguished from the typical Anglo-Saxon Canadian. A day spent in a Gallician village exhibited many signs of adaptability to their new environment, especially on the part of those who had qualified as "the oldest inhabitants" by their five or six years' residence. The hope lay in the children, all of whom spoke English and were inclined to be ashamed of their parents because they had not mastered the new speech.

Encouraging reports continue to come from the Doukhobors. I met Mr. Joseph Elkington, of Philadelphia, the well-known Friend, who, with his father, have in truth been faithful friends of these Russian Quakers. Mr. Elkington, jr., had just returned from a visit to the Yorkton Doukhobor communities, and expressed his satisfaction at the degree of progress being made. "They are much like other people—neither altogether saint nor altogether sinner," he remarked, "and they are doing well. The children are eager to learn English, and the parents are losing a little of their suspicion of strangers. Their increasing stock and crops indicate a healthy advance, and if a policy of patience continues to be pursued toward them they will make good citizens. An imperative need is the multiplication of the little red schoolhouse in every settlement. If the rising generation of the two score foreign countries and peoples represented in the North-West are properly and promptly educated on Canadian and British lines, the problems of natural assimilation will in good time be solved.

* * *

There are strange people who see no beauty in the prairie. They are blind to the charm of its carpet of green, made color brilliant with a wealth of wild flowers. They are blind to the fascinating play of the wind-over its face, to the play of the clouds in front of the arched sky, to the allurement of the distant swelling hills. Far to the north a storm is born. A black mountain peak rises slowly therefrom until, caught as if a sail by a vagrant wind, it sweeps over the plains with majestic movement. Every disintegration of cloud and every reunion is clearly seen; every electric flash as it pierces the dense mass with its sword of quivering light.

Toward the day end, the miracle of the sinking sun is revealed on a stage fit for such a spectacle of glory. It is as if He who made prairie and hill, coulee and river, earth and sky, had spread 'all His rainbow color over the face of the heavens. Great Painter as well as Great Architect is the Creator of worlds. With the blossoming of the stars the true spell of the prairie is woven, when the little villages—tiny specks on the measureless levels—shrink behind the veil of night as twilight dies into darkness, and the world of men and houses, trees and farms are blotted out of sight.

But in this vast Canadian picture gallery there is still another scene of matchless beauty. Can the earth show anything fairer than a world of waving grain? A sea of wheat—food for the hungry ones of earth, recompense for the toiler, prosperity for the state, are all involved in the forests of yellow stalks that dip their grain-laden heads to every passing breeze.

Such are some of the nature pictures to be seen as one journeys westward with the sun across our fertile Canadian prairies.

* * *

As the Imperial Limited rushes across the ten thousand acre ranches of Alberta, the westbound traveller is soon brought within range of vision of the glittering white crowns of the Rockies, serrating the skyline from north to south. Truly a soul-moving panorama it is—the sweep of the grassy foothills, the distant barrier of the scarred peaks, the end of the great plains, the beginning of the sea of mountains. The same regal train also brought one to the banks of the tortuous Bow River and to the washed-away tracks and wrecked bridges caused by the floods of a few weeks ago. Given a great river, full to its yellow banks, rushing with angry speed, given bridges with missing abutments or collapsed spans; given, moreover, train after train pouring out their human freight, and the combined state of affairs constituted a mighty problem for the Canadian Pacific officials. The manner in which they grappled with and overcome the unexpected difficulty won for them the highest praise of every belated traveller, and the way in which the company looked after the congested streams of humanity, during the interruption of the train service, is no less worthy of public recognition. The railway man may well pray to be delivered from washouts!

At last, all delays and transfers were a thing of the past, as the train wound its sinuous length up the Bow River Valley through the mighty gateway of the Rocky Mountains, under the shadow of the lofty peak of the Three Sisters and grim old Cascade to Banff amphitheatre in hills. How regally they lifted their summits above river and lake and the forest-fringed slopes; how Lefroy defiantly pushed its sword-edge toward the west; with what purity the snows on Ingalsmaldie shone in the noonday sun. There is only one Banff!

There is only one Lake Louise. The spell it wove in other years has not lost its power, a spell of subtle beauty in its own matchless purity; mingled with the awesome majesty of its protecting palisades of rock. Once more the trail under the pines is used to reach Mirror Lake, in its deep granite bowl, and Lake Agnes, a shivering gem in a July snowstorm, set high above its sister lakes. But the veil of white lifts long enough to reveal the marvellous view to be seen from the edge of Lake Agnes; Louise is shrunk to a pond, its glacial stream is only a suggestion of a silver streak between the tree tops, and far below stretches the Bow Valley, flanked by rocky monsters to the north.

* * *

Hetereogeneous as is the crowd of settlers flocking into the West, equally so is the procession of pleasure-seekers invading the Canadian mountains. Nearly 50 per cent. are from the Eastern States, a type in striking contrast to the globe-girdling Englishman who speaks as familiarly of Calcutta and Sydney as of London. The one type unreserved, talkative, a bit boastful, and a trifle patronizing; the other a somewhat buttoned-up class, not wearing hearts on sleeves nor displaying a noisy enthusiasm over the scenery. The American will use a dictionary of adjectives, while an Englishman confines himself to a simple verb. The one talks too much; the other too little. The United Stateser praises by comparison, measuring a rocky peak against an alp; Lake Louise with Lake Lucerne. The Britisher keeps his opinion to himself.

There are three outstanding types of travellers, those, for example, who with wealth and time to spare, distress themselves in filling up the days set apart for their summer trip. They stay in one resort so that they may not reach another too soon. To a second class, it is the event of a lifetime, and every moment not spent in sight-seeing is an agony. To such, travelling for pleasure is a serious business. A third class are blase and blind to beauty. They will read a newspaper while the train tears down the wild Kicking Horse canyon or hugs the base of Cathedral Peak. They have travelled too much. All these classes of travellers form the endless tide of humankind that daily sweeps east and west through the Canadian Rockies and Selkirks.

When Vancouver and Victoria are reached on the long across-continent trip, their individuality serves to accentuate the distinguishing characteristics of all our Canadian cities. Vancouver is vigorous, hopeful, self-confident, saucy indeed, and justly proud of its achievements since its great fire. Where else will even a world-trotter view such an absorbing marine picture as in the harbor of young Vancouver—crafts of all kinds, cruising in all seas, and flying all kinds of flags, or where else will he see a finer natural retreat than Stanley Park, with its forest monarchs and its green tangle of ferns and flowers?

In Victoria is reached the real outlet to the Orient. Old in comparison to its sister city across the straits, dignified and sedate is the provincial capital, as befits an elderly character, happy in its suggestions of the Motherland, and living its days quietly and therefore sanely. The British Columbian is as enthusiastic over his land of riches as the Manitoban over his fields of grain, and rightly so. With almost every mineral of value to mankind hidden in its ribs of granits or depths of earth, with water powers of incalculable extent awaiting the harnessing of man, with forests and fisheries; with rich agricultural valleys, who dare say, when in British Columbia, that our far western province is not the Eldorado of the Dominion?

And all this vast territory, from Mount Royal to the peaks of the Pacific; from the St. Lawrence to the Fraser, is all in "the big end of Canada!" No wonder every true Canadian grows more proud of his Dominion as he views its scenic beauties, learns of its resources and pictures its future; no wonder he "loves his land because it is his own, and scorns to give aught other reason why."

FRANK YEIGH.

SUMMER CRECHE CLOSES.

Lack of funds compels the closing on Saturday next of the Outremont summer creche, which the King's Daughters had hoped to continue until the end of September.

The average daily attendance of poor women and children has been 98, and on one day there were 164. Mrs. Troop and Mrs. Skinner have been in charge, and have done excellent service in the difficult task of hostesses.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Barbeau, 36 Hutchison Street, have returned from St. John, N.B.

TO-DAY, Saturday, we Close at 1 o'clock.

HAMILTON'S

Special Sale of School Supplies

Commences MONDAY MORNING, at 8.30 o'clock. Some of the money-saving chances enumerated below:—

Faber's Pencil Sharpeners. Always 25c. Sale Price	15c
Hardwood Pencil Boxes	5c
Ink Bottles	2½c
Fountain Pens	15c
Note Books	1c
Pencil Erasers	1c
Scribblers	1c
Wood Rulers	1c
Boys' Colored Handkerchiefs	2½c
Girls' White Handkerchiefs	2½c
Leather School Bags	12½c
Pure Rubber Combs	5c
3 cakes Soap for	7½c
Leather Chatelaine Bags	25c
Slate Pencils, 5 in a box. Per box	1c
Note Paper and Envelopes. Per box	5c
Pen Holders. Per dozen	5c
Writing Pens. Per dozen	2½c
Lead Pencils with Erasers. Per dozen	10c
No. 1 and 2 Exercise Books. Each	4c
Decorated Pencil Box, with key. Each	3½c
McGill Students' Exercise Books. Each	25c
Japanese Tooth Brushes. Each	7½c
Boys' Silk Windsor Ties. Each	20c
Girls' Silk Windsor Ties. Each	15c
Solid Back Hair Brushes. Each	50c
Celluloid Back Mirrors. Each	25c

Special Value in Boys' & Girls' School Hosiery

BOYS' AND GIRLS' FAST BLACK HEAVY RIBBED HOSE, spliced heels and toes, 25c. Monday, per pair 19c

SPLENDID RANGE OF BOYS' ELASTIC WEB BRACES AND BELTS, leather ends, 19c. Monday 10c

BOYS' RIBBED WOOL SWEATERS, in white, blue, red and heather. Worth up to 85c. Monday 49c

25 DOZEN CHILDREN'S SCOTCH CAPS, the best and most durable head covering for children. Regular 25c. Sale Price, each 15c

LADIES' SUITS, late summer styles, mostly samples, 18 only, marked $15.00 to $19.50. While they last, Monday $5.95

WE ARE NOW SHOWING QUITE A LARGE RANGE OF LADIES' WALKING SUITS, suitable for early fall wear. We desire to call your special attention to one made with the new dip front, slot seams, piped in satin. Skirt is made with the new and popular side pleats. Our Special Price for this Suit is $12.50

LADIES' FELT HATS—Monday we will show some advance styles in LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR FELT HATS, in plain and rough materials.

WE HAVE ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN SILK CHIFFON VEILINGS, including the popular and pretty Hemstitched Veils, 1¼ yards long.

For Ladies' and Children's Underwear.

FINE SOFT FINISH SAXONY FLANNELETTES, in pink and white—
31 inches wide ..... 8c 34 inches wide 10c

20 PIECES OF FINE EVEN ROUND THREAD GRAY SHEETINGS, 2 yards wide. Special, Monday, at 15c

LACE CURTAINS—75 PAIRS NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, Irish point designs, 3½ yards long. Monday, pair $1.00

ROMAN STRIPED RUGS, good large sizes, suitable for Couches or Lap Rugs. Special, Monday, at, each 98c

HORSELESS FLOOR COVERINGS, Cork Carpets, in terra cotta and dark green, very durable. Special, Monday, yard 90c

Monday's Specials in the Basement.

15c Wood Chopping Bowls 9c
9c Wood Chopping Bowls 4c
200 GOOD, STRONG, WELL MADE CARPET BROOMS. Regular 19c. Sold by others as a cut price at 15c. Monday 12½c
9c Meat Choppers 4c
10c Cork Screws 4c

13 lbs. of Extra Granulated Sugar for.. 50c

1 package Grape Nuts.
1 lb. Blue.
5 bars Laundry Soap.
1 lb. Coffee.
3 lbs. Sweet Potatoes.
1 tin Red Salmon.

12½c

THE HAMILTON COMPANY
St. Catherine and Peel Sts. and Dominion Square.

TEES & CO.

The Funeral Directors and Embalmers,

300 ST. JAMES ST.

LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS.

In connection with its Labor Day excursions, the Canadian Pacific Railway is issuing first-class return tickets to all Canadian Pacific stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and east, at single fare for the round trip, good going August 30th, 31st and Sept. 1st, and returning up to Sept. 2nd.

On Tuesday, Sept. 2nd., a special C.P.R. train will leave St. Agathe at 6.30 a.m., arriving at Montreal at 8.40 a.m., in addition to the regular trains leaving St. Agathe at 7.03 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

BOTTLED BASS

Ex Allan Line SS. Montevidean.

Hibbert's Bottling of Bass's Pale Ale
in cases containing 4 dozen pints each.
$1.80 per dozen pints. $6.75 per case of 4 dozen pints.

50 Cases Heublein's Club Cocktails.

Tom Gin Cocktails in quart bottles.
Vermouth Cocktails in quart bottles.
York Cocktails in quart bottles.
Whisky Cocktails in quart bottles.
Manhattan Cocktails in quart bottles.
Martin Cocktails in quart bottles.
Holland Gin Cocktails in quart bottles.
All $1.25 per bottle, $12.50 per dozen bottles.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,
Italian Warehouse - - 207, 209, 211 St. James St.

PARLOR CHAIRS

In many and varied styles and designs—in birch mahogany. We have some very swell "Corner" Chairs, upholstered in silk, that were $5.65, and are now selling, while they last, at

$4.50.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON
The Home Furnishers, 652 CRAIG STREET.

FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE now ready. Sent to out-of-town customers who furnish name and address.

Scroggie's

Every Dept. Has the Same Tale to Tell

—New goods daily being put into stock. When weighed in the scales of value they are found to be generous measure for the price set upon them.

Walking Skirts—

Exceptionally Fine Variety—Superior Values.

Your interest to see our assortment before concluding a purchase. The variety and excellence of styles are much in advance of any previous showing here or elsewhere. A hint of the values :—

Walking Skirts, made of superior quality all wool Frieze, in black, navy, and Oxford gray; trimmed with strapping of self, graduating from the front, and tabs finished with buttons and several rows of stitching. Price, only $4.50

Lustre Waists

In black, navy and white, all over tucked, trimmed with small pearl buttons. A regular $4.00 Waist. For $2.69

Shoppers through the Mail Order Department get a prompt service.

Cotton Drawers

Ladies' fine quality white Cotton Drawers, made in either open or closed styles, finished with 3 rows of hemstitching. Worth in the regular way 45c. Our Price 29c

Silks and Velvets —Some of the —Newest Effects.

Would you know why this section of the establishment is so liberally patronized? Read your answer in these values :—

Black Taffeta Silks, from 45c to $1.50 yard.
Black Satins, 24 in. wide, from 50c to $1.50 yard.
Black Satin Merveilleux, 65c to $1.39 yard.
Black Peau de Soie ("Bonnet's wear guaranteed"), from $1.10 to $1.65 yard.
Black Moire (newest styles), from 89c to $1.75 yard.
Black Moire Velour, $1.25 to $1.75 yard.
Colored Silk Velvets, a host of new shades, $1.00 and $1.25 yard.
Black Silk Velvets, from 69c to $2.00 yard.

Popular Fiction —At a Popular Price.

A choice selection, from the pens of the best known authors. All printed in good, clear type, upon an excellent grade of paper. Our Price, per copy, only 10c

Dress Muslins— A Clearance of Best Selling Lines

Dress Dimity Muslins, Organdies, etc. Choice selection of checks, striped and floral designs, in all this season's combination of high class colorings. Guaranteed fast colors. Regular selling prices were 12½c and 15c yard. Monday 7½c

Curtain Muslins, Curtain Scrim— Extra Good Values

Curtain Muslin, 36 in. wide, coin spotted, striped and floral designs. Regular selling price, 25c yard. Monday 15c

Curtain Scrim, cream shade only, in stripes, special heavy quality, 36 in. wide. Regular 9c yard. Monday, for 5c

Tempting Linen Values

Special purchase of Full Bleached Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins;—bought at an under-price, and the saving, as usual, is transferred to the pockets of our patrons. These goods are guaranteed all pure Linen and grass bleach.

Table Cloths, 2 yds. x 2 yds. Regular price, $1.65. Monday ..... $1.10 each
Table Cloths, 2 yds. x 2½ yds. Regular price, $2.00. Monday ..... $1.35 each
Table Cloths, 2 yds. x 3 yds. Regular price, $2.35. Monday ..... $1.50 each
Napkins (hemmed, ready for use). Size ⅝ x ⅝. Regular $1.65 dozen. Monday, $1.25
Size ¾ x ¾. Regular $2.50 dozen. Monday, $1.90
Huckaback Towels, plain and colored borders, with fringed ends, size 20 x 40 in. Regular price 15c each. Monday 10c
All Linen Checked Glass Towelling, 16 in. wide. Regular selling price, 9c yard. Monday 6c

12½c Day in the Basement Departments on Monday

Regular Price of Every Article from 15c to 25c

Imported French Mustard 12½c
Fould's Wheat Germ Meal 12½c
Wheat Marrow 12½c
C. & B. Marmalade 12½c
3 lb. cans best Molasses 12½c
Morton's Kippered Herrings, plain or in sauce 12½c
Knox's Gelatine 12½c
2 lb. cartons Preserves 12½c
Imported Chili Sauce 12½c
2 lbs. best Lima Beans 12½c
Campbell's Soups (any kind) 12½c
Wax Candles, per lb. 12½c
Glass Jugs 12½c
Sugar Bowls 12½c
Tea Pots 12½c
Whisks 12½c
Brooms 12½c
Tin Preserving Kettle 12½c
Tin Tea Kettle 12½c
Children's Carpet Sweeper 12½c
Glass Berry Dishes 12½c
Mirrors 12½c
China Cup and Saucer 12½c
Milk Jugs, different sizes 12½c

W. H. Scroggie, Corner St. Catherine and University Sts.

SECOND C.M.R. MEN AND THEIR VALISES

A Lot of Them Came by Cestrian and Distribution is Troublesome.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—A militia order states that as many of the valises belonging to members of the 2nd Regiment, C.M.R., have been received in Canada per steamship Cestrian, all non-commissioned officers and men of that regiment whose valises were left behind in South Africa when the steamship Winifredian sailed for Canada should make application to the officer commanding the military district in which they reside, giving their regimental number and any particular marks on their valises, for purposes of identification, and stating to what addresses they desire the same to be forwarded. District officers commanding are informed that cases containing valises for men residing within their command will be forwarded to them by the superintendent of stores at Halifax, N.S., for distribution.

Colonel T. D. B. Evans, C.B., A.D.C., has been granted leave of absence till October 1 from the command of Military District No. 10.

The fall course of the Canadian School of Musketry has been cancelled.

Certificates of musketry qualifications have been issued to the following officers and non-commissioned officers of Ottawa: Captain A. De M. Bell and Lieut. G. L. Blatch, 43rd Regiment, extras; Corps. F. Atkins, C. M. Bartram, Cairns, J. Connolly, C. E. McCuaig, J. C. McCuaig, G. H. Patrick, B. M. Powell, A. E. Salter, Stathers, J. A. Strumbert, J. A. Symes and G. A. Thompson, 43rd Regiment, and Corp. Durflevie, G.G.F.G.

Certificate of musketry qualification of the extra class have been granted to Major F. X. A. Carriere and Captains W. J. Canbary, of the 85th Regiment, and of the ordinary to Capt. C. E. A. Paterson, also of the 85th.

SANTOS' "AIR-LINE."

Aeronaut is Building a Balloon Which He Will Use as a Regular Passenger Vessel.

London, Aug. 30.—A despatch from Paris to Dalziel's News Agency quotes Santos Dumont as saying that he has begun the construction of an airship which will be a reply to those critics who contend that such a vehicle can have no practical value or utility. The new vessel will be a combination of an airship such as his own models have made familiar, and provided with inclined planes arranged on the right and left and at the back and front, so as to ensure perfect stability. The balloon will contain 1,500 cubic metres, and the motor will be an engine of forty-five horse-power. The vessels will be able to carry eight persons, and it is Dumont's intention to establish with it a regular passenger service. He says that he anticipates no difficulty in gaining people to patronize it.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for
Gout & Rheumatism
Safe, Sure. Effective.
All Druggists, 50c. and $1.00
LYMAN SONS & CO. MONTREAL.

WELL, THE BIRDS NAILED ANOTHER

Astonishing Things Will Happen and Here We Have Two Straight.

"Wouldn't that have a tendency to pickle your mother's preserves?"—Shakespeare.



THE agile Birds are not doing a thing in Toronto.

That they should walk off with two games from Toronto while that team is doing its best to get the half-Nelson grip on the championship is something for the fans to marvel at muchly.

We can see photographs of the Hon. Jems Bannon with his hair standing on end calling on his underlings to go in and win out, while on his manly chest rests the Hon. Mr. Despair, the heavyweight chest depressor.

Five to one.

Well! well!

Tommy Raub is the kind of honest ball player to have about the house. An effort was made by Billings of Boston to get Raub to jump the Montreal team. He saw Raub in Providence. Raub said to him:

"I should like very much to play ball for Boston and the salary you name is quite sufficient, but you must first square accounts with Montreal before I can accept. Charles Dooley first told me I could play baseball, taught me all I know about the game and has always treated me squarely. I was working in a silk mill for $10 a week when Dooley gave me the opportunity to better myself, and I would consider myself a low cur if I ran away from his now. You do business with Dooley if you want me or get somebody else." Billings, however, was not doing business with owners and went his way. How much better does Raub appear to the fraternity and to the fans? Why, a hundredfold. His action has been applauded all over the circuit.

The Chicago team went about it in the right way. They wanted Raub, offered him a salary of $2,400, and incidentally paid Dooley $1,000 for his release.

Toronto, August 30.—(Special.)—The Torontos lost the second game to Montreal Friday by five runs to a single tally. The game was characterized by sharp fielding by both teams, and while the batting was light, the visitors had slightly the better of the argument. Pappalau, the ex-Worcester pitcher, for the locals, pitched effectively, keeping the hits well scattered.

Magee held his opponents at his mercy at critical times, and, owing to this, the locals were unable to hit safely when hits meant runs.

Kelly, for the visitors, played in grand style in the left garden, gathering in some hard chances in good style. Downey, at short, played his position without the semblance of an error, handling slow and fast ones with good judgment. Carr, at third, made two sensational stops of hard drives down the line, while Bruce and Jones batted and fielded to effect.

In the first innings Montreal tallied two runs, taking an early lead. T. Raub, who walked, scored as Pappalau threw Shearon's attempt to sacrifice to the bleachers, the latter going to third and registering on Kelly's long outfield fly to White.

The third inning was productive of two runs for the visitors, when, with two out, Kelly singled, scoring on Foster's two-bagger, the latter also coming home on Quinlan's neat single.

The visitors were unable again to solve Pappalau's delivery until the ninth, when a hit by pitcher and two singles netted another run.

Torontos could not hit opportunely in the fourth, when, with one man retired, successive hits by Massey and Jenes and Carr's charity filled the bases. Downey popped up a skyscraper to centre, and Toft fanned. In the eighth the locals saved themselves from a shut-out when they scored their only tally. After Bannon filed out, Massey walked, advanced a bag on Jones' neat hit past Quinlan, scoring on Downey's hit over first.

Toronto.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Bruce, rf	4	0	2	1	0	0
White, lf	5	0	0	3	0	0
Brannon, 2b	4	0	0	3	2	0
Massey, 1b	4	1	1	9	0	0
Jones, cf	4	0	2	3	0	0
Downey, ss	4	0	1	1	6	0
Carr, 3b	3	0	1	1	3	0
Toft, c	3	0	0	5	1	0
Pappalau, p	2	0	0	1	1	1
*Brennan	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	1	7	27	13	1

*Batted for Pappalau in the ninth.

Montreal.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
T. Raub, cf	3	1	0	3	0	0
Shearon, rf	4	1	2	5	0	0
Stafford, 3b	5	0	0	1	1	0
Kelly, lf	4	1	1	6	1	0
Foster, 2b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Quinlan, ss	4	0	2	0	0	1
Dooley, 1b	4	0	0	6	0	0
Fuller, c	4	0	1	5	0	0
Magee, p	4	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	36	5	10	27	5	1

By innings—
Toronto ..... 000000010—1
Montreal ..... 202000001—5

SUMMARY.

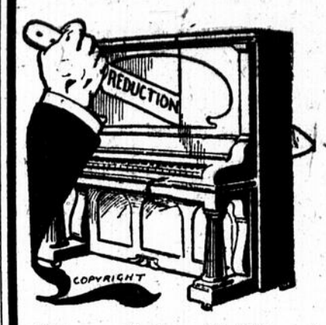
Earned runs—Montreal, 2. Two-base hits—Bruce, Foster. Sacrifice hit—Shearon. Stolen bases—Kelly, Shearon. Double play—Kelly to Dooley. First base on balls—Off Pappalau, 4; by Magee, 3. Left on bases—Toronto, 12; Montreal, 7. Time—1.40. Umpire—Egan. Attendance—1,800.

Other Eastern League Games.

At Jersey City—
Jersey City ..... 300020000—5
Providence ..... 000203001—6
At Newark—
Newark ..... 020000001x—3
Worcester ..... 000100000—1
At Buffalo—
Buffalo ..... 01005013x—10
Rochester ..... 000300000—3
Buffalo ..... 020000100—3
Rochester ..... 010100210—5

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

A Piano Sensation!



A GOOD TIME TO SECURE A BARGAIN.

Having made very large contracts for fall stock, a large number of which will be shipped direct from the Toronto Fair, we have decided to offer our entire stock of new and second-hand Pianos and Organs at sensational prices.

Our present stock MUST BE CLEARED.

Second-hand Pianos, from $50 to $150
Used Pianos, from ..... $110 to $250
New Pianos, from ..... $200 to $1,200
New and Second-hand Organs, from ..... $20 to $500

Some of these Instruments are the Art-Cased Bell Pianos, purchased at a very low figure en bloc to close out their Montreal Branch.

Among the Organs are included a number of the celebrated Compensating Organs (combination of pipes and reeds), which were bought far below the regular price to close out a branch wareroom.

WILLIS & CO., Sole Agents,
KNABE PIANOS,
DOMINION PIANOS,
NEWCOMBE PIANOS,
BELL PIANOS,
KINGSBURY PIANOS,
DOMINION ORGANS,
BELL ORGANS,
THE CECILIAN PIANO PLAYER, and many others.
Cash or easy terms of payment if you wish. Mail orders filled.

WILLIS & CO. EMPIRE BUILDING,
2470 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Canada's Great Eastern **EXHIBITION**
SHERBROOKE, QUE. Aug. 30th to Sept 6th —1902—

Six full days of Fair and two Evening Performances. Greater than ever. SPECIAL EVENING ATTRACTIONS—Great Fire and Electric Dance, Magnificent Fireworks. Grand Spectacular Scenic Piece, THE SPANISH ARMADA. Exciting Races.

EXCURSIONS ON ALL RAILWAYS.

Write for Official Programme, etc.

W. M. TOMLINSON, SECRETARY.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Toronto	68	37	.648
Buffalo	68	44	.607
Worcester	57	50	.533
Providence	58	52	.527
Jersey City	59	54	.522
Rochester	49	59	.454
Montreal	47	65	.420
Newark	35	79	.307

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

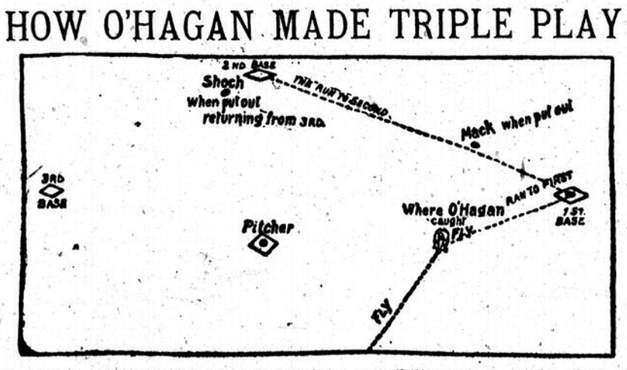
	R.	H.	E.
At Boston—			
Boston ..... 00020011x—	4	4	0
Brooklyn ..... 000000000—	0	5	4
Batteries—Pittinger and Moran; Evans and Latimer.			
At Philadelphia—			
New York ..... 000000020—	2	10	4
Philadelphia ..... 13000002x—	6	8	2
Batteries—McGinnity and Bowerman; Iberg and Douglass.			
At Cincinnati—			
Cincinnati ..... 41010013x—10	18	1	
St. Louis ..... 010000000—	1	10	2
Batteries—Hahn and Bergen; Yerkes and Ryan.			
At Pittsburg—			
Pittsburg ..... 102000000—	3	7	6
Chicago ..... 051000120—	9	6	1
Batteries—Cushman and Fohl; Williams and Kling.			

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	R.	H.	E.
At Detroit—			
Detroit ..... 000000001—	1	5	4
Boston ..... 010031010—	6	13	1
Batteries—Mullin and Buelow; Dineen and Warner.			
At Cleveland—			
Cleveland ..... 02000020x—	4	8	1
Washington ..... 00000110—	2	5	2
Batteries—Moore and Wood; Townsend and Clarke.			
At Chicago—			
Chicago ..... 000300021—	6	13	9
Philadelphia ..... 311300200—	10	13	0
Batteries—Callahan and Hughes; Plank and Schreck.			
At St. Louis (first game)—			
St. Louis ..... 02200201x—	7	7	2
Baltimore ..... 10000000—	1	2	2
Batteries—Powell and Kahoe; Heisman and Robinson.			
St. Louis ..... 00010120x—	4	8	2
Baltimore ..... 00001001 0—	2	5	1
Batteries — Sudhoff and Sugden; Howell and Smith.			

The shooting season practically begins on Monday next—that is, snipe, woodcock, plover, curlew, tattler or sandpiper, and birch swamp partridge will be shootable on that date.

HOW O'HAGAN MADE TRIPLE PLAY



To Harry O'Hagan, manager of the Rochester Baseball Club of the Eastern League, belongs the distinction of having, without any assistance, accomplished a triple play on the diamond, a feat which no other baseball player ever succeeded in completing.

In a game between the Rochester and Jersey City teams, which took place at West Side Park, Jersey City, Monday, the 18th, O'Hagan, who played the position of first base, made the great triple play. It was in the latter half of the fourth inning, when two of the local team, Mack and Shoch, were on first and second base respectively. Butler, who was at the bat, attempted a sacrifice bunt, but his effort in this direction resulted in a short infield fly between first base and the pitcher's box.

O'Hagan ran in and caught the ball within a few inches of the ground, a seemingly impossible catch. The moment the ball was hit Mack ran for second, and Shoch sprinted toward third base, neither one thinking that O'Hagan would succeed in making the catch.

Having in his quick thinking mind the possibility of a triple play, O'Hagan, with the coolness and agility which are part of a baseball player's earning capacity, ran back and placed his foot on the initial bag, thus completing a double play, an uncommon feat. Meanwhile Shoch had nearly reached third base. But the warning shouts of the other members of the visiting team apprised him of what had transpired. He ran back toward second in order to save himself.

O'Hagan, still having the individual possibility in his mind, was speeding in the same direction, as he could easily have thrown the ball and let the man covering second complete the play. It was a hot race, but O'Hagan, ball in hand, reached the bag first, thus dismissing the side with a brilliant triple play unaided.

A double play on the baseball diamond is not a frequent occurrence. When it does happen there are generally one or two assists. A triple play is a rarity, even when half the team may assist. But never before since baseball graduated from the old game of rounders has a triple play unassisted been recorded.

A WEEK OF COMEDY. **PROCTOR'S**
The Laughing Success of the age
"THE TUTOR"
and the Comedietta "Polechinelle," played in French. Next Week—Grand Production of "THE GREAT RUBY."

PROCTOR'S
GRAND OPENING OF SEASON 1902-3.
MONDAY, SEPT. 1st.
An Elaborate Production of
"THE GREAT RUBY",
With the Original Drury Lane Scenery.
Debut of
MR ROBERT DROUET,
As PRINCE KASSIM,
MISS ETHEL KNIGHT MOLLISON
As LADY GARNETT.
Prices—Matinees, Ladies, 10c except Holidays. Night, Orchestra, Reserved, 75 and 50 cents. Dress Circle, Reserved, first three rows, 50c; Parquette, 25c; Balcony, 25c; Gallery, 10c.
TO-DAY—Last performance of Polechinelle played in French, and "THE TUTOR."

SOHMER PARK.
Popular Numbers From . . CARMEN
Thousands of seats at 10c. 3 and 8 p.m. every day.
See DE VILLIERS, the Noted Parisian Magician.
ALL CARS GO TO SOHMER PARK.

C.M.B.A. of Canada.
The members of Branch 26 and Sister Branches are requested to attend funeral of their late Brother John P. Curran, which takes place from 109 Hutchison Street, 7.45 a.m. Monday, 1st September. Badges to be worn.
By order JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary.

Cards and Invitations
Neatly Engraved and Printed.
EDWIN COX & CO.,
114 St. Francois Xavier Street.

Toronto Exhibition!
Will be opened on
Monday, Sept. 1 (Labor Day)
BY THE
EARL OF DUNDONALD,
and will continue to Saturday, Sept. 13.
SINGLE FARE ROUND TRIP, all Railways. Excursions ONE CENT a mile Sept. 2, 4, 6, 9 and 11.

Ottawa River Navigation Company.
LABOR DAY, Sept. 1st.
EXCURSIONS
TO CARILLON AND BACK, $1.00.—PALACE STEAMER SOVEREIGN. Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine. Home by the Rapids at 6.30 p.m.
GRAND AFTERNOON TRIP, Steamer DUCHESS OF YORK, UP LAKE and DOWN RAPIDS. Steamer will leave foot of Nazareth Street, Canal Basin, at 1.30 p.m. and St. Gabriel Locks at 2 p.m.
Round trip 50 cents. Tickets on board Steamer.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY OF CANADA
THE SHAWINIGAN FALLS ROUTE
Leave Montreal, Place Viger, C.P.R via St. Jerome.
9.00 A.M.—For Hawkesbury, New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand Mere, Quebec and intermediate points.
5.30 P.M.—For Hawkesbury, New Glasgow and Joliette.
SUNDAY ONLY.—9.15 A.M.—For New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate points.
ARRIVE MONTREAL (Place Viger, C.P.R.)
9.50 A.M.—From Joliette, New Glasgow, Hawkesbury, etc.
6.55 P.M.—From Quebec, Grand Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Hawkesbury, etc.
SUNDAY ONLY.—9.45 P.M.—From New Glasgow, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and intermediate points.
EXCURSION FARE TO FALLS, $2.50.

BROCK'S BIRD SEED BROCK'S BIRD SEED BROCK'S BIRD SEED
Ask for it, and take no other.
For sale by all grocers and Druggists.

Buy **Cowan's**
Royal Navy or Queen's Dessert
Chocolate.
PURE, HEALTHFUL and FRESH.
Made in Canada. Nothing Finer Made in the World.

This Paper is Printed With the Queen City Printing Ink Co.'s Ink.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDUCATIONAL.

MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
Y.M.C.A. BLDG. Montreal.
All last year's graduates have good positions. A modern business institution for young ladies and gentlemen. Term opens Sept. 3. Prospectus on application.
A. W. YOUNG, Principal.

HOUSE TAX SETTLED.

Yokohama, Aug. 30.—A protocol providing for arbitration of the question of the house tax, which has caused so much trouble, has been signed at Tonkio.

FRANCAIS ALL THIS WEEK
Matinees Wed., Thursday and Sat.
The Popular Comedian, GEO. P. HALL, in his latest Laughing Success,
"AN AMERICAN HUSTLER,"
WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST.
Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 35c and 50c. Next Week—"FIDDLE-DEE-DEE."

FRANCAIS Next Week
Beginning Monday, Sept. 1st.
Special Holiday Matinee
Monday (Labor Day)
Regular Matinees Wed., Thur. & Sat.
Return visit after a triumphal tour of the ever-popular Musical Extravaganza,
"FIDDLE-DEE-DEE"
"Bigger—Brighter—Better Than Ever"
New Songs, New Costumes, New Scenery, Clever Comedians and Augmented Chorus of Pretty Girls.
Prices—10, 20, 30, 35 and 50c.

THEATRE ROYAL Every Aft'n & Evening
THIS WEEK AUGUST 25th,
TREASURE ISLAND!
Grand Scenic Effects. A Great Cast.
Prices—10c, 20c and 30c.
Next week—The Heart of Chicago.

Riverside Park . .
Week Commencing Sunday Afternoon, August 31st.
PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING.
ATTRACTIONS—The Celebrated MUSICAL JOHNSONS, Masters of the Xylophone; ARENA, Contortionist; DALVINE, Magician; SID. OLCOTT, Impersonator; WOODSON & WELLS, Singers and Dancers. Special engagement of BUSH & GORDON, Acrobatic Grotesques, who will appear on Labor Day. The admission for Labor Day will be 25 cts.
Admission, 10c. Children, 5c.

GRAND EXCURSION
—TO—
Lake St. Peter
—BY THE—
St. Gabriel's T.A. & B. Society
—ON—
LABOR DAY, SEPT. 1st.
Steamer THREE RIVERS will leave Victoria Pier at 10.30 A.M.
CASEY'S ORCHESTRA engaged for dancing.
Tickets—Adults 50c.
J. LYNCH, Chairman.

ART ASSOCIATION,
—PHILLIPS SQUARE.
Galleries Open Daily, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M.
Admission 25 Cents.

MUSICIANS!
We carry in stock, the publications of all the large publishers, and can supply anything in Music wherever issued.
We allow the largest discounts possible, to Teachers, Schools, Colleges and Convents.
Our store is headquarters for everything in Music and Musical Merchandise.
Write for catalogue, stating the class of music desired.
The Canadian-Foreign Music Company,
2461 ST. CATHERINE STREET
Montreal, Que.
(Tel. Up 2471).

EDUCATIONAL

Protestant Board of School Commissioners

HIGH SCHOOLS OF MONTREAL

Will re-open September 6th, 8th and 9th, as follows:

Saturday, September 6th, 10 a.m.—A meeting of the teaching staff.

Monday, September 8th, 9 a.m. Entrance Examinations for new pupils, and Supplemental Examinations.

Tuesday, September 9th, 9 a.m.—Regular re-opening of classes. New pupils are requested to submit their last School Reports. All pupils are required to fyle at the School MEDICAL CERTIFICATES of Vaccination.

The Rector will be in attendance after September 3rd from 10 to 12 o'clock.

THE MONTREAL SENIOR SCHOOL

Will re-open on Monday, 8th September, for the reception of pupils promoted from the Sixth Year of the Public Schools, and of others qualified to join the classes.

The Principal will be at the School, 126 Metcalfe Street, on September 4th and following days, from 9 to 12 a.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Will re-open at 9 a.m. on Monday, 8th September. Principals will be at the various schools on Friday, 5th September, to enter the names of applicants, and receive visitors on school business.

E. W. ARTHY, Secretary-Superintendent.

JOHN B. NORTON,
F.A.G.O., A.R.C.O., Lic. Mus.
(Fellow of the American Guild of Organists, New York; Associate of the Royal College of Organists, London, Eng.; Licentiate in Music.)
Organist and Musical Director of Christ Church Cathedral. Lessons in Pianoforte and Organ Playing, Vocal Culture and the Theory of Music. Pupils prepared for examinations. At home daily to receive pupils from 4 to 5 and 8 to 9 p.m. 69 BISHOP ST.

Evening Classes for Young Men in

Arithmetic	Physics
Penmanship	Chemistry
Bookkeeping	Electricity
Shorthand	Algebra and Geometry
English	Architectural Drawing
Typewriting	Mechanical Drawing
Commercial Law	Chataqua Circle
Literary Society	Municipal Government

AT THE
Young Men's Christian Association.
Beginning Oct. 1st, for 6 months.
Membership in Association entitles to these classes on payment of tuition fees. Any young man may join.
Address the Secretary, Dominion Square, or Tel. Up 985.

GLASGOW DRUG HALL
Popular Patent Medicines. Lowest Cut Prices.
J. A. HARTE, DRUGGIST, 1780 NOTRE DAME.

Where Pleasure-seekers Gather---Sea, Mountain and Lake

POINTE CLAIRE.

The delightful weather of the last week has been very favorable for excursions and picnics and the young people by the lake shore are taking advantage of it to enjoy the short time left to them before returning to town and school. Almost every day sees gay parties starting off for the islands up the lake or points of interest within driving distnce. Saturday was a sailors' day. Mr. Archibald's yacht "Hope," and Mr. Lomer's "Claire" both went out with parties on board for a two day's outing on the Lake of Two Mountains.

A jolly picnic party, including the Misses Nelles, Nelson, Lomer and Holland, drove to Isle Bizzard on Friday last.

We are asked to thank those who assisted at the Fete Champetre in aid of the Montreal Creche and the Indian Missions. The sums of $53 and $10 have been acknowledged by their respective treasurers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charobneau returned home last week from Europe.

Miss Lindsay received a visit on Sunday from Mr. Frederic de Sieyes, who has lately arrived from France.

Mrs. C. A. Saunderson returned home on Monday from Ste. Agathe, where she has been visiting for two weeks.

A bazaar in aid of the Indian Mission schools, for which Miss Dorothy Holland and some other little ones have been working, was held on Wednesday under the management of Mrs. Spence and Mrs. Bell.

Miss Ethel Bate, of Ottawa, has been staying with Mrs. Haskell.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Holland were out here visiting Mrs. Haskell last week.

Miss Belle Montizambert and her sister are the guests of Mrs. Lomer.

Mrs. O'Hara, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Holland, returned home to Megantic on Friday last.

Mrs. Perrier has been entertaining the Misses Bastien.

Mr. and Mrs. Beevor, of Dorchester St., Westmount, are spending a week in Pointe Claire.

Mr. Hy. Holland, sr., Mr. Morley Holland, Mr. E. Bolton and Mr. Geo. Jackson are off on a trip to the Lower St. Lawrence by the Campania.

A successful concert was given on Tuesday evening at the Boat House, when an interesting programme was rendered, in which the following ladies and gentlemen took part:—Misses Letendre, a mandolin duet, accompanied by Mr. F. Shaw, on the piano.

Miss C. Bacon, song.

Miss Mabel Jordan, recitation.

Miss Jeanette Blout, violin solo.

Selections on the gramophone, which was loaned by Mr. Blout, were an interesting novelty.

A number of ivsitors were present, who afterwards stayed for the dance.

Mr. Gerald Lomer, jr., had the good fortune to rescue a little girl from drowning at Ste. Anne's last week.

Miss D. Brown, who has lately come east from Kansas, is the guest of Mrs. Meredith.

The Pointe Claire Commissioners' School opens the first week in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Lilly, who have been visiting Mr. Lilly's parents, have returned home to Nashua.

Miss Brenda Chillas leaves next week for Compton, where she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cobban.

Miss Elsa Lomer, who is to enter Compton Ladies' College, will leave in a week or two for school.

Mr. and Mrs. Larondeau and family, who left for town on Wednesday, are the first of the summer colony to return.

Mr. and Mrs. St. Cyr have also returned to town.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazer have made an early departure for town on account of the illness of their little son.

BANFF SPRINGS.

The following Canadian guests were registered at the Banff Hotel in the Canadian Rockies during the week ending August 22nd:—

Joseph R. Meller, Mrs. Meller, Chas. A. Bramble, Mr. and Mrs. Stanway, Montreal; Miss N. K. McCullock, Miss J. S. McCullock, Victoria, B.C.; Geo. McL. Brown, Vancouver, B.C.; C. L. Mara, H. A. Allison, R. J. Edmond, C. W. Edmond, W. Pitefild, Calgary; E.N. Higginbotham, Mrs. F. Colpman, Lethbridge; E. W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Scott, C. Hanbury Williams, Winnipeg; R. E. Plowman, Rossland, B.C.; A. Migulla, Mrs. Migulla, Wetaskiwin, N.W.T.

RICHMOND.

Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, of Lyster, and Mrs. D. Olettte, of Dubuque, Iowa, were the guests of Mrs. A. Young during the week.

Mr. D. G. MacKenzie, of Vancouver, B.C., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. MacKenzie, Melbourne.

Mr. W. C. O'Maelly, of Nebraska, who has just returned from a tour in England, Scotland and Ireland, has been spending a few days with his sister, Mrs. Edward Flynn, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Bowden, of Ottawa, was for a few days of the week the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Jones, at "The Cedars."

Mrs. Dunno, of Orange, Mass., is visiting Mrs. J. and the Misses MacLeod.

Mrs. Broussa, of L'Avenir, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Theunneson.

Mrs. Chapman and Master Charlie Fisk, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Fisk.

Mrs. Walter Scott and daughter Velma, of Montreal, visited friends in town during the week.

Mrs. Arthur Wilcocks gave a whist party on Saturday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Baker, vice-principal of the Dunham Ladies' College.

Miss Sargeant, of Lowell, Mass., was the guest of the Misses Martin for a few days recently.

Mrs. A. J. Hudon gave a picnic on the river bank on Monday afternoon, in honor of her guests, Miss Pothier, of Yamachick, Miss Gauthier, and Miss Alice St. Jean, of Sherbrooke.

Miss Mina Wallace, of Lyster, Que., made a short visit to her aunt, Mrs. Bradley, during the week.

Miss Morrison and her nephew and niece, Master Keith and Miss Margaret, son and daughter of the Rev. D. Morrison, of Ormstown, have been visiting at the home of the former's brother, Mr. Wm. Morrison, Melbourne.

Mrs. Gunston and two children, of Lowell, Mass., are the guests of Mrs. Gunston's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Gilchrist.

Mrs. W. F. Nelson entertained about thirty young people on Tuesday evening in honor of her sister, Miss C. Bryan, who is spending the summer months with her. After a very enjoyable evening of games and music the party broke up about midnight.

An impromptu dance was given by the young men of the town in the new Oddfellows' Hall, on Tuesday evening. Excellent music was supplied by Palmer's orchestra. About sixty young people, including a number of the McGill science students, who are camping in Melbourne, and other summer visitors, were present, and all report a jolly evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hargrave, of Sherbrooke, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Sutherland over Sunday.

Mrs. Walter Fee, of Lisgar, was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Donegan, of Magog were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Hayes over Sunday.

Mrs. Louis and Mrs. and Miss Albertine Hout, of Worcester, Mass., have been spending a couple of weeks in town, the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Laplante.

Mrs. Meehan, of Windsor Mills, is the guest of Mrs. A. Goselin

Mrs. Hubert Harper and family, of Montreal, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Harper, Janesville.

Mrs. Hillrick and family, of Montreal, are the guests of Mrs. D. Kerr, jr.

The Misses Torinda and Florie Laplante, of Magog, are the guests of Miss M. L. Laplante.

STANLEY ISLAND.

The dance announced for Saturday evening, August 30, will doubtless bring numerous guests to the Algonquin, who may rest assured of an enjoyable evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and family, who have been guests at the Algonquin for several weeks past, returning to their home in the Canadian Capital on Thursday.

The trim little gasoline launch Jack, from Syracuse, N.Y., with a party of newspaper men, who have been cruising about the St. Lawrence, spent the early part of the week at the Island.

E. G. Atwater, who has been at the Algonquin for the past fortnight, after a delightful touring trip through Japan, left for Montreal on Tuesday on his way to the Lakes, where he goes on a fishing expedition.

The following are the arrivals at the Algonquin:—Miss Hunter, Ottawa; G. F. Smith, Cornwall; Geo. L. Orme, Ottawa; W. T. Fisher, Montreal; C. J. Mattice, Cornwall; Miss Pattison, Massena; Miss McNown, Montreal; Miss Robinson, Toronto; J. E. Latulepe, Montreal; Miss M. Reardon, Cornwall; Mrs. McKenzie, Martintown; Mr. Grange, Fort Covington; S. W. Hunter, Sackville, N.B.; Ed. Farrell, F. Grinsdale, Montreal; N. J. Fraid, Cornwall; B. Miller, Montreal; J. C. Milligan, Cornwall; W. Yuill, Montreal; J. Duffy, Mrs. J. Duffy, Alex. Eamer, G. W. Runions, J. E. Chevrier, Mrs. J. E. Chevrier, J. A. Valee, Cornwall; Miss M. E. Polan, Montreal; Miss Nellie Pendergast, F. DeC. Davies, Oscar LeBlanc, Cornwall; John J. Polan, Montreal; Miss Edith Deruchie, B. Eastwood, Dr. Converse, Mrs. Dr. Converse, Cornwall; D. A. McPherson, jr., Montreal; W. J. Wallace, W. J. Knight, R. E. Snetsinger, Cornwall; Miss Elsie Hayes, Montreal; Miss E. McArthur, Toronto; Miss Crosby, Miss Tansey, Montreal; Miss A. Shult, L. C. Smardon, Montreal; Miss McIntyre, J. Patton, Miss Patton, Mrs. Smith, Cornwall.

STANBRIDGE.

Mrs. Dier, Miss Dier and Mr. Lingley, from Montreal, have been visitors at The Stone House.

Dr. A. E. Moore, from the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and Mrs. Moore, arrived last week.

Miss Hibbard, from Montreal, visited at Mr. Henry Hibbard's last week.

Miss Gertrude Plaisted, from Dunham, is the guest of Miss Glady's Hibbard.

Mr. Ross, from Chicago, recently visited his old friends here.

Mrs. Hansan, from Cambridge, Mass., has been spending some time here among her friends.

Mrs. Emily Ross Perry, from Minneapolis, is remaining some weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ross.

Col. Gilmour and Miss Gilmour enjoyed the pleasant excursion to Ottawa by the the Knights Templars.

Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Briggs, from Waterloo, have been recent visitors.

Miss Kate Knight and her two little sisters, are visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Knight.

KNOWLTON.

The baseball match at Richford between Knowlton and Richford resulted in a victory for the latter.

Miss Winnifred Seale gave a very pleasant hay-cart drive on Friday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Lillian Farrar. The invited guests included Mrs. Cox, Misses Farrar, Curtis, Belknap, Kennedy, Carter, Hall, MacGowan, Foster, Woodbury, McKeown, Williams and Ward, Messrs. Ewan, Monk, McKinnon, Bancroft, Baker, Kennedy, Williams, Parker and Dr. Dyer.

Saturday night, a very enjoyable dance was given by Mr. Green, proprietor of the Lakeview House. Dancing was indulged in till 11 p.m., when refreshments were served. Amongst those present were: Mrs. Gessler, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Ryan, Misses Reid, Woodbury, Belknap, Carter, Farrar Baker, Ryan, Seale, Messrs. Ewan, Whitely, Monk, Kennedy, McKinnon, Drew, Hemming, Robinson, Ryan, Reid, Baker, Dr. Harris, Dr. Dyer, and many others.

Mrs. Tobey, of Napanee, is visiting Mrs. J. H. McKeown.

Mr. and Mrs. Hodge have returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Houghton and Miss Woodbury have returned to Lynn, Mass., after spending the summer months here.

Mr. Kennedy, of Montreal, spent Sunday at the Lakeview House.

Mr. Austin Howey spent Sunday out here, the guest of Mrs. William Seale.

Mr. Gordon McKinnon, of Sherbrooke, Que., is spending a few days here.

Miss Annie Ewan is visiting her brother, Mr. David Ewan.

Mrs. J. H. McKeown gave a very pleasant garden party on Wednesday afternoon. Tea was served on the lawn. The ladies in charge of the tea table were Misses Carter, Farrar, Seale, McKeown and Ward.

ST. LAMBERT.

Mrs. McLeod left last Saturday upon a trip as far west as Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Maybury left on Monday evening on a visit to friends in New Jersey.

Mr. James Griffin, of the Union Bank of Canada, having been ordered to the branch at Indian Head Assa., left last Saturday for that place. "Jimmy" will be missed here, and carries with him the good wishes of hosts of friends for his success.

On Friday last a young daughter of Mr. Beaupre, shoemaker, aged about six years, fell from the bank into the river, and was gallantly rescued by Master Forde Dawes, who was on his way over from the island, and who got out of his boat and waded in and saved the child, who is apparently none the worse for her ducking and timely rescue.

Mr. George McLeod, of the Grand Trunk Railway motive power department, left last Saturday evening on a visit to Toronto, and other western points, on his vacation trip.

Mrs. T. C. McCallum returned last Saturday after a pleasant visit to Boston.

Miss Benjamin, of Kansas City, who is on a visit to Mrs. Hart, "Villa Rosa," spent last Sunday in Quebec.

Mr. Larry Church returned home on Monday last from a ten-days trip to Ste. Agathe, Lac Charlebois and Ste. Marguerite.

Mr. A. C. Heath spent a few days at Old Old Orchard Beach during the week.

Mr. W. H. Rosevear, jr., has also been rusticating at Old Orchard Beach during the week.

Complaint is made that the scavengers are dumping everything they collect at the back of the pump house, and the attention of the Board of Health is called to this fact. Complaint is likewise made that the barrels and boxes in which the rubbish is put out are broken up by careless handling.

Mr. Jack Winder is the guest of Mr. Walter Andrews, Argyle Avenue.

Don't forget the annual show of the Horticultural Society, in the Boat House, next Friday, 5th September. There will be music and refreshments, while Messrs. Victor Geoffrion, K.C., M.P., and Maurice Perrault, M.L.A., will be present and speak. The show will be well worth patronizing this year, as there is likely to be a keen competition for the numerous prizes, especially those donated by our respected members of parliament.

The Misses Levin, of New York, and Mrs. Hart, Hutchison Street, city, were the guests of Mrs. David, on Tuesday afternoon last at luncheon.

Mr. Crawford and family, of Aberdeen Street, moved into the city in the fore part of the week.

There was a sale of useful and fancy articles in the school room of the Methodist Church on Thursday afternoon and evening, which was well patronized.

Mr. J. H. Carson has returned to our town having moved into the house just vacated by Mr. Crawford, Aberdeen Street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Harvey have returned from a couple of weeks trip to Abenakis Springs.

Her many friends will regret to learn of the serious illness during the past week of Mrs. R. Patton, Argyle Avenue.

Miss Muriel Hart who, accompanied by her cousin, Miss Ada Benjamin, of Kansas City, Mo., has been two weeks at Old Orchard Beach, returned home Wednesday night. While at Old Orchard Miss Hart had the chance of seeing President Roosevelt.

Mr. John Horn, the well-known antiquarian and numismatic, was a visitor in our town on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Charles V. Hooper, of the C. P. R., Vancouver, arrived home Tuesday evening on a visit to his parents.

Mrs. Dawes, secretary of the Horticultural Society, was a guest on Wednesday evening at the opening of the annual show of the Lachine Horticultural Society.

There is to be an inter-provincial polo match next Saturday, 6th Sept., on the polo grounds here, between our club and Toronto, which will be well worth witnessing.

Miss Schreiber, daughter of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, is on a visit to Mrs. Sinton, Victoria Park.

ST. ANDREW'S QUE.

The hop given in the Town Hall last Saturday evening was one of the most successful dances held this summer. Among those present were Mrs. Edward Jones, Mrs. Brophy, Mrs. Reeves, Mrs. Douglas, the Misses Doll, Edna and Vida Brophy, Miss Thompson, Miss Bell McLeod, Miss Guinan, Miss Ruby Simpson, the Misses Heavysege, Miss F. McNaughton, the Misses Simpson, Miss Libbie Walsh, Messrs. Alex. McLeod, Ormond McMartin, George Simpson, McGregor, A. Wcods, H. Leray, H. Robertson, G. Walsh, H. Skelton, L. Skelton, and a great many others.

Mrs. A. Brown, of Montreal, is visiting Miss Ruby Simpson.

Mr. Norman and Mrs. Stackhouse, of Buffalo, N.Y., are the guests of Dr. Dawson.

Mrs. Willie Dawes, of Lachine, is a guest at "River View."

Miss Guinan returned to Montreal on Monday after spending a few weeks at "River View."

Rev. Mr. Peter McGregor has returned to his home in New York, having spent the summer months with his parents here.

A very successful gramaphone entertainment was held on the lawn of Mr. Wm. Bradley this week.

Mr. Lee, of Liverpool, England, is the guest of Mr. Ballantyne.

Rev. A. McGregor returned to his home this week after spending a few weeks with his parents here.

Miss Maud Baillie, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. M. Simpson.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Walsh, of Ormstown, are guests at "Elm Cott."

Miss Hope Davis, of Ottawa, Ont., is the guest of Miss Bab Vancourtland, "The Hill."

Miss K. Guinan, of Montreal, is a guest at "River View" this week.

Miss Tina Walsh and Mrs. Wm. Lamb left for Buffalo and Niagara Falls this week.

Miss Belle McLeod returned to Montreal this week having spent the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, of Montreal, spent Sunday last the guest of Miss M. Albright.

MUSKOKA LAKES.

The list of guests at the Royal Muskoka includes A. Wilmot, Forks of the Credit, Ont.; W. Scully, Toronto; Geo. J. Chown wife and daughter, Kingston; C. E. Somers Toronto; J. W. Stockwell, Toronto; Miss A. Webster, Orillia; A. Nelson, Toronto; L. H. Roberallo, J. O. Labrequin, L. C. Belanger, Cherbrooke; J. W. T. Fairweather, Toronto; G. W. McLeggat, Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Shaw, Kingston; Mrs. C. A. Phillips, Toronto; Miss Maud Campbell, Belleville, Ont.; J. S. Kelly, Miss Lillian Anderson, Alex. Monroe, Toronto.

BEACONSFIELD.

Some fifty or sixty small boys or girls were made happy last Tuesday afternoon, the occasion being a dance at The Grove boat house. Mrs. MacIntyre, who never forgets her little friends, played all her most charming music, while the tinier dots, who were not equal to the mysteries of two-steps and waltzes, had an ample share of all kinds of games until six o'clock boomed out, to a chorus of regrets and lamentations that all good things come to an end. Among the guests were the Misses Robertson, Turpin, Bacon, Voigt, Peck, Nelles, Harrower, Davies, Kerry, Harris, the Masters Bailey, Lajoie, Levin, Darrican, Taylor, Bacon, Harrower, Kerry, Brown, Stevenson, Robertson and Voigt.

The guests of The Grove had a very successful euchre on Monday evening. Mrs. Upton and Mr. Lou Gordon were the winners of the first prizes, and Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Magee and Mr. Dunning and Mr. Bernard Stevenson were the other fortunate ones. Among the players were Mr. and Mrs. F. and T. Bacon, Mrs. and the Misses Herrick, Mrs. Voigt, Mr. and Mrs. Turpin, Mr. and Mrs. Upton and the Misses Upton, the Misses McGee, Clark Gordon, Mr and Mrs. MacEntyre, the Messrs. Davis, Bc. house, Promtiges, Drumfoyle, Woods, Hanning and others.

The Rev. Canon Chambers was the guest of Mr. Tooke on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Huntley Drummond have once more taken up their residence in Beaconsfield.

Last Thursday afternoon Miss Flossie Peck had invitations out for a garden party, but owing to the inclemency of the weather the young hostess had to entertain her many guests indoors. Among those invited were Miss G. Douglass, Miss Connie Shaw, Miss Ethel Maclean, Miss Marie Lajoie, Miss E. Nelles, Miss M. Jordan, the Messrs Nelles, Sevin, and Lajoie.

Notwithstanding the threatening weather, a great many of our people went down to the concert in aid of the Pointe Claire Boating Club last Tuesday evening. Miss Jordan Miss Blount, Miss Bacon, Mr. Fromings and Mr. Shaw, of Beaconsfield, assisted in the programme.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrower and family have returned to town.

Mr. A. Kinghorn is the guest of Mr. W. Robertson.

Miss Mary Samuel, lady superintendent of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York, who has been a guest at Breeze Lodge, left this week for the West.

Mrs. A. H. Mackenzie gave a most enjoyable afternoon tea this week. The servers were Miss Mary Tooke and the Misses Mabel and Ethel Jordan.

The Rev. Canon Chambers, of Lachine, preached at both morning and evening service in the "Little Church Among the Fields."

Miss G. Clarke is visiting her mother and sister at The Grove.

Mr. W. Robertson has issued invitations to tea on the tennis courts on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Ernest Dawson, and Mr. W. Wilson, were among the guests at Breeze Lodge on Sunday.

Among the recent arrivals at The Grove are, Mr. and Mrs. Ridler Davies and family, the Misses McGee (Ottawa), Mrs. F. White, Mrs. King, the Misses Gordon (Ottawa), Dr. F. Gilday.

Miss Mabel Coghlin (Montreal) is visiting Mrs. Bolton.

Dr. F. Tooke, and Dr. McKee, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, were the guests of Mr. B. Tooke on Sunday last.

Mr. Ernest Bolton left this week on a trip to the Lower Provinces.

Miss Gertrude Douglass is the guest of Miss Peck.

Mr. Houston has gone away on his holidays.

Miss Florence Davies has returned to town.

ST. ANDREWS BY THE SEA.

Though other resorts along the coast have been complaining this season of a scarcity of summer tourists such a complaint is not entered from St. Andrews. Never in the history of the town as a tourist resort have there been so many strangers in it as there have been the past month. Every hotel and boarding house has been crowded to its utmost capacity. This week the tide has began to ebb and in another month the number of tourists will be very few.

Brcabec and Bocabec Cove, adjacent to St. Andrews, have been well patronized by both Canadians and Americans. Among the former might be mentioned William Willakson, Toronto; Miss Loudon, Miss Mary Loudon, Master Warren Loudon, Miss Belle Richardson, Mrs. Henry Botterell, Miss Botterell, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Allan Loudon, Mrs. McConnell, daughter and maid, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Comrie, of Cornwall.

Golf, as ever, continues to be the chief outdoor amusement. The mixed foursomes last week were won by Mr. B. M. McLeod, of Woodstock, and Miss T. Maclaren, of St. John, the ladies' foursomes, by Miss Helen Gibbons, of London, Ont.; and Mrs. Goodwin, of New York; and the ladies' tournament on Monday by Mrs. Goodnow and Miss Marjorie Gibbons. In addition to the prizes presented by the Algonquin Hotel, Mr. S. C. Gibbon and Master Gratz Joseph also contributed prizes. The attempt to get a return game with Campabello failed, in consequence of the weather.

Advices from New York state that Mr. R. B. Van Horne is still in a precarious state. Sir William Van Horne started for New York on Wednesday. Lady Van Horne and Miss Addie Van Horne have been in New York for several weeks.

Senor Gonzalo de Quesado, Cuban minister at Washington, and wife, have been guests of Sir William Van Horne lately.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy arrived here on Monday. His cottage will be all finished in a few weeks.

A reception given by Mrs Wm. Hope on Tuesday evening was a brilliant affair, being very largely attended.

Hon. Lionel Guest has been registered at the Algonquin lately.

Among the Montreal people who have lately registered at the hotels here have been E. N. Heney, C. R. Hosmer, G. R. Hooper, Frederick G. Todd and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Falconer, F. E. Carne, George R. Kinloch, Miss J. L. Kinloch, Mrs. Wm. Murphy and Gordon Dill and wife.

Mr. Edmund Burke, of Montreal, rendered a solo very pleasingly at the morning service in All Saints' Church on Sunday.

The spacious coach house attached to Mr. Wm. Hope's residence, Bay Road, was the scene of a merry gathering on Friday night last, a dance being given by Mr. and Mrs. Hope for their servants and friends. The guests drove out in a hayrack and returned, by the same mode of conveyence at the close of the dance.

Mr. Mann (of Mackenzie & Mann., railway contractors), has been spending several weeks here with his family. He will leave in his private car this week.

LONGUEUIL.

The usual weekly hop was held in Longueuil on Saturday night, and owing to the coolness of the weather, was much enjoyed by the many present. Mr. Gosselin was at the piano, and Mr. E. Pickard was floor manager. Among the many present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Hardie, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael, Mrs. Cookson, Mr. and Mrs. Hurtubise, Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Brault, Mr. and Mrs. Covers (Toronto), Mr. and Mrs. Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Harrod, Mr. and Mrs. Brunn, the Misses Kendall, J. Kendall, Kehoe, Rixon, Scully, Payne, Rounsefell, Martin, Ahern, M. Ahern, Allan, Ashton, Brown, Barry, Bain, Brault, Benson, T. Currie, R. Currie, Carmicheal, M. Carmichael, Donnelly, Downes, Thomson, Edson, Davis, Davidson, Dyson, Farrell, Duffy, Hannah, M. Hannah, Galt, M. Davidson, Hill, Labelle, Masson, Hurtubise, Chauveau, E. Hurtubise, Monsell, Norton (Boston), Legris, McKeown, Cookson, G. Cookson, Marcou, O'Brien, Tremaine, T. Tremaine, Simpson, Bullman, G. Sissons, Sissons, Barton, White, Willson, Severs, A. Severs, Turcotte, Desrosiers, Whelan, R. Whelan, Varin, Smith, F. Smith, Long, Shaw, Elliott, Moffatt, G. Moffatt, Walker, Howard, and the Messrs. Allan, Adams, Coutlee, Bain, G. Bain, A. Bain, Demers, Desrosiers, P. Desrosiers, Garceau, Donnelly, Currie, Brault, L. Brault, Galt, M. Galt, Labelle, Masson, C. Hurtubise, L. Hurtubise, Ahern, Radcliffe, Monk, Dipple, Pickard, Brooks, Pownall, Evereigh, Gare, Emblem, Edson, Davis, Marcou, L. Marcou, Hutchins, A. Hutchings, Bourke, Colville, F. McKenna, J. McClure, Lighthourne, McColl, Percy, Thomas, Stanway, F. Walker, D. Walker, J. Pierce, F. Phelan, Kendall, Bourne, Sutherland, Duclos, Seward, Monsell, Garceau, Bourke, Bissons, W. Willson, C. Willson, H. Willson, Smith, E. Smith, Sully, Willson (Chatham), Stewart, Virtue, Thornton, Laurie, Barratt, Seward.

Mr. Pierre Desrosiers has returned to Longueuil after a sojourn of two months up the Gatineau River.

Mrs. J. H. S. McClure was visiting friends in Longueuil this week.

Mr. Covers of the Toronto Globe, and Mrs. Covers, have been spending the last week with Mr. and Mrs. Marcou.

Mr. Edmund Markgraf left Monday for the Northwest, where he will spend the next few months.

Mr. Joe Coutlee returns to town this week after two months spent in Longueuil.

The race for possession of the Yacht Club cup was held last Saturday under most favorable circumstances, and was won by Sid Thornton on the Iva. This is the second year Mr. Thornton has won it. Mr. Rob. Elliott, on the Marion, was second, and the Marcou brothers were third, on the Alma.

The ladies of the B.C.H. have decided to hold a bazaar for the benefit of the Boating Club, in the club house, on next Tuesday evening. The members of the B.C.H. have worked hard to make this entertainment a success, and expect a large crowd over from the city. Fancy articles will be for sale and refreshments will be served.

Miss Varin spent this week in Longueuil, the guest of her cousins, the Misses Hurtubise, Bord de l'Eau.

Mr. Justice Curran was the guest of Mr. Hales Sanders this week.

An ice cream party was given at Mrs. Casey's on Wednesday evening, at which the Misses Cookson were hostesses. The majority of the Longueuil young people were present and a most enjoyable time was spent.

An impromptu dance was held in the Club House Wednesday evening, and was much better attended than is usual. No regular pianist was present, but thanks to Miss Thomson, Miss Cookson and Miss Carmichael the music was equal to any we have had this summer. Among those present were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Harrod, Mr. and Mrs Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Moffatt, the Misses Ahern, M. Ahern, Allan, Bain, Galt, Edson, Davis, Davidson, Cookson, G. Cookson, Chauveau, Hill, N. Hill, Moffatt, G. Moffatt, Carmichael, M. Carmichael, Norton, McKenna, Barton, Sutherland, Walker, Varin, Thivierge, Hurtubise, E. Hurtubise, Hannah, M. Hannah, McGlashan, Smith, P. Smith, Harold, Severs, A. Severs, Robinson, Burt, Spencer, Elliott, the Messrs. Ahern, Allan, Bain, G. Bain, Adams, Galt, M. Galt, Hicks, Bourke, Jack, Colville, McClure, F. McKenna, Davis, Davidson, Edson, Marcou, L. Marcou, Jones, Seward, Brooks, McColl, Kendall, Pickard, Smith, E. Smith, P. Smith, Bourne, Walker, Sully, Willson, Willson, C. Willson, Radcliffe, Harold, McAgey, Pierce, Stewart, Hutchins, Hutchings, Carmichael, Hannah, Watson, Cowan, Rodden, Foley Gareau, Reynolds.

Mr. and Mrs. Hales Sanders returned to town this week, after spending two months in Longueuil.

Mr. Gariepy, ex-councillor of Longueuil, left Longueuil Friday on a trip down the St. Lawrence.

ST. JOHNS.

Miss St. Pierre, daughter of Mr. Justice St. Pierre, of Montreal, is the guest of Miss Dolbee at Iberville this week.

Mr. Jean le Bouthillier, who has been visiting friends in Boston and Providence, returned the beginning of the week.

There is to be another hop at the Yacht Club House on Monday evening next, and it is hoped there will be a large number there as the season is rapidly drawing to a close. There is also some talk of a dance in Iberville the latter part of next week.

A tennis tournament is being organized to play for prizes next week, to which all the "experts" are going to turn out.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Smith are spending a fortnight at Brigham.

The exhibition will start on the 8th September and continue throughout the week, and from all appearances there will be a large show.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. R. Counsell and Mr. Walter M. Hilson, returned Monday after spending a fortnight at Hose Flake Old Orchard, Me.

Miss Marie Lemoine has returned to Ottawa, accompanied by Mrs Robertson.

TADOUSAC.

The weather during the past week has been perfect. The hotel is still well filled and many new arrivals are seen by each boat.

Mr. C. A. Hodgson, of Montreal, is at the hotel for two weeks.

Mr. Cyril Hill left here Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Archer and Miss P. Archer, left here Monday for home.

Mr. and Mrs. Colson left Sunday for their home at Lachine, having spent two weeks here at the hotel.

Mr. Trevor A. Evans, who has been spending two weeks here left Saturday for home.

Mr. Irving, Mrs. Irving and Miss Terry Irving, of Toronto, spent a few hours here on Wednesday.

Mr. Henry Brophy of Montreal, spent Wednesday in Tadousac on his way home, having taken the Saguenay trip.

Mrs. Macdougall gave a small tea on Friday for her many friends, at the hotel. The tea table was very pretty, with large bunches of bright flowers and green leaves.

Miss Lilly Dunlop, and Miss Strathy, assisted Mrs. MacDougall.

Last Tuesday morning a jolly party of six left the hotel at nine in buckboards, and two haycarts, for three canoes, for a camping trip to Lakes Paradis and Grande Lake, they drove some nine miles and then had a portage through swamp and by heavy road. Then they took to the canoe and paddled across Lake Paradis which took over an hour and had a small portage over a mountain and across a small part of Grande Lac to a point of sand where the tents were pitched. The fishing was very good and the weather perfect and the party returned, wishing that their stay could have been a longer one. It is said these three ladies are the first to have set foot on this Lac since the time of our red-faced sisters, the Squaws. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Colson, Miss Birchall, Miss M. M. Evans, Mr. MacLeod Yuile, Mr. L. A. Evans.

Sunday evening there was a large bonfire given on the beach by all the young people.

Mrs. Lewis Evans gave a small evening on Monday for Miss Birchall, of Montreal, who is staying with her. All kinds of games were played, and Miss Freddie Browne won the ladies first prize and Mr. C. C. Hague, the gentlemen's first.

Among those invited were noticed, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dwight, Mr. and Mrs. Colson, the Misses James, Russell, Price, Carter, Dunlop, Robertson, Brown, Hiam, Evans, Hampden, Kirkpatrick, Bonallack, Gale, Rosemond, and Messrs. Hiam, Lake, Bonallack, Hamilton, Mr. Hiam, Gale, Chaine, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Dwight, Lieutenant Dwight, Lieutenant Hamilton, Mr. Hiam, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hiam, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hiam, Mr.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c. Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.)

BIRTHS.

MARSHALL—At "Mountain Cottage," Abbotsford, on August 28, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Marshall. 205x

ROLLIT—At Stanbridge East, August 25th, to Mrs. C. G. Rollit, a daughter. 205x

MARRIAGES.

BROUILLET-WALBY — On August 20th, at Ottawa, by Rev. Father Campeau, Charles A. Brouillet to Alice M. Walby, youngest daughter of W. T. Walby.

COCK-MAXWELL—At Halifax, August 14, by Rev. J. S. Sutherland, D. J. Cock, missionary to India, to Ella, daughter of the late W. Maxwell.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

CURRAN—On the 28th instant, John Patrick Curran, draughtsman in Department of Railways and Canals, eldest son of Hon. Mr. Justice Curran. The funeral will take place from his father's residence, 109 Hutchison Street, on Monday, 1st September, at 8 a.m. precisely, to St. Patrick's Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend. 205x

ROSCONI—In this city, Friday, August the 29th, 1902, at the age of 61 years, Charles Rosconi, gentleman. Funeral will take place from his late residence, 966 St. Denis Street, on Monday, the 1st September, at 9 a.m., to St. Jean Baptiste Church. Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation. x

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

COURTNEY—In Quebec, on August 23rd, Jane McIntyre, beloved wife of James Courtney, aged 54 years.

DIXON—On August 24, in Hamilton, Ont., James T. Dixon, M.D., son of Thomas I. Dixon, assistant license inspector, aged 23 years.

GARDINER—At Kingston, on August 25th, Maria Coverdale, relict of the late Francis V. Gardiner, aged 65 years.

Clerk Was Fired

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Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 5, 6	$3.35

Return limit Sept. 8, 1902.

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WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL TO HELP IN light housework; one living with parents preferred. Apply at 203 St. Antoine st. 206x

WANTED — PLAIN WRITERS; HOME EMployment; copying small blanks; rate $25 per 1,000; two stamps for particulars. Occidental Commercial Agency, Dept. 14, Chicago. x

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR A SMALL family, house and tablemaid, also good cook, references required. Apply 919 Dorchester Street, 10 to 11 a.m., 8 to 9 p.m. 208x

WANTED—TYPEWRITER FOR STATEment work (shorthand not necessary) must be quick, neat and accurate writer and have experience. No beginners need apply. Apply stating experience, references, and salary to P.O. Box, 953. 208x

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT; NEED not have experience; no washing, 538 Grosvenor ave., Westmount. 205x

WANTED — AT ONCE, GOOD COOK. ADdress, with full particulars, Queen's Hotel, Prescott, Ont. 205x

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

ROOMS AND BOARD — LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen; also single room. Apply to 247 Richmond st. 203x

ROOMS AND BOARD — FIRST CLASS, comfortable room, fine parlors, good board, telephone, electric light; very central. 21 Brunswick st. 205x

TO LET—NO 7 UNION AVENUE, DOUBLE or single rooms, well furnished, newly decorated, also parlor, furnished or unfurnished, private family, no children. 207x

ROOM AND BOARD, FOR ONE OR TWO young men; good steady mechanics preferred; private family; comfortable home. 96 St. George st. 206x

ROOMS — TO LET, WELL FURNISHED rooms, with all modern conveniences. Apply 2 Phillips Place. 209x

ROOMS—145 MANSFIELD STREET, LARGE well furnished room, bath floor, for one or two gentlemen or married couple. Auer light; all conveniences. 207x

BOARD—MRS. SEARL, DOCTRESS, STRICTly private accommodation for ladies, with professional attendance; ladies treated and attended. 28 St. Monique st. 202x

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN OF QUIET HABits can find a comfortable room on bath-room flat, at 12 University St. 208x

ROOMS AND BOARD — LARGE FRONT room, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple, also single room, bathroom flat, every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light, 30 Berthelet street. tf

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

HORSES, HARNESS AND CARRIAGES OF all kinds for sale by auction, every day at 2.30 p.m. Private sales at all times. Trial given and guaranteed, or money refunded. Parties having horses to sell will find our sales best in the city. T. W. Foster & Co., 603 St. Paul st. tf

The Herald's Puzzle Pictures

SOMETHING TO INTEREST OLD AND YOUNG.

Hidden in each of these Puzzle Pictures is a figure. See if you can find it.



THIS MUSICIAN'S BROTHER AND HIS DOG ARE OUTSIDE THE WINDOW.

Solution of Yesterday's Puzzle Picture.—One cat is to the right of the lady's head, and the other is in front of the man's face.

FINE LAUNDRY WORK, ON SHIRTS, COLlars and cuffs, and fancy work; also dyeing, cleaning and pressing of all garments. Model Cash Laundry, 589 Dorchester. 205x

WANTED — IMMEDIATELY, A WET nurse. Apply Mrs. S., 417 Upper St. Urbain st. 204x

WANTED — AT ONCE, GOOD MESSAGE boy. Apply 2323 St. Catherine st. 210x

WANTED — EXPERT STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, for the office of a wholesale house. Apply P.O. Box 404. 202x

WANTED — AGENTS, IN EVERY CITY town and village in Canada, to handle an easy selling article. From five to ten dollars a day can be made without any trouble. Address Box M 351, Herald. tf

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST IN light housework. Apply between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., 21 Hutchison st. 203x

WANTED — A NUMBER OF BRIGHT, INtelligent girls, between 18 and 20 years old, to work in our laboratories. Apply Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., 356 St. Antoine st. 206x

WANTED—GOOD SMART BOY FOR BROker's office. Apply in own handwriting. Address K. 16, Herald Office. 204x

WANTED—OPERATORS IN ALL DEPARTments. Good wages and steady work all the year round. We make overalls, pants, shirts, ladies' shirt waists and costumes, collars and cuffs. Apply at main office, The Standard Shirt Co., Limited, 189 to 215 Delorimier ave. tf

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CIGAR salesman for Province of Manitoba. Must have good connection and best of references. Apply K. 14, Herald Office. 202x

WANTED—A PLAIN COOK. APPLY BEtween 6 and 8 p.m., at 364 Mountain Street. 207x

WANTED—AT ONCE, EXPERIENCED OPerators on silk and flannel waists, steady work, best pay, new machines, no work Saturday afternoons. Also ten tuckers; Singer and Wilcox and Gibbs machines used. New York Silk Waist Manufacturing Company, 40 St. Antoine. 206x

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, PARLOR MAID, housemaid, and good laundress; city references required. Apply 7 Weredale Park, cor. Dorchester and Atwater ave. 206x

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED — A SMALL TENEMENT HOUSE, upper or lower, situated west of Bleury st. to Guy st. and north of St. Catherine st.; state rent, which must be low. Apply Box K 7, Herald. 208x

WANTED—BY TWO PERSONS ROOMS AND board, near St. Famille Street and Sherbrooke. Apply K. A., 25 Herald. 207x

WANTED—WELL FURNISHED FLAT OR apartments not less than three bedrooms, in good locality, everything must be first class. Apply Box Q., Desbarats Advertising agency. 202x

WANTED—APARTMENT, FLAT OR LODGing in a desirable part of the city or Westmount by gentleman and wife. Apply No. 13, K., Herald Office. 202x

WANTED—THREE ROOMS, HEATED AND lighted, suitable for light housekeeping in neighborhood of St. Famille and Prince Arthur Streets. Apply Herald, K.A., 25. 207x

WANTED — BY TWO PEOPLE, ROOMS and board, in neighborhood of Mance st., above Sherbrooke. X. Y. Z., Herald Office. 202x

TO LET.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

TO LET — SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, 9 rooms, furnace, open plumbing; central locality; in perfect order. Apply J. Cradock Simpson. x

TO LET — DESIRABLE SELF-CONTAINED house, nine rooms, all conveniences, nearly new; electric fixtures. for sale. 510 Victoria ave., Westmount. 202x

TO LET — FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS, beginning May 1, 1903, those desirable office premises, corner St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets, now occupied by the Intercolonial Railway. Large vault on premises. Apply to W. J. Taylor, 603 Craig st. tf

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

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FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — PIANO, LARGE SQUARE carved legs, rosewood finish; excellent instrument, in good tone; decided bargain; $50 cash. 96 St. George st. 206x

FOR SALE — 300 CHAIRS, SUITABLE FOR Sunday schools, college and school halls. Apply at Art Gallery, Phillips square. 03x

FOR SALE — A QUANTITY OF 4 INCH pipe; will sell reasonably. Apply at Syracuse Smelting Works, cor. William and St. Thomas st. 204x

FOR SALE — SECONDHAND LAUNDRY machinery, Troy washers, extractors, starchers, steam mangle, body ironers, shirt froner, banders, collar and cuff machines; good condition and cheap. 589 Dorchester street. 206x

FOR SALE — A FEW SABLE AND WHITE collie pups, 5 dollars each; with pedigree. Wm. J. Moore, 77 Richardson st., Montreal. 206x

FOR SALE—PICNIC AND PARADE BADGES made to order; also embossed price tickets for cigar show cases, windows, etc. Just the thing to make goods sell. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., room 7. tf

FOR SALE — TWO NEW HIGH CLASS pianos. Will sell at a bargain for cash. M. J. Taylor, 603 Craig st., city. tf

FOR SALE — SAFES, FIRE AND BURGLAR proof, new and secondhand, at prices that defy competition. Largest stock in city. A. Ahern, Montreal Safe Works, 390 St. James. Telephone Main 813. tf

MISCELLANIOUS.

WANTED — MATTRESSES MADE OVER from $1.00 up, called for and delivered at shortest notice. G. E. Townshend, 868 St. James St., Tel. Main 3014. No branch stores. 208x

GIVE US A TRIAL ON YOUR LAUNDRY work; family washing handled with care. Dyeing, cleaning and pressing department in connection. Model Cash Laundry, 589 Dorchester. 205x

FOUND.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOUND — IN FLETCHER'S FIELD, SET of lower false teeth in handkerchief. Owner can secure them at 943 St. Urbain. 202x

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. A. FINLAYSON (SUCCESSOR TO FINlayson & Grant), Customs Broker and Forwarder, Warehouseman, 413 and 417 St. Paul st., Montreal. Heated Storage, Bond or Free. Telephone Main 1302. P.O. Box 424.

LEGAL CARDS.

MACLENNAN, CLINE & MACLENNAN, Barristers, etc., Cornwall, Ont. D. B. Maclennan, K.C., C.H. Cline, F.J. Maclennan.

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON, BARristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, etc., Cornwall, Ont. Jas. Leitch, K.C., R. A. Pringle, J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B.

BUCHAN & ELLIOTT, ADVOCATES, ETC. Canada Life Building, 183 St. James st., Montreal.

STEPHENS, HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Temple Building, St. James street, Montreal. C. H. Stephens, K.C.; Horace A. Hutchins, L. S. Margolese. Telephone Main 1566. Cable address, "Steplin."

GIBBONS & HARPER, BARRISTERS, etc., Richmond and Carling sts., London. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C., Fred. F. Harper.

GREENSHIELDS & GREENSHIELDS, Barristers, etc., 1724 Notre Dame st.

LEET & HARVEY, ADVOCATES, BARristers, etc., Third Floor, Temple Bldg., Montreal. Tel. Main 616. S. P. Leet, K.C. A. C. Harvey, B.C.L.

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED — BY A GOOD SEWER, WORK to do at home; children's and boys' clothes a specialty; moderate prices. K 9, Herald. 206x

WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS NEEDLEwoman, repairing and darning, darning a specialty. Address E. J. T., 1707 Ontario Street. 208x

WANTED — WORK OF ANY KIND, BY young woman; good references. 107 Pulford st. tf

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Advertisements under this heading, 20 words, 6 insertions, for 25c.

WANTED—BY T. PATTERSON, CHAIR Caner, repairing all sitting, rocking, revolving or high class cane seating, babies chairs softly re-caned. 172 St. Urbain Street. 209x

WANTED—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, who will stay a few months in Montreal an English private boarding house. Best references given. Address K. 17, Herald office. 205x

WANTED—PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRing, by F. Ramsperger, late with A. and S. Nordheimer and Bell Piano Co. Satisfaction guaranteed. 710 St. Lawrence st. 209

EDUCATIONAL.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

MRS. MARCHAND'S ACADEMY, 48 ST. Hubert Street. The Classes will re-open on Monday, September 1st. 201x

MR. AND MISS HOWE, VIOLIN, PIANO, harmony, solfeggio and theory, 68 Crescent Street. Miss Howe will resume her lessons on September 15th. x

MRS. WOLFFS ENGLISH AND FRENCH Academy, 490 Dorchester st., will reopen Monday, September 1st. 212x

PERSONAL.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

PERSONAL—WILL THE GENTLEMAN from Bowmanville, Ont., who kindly assisted a lady in getting a car at the foot of Beaver Hall Hill on Sunday afternoon, August 24th, send his name and city address to Box W. M., Herald Office. x

PERSONAL—WILL THE PRESENT HOLDer of Parent Kinatic Heat Certificate No. 0112 say how much he will take for his shares for cash sale. Address K 18, Herald Office. 204x

PERSONAL — A FIRST CLASS FAMILY hotel, Montreal House, Sherbrooke; modern accommodation; everything comfortable; rates reasonable; opposite G.T.R. depot. Henry Veilleux, Proprietor. Write for rooms for the Fair. 213x

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

FOR SALE — BUILDING LOTS ON CONtinuation of St. Lawrence and St. Charles Borromee streets (Muir farm), also about 3 acres of land, divided into 30 building lots on Bromby and Prevost estates, continuation of St. Urbain st. Lots at Back River and St. Denis Boulevard. David Waters, 494 St. James street. x

FOR SALE — CHOICE BUILDING LOTS. Park avenue, $1,000; St. Urbain street, $350; St. George street, $450; Mance street, $425. These lots are all beautifully situated, and are close to fine cottages; and have all city improvements, such as sewer, water, gas, etc., and are high and dry, and only a block from the new Bleury and Park avenue electric car line. Terms, $20 to $50 cash, balance on monthly or yearly terms. E. Husselbee, 848 Park avenue (office open evenings), or Alex. Walker, 1638 St. Lawrence st. x

BUSINESS CHANCES.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—YOUR RENT IS LOST, WHY pay rent? when we mature contracts monthly at $1.35 per month. Agents wanted. Union Home and Real Estate Company, 97 St. James Street. 207x

FOR SALE — RIGHTS TO MANUFACTURE, use and sell a valuable and indispensable household article, used in every home. Will sell the entire Province of Quebec or city and country rights separately. A new and ingenious invention, patented June, 1902, and successfully introduced in Ottawa and Hull. For further particulars and testimonials, address Box M 408, Herald Office, Montreal, or V. C. L., 310 Cooper st., Ottawa. 204x

MONEY TO LOAN.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

TRUST FUNDS TO INVEST IN MORTgages, current rates of interest. Doucet & Phillips, Notaries, Canada Life Chambers. x

MONEY TO LOAN, AT 5 PER CENT., CITY property and country, in mortgages, insurance policy, notes, or another guarantee. Osw. Chaput Cie., La Presse Building. 204x

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SUMMER BOARD.

Advertisements in this column ¾c per word per insertion, 6 insertions for the price of four.

SUMMER BOARDERS — BEST ACCOMMOdation for boarders along Great Northern Railway of Canada, in the "Highlands of Quebec." Pure air, delightful scenery and hunting and fishing, not a couple of hours from Montreal. Send 3c for booklet, "Amidst the Laurentians." People along road, having accommodation for tourists, etc., are asked to send particulars to Guy Tombs, Gen. Pass. Agent, Quebec. tf

Westmount Corner Lot.

A fine corner lot, with fifty feet frontage on Dorchester Street, and about 157 feet on Green Avenue, making 7,804 superficial feet, every foot of which can be used to advantage. For sale at a low price.

THE J. CRADOCK SIMPSON REAL ESTATE & AGENCY CO.,

MERCHANTS BANK BUILDING.
205 ST. JAMES STREET.

Black Diamond Line

Dominion Coal Co. Ltd., Owners.

FOREIGN & PASSENGER SERVICE
BETWEEN MONTREAL AND
Charlottetown, P.E.I.,
North Sydney, C.B.,
Sydney, C.B.,
St. John's, Nfld.

INTENDED SAILINGS.

SS. BONAVISTA ..Thursday, Sept. 4
SS. COBAN .....Thursday, Sept. 11
SS. BONAVISTA ...Monday, Sept. 22

For all particulars regarding fares, freight rates, etc., etc., apply to

A. KINGMAN,
Gen'l Frt. & Pass Agent,
14 Place Royale.
Telephone Main 57.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

S.S. "CAMPANA."

Next Sailing From Montreal:

MONDAY, 8th SEPTEMBER, at 2 P.M.

And afterwards on every alternate Monday during season, leaving Quebec the following day at NOON for FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, GRAND RIVER, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN AND PICTOU.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners St., City.

1 Rue Scribe, Paris, France
DONALD DOWNIE'S
Bank & Exchange, International Law Office
House & Estate Agency.
RAILWAY & STEAMSHIP TICKETS to all points of the world.
Information free. Everything you want in Paris.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
24 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.
NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Tunisian....10,570 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian....10,370 tons. Twin Screws
Ionian.....10,000 tons. Twin Screws
Pretorian... 5,800 tons.

Royal Mail Service.
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Moville.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
14 Aug.	Corinthian.	30 Aug.	30 Aug.
21 Aug.	Pretorian	6 Sept.	6 Sept.
28 Aug.	Parisian	13 Sept.	13 Sept.
4 Sept.	Numidian	20 Sept.	20 Sept.
11 Sept.	Tunisian	27 Sept.	27 Sept.

Twin Screw S.S. Tunisian

WILL SAIL FROM MONTREAL
SEPTEMBER 27 AND NOVEMBER 1.
Rates, $75.00 and Upwards.

Tunisian is the largest, finest and fastest steamer on the Canadian route. Record passage, Moville to Rimouski, 6 days, 15 hours, 20 minutes.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ship throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

RATES.—Cabin, $65 and upwards, according to steamer. A reduction of ten per cent. is made on Round Trip Tickets.

Second Cabin—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $37.50 to $42.50 single, $71.25 to $80.00 return.

Steerage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served and every requisite for the voyage, $26.00.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.
Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
16 Aug.	Carthaginian.	3 Sept. 11 a.m.
30 Aug.	Sardinian	17 Sept. 10 a.m.

Rates—First Cabin, $50 and upwards; return tickets, $90 and upwards. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $26.00.

Steamers on this service have excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.

The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.

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

HEAD LINE

Montreal to Belfast and Dublin.

The following first class steamers are intended to continue the service between the above-named ports:

	Tons.
S.S. RATHLIN HEAD (Twin Screw)	11,000
S.S. TORR HEAD (Twin Screw)	10,000
S.S. CARRIGAN HEAD	9,000
S.S. RAMORE HEAD	8,500
S.S. GLENARM HEAD	7,500
S.S. MALIN HEAD	6,000
S.S. BRAY HEAD	5,800
S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD	5,000
S.S. BENGORE HEAD	4,500
S.S. DUNMORE HEAD	4,000
S.S. TEELIN HEAD	2,500
S.S. GLEN HEAD	2,300

APPOINTED SAILINGS — Subject to change.
TO BELFAST.

S.S. RATHLIN HEAD ..... about Aug. 26
S.S. RAMORE HEAD ..... about Sept. 20

TO DUBLIN.

S.S. INISHOWEN HEAD ..... about Aug. 27
S.S. MALIN HEAD ..... about Sept. 12

To be followed by other steamers weekly to both ports.

A limited number of cabin passengers carried on above steamers at moderate rates.

Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.

AGENTS — G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; J. T. Sickel, Chicago; F. C. Thompson, Toronto.

McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,

General Agents,
33 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.

(LIMITED.)

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

Montreal and Manchester.

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
Aug. 15	•Manchester Commerce	Sept. 4
Aug. 26	•Manchester City	Sept. 13
Aug. 31	Manchester Shipper	Sept. 20

Accommodation for limited number of passengers.

•Fitted with cold storage.

Quebec and Manchester.

From Manchester.		From Quebec.
Aug. 2	Manchester Engineer	Aug. 20
	Birmingham	Aug. 25

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE LINE.
Montreal and Antwerp.

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
July 29	Birmingham	
Aug. 13	Gulf of Ancud	Sept. 8
	Indiana	Sept. 14

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Montreal and Hamburg.

From Hamburg.		From Montreal.
Aug. 5	Frisia	Aug. 30
Aug. 21	Westphalia	Sept. 15

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in Canada or Western States. For rates of freight and particulars, apply to any railway agent, or to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS.
44 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

ELLERMAN LINE

MONTREAL—ANTWERP.

From Antwerp.		From Montreal.
Aug. 20	S.S. Alexandrian	Sept. 19
Sept. 7	S.S. Mexican	Oct. 1
Sept. 13	S.S. Belgian	Oct. 8
Sept. 20	S.S. Virginian	

The above Steamers have splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers, rate $50.00.

Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States.

J. R. ELLERMAN,
81 St. Peter Street, Quebec. 11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

LEYLAND LINE

QUEBEC—LONDON.

From London.	Sailing from Louise Basin.	From Quebec.
	S.S. Virginian	Aug. 29
Aug. 30	S.S. Kingstonian	Sept. 19
Sept. 6	S.S. Iberian	Sept. 26
	S.S. Virginian	Oct. 15

The above steamers have splendid accommodation for First-Class Passengers.

Through Bills of Lading issued to and from all points in Canada and the United States.

FREDK LEYLAND & CO. (1900), Ltd.
81 St. Peter Street, Quebec. 11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. TRITONIA (cool air)	Aug. 28
S.S. CONCORDIA	Sept. 4
S.S. MARINA (cold storage)	Sept. 11
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage)	Sept. 18

—AGENTS—
GLASGOW.....DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. HURONA (cold storage&cool air)	Aug. 22
S.S. IONA (cold storage&cool air)	Aug. 29
S.S. FREMONA	Sept. 5
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage&cool air)	Sept. 12

LEITH SERVICE.

S.S. JACONA	Sept. 4

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

S.S. JACONA	Sept. 4

AGENTS—Cairns, Young & Noble, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. Low, Son & Co., 7 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; W. Thomson & Son, Dundee, Scotland.

COLD STORAGE
....FITTED IN....
Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE

CARDIFF SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT	Aug. 28
S.S. BELFAST	Sept. 20

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

For further particulars, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont.; Schofield & Co. (Limited), St. John, N.B., or to

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,

LIMITED.
23 AND 25 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES
Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
Via Quebec.

From Liverpool, Tuesday.	Steamer.	From Montreal, Thursday.
Aug. 19	Lake Champlain	Sept. 4
Aug. 26	Lake Ontario	Sept. 11
Sept. 2	Lake Erie	Sept. 18
Sept. 9	Lake Megantic	Sept. 25
Sept. 16	Lake Simcoe	Oct. 2
S

COLLEGE TEAM WILL BE STRONG

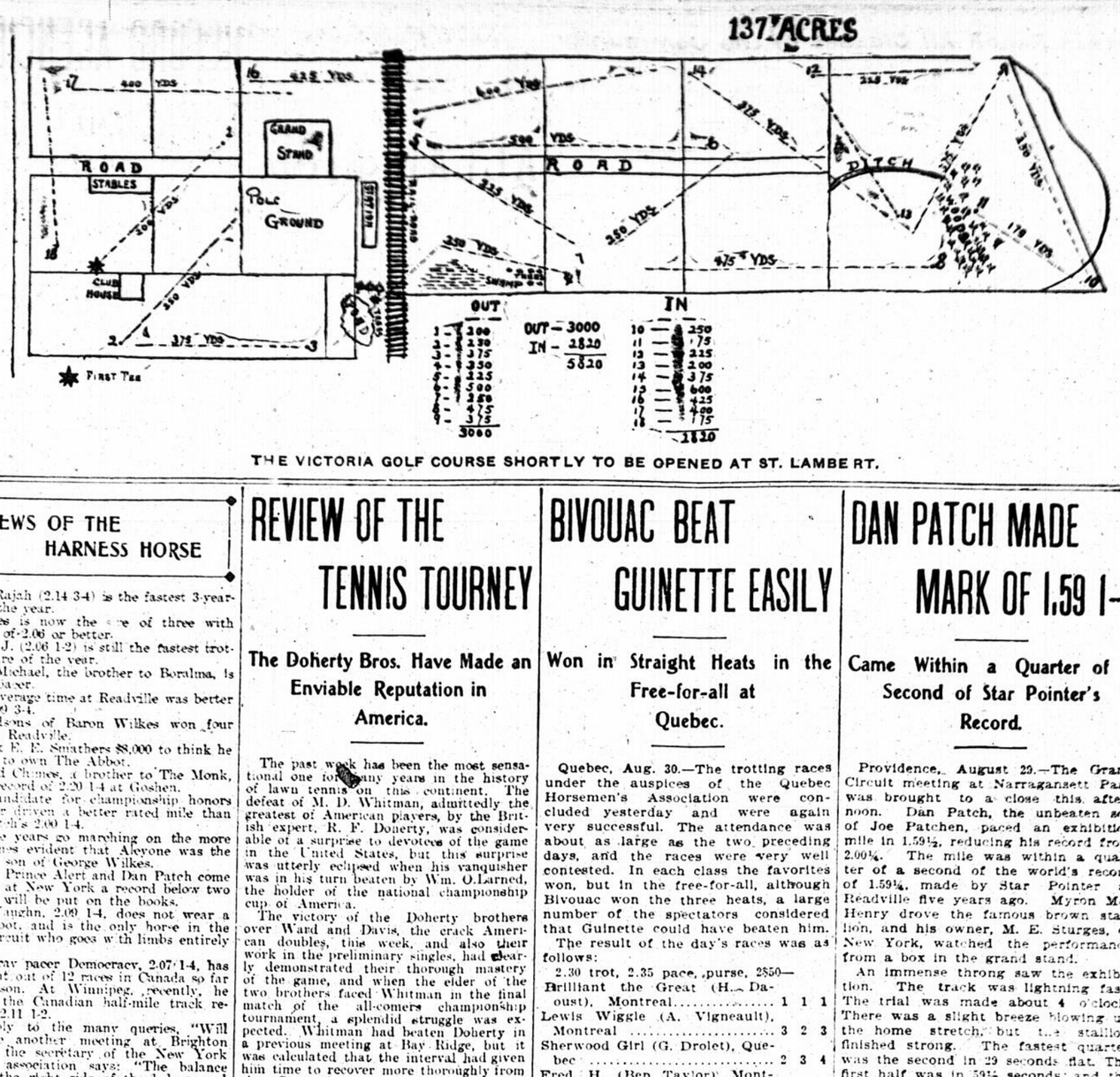
"King" Clancy Will be Out Again—French is in Montreal.

Ottawa, Aug. 30.—(Special.)—The days of the gridiron artist and the chrysanthemum-haired gentry will soon be at hand. Players will take out their padded pants, and other implements of warfare from cold storage and prepare for a season that at the present time bids fair to eclipse all former records and result in a revival of the good old fall pastime, the like of which has not been seen in the Ontario or Quebec Union for many years. Already the prospects of the local teams are being discussed. That of the Rough Riders' just at present is much like an algebraical College for the last decade. Of last year's players are expected to fall into line again, however, so that the Riders should be strong. In college circles, or among those whose interest are centred around the Ottawa College fifteen, the report is frequent that the Garnet and Grey will be represented by the strongest team that has strolled on the field to uphold the honors of the college for the last decade. Of last year's team, all will be on hand again with the exception of Richards, who will be with McGill; Callaghan, who will enter Cornell University, and French, who has gone to reside in Montreal. In the loss of these men the College lost three stalwarts. Richards was regarded by many experts last season as the coming half-back of Canada, while Callaghan will be sadly missed from the back division, as will French on the forward line. The additions, however, to the ranks should fully compensate for the loss that the college will sustain through the departure from the city of these men. Rumor has it, and apparently with some foundation, that George Kennedy, the Rough Riders' crack scrimmager, will be seen playing with College when the season opens. Eddie Gleeson will also do business again at centre-half, and there is also a possibility that "King" Clancy will break into the game again. Whether this is so or not, it is an assured fact that the former great scrimmage player will once more handle the boys as coach. Boileau, a half-back, and Fauston, both of the Ottawa City team last year, will turn out with the College, and it is whispered around that Vernon Austin will be at quarter. The College will reopen during the first week of September, and immediately meeting will be called for the purpose of preparing for the fall campaign.

Information from the inside indicates that the following players will be out with the College this season: E. Gleeson, Geo. Kennedy, Boileau, Fauston, Boucher, V. Austin, Cox, McCreadie, Harrington, Lafleaur, Corbett, Fileatreault, Boucher, Joe Gleeson, H. Walters, Devlin, Dooner, O'Brien, Blute, and Fillion. The back division will likely be composed of Eddie and Joe Gleeson, O'Brien and Boileau.

To Play at St. Johns.

The football team of A Company of the Prince of Wales Fusiliers is to go to St. Johns, Que., to play association football against the Military School The captain of the team is Private W. Hudson, and the team is going in charge of Sergt. Roberts.



THE VICTORIA GOLF COURSE SHORTLY TO BE OPENED AT ST. LAMBERT.

NEWS OF THE HARNESS HORSE

The Rajah (2.14 3-4) is the fastest 3-year-old of the year.

Chimes is now the sire of three with records of 2.06 or better.

Susie J. (2.06 1-2) is still the fastest trotting mare of the year.

Don Michael, the brother to Boralma, is a 2.10 payer.

The average time at Readville was better than 2.00 3-4.

Grandsons of Baron Wilkes won four races at Readville.

It cost E. E. Smathers $8,000 to think he wanted to own The Abbot.

Oxford Chimes, a brother to The Monk, took a record of 2.20 1-4 at Goshen.

No candidate for championship honors was ever driven a better rated mile than Dan Patch's 2.00 1-4.

As the years go marching on the more it becomes evident that Alcyone was the greatest son of George Wilkes.

When Prince Alert and Dan Patch come together at New York a record below two minutes will be put on the books.

Lou Vaughn, 2.09 1-4, does not wear a single boot, and is the only horse in the grand circuit who goes with limbs entirely clear.

The gray pacer Democracy, 2.07 1-4, has won eight out of 12 races in Canada so far this season. At Winnipeg, recently, he lowered the Canadian half-mile track record to 2.11 1-2.

In reply to the many queries, "Will there be another meeting at Brighton Beach?" the secretary of the New York trotting association says: "The balance was on the right side of the ledger, and the rest is nobody's business just now."

Tim Murnane, so long associated with Ketcham and Cresceus, has purchased 68 acres of land near the Ketcham farm, eight miles west of Toledo, and will start a stock farm to breed and develop the highest type of the American trotter. Every horseman wishes Tim all kinds of good luck.

Mat and Ring.

O'Grady Got the Decision.

There was good sport at Maisonneuve last evening, where there were two good bouts. Billy Weller and Arthur Briere went four fast rounds, and Jimmie Dwaine called it a draw. Weller did all the leading, but Briere got in some hard counters.

The main bout was O'Grady of Montreal and Bensley of Troy, N.Y. O'Grady lead all the way through, and landed frequently, doing considerable damage. But the Trojan could stand punishment, and in the tenth round began to rush matters, but too late, and he lost the decision.

REVIEW OF THE TENNIS TOURNEY

The Doherty Bros. Have Made an Enviable Reputation in America.

The past week has been the most sensational one for many years in the history of lawn tennis on this continent. The defeat of M. D. Whitman, admittedly the greatest of American players, by the British expert, R. F. Doherty, was considerable of a surprise to devotees of the game in the United States, but this surprise was utterly eclipsed when his vanquisher was in his turn beaten by Wm. O.Larned, the holder of the national championship cup of America.

The victory of the Doherty brothers over Ward and Davis, the crack American doubles, this week, and also their work in the preliminary singles, had clearly demonstrated their thorough mastery of the game, and when the elder of the two brothers faced Whitman in the final match of the all-comers championship tournament, a splendid struggle was expected. Whitman had beaten Doherty in a previous meeting at Bay Ridge, but it was calculated that the interval had given him time to recover more thoroughly from the effects of a sea voyage and a strange climate, and might enable him to turn the tables on the American. This he did with a vengeance. Even the most patriotic of American enthusiasts had no excuse to offer for the result of the game, of which the New York Times declared "The clever Briton outmanoeuvred Whitman at every point, and wore him down to a state of pitiful exhaustion by keeping him on the run." Nor was there the slightest indication that Whitman was not playing in his very best form.

In the challenge match the next day, although it was rumored that the Englishman had stated that they were more afraid of Larned than of Whitman, the indications were decidedly in Doherty's favor. He had already beaten Larned at Bay Ridge, and, according to the natural order of things the interval should have increased his superiority over his opponent. According to all the grounds of prognostication in such events he stood to win. Instead of that he lost by a score of three sets to one.

To what the Englishman himself attributed his defeat is not stated, as tennis players do not discuss their vicissitudes with reporters after the manner of pugilists. But the accounts of the contest all show that the unaccustomed heat which prevailed that day was what caused the English player to lose the championship. If he had been an erratic player, one might have some hesitation about accepting this theory, but ever since his arrival on this continent he has showed the most amazing steadiness and endurance. The terrible heat of the sun, however, seemed to wilt the life right out of him, and he didn't go after the balls with anything like his usual energy.

An interesting feature of the play of both the Dohertys seems to be their versatility. The plan of standing throughout on the baseline and driving into all parts of an opponent's court, has been so long the traditional style of English players that it has come to be called the "English game," while the course of volleying at the net has been styled the "American game." But both of the Doherty brothers, while their long driving has been almost faultless, and a source of marvel to the American players, have also distinguished themselves by the most brilliant kind of placing from the net

The Niagara Tournament.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, August 30.—The tennis event between Miss Neely and Miss Champlin lasted all morning yesterday. The former won, the latter being quite exhausted. The winner obtained no less than 66 out of her 130 points on placed shots, while her opponent won 54 places out of 131. Miss Hedley made a splendid fight with Miss Hague, and after 5 to 4 and 40—15 against her in the third set, pulled level. Mrs. Burgess and Miss E. Taylor also played well.

Ladies' singles, second round — Miss Champlin, Chicago, beat Mrs. Burgess, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3.

Semi-final round Miss Closterman, Cincinnati, beat Miss Parker, Chicago, 6—3, 9—7; Miss Neely, Chicago, beat Miss Champlin, Chicago, 6—4, 8—10, 6—4.

Men's open singles; first round—H. H. Hackett, New York, beat Harry Allen, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—1; E. P. Fischer, New York, beat H. E. Avery, Detroit, 6—1, 7—5.

Second round—Beals Wright, Boston, beat E. R. Patterson, Toronto, 6—1, 6—3; Kreigh Collins, Chicago, beat John Neely, Chicago, 6—1, 6—2.

Men's handicap, singles; first round—E. H. Shafer, scratch, beat Beals Wright, owe 40, by default; Robert Leroy, owe 15, beat B. Florsheim, half 30, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

BIVOUAC BEAT GUINETTE EASILY

Won in Straight Heats in the Free-for-all at Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The trotting races under the auspices of the Quebec Horsemen's Association were concluded yesterday and were again very successful. The attendance was about as large as the two preceding days, and the races were very well contested. In each class the favorites won, but in the free-for-all, although Bivouac won the three heats, a large number of the spectators considered that Guinette could have beaten him.

The result of the day's races was as follows:

2.30 trot, 2.35 pace, purse, $850—

Brilliant the Great (H. Daoust), Montreal	1	1	1
Lewis Wiggle (A. Vigneault), Montreal	3	2	3
Sherwood Girl (G. Drolet), Quebec	2	3	4
Fred. H. (Ben Taylor), Montreal	4	4	2
Hector P. (L. S. Matte), Pont Rouge	6	5	5
Brazilliana (L. N. D. Houde), Nicolet	5	6	dr
Gussie Bell (E. Nadeau), Montreal	7	dr	

Betting—12 to 2 Sherwood Girl; 3 to 5 Brilliant the Great; 30 to 2 Napoleon Jack; 10 to 2 Fred. H.; 20 to 2 Brazillana; 10 to 2 Laura Globe; 5 to 2 Lewis Wiggle.

2.25 trot and pace, purse, $300, three miles, best 2 in 3—

Petit Francois (F. X. Jobin), Quebec	2	1	1
Virginia J. (Dr. G. W. Jolicoeur), Quebec	1	2	2
Rocket (Blacksmith's Stables), Quebec	3	3	3
Morrell Pilot (E. G. St. Denis), Montreal	4	dr	
Black Dan. (C. Gastonguay), Levis	5	dr	
Emilie V. (V. Giguere), Quebec	6	dr	

Time 4.58, 4.57 1-4, 4.59.

Betting—4 to 2 Virginia J.; 5 to 2 Rocket; 6 to 2 Morrell Pilot; 20 to 2 Black Dan, and 6 to 2 Petit Francois.

Free-for-all; purse, $300

Bivouac (J. Irard), Montreal	1	1	1
Guinette (S. Desautels), Montreal	2	2	2
Don (F. Paris), Montreal	4	3	3
Valensin Boy (L. N. D. Houde), Nicolet	3	4	4

Betting Bivouac, 2 to 5; Guinette, 4 to 2; Don, 6 to 2; Valencon Boy, 8 to 2.

Los Angeles Sold.

New York, August 29. "Lucky" Baldwin, the California horse man, has sold to Isaac Lahold, the one-time great race mare Los Angeles for $10,000, says a Saratoga despatch to the Times. She will be used for breeding.

Races at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Aug. 30. Rowanhurst, recently purchased from L. Dyment by E. Clarke, of Ottawa, won the mile dash in straight heats at the exhibition grounds yesterday. Filladeen was the contender in each heat. Rowanhurst is a likely looking horse and has speed. The time for the heats was .51 flat and .51 1-2. Rowanhurst is by Lamplighter, dam Restless. Nanette was third. Lord Ogilvie and Sleepy Belle also ran.

The special race for trotters and pacers was Lizzie D., all the way through; Daisy B took the third heat. In this heat the judges were not satisfied with the driver of Lizzie D., and he was supplanted by E. O'Neill, of Ottawa, in the fourth. Lizzie D. won the final heat. Little Nell, Ottawa, took third money. Jubilee Queen and Antwerp also raced. Best time, 2.27 1-2.

Lacrosse

Labor Day Team.

Toronto, Aug. 30.—The team committee of the Toronto Lacrosse Club will meet to-night, after the practice, to choose the team that will perform at the Island oval on Monday against the Shamrocks. It is more than likely that the team chosen will be the same that won from the Irishmen on the latter's own grounds last Saturday The reserved seat plan opened yesterday and a big advance sale was recorded for the first day.

A New Western Trophy.

Winnipeg, Aug. 30.—Commissioner Chipman, Hudson's Bay Company, has given a handsome trophy to represent the international lacrosse championship of the West. St. Paul, Minnesota and Shamrocks, Winnipeg, will play for it next month.

The Young Shamrocks.

The Young Shamrocks, of Point St Charles, are red hot for a game. They would like to meet the Points of that district. Send your challenges to the sporting editor of The Herald and be sure your team is not over 16 years of age per man.

Montreal and Shamrock.

The Montreal team was chosen last evening, and this is the way it will line up against Shamrock:—Tierney, Taylor, Pierce, Strachan, Davidson, Marshall, Mackerrow, Brodie, Matthews, Haynes, Meldrum, Brown.

Spare—Hamilton, Bert. Strachan and Christmas.

Everything points to a record crowd at the match.

DAN PATCH MADE MARK OF 1.59 1-2

Came Within a Quarter of a Second of Star Pointer's Record.

Providence, August 29.—The Grand Circuit meeting at Narragansett Park was brought to a close this afternoon. Dan Patch, the unbeaten son of Joe Patchen, paced an exhibition mile in 1.59½, reducing his record from 2.00¼. The mile was within a quarter of a second of the world's record of 1.59¼, made by Star Pointer at Readville five years ago. Myron McHenry drove the famous brown stallion, and his owner, M. E. Sturges, of New York, watched the performance from a box in the grand stand.

An immense throng saw the exhibition. The track was lightning fast. The trial was made about 4 o'clock. There was a slight breeze blowing up the home stretch, but the stallion finished strong. The fastest quarter was the second in 29 seconds flat. The first half was in 59½ seconds, and the last in 1 minute. The middle half was in 59¼. Dan Patch was paced by a runner, and scored down twice before McHenry nodded for the word. The horse was going fast in a long stride, and a thousand watches snapped when he flashed under the wire. In an instant he was down at the turn, leaning in on the curve and the runner was galloping hard to keep up. They were at the quarter in 30½ seconds, and the runner was even. Then the gallant horse made his supreme effort. He was squatting low in a long stride and cutting through the air so his ears were bent back and his mane was straight out. The runner was doubling in great leaps, but Dan Patch got away, and he went along the back stretch the second quarter in 29 seconds flat, making 59½ for the half. The runner caught up again, and they made the third quarter in 30¾, of 1.29¾ total time. Down the stretch he came in the greatest dash of his life. The last quarter was made in 29¾ seconds, and the time of the mile was 1.59½. There was a great ovation for Dan Patch and McHenry.

The fastest trotting class was also on to-day's programme. Lord Derby won in two straight heats from Chain Shot and Dolly Dillon. Summary

2.17 class, pacing, purse $1,000—Sufret, blk m. (Benyon), won; Buckthorn, b.g. (Snow), second; Tommy Mc., b.g. (McCarthy), third. Best time, 2.10½. Stephen P. Kavalli, Arizzille and Satan also started.

2.07 class, trotting, purse $1,500—Lord Derby, b.g. (Spear) won; Chain Shot, b.g. (L. McDonald), second; Dolly Dillon, b.m. (Saunders), third. Best time, 2.06¼. Only three starters.

2.27 class, trot, purse $1,000—Anna Held, b.m. (Benyon), won; Wilton Boy, br.g. (L. McDonald), second; Navadad, blk g. (La Fleur), third. Best time, 2.12½. John Patterson, Daisy Direct, Florence C., Kamares, La France, Jantima and Handspring also started.

Against time, to beat 2.00¾, pacing—Dan Patch, br. h. (McHenry) Time of quarters—Quarter, 30½, half, 29¾, three-quarters, 30 1-3, mile, 29¾. Total time of mile, 1.59½.

Against time to beat 2.20, trotting—Betsy Ross, b.m. (Wills). Time, 2.14½.

2.11 class, pacing, purse $1,000—Billy N., b.h. (Fisher), won; Don Riley, b.g. (Hudson), second; Ononto, b.m. (A. McDonald), third. Best time, 2.05½. Jessie H., Evolute, Princess Moquette, Gypsey Red, Phelon W., Annie Leyburn, Rana, Schley, Pointer, Betonica, Circle and Mace also started.

To-Night.

There will be races to-night at the hippodrome, and to-morrow there will be a polo match.

Swimming.

The Swimming Races.

The twenty-seventh annual races of the Montreal Swimming Club will be held this afternoon at St. Helen's Island. The following is the programme.

1—Diving competition, junior. A series of five dives. Two prizes.

2—220 yards, senior, green. Two prizes. The "senior green" is open to all members of the club who have never won a first prize in a club or open race, other than as junior. The winner of a junior (green or other) race is eligible for the senior green. A handicap does not count as a race except to the scratch man.

3—100 yards, junior, green. Two prizes. The "junior green" is open to all members of the club who have never won a first prize in club or open race.

4—100 yards, senior, dash. Two prizes.

5—220 yards, junior championship. Two prizes.

6—Diving competition, senior. A series of five dives. Three prizes.

7—Quarter mile, senior championship. Two prizes.

8—100 yards, swimming upon back. Two prizes.

9—Greasy pole.

10—Live goose chase, senior.

11—Live goose chase, junior.

Westmount Cricket Club.

The Westmount second team to meet Mount Royals II to-day, at Westmount Park, is as follows: McNulty, Keyworth, Grace, Hetherington, Woodward, K. Dowie, McKillop, Holliday, Lawrence, Borland, MacKrindle.

Clarrie Mackerrow With Kerr.

Mr. C. D. Mackerrow is in charge of R. & W. Kerr's sporting goods department, with his headquarters on St. Catherine Street. "Clarrie" has a good connection with the boys, and should prove the right man in the right place.



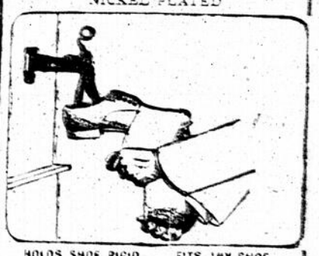
—Don't be deceived.
—Don't take the shadow for the substance.
Don't take toadstools instead of mushrooms.
If a man offers you something "just the same" or "as good as Semi-ready,"—
Ask him to show you the makers' brand inside the coat pocket. If he cannot show it—brand him as an imposter.
Everywhere Semi-ready is sold in Canada and the United States, others try to trade on its merits.
—Profit by its successes—deceive the unwary.
Another thing, Semi-ready is never piled on tables like other clothing. Sold only in patent dust-proof wardrobes.
Semi-ready suits and overcoats $12 to $25.
You need not buy because you look nor keep because you buy.

Semi-ready Wardrobes,
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On the Level
Is the way our shoes are made all through. Good honest material and honest workmanship are in every pair. They have correct style. We fit you perfectly and you will find comfort and satisfaction in the shoes you buy here. We sell honest shoes at honest prices. A splendid shoe, our special, $3.00 pair.
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HOLDS SHOE RIGID. FITS ANY SHOE.
A HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY.
It holds any sized shoe. Three lasts (man's, woman's and child's), go with each shiner.
IT PREVENTS BACKACHES.
If not obtainable from your shoe or hardware dealer it will be forwarded on receipt of $1.00
L. H. PACKARD & CO. MONTREAL

WISE MEN
Have taken advantage of our offer to make to order any suiting in the house for $16 during this month. Offer closes Sept. 1st. Look us up.
SMITH & CO.,
45 Bleury St.

Seen Through A Sportsman's Spectacles



THE N.A.L.U. SITUATION.
Shamrock Still on Top, Though Slightly "Up in the Air."

IT WAS EXPECTED at one stage of the fight last night that the Gazoot sporting man would make a speech or challenge the winner to a ten-hour contest, but he wasn't in training.

A SPECIAL SYSTEM of ambulances will probably be organized for the Shamrock-Toronto game next week. The whole Toronto crowd will feel like going home to mother in them after the match.

THE MONTREAL French Typos' picnic programme announces a 400 yard race for amateurs—First prize, $1.00; second prize, 50 cents. Evidently an amateur is a man that hasn't won $2.00.

"KING" CLANCY has decided to get into uniform once more. Absolutely the last appearance.

THE FOOTBALL XV.'s are busy inducing their hair to grow.

CORNWALL STILL CLAIMS to have a good chance to win. There are a lot of people that can see it. Funny how stupid they are.

BENSEY, OF TROY, N.Y., was licked in the ring last evening, and then turned round and wanted to fight two men in the same ring. Talk about Trojans!

CLARENCE MACKAY bought Frankfort for $10,000 and sold him for $500. Wasn't the right kind of dog.

JIM JEFFRIES has decided to fight Jim Corbett. The question is, will Jeffries be charged with murder or will the jury hold that Corbett committed suicide.

IT IS NOW about time that magnates of the National League went into training for the annual meeting in December.

PLEASE PASS THE PAREGORIC.

"As the last plank in the Pirate craft was ripped out and the scuttled bark sank in the shoals of defeat; the crowd scattered over the vast expanse of green like a flock of giant blackbirds, filling the air with shouts of giant exultation. The relief from the terrible tension of the ninth was as soothing as a hogshead of syrup in an asylum full of colicky babies."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE NAME OF the Chicago horse that said good bye to his field at Hawthorne was Au Revoir.

THEY HAVE A NEW GAME in Point St. Charles now. It is played in this way: Two men pay an equal amount and buy a load of wood which is divided into two equal halves. Each man has a saw and saw-horse and a bit of bacon rind wherewith to grease it. Then they tackle the wood. The man who cuts his half the soonest wins it and the other chap's half. The first game was between White and Powers, and the latter won easily. He says he uses only the rind from the electric brand of bacon. Another match is in sight between the winner and an unknown.

THE ANNUAL POLICE revolver practice is now on. A whale is expected here pretty soon. Come on Mr. Whale, you need not fear, so long as you do not swallow La Prairie bricks.

STEVEDORE RACES are quite the thing on Craig Street. Given two husky, thirsty men, one dime, two schooners. Repeat ad. lib. escape the patrol. The biggest in town to the winner.



STOCK PHRASE FOR YACHTSMEN
"Wait until next year."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Yachting

The Beaurepaire Cup.

The arrangements for the Bayview Beaurepaire Challenge Cup have now been completed and following are the details:

The club launch will leave Dorval at 12 noon precisely with the yachts in tow. She will go on to Lakeside and pick up the yachts from there, leaving Lakeside on the arrival of the 12.10 G.T.R. train from town. From there she will proceed at once to the starting point of the course.

Members going out in the 1.30 train will get off at Beaurepaire station and through the courtesy of Mr. Slater will go to his house, where they will make use of his wharf. The Beaurepaire people have been good enough to prepare a dingey service, so that there will be no trouble in being ferried from Mr. Slater's wharf to their respective yachts or on board the club steamer.

These arrangements will permit the races being started early and will allow yachts to return home in good time.

The White Cap, Mr. Abbott's yacht, is the holder of this challenge cup, and it is quite expected that the Trident, which is being taken up by a Lakeside syndicate, will give her a hard run for the trophy this year.

There are also races for all the other classes and everyone is looking forward to a fine day's sport.

Salem Shirts

Are made for men who take an interest in their personal appearance. They are cut right, made right and look right. Sold by leading haberdashers.

Manufactured by STEWART, ALLAN & LEMAISTRE, 323 St. James Street, Montreal.
P.S.—Every one guaranteed.

MR. DUFFY HAS A SURPLUS THIS YEAR OF $24,000

Although Timber Limit Sales Are Little Over Half of Last Year's—The Public Debt is Now Thirty-six Millions.

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Quebec, Aug. 30.—The following statement shows in detail the receipts and expenditures of the Government of the Province of Quebec during the year ending 30th June last. The summary which precedes the statement will enable the ordinary reader to understand at a glance the exact results, which are once more all that could be desired.

The Hon. Mr. Marchand, in 1896, declared his intention to arrest the downward financial progress of the province and to restore equilibrium between receipts and expenditures. The hon. gentleman was laughed at by many, and even his best friends thought the task beyond his powers of achievement. But despite ridicule and unbelief, the Liberal administration has succeeded not only in establishing an equilibrium, but in presenting a substantial surplus each year. A glance at the summary will show that during the year just closed there is a surplus, notwithstanding the fact that the sums resulting from the sale of timber limits are little more than half the amount received from that source last year.

The Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Duffy, is deserving of the heartiest congratulation on the splendid showing he has again made. He has not only followed in the footsteps of the Hon. Mr. Marchand, but has even surpassed the record of his predecessor in office. The Parent administration is giving to this province a government more business-like and satisfactory than any the province has had in the past. But this was to be expected of Hon. Mr. Parent. His administration of the affairs of the city of Quebec during his term as Mayor were but an indication of what could be hoped for in the wider field of provincial affairs. So long as the government of this province is in the hands of such men as Mr. Parent and Mr. Duffy, there is no fear that the extravagance of the old regime will be repeated. On the contrary, the Province of Quebec, with its magnificent resources now being opened up and developed, has every prospect of unparalleled prosperity.

SUMMARY—1901-1902.

Ordinary receipts for the year		$4,515,169 88
Ordinary and extraordinary expenditures for the year		4,490,677 32
Surplus		24,492 56
Ordinary receipts for the year		$4,515,169 88
Ordinary expenditures for the year		4,470,332.45
Surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary expenditures		44,837 73
Extraordinary expenditure in public works paid out of consolidated revenue fund		20,345 17
Surplus of ordinary receipts over ordinary and extraordinary expenditure		$24,492 56

Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1902, as required by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 11th December, 1895:

RECEIPTS.

Dominion of Canada		$1,279,105 57
Lands, mines and fisheries		1,291,111 75
Administration of justice, building and jury fund, law stamps, fees, etc		254,282 13
Licenses—hotels, shops, etc		681,229 18
Direct taxes on commercial corporations		231,695 13
Duties on successions		222,763 73
Maintenance of insane		79,624 48
Reformatory and industrial schools		24,539 68
Quebec Official Gazette		18,246 74
Legislation		14,682 45
Registration stamps		65,632 69
Interest on price of Q. M. O. & O. Railway		300,056 59
Interest on loans and deposits		13,600 56
Railway subsidies tax		11,930 20
Minor revenues		26,669 00
		$4,515,169 88
Proceeds of sales of property		19,224 39
		$4,534,394 27
Trust funds and deposits		66,635 54
Proceeds of inscribed stock issued in conversion of debt		10,978 66
Total receipts		$4,612,008 47

EXPENDITURE.

Public debt		$1,542,140 79
Legislation		207,720 63
Civil Government		271,891 19
Administration of justice		580,980 23
Police		27,335 00
Inspection of public offices		10,000 00
Public instruction, including "night schools"	$455,184 79	
Literary and scientific institutions	1,000 00	
Arts and manufactures	13,000 00	
		469,184 79
Public works and buildings:		
Ordinary	99,348 09	
Extraordinary	20,345 17	
		119,693 26
Agriculture		217,358 69
Lands, mines and fisheries		204,043 83
Colonization		112,540 00
Immigration		4,250 00
Charities		45,210 75
Lunatic asylums		353,825 00
Reformaties and industrial schools		60,000 00
Charges on revenue		122,609 45
Miscellaneous services		124,556 79
Building and jury fund, payments by sheriffs out of collections		17,336 92
		$4,490,677 32
Expenses of sale of property	266 61	
Montreal Exposition Company, part proceeds of sales of Exhibition grounds, Montreal	18,004 29	
		18,270 90
		$4,508,948 22
Trust funds and deposits		64,822 44
Railway subsidies and Q. M. O. & O. Railway construction		68,969 27
Redemption of debt and premium (conversion)		10,978 66
Total expenditure		$4,653,718 59

Statement of the public debt and temporary loans and deposits of the Province of Quebec at the 30th June, 1902, as required by resolution of the Legislative Assembly of the 11th December, 1895:

FUNDED DEBT.

Date of issue.	Where payable.	Amount.
1st May, 1874	London	$2,723,873 33
1st May, 1876	London	3,111,746 67
1st Nov., 1878	London or New York	2,698,000 00
1st July, 1880	London or Paris	1,978,397 34
1st July, 1882	London	1,726,693 33
1st July, 1882	Quebec	780,500 00
1st Jan., 1888	London or Paris	3,197,400 00
1st March, 1894	London or Montreal	2,530,666 67
30th Dec., 1894	Paris	5,332,976 00
1st May, 1896	London or Montreal	292,000 00
1st April, 1897	London or Montreal	1,360,000 00
1st April, 1897	London	9,202,618 56
		$34,934,871 90
Sinking fund invested		10,100,142 95
Net funded debt (including increase of capital by conversion)		$24,834,728 95

TEMPORARY LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

Temporary loans	700,000 00	
Teachers' pension fund	188,274 29	
Protestant Council of Public Instruction	35,591 92	
Security and trust deposits	216,921 63	
		1,140,787 84
		$25,975,516.79

GOLDWIN SMITH TALKS OF LECKY'S RETIREMENT

(Special to The Montreal Herald.)

Toronto, Aug. 30. — Prof. Goldwin Smith gave an interview to-day on the retirement of W. E. H. Lecky from the Imperial Parliament.

Mr. Smith said that he had enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Lecky and had the greatest respect for his character as well as admiration for his works, which placed him very high amongst the historical writers of the day. In political opinions Mr. Lecky had been a moderate Liberal, one of those who adhered to the government of Lord Palmerston. The same tone of moderate Liberalism pervaded his historical treatment of religious opinion. In Irish politics he had been a very warm advocate of justice to Ireland, and a strong opponent of the policy of "vigor" advocated by Froude. He differs widely from Froude about Cromwell's treatment of the Irish question. To home rule, however, Mr. Lecky was opposed. Like John Bright and other Liberals, equally with himself disposed to a just and generous policy towards Ireland, he believed that home rule meant ultimately disruption, perhaps in the end a reconquest of Ireland and a renewal of the calamities of that country. Accordingly he followed the Duke of Devonshire when the Duke left Gladstone's side, and is now an adherent of the Liberal-Unionist Government.

"In his latest work, 'The Map of Life,' Mr. Lecky passes a severe censure on Cecil Rhodes for his conduct in regard to the Jameson raid," said Prof. Smith. "On the other hand, he supported the Government during the war, and he told me that he thought the war unavoidable, though he did not give me his reasons, and this was early in the affair, and before the disclosure of much that has come to light. I need not say that I differed from my friend upon this point.

"In the House Mr. Lecky has not taken a very important part, but when he speaks he is listened to with attention. As he is but 64 years of age it may be assumed that he leaves Parliament to devote himself again to literary work, and that we may look for more fruits of his pen."

MARIE THERESA'S ALLEGED CLAIM TO BRITISH THRONE

A Dynastical Romance Revived During the Late Illness of the King.

London, August 30.—When the recent illness of King Edward appeared likely to have a fatal termination the Jacobites of Great Britain prepared to issue a proclamation claiming the Crown for "Queen Mary III. and IV.," and declaring her to be the true monarch and the "representative of the Royal House of those realms." And the intention is announced of keeping up a vigorous propaganda.

Not very many years ago announcements of that kind would have brought forth a crop of imprisonments and executions in the gaunt old town, but to-day the stolid Britisher, accustomed to the sway of the Hanoverian "usurpers," merely smiles at the "treasonable" utterances, and the Guelphs still reign.

It is a mistake, however, to suppose that the Legitimists do not take themselves seriously or that they are an association of cranks. They are, on the contrary, in dead earnest, and their declarations and manifestos against the "imported usurpers" voice the feelings of thousands from John o' Groat's House to Land's End. In certain districts of England and Scotland Jacobitism has descended from father to son as a cherished family creed, which might easily give rise to active manifestations were there solid reasons for hostility to the Throne.

The reign of Victoria did more than that of any other Hanoverian

TO INSURE THE DYNASTY

against disturbance for at least many years to come. And so what was won by force has been retained by good government.

The Order of the White Rose, one of the two Jacobite organizations, which was founded in 1710, dropped out of existence in 1850 and was revived in 1886. In 1891 the more actively disposed Legitimists, regarding the Order of the White Rose as too much given over to sentimentalism, formed the Legitimist Jacobite League, through which a political propaganda has been carried on. It was the intention of the promoters to have the league directly represented in Parliament, but the attempts of two of the members were defeated at the polls by electors who, while they thronged to the meetings of the Stuart candidates, gave their votes to the "other fellow."

The league has its meeting place in a quaint old hall in the Inns of Court, London, and there the members periodically assemble to lament over the "banished house" and to arrange for the propagation of the Stuart faith.

The league numbers among its members several Bourbons and Carlists, to whom the society's motto, "Loyale je seral durant ma vie," is as applicable as to the Jacobites. The league publishes a journal which records history (from the Stuart point of view) and the progress of the movement. Decorative postage stamps bearing a portrait of the "true Queen" are issued, and the members invariably paste head downwards the current postage stamps. On the anniversary of the "murder" of Charles I. a

SOLEMN RELIGIOUS SERVICE

is held, and "in memoriam" wreaths are placed on the equestrian statue of the "martyr King" in Whitehall.

On social occasions the old-time Jacobite songs are enthusiastically rendered. Of these the most popular and never omitted melodies are "Will ye no come back again?" "Bonnie Prince Charlie," "Wae's me for Prince Charlie," and the ironical "Wee, wee German Lairdie." The "conspirators," in drinking to the "Queen over the water," pass their glasses over the water jugs in remembrance of the days when the toast of "him that's awa'" was given by sign and drunk in silence.

The "Queen Mary III. and IV." of the Legitimists is the Princess Marie Theresa, born in 1849, and married in 1868 to Prince Louis of Bavaria. She is the daughter of Ferdinand of Modena (son of Francis, Duke of Modena, and Mary, daughter of Victor Emmanuel I., King of Sardinia,) and Elizabeth of Austria. Marie Teresa's son Rupert, born at Munich, May 18, 1869, is ninth in descent from Charles I.

The Princess who, but for the Act of Settlement which restricted the succession to the Hanoverian branch of the reigning dynasty, would now be seated upon the British throne, is a quiet,

AMIABLE, MOTHERLY WOMAN,

with none of the essential qualities required in the leader of a revolution. It is said that the Princess does not pose as a dispossessed monarch, and that she never alludes to her "claims" to the English crown, being very well content in the station in which she finds herself. Rupert, her son, may prove himself to be more ambitious, and the Legitimists may undertake to play the revived part of the Pretender.

The direct female line of the Stuarts ended with the death of Queen Anne, who was the second daughter of James II., but the descendants of Princess Henrietta of Orleans, eldest daughter of Charles I., are nearer representatives of the House of Stuart than the cadet branch from which Victoria sprang, and it is the elder line to which Marie Teresa belongs.

The male line of James II. became extinct at the death, in Rome, in 1807, of Henry Benedict Maria Clement, "Duke of York," second son of the Chevalier de St. George and Princess Clementina, a daughter of Prince James Sobieski. Born in Rome in 1725, Henry entered the priesthood and became successively Bishop of Frascati and Cardinal York.

Possessed of much more spirit and decisiveness than his vacillating elder brother, the young Pretender, the rebellion of 1745 might have had a different termination under his leadership. The Cardinal was arranging to aid his brother with a body of French troops gathered at Dunkirk, when the news of the crushing defeat at Culloden compelled the abandonment of the enterprise.

DEATH OF PRINCE CHARLIE.

On the death of Prince Charlie, in 1788, the Cardinal reasserted the Stuart doctrine of the divine right of Kings in a medal which he caused to be struck bearing this inscription: "Henry IX., King of England by the grace of God but not by the will of men." At the outbreak of the French revolution York was deprived of two rich livings which had been granted by Louis, and shortly afterward he lost a pension awarded to him by the Court of Spain. When Napoleon demanded tribute from Pius VI., the Cardinal gave up the remnant of his fortune, including the greater part of the family jewels, to aid the Pope in satisfying the rapacity of the Corsican conqueror. On the occupation of the Papal States by the French legions the beggared Prince of the Church retired to Venice, and in his remaining years was dependent upon the British Court for his maintenance. George III. sent $10,000 immediately on hearing of the necessitous condition of the Duke.

The Cardinal manifested his gratitude for the generosity shown to him by bequeathing to the Prince of Wales (afterward George IV.) the Crown jewels which had been carried off by James II. 119 years before.

In 1819 the royal legatee caused to be erected in St. Peter's a monument by Canova, which bears the names of "James III., Charles III., and Henry IX.," underneath half-length portraits of these ill-fated scions of the fallen House of Stuart.

About forty years ago two young men cut a large figure for a time by masquerading as Princes of the Stuart family. They styled themselves John Sobieski Stolberg Stuart, Count d'Albanie, and Stuart Charles Edward, and claimed to be descendants of the Young Pretender.

Both claimants bore a remarkable Stuart likeness, which, coupled with their romantic study, attached to them many adherents. The historians disallow the pretensions of the brothers, but it is generally agreed that they themselves thoroughly believed in the genuineness of their claims.

According to the narrative of the claimants the Countess of Albany, wife of Charles Edward, the "Young Pretender," gave birth in 1773 to a son, who was, three days later, intrusted to the care of the captain of an English frigate as a protection against the fell intent of certain Hanoverian emissaries. Four years afterward the countess separated from her husband and took refuge in a convent in Rome, leaving her son in the hands of its adopted parent.

From that waif the brothers claimed descent.

Few people are aware that there are in the United States branches of the Order of the White Rose, but such is the case, Boston and Philadelphia each having its association of Jacobites.

THE INVENTOR'S WORK.

Below will be found a list of patents recently granted by the U. S. Government through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, patent attorneys, Montreal, Can., and Washington, D.C.:—Fred. Allen Collver, Victoria, Ont., corn-planter; John McVey, Longue Pointe, Que., nut lock; William J. Cass, Hartland, N.B., slip-link for trace-chains; Joseph Louis Kieffer, Montreal, Que., shoe-sewing machine; Frank A. Breeze, Forest Mills, Ont., spinning head; Edmond Heroux, Yamachiche, Que., window sash; Camille St. Jacques, Cranbrook, B.C., combination match box.

EX-MAYOR E. A. MACDONALD OF TORONTO IS DYING

Toronto, August 30.—Ex-Mayor Ernest A. Macdonald is lying ill at 35 Grenville Street in a semi-conscious condition, utterly unable to do anything for himself, and apparently on his death bed. He has been suffering from nervous prostration since his occupancy of the Mayor's chair. Doctors entertain no hopes for his recovery. He has been confined to his bed for the past six weeks.

VALUABLE ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

If your child comes in from play coughing or showing evidences of an approaching attack of Grippe, Sore Throat, or sickness of any kind, first thing get out your bottle of Nerviline. Rub the chest and neck with Nerviline, and give internal doses of ten drops of Nerviline in sweetened water every two hours. This will prevent any serious trouble. No liniment or pain reliever equals Polson's Nerviline, which is a necessity in every household. Large bottles cost only 25c.

LIEUT.-COL. DRURY TO INSPECT BBTTERY

Another dance will be given over on St. Helen's Island by the men of the 3rd Field Battery to-night. The success of the first dance given was so great that there has been a very general desire to have the function repeated, and in response to this Major Stephens has given permission.

The Battery breaks up camp on Monday. In the morning they will be inspected at Lafontaine Park by Lieut.-Col. Drury, and in the afternoon the annual shooting practice will take place out at Verdun.

The week spent in camp has been one of hard work and the improvement in the drill is most marked. Considerable time has been spent in shooting practice at invisible targets, by means of guiding posts, a system which is now used extensively by artillery in England. The fire discipline and gun drill by the men is now excellent, and a good showing will undoubtedly be made on Monday.

A CHANGE OF DYNASTY

Is what they dread in Spain. But we are all the while setting up new monarchs. The latest is the gas stove, which reigns by divine right of superior cheapness and convenience in over 20,000 Montreal kitchens. Make enquiries about the "Gas Company's" rental stoves.—adv.

Do Not Delay.—When, through debilitated digestive organs, poison finds it way into the blood, the prime consideration is to get the poison out as rapidly and as thoroughly as possible. Delay may mean disaster. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will be found a most valuable and effective medicine to assail the intruder with. They never fail. They go at once to the seat of the trouble and work a permanent cure.—Adv.

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LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR SKIRTS—over 300 put to stock, all new shapes and perfect fitting. Prices: $2.90, $3.25, $3.45, $3.95, $4.25, $4.50, $5.50, $6.25, $6.75.
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INSOLVENT NOTICE.
In the matter of MOISE DORE, Trader, No. 2470 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Insolvent.
The undersigned will sell by public auction, en bloc, or in detail, on the premises,
Thursday, the 4th Day of September, Instant,
At 10 o'clock a.m.
the following assets, to wit:

Stock of wood, coal and grain	$234.50
Horses, summer and winter vehicles double and single, harnesses, trucks etc.	429.50
Office, sheds and stable on the grounds	125.00
	$789.00
Book debts, as per list	$527.13

Conditions, cash.
The premises will be open for inspection on Wednesday, 3rd September. For all other information apply to,
ALEXANDRE DESMARTEAU, Trustee.
1598 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

Grand Trunk Railway System
In Effect June 22nd, 1902.
WEST.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CHICAGO — Lv. a.m. *9.00; p.m. †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. †7.00, *7.30; p.m. *6.00.
CORNWALL, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, BELLEVILLE, TORONTO — Lv. a.m. †7.40, *9.00; p.m. †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. †7.00, *7.30; p.m. *6.00, †6.55.
CORNWALL, BROCKVILLE—Lv. a.m. †7.40, *9.00; p.m. †5.15, †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. †7.00, *7.30, †9.50; p.m. *6.00, †6.55.
COTEAU JCT., OTTAWA — Lv. a.m. †8.30; p.m. *4.10. Ar. a.m. *11.30; p.m. †7.15.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. a.m. †6.25, †7.40, †8.30, *9.30; p.m. *1.30, ||2.15, *4.10, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, †8.00, *9.00, *10.30, ‡11.25, ||11.55. Ar. a.m. *7.00, *7.30, †8.10, *8.40, †9.50, *11.30; p.m. *12.05, †3.20, ||5.30, *6.05, §6.25, †6.55, †7.15, †8.00, †9.50, ‡10.55, ||11.40.
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EAST AND SOUTH.
POINT LEVI (QUEBEC)—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. *4.15, *8.00. Ar. a.m. †7.20, †1.00, *6.50.
ISLAND POND, PORTLAND—Lv. a.m. †8.00, p.m. *8.00. Ar. a.m. *7.20; p.m. †6.50.
RICHMOND, ARTHABASKA, SHERBROOKE ISLAND POND—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. †4.15, *8.00. Ar. a.m. *7.20; p.m. †1.00, †6.50.
ST. HYACINTHE—Lv. a.m. *5.00; p.m. ||1.45, †4.15, x5.15, *8.00. Ar. a.m. *7.20, †8.35; p.m. †1.00, *6.50.
MASSENA SPGS.—Lv. a.m. †7.00. Ar. p.m. †4.30
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NEW YORK — Lv. a.m. †7.20, †10.15; p.m. †6.30, *8.10, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15; p.m., *3.20, †8.20, †9.35.
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ST. ALBANS, BURLINGTON—Lv. a.m. †9.01; p.m. †1.35, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.05; p.m. †1.55, †8.10, †10.15.
ST. JOHNS—Lv. a.m. †7.20, †9.01, †10.15; p.m. †1.35, †4.45, †6.05, *6.30, *8.10, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15, *7.05, †9.05; p.m. †1.55, *3.20, †8.10, †8.20, †9.35, *10.15.
ROUSES POINT — Lv. a.m. †7.20, †10.15; p.m. †4.45, *6.30, *8.10. Ar. a.m. *7.15, †9.05; p.m. *3.20, †8.20, †9.35.
FARNHAM, WATERLOO — Lv. a.m. †7.30; p.m. †5.00. Ar. a.m. †8.55; p.m. †7.30.
CHAMBLY—Lv. a.m. †7.00; p.m. †5.00, †5.45. Ar. a.m. †7.40, †8.55; p.m. †7.30.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only. ||Saturdays only. xExcept Saturday and Sunday. aExcept Monday. ‡Except Saturday.

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OVER 250 CASES returned goods from Dawson City, consisting of Mackinaw Coats, Frieze Suits, Coats and Vests, Mackinaw Shirts, Corduroy Coats, Canvas Coats, Etoffe Pants, Peary Hoods, Leather Coats, Mackinaw Pants, Duck Suits, Furlined Coats, Felt Boots, Snow White Boots, etc., etc., amounting to about $30,000.
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FIRE INSURANCE,
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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under the "Companies' Act, 1902," letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date the eighteenth day of August, 1902, incorporating James Cochrane, Gentleman; Henry Miles, Merchant; Louis Donald Robertson, Manager; John W. Blair, Advocate, and Francis J. Laverty, Advocate, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes and objects, namely: the installation of heating plants, fire extinguishing systems and devices, electrical systems, appliances and services, the manufacture of steam fittings and plumbers' supplies and a general plumbing business; the operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere under the name of "Standard Heating and Sprinkler Company, Limited," with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.
Dated at Montreal this 25th day of August, A.D., 1902.
R. W. SCOTT, Secretary of State.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Attorneys for Incorporators.

PATENT NOTICE.
The general Electrolytic Parent Company, Ltd., of Farnworth in Widnes, Lancaster, England, owners of Canadian Patent No. 69,054, covering improvements in electrical conductors and anodes for electrolytic and similar purposes, are willing to grant licenses for the use of such patented invention, or otherwise to supply the same.
Applications should be made to Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Temple Building, Montreal.

NO HUMBUG A PERFECT INSTRUMENT in Hinman's Swine V, Stock Marker and Cuff Deflorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price $1.50 or send $1 for trial: if it works, send balance. Pat'd U.S. May 6, '02 for 17 yrs; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.


It's Practical Economy To Buy at Tooke's.

Colored Negligee Shirts, reduced in price, all new, fresh, desirable up-to-date patterns.

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R.J.TOOKE 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West. 1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

Alex. Nelson & Co.



LEADERS OF FASHION IN NEW FALL HATS

Dunlap's Hats at New York Prices

2 STORES 1864 Notre Dame and 2288 St. Catherine St.

A FRANCO-SPANISH ALLIANCE COMING

Cambon's Transference to Madrid Is Considered a Marked Rapprochement.

Madrid, Aug. 30.—The newspapers here infer from the attention shown by President Loubet, and all the French authorities to the Queen mother on her visits to Paris during the journey to and from Austria, and also from the appointment of M. Jules Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, who acted as intermediary during the war with the United States, as the French representative here, that France is anxious to draw Spain into a dual alliance, or at least into closer relations with herself.

M. Cambon rendered such important services to Spain in Washington in 1898, in connection with the peace negotiations with the American Government, that his transfer to Madrid is very welcome to the court circles and the people of Spain. It is notable, however, that there is presentiment prevalent that Spain is wanted as a satellite of the continental powers, while on the other hand the majority of Spaniards wish to keep their hands free and to act in the best way to suit the national interests.

PRESS OPINION.

The newspapers discuss the matter freely. La Epocha reviews all aspects of the question and seems to take it for granted that Spain is now courted in view of her situation and certain possibilities. It says, however, that considering the insufficiency of Spain's resources neutrality is, after all, the best policy.

El Correo and the other ministerial papers are trying in every way to show that Spain has contracted no international engagements and she is not likely to under the present Government.

WHAT'S IT ALL ABOUT?

Various U. S. Consuls Hunting Up a Man Who Spent Three Hours in Paris.

London, Aug. 30.—United States Consul-General Henry Clay Evans received a request yesterday from Consul-General K. Gowdy, of Paris, to locate in America W. T. Dekay, of Chicago, who registered at the Hotel Ritz, Paris, August 15, with a man who gave the name of H. L. Norman, of Mansfield, Ohio, and who disappeared from the hotel the same day. Dekay, who left Paris August 17, registered this week at the Savoy Hotel, this city, but his whereabouts now is unknown.

Easton, Pa., Aug. 30.—H. S. Norman, the American, who mysteriously disappeared from Paris, is believed here to be H. S. Cavanaugh, a lawyer, of this place, who left here August 6, and was not again heard from by his friends until Monday last. Cavanaugh is now at the home of Rev. Father Stein, of Paterson, N.J. He says he was in Paris, but remained there only three hours.

VICTOR EMMANUEL NOT ENTHUSIASTIC

Berlin, August 30.—The contrast between the effusiveness of Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel's carefully worded utterances has already aroused attention. The Kaiser was as enthusiastic as usual in toasting the King at the banquet on Thursday night, but the Italian monarch made only a correct formal response.

The Vossiche Zeitung, the leading Liberal organ of the capital, remarks that the notes of the monarch appear to have been changed. The possession of the Southern Italian temperament has touched only the real material side of things, while the successor of the Prussian soldier kings has thought fit to imitate the eloquence of the southern parts of Europe.

Up to the present time King Victor Emmanuel his simply observed the usual international courtesies. His wreath which was placed on Emperor Frederick's tomb bears this simple inscription in French, "To the Emperor, Victor Emmanuel."

ANNUAL TRAINING OF THE HUSSARS

From September 3 to October 4, the Duke of York's Hussars will hold their annual training, following the ideas laid down by Lord Dundonald, G.O.C., who is one of the best cavalry leaders in the world. The work will be carried on in the evenings, with the exception of Saturdays, when the entire afternoon will be devoted to reconnaissance work at Dorval. The officers of the squadron are: Captain, W. A. Lilly, in command; lieutenants, J. J. Riley, D. F. Cameron and J. A. Savage, with Lieut. B. A. Brock attached.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LIVE SUGGESTIONS

Toronto, August 30.—An Evening Telegram's special London cable says:—"The Daily News to-day says that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's tour through France is a somewhat hazardous enterprise from the point of view of Canadian politics, yet Sir Wilfrid has displayed wisdom as his recent speeches have clearly shown that he has managed to be polite to the Mayor of Lille without offending Mr. Chamberlain.

Telegraphing to the Standard from Paris, a correspondent says that the proposal regarding the French-Canadian line is that a syndicate of Frenchmen and Englishmen be formed and that each should own two steamships, which would sail respectively under the British and French flags, the British steamers to get the Canadian subsidy and the French to earn the navigation and other premiums, which France accords to her shipping. A prominent Liverpool firm, it is stated, is prepared to take up the British part of the line.

HILDEBRAND NO HERO.

Kaiser Severely Punishes the Ovation Given Him on His Release.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—Captain Von Frankenburg and First Lieutenant Numbauer, of the First Regiment of Field Artillery, have been dismissed from the army on account of the ovation given some time ago at Gumbinuen, East Prussia, to Lieutenant Hildebrand, the pardoned duellist. Another officer who commanded Hildebrand's cavalry escort the day of the manifestation has been transferred to the commissariat corps, and Hildebrand's regimental commander, Lieut.-Colonel Weiss, and Major Dieckerhoff have resigned upon demand, although these officers did not participate in the demonstrations and they were unaware that they were projected. The army administration was so displeased that it felt that the resignations of the officers must be demanded. The dismissals of Von Frankenberg and Numbauer were so sudden that they had to be recalled from the manoeuvres, where they were on duty.

Prevent Disorder.—At the first symptoms of internal disorder, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills should be resorted to immediately. Two or three of these salutary pellets, taken before going to bed, followed by doses of one or two pills for two or three nights in succession, will serve as a preventive of attacks of dyspepsia and all the discomforts which follow in the train of that fell disorder. The means are simple when the way is known.—Adv.

Auction Sale

—of—

MEN'S FURNISHINGS and SPORTING GOODS

This Afternoon at 2.30.
To-night at 7.30.

2334 St. Catherine Street

A. DEMERS & CO.'S BANKRUPT STOCK.

Fresh Wall Paper to greet your eye when you return from the country will many times repay the cost.

Arrange to have your renovating done before you return. It will then be a transfer from nature's beauties to their counterpart in art.

We would like to talk the matter of expediency and expense over with you. At our figures it will not cost you so very much. You call, or instruct us and we'll have our representative inspect your property and prepare an estimate—just as you think best.

The G. A. Holland & Son Co.

2411-2413 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Samples sent by mail on application.

INDIGENTS AND ROBBERS SWARM

London, Aug. 30.—A Cape Town despatch to the Express tells a story of the troubles of immigrants who are crowding that place. It says that instead of securing work they find themselves stranded. The result is that the parks are filled with penniless sleepers and the number of beggars is constantly on the increase. Crime and violence are prevalent, although for some reason the Cape newspapers do not refer to this particular trouble. There have been many cases during the past month. There were over forty cases of robbery and violence that have not been reported in the Cape Town press. It is alleged that the British soldiers are the malefactors. Three of these were caught red-handed last night. Cases of sand-bagging are very frequent. The residents of the Cape urge that more stringent conditions be imposed in regard to immigrants landing in South Africa.

INTELLIGENT LYNCHING.

Michigander Mob Shoots to Death a Frenchman Simply for Being in Another's House.

Monroe, Mich., Aug. 30.—Walter Lemerand, lately from Toledo, came home yesterday noon and found a man, a Frenchman, in the house with his wife. A quarrel ensued, and the unknown man finally ran from the house. An officer attempted to arrest him, but he ran down Third Street with a crowd pursuing him.

The cry "assaulter" was raised and the mob began to shoot. The unknown man ran into a corn field, where he was surrounded and shot dead, a bullet penetrating his heart. The woman denies that there was any assault.

Mrs. Lemerand subsequently told the sheriff that the dead man is Joseph Labarge, of Toledo. She says that she and Labarge had planned an elopement.

An inquest will be held to-day. No arrests will be made until after the inquest.

TO MURDER COMBES.

Young Man Who Wrote About Charlotte Corday Will Probably Get Into Trouble.

Paris, Aug. 30.—It is expected that a heavy sentence will be passed on Franz Stoffiet, the son of a former colonel of artillery, for writing a letter to the under prefect of Finisterre, in which he told him to recollect the end of Marat. He added that the poignard of Charlotte Corday was not far from the heart of M. Combes, the French Prime Minister.

THE BANQUET TO BARTON.

Toronto, August 30.—Sir Edmund Barton, Premier of Australia, has wired to the Secretary of the Board of Trade his acceptance of the banquet to be tendered in his honor on the evening of September 3. Sir Edward Barton expressed regret at his inability to be here on September 1, for the opening of the exhibition.

Washington, D.C., August 30.—Sir Edmund Barton, Prime Minister of Australia, and Sir John Forrest, Minister of Defences of that federation, arrived here with a party last night from New York. They will be here until Sunday night. The party will proceed from here to Canada via Niagara Falls, and will sail from Vancouver September 19 for Australia.

BEDARD & CHOUINARD'S CREDITORS.

Quebec, August 30.—In the matter of Bedard & Chouinard, wholesale dry goods merchants, insolvents, at a meeting of the creditors yesterday, in the Court House, Mr. Justice Andrews, pursuant to a motion on behalf of La Banque Nationale, appointed Messrs. Lafaivre and Taschereau, of Quebec, accountants, curators, and Messrs. John Hyde, Montreal, accountant; Pierre La France and J. M. Johnston, bank managers, both of Quebec, inspectors to the insolvent estate.

TO REGULATE ASPHALT PRICE.

Grand Rapids, Mich., August 30.—The final sessions of the convention of the League of American Municipalities were held yesterday. One of the features was the paper of City Engineer B. F. Fendell, of Baltimore, on "Street Paving." The plan he proposed was to have the cities fix by ordinance, the minimum price to be paid for sheet asphalt.

At the afternoon sessions J. Edgar Smyth, of Charleston, S.C., was elected president.

A NEW CHARGE.

North Bay, Aug. 30.—Rev. Silas Huntington who has been a familiar figure in this town ever since it had a beginning, and who was the first Methodist missionary organizer in Nipissing district, and has probably built and opened more churches than any other man, is moving this week to Eau Calire, where he will reside while taking charge of the Lake Talon mission.

AMERICAN BAR OFFICERS.

Saratoga, N.Y., August 30.—The American Bar Association elected the following officers yesterday:

President, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia.
Secretary, John Hinkley, Baltimore.
Treasurer, Frederick E. Wadhams, New York.

INDIAN DISASTERS.

Calcutta, August 30.—Heavy rains have caused the rivers Baghmeti and Vishnumati to overflow. Serious land slips have resulted, and hundreds of persons in the cities of Bhatgaon and Patan have been killed.

Special Notice.

A SURPRISE TO MANY.

The good values we are giving in Pianos are unprecedented. Layton Bros., 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square.

Rev. Charles G. Rollit, who has been spending a month in his old parish, Stanbridge East, returned to the city yesterday and will occupy the pulpit of Trinity Church at both services tomorrow.

BULLET AND BAYONET ORDERS GIVEN TO GEN. GOBIN'S TROOPS

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—Having exhausted every other means for preserving the peace, and in protecting the non-union men from violence on their way to and from the mines, Brigadier-General Gobin, in command of the troops now in the coal fields, last night issued an order that the soldiers shall shoot any persons detected in throwing stones or other missiles, and that if any mob resist the authority of the troops, that they shall freely use their bayonets and butts.

The Panther Creek Valley has been in almost continual turmoil this week, and the troops stationed there have had a difficult time in protecting the lives of the workmen. To-night the situation in that valley has improved considerably, and it is hoped by the military authorities that the lawlessness and abusive language directed toward the soldiers will now cease. The other sections of the coal regions are comparatively quiet.

THE

Mason & Risch PIANOS.

That which gives the Mason & Risch Piano its charm, its real worth apart from the quality of the materials which enter into its construction, and the artistic beauty of its exterior is its pure, rich sympathetic tone, in the possession of which this instrument is unique.

THE MASON & RISCH PIANO CO. WAREROOMS,
2469 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
MONTREAL.



A PLACE

FOR EVERYTHING, and Everything in its place.

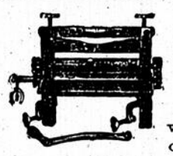
PROWSE STEEL RANGE

IN THE KITCHEN.

30 Different styles, or made to order.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

GEO. R. PROWSE, 224 St. James Street, MONTREAL.



IT'S ALL IN THE RUBBER.

Lovell's Clothes Wringers last longer and wring more evenly and drier than any others, because they are the only wringers having

Elastic Rolls of Pure Rubber,

Which wring the thin and thick part equally, and saves the clothes and buttons.

Prices from $3.00 to $8.00.

Every Wringer is sold with a guarantee.

L. J. A. SURVEYER, 6 St. Lawrence Main Street, Near Craig Street.

A Surprise Party

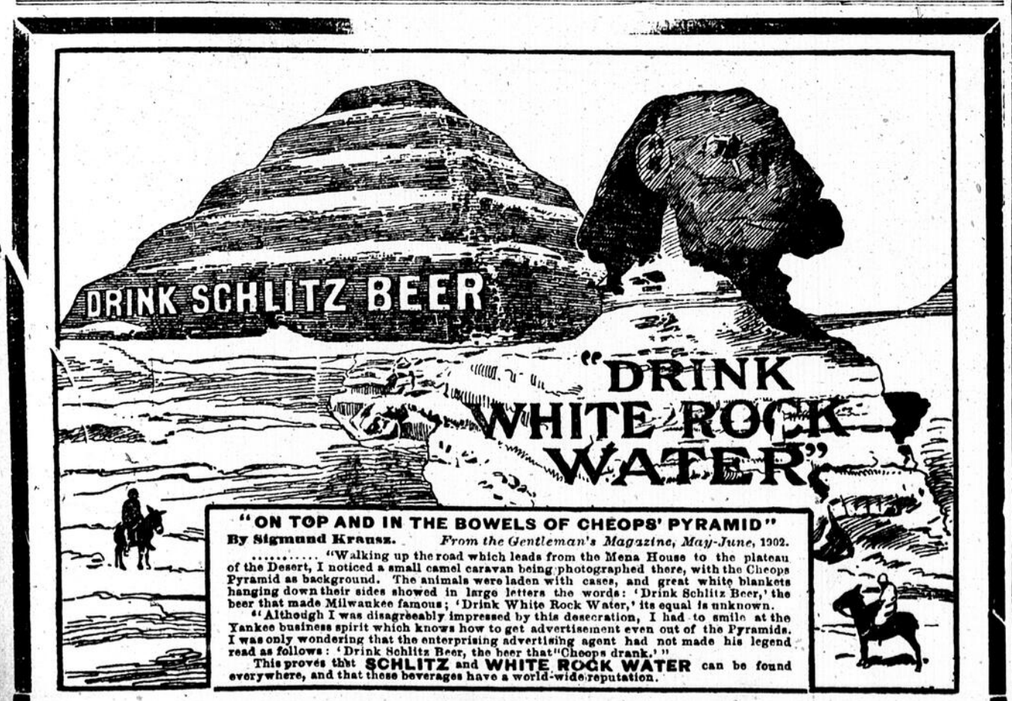
That is what we have in store for those looking for special values.

In Furniture and Carpets

To effect a speedy, determined and decisive clearance in order to make room for new goods arriving every day, we have chopped the prices down to the lowest possible notch, entirely ignoring profits, losses or original costs. It's your opportunity. You'll find it profitable investment to buy now, even though not immediately needed. Tell your friends about it. Open evenings until Ten o'clock.

The F. Lapointe Co'y,

1447-1449 St. Catherine St., East,
CORNER MONTCALM.



"ON TOP AND IN THE BOWELS OF CHEOPS' PYRAMID"

By Sigmund Krauss. *From the Gentleman's Magazine, May-June, 1902.*

"Walking up the road which leads from the Mena House to the plateau of the Desert, I noticed a small camel caravan being photographed there, with the Cheops Pyramid as background. The animals were laden with cases, and great white blankets hanging down their sides showed in large letters the words: 'Drink Schlitz Beer,' the beer that made Milwaukee famous; 'Drink White Rock Water,' its equal is unknown.

"Although I was disagreeably impressed by this desecration, I had to smile at the Yankee business spirit which knows how to get advertisement even out of the Pyramids. I was only wondering that the enterprising advertising agent had not made his legend read as follows: 'Drink Schlitz Beer, the beer that Cheops drank.'"

This proves that SCHLITZ and WHITE ROCK WATER can be found everywhere, and that these beverages have a world-wide reputation.

F. X. ST. CHARLES & CO., Sole Agents for Canada. 257 St. Lawrence St.

TELEPHONES:—Bell East 781-782; Merchants 69.

NOTICE

is hereby given that Robert Seath & Sons, of the city of Montreal, are making their celebrated line of

Trousers at $4.00

These Trousers are the acme of sartorial art in the Trouser line. They give you a certain distinctive and stylish appearance, not noticeable in other garments. Would you appear well dressed—consult Seath.

Robt. Seath & Sons

Trouser Makers,

1817 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

NOTICE.

My wife having left my domicile, notice is hereby given to all parties, that I will not be responsible for any debts that she may contract.

(Signed) John Benjamin Purse.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets $61,187,215
Funds invested in Canada. $3,300,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this company.

Temporary Offices at 87 St. Peter St. (opposite Recollet Street) UNTIL MAY, 1903.

During rebuilding of the Company's New Offices at old address, corner St. James and Place d'Armes.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Wentworth, J. Buchanan, Deputy Chairman.
Sam'l. Finley, E. S. Clouston.
Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, K.C.M.G.
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Canada Branch: Montreal.

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Specialist, of Paris.

Skin, Scalp, Blood Poison and all Genito-Urinary Diseases.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts destroyed by Electrolysis. Impotence, Sexual Weakness, Varicocele, Spermatorrhoea, Night Emissions, Drains, Gleet, Orchitis, cured at

5 PHILLIPS SQUARE, opp. Morgans.

Office Hours—8.30 to 1 p.m., 2.30 to 5 p.m., 7 to 8 p.m. Sunday Hours, 2 to 3 p.m.

The Herald is published by The Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig Street, Montreal. James S. Brierley, Managing Director.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

95TH YEAR. NO. 205. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT.

HAS COAL STRIKE, AFTER ALL, BEEN OF BENEFIT TO THE COAL COMBINE?

Theory Advanced by a Well - Known Dealer.

SAYS COST WILL COME FROM MINE-WORKERS

When Production Is Resumed Trust Will Not Have Lost Anything.

With the gradual approach of winter and the continuance of the troubles in the anthracite coal districts in the United States, the question of the cost of coal is attracting a constantly increasing amount of attention.

At the present time there is a great scarcity of coal of all sorts, and already in several cities the price has been advanced to a prohibitive figure.

Referring to the present value of coal a well-known local wholesale merchant gives it as his opinion that in many places the price has been advanced with the intention of putting off the buying of coal until matters are adjusted, when it is hoped that the price will be reduced to normal figures. There has been an official declaration on this point within the past few days, and the wholesale prices made by the companies will be the same as prevailed at this time last year, as soon as coal begins to move from the mines. At the same time, it is well to remember that the price obtained will be greater than if the mines had kept in operation all the summer period, as the advancing schedule from April 1 to September 1 will have passed away, and all coal which is disposed of will go at the maximum figure, instead of at advancing figures during the period named. Naturally there will be a rush for coal from all points of the consuming territory, and until the supplies get down to normal there is likely to be high prices. The carriers are getting the cars back to the regions so as to be ready for the very heavy traffic which will be done; their engines have all been put in the best possible order for hauling these cars, and necessary repairs at the breakers have been made during the idle time. There has been no such loss to the producers as the statistics sent out from the regions each week would have one believe. Their great asset—unmined coal—remains in the storehouse of nature unimpaired in quality and not reduced in quantity; its quality has not been impaired by any flooding of the mines, inasmuch as there has always been a sufficient number of employes to keep up steam and thus have the mines properly drained; many of the collieries in the middle district are self-draining owing to the very extended tunnel system provided within recent years for this very purpose, an economy which has its value in such times as the past summer. The quantity is just as large as on the 15th of May, when the suspension was ordered, as is well known; it is available for use and distribution at a higher rate than on that date. There is, beyond peradventure, a probability of an active sale of this fuel for months and years to come. It is this which gives strength to the situation from a financial standpoint, and the shareholders are evidently fully aware of the facts of the case. There will be a greater amount of wages earned in the next two years than ever before in the same period of time, for there will be a demand for the product of that labor. What the value of this all means to those who are interested is capable of demonstration by the simplest rules of arithmetic; no one can gainsay the value of anthracite coal as an article of merchandise, as available supply is found only within a small area. There is no commodity so assured of a market at a profitable figure as anthracite coal when it is offered at a fair price. That is the prospect ahead of the producers when the present suspension is at an end.

FEUD OF LONG STANDING EXISTS IN THE CITY HALL DEPARTMENT

Officials Who Have Not Spoken for Years.

WHOLE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN AFFECTED

Accountant Who Disdain His Chief and His Assistant.

A family squabble that places the time-honored and classic Capulet-Montague fracas of mediaeval days far in the shade has been raging in one of the departments at the City Hall for over ten years, and even at this late date shows no sign of diminished virulence.

The accountant of the department in question is an aged man who has been in the service of the corporation for over thirty years. As is apt to be the case under such circumstances, silverlocks has come to think that he forms the pivotal point in the operations of his associates similarly employed.

So it happens that by degrees he has isolated himself, gradually, to such an extent that he finds it painful to associate even with his assistant. Indeed, while his dislike of the chief of the department and the generality of the clerks is merely passive, he has quite an ablebodied hatred for this assistant. The latter he will not even speak to. When he has found it necessary to pass through the room in which the assistant sits he has been known to hold his nose, his countenance meantime manifesting the most acute disgust. One day he happened to be in the elevator when the assistant entered; immediately he got out and walked upstairs.

The accountant's actions seem to indicate that he feels his assistant pollutes the surrounding atmosphere; that to come in contact with him would be to experience some form of contamination.

Naturally, as may be surmised, when two officials who are supposed to work in unison find it irksome to breathe the same air, the operations of the department with which they are connected have suffered in efficiency, oftentimes being sadly disorganized.

When the accountant went away recently on his holidays, instead of leaving his books in charge of his assistant, he called in the typewriter. The latter is a bright young man, and doubtless performed the duties devolving upon him very well. But the fact remains that the assistant was the right man to take over the books. That, however was impossible, because the accountant could not, or would not, go near enough to the assistant to explain matters.

Nor is the assistant accountant the only clerk who experiences the accountant's displeasure. The typewriter is about the only one in the entire department with whom he is on speaking terms. The others he talks to no more than the exigencies of business demand. Even the chief of the department is as if he were not; the chief, in common with the other subalterns, is ignored.

EDWARD VII.'S CORONATION MORE AUSPICIOUS THAN HIS PREDECESSORS

History Records Many Omens That Did Not Mark Present Enthronization.

London, August 30.—Public attention is now being drawn to a very considerable extent to the quaint old-fashioned town of Kingston-upon-Thames, says the Telegraph. Until quite recently very few people were aware that this town possesses a remarkable historic character of its own. At one time, and indeed for several generations, it actually figured as the Westminster Abbey of the Anglo-Saxon period.

Here, at least seven, if not nine, of our early sovereigns were inaugurated upon the rude fragment of stone which now stands preserved with such loving care hard by the Courthouse. Just one thousand years ago Edward the Elder, "the Unconquered King," commenced his distinguished reign here. He was succeeded by his eldest son, the gallant Athelstan, of whose coronation a few most picturesque details have descended to us. He has been described as being "a thin, spare man, thirty years of age, with his yellow hair beautifully interwoven with threads of gold; he was arrayed in a purple vestment, with a Saxon sword in a golden sheath hanging from a jewelled belt."

First of all, Athelstan was conducted to the market place, where there was "a stage erected on high, that the King might be seen the better of the multitude." He was greeted with a tumultuous outburst of cheering, and promptly elevated to the shoulders of his warriors. In this manner he was escorted to the church, the journey being varied by certain proceedings, which, however

LOYAL IN ACTUAL INTENTION,

seemed to us not a little trying to the new King's power of endurance. Over and over again Athelstan was literally tossed into the air by his delighted people, until the porch of the church was at length reached, where Archbishop Aldhelm was waiting to bestow upon him his benediction.

The King, with the two prelate supporters on either side, was next led to the altar steps, and here, before the actual ceremony of the coronation commenced, he lay for a considerable period prostrate, engaged in his own private devotions.

Comparatively few records of the coronation of Edward the Elder's still more distinguished namesake—"the greatest of the Plantagenets," as Bishop Stubbs loved to call his hero. The coronation of Edward I. on August 19th, 1274, was the first occasion on which the Queen was definitely associated with her royal spouse at the actual time of the coronation. In previous reigns it had always happened that the Queens-Consort of England received the sacred oil and were invested with the crown of Queen Edith at some occasion subsequent to the coronation of the King.

One most charming feature distinguished this coronation. In honor of the attendance of Alexander III., who came to do homage for his Kingdom of Scotland, no less than five hundred great horses were set at liberty among the crowd, after their respective riders, with the King of Scotland and the Earls of Cornwall, Gloucester, Pembroke, and Warrenne, had descended from them.

A similar and equally pleasing event took place at the coronation of Henry IV. It appears that at the banquet in Westminster Hall, which was conducted on a scale of the utmost profusion, being, in fact, according to Thomas de Elmham, "a second feast of Ahasuerus," numbers of the English nobility were actually arranged beside the table mounted on their mighty chargers.

CATHERINE OF FRANCE.

The coronation of the Queen of Henry V., Catherine of France, stands out among English coronations in one somewhat remarkable respect. It took place on the Festival of St. Matthias in the year 1420. Lent commenced that year at such a date that the Saint's day in question fell, so to speak, beneath its shadow. Consequently it became necessary to provide a repast in Westminster Hall suitable to the somewhat mournful and penitential character of the season. Here, for instance, are a few specimens of the Lenten fare which was served up to the assembled guests :—

"The Seconde Course.—Gely coloured wyth columbyne floures, white potage or creme of almandes, breme of the see, counger, solys, cheuen, barbyll with roche, freshe samon, halybut, gurnarde, rochet broyled, smelth fryed, creuys or lobster; leche damaske with the Kynge's worde or prouerbe flouryshed, Vnc sanz plus; lamprey freshe baken; flampeyne flouryshed with a scoclion royall, and therein III. crownes of golde planted with floure delyce and floures of camemyll wrought of confeccions. And a sotyltye named a panter with an ymage of saynte Katheryne with a whele in her hande, and a rolle with a reason in that other hande, sayeing 'La royne ma file, in cest ile, per bon reson, aues renoun.'"

Few coronations have possessed a more melancholy aspect than that of our first Queen-regnant. Grand preparations were made, it is true, in honor of Mary Tudor. All the usual outward signs of merriment and rejoicing made their appearance. The city of London, as before, decked itself out in festal array, even to the extent of rigging up the lofty spire of old St. Paul's so as to resemble the mast of a ship, upon which a certain foolhardy Dutchman proceeded to cut a number of absurd antics.

A pathetic incident has been related in connection with this coronation progress by the late Prof. Froude: "The Hot Gospeller, half recovered from his jail-fever, got out of bed to see the spectacle, and took his station at the west end of St. Paul's. The procession passed so close as almost to touch him, and one of the train, and looking more dead than alive, said, 'There is one that loveth Her Majesty well to come out in such condition.' The Queen turned her head and looked at him. To hear that any one of her subjects loved her just then was too welcome to be overlooked."

The Queen objected to the employment of the time-honored coronation chair. The latter was placed in front of the altar as usual, so it is expressly stated; but at the same time another throne appeared which was furnished by His Holiness the Pope. The reason for this innovation was the same as that which led Queen Mary to reject the sacred oil which her predecessors had received their anointing—namely, the fear lest some pollution should have come to both chair and oil by reason of their connection some six years previously with her brother Edward VI., whose Protestantism was literally repellent to the Queen. These events were noted by the upholders of the reformed religion as being fraught with serious menace to the faith they loved.

Charles I.'s coronation was memorable for the fact that upon this occasion alone was any distinct reference made to one of the most curious and interesting items of the national regalia. Various mediaeval records have stated the fact of the existence of St. Edward's golden or, as it is sometimes termed, ivory comb, which was to be employed after the ceremony of the unction had taken place, in the event of the King's hair not lying smooth. We learn that when Charles I. took his seat in the coronation chair "he called for the comb that he might see it." Would that the coronation of this sovereign had displayed, however, fewer incidents of an awe-inspiring and even terrifying character, all of which combined to serve as a series of dreary prognostications of the reign which was then just beginning. Not the least of these alarming events was a severe shock of earthquake, which took place during the progress of the ceremony. This earthquake remained fresh in the memory of Richard Baxter, who tells us that he was "a boy at school at the time and having leave for play. It was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and did affright the boys and all in the neighborhood."

The coronation of King Charles' second son was scarcely less alarming. At the very moment when the crown was placed upon James' brow the flag, which was then floating from the White Tower, was suddenly rent, although there was no particular wind at the time. The same unlucky mischance befell the royal canopy, which was borne above the sovereign by the barons of the Cinque Ports during the return of the procession from the abbey to the hall. A contemporary writer, referring to this canopy, remarks: "'Twas of cloth of gold (and my strength could not, I am confident, have rent it), and it was not a windy day."—Pall Mall Gazette.

CROWNING OF WILLIAM I.

When William I. was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day, 1066, the proceedings were nearly brought to a standstill by a sudden outbreak of fire. The King, having taken the coronation oath, Aldred, the Archbishop of York, put the question: "Will ye have this prince to be your King?" The populace thereupon signified their assent by shouts so loud that the Norman soldiers, thinking that the Englishry had revolted, set the houses near the abbey on fire. The conflagration spread, most of the congregation rushed out, and the clergy, who remained in the church, were so terrified by the unexpected turn of events that they were hardly able to proceed with the ceremony. Both William II. and Henry I. were crowned without misadventure, but the coronation of Stephen was the cause of much anxiety to the superstitious. It is related that, while the service was proceedings, a dreadful storm came on, which so alarmed all parties that the sacred host was allowed to fall to the ground, and the final benediction was omitted. The coronation of Henry II. was uneventful. Not so that of his successor. The religious function, it is true, passed off smoothly enough, when "Baudwyn of Canterbirie com to cor une the Kyng Richard at Londoun, open a Sonenday."

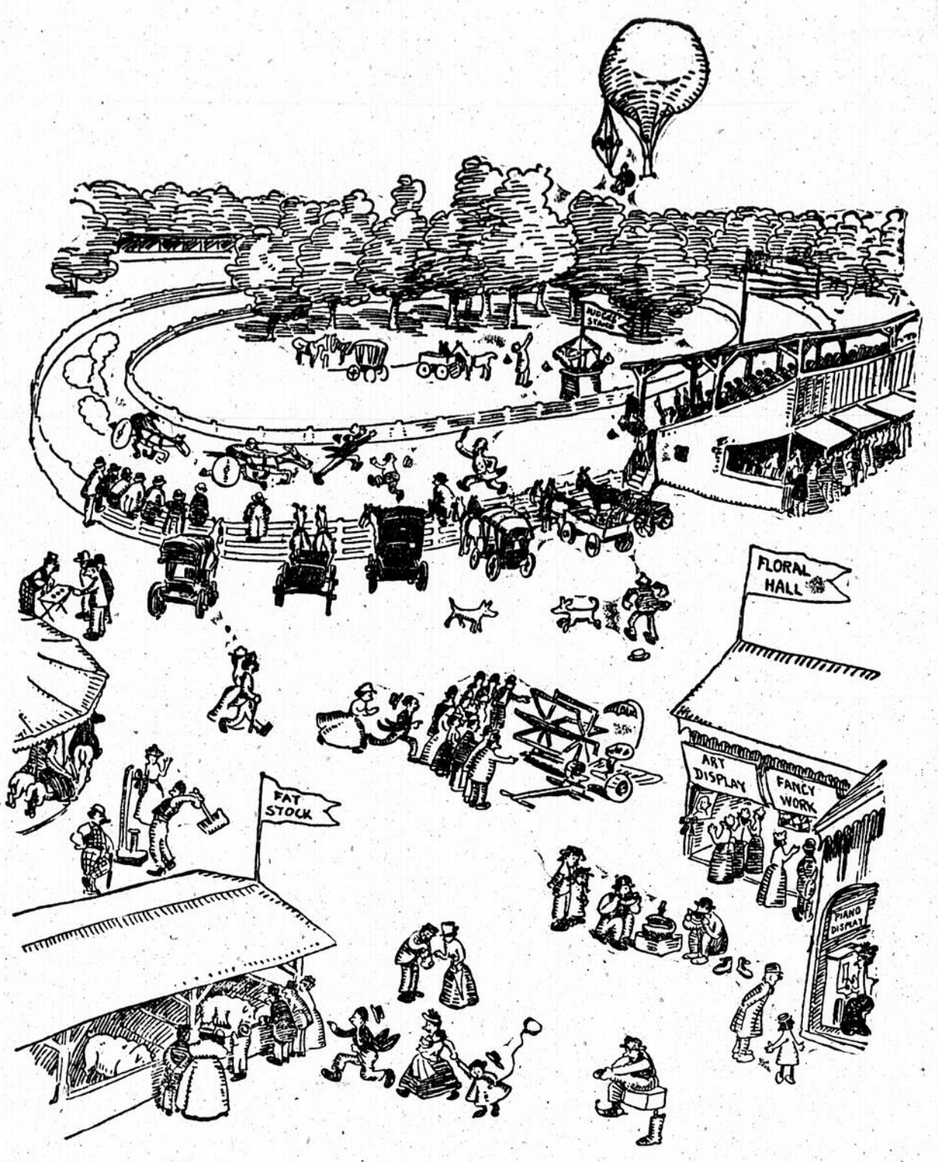
But after it was over a riot took place, which resulted in terrible bloodshed. The reason was this: During the reign of Henry II. the Jews, who had been treated with much favor by that enlightened sovereign, had increased greatly in numbers. When Richard I. came to the throne, desiring to mark the occasion and express their loyalty by making him a magnificent offering on the day of his coronation, they assembled in hundreds in London. But the new King allowed himself to be persuaded that the Jews were in the habit of practicing magic to the detriment of sovereigns during the time of their coronations, and he issued a proclamation to the effect that no Jew should enter the church or attend the subsequent festivities. A few of the ancient race however, disregarded this order, and their appearance was a signal for a general attack upon the houses of prominent Jews. A contemporary record by the Rabbi Joseph gives the following account of the event: "The word came forth from the mouth of the King to destroy the Jews. And they arose suddenly against them, and pulled down their houses and their towers, and killed of them about thirty men. And some of them slaughtered their children and themselves, that they might not abide that bitter day; there fell slain Rabbi Jacob from Orleans, for the sake of the holiness of his Creator, on that fearful day. But of all this King Richard knew nothing."

EDWARD SECOND'S DIFFICULTIES.

There was nothing untoward at the coronation of King John or at those of his two successors; but it was otherwise when Edward II. assumed the crown. First, there was much difficulty as to which prelate should preside. The Archbishop of Canterbury (Winchelsey) was under a papal suspension and the Pope accordingly suggested that he should send a cardinal to take his place. The King disapproved of this idea, but pressed His Holiness to grant a commission to the Archbishop of York and the Bishops of Durham and London. This scheme, however, was not agreeable to the nominated prelates. At last the King prevailed upon the Pope to restore the powers of the Archbishop of Canterbury; but by this time His Grace had been seized with serious illness, and he was perforce compelled to delegate his duties to the Bishops of Winchester, Salisbury and Chichester. Then came a second cause for dissension. The great personages of the day refused to attend the coronation if the King continued to shower attentions upon his favorite, Piers Gaveston. His Majesty promised amendment in this regard, but promptly selected the youth in question to carry his crown, and further appointed him master of the ceremonies. He appears to have had no talent for organization. "There was such presse and throng at this coronation," says Holinshed, "that a knight, called Sir John Bakewell, was thrust, or crowded to death."

The ceremony was not concluded till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the coronation banquet did not begin till after nightfall. With Edward III. all went well, and the only contretemps at the coronation of Richard II. was that the King became so fatigued that he had to be borne back to the palace on knights' shoulders. At the coronation of Henry IV. a small technical point was raised as to the King's title, but it was successfully met. The weather was bad when Henry V. was crowned, on April 5, 1415, but, apart from that, the proceedings went without a hitch. Meteorological details are given by Holinshed as follows: "He was crowned the ninth of April, being Passion Sunday, which was a sore ruggie and tempestuous day, with wind, snow and sleet that men greatlie marvelled thereat." Fabian declares that the "solempne coronacyon" of Henry VI. "with all honoure and joye fynyshed"; and Edward IV.'s seems to have been completely successful. After the coronation of Henry VII. an unfortunate accident occurred. While scrambling for a cloth on which the Queen had walked from Westminster Hall to the Abbey, many persons were trodden to death; but Henry VIII., Mary, and Elizabeth were crowned in all peace and harmony. James I.'s coronation was shorn of much of its glory owing to the prevalence of the plague. So fiercely was it raging that none but the most necessary functionaries were permitted to attend the ceremonies. The same cause led to a long postponement of the coronation of Charles I. Nothing disagreeable occurred in Westminster Abbey when at last the ill-fated King was crowned, but the white robes which he wore—his predecessors had always worn purple—caused gloomy prophets to foresee disasters. The same class were given much food for reflection when, during his return from the Abbey, the crown of James II. tottered on his head. It was Henry Sidney, the brother of Algernon, who sprang forward to keep it in its place.

King George I.'s ignorance of English and the inability of the clergy to express themselves in German created considerable confusion in 1714. The Archbishop's well-intended efforts to explain the ceremonies to the King in Latin met with little success, and the joke of the day was that there had been much "bad language" between the German King and the Primate. George II., like Richard I., showed signs of great fatigue, and retired early from the coronation feast. When George III. was crowned the Abbey portion of the pageant left nothing to be desired, but Horace Walpole relates that the Sword of State, the chairs for the King and Queen, and their canopies had been forgotten when the royal pair arrived at the banquet. The Lord Mayor's sword was requisitioned accordingly, and canopies were manufactured at once.



THE COUNTY FAIR.

MAKING A GARDEN OUT OF THE FARMS OF SOUTHERN MANITOBA

Fields of Wheat That Yield Abundantly Make a Record Harvest—Dairying and Cattle Raising.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—(Special.)—A despatch to the Globe from the village of Glenboro, Man., describes the progress that has been made in Southern Manitoba during the past twenty years. Across the railway and down the road a quarter of a mile from Glenboro' village are two farms whose appearance suggests the century-old settlements of a Lake Ontario county rather than a section of Southern Manitoba, into which the first settler came in 1879. One of the farms, comprising a section of 640 acres, is owned by Mr. James Duncan, who was the first, or one of the first, to locate on what was then a trackless prairie. When he came in his only guide was the posts indicating the sections of land, and there was not a house to be seen in all the limitless range of vision which the prairie afforded. To-day the land is settled and the occupants thriving as far north as the sand hills of the Assiniboine, and south to the American boundary. In 1886 the railway was extended this far, and in 1891 it was carried on forty-six miles farther, to Souris. In the meantime the Northern Pacific, now the Canadian Northern, has reached out from Winnipeg to Brandon, paralleling this line for a considerable distance, while still farther south the Pembina section of the C.P.R. extends to Napinka. From Mr. Duncan's up-to-date white brick house, with its grove of trees, windmill and complete inside water conveniences, there is now visible a vast plain, dotted thickly with cosy houses, many of them brick, and the green prairie grass has given place to waving wheat fields as far as the eye can see.

From Rathwell to Glenboro', thirty-four miles, the passing traveller is walled in by wheat, broken only at intervals by summer fallow and by shrubbery. In another color, less suggestive of potential wealth, the scene might be monotonous, but the eye can apparently gaze almost ceaselessly upon such a boundless field of the cloth of gold. Everywhere are evident the improvements following last year's great yield, and on every hand are heard expressions of hope and confidence that unless some bad weather comes soon and suddenly there will be a new record struck when this year's crop is threshed.

"The crop this year is better than ever; I never saw wheat better filled nor better headed," declared Mr. Andrew Creighton, general merchant, at Cypress, and himself the owner of 1,200 acres in the district. "I look for an increase of one-third in the output of this district, compared with last year. Many of the heads this year have six rows of grain, which I have not seen since 1887. Four rows is the general rule." Mr. J. M. Wallar, who buys for Ogilvie's, estimated this year's crop to be marketed at Cypress at 400,000 bushels. Last year an average of about 55 cents was paid, so that the wheat money distributed within a radius of about seven miles amounted to upwards of $190,000. There is evidence that it was put to good use, for there are numerous improvements in farm buildings, while equally satisfactory are the storekeepers' statements that back debts were paid up. The credit system has been the abomination of a good many sections of the Northwest, where the sight of the wheat well sprouted in the spring has encouraged many farmers to rush into reckless purchases, regardless of the many circumstances which might later spoil the crop. The fruits of last year's affluence are seen in a further statement by Mr. Creighton: "In the summer of 1901 I sold 75 per cent. of my goods on credit; this year it is not more than 25 per cent." Land has improved in value, and a section of 640 acres was recently sold for $11,900.

Stock-raising is securing a firmer foothold, the practice in this vicinity being mostly to sell yearling stockers for the Western ranches. Recently the ranchers have been paying as high as $18 for these young cattle, virtually calves, which is certainly a price to yield a good profit to the Manitoba farmer. One dealer, Mr. Wallar, shipped 2,000 head of cattle from Cypress this season, for which he paid $27.00, 80 or 90 per cent. of them being stockers for the West and the remainder fat cattle. There were also 500 hogs shipped, compared with 100 the year before. Mr. Wallar thinks the number will be increased to 1,000 next year. The hogs all go for Manitoba consumption.

The Eastern farmer is apt to criticize the Westerner for staking everything on one crop—wheat. It is risky, even every Manitoban admits, but when he can farm on a large scale and reap a crop like that of last year there is little desire to change his methods. The uneasiness which the lateness of this year's crop is occasioning may have some effect, though if the wheat comes through all right, bumper as it is, very little change may be expected, except in the direction of sowing more wheat. It is estimated that an acre of wheat costs about $8, seed, sowing, cultivating, harvesting, threshing and marketing. An acre producing 25 bushels, selling at 55 cents, would yield $13.75, a profit of $5.75 per acre, $575 for 100 acres, or $1,150 for 200 acres, which is not an uncommon acreage. This accounts in some degree for the generally improved buildings in Southwestern Manitoba, in settlements only twenty years old.

To the south of Glenboro' four miles begins a settlement of Icelanders, which began nearly twenty years ago, and which now numbers about one thousand persons. The people of Glenboro' are a unit in praising the Icelanders as desirable farmers and settlers. They have learned English, have adopted Canadian manners and methods, and are thrifty farmers. Some of them are reputed to be worth $30,000 to $40,000, and they are increasing their holdings. In their days of struggle the daughters went out as domestic servants among the then wealthier Canadians. They learned many valuable lessons, and their parents, becoming independent in the meantime, they no longer go out to service.

CANADIAN MEDICAL MEN SHORTLY MEET IN MONTREAL

The provincial convention of the Canadian Medical Association opens in McGill University on September 16 and will continue until September 18. The papers to be presented by members of the association will be read, and the sectional meetings will take place in the lecture rooms of the medical faculty building. The following programme of business to be transacted is announced:

First day—9.30 a.m., general meeting, proposal of members, notices of motion, striking of committees.

Surgical section—Papers by Dr. A. Primrose, Toronto, Filariasis Cured by Operation; Dr. Perry Goldsmith, Belleville, Haemorrhage in Removal of Adenoids; Dr. H. D. Hamilton, Montreal, Complete Occlusion of Posterior Nares; Dr. Casey A. Wood, Chicago, Empyaema of Frontal Sinus.

Medical section—Papers by Dr. John Hunter, Toronto, Pleurisy Associated with Tuberculosis; Dr. A. E. Orr, Montreal, on Blood Pressure, Clinical Observations; Dr. G. A. Charlton, Montreal, Anaemia due to Toxines; Dr. J. R. Clouston, Huntingdon, the Country Doctor of To-day.

2 p.m.—General meeting, proposal of members.

3 p.m.—Address in Surgery, by Dr. John Stewart, of Halifax, N.S.

5 p.m.—Garden party at residence of Mr. James Ross, Peel Street.

8.15 p.m.—President's address, followed by lantern demonstration of skin diseases by Dr. Corlett, of Cleveland.

Second day—

8 a.m.—Exhibition of cases at the different hospitals: Montreal General Hospital, surgical cases; Royal Victoria Hospital, medical cases; Hotel Dieu, medical cases; Notre Dame Hospital, surgical cases.

9.30 a.m.—General meeting followed by a discussion on "Diseases of the Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts;" medical diagnosis introduced by Dr. A. McPhedron, Toronto; medical treatment introduced by Dr. A. D. Blackader, Montreal; surgical diagnosis, introduced by Dr. James Bell, Montreal; surgical treatment, introduced by Dr. J. F. W. Ross, Toronto, followed by Dr. G. E. Armstrong, Montreal.

Medical section—Papers by Dr. J. F. McDonald, on Tuberculosis; Drs. Starr and McKenzie, Toronto, Multiple Sarcomata; Dr. A. D. Blackader, Montreal, on Therapeutic Uses of Alcohol; Dr. Maude E. Abbott, Montreal, Methods of Classification in Medical Museums; Dr. D. A. Shirres, Montreal, Degeneration of Spinal Cord in Anaemia, etc.

2 p.m., Surgical section—Papers by Dr. G. A. Peters, Toronto, A New symptom of Intestinal Paralysis in peritonitis; Dr. Ferguson, Chicago, Removal of Prostrate by Perineal Incision; Dr. G. E. Armstrong, Montreal, Treatment of Prostatic Hypertrophy by Suprapubic Incision; Dr. J. O. Orr, Toronto, Artificial Astigmatism; Dr. Bernham, Toronto, Sympathetic Ophthalmie; Dr. Monod, Montreal.

Obstetric and gynaecological section—Papers by Dr. Robinson, Ottawa, Normal Labor; Dr. Smith, Montreal, Dr. Lockhart, Montreal, and Dr. Chipman, Montreal.

Address in medicine by Dr. Wm. Osler, Baltimore, at 8 o'clock, followed by reception in engineering building at 9 o'clock.

Third day—

8 a.m., exhibition of cases at the different hospitals: Montreal General Hospital, medical cases; Royal Victoria hospital, surgical cases; Hotel Dieu, surgical cases; Notre Dame Hospital, medical cases.

9.30 a.m.—General meeting; reception of reports from committees; general business.

10.30 a.m.—Papers by Dr. Robinson, New York, X-Ray treatment of Cancer; Dr. Girdwood, Montreal, X-Ray as Diagnostic and Curative; Dr. W. F. Hamilton, Montreal, X-Rays as a Diagnostic Agent in Thoracic Disease; Dr. S. F. Wilson, Montreal, on the Use of High Potentials in X-Ray Work.

The afternoon will be given over to an excursion by rail over the Victoria bridge and thence to Lachine. From there the steamer Duchess of York will make the trip up Lake St. Louis and run the Lachine Rapids, arriving in the city about 5.30 p.m. A smoker will be given at 8.30 o'clock in the Victoria Rifles Armory, Cathcart Street.

Playbills, Programmes And General Philosophy

By Munday Knight

"Mrs. Osborn's Theatre" is going to be distinctly the most interesting thing in theatrical experiments in New York this season. It is of society for society and by society. While no active steps will be taken to exclude those who have no friends in the Four Hundred, it is eminently probable that they will find the atmosphere so very cold, for them, that they will stay out. Hence the one risk that Mrs. Osborn's proposition faces. It is notorious that business cannot be run on a policy of absolute exclusiveness. The quarters and the dollars of the common people may be scorned, but cannot be dispensed with. Probably Mrs. Osborn will run a gallery for the populace, in which will be filled more by the attraction of her aristocratic parquette than by the quality of her stage entertainment.

It will surprise a good many people to learn that a woman cannot in New York go direct from dinner to the theatre, in her dinner gown, "without being painfully conspicuous." It is to save such people from the martyrdom of having to go to grand opera all the time that Mrs. Osborn is instituting her theatre. She says (quoting Clyde Fitch) that it is to be "not up to date, but up to-morrow."

The essentials of her programme may be briefly set forth as follows:

1—The play begins at 9.
2—Low-neck evening gowns only.
3—No hats worn to the theatre.
4—Wafers and tea served between acts.
5—Only plays of special interest to fashionable women.
6—Two broad foyers for promenade between the acts.
7—One exclusive night each week for the "Four Hundred" only.
8—An enormous "party box," to accommodate the largest box parties.
9—No chorus. Every players shall be an artist and have a speaking part.
10—Three dollars will be the price of the best orchestra seats.

From the dramatic point of view, Mrs. Osborn's programme does not allow time enough for the presentation of anything much more important than a vaudeville (which, moreover, is pre-eminently the kind of entertainment calculated to catch and hold the "smart set" after a good dinner). She proposes to commence at 9 and close at 11.45; she has no frown for latecomers, and she offers one or more extra acts lengthy enough for social converse and tea. Doubtless the shows will be clever; probably they will not be anything more.

* * *

I owe the author of "The Tutor" an apology for that The Herald, in its critique of this play, not only robbed him of his title, but killed him as dead as the traditional dodo. As two other local critics succeeded in getting the distinguished writer's name wrong, it may be worth while to remark that he is Sir Francis Cowley Burnand, Kt., editor of Punch, author of an enormous number of burlesque writings, and about a hundred plays.

* * *

A HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPT.

Among the manuscripts of plays upon which it would be hard to set a value, but which were, nevertheless, in daily use, perhaps the copy of "The Great Ruby," which is at present being used in preparing next week's production at the Theatre Francais, is one of the most unique.

It is scored out and crossed with the



MISS MARGARET DILLS,
Who Makes Her First Appearance With the Proctor Stock Co. in "The Great Ruby" Next Week.

stage directions of some half dozen leading men, stage managers and authors; its interpretation would puzzle any one but a man whose life is largely lived in the atmosphere of stageland, but even to the unlearned it has a peculiar interest as showing vividly something of the methods by which a play is changed from a piece of literature to a production of all the different kinds of writing which appear on its pages; one man's hand would attract attention anywhere. Small, forceful, unique, it appears upon nearly every page in minute corrections or in broad interpolations which alter almost radically the meaning of the lines. It is the handwriting, as it was the method, of Augustin Daly, greatest of managers that America has known.

As an example of how a play is turned and twisted to suit the ideas of different managers, a glance at the very last page of this manuscript of "The Great Ruby" is a whole lesson in itself. After the ruby has been stolen, as often as possible after the prince has broken his neck and just at the point when everything is about to be cleared up, Mirtza and Kassim, it will be remembered, are together for a moment and he gives her the jewel which has caused all the trouble and disappears in an ambulance. Whereupon the play ended as follows, according to the three versions most distinct on the last page of the manuscript:

In the author's version:

Sir John—The Ruby! The woman should be arrested at once!

Lady G.—No John! I'm a woman, too—and we've both been foolish.

Sir G.—But she is a criminal!

Lady G.—Well; I stopped being foolish. Give her time—to repent.

(Lady G. turns Murtza slowly away. Mirtza looks back at her, suddenly seizes her hand. Kisses it passionately and exits quickly, sobbing, holding her hand in the direction where ambulance has gone.)

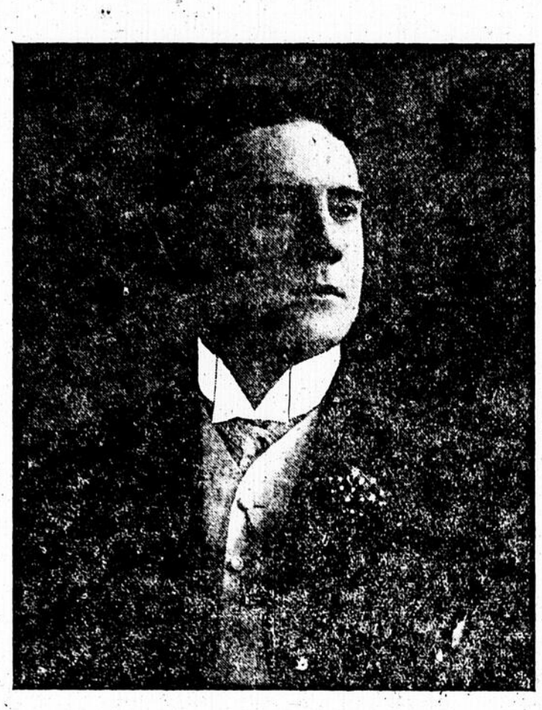
Brett—Lady Garnett, you are more than generous.

Lady G.—No; I'm not, Mr. Brett. I'm only human. Look at us all here—we're happy. The Great Ruby is found, while her life is empty, hopeless, and, what's worse, without love! That we have all got, and let us guard it jealously, for, if the Ruby is the greatest of all gems, love is greater than the greatest of all Rubies! (Curtain.)

This conclusion did not in the least suit Mr. Daly—nor is it much to be wondered at. Starting with Sir John's speech: "But she is a criminal," he altered it as follows:

Lady G.—Well, I stopped at being merely foolish. Give her time and she may, too, poor thing!

Sir J.—Don't dwell on her. Think how happy we are.



MR. ROBERT DROUET,
The New Leading Man at Proctor's, Who Opens His Engagement in "The Great Ruby" Next Week.

Lady G.—Yes; you've got your ruby again.

Sir J.—Say rather I've got a good wife again "whose price is above rubies."

Lady G.—

You dear! I hope you'll always think me so.
But stop. We brought the ruby here to show
Our friends have come to view—let's speak to them
We only hope you'll vote our play a gem.

(Curtain.)

Leaving out the metrical, rhymped epilogue to which Daly was so strangely partial, there seems to have been reason in his belief that he would improve on the original version. It is strange that, stickler as he was for detail in stage "business," he has written in absolutely no suggestions at this point.

But it is evidently possible to improve even on such a master of stage productions as Mr. Daly—or at least certain managers think so. An unknown master, who wrote a large hand in red pencil over the manuscript in question has elaborately altered both the original and the Daly versions. Starting at the same speech of Sir John's, the third version would run:

Lady G.—Well: I stopped being foolish. Give her time.

(Mirtza moves quietly up stage to the left. Brett remains with Sir John.)

Brett—Lady Garnett, you are more than generous.

Lady G.—No, I'm not, Mr. Brett; I'm only human. Look at us all here—we're happy. The Great Ruby is found. (Curtain.)

* * *

The secret is out at last. Mr. Richard Mansfield only allows himself to occupy so much of the limelight in deference to a pressing demand which would take the form of reduced receipts if he cut down his part by one stride or one little word. He proposes now to open the season at Chicago in "Julius Cæsar," playing both the Imperator and Brutus, which, one is fully prepared to believe him, has never been done before.

"You ask me the reason why I will play both characters? Well, you see, the people, if I played only a single character, would complain that I was not on the stage enough, and quit coming. You know we have to look out for the business end, too.

"As for the supporting company, I think it will be a very strong one. About 300 or 400 persons will be in the caste. My new leading woman is Miss Dorothy Hammond, an English girl of ability and very pleasing appearance, who has made a reputation on the other side. Both Mrs. Mansfield and Mr. Palmer, who have seen her act, were much impressed with her. Of course, Miss Hammond will be seen as Portia. Others in the company will be Miss Maud Hoffman, who will portray Calphurnia; J. W. Denny, a leading English comedian, who will be seen in the role of Cæsar, and Arthur Forrest as Marc Anthony. The costumes and scenery will all be by Sir Alma Tadema."

MUNDAY KNIGHT.

THE NEW STAR AT PROCTOR'S.

The announcement that Robert Drouet had been engaged as leading man with Proctor's Stock Company was the first definite assurance that the public had had that the plans of the management were developing into something more than expectations and more tangible than potentialities.

Mr. Brunelle, it is true, had announced that, rather than engage an incompetent leading man, he himself, managerial dignity, military bearing and all, would play leads, but this sacrifice was not necessary, and when Mr. Drouet arrives local theatregoers can rest complacently under the knowledge that never before has so well-known and successful an actor been secured by any stock company outside of New York, Boston and one or two other of the largest cities. He is neither an untrained aspirant for stellar honors nor a disappointed actor whose powers are waning. Mr. Drouet has played leading roles with Viola Allen and Mary Mannering, and has done some starring on his own account all within the last three years. Next spring he stars in a play of which he himself is the author, and he opens his season in New York, an opportunity granted to few actors and fewer playwrights.

One incident of his recent tour with Mary Mannering occurred in San Francisco as was described as follows by the dramatic writer of the News Letter:

"The real triumph of the afternoon was won by Mr. Robert Drouet, who played Armand Duval (in the production of Camille). He showed marked ability all through, but it was in the fourth act that the audience recognized an actor such as does not appear before us every day. His scene in the ballroom alone with Camille was carried through with overpowering mastery. It took a dozen curtain calls to get him out alone. He appeared in groups and alone with Miss Mannering. She appeared alone but people were clamoring for the new Armand. At last he stepped before the curtain with Miss Mannering, and in the few seconds that he stood there after she had stepped back, he received the acclaim that the audience had been trying for five minutes to give him."

AT THE THEATRE FRANCAIS.

Fiddle-Dee-Dee, a successful musical extravaganza, will come to the Francais Theatre next week for an engagement that will probably prove one of the most profitable of the year. With a record of five months at Weber & Fields' Broadway Music Hall, twenty weeks at Shea's Theatre, Buffalo, during the Pan-American, and a remarkably successful season on the road, Fiddle-Dee-Dee stands as one of the most remarkable and successful productions of the generation. For this season it has been entirely recostumed and new scenery added, and the chorus augmented. Two or three new songs have been added to those which served to make this production so popular last year. Rice & Cady, two extremely clever German comedians, are ably filling the parts originated by Weber and Fields. Every line they speak is funny, and while they are on the stage the audience has not a moment for sober thought. As an Irish comedian John G. Sparks had few equals and no peers. In the part of Ignatius McSorley his Irish wit has full sway, and he also has room or opportunity to display his singing and dancing ability. Bobby North plays the Hebrew part true to nature, and does not attempt to exaggerate it in any manner. Charles P. M. Morrison in the role of Hoffman Barr, is a man of striking personality, and he has a good voice which he uses to advantage in his duets with Henrietta Lee, who takes the part of Mrs. Meadowbrook, the wealthy widow. Miss Lee is a strikingly handsome woman, with an easy, graceful stage presence, and a voice superior to anything ever found in a production of this kind before. Miss Lee will sing three songs, "Honey Boy," "In the Good Old Summer Time," and "I Sigh for a Chance," each of which will undoubtedly be a big hit. She will be ably assisted by a chorus of sixty voices. Dorothy Drew, who made Rosey Posey so popular last season, will be heard again in this catchy air. Her Rosey Posey Girls are prettier, more sprightly, and better trained than those she had last year. Among the specialties introduced will be the Cardownie Sisters, in their national dances, and the original Nose Boys Quartette. Alf. Anderson as Eddie and Harold Hoag, who will play the dog, were successful in their parts last year. Remember, that Fiddle-Dee-Dee is bigger and better than ever.



MR. BENJAMIN HORNING,
Who Joins Proctor's Stock Co. Next Week.

It has been decided to give a special holiday matinee on Monday (Labor Day) the regular matinees being Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday.

* * *

AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

Those who love sensationalism should go to the Theatre Royal next week and witness the performance of the great railroad melodrama, the "Heart of Chicago." This play is full of exciting situations and employs some very remarkable scenic aids. The first of these is the accurate reproduction of the great Chicago fire, panting engines, excited throngs, rushing cabs, leaping flames, shouting firemen and flying debris, add to the realism of the scene. Another bit of advanced realism is to be found in the railroad effect in which a long stretch of level country is shown. Suddenly the headlight of the coming engine is seen in the distance, it gradually grows larger, the faint whistle of the engine becomes clearer, then the bell is heard, and finally a full-sized engine is seen at the footlights. It is impossible to tell where the illusion ends and the engine which finally confronts the audience begins.

* * *

AT SOHMER PARK.

There is another excellent programme promised for the patrons of Sohmer Park next week. The operatic style of entertainment is evidently popular and so it has been decided to keep it going until the end of the season. For the coming week selections from La Traviata are to be put on, the parts being sung by Miss Ciaparelli and Messrs. Ocillier and Remi. There is a lot of good music in the opera and the gems are to be picked out. The ballet is to be augmented for the occasion and a number of good vaudeville turns have been arranged for.

* * *

RIVERSIDE PARK.

Next week will be a grand week at Riverside Park. The manager has secured amongst others the famous musical Johnsons, who have just closed a long engagement in New York. They certainly will be well received by their Montreal friends. Arena, the contortionist; Sid. Olcott, character impersonations; Dalvine, the French magician, and his wife; Woodson and Wells, in their latest absurdity, "Are You Working?" are advertised to open on Sunday. Bush and Gordon, premier acrobatic grotesques, have been specially engaged for Labor Day, and will appear on Monday afternoon and evening. The price of admission that day will be 25 cents; children, 10 cents.

* * *

THE SACRED VEIL OF TANIT.

"Thus died the daughter of Hamilcar, because she had touched the mantle of Tanit."

The above are the last two lines in Flaubert's masterpiece, Salammbo. The action of the whole book really qualifies these last few words. Salammbo's one wish was to see and touch the veil of Tanit, which reposed in a casket on the Altar of the goddess. To do so was a sacrilege. Her desire is gratified and the circumstances which make it possible, lead to her death.

In the new play being written from this famous book by Stanislaus Stange for Blanche Walsh, this veil of Tanit will naturally be the most important of the numerous and costly properties which the action of the tragedy calls for. In his endeavor to secure something which would imply its sacred office Mr. Collin Kemper, who has just returned from England, hunted through all the curiosity and antique shops of Paris and London, and finally succeeded in purchasing the desired piece of stuff from one of the many celebrated collectors in the latter city.

The price he paid for it was governed as much by the history attached to the veil, legendary and otherwise, which would furnish material for another Arabian Night's story, as it was by the exquisite fineness of the texture. It is of the finest India silk, and its weave is such as could not be duplicated by any loom known to modern manufacturers. When hung up, although being of a very close texture, it is so transparent, that it seems as if one were looking through a light bluish haze, with myriads of tiny stars that have the lustre of miniature fire-flies. Although eight feet square it can be crumpled and hidden in the palm of the hand.

* * *

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

With the closing of August, A. H. Chamberlyn's musical extravaganza, "The Defender," will terminate its highly successful run of two months at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, and will be taken to Philadelphia, where on Monday, September 2nd, this highly successful musical show will begin an engagement of two weeks at the Chestnut Street Theatre.

"The Defender" has triumphed gloriously in its Broadway presentation and now begins its road career with most excellent prospects of continued prosperity. It is due here early in October.

Samuel Sinfield, at one time a member of the old Drury Lane stock company, died on Wednesday on his farm in Sidney, near Belleville, Ont. Mr. Sinfield was 82 years of age and had resided in Canada for over 40 years. He was a great favorite with all who knew him and his reminiscences of old times were the delight of his favored auditors.

Although no date has been definitely fixed for the premiere of Klaw and Erlanger's dramatic version of Onoto Tatan; na's story, "A Japanese Nightingale," preparations for it on a most extensive scale are being made. The scenes will be remarkably artistic stage pictures and the costumes will be gorgeously beautiful, imported from Japan. Klaw and Erlanger will bring to this country a large number of Japanese people to add to the realism of several important scenes and situations. They will make this in every aspect one of the most notable productions ever seen in America.

The play, "The Children of Kings," in which Martin Harvey, supported by his English company, will open his American tour under the direction of Klaw and Erlanger at the Herald Square Theatre, New York, October 20th, is an adaptation from "Die Konig-kinder," by E. Von Rosmer, produced in Germany some years ago and played with great success throughout that country. An English version of it was produced at the Court Theatre in London, in 1897, in which Mr. Harvey appeared. The version that Mr. Harvey will present here is by F. Langbridge and A. H. Ferro. The original music, which is very beautiful and elaborate, and accompanies almost the entire play, will be a feature of the production and will be rendered by an enlarged orchestra. The piece, as it will be presented by Mr. Harvey, is best described as a "legendary romance," rather than as a fairy tale as in the original.

From St. John, N.B., to Auckland, New Zealand, is something of a tour, even in these modern days of globe trotting, but "Way Down East" is to accomplish it, and the inhabitants of both places will have an opportunity to pass judgment upon this delightful New England comedy-drama.

Prior to its Around the World tour the company will visit Montreal, opening the season at the Academy on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE CRITICAL TIME OF LIFE.

Is between the years of fifty-seven and sixty-two. Nature's power slows down, vitality becomes less, and the progress of decay sets in. A means of extending old age and renewing decreasing vigor is to take Ferrozone after meals. Ferrozone keeps up the appetite, and in the formation of red, vitalizing blood, imparts clearness to the tiring brain, force, energy and spirits just when they are needed most. To take Ferrozone regularly means adding from ten to twenty years to life. Large boxes 50c, or 6 boxes for $2.50, at Druggists, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

Dr. Hamilton's Pills are Certain.

Agitation in the world of homeopathic medicine has been its very soul of progress. As in politics and religion, the differences of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these have been elevated. So with most of our preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine"—and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, and the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine and its improvements, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wines the great care due to its importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skilful observation and scientific opinion has pointed in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.—adv.

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VICTORIA, B.C., PARTY DID NOT FIND THE GOLD

Searched Twenty-four Days for the Hidden Treasure on Cocos Island.

A dispatch from Victoria, B.C., the other day said that the treasure hunting brigantine Blakley had returned from an unsuccessful trip to Cocos, where she had been to search for treasure supposed to be buried on the island by the crew of the Nova Scotian bark Mary Deer. The Mary Deer is said to have carried $60,000,000 in gold away from Lima when that city suffered from revolution in bygone days.

The Blakeley sailed from Victoria on January 6, loaded down with treasure-hunting machinery. She was well equipped with engines and digging tools generally, and her crew spent twenty-four days sinking shafts and driving tunnels. The island was deserted, but they found many traces of former treasurehunting parties, notably the shafts and cross-cuts made by the crew of a British warship and those of the crew of the treasure schooner Aurora, which visited Cocos some time ago.

Now, unless some of those "former parties" think it wise to come forward and confess to having found the gold of Cocos Island, the world may presently hear of other argonauts sailing away to this lonely spot in the Pacific to search of gold for there are literally thousands of persons, particularly on our western coast, who believe implicitly in the treasure. The amount of the treasure is growing, too.

AN IMMENSE DEPOSIT.

The Victoria report says the deposit is $60,000,000 in gold, but it is not so long ago since the amount was but $15,000,000 worth of gold bricks, flanked by extraordinary treasure composed of 175 tons of silver dollars, a collection of gold-hilted swords, and several bushels of diamonds. These details were given in 1895 by "some one" in Panama who had been to the island and brought away $1,000,000 for his immediate need, and presumably because he could not conveniently carry the rest away with him.

It used to be generally believed that the pirate Dampier had stocked Cocos with his loot, for the island is only about 400 miles from Panama and a convenient place off which to careen when the pirates became too thick. In the course of time the "pirate brig Relampago" was believed to have left the money on the island one day in 1822, but the Relampago theory gave way later to the tale which credited the bringing of the loot to the privateer and slave ship Lark. One Charles Henderson of Wenseon, Ohio, brought the news, but it was a plain, unvarnished tale, with much too moderate an amount of treasure, for only $72,000 was mentioned.

Henderson is said to have been one of the Lark's crew, which was chased by a British man-of-war, and in trying to escape ran upon a rock and sank. The captain and the $72,000, and he took it with him in a boat containing seven other men and buried it on the island. Believing all hands of the Lark's crew to be drowned, the man-of-war stood away and left the eight men to their fate. A died but Henderson, who was rescued by a passing ship. He did not reveal the fact of the treasure just then, but he has tried since to raise money to charter a vessel to seek for it.

In 1803, however, the Mary Deer yarn was first heard in Boston, and thence came the story of how certain cities in Peru gave up their gold during the revolution of 1840. As told by Mrs Richard Young, the story was as follows:

"My father was John Keating, a native of St. John's, Nfld., and one of the crew of the Mary Deer. After burying

THE TREASURE THE SCHOONER

was captured by a Peruvian man-of-war and all the crew but two were shot. The survivors were my father and William Thompson, who jumped overboard and were picked up by an American whaler. For three years they cruised for whales.

"Then they went to England and secured a vessel, the Edgecomb, Capt. Boag, and went to Cocos Island and got some of the treasure. Returning, they were shipwrecked near Panama, and Captain Boag was eaten by a shark. Then Thompson died of fever, leaving my father sole survivor. My father reached Newfoundland with $7,500 in gold. Merchants of Newfoundland built a vessel, the Gantlet, and he sailed again for Cocos Island. Putting in at Panama, he was arrested, and he would have been executed but for the intervention of the British Consul. Then he gave up and returned home.

"On his deathbed he gave my husband a chart and directions for finding the place of burial of the gold. Mr. Young went to the island and he found it inhabited by fifty-five Spanish convicts, and he dared not dig. Mrs. E. Eliza Knight, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, bought charts and papers of the widow of Mr. Keating, but we have the only correct ones."

Curiously enough, ex-Chief of Police Byrnes in his book on professional criminals of America, described a Mrs. E. E. Peck as one of the most ingenious swindlers he had known, and gave "Mrs. Eliza Knight" as her chief alias. Be that as it may, expeditions have set out for Cocos Island many times during the last fifty years, and it is said that the whole island is underlaid with tunnels and shafts. An expedition set out from Santa Barbara in 1892 under the leadership of the Mayor of that place, and four months were spent digging. No treasure was found. The next year the steamer Acapulco, loaded, like a Blakeley, with excavating machinery, went to the island and

MADE A THOROUGH SEARCH

without success. A British warship is said to have searched for the treasure also.

Some time after the Acapulco got back to Panama its chief officer, Mate Blackman, was met by a German named Capt. Geissler, who turned up in Panama, saying he had come from New York. He had travelled all over the Pacific in a small sloop yacht, the Hayseed, but wanted some information concerning Cocos.

He said he had already visited the island, making the trip from San Francisco in his little yacht, but intended to go again on the steamer Costa Rica for the purpose of colonizing the island. His party consisted of a Miss Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Laube and their two children, Mr. and Mrs. Meier, Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer, Messrs. Lang and Straube, and himself. Captain Geissler said he had obtained a permit to colonize the island from the Presidente of Costa Rica, but he admitted his real quest was the treasure which he thought had been left on Cocos by Sir Henry Morgan, the buccaneer.

He had met an old woman at Panama who said she was a descendant of the intrepid freebooter and gave Geissler a chart of the location of the spot where the loot lay hidden. Geissler and his party set out for the island, but it was not long before they were back, disgusted with the wild-goose chase the Captain had led them. And now the latest treasure-hunting expedition is back, and yet the gold has not been found.

But let the treasure seekers not despair. There are other islands concealing just as much if not more authentic loot than Cocos. There, for instance, is Santa Catalina, where Sir Henry Morgan, the buccaneer, is said to have buried a shipload of gold.

One Alexander Archibald, of a neighboring island, said he found a jar containing $15,000, and one John Currie, of Kingston, Jamaica, who said he had seen the gold, and who arrived one day at Colon, was arrested on what he said was a trumped-up charge brought by an American to whom he had told the secret of the treasure. He was released through the efforts of British Consul Compton, who afterward entertained his project of gold seeking. The gold was never found, and Mr. Compton ended by committing suicide.

Then there is Gardiner's Island, off the end of Long Island, where, it is said Capt. Kidd hid his money. It is told in the local history how Gov. Ballament, of Massachusetts, who sent Capt. Kidd to England in chains, organized an expedition which got $56,000 out of Gardiner's Island. Yet they are still searching for the money.

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Let us repeat, this present sale of ours affords one of the greatest opportunities ever offered the piano buying public. After September 1st the "Lindsay-Nordheimer Co." becomes "C. W. Lindsay, Ltd." with a paid-up capital of $400,000.00. The new organization will occupy the same premises and will assume several new and important agencies, including the famous CHICKERING and KARN instruments, of which we will commence to receive an immense stock on September 1st. In the meantime we must clear out everything on our floors so as to make room.

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Nearly new BELL Cabinet Grand Piano $325.00, originally cost $450.00. Fine Steinway Square, $175.00. Handsome Lindsay Upright Piano, $250.00, used only 2 months. Superb Howard Piano, Upright, $260.00, used only 2 months. Three nearly new Pianos of the famous Heintzman make, at various prices, but every one bargains and all nearly new.

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Terms to suit any pocket.

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Mrs. H. C. ASHCROFT, Superintendent
GEORGE DURNFORD, Secretary.

THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL,

BELMONT PARK.

Will re-open its Classes on Wednesday, Sept. 3rd. For prospectus and full particulars, please apply at the school to

A. J. HALES-SANDERS, Principal.

McGill University,

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Matriculation examinations for entrance to the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine, and Applied Science, and examinations for Exhibitions and Scholarships in Arts will be held on September 10th, 1902.

Lectures in Law comence on Sept. 15th, and in all other Faculties on Sept. 23rd.

The Royal Victoria College will be ready to receive students on Sept. 9th.

Blank forms to be filled in by candidates for the matriculation examination, and copies of the calendar containing full information may be obtained on application, to

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Boarders should enter on September 2nd; day scholars, on September 3rd, at 9 a.m.

Baron de Hirsch School.

THE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN for the ensuing session on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1902.

Parents desirous of seeking admission for their children are requested to meet the members of the School Committee at the Baron de Hirsch Institute, 250 Bleury Street, Sunday, August 31st, 1902 at 2.30 p.m.

W. H. BAKER, Principal.

The Schools Under the Control of the

Board of School Commissioners of Westmount,

Will re-open for Session 1902-1903, Tuesday, September 2nd, at 9 o'clock a.m. Principals will be in attendance at the schools from 9 o'clock a.m. until noon on Monday, 1st September, to enroll new pupils and to give any information in connection with the schools. For prospectus, etc., apply to the Principals, or to the Secretary-Treasurer, at the Academy Building.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY.

FACULTY OF LAW.

Lectures will begin on TUESDAY, the 2nd of September, at 9 o'clock a.m.

EUG. LAFONTAINE, Secretary.

Interesting Subjects Which Concern the British Empire

ANOTHER ROYAL TOUR.

We have reason to believe that it has now been definitely decided, says the Daily News, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales shall shortly pay a visit to India. It is not yet settled whether the Princess is to accompany him, but we believe that this is the wish of both Their Royal Highnesses.

The news will recall the memorable journey made by his present Majesty nearly twenty-seven years ago. Should the projected visit be planned on anything like the same lines, the Prince of Wales will be able to attend the great Durbar at Delhi, fixed for the 1st of January. On that date twenty-five years ago his beloved grandmother Queen Victoria was there proclaimed "Empress of India." The object of the earlier visit, as far as the Prince himself was concerned, cannot be better described than in His Royal Highness' own words.

They were spoken in reply to an address presented by the Corporation of the City of London on the eve of his departure. "With the desire I have ever entertained," observed the Prince, "or becoming familiar with the habits and feelings of my countrymen, it is only consistent that I should endeavor to become better acquainted with the several classes of the population over which our Sovereign reigns in India."

Another aspect of the visit which probably weighed more with the late Queen and her advisers in arranging it was the influence it was likely to have from state and Imperial points of view. The peoples of India, with all their eastern wealth of imagination, find it difficult to realize abstract ideas of Kingship and Government. As yet only the learned among them had grasped the nature of the revolution that had but lately taken place in the affairs to propose the health of "The Queen." Once again he rose and began an elaborate little speech in broken English, toasting his illustrious guest, but somehow the words—that is to say, the English words—wouldn't come just at his bidding, and he concluded in his own familiar tongue. The speech was duly translated to the Prince, whose reply, when interpreted, caused the Maharaja's dark face to glow with pleasure.

The last state appearance made by the Prince during his tour was on March 11, 1876, and two days later he sailed for home.

THE REVIEW OF COLONIAL TROOPS.

Few of the state functions which have made the coronation year so memorable surpassed, writes a correspondent, either in interest or in brilliancy of scene the inspection of the colonial troops by King Edward at Buckingham Palace on the Tuesday following the coronation. The gardens of the Palace where the review took place are now in all their glory, the weather was of the brightest character, the group of royal and distinguished personages who witnessed the inspection included the most interesting of the notabilities who have attended the coronation, the King himself was looking unexpectedly well and high-spirited, and outside the Palace grounds thousands upon thousands of onlookers were assembled in the Mall in order to obtain a glimpse of His Majesty and to cheer him. Each colonial soldier who took part in the proceedings attending the coronation was presented with a silver medal to commemorate the event, but the value of this gift was small compared to the keen personal eagerness of the men to be reviewed by the King. Despite the spectacle at the Horse Guards parade some weeks ago—when the Queen and the Prince of Wales reviewed them—the pride and satisfaction of the colonial troops was not complete till this occasion. Little else had been talked about in the camp at Alexandra Park since it was known that King Edward, finding himself recovering so satisfactorily, had decided to indulge the cherished desires of the colonial soldiers, and to inspect them personally. To those whose lot is cast on the other side of the world, the glamor of such an honor at the hands of the King increases with the distance; and no one listening to the chatter of the soldiers when the ceremony was over could resist the conclusion that His Majesty has sent the colonials back to their far-off homes with a message which will live long in their memory.

THE KING'S INSPECTION OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

It is, writes a correspondent, no exaggeration of language to say that neither Buckingham Palace nor the residence of any other monarch has ever witnessed so gorgeous a display of military troops—gorgeous not so much in the strength of the force as in its extraordinary variety of hues, as was presented when His Majesty inspected the Indian soldiers at Buckingham Palace on the Wednesday following the coronation. All the colors of the rainbow were worn by the human mass on the lawn of Buckingham Palace, producing a kaleidoscopic spectacle to which the green sward and the leaden skies and the gray palace formed a sombre setting. The variety of coloring was not confined to the uniforms of the Indian soldiers. Even the complexion of the troops offered a striking contrast. The duskiness of the Parsee, the blackness of the Goorkas, the swarthy Sikhs, the dark Pathans, the indefinite hues of the Eurasians and the bronzed face of the helmeted volunteer of British birth in India, who came here for the coronation, presented a racial variety almost as great as that which marked the colonial contingents. But it was the extraordinary brilliancy of the uniforms which imparted so much distinction to the display.

Extending across the lawn in four lines, with the pennons of the lancers fluttering in the air, the turbans and the tunics and the puggarees of the soldiers presented every variety of color—cream and gold, amber and white, slate and black, blue and red, green and fawn, sober drab and chocolate. The dark blue of the Bengal Lancers, the scarlet of the Sikhs, the French gray of the Burmah Horse, the red and gold of the Madras Irregulars, the khaki of the Guides, the red and black of the Madras Sappers and Miners, the blue and red of the Bombay Artillery, the red and white of the Punjaub Infantry, the dark green tunics and turbans of red chess-board pattern of the Goorkhas—all these hues produced a gorgeous picture of which it is impossible to give an adequate description.

In another respect also the scene was remarkable. In the memory of the native regiments it will live long because it gave them an opportunity of seeing face to face their white Emperor of whom they have heard so much. The pathetic cry of the Mohammedan soldiers at Hampton Court on hearing of the King's illness, "We go to pray," was but a faint reflection of the superstitious reverence which these children of the Far East entertain for King Edward. They showed it yesterday in an almost helpless, child-like manner. Each man of the 1,200 troops who were drawn up on the lawn had to step in front of the royal canopy beneath which the King sat, whilst the Prince of Wales handed out the coronation medals. Standing within two or three feet of His Majesty, the soldiers saluted, then received the medal, saluted again and passed on. Their individual interest in the personal appearance of the King was so great, however, that they remained on the spot, their eyes fixed on His Majesty's face, several seconds after they ought to have moved up. Lord Roberts, who stood by the King, explained from his long experience of India the history of each regiment represented, but in several instances the Commander-in-Chief had to tell the staring soldiers to move on.

THE RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

The trustees under Mr. Rhodes' will are, says the Times, to be warmly congratulated upon the important preliminary step they have taken towards carrying into execution the munificent provisions it contained for the establishment at Oxford of Colonial and American scholarships. A great Imperial conception inspired Mr. Rhodes' bequest, but its full realization must depend largely upon the practical measures taken for carrying it into effect. The trustees have been singularly fortunate in securing the services of a man peculiarly fitted for the task of preparing a scheme for their approval. It is a task which requires other qualifications than those of mere scholarship. These Mr. G. R. Parkin amply possesses, for he is the principal of the foremost public school in the Dominion, the Upper Canada College of Toronto, which he has brought to a high standard of efficiency. But, above all, he is imbued with the same lofty ideals, in their purest form, which prompted Mr. Rhodes to devise a large part of his great fortune to the promotion not only of the unity of the Empire, but to the consolidation of friendship between all English-speaking peoples by binding together future generations of young men in the powerful ties of a common education. The cause of Imperial Federation has had few champions more able or enthusiastic than Mr. Parkin. As a lecturer and as an author he has labored with indefatigable energy to bring home to the British public, both in the Mother Country and in the Colonies, and especially in his own native land of Canada, not only the splendid resources, but also the responsibilities and duties of our great Imperial inheritance.

THE COST OF A SWIFT ATLANTIC STEAMER SERVICE.

Some very interesting statements as to the difference in the cost of working steamers of 23-knot speed, and others of the same tonnage but only of 17-knot speed or thereby, were, writes a Daily Graphic correspondent, made at the launch of the Cunard steamer Carpathia on the Tyne. The chairman of the firm of shipbuilders stated that a vessel like the Carpathia could be run on a coal consumption of less than 150 tons in the twenty-four hours, while another steamer of much the same size, but designed to be equal in speed to the swiftest of German steamers, would burn 800 tons in the same time. There is probably some exaggeration in the 800 tons. No ocean steamer has yet touched that figure in twenty-four hours. But it may be regarded as certain that to drive a vessel at the rate of 23 knots on the Atlantic would demand the consumption of from four to five times the amount of coal which would be burnt in a similar ship going at the average pace of from 17 to 18 knots. And the difference in time on a voyage from Liverpool or Southampton would not exceed two days. The cost at which the shorter voyage is obtained is therefore immense. But when the shipbuilder proceeded to argue that the cost of building and running such fast steamers was too great for private companies, and that therefore Government must help them with subsidies, it should be remembered that the three German Atlantic racers, which have made voyages to and from New York at the rate of over twenty-three knots an hour, are not helped by Government subsidies.

THE CANADIAN ARCH A GRANARY FOR BIRDS.

Whether Canada be Britain's granary or not, there can be no doubt that the Canadian arch has been the granary of London birds. Even while workmen were busy yesterday birds would visit it, and fly away with their spoil. Street merchants were offering little bunches of wheat or oats as souvenirs, at a penny a bunch—recommending them, for some inscrutable reason, by stating that they were "off the top." The supply of these mementoes undoubtedly exceeded the demand. After all, wheat and oats are much alike, whether grown at home or abroad, and it is to be feared that the average Londoner has not the imagination which would make these small samples of produce suggest the far-distant fields where they were grown or the illimitable plains that Canada possesses, and which she seeks to fill with British settlers. Other street vendors were hawking pictures of the arch on cards and "Japanese pocket-handkerchiefs," and were doing a good trade. Vehicles drove slowly by, apparently warned by a recent event. While it is curious that an accident at this Colonial trophy should have been reserved for the Colonial Secretary, the real wonder is that there have not been many mishaps. Certainly the thoroughfare will be safer when the arch is gone, and the City Council of Westminster will doubtless have a weight off its mind when Whitehall is free from the Canadian colossus.

THE LONDON HOUSING PROBLEM

The Daily News announces that a scheme is about to be started with the primary object of creating human interest in the great housing problem in London. Throughout the chief towns of the country and in all the London boroughs an effort will be made to place before the public, in a way that has not been tried before, the salient features of what has come to be regarded as the chief social question of the day. No panacea is to be put forward, but everything good and useful that has been achieved in the way of housing reform will be as fully dealt with as will the grave social and moral evils from which the nation now suffers owing to the want of healthy homes for large masses of its workers. By means of entertaining lectures, aided by the cinematograph, and with the co-operation of municipal bodies, housing societies, and the various churches, a special effort is to be made to arouse the interest of those who have hitherto remained more or less indifferent to the cry for better homes for the people. The movement, which will be known as "The Shaftesbury Lectures," in honor of the pioneer of housing reform, has plenty of funds behind it and plenty of supporters. It is one which all social reformers will welcome cordially. Knowledge, as Carlyle reminds us, must always go before reform, and if the promoters succeed, as we do not doubt they will, in creating greater interest in this vexed question, we shall not have to wait much longer before a good many of the housing evils confronting us at the present time are effectually removed.

A CLIMATIC REVOLUTION.

Evidence continues to accumulate, says the Daily News, tending to show that something has gone woefully wrong with the climate of the northern temperate zone. To add to the reports of frost and snow, which are the lively accompaniment of grouse shooting in Scotland, messages from Italy state that that unfortunate country has been plunged once more into mid-winter. Forty-four degrees Fahrenheit is the temperature registered in a number of places in the Italian Peninsula, a temperature which, though not so low as we have had it in this country, is "a phenomenon quite unparelleled" for this time of the year in the Sunny South. It is no use for those seeking a warmer clime just now to think that they will find it by flying to the Riviera or Naples. "As cold as mid-winter" is the report from the "Land of Flowers." What the causes may be of all this climatic bouleversement it is difficult to say, for the meterologists differ like doctors. Some think it may be due to the volcanic agencies, which, in the West Indies and elsewhere, have been disturbing things more solid than the atmosphere. Others suggest a phenomenal melting of the polar ice and the cooling down of the ocean currents, and the superincumbent air by the icebergs finding their way south. And yet others have been for some time past warning us that, in consequence of the Gulf Stream and other currents which are supposed to act as a submarine warming apparatus for Western Europe, having become diverted from their course, we must expect a generally lower temperature in future, and probably, in course of time, these islands may become icebound.

CHICAGO POET PREACHER MAY SUCCEED DR. PARKER.

The name of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, "the poet preacher of Chicago," is, says the Daily Mail, freely mentioned in connection with the pulpit made famous in two hemispheres by Dr. Parker—the City Temple. Dr. Gunsaulus, who has been in this country for several weeks, is now in London, and has made the following statement to a representative of the Westminster Gazette:

"We are all hoping and praying that Dr. Parker will remain at the City Temple for many years in undiminished vigor and power. I have not an aspiration in any way or under any circumstances for any pulpit. I am quite happy in Chicago. Dr. Parker is a very dear friend of mine, and has been extremely kind to me."

Pressed as to the likelihood of his remaining on this side for the purpose of establishing an institution similar to the Armour Institute of Chicago, Dr. Gunsaulus replied: "I must say again that I am very happy in Chicago. There is a tremendous opportunity here, and it is a world-opportunity. London is an empire in itself. Nothing definite or formal, however, has come to me, and certainly nothing will be decided until I return to Chicago. Whatever has been said is distinctly premature, and there is nothing further to be said about the matter just yet."

"The poet preacher of Chicago" is a descendant of the Spanish martyr, Reginald Gunsaulus Montanus, who perished in the sixteenth century. His mother's stock is English. Little known on this side of the water, he is nevertheless recognized as the most popular preacher in Chicago, and one of the foremost of Christian social reformers in the States.

In appearance he is much uulike the customary cleric. Rather, his large head and robust build, coupled with his unclerical garb of tweeds, suggest the mould of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes. In doctrine he is frankly evangelical, taking the word in a liberal and comprehensive sense. This, he says, is "the winning style of preaching in America to-day."

The story of his first sermon is amusing. To be sure of himself, he committed the sermon to memory, having first carefully calculated that it would take twenty minutes to deliver. But in his eagerness he rattled it off in ten minutes. Nothing abashed, he commenced again at the beginning and repeated it to the end. And the singular thing was that not a soul of the congregation perceived what he had done.

The Armour Institute was founded by the great millionaire of that name after hearing a sermon by Dr. Gunsaulus on the obligations of the rich to the poor. It is attended by 1,000 young men, and there are besides 20,000 correspondence students.

MAY BE A RAILWAY COMBINE.

Are we, asks the Daily Mail, on the eve of a great railway combination which, by destroying serious competition, shall increase dividends at the expense of the public?

A strong move is now being made by the directors of some of the leading English railways, notably the North-Western and the Midland, and by some shareholders led by Mr. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., to lessen competition. The important statement made by Lord Stalbridge at the meeting of the North-Western Company, following a corresponding statement made by Sir Edward Paget at the recent meeting of the Midland, shows that the friendly working may commence with them. It will not end there.

It has been for some time recognized by those interested in railway finance that there must be a period of reconstruction if declining dividends are not to be the rule. The cost of labor has, as a whole, steadily risen, the price of fuel shows a tendency, apart from irregular spurts and declines to increase, electric tramways are more and more taking town passenger traffic away, motor cars are beginning to take some profitable goods traffic, and passengers demand more and more luxury, at lower rates. The third-class passengers to Leeds or Manchester to-day has better accommodation than the first-class traveller of a generation ago.

The new reformers practically advocate that the agreement between the various lines, now carried out to a certain extent by the Euston committee of managers, should go further. Besides agreeing together on rates, competing lines should come to an arrangement about running unnecessary trains and, about the expenditure on fittings of trains.

Already one such arrangement has been come to by the amalgamation of two lines, the South-Eastern and Cnatham. This has led to the stopping of some of the Continental express trains, and the limitation of facilities provided where the two lines were formerly in competition. The result has been to produce the gravest discontent among railway passengers and merchants in Kent.

As a step in the direction of economy, there is to be no railway racing as an August amusement this year. Railway men declare that there was only real racing one season, about four years ago. Then crowds stood at Aberdeen waiting for the north express, and sporting men all over the land betted on the results.

But the results of fast running then and since were not profitable, for the public avoided the lines with the idea that racing trains could not be safe.

The chairman of the Great Western Railway Company—Earl Cawdor—had to complain at the meeting recently of electric tramways cutting into the short distance traffic. Nevertheless, the company earned £290,000 in one week of the past half year, which was a record in its history.

A lady shareholder suggested that fares should be reduced to compete with electric traction, but the chairman was not very sure about it.

The Slough accident cost the company £79,494.

THE CORONATION CONFERENCE.

To carry out the idea of an epoch, says the Times, we ought, perhaps, to speak of the coronation colonial conference. There will be other conferences of the kind, but there will not be another held in so critical a conjuncture as the close of a great war coinciding with a coronation postponed in circumstances of universal grief and anxiety, and finally carried out amid the rejoicing of an Empire at the restoration of its sovereign to health. On other grounds, also this conference may well bear some distinctive title, since it has laid the foundations on which all succeeding conferences will build. It has reduced to more or less tangible form much that was previously vague, and has brought about a mutual understanding among the different portions of the Empire of one another's aims, needs, and difficulties. In the official memorandum which we publish today we are informed that the results of the conference have been satisfactory from an Imperial point of view. We take that to mean that agreement has been reached in principle upon subjects previously regarded in the light of common sentiments, but not definitely understood from a common standpoint. The main questions were necessarily those concerning Imperial defence and Imperial trade, the great bonds of the Empire in war and in peace. On both subjects resolutions have been adopted, which, however, must not be supposed to go further than an agreement in principle as to the proposals to be submitted by the ministers concerned to the various legislatures of the Empire. Perhaps as much has been done as it was possible for such a conference to accomplish. The first definite step has been taken, and its importance will not be underrated by those who recall the position of affairs only half a generation ago.

As regards defence, some increase in the colonial contributions to the cost of the Imperial navy was agreed to, and a table was prepared by the Admiralty apportioning, necessarily in a tentative manner, the amounts to be contributed by each colony. These amounts must in the nature of the case have reference to purely local services, and cannot appreciably affect the huge figures of the navy estimates. But they are the recognition of a principle, and may be used to stimulate local interest and local effort in naval affairs. A scheme for Imperial defence in an emergency was also considered, though it is evident that different colonies favor different forms of preparation for such an emergency. The Canadian plan of keeping local forces in a state of efficiency and relying upon the loyalty of the people to furnish trained volunteers in case of need, if honorably carried out, at any rate avoids difficulties of control and organization that might arise under a more centralized system. As regards trade, there is a general policy, the details of which are left open, and will no doubt have in any case to be very elastic, of establishing in the colonies preferential tariffs in favor of British trade. The mode and degree of doing this cannot possibly be uniform, at least for a long time to come, but Canada has set an example which will probably be followed by circumstances. There is one resolution, however, in which all seem to have concurred without difficulty. It is that all the colonies should join in contributing to the memoiral to Queen Victoria, the understanding being that in the monument to be erected there should be something symbolical of each of the contributors.

The Son of Gladstone on Liberal Unity at North Leeds

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., speaking in North Leeds in support of the candidature of Mr. Rowland Barran, said that the Liberals were told that there were dissensions among them. Mr. Barran was asked all sorts of questions as to who was his leader; by Mr. Barran's equanimity had not been disturbed yet any more than his own equanimity would be if such questions were put to him, because his position was this, that his leader in the House of Commons was Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman (cheers), his leader in the House of Lords was Lord Spencer, and he sincerely hoped that before long they would get Lord Rosebery right out in the field and taking his place. (Cheers.) The Liberal party, he was glad to say, was always divided, because it possessed much activity of thought. If it were true that the Liberal party were disunited, why were they so united in North Leeds? (Cheers.) If there were real deep-seated disunion in the party, depend upon it it would be reflected in North Leeds. (Cheers.) If there were a rift in the party at all, they all knew it was likely to be found on the question of Ireland. He was not for his part afraid to talk about the Irish question. He had always been and he always should be, a Home Ruler to the back bone. (Cheers.) The real test question of Ireland was not so much Home Rule immediately, but it was the question of coercion. Neither his hearers nor he knew how this great Irish question would be ultimately settled; but what they did see was this, that we had in Ireland, at the present moment, the whole of the machinery established to govern a people who ought to be free against the British Constitution by methods and by laws not only unknown to us but which the Government would never dare to think of applying to Englishmen or to Scotsmen; and this whole machinery was again at work. If we wished to maintain the present system it would have to be by coercion. The Government sought to satisfy Ireland by giving them local government in the counties. That was very good as far as it went; but so far from satisfying Irishmen, as many of them had always said would be the case, it had the undoubted effect of stimulating the Home Rule movement, and of giving the Nationalists in Ireland a more powerful lever than ever for working Home Rule. However, all they had to do in the House of Commons and elsewhere was to fight coercion, and he hoped they would send Mr. Barran to help them in that work. (Cheers.) As to the war, the Government talked about the splendid results. There had been splendid results so far as our generals and soldiers were concerned. We were all proud of what our soldiers had done, but he for one was not proud of our Government, because he averred that the Government in a large measure created the very difficulties which it had taken so many lives and so much effort to overcome. Through all the policy of the Government there had been the same miserable miscalculations from first to last—from the first, when they sent out 70,000 men, thinking that they had only 20,000 against them; to the very last, when, according to Mr. Brodrick's calculations, the number of Boers in the field when peace was signed ought to have been a minus quantity. What ought to have been a minus quantity turned to be 20,000 fighting men. The fact was they had to thank the war for the prolongation of the existence of this Government (hear, hear), and perhaps they had to thank this Government for the prolongation of the war. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) Depend upon it the Government were going to be held to the inquiry which they promised. That inquiry must and should take place (cheers); not so much to punish individuals, but to see who and what was to blame, so as to rectify the system and put our whole army on a much better footing. (Cheers.) As Liberals they objected to the bread tax. They were told that it ought never to have been taken off, and that, as a matter of fact, Mr. Gladstone, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer, never did take it off. It was known now how that stood, because Mr. Morley the other day brought out the facts, which were that the Liberal Government, before 1868, had a very small majority, and they had to fight desperately hard, as they had to fight hard now, to do anything, and it was the force of the opposition of the Tories both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons which prevented a Liberal Government dealing with this corn duty at an earlier date. The Liberals objected to this bread tax on many grounds, whether it was temporary or permanent, it was a tax that a Liberal Government would have to deal with as soon as it had an opportunity. (Cheers.) It was not simply in connection with free trade that they were opposed to this tax, it was an unnecessary and it was a wrong tax, because it hit the wrong people. He did not like paying too much income tax, but he would sooner pay 1d or 2d more on the income tax than that the poorest people in the community should pay £1 or so in the shape of the tax on bread. If another choice of tax were desired they could find it in putting an additional price on spirit licences, or if they were hard up they could stop the doles to the landlords. (Cheers.) Such measures as the Education Bill and the bread tax, though they might actually become law, had not been demanded by the people of this country. (Cheers.) The time would come at the next general election when the judgment of the people would be appealed to on these two measures, and the electors of North Leeds were now asked to anticipate the general election (cheers) by returning Mr. Barran at the head of the poll to show their disgust and dislike of these measures which had been forced upon the people by the Government. (Cheers.)

THE EVENTFUL CAREER OF GEN. STEYN, THE BOER LEADER

Ex-President's Early Environment Was Beset With Many Difficulties.

London, August 30.—The arrival in Europe of ex-President Steyn has been made the occasion of the publication of many sketches and anecdotes about the man. That which is given much prominence in the Daily Express will be read with much interest in the United States, the land of self-made men.

A remarkable, and, in many respects, a distinguished man, says the Express writer is Martinus Theunis Steyn, ex-President of the late Orange Free State, who arrives at Southampton this morning. Mr. Steyn has come over to Europe chiefly for the sake of his health. He has been extremely ill, suffering from an affection of the eyes, and so much has his constitution been damaged by the anxieties of the war and the political disasters which have overwhelmed the State that when he came on board the ship he could scarcely use either hands or feet. But so beneficial have been the sea breezes that he appears to be on the road to recovery. And, in any case, he has expressed a determination to live as long as he can for the sake of his wife and family, to whom he is tenderly attached.

STEYN'S EARLY YEARS.

Mr. Steyn was born in 1857 at Winburg. His father was a farmer who had sat in the Volksraad; his mother was one of the family of Wessls, whose name figures largely in the history of the Orange Free State. Young Steyn was educated at the Grey College, in Bloemfontein, where a broad-minded policy has always prevailed, and where English and Dutch were taught side by side. On leaving school Martinus Steyn worked for some time upon his father's farm; he learned to ride and very soon become an expert with the rifle.

And thus, from 15 to 19 years of age, the future President of the Orange Free State occupied himself. At the age of 19 he came to England and the Continent for the purpose of completing his education, and six years later he returned to South Africa, where he practised successfully as a barrister for six years in Bloemfontein. Six years later he was appointed First Puisne Judge, and yet another six years—and he was elected President by universal suffrage.

OPPOSED TO ENGLAND.

Shortly after the Jameson raid came the Presidential election in the Orange Free State, for which there were two candidates, J. G. Fraser, the chairman of the Volksraad, and Judge Steyn. Mr. Fraser was, generally speaking, a very popular man, but he had a Scotch name, and came of Scottish parents.

Now Judge Steyn was Dutch to the backbone, and his ancestors had done much to consolidate the State. Therefore it was that he gained the victory by six to one, and the Orange Free State entered upon its last stage as a Republic. Within a few months of his installation at Bloemfontein President Steyn began his endeavor to draw tighter the bonds connecting the two Boer Republics. At the same time he professed the greatest friendship towards the British Government.

But not ex-President Kruger himself was at heart more bitterly opposed to all things English than was the whilom Cambridge graduate, Martinus Steyn. The two Presidents very soon found common ground in their hatred of England; and from 1897 to 1899 they vigorously plotted to bring about that war which was to end so disastrously for each of them.

BLOEMFONTEIN CONFERENCE.

And so in the latter years Steyn was overjoyed to see Sir Alfred Milner and the crafty old President of the Transvaal together in the capital of his own State; and though apparently he deprecated the very thought of war, he all the time vigorously fanned the flame which was soon to burst forth in all its fury.

More than anyone else, President Steyn was responsible for the great war. There is no doubt that his object was to become the uncrowned king of the United States of South Africa. He regarded Kruger as an old man who must soon pass away. He himself was comparatively young. His name, therefore, he was determined should go down to posterity as that of the greatest man who had ever been born in South Africa.

Mr. Steyn has his good points, however, and he was wonderfully popular with almost everyone, Boer or Briton, who met him. He was a brilliant conversationalist, a capital linguist, naturally enough, after his long residence in Europe, and handsome, very tall, with a kindly, frank expression and a full long beard, which of late years has become prematurely grey.

A THOROUGH GENTLEMAN.

In the ordinary sense of the word, Mr. Steyn is a thorough gentleman, with singularly pleasant manners and a great sense of humor, often spiced with sarcasm. As, for instance, when he once remarked, "Your mounted infantry are useful at a walk, but when they gallop their only thought is to keep their hats on."

FRANCE AND SIAM CLOSE TO WAR

French Republic Makes Claims Against the Oriental Empire.

Paris, August 30.—Is the Franco-Siamese dispute about to be re-opened? On or about August 15, the French minister to Bangkok, M. Kloubukowski, arrived in France accompanied by the Siamese Vice Minister of the Interior, Prince Phya-si, whose instructions are to attempt a final settlement of the questions at issue between the two governments, and with this intention he will go straight to the Quai d'Orsay. There is a strong party in France, however, whose constant demand is for recourse to arms in the event of non-compliance by Siam with all the demands put forward; and, unfortunately, this party occupies a more or less commanding position.

It will be recollected that, after the little war between France and Siam in 1893, the French, while occupying the port of Chantabun, as a fortified post, undertook to evacuate it by a given date. That pledge they have never fulfilled—on the contrary, latest advices are to the effect that the defences of the place have been materially strengthened.

A PERMANENT OCCUPATION.

It was first occupied on Sept. 15, 1893, and has since been reinforced more than once. Chantabun is situate on the extreme limit of what the French are pleased to describe as their "zone of influence." The fort is on the site of the old Siamese citadel, and is enclosed by an earth parapet three metres thick, surmounted by an bamboo palisade, and in front a ditch three metres wide and two deep. At first the men had only huts for a lodging, but—sure sign of prolonged occupation—these have since been superseded by brick buildings with separate quarters for the married men and their families.

Quite recently the Governor of French Indo-China, M. Doumer, was superseded by M. Beau, and pending this change certain of the Paris journals have alleged that the King of Siam was, and is, acting in a "suspicious manner." It will be recollected that, under the treaty of October 1, 1893, the Siamese Government, was compelled to relinquish the whole left bank of the Mekong river, and to agree not to construct any military post in the Provinces of Battambong and Angkor, and within a zone of twenty-five kilometres on the right bank of that great river. It will be further remembered that the Anglo-French convention of January 15, 1896, declared the valley of the Menam river to be neutral territory, neither Power having the right to enter it save by mutual consent. "This engagement," comments a recent French writer, "implicitly recognised our right to occupy all the valley of the Mekong."

One French fiction is to the effect that Siamese troops have actually "invaded" the neutral zone—but those of a more moderate tone content themselves with the assertion that Siamese bands swarm in the disputed territory, naively adding that "it is said that Siam is sending armed bands into the Mekong region and despatching its own regular soldiery in pursuit of them." Much is also made, of course, of the danger to Gallic interests of the English influence at Bangkok, where it appears, Japanese officers have been largely employed to drill the Siamese army since the close of the China-Japanese War. This is to a certain extent true. In the Siamese navy—if one can use the word "navy"—Danish officers are still in the majority; it was a Dane rejoicing in the appellation of Commodore du Plessis de Richelieu who was in command of King Chulalngkorn's yacht-cruiser, the Maha Chakkri, when, in 1893, that vessel was going to, but did not, engage the French gunboats.

One statement put forward by the war party in France is of peculiar interest just now. It is to the effect that all the Japanese officers in the Siamese service have since the signature of the Anglo-Japanese treaty become "secret agents in the pay of Great Britain." It would be interesting to know to what extent how firmly this theory is implanted in the breasts of M. Delcasse and his colleagues.

A GREAT NEW CORPORATION.

The business known for the past five years as "The Lindsay-Nordheimer Co.," and for the previous twenty-two years simply as C. W. Lindsay, will, on September 1, commence operations as "C. W. Lindsay, Limited," under a Dominion charter with a paid-up capital of $400,000. The place of business will continue to be at the same stand, 2366 St. Catherine Street, just east of Peel Street. Mr. Lindsay wishes it stated that he has always been the sole proprietor of the business known as the Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., the name Nordheimer having been simply added when he bought out the local Nordheimer interests five years ago. Mr. Lindsay now discontinues the purchase of Nordheimer pianos, and relies more than ever upon the famous Heintzman & Co.'s pianos, which he has handled ever since he commenced business, 27 years ago. The new company has just bought out the local "Karn" interests, and, last but not least, has secured the agency of the famous Chickering pianos of Boston, whose makers proudly claim that they are "the oldest in America and the best in the world." Mr. Lindsay has secured as his second in command Mr. H. H. Godfrey, one of the most popular song-writers in Canada, and one of the best-known piano men. Mr. Godfrey is an old Montrealer, but has for many years resided in Toronto, where he has occupied important positions with the great piano houses there. His return to Montreal will be hailed by a host of old musical friends.

The Lindsay concern has built up its great reputation by a quarter of a century of honest business dealing and intimate knowledge of what constitutes good musical value. So enormously has the piano business grown of late years that it has been found necessary to open branches at St. Catherine Street East, corner of St. Hubert, and also in the cities of Quebec, Ottawa and Three Rivers, and these branches contribute not a little to the convenience of the public and the prosperity of the firm.

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 River 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. Mountain air and salt sea breezes. A delightful trip both ways. No tourist should fail to make it. Excellent accommodation at Hotel Roberval. Round trip tickets only Ten Dollars each A beautifully illustrated guide book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Bostan, Jubert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind and surpasses every thing hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1

in a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and astringent fluids.

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for impurity of the blood scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

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for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possess surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Com[illegible] without which [illegible] forged.

Sole wholesale Agents for Canada, Lyman Bros. & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Literature

THE LOST RIVER.

Raptly I listen to the singing pines
Which blend their music, River, with thine own;
Raptly I trace the portents and the signs
So thickly in these awesome airs bestrown,

Thy waters make wide tumult there above,
But here, in deep pool sinking, move in black
And circle like a fear-tormented dove
That turns, death-dreading, to fly back.

But Stream, there is no backward flight for thee:
Thou must to this scene die and pass below,
Fulfilling now that darker destiny
Prefigured at thy birth amid the snow.

These glad, green wilds to lave and love and leave,
Thy singing here to cease, nor more to blend
With songs of these sad pines which grieve and grieve,
What is to them thy melancholy end.

But this I know: far from thy present strife
Thou'lt glide again by tree and trailing vine,
Intent upon thy brighter after-life,
New faith I feel in after-life of mine.

—Bailey Millard.

LITERARY JOTTINGS

THE HISTORICAL NOVEL.

The art of historical fiction has been so cordially damned on such a variety of counts that to find it the object of enthusiasm other than their own should afford its practitioners a peculiar pleasure. Yet nothing short of enthusiasm could have sustained Mr. Jonathan Nield in compiling his guide to the best historical novels and tales—a selection involving a survey of several thousand volumes published by Elkin Mathews in England and Putnams on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Nield is not content with a mere tabulated selection, though it covers some eighty pages, but he comes boldly forward among the apologists of the historical novel. A man does not read several thousand volumes, no one of which in the opinion of many eminent persons has a right to exist, without feeling that his own life demands its apologia. Mr. Nield, it must surely be acknowledged, provides an adequate one, although he cannot cover every point upon which his pet study has been assailed.

Speaking roughly, we may separate the assailants into two classes—the historians, who assert and prove in various ways that historical fiction is not history, and the more damaging critics who contend that it cannot be good fiction. The former, as they are by far the more numerous, are also, very luckily, the easier to deal with; for their case, however argued, rests on an ignoratio elenchi. They deny that which has never been claimed; and beyond this superfluous denial their contentions amount to little more (although, considered as impudence, it may be thought enough) than that an event by becoming "historical" becomes the historians' close preserve. Whatever they urge against Scott's "Kenilworth," for instance, may be urged with equal force against Shakespeare's historical plays, or indeed against Homer himself.

We can promise that any one who takes Mr. Nield's short, simple and undeniable proposition, "The Historical Novel exists primarily as Fiction," and uses that as an operating knife upon the mass of criticism to which Mr. Nield's Bibliography refers him, will be surprised at once by the amount of idle demolition on this subject and the ease with which it comes away.

But a subtler and more charming fallacy than mere ignoratio elenchi underlies the argument which maintains that the historical novel cannot be good fiction. Mr. Nield states this argument so fairly that we may use his words:—

"The writer of such fiction, though he be a Thackeray or Scott, cannot surmount barriers which are not merely hard to scale, but absolutely impassable. The spirit of a period is like the self-hood of a human being—something that cannot be handed on; try as we may, it is impossible for us to breathe the atmosphere of a by-gone time, since all those thousand-and-one details which went to the building up of both individual and general experience can never be reproduced."

If, for example, as we follow the adventures of Harry Esmond, we seem to live in the early eighteenth century, we merely delude ourselves; we are breathing in fact, not the atmosphere of Addison and Steele, but an atmosphere created by a brilliant man of letters of the nineteenth century partly no doubt out of his erudition, but in far greater measure out of his own nineteenth century emotions and thoughts. Well, we call this argument charming, because obviously whatever bearing it has upon historical novels, it has the same upon history. Give two historians all the available information about Cromwell and set them to produce two portraits of the man. Not only (as we know already from experience) will these two portraits differ ridiculously; they will both (by this new argument) be necessarily false. Nay, autobiography, too, goes by the board. At the age of sixty or thereabouts, when we sit down to write our autobiographies, we have, as a rule, lost all taste for bird's-nesting, and reconstruct the youthful impulse which sent us shinning up trees much as Mr. Lecky reconstructs the thought of the eighteenth century, or Thackeray the springs of action which moved Harry Esmond. It matters little whether we

would shrink to be
That happy child again,

or describe his exploits with literary gusto. We can no more get back into his tightish corduroys than we can eat the apples he tucked away without inconvenience. We recreate him (to use Mr. Nield's elegant diction) "partly out of our erudite conception of a former period, and partly out of the emotions and thoughts engendered by that very environment which is our own, and from which we cannot escape." "The Historical Novel exists primarily as Fiction," and breathes its last (as the undergraduate shid of Herod) "in the enjoyment of that high office.

The historical novel exists primarily as fiction, and even though in our waking moments we may be persuaded of the unreality of that "dream" which a Scott or a Dumas has produced for us, we shall still be able to place ourselves again and again under the spell of their delightful influences.

It never pretends to anything more than illusion. It has seldom achieved, because it has never aimed at, the compact and massive falsity of the modern historian, though it has now and then vied with him in inaccuracy of detail.

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE LOVE STORY OF ABNER STONE.

The charming combination of a love story which has a delightfully quaint old-world atmosphere—old world in the sense in which it brings us back to the cradle of the human race, although it breathes the spirit of young Kentucky—and reflections on life in the open fields seen through the eyes of the book lover, gives literary opulence to "The Love Story of Abner Stone," by Mr. Edwin Carlile Litsey.

The lover is supposed to have reached the age of seventy, when he determines to set down the story which he had thought locked up in his heart forever. It had been a thing very sacred to him and had brightened the years he had lived on the shadowed slope of life; and there had come to him the belief that the world might be made better by the telling of the story just as his life had been made better by having lived it.

The book lover was forty-five when the romance of his life came to him, and it was a maiden of eighteen, fresh from college and unpolluted by the world who awoke in him the tender emotions which are here chronicled, and which in these pages are a monument to her memory, for she was a flower that perished in the bud.

Tranquilly and beautifully the love story marches onward, almost without an incident, till its course is run, and it will be readily understood that the charm of it lies in the language in which it is expressed, language pure and sweet as heart speaks to heart.

The spirit in which the surviving lover approaches his subject at three score and ten is admirable: "My ways have not all been ways of pleasantness nor all my paths peace, but I am glad to have lived, to have known the hopes of youth and the trials of manhood, to have felt within my soul that emotion which rules the earth and the universe, and which is heaven's undefiled gift to man. From books I have gained knowledge, from the lessons of life I have learned wisdom, from love I have found the way which leads to life eternal."

A glimpse may be given of the love drama as it is gathering strength. Abner, the book worm, knew little about a farm, and he was for the first time spending his summer as a lodger on one of the largest farms in Kentucky, Salome being the adopted daughter of the farmer and his wife. Salome had just returned from school and had spent the day with Abner in visiting a convent and church. It was so late when they returned that the old couple had retired, and the plans for to-morrow were discussed at the foot of the stairs.

"Father has some sheep on the lower farm that are sick, and I am going to take them some salt, because that is good for their blood."

"May I help you salt the sheep? I'll carry the salt if you will let me go."

She turned her head sideways with a slight uplifting of the brows as though hesitating.

"Ye-e-e-s, I guess so," she replied at last, doubtfully. "Do you know anything about sheep?"

"Nothing more than I have read. They are very docile, I believe, and a great many of our clothes come from their backs."

"But that is not all." There was the wisdom of Solomon on the fresh young face shadowed by disarranged tresses. "Some of them have horns like a cow, only they grow back instead of out. And they'll run you sometimes when they take a notion. Can you run, Mr. Stone?"

"The picture which came to my mind of the staid and dignified Abner Stone flying across a meadow with coat tails streaming, and an irate ram at his heels, brought a broad smile to my face."

Thus we see the pair among trees and bushes on a soft green bank, joining hands and running like two school children, indulging in school children's pranks and reciting the folk lore of the district. Then comes the other side of this picture of sunshine; it is sickness and death just after the declaration of love. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

RUSSIA'S TREATMENT OF FINLAND.

This is the title of an able and scholarly pamphlet in which the writer shows the bearing of what may be called the Finnish question on present world politics. The author is Dr. Boris Minzes, a German political writer, and the work is translated into English by Mr. Montague Donner, who contributes a fiery introduction in which he strongly denounces the policy that the author, with more deliberation and method, proceeds to reveal to the world.

Mr. Donner lays much emphasis on the fact that at the very time when the peace delegates were seated in solemn conclave at The Hague, in obedience to the summons of the great white Czar, the same Czar, always humane and magnanimous, was engaged through his ministers and a coarse, mean-souled governor-general, in tearing to shreds the constitution of Finland, which he had solemnly sworn to maintain inviolate; in issuing autocratic edicts in open defiance of all guarantees to respect the laws of a free nation, in setting spies upon an orderly though high-spirited people, born and bred in an atmosphere of liberty; in gagging the press; in destroying freedom of speech; in suppressing the right of public meeting; in concocting fictitious plots to find a pretext for armed intervention; in forcing Russian officers upon the Finnish army, and the Russian language upon the schools; in refusing the champions of Finnish rights, whether in or out of the country, the privilege of an audience; in deliberately distorting Finnish speech and Finnish action, and finally in systematically suppressing in Russia itself all true knowledge of the Finnish side of the question.

Dr. Minzes reviews step by step the effects of the Russian policy of expansion upon the institutions of Finland, and shows under what circumstances a liberty-loving, law-abiding people have been deprived of their liberties. The pamphlet brings vividly before the reader the efforts made by some of the rulers to ameliorate the lot of the peasantry of Russia, and the subsequent reversion to reactionary methods. The reign of the peace-loving Alexander III., for example, was signalized by a return to reactionary methods, which were to neutralize well-nigh the whole life work of the Emperor Alexander II. As national economic conditions came gradually to change with the inflowing stream of foreign capital and industrial competition, it became apparent that owing to the absence of organized popular initiative, as well as to the lack of spontaneous activity common to all classes of society in Russia, the bureaucratic machinery would not prove lastingly equal to the increasing demands of modern political economy, and so the authorities formulated anti-reform measures which struck at the root of all liberal institutions, amongst them those of Finland. Instead of prudently perfecting what had already been accomplished, the Government and Russian conservativism went hand in hand in the work of destruction. (Brooklyn, N.Y.: The Finnish American Publishing Company.)

AUTHORS AND READERS

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has now finished his long and exhaustive work, "The Great Boer War," which is to appear as a single large volume on October 9, the third anniversary of the beginning of the war. Sir Arthur retains the popular price, and as the whole of the earlier part of the book has been carefully corrected and the latest information incorporated, the volume will be a complete account of the struggle.

Having finished "The Great Boer War," Sir Arthur is writing another series of "Brigadier Gerard" stories. Brigadier Gerard is the Napoleonic soldier whose D'Artagnan-like exploits were first told in a volume published in 1896. The new stories, which will be six or seven in number, will appear serially in the Strand Magazine.

An Imperialist songster writes a coronation ode, under the shelter of anonymity, beginning thus:

Edward, King and Emperor! o'er realms where sun ne'er sets!
India's star, Ottawa's snow, none the Lion forgets!
Australasia, azure bound, the stalwart and the loyal,
All so true! aye, all so faithful to their liege lord royal!

The Copp Clark Company announce the second edition of George Douglas' "House with the Green Shutters."

The title of "The Victors," which ranks among the best of Mr. Robert Barr's literary works, is taken from W. L. Marcy's famous phrase, "To the Victors belong the Spoils," the Canadian edition will be published by the Copp Clark Co.

The importance of the opening line of a novel, which was referred to in these columns last week, is fully recognized by the author of the American dime novel, which in the world of literature corresponds pretty much with the home-grown "penny-dreadful." Mr. Eugene Sawyer, in an interview with the American "Bookman," quotes three of his openers which had a good deal to do with the success of the stories.

They are:—"We will have the money or she shall die," "Swear the defendant," and "It is a case of mysterious disappearance, Mr. Carter." Title, the situation for the cover-picture, and the opening sentences are the three most important elements in the success of this kind of book. The title is, as a matter of fact, enormously important in every kind of book. Every bookseller and publisher admits that, though a good title will not always sell a bad book, a bad title will severely affect the sales of a good one.

Messrs. Longmans are issuing a volume of essays by Mr. Rider Haggard, to be called "Rural England." The work furnishes a record of the rural conditions prevailing in England in 1901 and 1902, and, together with the evidence collected, sets before the public the conclusions at which he has arrived and the remedies which are necessary to retain a larger proportion of its population on the land.

Mr. J. H. Yoxall is joining the select company of legislator novelists, a story of his, entitled "The Romany Stone," appearing this autumn. It is a novel of adventure and of gypsy and Methodist life in the Peak district, the period being the beginning of the last century. Before becoming a member of Parliament Mr. Yoxall was a certificated master, and has been secretary of the National Union of Teachers for the last ten years.

According to all signs the coming autumn will be a bad one for the new author of fiction. There is hardly a New York publisher who is willing to place much hope in him. On the other hand, a season cannot be recalled which seemed so promising in abundance and distinction in regard to forthcoming novels by well known authors. There are few conspicuous names among the story-tellers—American and English—of to-day which does not appear on the fall lists. Howells, Crawford, Hope, James, Merriman, Vorelli, Jerome, Miss Cholmoadely, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Craigie, Sir Gilbert Parker, Max Pemberton, Frank T. Bullen, Chambers, and many other equally well known writers, all have contributions. It almost seems as though "arrived" authors had formed a trust, with the intention of controlling the output of fiction.

The latest literary news from France is that M. Huysmans, the novelist who went, about a year ago, to live and work in a convent, has reverted from the cloister to the hearth. Compelled to rise early and forbidden to sit up late, he found it impossible, he says, to produce anything that satisfied his literary conscience. The incident is not, of course, of world-shaking significance; but it does raise an interesting question as to the mode of life most favorable to literary art. Is a life of strict discipline and self-denial incompatible with the highest imaginative flights? M. Huysmans has evidently found it so; and one feels intuitively that such great artists as Shakespeare, Goethe, and Byron would have agreed with him.

We have no hesitation in saying that Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial is without doubt the best medicine ever introduced for dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera and all summer complaints, sea sickness, etc. It promptly gives relief and never fails to effect a positive cure. Mothers should never be without a bottle when their children are teething.—Adv.

STRANGE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT ASHTON.

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—(Special.)—"That revolver can't shoot."

"It can shoot sparrows, it'll shoot you."

The above is, according to report, the dialogue which preceded a shooting affair near Ashton which may have a fatal termination. The victim is James Emery, a farmer residing about two miles from the village. The weapon was in the hands of an orphan lad who was working for Emery. The neighbors believe, despite the boast, that the shooting wasn't accidental. Emery and the lad were in the barn, and the latter was handling an old revolver.

A Wide Sphere of Usefulness.—The consumption of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has grown to great proportions. Notwithstanding the fact that it has now been on the market for over twenty-one years, its prosperity is as great as ever and the demand for it in that period has very greatly increased. It is beneficial in all countries, and wherever introduced fresh supplies are constantly asked for.—Adv.

MANAGED TO COLLECT IT.

A mercantile agency in this city has just made a most unusual collection.

A gentleman left the city to reside in California owing the corporation a considerable amount.

City Treasurer Robb, of course, felt that the account was beyond redemption.

Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co. have, however, just sent him a cheque for $70, being the arrears in taxes in question collected in California from the corporation's debtor.

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This wondrous medicine of nature, popular with tens of thousands of our women, carries its rich nutriment and healing virtues to the blood, nerves and tissues, giving power and new life to inactive and diseased organs. No other medicine can so quickly banish and permanently cure painful and obdurate feminine ills; no other medicine ever devised can so truly keep the nervous system, blood and bodily organs in a healthy condition to fulfil their important duties. Mrs. A. Saunders, Brancondale, Ont., says:

"I was a great sufferer from severe attacks of neuralgia in the left ovary. At times the attacks were so acute that I thought I would lose my reason. Several doctors treated me, and I was a patient in the hospital. I obtained no relief from medical treatment. The doctors said unless I had the ovary taken away I could not be cured. Instead of submitting to the operation I used Paine's Celery Compound, and I am thankful your valuable medicine cured me. I feel like a new woman, and would like all to know what your medicine has done for me."

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The Intercolonial Railway announces that it will run a special vestibule train from Cacouna to Montreal on Tuesday, September 2nd, and also on Tuesday, September 9th, leaving Cacouna at 9.40 a.m. and stopping at the following stations, viz: Riviere du Loup, St. Paschal, Riviere Ouelle, Ste. Anne, Montmagny, Levis, Drummondville and St. Rosalie, arriving Montreal at 6.45 p.m. This train will be equipped with through sleeping and dining cars and is put on to accommodate people returning from the seaside.

If you drink Japan tea try a packet of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green which is fast displacing it.

Put up Black Mixed & Ceylon Green

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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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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 21, 1864.

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Hotel Keeper.

St. Philip's, Que., Nov. 1st, 1901.

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NOTICE is hereby given that TUESDAY, the
2ND SEPTEMBER,
is the last day on which the three per cent.
(3 PER CENT). DISCOUNT
can be allowed on these taxes. Parties desiring to pay by
INSTALMENTS
however, can do so by paying one-half on or before the 8th SEPTEMBER, and the balance on or before the 8th NOVEMBER; but no discount is allowable on such payments, and in default of the first within the time specified, the whole becomes due and exigible. The water may be
TURNED OFF
in all cases, after the due dates, without further notice.

Payments may be made by mailing accepted cheques; and parties coming to the City Hall will avoid delay by bringing the exact amount of their bills.

By order,
W. ROBB,
City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall.
Montreal, 25th August, 1902.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 23rd August, 1902.

FALL, 1902.

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Tuesday, September 2,
Wednesday, September 3,
Thursday, September 4.

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MR. DOOLEY ON WORK AND SPORT

"A hard time th' rich have injyin' life," said Mr. Dooley.

"I'd thrade with thim," said Mr. Hennessy.

"I wud not," said Mr. Dooley. "'Tis too much like hard wurruk. If I iver got hold iv a little mound iv th' money, divvle th' bit iv hardship would I inflict on mesilf. I'd set on a large Turkish sofa an' have dancin' girls dancin' an' a mandolin orchestheree playin' to me. I wudden't move a step without bein' carried. I'd go to bed with th' lark an' get up with th' night watchman. If annywan suggested physical exercise to me I'd give him forty dollars to go away. I'd hire a prize fighter to do me fightin' f'r me, a pedestheree to do me walkin', a jockey to do me ridin' an' a colledge profissor to do me thinking'. Here I'd set with a naygur fannin' me with osterich feathers, lookin' ca'mly out through me stained glass windies on th' rollin' mills, smokin' me good five-cint seegar, an' rejicin' to know how bad ye mus' be feelin' ivry time ye think iv me hoorded wealth.

"But that ain't th' way it comes out, Hinnissy. Higgins, th' millyionaire, had th' same idee as me whin he was beginnin' to breed money with a dollar he ownded an' a dollar he took fr'm some wan that wasn't there at th' time. While has was hammerin' hoops on a bar'l or dhrivin' pegs itno a shoe he'd stop wanst in a while to wipe th' sweat off his brow whin th' boss wasn't lookin', an' he'd say to himsilf: 'If I iver get it I'll have a man wheel me around on a chair.' But as his stable grows an' he herds large dhroves down to th' bank ivry week he changes his mind, an' whin he's got enough to injye life, as they say, he finds he's up against it. His throubles has just begun. I know in his heart Higgins' ideel iv luxury is enough buckwheat cakes an' a cozy corner in a Turkish bath, but he can't injye it. He mus' be up an' doin'. An' th' on'y things annywan around him is up an' doin' is th' things he used to get paid f'r doin' whin he was a young man.

"Arly in th' mornin' Higgins has got to be out exercisin' a horse to keep th' horse in good health. Higgins has no business on a horse, an' he knows it. He was built an' idycated f'r a cooper, an' th' horse don't fit him. Th' nacheral way f'r Higgins to ride a horse is to set well aft an' hang on to th' ears. But he's tol' that that's wrong an' he's made to set up straight an' be a good fellow an' meet th' horse half way. An' if th' horse don't run away with Higgins an' kill him he's tol' it's not a good horse an' he ought to sell it. An' mind ye, he pays f'r that, though he can't help raymimberin' th' man nex' dure fr'm him used to get tin dollars a week f'r th' same job.

"Whin he was a young man Higgins knowed a fellow that dhrove four horses f'r a brewery. They paid him well, but he hated his job. He used to come in at night an' wish his parents had made him a cooper, an' Higgins pitied him, knowin' he cudden't get out a life insurance policy an' his wife was scared to death all th' time. Now that Higgins has got th' money he's took th' brewery man's job with worse horses an' him barred fr'm dhrivin' with more thin wan hand. An' does he get annything f'r it? On th' conth'ry, Hinnissy, it sets him back a large forchune. An' he says he's havin' a good time, an' if th' brewery man come along an' felt sorry f'r him Higgins wudden't exactly know why.

"Higgins has to sail a yacht raymimberin' how he despised th' Swede sailors that used to loaf in th' saloon near his house durin' th' winter: he has to run an autymobill, which is th' same thing as dhrivin' a throlley car on a windy day without pay; he has to play golf, which is th' same thing as bein' a postman without a dacint uniform; he has to play tennis, which is another wurrud f'r batin' a carpet; he has to race horses, which is the same thing as bein' a bookmaker with th' chances again' ye; he has to go abroad, which is th' same thing as bein' an immigrant; he has to set up late, which is th' same thing as bein' a dhrug clerk; an' he has to play cards with a man that knows how, which is th' same thing as bein' a sucker.

"He takes his good times hard, Hinnisy. A rich man at spoort is a kind iv non-union laborer. He don't get wages f'r it, an' he don't dhrive as well as a milkman, ride as well as a stable-boy, shoot as well as th' autymobill as well as th' man that runs th' steam roller. It's a tough life. They'se no rest f'r th' rich an' weary. We'll be readin' in th' pa-apers wan iv these days; 'Alonzo Higgins, the runner up iv last year's champeenship, showed great improvement in this year's bricklayin' tournymint at Newport an' won handily, with about tin square feet to spare. He was nobly assisted be Regynald Van Stinyvant, who acted as his hod carryer an' displayed all th' agility which won him so much applause arlier in th' year.

"'Th' Pickaways carrid off all th' honors in th' sewer-diggin' contest yisterdah, defeatin' th' Spadewells be five holes to wan. Th' shovel wurruk iv Cassidy, th' banker, was spicially noticeable. Th' colors iv th' Pickaways was red flannel undershirts an' dark brown trousers.

"'Raycreations iv rich men: Jawn W. Gates an' J. Pierpont Morgan ar-re to have a five days' shinglin' contest at Narragansett Pier. George Gold is thrainin' f'r th' autumn plumbin' jimkanny. Mitchigan Avnoo is tore up fr'm Van Buren Sthreet to th' Belt Line in priparation for th' contest in sthreet layin' between mimbers iv th' Assoyation iv More-Thin-Rich Spoorts. Th' sledge teams is completed, but a few good tampers an' wather men is needed.'

"An' why not, Hinnissy? If 'tis fun to wurruk why not do some rale wurruk? If 'tis spoort to run an autymobill why not run a locomotive? If dhrivin' a horse in a cart is a game why not dhrive a delivery wagon an' carry things around? Sure, I s'pose th' raison a rich man can't undherstand why wages shud go higher is because th' rich can't see why annybody shud be paid f'r annything so amusin' as wurruk. I bet ye Higgins is wondherin' at this moment why he was paid so much f'r puttin' rings around a bar'l.

"No, sir; what's a rich man's raycreation is a poor man's wurruk. Th' poor ar-re th' on'y people that know how to injye wealth. Me idee iv settin' things strdaight is to have th' rich who wurruk because they like it do th' wurruk f'r the poor who wud rather rest. I'll be happy th' day I see wan iv th' Hankerbils pushin' yer little go-cart up th' platform while ye set in th' shade iv a three an' cheer him on his way. I'm sure he'd do it if ye called it a spoort an' tol' him th' first man to th' dump would be entitled to do it over again against sthronger men nex' week. Wud ye give him a tin cup that he cud put his name on? Wud ye, Hinnissy? I'm sure ye wud."

"Why do they do it?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"I dinnaw," said Mr. Dooley, "onless it is that th' wan great object iv ivry man's life is to get tired enough to sleep. Ivrything seems to be some kind iv wurruk. Wurruk is wurruk if ye're paid to do it, an' it's pleasure if ye pay to be allowed to do it."

W. P. SCOTT

MONTREAL.

Decorator, Wall Paper, etc.

2422 St. Catherine St.

The Tatler

Choosing the Men.

Upon the decision made by the executors of Cecil Rhodes' estate in regard to the plan of awarding the international scholarships will depend almost entirely the success or failure of the scheme to attain the object of the founder. And the two years which Dr. Parkin anticipates will be occupied in arriving at a solution of the problem are none too long a period when the importance of a wise choice is considered.

One of the most difficult phases of the question will be to determine at what point in their course of study the students chosen could be transplanted into Oxford life at best advantage. There is no doubt that they should have spent at least a couple of years in one of their home universities. But the wisdom of having them enter Oxford merely as post-graduate students is not quite so clear, since it is most essential that they should come into direct contact with the great mass of English students who are simply proceeding for their degree. This aspect of the question, however, is one which can be intelligently discussed only by one who has a thorough knowledge of the conditions of Oxford life, as its solution depends chiefly on these conditions.

The basis of selection on the other hand, must depend upon conditions local to the country from which the students come, and will probably have to vary considerably. One thing, however, is obvious, and that is that scholarship alone is not a sufficient standard for the purpose which Cecil Rhodes had in view. A man might win the highest examination honors all through his course at McGill, and even finish up by taking a double first at Oxford, and yet do no more to promote international comity than if he had never existed. Every university man knows that students who win the highest examination honors rarely distinguish themselves in any other way. The scholarship man, as a rule, cuts himself off from all social intercourse with his fellow-students, shuts himself up in his room, and studies from morning till evening, and from evening till morning, going no place but to the class room, the college library and the meal table. He sets out with but one object in view—the complete mastery of the dozen or more books which the curriculum prescribes for his special department, and he does not even attempt to acquire any knowledge which is not connected with these. He knows about as much about public affairs as a corporation laborer does of the nebular hypothesis, and sees about as much of student life as the "man with the hoe" does of the beauties of the landscape. He is the type of man to which our so-called educational institutions afford the greatest encouragement, but he is exactly the kind of man not to send to Oxford. The kind of man to send is not so easy to define, but he should be one who takes a broad and statesmanlike view of things, and who appears to be capable of imparting that view to those with whom he comes in contact.

In the selection the greatest latitude should be allowed to the men entrusted with the task. If the choice is to be made by competitive examination at all, the test should, I believe, require, as an essential feature of the candidates' mental equipment, an intelligent grasp of public affairs. What is more, the examinations should be oral, as well as written, as the personality of one who is sent to the seat of Empire as a representative man is a most important consideration, and should be taken into account by the examiners. As a matter of fact, I doubt whether there could be a better way of awarding these scholarships than to have the men of adequate academic standing compete in an oratorical contest on some subject of the day. Any variation of the above plan would have the advantage of making students in the smaller universities of the country eligible as candidates.

If, however, it is decided to allocate the scholarships to particular universities in the different countries, the selection should be left to the judgment of the members of the faculty or decided by a popular vote of the students themselves, subject, of course, to the veto of the principal. This latter method, while at first sight it may appear somewhat radical, would, I believe, be a most excellent one. There is no class of individuals, I venture to say, whose members have a deeper sense of the eternal fitness of things than the student body, when the reputation of their Alma Mater is at stake. They are in an even better position than their preceptors to pick out the best all-round man among them, and I feel confident that their good judgment and sense of responsibility in the matter could be safely counted upon to distinguish between a fellow-student who is merely popular as a good fellow and one who has the qualifications of a worthy representative and a leader of men. The man whose force of character impresses itself upon his comrades at home is the most likely man to play the part required of him at Oxford, and, upon his return, to imbue the country with the broader spirit which he has been afforded the means of cultivating by travel.

The Recorder's Action Approved.

The following letter has been received from a member of the local bar anent the propriety of the Recorder wearing a gown:—

"Montreal, Aug. 25, 1902.

"Editor Montreal Herald:

"Dear Sir,—In regard to an article which appeared in The Herald of Saturday under the heading of 'The Recorder's Gown,' I must say that personally I can not only see no objection to them wearing their gown, for, after all, they are judges, but I can see a great deal of benefit from it. The average offender brought before a Court where the magistrate, to use a slang expression, perhaps, is sitting in his shirt sleeves, is not apt to stand very much in awe of that Court, but if it is surrounded with the same atmosphere as is found to be useful and advisable in other courts of justice, it would perhaps have, taking into account the class of offenders who appear before it, even a better effect.

"I thought it well to write to you, as I am firmly of the opinion that the Recorders are doing a good work and that every citizen, even though he does not quite see the use of what the writer calls 'peacock feathers,' yet, where they are of such a nature that they really cannot do harm, but, on the contrary, having been adopted after due consideration, may do good, the good citizen should by all means encourage them, and even if not seeing the use of these things, I think it would be wiser to refrain from writing about them in the spirit of the article in question.

"Of course, in giving you my ideas on the subject, you will understand that I merely mention what I feel about it, and that it is given for your information, as whether you agree as to the value or advisability of these things or not, I know that you wish always to do what will make for law and order.

"Yours truly,

"LAWYER."

Origin and Function of the Black Gown.

The above expression of opinion from one of the legal fraternity will, I feel sure, be read with interest, and I am glad to give it a place in this column.

Recorder Weir, himself, on Wednesday last, when he made his first appearance in his new robes, maintained the propriety of his conduct on the ground that the Recorders in England wear gowns. But he omitted to mention that the Recordership in England is a quite different and much more important office.

To my mind, the fundamental significance of the black gown makes it seem out of keeping with the general work of the Recorder's Court, inasmuch as it is not the badge of official power but the garb of scholarship. A study of origins will show, I think, that a judge does not wear his robes by virtue of his function as an administrator of justice, but rather of his academic standing as a doctor of laws, a distinction which he shares with doctors and bachelors of divinity, of arts and of medicine, and other men of scholarly attainments. And, in spite of the recognized scholarly attainments of the officers of the Recorder's Court, one does not naturally associate depth of learning with the punishing of drunk and disorderlies and the fining of refractory hackmen. In short, it would be attempting a physical impossibility, I believe, to endeavor to surround the court in question with the atmosphere of the trial scene in the "Merchant of Venice."

This phase of the question, however, may rightly be regarded as one of purely academic interest, and the point should be readily waived, if, as our correspondent suggests, the adoption of the measure under discussion is likely to be of any real value in adding to the effectiveness of the court by inspiring offenders with greater awe. That this is actually the case, however, is, I think, open to grave doubts. If my correspondent, or any other man of intellect and education, will go to work and analyze his veneration for this and similar regalia, he will find that its motive is largely the reverence of culture for tradition. And I do not think that one can count on a corresponding feeling in the untutored habituels of the lower courts, whose regard for the law is founded upon its power to penalize, rather than upon the elaborateness of its formalities.

There is more truth than fancy probably in the incident related of a certain court in Ireland, in which a simple son of Erin, whose only tongue was his mother Erse, necessitated the services of a friend as interpreter. When the prisoner was put in the witness-box he said something to the interpreter which the latter, instead of translating for the benefit of the court, merely replied to in Erse. The judge insisted upon hearing exactly what had passed between the two, and the interpreter, with evident reluctance, responded, "Well, yer Honor, he sez to me, sez he, 'Who's the ould woman up there, wid the black night-shirt on?' And I sez to him, sez I, 'Whisht, ye blunderin' spalpeen, ye; thot's the ould lad thot's goin' to hang yez.'"

Gist of the Associations Law.

"Dear Tatler,—Would you oblige me, and no doubt many other readers of The Herald as well, by publishing in a few words the gist of the Law of Associations, the enforcement of which has been causing so much disturbance in France?

"Yours truly,

"IGNORAMUS."

In the Law of Associations, which aims at the repression of the religious orders in France on the ground that the state can do their work better, an "association" is defined as "an agreement by which two or more persons unite their knowledge or activity for some other object than pecuniary profit." Such bodies, whether political, religious or what else their purpose, must make public their contracts by which their members are associated. They must secure permits from the State if they desire to continue in existence, and notify the public authorities of all changes regarding organization and the administration of their property and estates. At the expiration of a period of six months the legal tribunals competent for the task may suppress at will any association which has failed to comply with the terms of the act. The penalties are severe. After a prohibitory decree is issued fines may be imposed upon the members of the outlawed associations of from 500 to 5,000 francs, with terms of imprisonment varying from six days to twelve months. The owners of buildings in which the banned bodies meet are liable to the same punishments. Under certain circumstances the funds of the orders are confiscated by the State and accrue to a workingman's pension fund.

"To many," said an editorial writer in the Philadelphia Ledger, in a recent discussion of the subject, "it may seem somewhat curious that the legislature of a nation with a population of 37,000,000 Catholics in a total of 39,000,000 should enact a measure which is so directly aimed at Papal authority, and which was certainly destined to stir up so much resentment among vast bodies of the people. It is contended by the Clericals that the Freemasons instigated the law; that it is a product of the irreligious sentiment for which Paris is famous, and, again, that it was intended as a sop to the Socialists, since unclaimed proceeds pass into a workingman's fund. When the act was passed there were in France 100 congregations of men representing 35,000 priests and their assistants, and 373 associations of women, containing 135,000 active workers.

"This large number of people were employed in hospitals, asylums, reformatories, schools and other charitable institutions in all parts of the country. They had under their benevolent control 110,000 sick and aged, 60,000 orphans, 12,000 wayward girls, and 68,000 blind, deaf and dumb, to make but a partial enumeration of the vast body of persons who have enjoyed the care of the monastic orders in the French Republic. It is claimed that the value of the public work which they perform is $200,000,000 annually, and that it would cost the State this large sum to replace these services.

"On the other hand, it is contended that the orders do not do their work so well as the State, the Church's activity in educational matters being especially deplored. It is held, too, that the orders are accumulating wealth in an unwarranted way, and that their political influence is injurious to the best interests of the State. These are the facts about and the two sides of a question which is to-day thrilling the French nation to its marrow, and out of which may develop events of grave international consequence."

THE TATLER.

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These are the very best Liver Regulators and a few doses will soon relieve the very worst cases. They are a gentle laxative, acting without purging or pain, and have never failed to give a satisfactory cure when used as directed.

FROM DEATH'S DOOR

THE TIMELY RESCUE OF A BRIGHT LITTLE GIRL.

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Interesting Anecdotes Told by Herald Readers

There are still a large number of anecdotes on hand of which space prevents immediate use, and the long-forgotten stories that are remembered by contributors are a source of wonder. Those sending in anecdotes would oblige by writing on one side of the sheet only.

The winners this week are Mr. T. W. Rainsford, of Fredericton, N. B., for his story, "A Hard Question Answered," and Mr. C. H. Pattener, of 481 St. Antoine Street, Montreal, for the anecdote, "When He Was Careful." Two prizes of $1 each will be given next week as usual.

A HARD QUESTION ANSWERED.

As was invariably the custom in a prominent Sunday school in the Maritime Provinces, the superintendent, before closing the classes, gave out a passage of Scripture to formulate a question from, to be given out to the scholars, and the first to answer was to raise the right hand and stand up. The lesson related was Jonah and the whale. The chapter referring to this occurrence was read by the superintendent, who told how Jonah fell overboard and was swallowed by the whale, afterwards being vomited up. The question put to the class was: What lesson should humanity take from the fact of Jonah being thrown up from the whale's belly? Much to the amusement of all, a little mite of a chap was the first to raise his hand. The answer was not long in coming, for no sooner was he asked than the lad said that the lesson to be taken from Jonah getting his freedom was that it was a hard job to keep a good man down.

T.W.R., Fredericton, N.B.

WHEN HE WAS CAREFUL.

An English judge, travelling in the United States, finding himself short of cash, presented one of the drafts he had at a local bank, but was told he must be identified by someone.

He explained to the bank agent that as he knew no one in the district this was impossible, and he showed him his card, his letters of introduction, his name in his pocket-book, and the initials on his handkerchief, but all to no purpose. Identification was absolutely necessary.

During the conversation the stranger learned that the banker was also the local judge, and after he had exhausted all his attempts to convince him of his identity he said, chaffingly:

"Come, judge, you must admit you've often hanged a man on less evidence."

"That may be so," replied the judge, "but when it comes to parting with money one has to be careful."

C. H. P.

TRUANT KIDS.

The school board officer in an English town which shall be nameless recently received an anonymous letter informing him that at a certain house were two kids who were not attending any school. He at once started for the house indicated, and in reply to his official knock came the good woman of the house.

"You have two children who do not go to school," said the officer.

"Children?" said the woman. "We have no children."

"Oh, yes, you have," said the officer.

The woman stepped back and called her husband.

"Here, John, here's a man who says we have some children and they don't go to school."

"You are mistaken, sir," said he.

"But, read this," persisted the officer.

The man read at first with a puzzled expression, and then a light broke over his face.

"Yes," he said at last, "I suppose I must admit. My kids don't attend school, certainly, because I really don't like to send them."

"It doesn't matter what you like; they will have to go," said he. "Let me see them."

The man meekly led the way to an outhouse, where calmly reposing by the side of an old Nanny goat were two veritable "kids."

J.A.H., Longueuil.

HOW HE CURED CYRUS.

"This 'ere athletics and gymnasiums is all wrong," said the old man, as he laid down his paper and began to shuck a three-ply peanut. "I've had a sample of it in my own family, and I know how it works."

"Don't you believe in such exercise for a young man?"

"Wall, the exercise may be all right, but the fellers git false ideas in their heads. Take my son Cyrus, f'r instance. Cy was a leetle inclined ta consumption, and I rayther encouraged gymnastics. It wasn't three weeks afore he begun to git sassy. I gave him a lickin' one day, and I could see that he didn't take it kindly. He begun to put on airs over his mother, and when I cum to inquire around a leetle I found that Cy was on the box. He was a holdin' up his dukes and knockin' the boys right and left. I overheard him talkin' to our Bill about 'position,' 'guard,' 'break away,' 'knock-out,' and sich, and every day he got sassier and sassier. He was eighteen years old, but I allus lick my boys till they are past twenty. I saw that Cy was goin' to buck. Thar' was Bill and Tom and Jerry to be affected by his example, and I felt that sunthin' orter be done. One day we was hoein' corn, and Cy was off. I didn't mind it fur a while, but bine-by I got riled and said:

"'Seems to me you ar' achin' fur a lickin.'

"'Mebbe I am, father,' he replied, as cool as ice, 'but I shan't git it. I've been licked for the last time.'

"'Cause why?' I asked.

"'Cause I won't allow it.'

"Then I knew that the time had come when he'd got to have sunthin' stronger than hoss medicine. He'd got the big head on him tremenjus, and it was then or never.

"'Suppose we walk over to the barn, Cy?' I keerlessly remarked as I finished a row.

"He said he was my huckleberry, and we dropped our hoes and went. When we got inside, we both began to peel by mutual consent, and Cy carried a grin all over his face. He'd been put onto a new upper-cut two or three days before, and he was calkelatin' on spilin' me at the fust blow. He looked the Jim dandy as he squared off, and I rayther anticipated the wust. I never fit in my life, but when we squared off I was bound to down Cyrus. Says I:

"'Cy, will ye quit yer sass and knuckle if I don't lick ye?'

"And he said: 'Father, raise yer dukes a leetle higher, and look out fur me!'

"With that he tapped me on the storeroom with one hand and cuffed my ear with the other, and I sailed in. He give me another as I closed in, but arter that the gate money was mine. I throwed him into the manger, over the fannin' mill, and behind the granary, and I was goin' to run him through the corn-sheller when he hollered, 'Enough!' and begged me to let up on him. It worked a mighty sudden cure on him. The swellin' all went out of his head that night, and when I licked him with a cornstalk next day he was as humble as a calf. Gymnastics is all right up to a certain pint, but when you git beyond it it's dangerous. S'posen I hadn't come out on top of Cy! Why, sir, he'd have bin bluffin' me outer the house by this time."

M.E.F.

THE WRONG LEG.

There was an eminent serjeant-at-law some years ago who had a cork leg that was a triumph of artistic deception. None but his intimates knew for certain which was the real and which was the sham limb. A wild young wag of the "outer bar," who knew the serjeant pretty well, once thought to utilize this knowledge of the serjeant's secret to take in a green newly-fledged young barrister. The serjeant was addressing a special jury at Westminster, in his usual earnest and vehement style, and the wag whispered to his neighbor:

"You see how hot old Buzfuz is over his case; now I'll bet you a sovereign I'll run this pin into his leg up to the head, and he'll never notice it, he's so absorbed in his speech. He's a most extraordinary man in that way."

This was more than the greenhorn could swallow, so he took the bet. The wag took a large pin from his waistcoat, and, leaning forward, drove it up to the head in the serjeant's leg. A yell that froze the blood of all who heard it, that made the hair of the jury stand on end, and the judge's wig almost to fall off, rang through the court.

"By Jove! it's the wrong leg. I've lost my money," exclaimed the dismayed and conscience-stricken wag, quite regardless of the pain he had inflicted upon the learned serjeant.

M.E.P.

KAFFIR WISDOM.

An army officer in charge of a native district in South Africa, during the late war, presented the Kaffir boy who acted as his particular servant with a pair of strong, heavily nailed ammunition boots. The boy was delighted with the gift and at once sat down and put the boots on. They were the very first pair he had ever had in his life, and for several days afterwards he strutted proudly about the camp in them, his only other article of clothing being a leather waist belt with a goatskin tuft dependent from it back and front.

But the Kaffir a few days later appeared as usual in bare feet, with the boots tied round his neck.

"Halloa, Threehapence," said his master, for that was the name he went by, "why don't you wear your boots? Are they too small for you?"

"Oh, no, sah," replied Threehapence, "they plenty big. Berry nice boots, sah; but no good for walking or running. Make um fellah too much slow, sah. Keep boots now for wear in bed."

W. R.

BOTH DOING WELL.

A well-known New Hampshire farmer of the old type has two grown-up sons, one an excellent preacher of the Gospel, while the other is a liquor dealer.

A Newport man, in company with several other boarders at the man's home, was talking with him about his family. At last one of the company present asked him what his sons did for a living.

The answer of the old man was characteristic and concise. "One is serving the Lord and the other one the devil, and both are doing well."

E. V. B.

Sheffield Mills, N.S.

ABOUT FOOLS.

Some merchants went to an Eastern sovereign and offered to sell him several very fine horses. The king admired the handsome animals and bought them. Then he gave the merchants a sum of money to purchase more horses for him. One day, not long after, the king jokingly ordered his vizier to make out a list of all the fools in his kingdom.

When the list was completed the king found his own name at the head of it. He asked the vizier the reason, and the man replied: "Because you entrusted a quantity of money to men whom you don't know and who will never come back."

"Ah, but what if they do come back?"

"Oh, then I shall strike out your name and put in theirs."

Sherbrooke. S. V.

JOHNNY SCORED.

His name was John, and he was the idol of his mother's heart, in spite of what the neighbors might say to his detriment. "You'll get my bread today before returning to school, John," remarked his mother to the boy, while he indulged in his mid-day meal.

"Yes, mother," answered he, and shortly went forth to carry out his mother's wishes.

"A quartern of bread—yesterday's—please," murmured John, sweetly, as he handed eleven cents in payment of the loaves forthcoming.

"Bread has gone up, my boy, one cent," remarked Mr. Dough.

"When?" queried John, thoughtfully, as the prospect of a distasteful double journey flashed across his mind.

"This morning, my lad—if that is any consolation."

Johnny's face brightened visibly.

"Yes, I think it is," he remarked, spasmodically, "for it is yesterday's bread I ordered."

The baker concluded he had no claim.

C. B.

In a country meeting house, lit with oil lamps, the minister, who was a little old German, had a habit of talking in rhyme. In giving out the hymn in stanzas, he had to look very close at the hymn book on account of the bad light, and he made the remark in his usual style:

"This light ish bad; mine eyes are dim. I can scarce see to read dish hymn."

The congregation sang it, and the minister continued:

"I did not mean to sing dat hymn,
I only meant mine eyes was dim."

The congregation continued to sing, at which the old minister, getting angry, yelled out:

"I tink de devil is in you all,"
Dat was no hymn to sing at all."

Stratford. C. M.

VENTRILOQUISM.

Jake was a little black negro who belonged to Dr. Taliaferro. One day Dr. Taliaferro, upon the occasion of the commencement of a medical college, of which he held the chair of anatomy, gave a dinner. Among the guests was a well-known ventriloquist. Late in the evening, after the bottle had done its work, the conversation turned upon courage, and the Doctor boasted considerably of the lion heart of his favorite man, Jake. He offered to bet that nothing could scare him, and his bet the ventriloquist took up, naming at the same time the test he wanted imposed. Jake was sent for and came.

"Jake," said the Doctor, "I have bet a large sum of money on your head, and you must win it. Do you think you can?"

"Berry well, marter," replied Jake; "jist tell dis nigga what he's to do, an he'll do it, shore."

"I want you to go to the dissecting room. You will find two dead bodies there. Cut off the head of one with a large knife, which you will find there, and bring it to us. You must not take a light, however, and don't get frightened."

"Dat's all, is it?" inquired Jake. "Oh, berry well, I'll do dat shore for sertin, an' as for being frighten', de debbil heself ain't a gwine to frighten me."

Jake accordingly set off, and reaching the dissecting room, groped about until he found the knife and bodies. He had just applied the former to the neck of one of the latter when, from the body he was about to decapitate, a hollow and sepulchral voice exclaimed:

"Let my head alone."

"Yes, sah," replied Jake; "I ain't 'ticlar, an' 'tudder head 'll do jist as well."

He accordingly put the knife to the neck of the next corpse, when another voice, equally unearthly in its tone, shrieked out:

"Let my head alone."

Jake was puzzled at first, but answered promptly:

"Look a heah, Massar Tulliver sed I mus' bring one ob de heads, an' you isn't gwine to fool me no how," and Jake hacked away until he separated the head from the body. Thereupon half a dozen voices screamed out:

"Bring it back! Bring it back!"

Jake had reached the door, but on hearing this he turned around and said:

"Now, now, see heah, jist you keep quiet, you deuce ob a fell, and don't wake up the women folk. Massar is only gwine to look at the bumps."

"Bring my head back at once," cried the voice.

"'Tend to you right away, sah," replied Jake, as he marched off with the head, and in a moment he deposited it before the Doctor.

"So you have got, I see," said his master.

"Yes, sah," replied the unmoved Jake; "but please be done lookin' at him soon, kase the gempling told me to fetch him back right away."

D. C.

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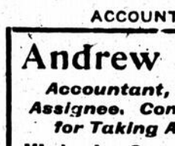
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WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT.

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By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

What a surprise your flower garden is to you if you've been away from it for a little. Somehow or another, it has outgrown your recollection of it, as the girls and boys stretch up and get into grown-up clothes, and make you feel that you ought to miss and mister them. Every one says the flowers couldn't do well this year because the rain was too attentive, but did you ever see such big nasturtium leaves, such splendid foliage on your castor beans, such a wealth of stalk on your wild cucumber vines and such baby fans for leaves on your pet geraniums? The grass has grown thick and the bare brown spots of other summers, trodden by restless little feet and burned by a too ardent sun, are not to be found. There are certainly some compensations for the rainy days, for never did foliage and grass grow more luxuriantly or more vividly green. And wasn't it nice to get home again—to finger your own precious household belongings, and order what you chose for dinner? No matter how delighted you are to swing your door to and be rid of all the worry and work, you're just twice as glad to get home again; and if we only had the sense to know when we go, that it's us and not the housekeeping that's at fault, we'd pity ourselves so much less and be so much nicer to live with.

"Do you know," said one girl to another, "I haven't worn a hat, a veil, a pair of gloves for three months; now, isn't that economy?" "Oh, I don't know," the other returned thoughtfully, "I daresay your laundry bill was something to astonish one, and your belts and stocks cost more than they did at home, and when you add the handkerchiefs and odds and ends you lost, I shouldn't wonder if you were scarcely more than square with your pocket-book after all." The summer girl looked disappointed. She had been so positive about her actual economy, and had thought indeed of setting her savings in conventional dress against her various extravagances, until this practical stay-at-home had disarranged her little plans. It's often so. The veriest spendthrift has pet ideas of economy, and while excusing herself for buying or wanting something she shouldn't really afford, she will say, "You know, this or that or the other was so cheap," or "I didn't get one last year," or, commonest of all, "It will last so well, and the best is always the cheapest, you know." I wonder why we like to be thought economical, whether we are or not, and why, if we think it's really worth while, we don't try to be really it, instead of covering all our expenditures and excusing our decided extravagances. Did you ever see a woman exhibiting her recently purchased summer dress and hear her say, as she passed her hand caressingly over its folds, that it would "come good for winter"? Does it come, the little hesitancy about expenditure as a heritage from generations of women ancestors, who, rich or poor were yet held accountable for their spending to their lords and masters, the men of their families? Or is it a little pride which women take in being considered canny or throughtful for the future? And do they consider the end is achieved if they hoodwink other people, or is it necessary to decieve one's self as well? It isn't so hard, that last, as it might be thought, for it's really easy to sit down comfortably and pull the wool over our own eyes till we couldn't see even a flash of lightning.

One glorious Sunday morning the late sleepers in a cosy tent were awakened by the ringing of cow-bells. Such a clanging and jangling as they made, and such a variety of ding-dongs as there must have been to create such a disturbance! And they were such tame cows! They surrounded the tent, and paid particular devotion to the bench under which was an ice cream tub with some salt in it. The man of the house didn't need to be wakened. He was awake and sorry for it, and he set out to drive that noisy herd back to its own territory. It had rained during the night. Every twig was a shower bath once it was moved ever so gently, and the man was clad in pyjamas and was very much of a tenderfoot when he hadn't his shoes and stockings on. "Hi, there! Hi! Hi! Hi!" he shouted, and the cows were sure he wanted them. They crowded up to him, and when he had chased them all from one side of the tent, they were peering in at the other door, or coming back to him to see if he hadn't forgotten something he wanted to say to them or the handful of salt they hoped he wanted to give them. They didn't want to go home, and the more continuously he kept them moving, the more music their bells made and the more dodging about under the rain-drop-y trees and over sharp rocks, pine cones and roots their pursuer was obliged to do. From the inside of the tent it was indescribably funny. From the outside, perhaps, it wasn't so funny, and when the triumphant man of the house returned to find his family in wild laughter, which had gone past the place where they could stop to explain the how and why of it all, he didn't seem pleased. In a few moments, though, he was affected by the contagious glee, and as the ludicrousness of it all came to him, he laughed, too—laughed at the sorry figure he cut with his damp and scanty clothing and his muddy feet, laughed at the persistence of the cattle and the remembrance of their nerve-wrecking bells, laughed because the others were laughing and trying to imitate his enthusiastic yell, laughed because it was summer in a summer land, and the play time of the year for the campers.

There had been several skunks shot in the vicinity of our tent, and when one bright moonlight night, a mysterious something began to rustle in the brush near the refrigerator, the housemistress was uneasy. "It's a skunk," she said, and the man of the house peered out as she invited him to, into the flickering shadows beyond the open door. "See the white on its head," she cried excitedly. He saw it. "See it move?" she queried. He was silently non-committal. She thought it ought to be driven away. He had his doubts, and said he didn't mind driving cows, but really now——, etc., etc. The dark object with its white trimmings was very still, but very near the refrigerator. They advanced upon him. "Why, that isn't where I was looking," cried the man, as his wife discovered she had been staring at a torn paper bag of potatoes. "Where were you looking?" she asked, with renewed interest. "There," he said, pointing to a cake of soap on a stone near the bench. There was a season of wild hilarity at Camp Kehonka for a little, but no stone-throwing because of two very similar houses of glass.

What a wonderful place the margin of a little northern bay is. When the housekeeper wanted to wash her porridge pot and coffee pot and all the pans that needed scraping and rinsing, she went down and jumped out to a big stone, used the bay for a dish pan, and swished the tin and agate ware and sheet iron about till they were clean. After that she piled them on the grass and went off to see what new flowers were to be found. Water lobelias were there in plenty, and yellow bladderwort, and the curious little sun dew with its glistening reddish leaves and the tell-tale bodies of ants and flies still clinging to the sticky foliage which had been their temptation and destruction. Blued-eyed grass was also to be found and heal-all and the daintiest of fern fronds coaxed the eye to admire their fresh color and lace-like form. Willow-herb purpled the rocks just beyond the water. Shin-leaf grew waxy and sweet in its place in the shade. Wild roses, pond lilies, pickerel weed and floating heart, some mosses, and in a bit of birch bark a conglomerate load of treasures would good half pint of blueberries—just such the housekeeper bring back with her, and nearly always there was a bit of rock, too—an especially fine piece of quartz, a smoothly cleaned lump of felspar or a lump of granite with an extraordinary amount of glistening mica in it.

"Of course you don't need to fish if you don't want to," said he, "and I'll tend to the baby's rod. You can sit in the boat or explore the islands." That sounded quite a likely afternoon, but somehow or another the baby and her mother were on a big rock at one side of the island while the baby's father was hunting for luck at the other side, and just at that unpropitious moment the gay little floater bobbed up and down and mother's assistance was needed to land the big black bass on the baby's hook. The fish had to be unhooked and in mercy despatched as quickly as possible, and then the bait needed fixing. After everything had been arranged, the other fisher came whistling over the rocks with a couple of bass and enquired politely, "Did you get anything?"

"Do you want to rent a cat?" asked the small boy who came in, "the toot-y canoe," with the milk can. That was curious. We didn't want a cat, but we "laid low" as to our wants and asked questions. Do you rent cats here as well as cows? Why do people want them? Are they trained mousers? And the boy grinned and told us that the cottages had so many mice folks were glad to get cats, and they were warranted to eat all the mice about.

In the first place the cat might disturb our chipmunk and would be sure to frighten the birds, and in the second place there hadn't been a mouse on the premises, and thirdly, unless he would warrant the cat to catch black ants and cockroaches we wouldn't consider her worth her saucer of milk, for, in spite of the number and the friendliness of the cows, milk was rather scarcer than the campers liked it to be.

Visiting some friends next day, we were told of the wonderful hens out in the fancy wire house over the rocks. "Do you rent your hens too?" we asked, and they told us, "Oh, no. We buy them down at the railway terminus, have the freshest possible eggs all summer, and then, at the last we have roast pullet and broiled chicken and potpie and salad and—well, there aren't any hens left when we go home. You rent a tent and a boat. One family rented a cow. Many of them rented cats, and so in such a land of renting it was small wonder the housekeeper suggested asking the storekeeper if he wouldn't rent an especially nice market basket, much too bulky to take home and much too handsome to leave. But she was frowned at and went away grumbling. "Well, I should think they'd rent anything in a country where they'll rent cats."

"We're renting our house this year," said one woman to another at the beginning of the summer season, and then, in a perfectly ridiculous way she went on justifying the action. "You know it's so much better for a house to be occupied—less danger of burglars, and if you get a nice quiet family it's ever so much better for the furniture, and the range, and everything to be in use and—and—" she paused, having run out of reasons, and her friend whose politeness had gone sour, said pleasantly, "and I daresay you'll find the money useful when you come home." "Oh, of course we will," and then with reckless candor and a good deal of humorous inflection, she added, "I don't believe we'd rent it if it weren't for the rent." And then they talked of sincerity of speech and affectation and decided they were too well acquainted to practice putting the best foot forward when in each other's company, and that the last-foot idea was a good deal of a sham, anyway, seeing that the foot so seldom wore the shoe that fitted it properly.

"I told her just how I wanted that dress made, and she's spoiled it," said the unhappy individual. Of course she laid the fault at the dressmaker's door, and between you and me and the gate post, don't you think it was mostly the fault of the customer? The dressmaker was an artist. She felt colors, and appreciated lines and curves and was aware of the latest and sharpest turns of fashion. The customer was just an ordinary woman with money—a dear, kind soul, charitable, womanly, and with a love of pretty things. But she was not an artist, and she undertook to tell the other "just exactly how" that gown should be made. Small wonder it was spoiled! She wouldn't have thought of going to a portrait painter and telling him what colors to use. She wouldn't have expected a musician to tell her what notes he meant to play at her reception, but her milliner, who had a most artistic soul, and her dressmaker she curbs and spoils the spirit of, until they can't help botching her hats and dresses, and, though she gets them just as she thought she wanted them, she doesn't like them, and declares they're not what she meant. Poor hats and frocks, no one will own them. The milliner says they're not her ideals, by any means; the dressmaker is out of patience, and the customer isn't satisfied. And all the difficulty came about through a mistaken idea that a good dressmaker is one who sews dresses and a good milliner one who makes hats. In these days good gowns and good headgear are the results of much artistic training and much artistic thought, and the woman who is frank enough with herself to admit that she doesn't know all there is to know about colors and lines and fashions, is a better dressed, and a much happier woman than the one who tries to lead when she should be led. Individual taste must always be reckoned with, and most sellers of goods and ideas are willing to alter and substitute for the woman who pays them the compliment of assuming that they know their particular line of business better than she does.

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, Herald Office.

Catherine.—To her ankles, and long ones come at eighteen. She also puts up her hair then. 2. You say should a girl marry for love or money. The girl who marries for money sells herself, and that doesn't sound nice in this enlightened age, does it? 3. You are a little suspicious, methodical, generous, intuitive, and just a speck quick-tempered.

Geraldine.—Church forms and ceremonies make little real difference. If you argue with yourself, can't you like the church service in the one your family prefers? There are enough little jars in family life, without increasing them by toddling off by yourself to some other church. 2. Your friendship can't be harmful if the woman is a good woman. 3. You are merry, impulsive, independent, sympathetic and hopeful.

Lucille.—As a rule women age more rapidly than men, and though age has no effect upon real love, it does alter the thing that passes for love with a good many people. There are happy marriages where the bride is the elder, but there have been bitterly unhappy ones, too. No one could decide it for you. You must think it out for yourself. 2. Try a gentle scrubbing with the complexion brush, castile soap and warm water for the blackheads. Rinse first with cool, then with cold water, and dabble this lotion on your nose or chin with a bit of absorbent cotton:—Two ounces rose water, half an ounce alcohol, and fifteen drops benzoin. Yes, I had a jolly vacation, with enough happiness to fill every day of it full and leave lots for memories till next year.

Distressed Mary.—Sit down and have a little chat with yourself, and decide whether you, a being with a mind, are willing to allow a sick body to control your nerves. They should be the servants of your will, and if they won't obey orders, they are insubordinate, and if you knew where to get another set of nerves you'd probably discharge the whole outfit. Since you can't do that, there's only one thing to do, and that's to control them. Diet has a good deal to do with sleeplessness, and secondarily, so has circulation. Take a warm bath before going to rest, let your hair loose and rub your scalp with your fingers till it tingles. Take a cup of cocoa or hot milk, put out your light, see that you have plenty of fresh air to breath and that you are not too warmly covered. Now the battle begins. You probably have a whole horde of disagreeable thoughts which you run over and fidget about. You must get rid of them, and you must do it yourself. Every time your mind reverts to them, pull it up with a sharp turn, and think of something pleasant. You'll conquer, see if you don't, and as for being afraid in the dark, you will be able to chide yourself out of that. In fact, after a good sleep or two, you will join with your friends in laughing at that other self of you who was a nervous wreck and a little 'fraid cat in the dark.

Florence M.—Yes, it could easily be arranged in the way you mention. Have a jacket which will show a great deal of the white silk waist, and let it be as dressy as you please. The hat and the bridesmaid costumes are all in quite good taste. He could wear the serge, but a cutaway coat and light trousers would be better and a frock coat the most desirable of all. Yes, send invitations, and if you wish it enclose cards of admission. This is often done in large cities to avoid the curious crowds of people who never heard of the contracting parties at a marriage ceremony and yet elbow their way into the front seats to view the proceedings. I hope this will help you just a little, and will you accept my best wishes?

Elfrida.—Many thanks for the big pansy and the sweet peas. How well they kept their color. You must have pressed them very carefully. You do not say whether you are engaged or not. A man has no right to a girl's whole thought unless he has asked for it, and you do not say that you are to be married. 1. You are sympathetic, candid, hopeful, generous and self-reliant. 2. He is practical, determined, intuitive, industrious and just a little selfish.

Curly.—I have the same difficulty—and haven't been able to find a remedy. However, I'm going to make an extra effort to solve that particular difficulty, and if I find out anything really good, I'll let you know. 2. Filing the edges, pushing down the skin at each nail's base, and rubbing cold cream into the skin about them if it is hard, will keep them looking well. Don't neglect a daily use of the buffer and you may use nail powder if you don't polish them too highly. Rouged nails are considered in rather bad taste and so are extra shining ones. You are generous, practical, warm-hearted, sympathetic, resolute and hopeful.

The Scribbler.—Indeed, you are very welcome, and I wish I could help you about the syrup. Is it upon the raspberry vinegar plan, or is it a pudding sauce or a substitute for maple syrup? 2. You are practical, independent, fairly patient, resolute, sympathetic and artistic.

Puss.—I'll send you a copy of the whole of it if you give me an address and if you will return the list when you have finished with it. 2. You are orderly, sympathetic, a little imperious, very industrious and very self-controlled.

Eugenie.—Louise means a heroine. The flower for June is the daisy, and for August the hareb[illegible].

Arnold.—Your brother has surely no idea of the sacrifice he is asking of you. The world may have gone wrong with him, but that is no reason why he should shut you up in a gloomy house and forbid your seeing your friends or making any acquaintances. He is absorbed in his books, I daresay, and has forgotten that you are grown up. Talk it over with him, and see if you cannot agree upon a more pleasant style of living. 2. No, I wouldn't try any such plan as the one you mention. It sounds like a fraud. 2. Your writing is legible and neat, but there are little twists and quirks in it which show that you are a wilful, small person with opinions of your own and that patience is not exactly your long suit.

Veronica.—Practical, intrepid, fairly patient, decisive, sensitive and very shrewd.

Carmencita.—You are hopeful, systematic, determined, fairly patient, self-reliant, a little self-willed, inclined to be strictly just rather than merciful, and very industrious.

Peggy.—Candor, sympathy, industry, hope and self-reliance.

Old Maid.—Hopeful, sensitive, reticent, artistic and very fond of life's luxuries if you are not yourself obliged to get them.

Flirt.—Order, vivacity, fair industry, a little pettishness and much affection.

Vernon Francis.—Your answer appeared in the issue of the twenty-third.

Schneider.—Impetuous, witty, determined, generous, candid and not particularly fond of work.

Lenore.—Affectionate, ambitious, resolute, intuitive, daring and industrious.

E.J.F.—Ambition, order, sensitiveness, generosity and intuition.

R. M. C.—Independence, sympathy, fair truthfulness, fair industry, extreme self-control, much ambition and very little intuition.

Mud.—I fancy your "nervousness" doesn't interfere with you very seriously. You seem to be self-reliant, ardent, hopeful, rather witty and a little short on patience.

A.E.L.—Affection, order, hope, industry, self-control and good executive ability.

I.A.L.—Courage, persistence, candor and fair endurance.

Goo-Goo Eyes.—Resolution, mirth, intuition, generosity, fair-mindedness, and much hope.

Sunshine.—Order, sensitiveness, candor, decision and hope.

Pete.—Sympathy, affection, generosity, decision and hope.

S.A.B.—Energy, industry, independence, candor and method.

ROLAND FOR AN OLIVER.

The heat was great—in fact, intense!
Her gown was grand—in fact, immense!
And yet it seemed without much sense
Her dress was trailing in the dust,
I asked her why? She said it must,
Because it is the thing!"

Then on my hat her glances fell;
She said, "I'd like you, sir, to tell
(It really doesn't suit you well!)
Why do you wear that Panama?"
I answered, 'spite the gay ha! ha!
"Because it is the thing!"

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

I give below a list of the chief proteid containing foods available in Canada, with the average percentage so contained.

	Per cent.
Milk	3.40
Cheese	22 to 40
Plasmon and Protene	40 to 80
Gluten	80
Whole Meal Bread	16
Hovis Bread	16
Oatmeal	12 to 15.50
Wheatmeal	11.7
Pearl barley	10
The Pulses—Peas—(dry)	23.5
Haricots (dry)	23.5
Lentils (dry)	24.8
Macaroni	9
Nuts—Almond	24
Brazil	15
Filbert	13.5
Barcelona	13.5
Cocoa Nut	5.5
Pine Kernels	15
Walnut	15
Chestnuts	14.5
Nut Foods—Protose	10 to 15
Nuttose	10 to 15
Meatose	10 to 15
Eggs, white	20
Eggs, yolk	16

—Robert H. Perks, M.D., F.R.C.S.

DAHL.

Pick over and wash one cupful of lentils, cover with a little water and cook slowly, adding from time to time just enough water to keep from burning. When done thinly slice one large white onion, fry it with two dozen cloves and two chopped cloves of garlic in two tablespoonfuls of butter until tender and slightly colored. Add the lentils, three bay leaves and the seeds from eight cardamoms, salt and pepper to taste. Cook slowly for five minutes, remove the bay leaves and serve with sliced lemon and plain boiled rice.

JOHNNYCAKE FOR BREAKFAST.

Two cups cornmeal, one cup flour, two cups sweet milk, half a cup sugar, one egg, a pinch of salt, two teaspoons good baking powder, one tablespoon melted butter. Baste with melted butter while baking.

ROUND STEAK.

Tough, yet nutritious, may be made very nice if prepared this way: Grind in a meat chopper, season and put into a flat cake in the centre of a biscuit pan. Pare potatoes and slice lengthwise to the thickness of about an inch. Place these in the pan about the meat, dust salt and pepper over them, and bake half an hour in a quick oven, turning the potatoes when half done that they may brown on both sides. Do not add water, as the fat from the meat will be sufficient to keep the potatoes from burning.

SUMMER MAYONNAISE AND ITS VARIATIONS.

The mayonnaise for summer should receive a different treatment from that used the rest of the year. But the bowl with garlic, as onions are new and something stronger, is not objectionable. The dressing must be very cold, and if frozen is still more agreeable. To accomplish this, place in a glass jar closely covered and pack in ice and salt for two or three hours, using about three parts ice to one of salt. When cream is used in the mayonnaise lemon juice should be used in place of vinegar, and horseradish vinegar if it is intended for lamb or fish.

Mayonnaise may be colored a pale green, with either spinach or coloring paste, and if one teaspoonful each of tarragon leaves, parsley, chevreuil and chives minced fine are added you will have a Ravigote sauce. By adding one tablespoonful of celery mustard to this you have a Remoulade sauce.

THE HAND THAT COOKS THE DINNER.

Jacob A. Riis, author of How the Other Half Lives, pays glowing tribute to the culinary arts as one of the most potent factors in the solution of certain problems. "The kindergarten at one end and the cooking school at the other are two of the grandest features of our modern educational system," says Mr. Riis. He further declares that the cooking school is doing much for the cause of temperance. The average working girl in our large cities knows nothing of cooking. When she marries she struggles along as best she can. For a month the couple live on love and such messes as she can serve up. At the end of that time the man gets hungry. He has got to have something fit to eat. The most natural place in the world for him to turn to is the lunch counter in a bar-room. This is the beginning of the old, old tragedy. Mr. Riis believes that with the girls in the lower parts of our cities taught what good food is and how to prepare it, a tremendous blow at the drink vice will have been struck.

LARDING.

For larding choose what many butchers call larding pork—at least four inches thick and solid fat, no meat. Put it on ice or chill until very firm, then cut in slices an eighth of an inch thick. Cut each slice in match-like strips and drop in ice water until ready to use; these strips are called lardoons.

A larding needle is about eight inches long, hollow, pointed at one end and the one end slit down about an inch and large enough to hold the lardoon.

Having the meat ready, fasten a lardoon in the needle, and take a stitch in the meat about an inch long and a quarter of an inch deep. Draw through until the end of the lardoon is nearly up to the stitch, then cut off with a sharp knife, leaving the piece of pork projecting from each end. Proceed in this way until the top of the meat is larded, placing the stitches in straight lines and about an inch apart—that is, in large pieces of meat; birds, chops, etc., should be closely larded.

PUNCH.

For fifty punch glasses take four quarts of water and the strained juice of two dozen lemons and two oranges, one quart can of chopped pineapple, one quart bottle of cherries—leave the stoned cherries whole.

Add the peel of the two oranges chopped fine.

STEAMED CHOCOLATE PUDDING.

To the yolks of three eggs beaten light add one-half cup sugar, and beat together. Then add three tablespoons sweet milk, and one ounce chocolate grated and melted. Mix thoroughly, add one cup flour, and beat till smooth. Add stiff-beaten whites of the eggs, and one teaspoon baking powder. Rub large tablespoonfuls in batter cups and steam about thirty minutes.

Sauce: One cup powdered sugar, one-half cup creamed butter. Add one teaspoon vanilla and gradually one-half cup sweet milk. Set bowl in basin of hot water, and stir till sauce is creamy, no longer.

S. A. B.—To can corn, cut the kernels from the cobs with a silver knife. Press out any milk remaining with the blade of the knife. Pack the corn into quart jars, filling well. Screw on the tops, then unscrew one turn. Set in a boiler on a perforated board, if it's a wash boiler. Pour in cold water to the necks of the bottles and let the water boil half an hour. Take out your jars and as soon as they are cool tighten the tops and keep in the dark.

For your pears and peaches try this pickling recipe:

SWEET PICKLED PEACHES, PLUMS.

The clingstone peaches are best for pickling, though many use the freestone as well. Some peel them, while others rub the down off with a coarse towel and leave the skins on.

8 pounds of fruit.
4 pounds of sugar.
1 quart of vinegar.
2 ounces of stick cinnamon.
2 ounces of cloves.

Boil the sugar and vinegar with the cinnamon for five minutes, then put in the peaches, a few at a time, with one or two cloves in each peach. When they are done enough to prick easily with a fork, take them out in the jar, and put in others to cook until they have all been cooked. Boil the sirup down to one-half the original quantity and pour it over the peaches. Seal while hot.

Pete.—For your banana pudding try this:

BANANA PUDDING.

Line a pudding dish with lady fingers, slice enough bananas to half fill the dish. Pour over them a boiled custard flavored with vanilla. Whip the whites of the eggs to a stiff maringue, pile on top and brown in the oven.

Diamond.—Get round of beef, cut away all fat, cut the lean to inch pieces, drop in a pint jar, screw down half way and set the jar in cold water. Let it boil and pour off the extracted juice as required. Do not strain it, and if there should be any grease lift it from the top of the cup with a piece of blotting paper or a wad of absorbent cotton.

PITTER-PATTER

In the sultry summer weather,
In the garden bed,
Bloomed three brilliant poppy blossoms,
Rich and rare and red:
Nodding, nodding, to and fro,
In a sleepy scarlet row.

Came three little laughing maidens—
Madge and Maude and May—
Tripping through the fragrant garden
On that sunny day:
Bright eyes, black and brown and blue,
Big sunbonnets, neat and new.

Each one picked a sleepy poppy,
Rent its petals back,
Tied a blade of grass around them
With a dainty knack,
Here a pat and there a shake,
Till, all smiles and wide awake,

Lo, there stood three poppy ladies,
Each in silken gown,
Frill of lace and sash of satin,
And a tiny crown,
Bobbing, bobbing, to and fro,
In a steady, scarlet row.

While walking through an old street in Stuttgart recently, a man found a purse and, thinking that it might contain something valuable, he stuck it hastily in his pocket and hurried home.

He examined it then and was disgusted to find that it contained nothing except these four lines in German on a slip of paper:—

When you find this purse refrain from joy;
I'll tell you why in a minute;
I only threw it away because
I hadn't a cent to put in it.

The most unpropitious time to gather flowers is when the bold hot sun is staring their sweet little faces out of countenance and sapping the moisture from the stem.

Early morning, while their faces are wet with dew, or after sunset is the proper time, unless, of course, the grows in a dense shade or swamp. Especially is this the case with roses, heliotrope, nasturtiums, and the Japanese girls' favorite, the morning glory. In carrying flowers from the country to the warm, dusty city a tin box is by far the best receiver. The flowers should be placed in layers, with ferns between, or if ferns cannot be had cotton batting will serve.

A New York woman writes: Nowadays the fashionable woman would as soon think of venturing upon the street without a hat as to appear unveiled, and from recent observations it looks very much as though the habit had grown alarmingly, for one veil does not satisfy the modish woman. Instead, she must wear two.

We smile indulgently at the bag fad, and, in fact, at all the pretty and serious little fancies of womankind, but for permanency nothing so far has equalled the vogue for veils.

Curiously enough, it is mostly Americans who advocate the wearing of two veils, and yet it cannot be said that we are more careful of our complexions than are other women. On the contrary, it seems that we are less afraid of tan, sunburn and even abhorrent freckles than is a foreign femininity, and yet, even in the city—one might say, more particularly in the city—the set of veils has grown to be considered absolutely necessary to a modish costume.

It might not be amiss to mention the tiresome conspicuousness of brilliant green veils. Four of every five women you see on the street have their flat hats swathed in folds of creme de menthe chiffon, and invariably there are long, "stringy" looking streamers fluttering out behind.

At the beginning of the season, when the idea was fresh and novel it presented rather an attractive effect; but there is such a thing as overworking a fad.

Automobilists are, no doubt, responsible for the vogue of green veils, for chiffon of this color protects the eyes from dust and rests them from the bright glare of the sun. For such purposes green will always be good style, but let it be confined to automobiling sport.

An earnest woman lecturer said: I met a successful man on the western coast who was the wonder of his associates because of his temperate life.

"You have lived your manhood days here," I said to him, loking back over my shoulder as we rode single file up a trail of the Sierras, "and yet you are not a 'wild, bad man of the West,' as far as I can judge. How have you managed to keep so good."

He laughed. Then said, with some hint of earnestness in his voice: •

"It is up to me to behave myself. Mother always believed in me. I had not set up any standard to follow. But she got it into her dear old head that I was naturally square. I couldn't go back on her plan, you see. It wouldn't be right, 'specially as she is dead."

I couldn't answer. There was nothing to say. But we were among the clouds, and as I looked with dim eyes into the near blue sky I whispered to myself, "I hope she heard!"

An English woman writes this interesting account of a visit to a stick, or, as we often say "cane" factory:

The largest stick mill in this country is at Chalford, a village in the beautiful Stroud Valley. Here one sees, firstly, the big, smooth beech-trees, being dragged along to be split up by the enormous circular saws, which, to the uninitiated, look particularly dangerous. Three men haul the big tree trunk, by the aid of chains, on to a small platform, in the centre of which the circular saw revolves. Two men hold the tree-trunk in place, and then all three push it as hard as they can against the revolving wheel, and in a minute the sharp wheel cuts through the wood as easily as one could cut a cheese through with a sharp knife. At this stage the enormous blocks of wood look as though nothing would ever make them smooth, slim, umbrella-handles or walking-sticks.

However, they are quickly passed from one saw of varying size to another, till the wood becomes shaped in long strips of some feet in length, and about one square inch in thickness. These strips are again passed to other hands, and placed in small cylinders, from which, in the space of a few seconds, they emerge (at the opposite end of the cylinder) long, rounded sticks.

The handles, though one would scarcely believe it from the appearance of a finished stick, are nearly always made of a separate piece of wood, the top being hollowed out with a sharp instrument, and the hole thus being filled with boiling glue, and the top of the stick is stuck in. When this has hardened and become quite firm, the stick, with its handle thus stuck on, is passed through the hands of a succession of fliers till the join of handle and stick is rendered perfectly invisible.

Some sticks as one knows, have bent, crooked handles all in one piece with the stick, and this effect is arrived at by means of a great heat. The stick is first warmed in very hot sand, and afterwards placed in a vice, and tightly tied with either wire or string to keep it from splitting. A man bends it to the desired crook, holding it meanwhile in a gas flame, and then takes it out of the flame, and fastens an S-shaped wire from the crook to the stick to keep it in place till it has cooled and hardened to the required shape. When this is accomplished, the result is a firm crook of the type so useful to ardent blackberry-hunters. The carving and ornamentation of umbrella-handles is done in various ways, the sticks being smoothed and shined, not by sandpaper, as one would imagine, but by being rubbed with a rough fish-skin. This fish skin makes the wood perfectly smooth and rather shiny, and the sticks then have to be colored. This coloring is done by hand and mostly by women, who have a basin of stain, and rub the stain into the stick with a cloth. The effect of this staining upon the hands of the workers can be better imagined than described. After the sticks are colored, they are again passed on, to be either carved by machinery, or to have fancy tops of celluloid or vulcanite affixed to them.

Madge Merton

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child, I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.



MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully,—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

SPECIAL FEATURE FOR THE HOT WEATHER.

SHORT STORIES FOR SUMMER READING

Copyrighted in Great Britain and the United States.

The Herald has made arrangements for a series of short stories by leading authors. These will be found particularly interesting fiction for the summer months. One story will appear each Saturday.

The Woman He Loved

BY FITZGERALD MOLLOY.

Author of "That Villain Romeo," "A Modern Magician," "An Excellent Knave," "His Wife's Soul," etc.

Though they were engaged to be married they had no love for each other.

Long ago it had been arranged that when Alec Cameron reached his twenty-fifth birthday he should take his cousin, Madge Ferguson, for his wife. This decision had been arrived at by his father, a hard-headed old man, well meaning if somewhat harsh, shrewd and determined, whose will was law to all depending on him. The wonderful success of that career which had raised him from a penniless boy to a wealthy man, led him to have an exalted opinion of himself, to believe that all he said and did was wise beyond dispute, and could not be bettered by any other man.

Therefore, when some five years before this story opens his niece, Madge Ferguson, was left in his charge by her dying mother, he considered he would best do his duty by her and by his only son Alec by making them man and wife; for the girl had a tidy fortune left her by her late father, whilst, when he reached his twenty-fifth birthday, Alec would be taken into partnership in the great manufacturing firm that his father had founded and raised to its present state of magnificent prosperity. For lad and lass no better arrangement could be made, according to Robert Cameron's mind, which never for a moment troubled itself to consider the feelings of those most concerned by his decision.

Alec was just nineteen and Madge barely sixteen when one morning at breakfast whilst crunching his toast he told them they might consider themselves engaged to marry each other. They stared at him in surprise, not daring to question his authority, but mildly accepting it on this matter as on every other, for his sole will ruled their daily lives. Apparently he expected no reply, for he immediately began to praise the ham he was carving, which he had bought, and was therefore faultless. The oracle had spoken, and his word was beyond dispute.

The newly-engaged pair had known each other all their lives, and always had been good comrades and cousins, but no thought of a deeper affection or closer tie had ever occurred to them, and at first they regarded their new position towards each other with some embarrassment. This, however, soon wore away in the daily intercourse of their lives, and they remained what they had already been—good friends and nothing more. That their marriage was not to take place for six years, made Alec accept his father's decision with greater contentment.

At nineteen he was six feet high, his shoulders were broad, his limbs straight and strong. Most women considered him handsome. His face was rather long, decidedly dark, and with a delicately marked outline, his pose slightly acquiline, his firm lips curving outwards, his eyes of a changeful gray under heavy lashes that gave them a grave and dreamy expression. And in this they revealed something of his inward self; for hidden carefully away under the practical side of his character, inherited from his father and strengthened by his daily surroundings, lay an unsuspected tenderness and poetry imagination, and romance inherited from his dead mother, who had been the descendant of a Highland family of good birth and impoverished fortune.

Under the shrewd and watchful eyes of his father in the office all day, Alec appeared a typical business man, but in his hours of leisure when lying with wide-open eyes on the hillside heather under the mysterious spell of moving clouds, or when rowing across the green-shadowed lochs, or when in his private room in the lamplight of winter nights, he was a dreamer to whose vision the world of fancy flung wide its enchanted gates, giving him glimpses of beauty and delights that must remain hopelessly hidden from the sight of commonplace humanity.

To such a man the thought of a prearranged marriage without love or romance, of a life-long union entered into because it seemed intolerable as the years advanced which brought him closer and closer to its fulfilment. What he had accepted with indifference at the age of nineteen, grew unendurable to him at four-and-twenty; and long before reaching that age he recognized that he had made a fatal mistake in agreeing to the arrangement at first instead of stoutly protesting against it and saving himself from a union that could bring him none of that intimate happiness for which he longed. At the same time he saw that to break his engagement would be dishonorable and disloyal to his cousin, and bring a bitter disappointment to his father, to whose wishes he had seemed to accede.

Honestly, and with all his heart, he wished that he could love Madge, whose blue eyes and sunny brown hair, whose fresh complexion, dimpled cheeks and winsome smile might readily win the affections of any man. But through no fault of hers or his, but through some strange perversity of fate which neither of them was able to alter, he knew that she was unsuitable to him, that she was not the woman he desired for his wife, the woman who had power to stir his heart, to respond in perfect sympathy to that side of his nature hidden from the world, to appease that craving for affection which sometimes rose to a climax of pain.

Occasionally, in his hours of ease, as he smoked his pipe and indulged in day dreams, he pictured to himself the wife he would have won had choice been given him. At first he seemed but a visionary creature with wistful eyes who was shy of revealing herself; but with alluring capriciousness and ever-increasing distinctness she appeared to his fancy, fascinating him and stirring his heart as it never before had been stirred by mortal woman. For weeks he fell a willing victim to her siren spell, living as much as possible apart from relatives and friends that he might have time to commune with her, awaiting her appearance with strange anxiety, feeling strangely happy in her phantasmal presence, and painfully lonely at her disappearance, which his imagination appeared unable to prevent.

Suddenly he awoke to the absurdity of being enslaved by his fancy, and the practical part of his nature assured him that in that direction madness lay. Then, like a man who resolves to break himself from habits of opium smoking, he determined to abandon his day dreams and remain master of his own mind. To accomplish this he busied himself over his office work all day, sought the companionship of old comrades in the evening, or took his cousin to theatres or concerts, and by every means in his power sought to banish the intruder who had so mysteriously captivated him.

The agonies of the suddenly converted opium smoker were his, but with all the strength of his mind he persistently turned from that alluring presence which he felt was always awaiting him, hardening his heart to its appeal for affection, erasing from his mind the memory of those hours of quiet happiness spent in its companionship until he felt unnerved by the strain and absolutely miserable.

Then came a sudden reaction, an irresistible longing, and the creature of his day dreams with her wistful eyes and reproachful smile was before him once more, and unwilling as it seemed to part from him, for she was now continually with him during his business hours, when his absent-minded manner was commented on by the clerks, and the mistakes he repeatedly made in the affairs of which he had special charge, became common occurrences.

On these being pointed out to him by an elderly and privileged bookkeeper, remarkable for his acid smile and orange-colored wig, Alec honestly expressed his surprise as to how they could have happened. In reply the privileged person tapped his snuff box, helped himself liberally to its contents and suggested that a holiday might be advisable. But Alec, resenting this, declared he was in no need of relaxation at present, and secretly resolved to keep up his imagination more in check during business hours in future. Meanwhile Madge neither resented nor appeared to notice his neglect of herself, for now that his whim to take her to theatres and concerts had worn itself out, she no longer received any attention from him.

She, however, noticed what his self-absorption had failed to see, that his father had been looking ill for some time past. It was therefore a surprise to Alec when the old man failed to come down to breakfast for the first time in the memory of his son.

Both he and Madge were alarmed, and immediately sent for the family doctor. Their summons was responded to by a young medical man named MacNeil, who stated that he was acting as locum tenens for Dr. Gale, who had gone on his summer holidays. MacNeil's quite, self-assured manner, kindly blue eyes and decisive voice made a favorable impression on Alec and his cousin, as they did also on the patient, who was suffering from a slight attack of gastric fever, which the doctor declared to be in no way dangerous. For all that he was constant in his attendance, calling twice daily, even when the patient made for recovery, sitting beside and talking to him without contradiction, and listening to the old man as if his harangues were a liberal education. A friendship had indeed been started between them on the day when Dr. MacNeil mentioned that he had been born in Dumfriesshire, of which Robert Cameron was also a native.

Whilst this was gradually ripening into intimacy Alec saw little of the doctor, whose calls were generally made whilst the former was at business, which in his father's absence occupied more of his time than usual. But one lazy August day when there was more work than usual to keep him in the office, a sudden longing seized him to take a holiday in the country where the dazzling sun steeped the moorlands in gold and the shadows of great clouds gave a richer purple to the hills.

Desiring companionship, he hurriedly called on Harry Drummond, who had been a fellow-student of his at Edinburgh University, to ask him to go with him. Though a lawyer by profession, Drummond was a man whose varied tastes led him to follow many hobbies, amongst which was photography, and when Alec called he found him busy in the studio which he had fitted up at the top of his house.

"Well, if you're not the very man I just wanted," Drummond said. "I have often wished to photograph you. That head of yours will do justice to my efforts, and we couldn't have a better light than now, so just sit in that chair and let me have a shot at you," he added, as, putting his brawny arms on Alec's shoulders, he forced him into a seat.

Alec explained why he had called for him.

"A day in the country? I'll ask nothing better when you have sat to me. Hold your head a little higher, man. That will be fine. I'll be ready for you in the twinkling of a sheep's tail."

Having posed his sitter he hurriedly put the plates in the camera, whilst Alec, keeping his eyes fixed on a certain spot indicated, fell into one of his dreamy moods in which the siren's face seemed to rise before him with unusual vividness. He was roused by hearing his friend say:

"Wait a moment until I have developed this," and with the enthusiasm of an amateur Drummond rushed into the dark room and banged the door behind him.

Left alone for nearly a quarter of an hour, Alec was becoming impatient when his friend called out: "Well, I'm blest!"

"Hasn't it come out all right?" Alec asked.

"I don't know what to make of it. It's the rummiest thing I've ever come across," shouted Drummond, in sheer surprise.

"What is it, man?" asked Alec, irritated by what he considered a waste of time.

"Why, there are two distinct faces on the negative. At first I thought it's because you had moved, but that idea won't stand, for the other face is a woman's!" said Drummond.

"Nonsense!" replied Alec.

"Well, see for yourself," said the amateur, as coming into the studio he held up a negative between the thumb and fingers of one hand, when, looking at it against a strong light, Alec saw the faint reflection of his own face and beside it that of a woman's, whose outline seemed distinctly familiar.

"Have you been playing tricks?" he asked, knowing how readily photography lent itself to deception.

"Not I. But I'm sure the plates must have been tampered with before they were done up; yet I didn't notice anything on it when I was putting this in the camera. I'll take them back to the man who sold them, but I'll print this first, when we shall be able to see what the face is like," said Drummond, who looked on the occurrence as a joke.

"Yes, print it by all means," urged Alec, suddenly stirred by a thought that flashed on him. "How long will it take? I don't mind waiting."

"It can't be done before to-morrow, for the plate will have to get thoroughly dry first," his friend explained.

"Then I'll come round to-morrow morning after breakfast to see the proof."

"What a hurry you're in!"

"Am I?" asked Alec, attempting to cover his anxiety by laughing. "The thing is so uncanny, you see."

"Not a bit of it. Why, it's just a plate that's been already used and got into the packet by mistake," Drummond replied, perfectly satisfied with an explanation which Alec was not prepared to admit. "Now, come along, I'm ready for you. Ah, man, it's good to be alive on such a day as this. Are you ready for a twenty-mile walk?"

It was late before Alec returned home that evening, but tired as he was he went into the library before going to bed to hunt up a magazine in which was an article on the possibilities of thought photography, which he had merely skimmed a week ago. He now read, with intense eagerness, the theory advanced by a great scientist, which, stripped of its technicalities, stated that a concentrated thought, forcibly projected by a strong brain, might under certain conditions, be able to reflect itself in some form on a highly sensitized plate. With this idea fixed in his mind he went to bed in a state of excitement, slept lightly, and continually dreamt of the face he had never seen in the flesh, but which for months had been continually before his inner vision, and that probably had now reproduced itself on a photographic plate.

Soon after breakfast he hurried to Drummond's house, when a print of the negative was handed him. A glance showed him that the face of the woman was the same as that with which he had fallen in love; and as he stared at it in bewilderment, he felt certain that the theory of the great scientist had been practically proved, and that the thought vibrations of his brain had, under favorable circumstances, been able to focus and reflect themselves on the sensitized plate. However, his belief was too sacred and too personal to be revealed to another, and, therefore, when his friend asked him what he thought of it, he replied that it was wonderful, begged that he might have a copy of the print, and hoped that the negative might be kept instead of being returned to its seller.

"Oh, I'll do that if you like, and keep it as a curiosity," agreed Drummond. "But, at the same time, I think the manufacturers ought to be more careful and not mix up an old plate with new ones like this."

"That is your explanation?" said Alec.

"Of course it is. How otherwise could that face appear on the plate?"

A fortnight later Robert Cameron was well enough to atend business as usual, a fact that brought Alec great relief. The day on which the old man first refused to work became for ever memorable to his son.

The latter had been feeling unusually cheerful that morning and, seated at his desk in his private office, was mapping out a tour for his holidays abroad, when one of the clerks interrupted him to say that a young lady, who gave her name is Miss MacNeil, particularly wished to see him. Alec at once concluded that his visitor must be the doctor's sister, whom he had never seen, though he had frequently heard Madge speak of her. Though surprised that she called on him, he immediately asked the clerk to show her in.

He was bending over an open drawer with his back to the door when she entered, and, on turning quickly round, remained perfectly still, his eyes fixed on her in amazement, his lips parted, his face blanched as if he had seen a ghost, for before him stood the woman of his day dreams, the same whose photograph was then lying close to his heart.

She seemed too much confused to notice anything unusual in his appearance or manner, and he was too bewildered by the mystery and wonder of seeing the materialized form of his visions enter his office to understand what she said. His heart swelled from force of the love he bore her whom he seemed to have known for ages, who he felt was in some incomprehensible way, destined for him from the world's gray beginning. He longed to draw near and clasp her to himself, and had advanced a step or two when the recollections of Madge rose before him as an insurmountable barrier. He was not free to act as his feelings dictated; he was irrecoverably bound to another woman, and without wronging her and bringing dishonor on himself, he could not break their engagement.

With a look of despair he turned away, but the words he caught made him face his visitor once more.

"Believe me," she was saying in a voice he thought was the sweetest that ever came from woman's lips. "I am very, very sorry. I don't think she would have done it if she knew you never loved her, and that you only agreed to marry her because her father wished it."

"Who?" he gasped, his astonishment increasing.

"Madge. She said she could never marry any man but my brother. Dr. MacNeil, and he worshipped her. I never say anything like it," the visitor remarked, with a smile that made her grave face irresistably winning.

"But——"

"Don't be too angry with her. She knew her uncle would never consent to her marrying anyone but you; so she and my brother got married quite privately this morning and have just started on their honeymoon."

"Madge—is Madge married?" he gasped, in amazement.

"She is. You would laugh if you saw how frightened she was. She thought wild uncles would come and tear her from her bridegroom, and she didn't feel quite safe until the train steamed away with her out of the station. Then, by her wish, I came here to tell you about her marriage and to ask you to break the news to your father. Here is a letter she wrote asking his forgiveness. Will you please give it to him?"

In taking it from her he clasped her hand and held it in his own whilst he looked into her wistful eyes, in which he fancied he saw an expression of new-born wonder and joy. "Madge was right," he said. "I never loved her. I have only loved one woman in my life, and that woman is yourself."

"Me?" she gasped, pulling away her hand.

"You," he replied, gravely.

"And I never even knew you saw me. My brother pointed you out to me one evening as you passed our house, and I then I used to watch for you every day as you went to your office; and sometimes in the afternoon I met you in the streets as you returned, but you never seemed to look in my direction, and I thought you were full of your business and cared for nothing else."

"That explains much. I suppose I must have seen you at the time," he said.

"I think we must have been playing hide-and-seek," she remarked, laughingly.

"But now that we have found each other——"

"I must be going," she interrupted, as she hurried towards the door, where she paused a second, glanced over her shoulder with a look of surprise and pleasure, then burst into a merry laugh, and vanished before he could reach her. As for Alec he stood looking after her for some seconds, scarcely able to realize that this visit was not one of those fantastic episodes that happen only in dreamland. Then, picking up the letter which had fallen to the ground, he heaved a sigh of relief as if the burden of the world were removed from his shoulders, and sat down to master the thoughts that whirled round his brain as if dancing in delight at the prospect of his independence and his assured happiness.

Half an hour later he had gone into his father's private office, after having given orders that they were not to be interrupted. Seated in his well-worn leather chair, the old man was busy with his ledgers, and looked up as if resenting interruption. "Well, what is it, Alec?" he asked, abruptly.

"Father, I have some surprising news for you," Alec began.

"About the assurance company?"

"No, nothing about business, but about——"

"Then leave it until after business hours."

"I would rather tell you now. It's about Madge and myself."

"You want to be married sooner than the date I fixed?"

"On the contrary, we don't want to marry each other at all."

"What stuff and nonsense is this?" his father asked, closing the book before him with a bang and glancing angrily at his son.

"Madge found out long ago that I did not really love her, and when she discovered a man that did, she decided to marry him."

"She—decided? I will never consent!" the old man thundered.

"She knew that, and lest you might hinder her she got married this morning, and has already started on her honeymoon."

Robert Cameron stared in blank amazement; then in a choking voice asked who was the bridegroom. When told he poured out a volley of abuse on Dr. MacNeil's head, accused him of treachery and robbery, and fortune-hunting, and many bad qualities. Nor was Madge spared, for she had dared to thwart his long-laid scheme, to defy his authority and his pride suffered. Finally he turned on Alec and called him a poor chicken-hearted creature to allow another man to rob him of such a girl as Madge.

Knowing the wisdom of silence Alec left him, having first placed her letter on his desk. On returning about an hour later he found his father in a melancholy mood, the letter in his hands, his eyes red from unaccustomed tears, and his face more softened than his son had ever seen it before. The younger man put one arm round his father's shoulders affectionately and neither spoke for some time.

At last he old man, looking up, with a twinkle in his eye, said: "Aye, but I have been a fool; for when MacNeil came to sit with me by the hour, I just thought it was because he liked my company, and wished to hear me tell stories of Dumfries, and now I know 'twas because that sly little minx was there. I don't blame him, for she was a winsome lass. I mind how she used to step out after him when he left my room, and I used to hear them whisper on the stairs, but I thought 'twas all about my ailment, and I believe the fellow understood me well. I suppose I'll have to forgive them; and if he settles down here I'll always have a doctor who is a relative to look after me. There's some satisfaction in that," he said, nodding his head.

"True, true," Alec said, humoring him. "But we shall miss Madge. She had a bright, bonny face like her mother. Aye, we'll miss her much. The house will be main lonely with only two solitary men folk."

"But not for long, father," Alec ventured to say.

"Why, lad? Do you mean that you——"

"I have found the girl I am anxious to make my wife, and I think she wil listen to me when——"

"You haven't asked her yet?"

"I wished to tell you first."

"Aye, lad, I'll not interfere any more," the old man said, sadly, "for young people know best what suits themselves; and if you love this lass and she is worthy of you, why, ask her to marry you, always provided," he added with emphasis, "that she has the fortune you might expect with your wife."

"I don't know if she has a penny," said Alec.

"What, man. Do you mean to tell me you let her snare you before you knew what you should have with her?"

"She has not snared me, father. She didn't even suspect I loved her until I told her."

"Aye, that's what they all say," replied the old man, cynically.

"And, besides, money is not everything."

"People that haven't got any console themselves by thinking so. See what a canny man MacNeil was. He knew Madge had a tidy fortune, and now it's gone clean out of the family."

"You married a wife who hadn't a penny," said Alec, boldly.

"Ah, lad, but such a woman; there never was her like," answered Robert Cameron, as a softer light came into his eyes.

"What my mother was to you, this girl is to me."

"If that is so, lad, I'll say no word to hinder your wedding her," said the old man, in whom old memories were stirring.

Alec grasped his hand in silence, and then, leaving the office, went on love's pilgrimage through the crowded streets to return home at sunset with his heart stored with joy; for he had won the woman he loved.

(THE END.)

Five Thousand Dollars Reward

Will be given by Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto, to any person who can prove that Sunlight Soap contains any form of adulteration whatsoever, or contains any injurious chemicals.

Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, Reports:

"I have made a number of analyses of your Sunlight Soap, the result of which I send you. These analyses show Sunlight Soap to contain that high percentage of oil or fat necessary to a good laundry soap and no unsaponified fat, no free alkali, no loading mixture, no adulteration whatever. Therefore Sunlight Soap has a thorough cleansing power, without danger to the clothing or skin. Sunlight Soap is free from alumina, borates, gelatine, silicates, sulphates and starch, and is a pure and well-made soap."

Result of New York Expert's Analysis of Canadian Made Soaps.

The Deimel Linen-Mesh System Co. writes:—"Knowing from experience the damage done to clothing by the use of common alkaline soap and wishing to be in a position to recommend in the Dominion of Canada a pure Canadian made soap to the wearers of Dr. Deimel Underwear, which is manufactured from the finest and purest flax fibres, we sent samples of the leading soaps made in Canada to an expert in New York and had them thoroughly analyzed. As a result of this analysis we find your Sunlight Soap to thoroughly cleanse without danger to the clothes. We are therefore pleased to recommend wearers of the Dr. Deimel Underwear to use Sunlight Soap for washing."

Sunlight Soap

Ask for the Octagon Bar

200,000 MILES OF SUBMARINE CABLES

Only the Pacific Ocean Remains Uncrossed by Any Electric Wire.

Washington, Aug. 29.—"The Submarine and Land Telegraphs of the World" is the title of a monograph prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics which will appear in the forthcoming monthly summary of commerce and finances.

It presents some information regarding the submarine telegraphs of the world which is especially interesting at this time, in view of the prospective construction of an all-American cable across the Pacific. It shows that the submarine telegraphs of the world number 1,750. Their aggregate length is nearly 200,000 miles, their total cost is estimated at $275,000,000, and the number of messages annually transmitted over them is more than 6,000,000. All the grand divisions of the earth are now connected by their wires.

Adding to the submarine lines the land telegraph systems by which they are connected, and through which they bring interior points of the various continents into instantaneous communication, the total length of telegraph lines of the world is 1,180,000 miles, the length of their single wires or conductors 3,800,000 miles, and the total number of messages annually sent over them about 4,000,000,000, or an average of more than 1,000,000 each day.

Every body of water lying between the inhabited ports of the earth, with the single exception of the Pacific Ocean, has been crossed and recrossed by submarine telegraph lines. Even that vast expanse of water has been invaded along its margin, submarine wires stretching along its western borders from Siberia to Australia, while its eastern borders are skirted with lines which stretch along the western coasts of the two Americas.

Several adventurous pioneers in Pacific telegraphy have ventured to considerable distances and depths in that great ocean, one cable line running from Australia to New Zealand, a distance of more than 1,000 miles, and another extending from Australia to the French colony of New Caledonia, 800 miles seaward.

A cable which is to connect Canada with Australia across the Pacific is now being laid at the joint expense of the United Kingdom, Canada and the Australian Commonwealth, and has already been completed from Vancouver, B.C., to Fanning Island, just south of the Hawaiian Islands, and it is expected that the entire line will be completed by the end of the present year.

The chief obstacle in the past to the construction of a grand transpacific cable was found in the fact that mid-ocean resting places could not be satisfactorily obtained or arranged for, no single Government controlling a sufficient number of suitable landing places to make this seem practicable, in view of the belief that the distance through which messages could be sent and cables connected was limited.

With landing places at Hawaii, Wake Island, Guam and the Philippines, however, no section of a cable stretching from the United States to Asia, and touching at these points, would have a length equal to that now in daily operation between France and the United States.

LOSS OF APPETITE



If your stomach is upset or in any way out of order—if food seems distasteful to you—if acidity, burning or fullness of the stomach prevents you from having an appetite—if you wish to eat and eat well—take, before each meal, a wine glassful of

VIN ST MICHEL

(ST. MICHAEL'S WINE.)



It will create an appetite and restore to the palate that lost relishing taste for food. It will make the digestive organs act naturally and properly digest the food eaten, whether your stomach is in good order or not. No matter if you are young or old, sick or healthy

VIN ST. MICHEL MAKES YOU EAT



The Melchers Gin Distillery, Berthierville, P.Q.

Where Melchers RED CROSS Canadian Gin

is distilled and **Matured for years** in Bonded Warehouses controlled by the Government.

Melchers "Red Cross" is the Only Pure Gin having its age guaranteed on every bottle by a Government stamp.

BOIVIN, WILSON & CO., Distributing Agents, MONTREAL, Canada.

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES
RHEUMATISM
NEURALGIA
SPRAINS
SORENESS
STIFFNESS

Used for 50 Years. The Great Remedy Unequalled.

CONQUERS PAIN!

Price, 25c and 50c.



Aronson & Rutenberg
Pawn Brokers,
601 Craig Street.
Money to lend on jewellery, clothing, furs, dry goods, etc. Furs stored at low charges during the summer months. Open till 8 p.m.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLE

THE OTHER POINT OF VIEW.

To be a little girl of ten
Seems nice enough—to boys and men;
I wonder if they ever tried
To argue from the other side?

I don't suppose they'd ever guess
The stiffness of a starched white dress;
I wonder how they'd like the hooks—
Let alone the way it looks!

They'd never sit at home and sew,
And watch their brothers come and go;
I should not even like to say
That they would bear it for a day!

They do not know how hard it seems
To be a girl still, in one's dream,
To feel that one can never be
A drummer boy, or go to sea.

Our brothers say we're hard to please
Because we long for things like these;
They think it is a pleasant life
To wait until you're someone's wife.

When I'm a wife I'll gladly sit
At home, and cook and sew and knit;
But there's a lot of waiting when
You're but a little girl of ten.

Our brothers do not seem to know
That waiting can be very slow;
You see, they've never really tried
To argue from the other side!

—Westminster Gazette.

WHEN JEAN BAPTISTE WENT TO MONTREAL.

(A sketch for The Herald).

"And will Mam'selle rest? Ah c'est bien—marche donc la quel mauvais chien. So Mam'selel afraid the dog? A glass of the water? Certainment—a glass of milk perhaps—yes that is ver' good. I like not me the milk in the city. Mam'selle loves the big river? It is ver' beautiful. Bien non. I know no stories me of the village. Nothing comes to us Mam'selle in this simple place. Not like a big city. I will think Mam'selle. Ah, I tell you of de time. Jean Baptiste go to Montreal. I can't tell story well me, but Mam'selle will make de excuse. Ah quel jour was dat! Jean Baptiste was young, but ten years, and Annette but eight, dey play, play, play by de river toujours. It was in September—no fear I forget dat day me—ver' bright. The sun he shine all day on de water, and de children are ver' happy. Jean Baptiste was so good, pauvre petite, I fear nothing for his little sister. The afternoon pass—all seem well. I work, I knit. It is time pour la souper. I go to de door and call loud to les enfants. They come? Ba non! No one come! We wait—it grow late. We sit down Mam'selle, to la souper, and tink dat we give dose childrens good scolding. It begins to get dark. Ah, Mam'selle tink of dat. We are terrible 'fraid our children are lost, are dead. I weep, I cry to mes enfants. We run up and down and ask the neighbors. No one has seen dose children.

I will tell Mam'selle where dey had gone. I tol' you dey play all day by de water? Eh bien dey paddle, dey gather what you call it dreefwood. At last dey see fine board. Ah, dat mak' de fine boat. In de quˈee que c'est? knot 'ole, an merci, dey put a stick to hold to. With yet yet another they push about. The little one Annette screams with joy. She feels de little boat rock. The time go ver' fast, at last Mam'selle, Annette cry out. She has look and find dey dreeft out into de river—soon dey will be far far out. Dey call, but all de peep' are away at de work. No one sees dem dreeft. Ah dey will be drown it is true. It is ver' cold you will understand and Annette makes de cry. She is cold—la petite—in her thin dress and no shoes. Jean Baptiste feels he is de beeg man and he tries to cheer her. Le bon Dieu, he tells her, is not the one to let two peor children drown. "We will mak' the prayer," said he, "and le bon Dieu will help us." Den he tak' off his coat and tie dat to de mast. He tink mabbe some beeg boat pass and save dem but none comes. The afternoon passes. Dey have arriv' at the middle of dat reever. La pauvre Annette sobs. "Courage, courage," says Jean Baptiste, "I see a boat me." Dey mak' de cry, but no one see dem it is so dark. It is now ver' late. Dey have dreeft many many miles and come to be beeg bridge Victoria, ten miles from home. Le current—c'est terrible—we may t'ank le Sainte Vierge save them from being swep' off. Jean Baptiste tak' his coat and put it on Annette. He pray Mam'selle all de times. They dreeft on still de water ugh, so cold and dark. Suddenly Mam'selle dose children see dey dreef' towards Hochelaga, dey see de light. Dey mak' de cry, and Mam'selle some one shout back. I think me le bon Dieu has been very good. A boat come out to dem and dey are save.

And Mem'selle will have guessed for sure the fears of dat night with nous autres. Ah c'est terrible; when the morning he come we begin to pray for their souls. A knock comes, it is a telegram—les enfants are saved. Picture to yourself the joy. We give thanks to Le Bon Dieu. I watch for dat big steamboat me, I tell you. When it come Jean Baptiste and his sister come too. Ah dat was great day. Comme un fete pardon! et apres? Ah what more would Mam'selle have?"

M. E. MacL. M.

WHAT LAWS HAVE YOU BROKEN?

Many people who have never been accused of wrong doing and who live "strictly within the law," often make themselves liable to fine and imprisonment, and are not punished only because the laws are not enforced. The man who stands before his window, where he can be seen from the street, to adjust his collar or necktie, or to get a better light on the collar button, commits a misdemeanor, for which he may be fined or imprisoned.

It is all right to be kind to the dog, but there is in many municipalities a fine for allowing the dog to run at large. After you have given your dog a run and started totake a walk, if you are a smoker you are liable to be a lawbreaker by stopping at a letter box to strike a match for your cigar. There is a severe penalty for defacing a letter box, and making marks on it with a match certainly does not improve the looks of the box. To throw paper on the street is often a punishable offense. To expectorate on the floor of the car is also a misdemeanor.

Another "crime" is that of waving a flag. It does not matter in the least what the flag may be, you must not wave it in public, or you will make yourself liable to fine and imprisonment.

To play without a license any musical instrument on the street is another unsafe practice, the danger of which is quite unappreciated.

Everybody knows the familiar "Keep off the grass" signs of many parks, but it is probably not known that in some places the remarkably severe punishment of ten days in jail or a $10 fine may be inflicted on the offender. Another law, which is not, however, without some necessity, is that threatening man who throws banana skins on the street. In New York city he is liable to a $5 fine or ten days in prison. To engage in a lottery, however, simple and harmless, or to play any gambling game, such as a friendly game of poker on the train or boat, is punishable with a fine and a term in prison.—Detroit News-Tribune.

OLD POEMS RE-PRINTED.

Young readers—and others too—are asked to send copies of popular poems which will be published.

AMONG MY BOOKS.

By Southey.

My days amongs the Dead are passed;
Around me I behold,
Where'er these casual eyes are cast,
The mighty minds of old;
My never-failing friends are they,
With whom I converse day by day.

With them I take delight in weal,
And seek relief in woe;
My cheeks have often been bedewed
How much to them I owe,
And while I understand and feel
With tears of thoughtful gratitude.

My thoughts are with the Dead, with them
I live in long-past years,
Their virtues love, their faults condemn,
Partake their hopes and fears,
And from their lesson seek and find
Instruction with an humble mind.

My hopes are with the Dead, anon
My place with them will be,
And I with them shall travel on
Through all Futurity;
Yet leaving here a name, I trust,
That will not perish in the dust.

THE BIGGEST WATCH.

There has just been finished at the Waltham watch factory a mammoth watch, the largest in the world. To build this gigantic timepiece cost several thousand dollars and several weeks' time. Special machinery and tools were required for its construction. The watch is a model of the new model sixteen-size maximus, three-quarter plate watch, enlarged ten times, perfect in every detail, and as highly finished as the finest watch.

The diameter of the pillar plate is seventeen inches, and the movement is two and one-half inches thick. The balance wheel is six and one-half inches in diameter, and the broquet spring which controls its action is eight feet long, .08 of a centimeter thick and .25 of a centimeter wide. When running the balance makes a vibration in .7 of a second. The pallet stones are of sapphire and exquisitely polished. The actuating, or main spring, is twenty-three feet long, .17 of a centimeter thick and 2.9 centimeters wide.

The mammoth model is as completely jewelled as a watch of the finest grade. The plate jewels, which are as large as the smallest movement made, or about the size of a nickel five cent piece, are fine rubies, about ten lines in diameter, but bushed with sapphires. The polish of the wheels, pinions and other steel work is perfect, and the damascening on the plates is most beautiful. The pandant and winding crown are of fine bronze, brilliantly polished. Every portion is made on the exact scale of the watch it represents. No dial has been made for this movement, as it is designed to show not only the action of the train, but the stem-winding and stem-setting mechanism as well.

The movement stands on a bronze pedestal, and from its base to the top of the winding crown is twenty-six inches.

Young Contributors

Hazel, our bright, interested Moncton girl, has another suggestion to make for the page, and perhaps some of the other members will say what they think of it. Here it is:—

Do you know that I have a new suggestion to make. Now, please, Pandora, I hope you will not get tired of listening to my "suggestions," but when a thought strikes me I like to tell you, for perhaps you can make something out of it.

Well, a friend of mine was telling me about something they did in their circle. Each member, a few weeks before his or her birthday, wrote and told the editor that he or she would like to have a letter party on his or her birthday, and would like each member to write. Now, will you have that in our circle, if you like the idea? Each member should write the letter so that the owner should receive it on the birthday.

Now, there are two new suggestions. One is last week's for a Review Column, and the other this about asnnr vastcah and the other this one about the letters.

VERSES TO GLADYS.

Down where the willow bends its graceful arm,
To touch the river sparkling at its root,
There do I walk with reverential foot,
Fearing lest I disturb the tender calm;
And there, apart from mankind's busy way,
From all vain caring and in fancy free,
I sit and while the sunny hours away,
Happy yet sad beside the willow tree.

Happy because thy mem'ry lingers fair,
For me to think and dream of once again,
Sad because mingled in it is the pain
Of knowing thou canst never join me there.
And though the days go on into the year,
Thy memory will ever fondly cling,
And though we may be parted, never near,
Yet will thy thoughts be mine in everything.

The river runs along as e'er before,
Rippling a dainty song of thee to me;
I listen, dreaming tender thoughts of thee,
And thinking of our happy days of yore.
The world goes on all heedless of my pain,
God's stars shine on in deepest skies above,
And thou and I—well, yearnings are but vain,
I knew thee, loved thee, and will ever love.

Dixie, Que. GEORGIE TURNER.

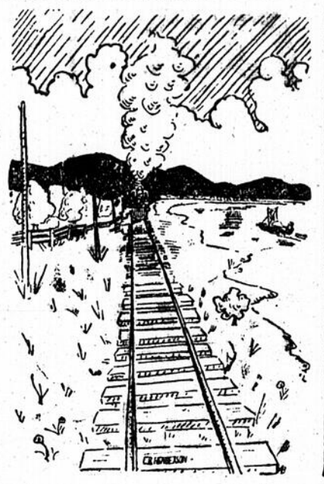
Gerald, I hope so, but alas, dear Gerald, I don't know.

H. C. K.—It will be a year next month since Mr. Roosevelt became President on the death of Mr. McKinley.

Mabel J.—Yes, thank you. Very pleasant, indeed.

Judy.—Competitions will be the proper thing again, a few months hence. At present the Circle is still scattered.

Hazel.—You see your second suggestion occupies a prominent position Hazel. Yes, I went down the Lower St. Lawrence to



THE RAILROAD BY THE LAKE.

By C. B. Henderson, 729 Sherbrooke Street.

a village where the telephone and the cars and the printing presses ceased from troubling for a fortnight. Next year perhaps I'll look you up, Hazel, one never knows. Are you quite strong and well after your holiday rest?

Georgie.—Thank you for all those hopes and good wishes. Yes, indeed I had. You must miss G. very much, and she should be deeply gratified by your method of telling your feelings.

Pandora's Friend.—Has she only one, I wonder. Poor thing. The letter was very nicely written and prettily expressed. You are now a member, my dear.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

REJOICE IN TO-DAY.

Oh, blest be the days that are gone, that are gone;
Their lights and their shadows, their rest and endeavor,
For none of the days that shall dawn, that shall dawn,
Can bring back the sunshine that's vanished forever.
If the light of the days going by, going by,
Fall not in your heart nor illumine your bosom,
Think not that in future, with storms in the sky
You can fragrance extract from your life's fading blossom.

As the waves of the sea, rolling in, rolling in,
Have graven their names on the rock ledges checkered,
So the days and the hours that have been, that have been,
Have written their names on eternity's record.

Rejoice in the light of to-day, of to-day;
Drink deep of the beauties that lie spread before you,
And summer's reflection still with you may stay,
When the winter of age and of care shall come o'er you.

—Lindsey S. Perkins.

Mrs. Cynthia Westover-Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, is the President-general of the International Sunshine Society, to whom enquiries should be addressed. The Montreal Branch secretary is Miss Margaret Jones, 510 Cadieux Street, and the Westmount secretary is Miss Macdonald, 4630 St. Catherine Street.

SUNSHINE NEWS WANTED.

The editor of this column is always much pleased to receive news of branches enquiries from those thinking of forming branches and anything bearing on the Sunshine idea. In this way the Sunshine Society reached a great number of people who are induced to take up the work for themselves. Nothing is too small, that helps to brighten the path of anyone for a moment.

DAISY HILL CAKE.

Three eggs, 1 cup of confection sugar, 1 tablespoonful of butter, ¾ of a cup of milk and 1 cup of flour, sifted, 1 teaspoonful of baking powder, with a pinch of salt to taste.

Beat the yolks with the butter and sugar to a cream, then beat the whites of the 2 eggs stiff, adding with milk and flour. Take out 1 white for frosting. Bake in a low-sided broad tin, so that it will not be over 1½ inches thick. Cut into small squares—Sent by a Sunshine member in New Orleans.

SUNSHINE THOUGHT.

"Let us talk happiness." The world is full of woe, wherever we go, but no path is wholly rough. Look out for the places that are smooth, and, dear one, they will appear. Let us talk faith. Let us talk health. We cannot charm or please by talking of disease. Plant patience in the garden of your soul. The roots are bitter, but the fruits are sweet; and when at last it stands a tree complete, beneath its tender shade the burning sun and burden of the day shall lose control. Plant patience in the garden of yours souls."

This beautiful thought was selected from a letter written to Sunshine Headquarters by a Brooklyn member.

LETTER FROM ALGOMA.

An interesting letter has come to the editor of this department from Mrs. Hay, wife of the Rev. T. J. Hay, Blind River. Mrs. Hay is a sunshine worker and passes on all the literature she can to the camps, and to families in the woods. When work begins again Miss Hay is one of the distant friends to whom magazines might be sent for distribution. Mrs. Hay says in her letter:

"We have only just heard that a family of seven or nine are spending the summer in the bush. They went in there last fall, twenty-five miles north. I have made up a package of reading matter for them. They must find it very lonely, as I am sure there is not another family within miles of them. After many drawbacks we at last have the pleasure of seeing our church up, and we hope to occupy it about the last of September. You will I am sure, be pleased to hear that we have made nearly one hundred and fifty dollars out of our autograph quilt and now intend to sell votes for it."

WORK FOR REV. MR. WEAVER.

Miss M. Taylor, of Winnipeg, Man., has a branch composed of children, to the number of fourteen. They have been working for some time with a view to giving a Christmas treat to some other children, and have now decided to send their work to the Rev. Mr. Weaver, who lives away off beyond Athabasca Landing, for his Indian charges.

AN INTERNATIONAL DAY.

Each branch of the Society all over the country has one day set apart for an entertainment of some kind, the proceeds of which go to Headquarters, where money is wanted for stamps, expenses, stenographers salaries and all incidental expenses. The ladies all give their services, but even so, plenty of money is needed to keep the big society going.

As Seen by Her.

ENCOURAGEMENT.

We scoff at him who stands around
And never tries;
We say that only those who try
May hope to rise;
Better, we say, to fail than not
To seek the prize.

We say the ship may only drift
That spreads no sail;
We bid them try who shrink in doubt,
And then we rail
At their presumption when they try
Their best and fail.

—S. E. Kiser.

COUNCIL WOMEN WORKING.

Ever since the National Council annual meeting in July, the officers have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet, but have been busy with plans for the winter. The new corresponding secretary, Mrs. Willoughby Cummings, began her duties at once. Mrs. Cummings, whose address is 44 Dewson Street, Toronto, and her telephone number Park 288, hopes that whenever Council women are in Toronto they will communicate with her.

The annual report is to be ready for distribution early next month. This makes a capital book of reference for women's doings. All the Councils are busy. Miss Kate Cummings, N.W.T. provincial vice-president, reports the possibility of two new Councils. In Charlottetown, P.E.I., the secretary, Mrs. Gardiner, reported attending a conference in London, Eng., with the Countess of Aberdeen, at which several Canadians were present. The London Council is trying for clean streets, as well as for the protection of fruit, fish and vegetables from dust and dirt. The Council has also carried its point in the matter of domestic science in schools, a matter in which Mrs. Boomer was much interested. Mrs. Boomer's present address is: Care of Mrs. J. Godwin, Downleaze Road, Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Mrs. Sanford, of Hamilton, represented Canada at the executive meeting of the International Council in Copenhagen. National Councils are being formed in Austria and Norway, and possibly in Russia. There will soon be eight National Councils.

The work done all over the world is most interesting, and in many cases similar to what is being done here. Italy has established a circulating library and reading room, and held an Arts and Handicrafts Exhibition. The Argentine Council is working for better factory laws for women and children, and the German Council for the higher education of girls.

OUR LADY MOON.

Toronto has blossomed out recently with a smart little paper called The Mcon. It is a weekly, devoted to wit and sarcasm, pictorial and otherwise, which should please the public taste. The American weeklies of the same kind are clever and amusing, but a Canadian paper dealing with Canadian persons and events deserves our encouragement. Some of the best Canadian illustrators and newspaper people are contributors to The Moon, which is happy to shine on the just and unjust alike for a small consideration per number.

ANOTHER ON THE LIST.

The man or woman who hangs on like grim death to the end seat in the street car has received advertising enough from an indignant press to satisfy even a health food firm. Articles and verses galore have mildly soothed the sufferers, while an even worse offender escapes scot free. This is the traveller on the railway train who turns over the opposite seat, piles his bag, parcels and umbrella upon it, and calmly looks on at the struggles of the later passengers who would require a search warrant to find a seat. This is the meanest kind of selfish man or woman. To the credit of my sex, I will remark that the offender is even more often a man than a woman.

An amazing feature of this is that the victims very seldom appeal to the train officials to have the luggage moved. They accept the statement of the modern Ananias that the seat is engaged and humbly lean against the side until anther seat becomes vacant. The thing is mean in any case, but when an able-bodied man sits still with his impedimenta spread over two seats, while some elderly person waits, the looker-on is filled with a desire to use something more potent than persuasion to make him give up the seat.

There should be some understood rule on the railroads about this keeping of even one whole seat when the train is crowded. If that mysterious Mrs. Harris for whom the other seat is being kept chooses to leave it when a station is just reached, she should lose it.

The other afternoon, coming up from Quebec, the car was crowded with people returning from the seaside. Several times persons occupying a seat holding two had to grudgingly move their parcels, but a young man and his wife and small child kept a double seat and twice refused to move their bags on the plea of the seat being taken. The car was filled when a big station was reached. Several more got in, including an old man and woman who asked for the seat and were refused, but just as some of the other passengers were indignantly considering forcible measures, a brakeman came through, and despite the wrath of the seat-holders, moved their bags and settled the old people.

A traveller should remember that he is only entitled to the one seat his ticket calls for, and half the rack for his parcels. M.

Curse OF DRINK

CURED BY COLONIAL REMEDY.

Can be Given in Glass of Water, Tea of Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W.C.T.U. in United States.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work." Mrs. A. M. Townsend, 218 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. (for years secretary of the W.C.T.U.), states: "I know of so many people redeemed from the curse of drink by the use of Colonial Remedy that I earnestly request you to give it a trial." Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail. Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2201 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Montreal by T. R. Goulden, 281 Bleury Street; E. J. Nadeau, Rachel and St. Denis; Gourlay's Pharmacy, 2613 St. Catherine St.

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Don't take any chances at the outset of your married life. Give him MONSOON CEYLON TEA.

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Extra Plate of Glastonbury Abbey with No. 2.

Contents of Part 3.—(1) Boyle Abbey (Finish of). (2) Stirling Castle. (3) Battle Abbey. (4) Warwick Castle. (5) Conway Castle. (6) Kenilworth Castle.

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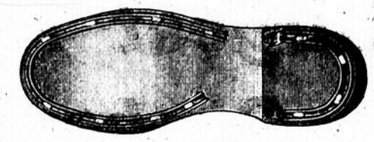


WOOD SOLE SHOES

For Farmers, Tanners, Butchers, Dairymen and Mechanics . . . .

Made of best oil grain—have iron rails on soles and heels—will keep the feet dry. Wood being a non-conductor these shoes are cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter than those with leather soles, and will wear much longer. Are not at all heavy or clumsy.

PRICE **$2.75** *Express prepaid.*



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2027 Notre Dame Street, - Montreal.

SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED

On Saturday, the sixth of September, one thousand nine hundred and two, at ten o'clock of the forenoon, at the office of James Lonergan, Notary, No. 68 St. James Street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by public auction, to the highest and last bidder, the hereinafter described immovables, pertaining to the succession of the late Alphonse Goyer, in his lifetime, of the said City of Montreal, dealer in hides, and belonging to the seven minor children issue of the marriage of the said late Alphonse Goyer, with Dame Mary Emma Elizabeth Vincent, namely:

1.—An emplacement situate in the Hochelaga Ward, of the City of Montreal, and known and distinguished as the northeast portion of subdivision sixteen hundred and ninety-seven, on the official subdivision plan of the lot of land known as number one hundred and forty-eight (148-1697), on the official plan and book of reference of the Incorporated Village of Hochelaga, the said emplacement containing fifty feet in width, by ninety feet in depth, English measure, and more or less, and being bounded in front by Frontenac Street, in rear by the residue of said lot No. 148-1697, on the northwest side, by subdivision sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, and on the southeast side, by subdivision sixteen hundred and ninety-six.

2.—An emplacement being part of subdivision sixteen hundred and ninety-six, of the official subdivision of said lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148-1696), on the official plan and book of reference of said Incorporated Village of Hochelaga, containing twenty-eight feet in width, by eighty-two feet in depth, English measure, and more or less, bounded as follows: in front by said Frontenac Street, in rear by part of said lot No. 148-1696, on the northwest side, by part of said lot No. 148-1697, hereinabove firstly described, and on the southeast side, by another part of said lot No. 148-1696.

3.—Another emplacement, being part of subdivision sixteen hundred and ninety-eight, of the official subdivision of the said lot number one hundred and forty-eight (148-1698), on said official plan and book of reference of the Incorporated Village of Hochelaga; containing twenty-five feet in width, by eighty-two feet in depth, English measure, and more or less, bounded in front by said Frontenac Street, in rear by part of said lot No. 148-1698, on the southeast side by part of said lot No. 148-1697, hereinabove described in the first place, and on the northwest by part of said lot No. 148-1698, with the right of passage in common with others in a lane of sixteen feet, in rear of said emplacements, said lane being, however, only eight feet wide, in rear of the emplacement hereinabove firstly described, to communicate by means of another lane of eighteen feet, to Iberville and Frontenac Streets; with all the buildings erected on the above described three emplacements.

For terms and conditions, apply to undersigned notary.

J. LONERGAN, Notary,
68 St. James Street.

Judicial Sale of Railway and Railway Property

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION VS. THE CENTRAL ONTARIO RAILWAY.

Pursuant to the judgment in this action of The Toronto General Trusts Corporation vs. The Central Ontario Railway, there will be offered for sale by public auction, with the approbation of the Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Belleville, at the Auction Rooms of C. J. Townsend & Co., No. 79 King Street East, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 10th day of September, 1902, at the hour of Twelve O'Clock Noon, ALL and SINGULAR, the Railway and property of The Central Ontario Railway, that is to say, the said Company's Railway, extending from the Town of Picton through the Township of Hallowell, the Village of Wellington, and the Townships of Hillier and Ameliasburgh, in the County of Prince Edward, through the Township of Murray in the County of Northumberland, and through the Town of Trenton and the Townships of Sidney, Rawdon, Marmora, Madoc, Tudor, Limerick, Wollaston, Dungannon and Farraday in the County of Hastings, all inclusive of the line as laid out and surveyed, including the right of way and the lands occupied thereby, and also the superstructure and tracks and all rails, ties and other material belonging to the Company placed or used thereon, with all bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stations, station-grounds, buildings and erections thereon, and all machine shops and other shops held or acquired for use in connection with the said Company or the business thereof, and including also all locomotives, tenders, cars and other rolling stock and all machinery, tools, implements, fuel and materials for constructing, operating, repairing or replacing the said railway or any part thereof, or any of its equipments or appurtenances, and also all franchises connected with or relating to the said railway, or the construction, maintenance or use thereof, and all corporate and other franchises held or exercised by the said Central Ontario Railway, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, tolls, franchises, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the said Central Ontario Railway.

The property will be sold in one block.

Any person bidding at the said sale shall, immediately on making his first bidding, deposit with the auctioneer the sum of $10,000 cash, or by certified check payable to the vendors solicitors, as security for the completion of his purchase in case he shall become the purchaser, which cheque shall be forthwith returned in case he shall not become the purchaser, and the purchaser shall, at the time of sale, pay to the vendors or their solicitors, sufficient money, with the amount previously deposited by him, to make up twenty per cent. of the purchase money of the said railroad; the residue of the purchase money is to be paid into Court to the credit of this action within thirty days after the sale without interest.

All the parties to the action, with the exception of the Plaintiffs, are to be at liberty to bid.

The Vendors shall not be required to produce any abstract title deeds or copies thereof, or any proof or evidence of title, or any deeds, papers, documents or copies of any deeds, papers and documents in regard to the property sold other than those in their possession, AND IT IS DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD that the purchaser is entitled to and shall receive only such title as The Central Ontario Railway has to the property sold or any portion of it.

The Purchaser is to investigate the title at his own expense.

The Vendors shall not be bound to give the Purchaser a deed containing any covenants except that they have not made any incumbrance, and such a deed shall contain a provision against implied covenants on the part of the said Vendors.

The property will be sold subject to taxes for the current year.

Any purchaser who shall have paid $10,000 as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled, for the purpose of making settlement or payment in respect of the remainder of his purchase money, to turn in any bonds and any matured and unpaid coupons and bonds secured by the Indentures of Mortgage to The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, bearing date the 1st day of April, 1882, in order that there may be credited as paid, on account of such purchase money the sums which would be payable out of any proceeds of such sale to the holder of such bonds and coupons as his rateable share of such net proceeds, without, however, including the said sum of $10,000 as part thereof, and such Purchaser shall be credited on account of the purchase money of the property purchased with the sums payable out of such net proceeds of the bonds and coupons so turned in, and any bondholder or bondholders may bid for and purchase the property and make payment therefor as herein provided; the amount to be so credited in respect of such bonds to be determined and fixed by the said Master.

In other respects the conditions will be the standing Conditions of Sale of this Court.

For further particulars, apply at the Law Offices of Messrs. McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman, corner Victoria and Adelaide Streets, Toronto; Messrs. Bell & Biggar, Belleville; and Messrs. Beatty, Blackstock, Nesbitt, Faskin & Riddell, 58 Wellington St. East, Toronto.

Dated at Belleville, the 7th June, A.D. 1902.

(Sgd.) S. S. LAZIER,
Master.

McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Creelman,
Vendor's Solicitors.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Valuation and Assessment Rolls.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned assessors of the City of Montreal have completed the valuation and assessment rolls of immoveable property situated in all the wards of the said city, and that the same are deposited at their office, at the City Hall, where they may be seen and examined by all parties interested, until the 11th day of September next (1902), and that the said assessors will meet at their offices aforesaid from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., to revise the said rolls and to hear and examine all complaints that may be brought before them respecting any entry in such rolls, as follows:—

St. Antoine South, St. Antoine East, St. Antoine West, St. Ann's and St. Louis Wards, Friday, the 12th day of September next (1902);

St. Mary's East, St. Mary's West, St. Lawrence and Centre Wards, Monday, the 15th day of September next (1902);

St. Jean Baptiste, St. Gabriel East and West Wards, Tuesday, the 16th September next (1902);

St. James South, St. James North, St. Denis and Hochelaga Wards, Wednesday, the 17th September next (1902).

J. HAMILTON FERNS,
President.

P. H. MORIN,
J. T. DILLON,
L. J. LAMONTAGNE,
A. LANGEVIN,
WM. EUARD,
WM. G. OWENS,
R. FITZ-GIBBON,
Assessors.

Assessors' Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 29th August, 1902.

HORSES!

FOR SALE, High Stepping Cobs, matched pairs, Carriage and Saddle Horses, Heavy Draught and General Purpose always on hand.

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19 ST. MAURICE STREET.

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146 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

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The LATEST NOVELTIES IN PICTURES and FRAMES. ALL REDUCED until SEPTEMBER the 1st.

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THE GREATEST FAIR OF THE FALL

ST. JOHNS P. Q. LEADS THIS YEAR.

Largest Provincial Exhibition Ever Held in Quebec, September 8th to 13th, 1902.



MAIN INDUSTRIAL BUILDING,
St. Johns (P.Q.) Provincial Exposition.

New Buildings
....
New Attractions
....
New Exhibitors



NEW GRAND STAND,
St. Johns (P.Q.) Provincial Exposition.



THE HON. LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JETTE, OF QUEBEC
Who Will Formally Open the Exposition on September 9.

The Provincial Exposition, which opens its doors at St. Johns, P.Q., on Monday, September 8 and will continue until the 13th, promises to be the grandest array of products of field, forest and mine that has been seen for many years. In fact, the president and officials state that this fair will surpass in brilliancy and practical merit all the other exhibitions ever held in the Province of Quebec.

The period covers six full days, and crowded into these days are features that will delight, instruct and amuse young and old; in fact, there is such a diversity of entertainment offered in the programme that it would be almost impossible to detail it in this issue.

Promptly at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 8th, the fair will start with what the boys call a "boom." The president, Mr. Gabriel Marchand, who has been working steadily with might and main to make the fair a grand success, will deliver an inaugural address, and other speakers will address the grand stand. Then will follow the introductory parade of horses and live stock, which, judging from the entries, will be one of the finest and most extensive displays of stock ever seen in the Province.

Emphasis may be laid upon the special attractions which will be carried on every afternoon and evening during the week. These include the famous Eddy Family, acrobats; the Flying Bodwells, horizontal bar artists; the Neitos, acrobats and pantomimic artists; Conway and Leland, one-legged bicyclists, acrobats and comedians in a marvellous and electrifying exhibition of skill, grace and daring; Arvello, the gymnast marvel, and Professor Carlisle's pony and dog circus; the Norins. Then there will be the most thrilling of all the wonders—the amazing high diving, fancy and trick diving. Think of a man diving nearly a hundred feet from a pedestal into a reservoir of six feet of water. This astounding feat will be carried out, rain or shine, calm or windy, every day and evening at this great fair. Then, to add to the wonderment, there will be three balloon ascensions on the following days—September 9, 10, 11. These come under the proviso "weather permitting," and it may be mentioned that this clause applies to no other part of the programme. The directors have made it a special matter of care that all visitors will receive more than their money's worth every day, and that a chief beauty of the fair will be that it is an agricultural show, comprising exhibitors of the finest cattle, sheep, horses; also dogs, poultry, dairy produce, fruit, flowers and minerals, manufacturing and novel displays such as were seen at the largest fairs in the world. This fact refers to quality and the quantity, judging from the entries, will be first-class and very generous.

The company have the magnificent sum of $12,000 at their disposal for prizes, and they have made this known far and wide, so that this has attracted the practiced exhibitors from all parts of the country. The second day, or September 9, will be the official opening day, when His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province will be present to formally declare the first Provincial Exposition opened. This will take place at 2 p.m., and among those expected to be present are the following distinguished patrons of the fair:—The Hons. S. N. Parent, Premier of the Province; A. Turgeon, Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province; J. I. Tarte, Minister of Public Works for the Dominion; B. E. Bernier, Minister of Inland Revenue; Charles Fitzpatrick, Minister of Justice, and M. H. G. Carroll, Solicitor-General.

There will be public speaking, and afterwards the programme will be carried out the same as every other day, including also fine horse races. On this day the 2.30 class for trotters only will take place, and the open flat race.

On the third day the Hon. Mayor Cochrane and the City Council of Montreal will be present, when a grand time is expected. A special reception will be given these distinguished visitors, and speeches will be delivered in front of the grand stand.

On this day the famous St. Johns' band, which won the trophy at the Provincial competition, and which plays every day of the fair, will head a grand parade of live stock around the ring in honor of the day. Other special features will be the racing. These performances of special character will take place both afternoon and evening, and a fine arrangement has been made for Montrealers by a special train which returns to the city at 11 o'clock.

The fourth day, Thursday, September 11, will be called "Farmers' Day." This appellation, when properly translated, means probably one of the biggest days. Everything will be in full swing and will be in excellent working order. The directors have the promise of the following prominent gentleman to attend and deliver addresses: Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion; Henri Bourassa, M.P.; Phillippe Demers, M.P.; Phillippe Roy, M.P.; C. S. Cherrier, M.P.P.

No doubt there will be extra thousands in the town of St. Johns that day, and no doubt this will be one of the best days of the whole fair. Nevertheless, the directors wish to accentuate the fact that every day the programme will be carried out to the letter.

Both Friday, the 12th, and Saturday, the 13th, will be interesting more especially as the races, which are to be trotted in exciting finishing contests and decisive heats, are always attractive and exciting. The prize-awarding will also be all known, and additional interest will be taken in the closing days.

The conditions of the race track have been well advertised, but it may be just as well to reproduce them here, so that no misleading information may get abroad. They are as follows:—

The rules of the National Trotting Association to govern.

Horses eligible from the 15th August.

The magnificent grounds of the St. Johns Exposition Company have been greatly beautified this year by the expending of large sums of money on the new buildings, new grand stands, new stabling and the general equipment of the grounds and race track. The grounds cover an area of 8 x 4 acres and are eligibly located, so as to be of easy access from the town. The new grand stand is a beauty and will seat from 3,500 to 5,000 people. The buildings outside of this, including the stables, etc., are the finest in Canada, being largely those elaborate buildings which cost the Montreal Exposition Co. a fortune to erect in the metropolis of Canada. It may be explained that most of the costly buildings that were such an ornament to Montreal Exhibition Park were removed to St. Johns, and these, coupled with the new structures, make the St. Johns equipment second to none.

Low rates have been secured on all the railways, and excellent service is afforded on both the C.P.R. and G.T.R., numerous extra trains being provided for this event.

A first-class restaurant has been employed for the week on the grounds, where excellent meals may be obtained night and day.

The Directors of the first Provincial Exposition are to be congratulated upon the judicious management of the fair up to date, and there only remains for a discriminating public to honor their efforts by giving a hearty support to the fair, which has for its motto the upbuilding of the Province of Quebec and the advancement of the Dominion of Canada. The following is a list of the energetic and capable men who have contributed towards the success of the fair:—

Honorary Patron—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec.

Patron—The Hon. Prime Minister of Quebec.

Vice-Patrons — Commissioner of Agriculture of Quebec; the Hon. S. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture of Canada.

OFFICERS FOR 1902.

President — Gabriel Marchand, St. Johns, P.Q.

Vice-President—J. A. Benoit, Mont Johnson, P.Q.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. N. Deland, St. Johns, P.Q.

DIRECTORS.

Bisaillon, Amable, Deland, J. Bte.,
Masten, J. E., Benoit, J. A.,
Lord, Narcisse, Papineau, Luc,
Cote, Treffle, Marchand, Gabriel,
Robert Marcelin.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. JOHNS.

Officers for 1902.

President — Marcelin Robert, St. Blaise, P.Q.

Vice-President — Joseph Bouchard, St. Valentin, P.Q.

Secretary-Treasurer—A. N. Deland, St. Johns, P.Q.

Directors.

Baillargeon, J. Bte., Deland, J. Bte.,
Masten, J. E., Bisaillon, David,
Langlois, Arthur, O'Cain, James,
Bouchard, Joseph, Lord, Narcisse,
Robert, Marcelin.



MR. GABRIEL MARCHAND,
President St. Johns Exposition Co.



THE HON. J. I. TARTE.
Minister of Public Works, Patron of the St. Johns Fair.



THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER,
Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, Who Will Speak at the St. Johns Exposition.



HON. S. N. PARENT,
Premier of the Province of Quebec.

Entries close Saturday, September 6th, at noon.

No conditional entries received.

The committee reserve the right to refuse or reject any entry or class not filled satisfactorily also of changing the order of the programme and of postponing the race on account of bad weather.

Races to begin at 3 p.m.

Five entries, four to start.

Entrance fee—5 per cent. to accompany entry and 5 per cent. additional to the winner.

One-mile heats, best three in five, under harness.

Purses divided—50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent.

No horse to receive more than one money in any class.

Hurdle race shall be two-mile dash.

The flat race one mile repeat, two in three.



HON. A. TURGEON,
Commissioner of Agriculture for the Province.