

Is no home without a box of E. B. Eddy's Matches.

On change of climate does not effect E. B. Eddy's Matches.

A WEDDING POSTPONED.

CLARENCE WILMOT'S FETE DEAU WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

ORDERS FOR WINES, STEAMBOATS AND HOTELS UNPAID.

Story of a Remarkable Social Event to Which Many Montrealers Were Invited.

One of the most remarkable postponed weddings that Montreal has ever heard of is that which was declared off for the time being yesterday.

For some time past a gentleman who announced himself as Mr. Clarence Wilmot has been in Montreal. He looked not for the best class of society; he didn't even look for the company of modest men.

He said that he was a millionaire and judging by the amount of money which he spent he was such.

No matter where he went he spent freely. In the cigar stores, in the hotels, at his boarding house, at the downtown late restaurants, everywhere he was looked upon as a man with an immense amount of money.

But the remarkable part of the story is that a few days ago he announced that he was to be married to a Miss Mallois, of Three Rivers. At one time he said her name was Marler, but afterwards that just given.

After the announcement of the wedding he issued cards which read as follows: "Miss Joseph Wilmot and Mr. Clarence Wilmot request the honor of the presence of a Fete Deau on Saturday, July 28th, 1894."

The "Fete Deau" can perhaps be better explained by the reproduction of the cards of invitation which were issued to about four hundred of Montreal's best people.

"The steamer Canada will leave Jacques Cartier Wharf at 9 p.m. on Saturday, July 28th, for Montmorency Falls and the Island of Orleans, and returning will arrive at Montreal on Monday morning, July 30, at 8 a.m."

These cards are not those of a fakir. They are of the most orthodox description, gotten up in the best style and receding of expense, and bear the monograms in gold of Mr. Clarence Wilmot and his mother.

It is quite within reason to say that 800 people who knew nothing whatever of Mr. Wilmot, who had never even heard of him, had not even known his name, received invitations to be present at this trip.

Of course they were astonished, and why not? He had been here for some time, he had met some of their friends, he had spent money to such an extent that he was looked upon as a six times millionaire. He announced that his mother would accompany the ladies of the party on the trip down the river, and that she was worth at least three million dollars.

Perhaps this is all true. If it is, it is one of the biggest social events that Montreal has known in many a day.

Not since the days of Jacques Cartier have arrangements been made to provision a ship with all the good things that the country can afford as upon this occasion, when Mr. Wilmot ordered hundreds and hundreds of dollars worth of cigars, wines, which would run almost as freely on board as the Saint Lawrence beneath the ladies of the party.

There was nothing in the world too good for that trip.

But it is all off. Young men who were expecting a great feast, a night of wine, a night of merriment are coming to disappointment. Everything has been called off.

Mr. Clarence Wilmot may have left town, his movements are absolutely remarkable, even his boarding-mistress knows not what has become of him. She went to his room yesterday at request and found it vacant.

So she said: "The bird had flown." What had become of him, nobody knows. He may be in town, but in the meantime, the Ritchie and Ontario Navigation Company are expecting the price for the reservation of the Canada, which was to have left Jacques Cartier wharf at nine o'clock to-night.

In the meantime Mrs. Joseph Wilmot, the three times millionaire mother-in-law elope, has not arrived. In the meantime the \$2,000 worth of champagne which was ordered has not been paid for.

In the meantime the caterers for furnishing the most expensive luncheon that the steamer ever saw, have not been settled with.

Again, people are wondering how the Italian orchestra, which had been ordered for Saturday night, will find another engagement.

And they say: "What has become of the big money which prominent ladies of leading churches in Montreal were to get for their services to sing from the time the boat started until it landed anywhere where the great millionaire chose?"

The news that the intended bride was unwell was received in Montreal with the greatest sorrow. Whether she was here or not was a question many people asked themselves. A telegram sent to Three Rivers was replied to as follows: "The young lady whom Mr. Clarence Wilmot was to marry is unknown in Three Rivers."

Though the name as spelled is French it was stated here that it was an English girl, and the only English people of any consequence here are Presbyterians, Church of England, and Methodists, none of whom know of such a lady, and less of the talked-of marriage.

This reply was sent by a leading member of the Presbyterian body in the city. One of the most prominent French-Canadian of Three Rivers, who would surely know if any young lady of that city was to marry a millionaire, stated yesterday that he had never heard of it.

The whole story may be summed up in a very few words. On the 1st August next Mr. Clarence Wilmot may perhaps have arranged to marry a young lady in Three Rivers. He may carry off the money at his command to the exclusive use of the whole of the day. Everything that he has announced may be a fact, but it remains to be told that the wedding is off, that probably twenty Montrealers are bemoaning the intelligence.

It must be said in Mr. Clarence Wil-

mot's favor, that he has paid for all he got. He purchased in one of the leading gentlemen's furnishing stores \$600 worth of underclothing. He has purchased cigars and paid for them at the rate of \$11 a day. He has bought champagne for his friends in the city at a daily cost of about \$15.

He said that all this money which he was spending came from his relatives in Savannah, Georgia. Those Montrealers who were fools enough to believe in all he has said and come have awakened to the fact that, particularly in this case, "all is not gold that glitters." He is not known in Savannah.

Who he is is a mystery. Nobody has lost money by him, but there are many, many people who would like to know just who is, what he is doing here, where he is now, and when this most remarkable marriage will take place.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE. There was a Local Committee of four Montreal men, who had agreed to assist in the arrangements, and they were very greatly surprised at the announcement.

One of the gentlemen, speaking for the Local Committee, said that he had quite positive on three or four points. No person, he said, was defrauded of a cent by Mr. Wilmot. He paid his way, and paid it generously, even lavishly. The committee also said that he had not catered nor were merchants to do anything for, though he had intended to them that he would require large quantities, he notified them two days ago that they were to do nothing until further orders were given.

This gentleman also said that very few invitation cards had been sent out, though a considerable number of verbal invitations had been given. The invitation cards are still lying at the engravers.

MR. SOBESKI'S CONNECTION WITH IT. Mr. Carl Sobeski, one of the local committee, has satisfied the Herald that the references to him in last evening's edition in the Herald were not warranted by the circumstances.

Mr. Sobeski says that he was introduced to Mr. Wilmot some three or four weeks ago. He appeared to him to be a perfect gentleman, and he accepted his representations as to himself and his intentions without question. Mr. Sobeski promised his assistance in making arrangements, and right up to the morning of Wilmot's announcement that there was a hitch which would prevent the wedding coming off he saw no reason for questioning his bona fides. Mr. Sobeski had no opinion to offer as to what had actuated Mr. Wilmot in the course he followed, but he is certain that it was not a desire to defraud the people of Montreal, and that, at its worst, the matter was a joke of some what extensive proportions.

SPLIT IN THE RANKS.

The Royal Protestant Women of Canada. (Special to the Herald.) Toronto, July 27.—There is a split in the organization known as the Royal Protestant Women of Canada. Until the disclosures made at a recent trial here Mrs. Margaret L. Shepherd was the President but her own admissions made her too unsavoury a chief to the members of the body who took steps to depose her and place Mrs. Agnes Youmans of Toronto in her place. Now Mrs. E. M. Bosker of London, comes forward with a statement that some of the largest lodges will have nothing to do with Mrs. Youmans but will stand by Mrs. Shepherd.

A LONGEST CORPSE.

Body of Patrick Purcell Supposed to Have Been Found. Cornwall, Ont., July 27.—Yesterday morning two Fort Covington boys, Harry Moore and Cecil Corey, were fishing at the head of the lake in the mouth of the Salmon River, when they discovered what looked like a human body in the rushes a short distance from the shore. They immediately went to Dundee and told what they had seen.

A Coroner from Huntingdon was sent for with the coroner of the Humberston and the steamer Granada, went to the place indicated by the boys and found the body. They brought it on shore and found that the eyes, nose and part of the head were gone, the hands and feet mutilated but otherwise the body in a good state of preservation; the flesh being hard and solid though discolored.

The corpse was dressed in black, and around the neck was a bed cord which was rotted away. The coroner did not consider an inquest necessary, but suggested that the body be sent to the relatives of the late P. Purcell, his father, as, in his opinion, the body was his.

Subsequently some of the Purcell family came over, and from the clothes and the fact that a piece was torn from the skirt of the coat they thought that the lost long hair had been cut off. It was also remembered that Mr. Purcell died in Nova Scotia on May 1, 1891. His corpse was embalmed by a Halifax undertaker and brought to Fairfield for interment, the funeral taking place at Flanigan's Point on May 5. On the night of May 14 the grave was opened and the body removed, a fragment of the coat being found on the wire fence over which the robbers took the remains to the river. Great excitement prevailed at the time, and although a large reward was offered up to several thousand dollars, no trace of who robbed the body was found, though the body was pretty well understood who did the deed. It was generally thought that the body was anchored in deep water in the river, but it could not be found, though dragged and dived for by an expert. Should this have been the case and the body discovered on Plum Island be that of Mr. Purcell it has lain at the bottom of the St. Lawrence these three years and only been released by the rotting of the cord which held it down.

C. P. R. Station Robbed.

Woodstock, N. B. July 27.—The C.P.R. station at Queen Street, was broken into last night. The safe was blown open and its contents, some \$25, stolen. Entrance was effected by prying open the station house and office doors with a crowbar stolen from a blacksmith shop near by. The safe cutting was evidently the work of professionals as it was done in a very neat manner.

Wounded By Check.

Paris, July 27.—A duel with swords was fought this morning between M. Paul Deschanel and M. Clemenceau. M. Deschanel was wounded in the cheek.

Killed by Lightning.

Kingston, July 27.—While repairing a fence at Castletown, Renfrew county, Mr. R. Ferguson was struck by lightning and instantly killed. He was a wealthy farmer.

A Collision at Sea.

London, July 27.—A number of boxes of blank marked "Sinclair, U. S. A." several casks of Stockholm tar, a binacle and some boxes containing syphons, the latter parcels marked "Bosman & Foster" were washed ashore at Whitby this morning, from which it is assumed that a collision between two vessels occurred off Whitby during the night.

SENT AGAIN TO CONFERENCE.

THAT IS THE FATE OF THE TARIFF BILL.

RESULT OF A WEEK'S SENATORIAL SPEECHIFYING.

A Test of Strength in the Senate—Two Ties.

Washington, July 27.—The Senate at three o'clock this afternoon after a week of senatorial speeches agreed to the further conference on the Tariff Bill asked by the House of Representatives.

The test of strength to-day came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the Senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of one-eighth of a cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard.

After an hour and a half of debate on the pending points of order, the president pro tem, Mr. Harris, who was in the chair in the absence of Vice-President Stevenson, sustained the point of order and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table.

Both motions resulted in a tie-vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists acting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote of the Senate on Mr. Washburn's motion.

Intense excitement prevailed owing to the closeness of the vote. In case of a tie the motion is lost according to parliamentary law. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the Senate to a direct vote on the Washburn motion.

Upon the result hinged, perhaps, the fate of the measure. But, though the Republicans scored the victory in securing the vote on the one-eighth differential it developed that the majority of the Senate and the vote on the Washburn motion also resulted in a tie and consequently was lost.

The Democrats wrung each other's hand enthusiastically. Their colleagues from the other end of the Capitol rushed down the aisles and congratulated them on the victory. The spectators in the galleries realizing that the tension was over, drew a long breath and filed out.

After order was restored, Mr. Quay, of Pennsylvania, secured recognition. He drew a huge pile of manuscripts from his desk and said he intended to make some observations on the metal schedule for the benefit of the conferees.

The prospect of another installment of Mr. Quay's speech appalled the Senate, and leave to print was hurriedly granted to him. The Senate then proceeded to consider and pass some unobjectionable bills on the calendar.

Then, at 3:46, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Gorman, adjourned until Monday.

Washington, D.C., July 27.—The general impression about the Senate is that the Tariff Conference, now agreed upon, will be prolonged as the former one. The preponderance of the opinion is, however, that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact, the Democratic caucus assert that another disagreement means the defeat of the bill.

The indications all point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that but for the differences on this point an agreement would be reached after a very brief sitting.

NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Fisheries of the Inland Waters—Fishing Licenses in the St. Lawrence.

Ottawa, Ont., July 27.—Investigation of the fisheries of the inland waters about the boundary between Canada and the United States will be resumed shortly. Dr. Wakeham, the Canadian commissioner, leaves to-day for the Lake Superior district, and he will be joined at the Soo by Mr. Rathbun, the commissioner for Washington.

It isn't thought here that the protest of United States fishermen against the license fee of \$5.00 which is charged for the privilege of fishing on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence, is matter of great moment. The regulation was adopted as a means of checking the wholesale slaughter of fish said to be carried on in Canadian waters, not by sportsmen, but by market fishermen from the U.S. side of the river. As for the hints of retaliation, it is very generally regarded as an empty threat. The license system is said to be protection to the sportsmen on both sides of the boundary.

Owing to the numerous robberies and burglaries of late, the city police force is to be increased for the next couple of months.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

Verdict in the Case of James Richardson Killed at Longueuil.

Coroner McMahon went out to Longueuil yesterday afternoon and held an inquest on the body of Mr. James Richardson, who was killed the previous evening at a Montreal and Sacre Valley track.

Paul Lamontagne, the engine driver, deposed that he was bringing his traction engine from Beauharnois to St. Lambert with Mr. H. Beauchemin, manager of the road, on board when he saw a train crossing at Montreal. When about a mile and a half from Longueuil they came around a bend in the road when he saw the deceased walking the middle of the track about 200 feet ahead. He rang his bell and called to him, but he took no notice and then he, the St. Lawrence, in making the distance was too short to prevent the disaster. Deceased must have been deaf otherwise he had plenty of time to get out of the way.

Mr. H. Beauchemin, manager of the road, fully corroborated the previous witness in his evidence. Other witnesses having testified to the death of the deceased, a jury returned a verdict of accidental death, imputing blame to no one.

Fourteen Persons Drowned.

Warsaw, July 27.—The steamer Decaritis has been in collision with a ferry boat at Grodno, on the River Niemen. Fourteen people lost their lives through the accident and eleven others were severely injured.

Commercial Traveller's Suicide.

Toronto, July 27.—A. R. Hibbert, the commercial traveller who committed suicide at London to-day, was a brother-in-law of Joseph Dous, the Toronto law agent, for whom he was travelling. He was unmarried and 30 years of age, living with his mother and sisters, who are utterly unable to account for his rash act.

Built at Belfast.

New York, July 27.—The steamer which arrived this morning from Hamburg is the latest addition to the Hamburg-American line fleet. She is a sister ship of the Prussia, both vessels being built at the yard of Harland and Wolff, Belfast.

Justice Larue Ill.

Quebec, July 27.—Mr. Justice Larue is reported seriously ill at Castorville, his summer residence at Lorette.

of this city will not go out on their runs until rain has fallen throughout the west.

Des Moines, Ia., July 27.—It is still very hot and dry throughout the State. There has been no rain. The Government thermometer for this date stands at registered 92 and 103 at the same time yesterday. The temperature is about 15 degrees higher on the street.

Pittsburg, Kas., July 27.—The hot winds and drought are injuring all kinds of crops. At Washington, Kansas, the hot wind yesterday increased the damage to corn 50 per cent. To-day the wind is from the south-west, same as yesterday.

SHERBROOKE'S SHERIFF.

Appointment of Hon. John McIntosh, (Special to the Herald.)

Quebec, July 27.—The nomination of Hon. John McIntosh as Sheriff of Sherbrooke will be published in the Official Gazette to-morrow. There is nothing decided yet in connection with the time when the bye-election will take place necessitated in Compton by the a jointment.

LABOR NOTES.

Communications from the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the Trades and Labor Council of this city were received at the meeting of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers last evening. Action on the invitation to Labor Day demonstration was deferred till next meeting. The report on general state of trade stated that it was improving in several of the shops in this city.

The arrangements for the annual picnic of the Journeymen Bakers' Union, at Clarke's Island to-day, promise to be a grand success. Brass and string bands who are to be entertained by the grounds and dancing first-class programmes of sports have been provided by the Committee, and everything that could possibly be done by the Union for the enjoyment of those attending the picnic has been done.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Offers to Proprietors to be Expatriated for the East End Station.

Aldermen Hurteau, Farrell, McBride, Rainville, Savigneau and Hurlbut were present at the meeting of the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon. Ald. Smith was not. He had only received the notice to attend the meeting in the morning, and he had declared his dissatisfaction at this manner of proceeding. Besides it had been understood that the tenders for the two million dollar loan would not be received at the meeting. Ald. Rainville also left when he learned that only the East End station expropriations would be considered.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved without a dissenting voice. They include the resolutions on the increased taxes. It is Ald. Hurteau's intention to have all the matters before the East End station expropriations to be considered, so that they may bear their share of the responsibility. Otherwise nothing will be done.

The Committee sat with closed doors to consider the offers of certain proprietors to have all the matters before the East End station expropriations to be considered, so that they may bear their share of the responsibility. Otherwise nothing will be done.

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WAR HAS NOT BEEN DECLARED.

AUTHORITATIVE COMMUNICATIONS FROM PEKIN AND TOKIO.

DIPLOMACY MAY YET AVERT A CONFLICT.

Views of Anglo-Chinese Traders on the Situation.

London, July 27.—Mr. Sidney Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, in the House of Commons to-day, said that cable messages were received yesterday evening from the British Envoys at Peking and at Tokio. Both these messages announced that the peace negotiations were continuing in spite of the outbreak of hostilities. The latter, he added, had not yet resulted in a formal declaration of war being made.

Tien-Tsin, China, July 27.—The gravity of the situation is fully realized here, now that hostilities between China and Japan have commenced.

While no formal declaration of war, according to the usual diplomatic forms, has been made, either at Tokio or at Peking, Governments of both countries recognize that an actual state of war exists, and more collisions between the forces of the two countries are expected hourly. Considerable anxiety is expressed as to the result of the war. The general opinion seems to be that while Japan may be looked upon as likely to score the first victories, the Chinese troops will eventually drive the Japanese out of Corea, even if millions of men have to be sent to the front to do so.

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THE STYLES IN PARIS

NOTES OF HANDSOME COSTUMES SEEN AT THE GREAT RACES.

What the Countess of Herberstein Wore—A Few Pretty Bonnets—Green Velvet For a Young Race—A Costume of Silver Gray Crepon—Fine Woolen Dresses.



With the Grand Prix and the Vernissage the social season in beloved Paris has broken up, and all the grand mondaines have left for their chateaux in the interior or for the various watering places, chief of which is Aix-les-Bains, with Boulogne-sur-Mer next. But at the great races what a multiplicity of beautiful toilets! What ravishing hats and entrancing gowns! At the races the dresses are as light and ethereal as laces can make them and as delicate and flowerlike as the exquisite tints can render possible. One sees pale pink covered with cream lace, blue under butter color, green under white, lilac and mauve with cream or maize lace, or net overdrapery or trimming. Some of the dresses are entirely covered with lace, as if the dress were of that material over a lining. There are capes, fichus, collars and berthes of lace, and these, with the soft and summerlike colors of the materials, make the vast assemblage a beautiful thing to see. The parasols in nearly every case matched the color of the dresses and were ornamented as full as they could hold with puffs and gaufrings of illusion, crepe lisse, chiffon or lace. Some of the lace parasols have the covers wrought to fit over the parasols smoothly, and for such there are bows of narrow ribbon, with many loops fastened to the top and also to the handles.

Among the loveliest of the toilets seen at the Grand Prix was that of the Vicomtesse de Logne. It was of rose colored taffeta, with white pear blossoms in bunches and their foliage as pattern. These flowers were natural size, and some declared they were hand painted. The skirt was made extremely full and gathered all around at the top. At the bottom was a shell trimming of white valenciennes lace about an inch and a half wide, exquisitely made. The corsage was French shape, gathered very full top and bottom to the belt. Around the waist was a belt formed of heavy cream lace with deep vandyke points, with a row of points turning downward and another pointing upward, so that it formed a sort of corselet over the shirings of the waist. At the neck the lace was gathered full like a pierrot collar. The sleeves were large balloon puffs, with outline cuffs and caps made of the vandyke lace. The hat worn with this was of white neapolitan, with pink velvet rosettes and bunches of the white blossoms of the cherry set loosely wherever they would hold, one bunch falling on the hair from under the brim.

Mme. de Giers, nee Countess Hoyos Herberstein, wore an elegant costume of salmon colored striped crepon with black dots. The corsage was draped with guipure both front and back to two small points. The edges of this flax colored guipure were bordered with a very narrow black chantilly lace. Around the neck was a flat band of black moire, and above that a full ruche of crepon. The belt was of wide black moire ribbon, tied in the back and hanging in two long ends to the bottom of the skirt. The skirt was finished plain around the bottom, but had rosette bows of moire set at intervals of 12 inches all around. The hat worn with this refined costume was of white chip, trimmed with much white lace and a few small black wings and two bunches of pink cornflowers on the salmon shade.

Another beautiful Parisian had a costume de courses worthy of her, and it was composed of mauve crepon and lilac silk muslin. The front of the waist was of plaited silk muslin and formed a small vest in front, with revers of dark green moire. The sleeves were Duse shape, with upturned cuffs of green moire. The front of the skirt was open in a panel and had bands of moire down each side, and the panel itself was made of plaited silk muslin. With this was worn a straw hat, bent down in front and turned up high on both sides, faced with apple green crepe de chine. On the crown was a perfect garden of violets, and among them were set two roses with foliage—one deep red and the other light pink. There was a sans gene tie of white embroidered crepe lisse, with diamond shaped buckle in the center. There were many other dazzling costumes there, but it would be tedious to read of them all, so I will tell about a few of the bonnets shown this week. One has a star shaped crown of emerald green velvet, bordered with Parma violets. Directly on the center is placed a large bow, with a grasshopper of green enamel in the act of crawling up the bow. There are "brides" of green velvet fastened with an emerald stick-pin.

Green velvet makes a rich and not too showy a bonnet for a young face. There are ribbon loops and a large bunch of white star flowers on one and a white figure tied tinted with green. The strings are of green velvet ribbon. A hat for a smart taller costume is of checkered straw, black and white. The crown is rather high for a sailor and has a scarf of checkered surah and a bunch of white flowers on one side, and on the other a shapeliness looking like a chimney. For a little girl of 6 or 7 there was a hood of rough straw with plaitings of Russian lace at the back and in the front, the latter falling well over the face. There was a bow of blue baby ribbon on the top and another in the back of the neck above the cape ruffle of the same kind of lace. The strings passed around the back of the neck and tied in the front.

At the Vernissage the costumes are seen in all their beauty, and no part is hidden, as it is in a carriage, but they are generally of a oniator order. One costume that was much admired was of silver gray crepon, with black moire as trimming. The waist had a full vest simulated between two rounded revers of very heavy moire and a small Medici collar of the same. The drooping puffs of the upper sleeves fell over the moire mittens. On the skirt were two rows of moire ribbon gowned flat and ending on each side under large rosettes of the ribbon, which, being 3 inches wide, made the rosettes 6 inches in diameter. With this was worn a tiny capote of gray chip, with black lace and yellow roses as trimming.

There were several barege dresses in evidence, two woolen barege and the others silk and wool. Those who have not seen one of these robes made by the skillful fingers of a French modiste miss seeing a thing of delicate beauty. These bareges are almost transparent, and yet they drape as richly as silk. Some of them are figured in small spots of color, in polka dots, pin points, etc., and a few have clouded effects, and some have cheney flower patterns. All are beautiful. A few have crossbars of satin of the same color, which strengthen the material, but do not add to its beauty. These soft barege dresses require little trimming—just enough to finish off the edges and perhaps a bertha or brochettes of lace or silk. The most artistic decoration of the new bareges is shirring and gaufring. This material has a peculiar weave, which makes such gathers set up so well in view that they become ornamental when well done.

I wished to mention the great popularity of fine black woolen dresses for street wear by women who like to be classed as elegant rather than showy dresses. The fine camel hair, the silk warp Henrietta, the superb endora cloth, are all even handsomer than silk and set the stamp of true taste upon the wearer. These dresses require little garniture, save such as would be put upon any corsage. The bouillon lace is a very suitable trimming for these goods. Black and dark colored silks in rather light weight are being finished in many houses now for early fall. Many are draped with what they call Greek net, which has a large coarse mesh and is very showy, and it wears well too. Many dresses have full, drooping vests of this net, and others have the upper sleeves made of it; also festooned flounces

and paniers. The hayedore silk in brilliant cross stripes is now considered the prettiest of materials for morning dresses, and the most remarkable of them resemble a burmose in form. Three or four elegant jackets made of fine, glossy black mohair have been seen. They fly open in the front to show a lining of rich white satin. The enormous revers are covered with white guipure, and a row of guipure insertion is carried all around the full skirt. The sleeves are simply enormous gigot, but the whole jacket is very stylish.



Among the minor matters, which still have their places, I may speak of the novelty of having a fitted waist lining of whatever kind or color suits, and over this is draped in the finest of puffs chiffon in white or colors. Silk should be the lining. They may have a little neat and fine lace insertion as finish or not, but the belts and shoulder knots, or harness bretelles, are always made of 3 inch satin ribbon. These can be worn with evening silks.

Among the new costumes for very warm days there are complete outfits all in mat white. The dress is of whatever material or style the wearer prefers, but she must wear with it white shoes, white gloves with black stitching, white hat and a white silk net veil, and she must have a parasol also all white. The hat preferred with white suits is generally a sailor, but some prefer the fancy brims on neapolitans. All the white parts of her outfit must be mat—no cream or oyster. MARY DERWENT.

The Silk Petticoat. The silk petticoat has become an article of artistic elegance, made of rich brocades and moire silks and trimmed with lace covered ruffles and flounces of chiffon, and is almost as important an item of dress as the gown which is worn over it. A very dainty skirt is made of black and white striped silk, with a flounce of yellow satin at the bottom, over which is a plaited silk muslin ruffle edged with narrow black guipure and headed with black insertion and a ruche of muslin. White satin and white chiffon are the ideal combination for a bridal petticoat.

Miss Melle S. Titus is one of the first women admitted to practice as a lawyer in the state of New York.

In this city, James Debs, the Hoosier, has this to say about the man of whom every one is talking: I've traveled round the round old State of Indiana lots, of late, and I've seen these towns, I say, but they're none 'at beats ole Terry Hut. There's Gene Debs—a man 'at stands And jest hold out in these two hands As warm a heart as ever beat Betwixt here and the Judgment Seat All these is reasons why I put Sich bulk o' faith in Terry Hut.

Poet Riley is a man of sensitive, emotional nature, and he and Debs naturally affiliate. They have both felt the grandeur of poetic thoughts and the inspiring touch of bichloride of gold—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

Thousands of new patrons have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla this season and realized its benefit in blood purified and strength restored.

RIGHTED AT LAST.

CHAPTER VII.

(Continued.) When I made the resolve to seek distraction, it was to the juvenile's bosom I went. As the simplest and easiest way I threw myself eagerly into the science of whist. After a few nights' play, I found I was beginning to be looked upon as a Freeman by the habitual gamblers, and considered a desirable acquisition to their circle. So I went, night after night, and in the face of the cards, the combinations of the game, and the excitement of winning and losing, flattered myself that I was forgetting Claudine. I had written to Valentine, telling him it was impossible I could keep my promise of joining him. The hurried and indignant scrawl was sent me on receipt of my letter I had not found heart yet to reply to.

Some ten days after the Estmores left London, I entered the smoking-room of the Juveniles about ten o'clock at night. Some half a dozen men I knew and one man I did not know were there. With a general nod to my friends I seated myself among them. They were all laughing at something said by the stranger, who appeared to be talking for the general benefit. He was a man of about five-and-forty, well dressed and evidently from his bearing, an army man. His features were good, but the expression of his face not in keeping with them. He was a fat man, with chilly blue eyes, eyes, I thought, without warmth or without truth. He seemed well-known to the men present, and was talking very freely about things he had recently seen and done on the continent. His voice was clear and metallic, every word was plain and unadorned, and his sentences were well put together. Certainly his talk was interesting in its particular way, but in speaking of ordinary subjects, it has never been my lot to hear so much cynicism. The cool contemptuous way he spoke of everything, the motives he attributed to every action, the covert ridicule that lay in his

uises, his talk showed you. Although I instinctively disliked the man, I could not help listening and laughing with the others at some of his bitter but clever remarks. "Who is he?" I whispered to the man next me. "Chesham," he replied; "a pleasant enough fellow at times, but a beast when put out."

"So I should think," I said. Just then Harding, one of the best and most indefatigable of our whist players, entered, looking for me to make a rubber. "What! Chesham? Back again?" he said. "Now we shall have a decent rubber. Come to the card room—is it to carry for you? Freeman is waiting there."

"Who is the fourth?" asked Chesham. Harding glanced around. "Norris is the man; he is beginning to play very decently."

"I don't like beginners," said Chesham. "Nonsense, come along. You must be sick of cards with Freeman!" Chesham rose and followed Harding. I noticed he rose rather awkwardly, and as I walked behind him I saw he was very lame. He did not use a stick, but he walked slowly and with difficulty. His right leg seemed the culprit.

"He carries out his resemblance to Asmodeus, even to his bodily defect," I thought, as we entered the snug card room, where the green table and the two unbroken packs of cards lay ready. Of course, like all young men, I was conceited and fancied my game at whist. I was amazed at the new-comer's rude remark about beginners; but more so when, in cutting for partners, an unfeeling fate had thrown us together; he shrugged his shoulders slightly. The deal was his.

"Do you still play the same ridiculously low stakes?" he asked Harding, as the cards fell quickly from his habile fingers. "I don't know what you call low," said Harding. "We are playing pounds now, but I expect you can get what you like when some more men come in."

Chesham played a fine game. There was no doubt about that. In the course of several rubbers he played with and against me. When I was a partner he found plenty of fault with my play, and moreover expressed himself by gesture even more annoying than words. On one or two occasions I held my own opinion against his. He did not condescend to argue with me; he simply sorted his fresh hand, shrugged his shoulders and went on playing. His manner nettled me so much that I began to hate him thoroughly, and wish I could win his money. Men had dropped in now, and were overlooking the game, and Chesham could get back to his content. He was clearly a bold gambler.

In one of the pauses of the game, some one said to me, "Has Rothwell returned from Somersetshire yet?" "Is that fool back in England again?" asked Chesham, without raising his eyes from his cards, or noticing to whom the speaker had addressed the question. "Ah, I forgot!" said the man. "He had something to do with this unucky affair, had he not?" As he spoke he touched his hip with his hand.

"Yes, curse him," answered Chesham, scowling. "He and the bigger fool, his friend, but I have been even with them. There was such meaning in the last words that no one spoke."

"Captain Chesham," I said, "will you please remember that Lord Rothwell is my intimate friend." "Indeed," he answered, with perfect coolness, "then I can only say you are at perfect liberty to repeat my words to him. It is your loss, Mr. Norris." We went on playing without further comment. The luck had run pretty evenly. I was playing for much higher stakes than usual, but no harm had as yet come of it. The hour was growing late, and one by one the spectators began to drop off.

found me fool enough to bet with him. He became at once polite, pleasant, and smiling. He sympathized with my bad luck and blamed my partner, who could scarcely believe his ears. Then we cut again—Chesham and I together. "This won't do," he said. "Mr. Norris wants a chance of winning his money back; we must cut against each other." I did not want to win my money back. It was a serious moment, so we cut many rubbers more against each other. To do Chesham justice, he gave me every opportunity of redeeming or augmenting my misfortune. But I lost and lost. The cards fought against us, and the inevitable climax at the end of each hand of two or four by honors grew quite monotonous. I was frightened at looking at the suns which I pencilled on the blank card on which I kept the account, I dared not make a total of them, but went on wildly betting against my luck, and longing for the change that never came.

"You must be very lucky in love," said my partner, grimly, as our opponents scored a bumper in two hands, "for you are a regular Jonah at cards!" I said nothing. His words brought Claudine's face to my mind; but I thrust it away. My hand trembled, as with feverish haste I shuffled the pack and spread it out for a new cut. Chesham was thawing. He glanced at his watch. It was seven o'clock. The carpet beneath our feet was strewn with cigar ends and ashes. Remnants of sodas and brandies were standing on adjacent tables. A ray of sunlight crept in between the thick curtains. We had been playing for eight hours!

"I am afraid this must be the last, then," he said, as he drew a card. "I am getting older than I was, and can't stand so much of this sort of thing. You must have your revenge some other night, Mr. Norris."

He cut with the best of the two other players. (To be Continued.) BIRTHS. GRIFFITH—In this city, at 833 Wellington Street, on July 25, the wife of A. R. Griffith, M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES. KIRBY-COLES—On July 24, at St. George's Church, Montreal, G. E. Kirby, of Cook, to Amy Coles, of Offchurch, Leamington, England.

NEVILLE-MARION—By Rev. J. R. MacLeod, on the 24th July, at the residence of Dr. J. J. Dumesnil, Three Rivers, Mr. Charles Alexander, of Montreal, to Miss Helen Henrietta Marion, Three Rivers, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Marion, Montreal.

DEATHS. STARKE—On Friday morning, 27th instant, James Starke, 57, passed on Saturday, 28th instant, at 3.30 p.m., from his late residence, 57, Shuter Street.

RICE—At Riceburg, Que., on July 25, Permillia W. Vincent, wife of Martin Rice, Esq., aged 78 years.

GRANT—At Three Rivers, July 25, suddenly of heart failure, Abraham Grant, Esq., aged 82, one of the oldest lumbermen on the St. Maurice, who came here in 1845.

DIXON—On the 18th inst., at Cobden, Ont., Samuel Dixon, aged 50 years, brother of the Rev. J. H. Dixon.

BROPHY—On the 23rd inst., at 282 St. Patrick Street, Point St. Charles, Ellen Dwyer, wife of J. Brophy.

REILLY—On the 23rd inst., of Consumption at 32 Farm St., Point St. Charles, John Joseph Reilly, aged 62 years, native of St. John's Nfld. (Boston, Halifax and Nfld papers please copy.)

JUDICIAL NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF THE CANADIAN RELIEF SOCIETY. An Unregistered Incorporation. Pursuant to the Statute in that behalf the Creditors of the Canadian Relief Society, are, on or before the 25th day of August, A. D. 1894, to send by post prepaid to Miller & Duncan, 19 King St. West, Toronto, Solicitors for Charles Bonnick, of the said City of Toronto, Receiver of the said Society, their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of their security (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from any share of the assets of the said Society.

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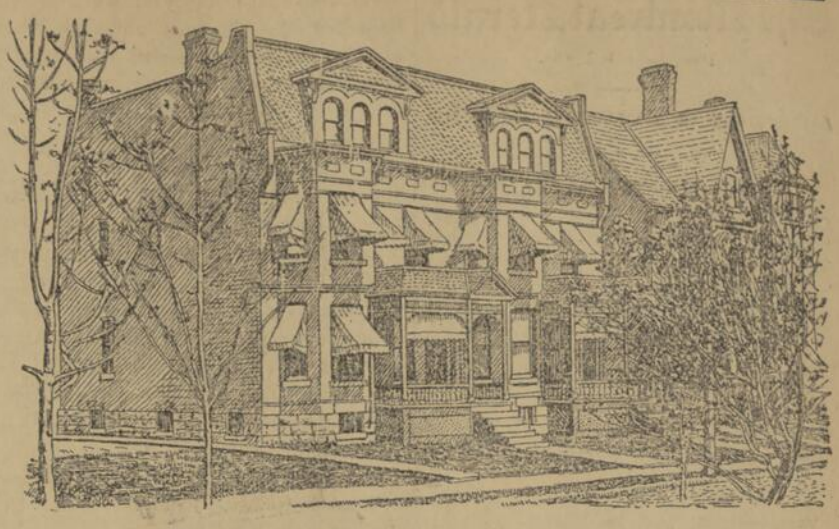
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TO SUBSCRIBERS: The notice of subscribers to the Herald is directed to the circumstance that since the reduction of price on the 11th ultimo, this paper is delivered only in case of payment in advance.

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THE COMMERCIAL SITUATION.

There seems to be no bottom to wheat, and the constant decline has led to British buyers purchasing only for immediate requirements, thus adding to the demoralization. Large stocks are reported accumulated in New York and Chicago, which by their existence in connection with the present crop now coming on the scene, depress the market to a serious extent.

lower than that of last year, will probably be increased. The boot and shoe trade and the leather trade report a satisfactory business, without, however, any unusual activity.

In the financial world there seems little or no change to record in London or New York. The action of the New Zealand Government in hastily adopting an act authorizing the issue of £2,000,000 of preference shares by the Bank of New Zealand is looked upon as indicating a disturbed condition in the finances of that country.

The Bankers' meeting in Halifax seems to have been very well attended, considering the distance and the difficulty experienced by bank managers in leaving their posts. It is to be hoped that the meeting will not establish the rule of excluding the press from all its deliberations, as report has it. There are many things the public can profitably learn from the open discussion of financial questions by our leading bankers.

During the past week a document of an unintentionally humorous nature has fallen into the hands of certain banks and firms interested in a recent failure. It is an official statement of the result of the liquidation of the assets, and as it will furnish food for thought we subjoin it, with the omission of names, not, of course, because there is anything invidious in the statement:

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS, PRIVILEGED CLAIMS. Includes items like Cash on hand, City of Montreal, Collector of Provincial revenue, etc.

From the foregoing it will be seen there will be no dividend for ordinary creditors. It may be noted that the insolvent had offered twelve cents on the dollar to the ordinary creditors as a compromise, and the lesson here is, that however honestly a curator may wind up an estate, the costs will be a most serious matter, amounting in this case to a most one third of the entire assets.

A PAGE IN CANADIAN HISTORY

Elsewhere we to-day publish the introductory chapter of a new Canadian historical work which is shortly to be published in two volumes by Mr. Edouard Richard. It will tell anew the story of the transportation last century of the Acadians; but with a difference in the telling. The author will undertake to refute the version of the cause of the expatriation given by Parkman. He will exonerate on the one hand the home government from responsibility for this atrocious act and on the other the Acadians from the charge of having invited this harshness by their irreconcilable attitude towards the British; and will charge that Governor Lawrence ordered the removal of the Acadians on groundless charges and from the basest of motives.

Mr. Richard, the author, is a son of the Hon. Louis Richard late Legislative Councillor for the Division of Kennebec. He was for seven years the law partner of the Hon. Mr. Laurier at Arthabaskville, and for two parliaments represented Megantic in the Commons in the Liberal interest. His health broke down and in 1878 he went to the Northwest, where he filled the position of Sheriff for some years. He has since resided principally in Winnipeg.

Mr. Richard is by descent an Acadian, and has therefore brought to this work even more than the enthusiasm of the historical student swayed by a purely scholastic zeal. The opening chapter, which we reproduce, is written with a freshness and charm of style which gives promise that the entire work will be a very important addition to Canadian literature.

THE PATRONS OF INDUSTRY have entered Toronto and will pay special attention to those outlying portions of the city, East and West, which form part of the constituencies of W.F. Maclean, M.P., and Clarke Wallace, M.P. respectively. The Patrons are probably wise in leaving the central portion of the city to its fate, but they will be able to beat Mr. Maclean and at least to make it warm for Mr. Wallace when the elections come round.

SINCE CLARKE WALLACE has been made President of the Triennial Council of Orangemen, Sir John Thompson should demand of the Home Government that his faithful lieutenant be knighted.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST has called on a French deputy for declaring that journalism is a trade and not a profession. The journalist is right. Journalism in France is as truly a profession as is Government contracting in Canada.

OF NO IMPORTANCE.

"The Record of the session," as set out by the Toronto Globe, contains the following items, against which the Opposition offered resolutions which Mr. Foster describes as of no importance:

Curran bridges, estimated cost, \$122,000; Government's estimate of reasonable cost, \$100,000; actual cost, \$430,325, of which \$394,000 has been paid.

Sheik's Island dam, Cornwall Canal, original contract cancelled and another given, without tenders being asked for, to a different firm of contractors; loss to the country, more than \$125,000.

Little Rapids lock and dam, estimated cost, \$44,000; actual cost, \$260,000, and unpaid claims amounting to another \$90,000; no traffic and no receipts from the work.

Ty Canal, original estimate, \$132,660; actual cost, \$476,128; annual expenditure on it, \$2,600; revenue, \$135.

St. Charles branch, Intercolonial Railway, fourteen miles in length, estimated total cost between \$130,000 and \$140,000; actual cost \$1,750,000, besides some unpaid claims.

Subsidies to railways, old and new, \$4,000,000.

French treaty; by which \$150,000 a year of customs duties on wines are thrown off, while France throws off \$300,000 of duties from Canadian exports.

With the fast Atlantic service and other matters too numerous to mention.

A CONCLUSIVE VERDICT.

The vital point of the verdict returned by the jury of physicians in the Upton case is that "the vaccine employed in this case was of a perfect quality." That was the matter at issue and it is in the highest sense gratifying that the purity of the vaccine produced at the provincial vaccine farm has been so clearly demonstrated. But much of the mischief done by the Star in its crusade remains. The charge that the vaccine was impure was not based upon evidence. It was entirely without foundation in anything but a suspicion that the deaths in question might have resulted from the use of impure vaccine. It should never have been made. For, however much the Star may protest that "there is no question to-day of vaccination or not to vaccinate," the charge will run further than its refutation. Vaccination in itself may be gravely discredited. From the beginning the affair has been a reflection on the good faith of Canadian journalism and the Star's failure to accept the verdict of the jury of physicians as an entire demolition of its sensational charge that the deaths in question had been due to the use of vaccine from the provincial vaccine farm looks painfully like a desperate clinging to all the news it is able to find, good or bad.

STEALING WILL CONTINUE

Mr. Dalton McCarthy, a gentleman for whom the Gazette appears to entertain no friendly feelings, has some views of his own as to the Curran Bridge case, which he has been explaining to his constituents. He declares that it was "the worst piece of robbery he had ever known since he entered public life," and that while the amount stolen was not as large as in the scandals which resulted in the throwing down of Sir Hector Langevin from his high position, he considered "the culpability of Mr. Haggart's department much greater and much plainer and much more brazen." And he thanked God he was no longer a member of the party in which such gigantic frauds were carried on. As to the vote which white-washed Turcotte he said it was, to his mind the most disgraceful vote ever given in a House not particularly renowned for purity.

It is not to be wondered at that the Gazette should unweariedly labor to crush a man holding opinions of this nature. The Gazette goes on the principle that rascality, committed under Conservative auspices and for the enrichment of Conservative individuals, is to be regarded as a very trivial offence. But,

In vain we call old notions fudge, And bend our conscience to our dealing; The ten commandments will not budge, And stealing will continue (singing).

The public has at last got to the point of regarding robbery without reference to the personal qualities or political affiliations of the robber, as a crime calling loudly for punishment. There is, we are glad to say, a general feeling in this city, with the exception of among the title band of ultra Tories, whom the Gazette represents, that no matter who gets hurt, there should be a stern probing of the Curran bridge matter by the ordinary judicial machinery for the detection and punishment of crime.

Everybody Knows Him.

The Sclater Asbestos Manufacturing Co. have rented, and will in a few weeks occupy, the large store formerly occupied by J.H. Senepel and Co., Nos. 48 and 50 Foundling Street, and 25 St. Peter Street. The novel method of advertising in the new wine is posted in the windows, reading, "Everybody knows who are going to occupy the building just as soon as it is renovated." Mr. Sclater, it is said, has secured all the agencies in the United States for this very prominent and popular manufacture.

STE. ANNE'S INTERSESSION.

Several Miraculous Cures Reported From the Beauséjour Shrine. [Special to the Herald.] Quebec, July 27.—Several cures are reported from Ste. Anne's yesterday, among them being Mr. David McLean of Toronto, Miss L. Fitzmaurice of Granby, Ont., Mrs. Coffee of Cobourg, and a little girl 11 years of age, dumb for eight years, miraculously received her speech.

This Steinway and Chickering Pianos represent the highest poetic and ideal tonal beauty among the world's pianos. They are the Pianos of the elite and cultured people on both continents. In Montreal, as elsewhere, they are the choice of wealthy and refined people. For 50 years these celebrated pianos have been as they are to-day. Sold only by A. & S. Nordheimer, 213 St. James Street.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

I wonder if any of the readers of my column (if I have any) ever reflects how it is to find matter for it during the summer, when there are absolutely no local events to write about. One can hardly expatiate upon the technical beauties of the sporadic bands that crop up at funerals, regattas, moonlight excursions, promenades and other festivities, first because there aren't any beauties and second because one would be taken for a lunatic.

There are however many objects that can be written about in connection with music are interesting and instructive, and in so doing I must be absolved from a lack of freshness in the matter, as I have not the resources of a war correspondent who can describe a battle at some inaccessible region with which all communication may have been cut off for weeks.

The list of engagements for the New York season of grand opera is rapidly filling up and some of the names are announced: Melba, Jean de Reske, Tomagno, and Marchionni are among them. The impresarios are said to be striving hard to get the singers for the secondary roles good and this has necessitated the passing in review of some 1800 singers of all sorts and conditions.

Frederic Cowen's opera "Signa" has recently been produced in London. It has been cut down to two acts from its original four. The story is taken from Ouida's novel and is not unlike the plot of Carmen. It treats of the infatuation of Signa, a young Tuscan youth with a voice, who induces him to Naples and then treats him with heartless indifference. Signa comes so enraptured by the spell of his love for her that her uncle Bruno, to rid him of her influence stabs her in time to stab himself and fall dead upon her corpse.

Cowen is a most charming composer, and the English critics speak well of the work. The music is said to be of great variety—but from what I can gather I should judge the music was more pleasing than dramatic, and that the cutting this opera has received has not added to its coherence.

In commenting on the close of the London orchestral season, an English paper says: "The Philharmonic concerts are at an end for another year, and ought remains but to congratulate conductor, and all concerned on a season which, on the whole, has been deservedly successful. Glancing over the list of composers who have been represented in the season's programmes the carping critic may point, of course, both to omissions and inclusions which might be questioned. Neither Brahms nor Schubert, for example, has figured in a single programme. But, remembering that only some forty or fifty compositions in all can be rendered during the season, it is obvious that such things must ever be while the conditions remain unchanged.

The brevity of the season, again, is matter for regret. It is distressing to reflect that one of the finest orchestras in Europe can find employment only during a few short weeks in the Spring and early summer, and one can only hope that more concerts at more frequent intervals may be the rule in times to come; but here again the matter is obviously one over which the directors have only a nominal control, dependent as they are in the ultimate resort upon the public at large. At last night's concert Dr. Dvorak's Symphony in E Minor (No. 5), "From the New World," constituted one of the principal attractions. It is a delightful work, which illustrates in a remarkable manner the versatility of one of the greatest living composers."

The recent death of Marietta Albani breaks a link between the present decade and Rossini. Madame Albani was born at Cesena Romagna in 1824 and met Rossini at Bologna where she obtained lessons from him and is said to have been his only pupil. He charmed with her voice he taught her the principal contralto parts of his operas with the true traditions. After singing in all the principal cities of the continent she came to London in 1847, in the height of the Jenny Lind fever and proved an immense draw for the rival houses.

The day after her debut her manager raised her salary for the season from £500 to £2,000 and her reputation was established.

"As Pippo in 'La Gazza Ladra,' she had to repeat the first solo of the duet 'Ebben per mia Memoria' three times. Her appearance at this time was really splendid. Her features were regular, beautiful, though letter fitted for comedy than tragedy, and her figure was not so unwieldy as it afterwards became.

Her voice a rich, deep, true contralto of two octaves, from G to G, was sweet and full even in her school days. Her idea of what the old Italian style was really the only reproach to which it was open was a certain shade of indolence and a want of fire at times.

Some singers have had the talent and knowledge to enable them to vary their first and second endings. When you had heard a song once from her perfect as it was you never heard it again, but with the self-same ornaments and cadence.

Of late years since her marriage with Count Peopoli, a gentleman of old Bologna family, she lived in Paris and since his untimely death was only heard in Rossini's Mass in which she sang in London in 1871 and similar music.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

10,654 Persons Vaccinated Recently.—Dr. Labege Official Bacteriologist. The sanitary condition of the city is improving. The scarlatina epidemic has almost been wiped out. There remain only two patients at the Moreau Street Hospital and one at the General Hospital.

At the meeting of the Health Committee yesterday afternoon it was resolved to close the Moreau Street Hospital to-day. Dr. Labege reported that, according to the resolution of Council, the Board had distributed 17,000 vaccination points. Returns had been made that 6,574 persons had been vaccinated, 6,117 for the first time. The city physicians had vaccinated 2,340, and 6,117 the doctors had put in their bill for the 25 cents fee allowed by the city, making a total of \$1,529.25.

Dr. Labege, City Physician, was appointed official bacteriologist, without any salary attached to the position. Letters were read from Messrs. F. Hurtubise and J. C. Penneywick, offering to erect pagodas, which would be free to the public, if the city will give a franchise for 25 years and supply the necessary water.

The protest of the Knights of

Labor stating that the employees of the Scavenging Department were working over ten hours a day was submitted by the chairman, who at the same time stated that the men were not working more than ten hours on an average. The protest was left on the table.

The appointment of two milk inspectors will be made a week from Monday. Applications are invited.

Auction Sale

BACK RIVER PARK BUILDING LOTS. We will sell at our rooms, 69 St. James Street, on Wednesday, 1st August next, at 2 p.m., about Fifty Lots of that magnificent property, without any reserve.

TRADE SALE

At our rooms, 69 St. James Street, On Wednesday, 1st August next, without reserve, and in lots to suit the trade, a large quantity of Dry Goods from a Bankrupt Stock. Tweeds, Prints, Cottons, Coats, Hosiery, Gloves, Braids, Flannellettes, etc. Boots and Shoes for men, women and children.

AUTUMN, 1894.

HOUSEHOLD * FURNITURE, at Private Residences. The subscribers would be pleased to receive early information from those who intend to furnish their homes with the sale of their Household Furniture.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER. By the way, you get choice of date. As usual we will give your personal attention to this important branch of business, thereby guaranteeing the best results to those entrusting us with their commission.

M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers, 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame Street.

Equal to the Best of Them. The Central Canada Exhibition AT OTTAWA, Sept. 21st to 29th, 1894.

UPWARDS OF \$13,000.00 OFFERED IN PRIZES. Besides a list of Specials, including Gold and Silver Medals, Silver cups, also Special Cash Prizes. Largest list of Specials offered by any Exhibition.

Improved Grounds—Enlarged Buildings. Bridge connection with the enlarged Machinery Hall.

LIST OF SPECIALS including Robette and Doretto, Chinese Emperors, in their original costumes, the original Burlesque Aerial Comiques, in their sensational act "Excitement," "The Deceases," the world's greatest and original Aerial Bicycle Riders, from Crystal Palace, London, "The DuCrows," (Milla Belotta, and Louie) Acrobats and Flying Men; Balloon Ascensions and a host of other Specialties too numerous to relate.

For price lists, entry forms, race programmes and all required information, apply to E. McMAHON, Secretary, 26 Spark Street, Ottawa.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES FOR SALE. VAUDREUIL. The handsome and unique lot in the province, including three islands, and containing in all about 200,000 feet of land.

ST. ANNE'S. A fine Farm of 110 arpents, including eight arpents between the road and river front, with modern country residence.

POINTE CLAIRE. The eastern half of the Pointe, with frontage on the main road, including large brick house and outbuildings.

STE. ROSE. The new and handsome country residence of Mr. L. J. Skelton.

For terms and Particulars apply to J. GRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James Street.

REAL ESTATE. A Comfortable Family Home on Mansfield St.

J. GRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 St. James Street.

TO LET. Several splendid Stone Stores on McGill, St. Henry, St. Peter and St. Paul Streets.

HUTCHINS & RAINEY, New York Life Building.

YOUR SHARE OF 28,800,000 of E. B. Eddy's Matches made daily at Hull is SEE YOU GET YOUR SHARE OF 6 Matches per day. E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES

SOHMER & PARK. Open every day from 11 to 11 p.m. Performances at 2 and 8 p.m. Noyal Attractions This Week. The Eddy's—Four in number, one lady, one man and a child, performing wonderful feats in full evening dress.

THE ART ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL. GALLERIES of PAINTINGS, &c. Open Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ADMISSION - 25 CENTS.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY. Annual Games. EXHIBITION GROUNDS, Saturday, August 18th. Scottish Games, Scottish Music, Scottish Dancing.

LA BANQUE DU PEUPLE. DIVIDEND NO. 116. The Shareholders of La Banque du Peuple are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3 1/2) per cent. for the last six months has been declared on Capital Stock, and will be payable at 15th to the 31st August, both days inclusive, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. In the Matter of H. P. Labelle, Montreal. The undersigned will sell by auction in lots to suit purchasers, at the store, No. 1661 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, on Tuesday, 7th August, 1894.

INSOLVENT NOTICE. In the Matter of H. P. LABELLE, Montreal. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon, for the purchase of the undermentioned Real Estate:

INSOLVENT NOTICE. In the Matter of H. GREENBERG, Montreal. The undersigned will sell by auction at the Store, No. 181 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, on MONDAY, 30th July, 1894, at 11 o'clock, the Assets of the Estate, as under:

INSOLVENT NOTICE. In the Matter of M. LESSER & SON, Montreal. The undersigned will sell by auction, at the store, No. 67 Craig Street, Montreal, on Monday, the 6th August, 1894, at 11 o'clock, the assets of the estate as under:

INSOLVENT NOTICE. In the Matter of KENT & TURCOTTE, 97 St. James Street, Montreal. Auctioneers.

Ramsay's Furniture Varnishes. If You Want Any Kind of a Rig to Run on Wheels. GO DOWN TO SEE. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul St. From Aug. 1st, all Riggs sold Retail at Wholesale Prices.

WAR HAS NOT BEEN DECLARED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

London, July 27.—A despatch received here at 11.20 a.m., to-day, from Lloyd's agent at Shanghai, China, confirms that announcement that war between China and Japan has been declared. Telegraphic communication with Corea is interrupted, and the wildest rumors are in circulation. Fighting is said to have taken place between the Japanese and Chinese warships and transports, and the Chinese are said to have the worst of it.

One report has it that several Chinese transports and a Chinese warship have been sunk, and a number of other Chinese ships are reported disabled.

Hugh Mathieson and Company, the Chinese Government agents in England, at 1 p.m., to-day, received a cablegram, which also confirms the announcement that war has been declared between China and Japan.

Up to noon, however, neither the Chinese nor the Japanese ministers had received any advice which would enable them to confirm the report of the outbreak of hostilities which has apparently followed the declaration of war. In fact, both the Chinese and Japanese ministers assert that they have not been officially informed that war has been declared, claiming that the only information that they have on the subject is derived from the newspaper dispatches. The ministers referred to also claim to be ignorant of anything which would tend to confirm the report that the Japanese have captured the King of Corea.

The only press despatches received in London are those which have been forwarded to the Associated Press, namely, a despatch from Shanghai, dated 10 a.m., which announced that yesterday evening a telegram was received from a high authority at Tien Tsin, reporting that the prospects for the continuance of peace were more favorable than the Shanghai despatch added, however, that war had been declared between China and Japan and that rumors were in circulation there to the effect that several Chinese warships were in trouble.

Mr. Hugh Mathieson, when questioned on the subject to-day by a representative of the Associated Press, said that he expected that the war at the outset would be favorable to Japan, as that country had long been preparing for this contest by drilling armies of men and manning and equipping warships. Mr. Mathieson also said that the Japanese were also a quick moving nation, and, consequently, it would be natural that the first engagements between them and the slower moving Chinese would result in victory for the soldiers and sailors of the Mikado. But, Mr. Mathieson also said, eventually China must and will crush Japan, adding that Japan is absolutely unable to pour out such a torrent of men and material as China, which country can carry on the war for many years, if not indefinitely, with fresh troops. "China, of recent years, has purchased large quantities of munitions of war, and is not so far behind in this respect as is generally believed."

The manager of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank said: "I have not received any confirmation of the declaration of war has been declared between China and Japan, but I should not be surprised if such were the case. One of the results of the war will be to put a great trade in the hands of England and Europe to the disadvantage of China and Japan. But the end of the war will be the making of China everywhere in the world an active wish to see Japan successful and thus form a barrier to England's progress in the East."

Some of the Anglo-Chinese traders in this city suggest doubts as to China's ability to cope with Japan, as it is known here, that much of the Chinese equipment recently purchased in Europe is barred for instance, it is said that 400,000 discarded Austrian Mannlicher rifles, with a large amount of ammunition for these weapons which were recently sold to China are not likely to prove a very valuable acquisition in this emergency. These rifles would not have been discarded had they been of much use, and it is reported that the cartridges sold with them are not fit to be used.

The actual cause of the declaration of war, outside of the recently growing complications between China and Japan, in regard to Corea, is said to be the fact that, as exclusively announced by the Associated Press on July 24, the Japanese attacked the Chinese transports conveying troops to Corea. In this engagement at least one Chinese transport was sunk by a Japanese cruiser. But it would not seem that the fighting between the Chinese and Japanese war ships was much more serious than at first announced, for it is rumored in Anglo-Chinese circles here, that the Chinese have already suffered very heavy loss, and it is believed that a number of Chinese ships have been sunk by the Japanese cruisers.

One of the Anglo-Chinese merchants of this city expressed the belief that two naval engagements have already been fought in Corcan waters, one on Tuesday and one on Wednesday last and everybody questioned on the subject seems to agree that the Chinese were defeated with heavy loss. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining accurate news in regard to the situation of affairs, telegraphic communication having not yet been completely interrupted beyond Nagasaki, delaying all messages.

It is further believed that news will shortly reach here, showing that at the water, at least, the Japanese have already obtained a decided advantage. There is no doubt that some of the Anglo-Chinese merchants of London are in possession of more accurate information in regard to the reported Japanese successes than they are willing to admit, but for reasons best known to themselves they insist upon withholding this information, for the present at least.

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TOWNS AND SETTLEMENTS BURNED TO THE GROUND.

TERRIBLE FOREST FIRES RAGING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Terror-Stricken Inhabitants Seek Refuge in the Water.

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Following are the estimated losses on which there was no insurance—Gale's Trading Co., stock and buildings, \$1300; R. E. Lemon, stock, \$10,000; Crane & Lowe, hotel, \$5,000; Bowne's Hotel, \$2,000; J. C. Boyd, building and fixtures, \$800; Potts Bros., gents furnishing, etc., \$5,000; Alkin's Drug Store, \$500; Burns, Wilson & Co., butchers, \$3,000. Additional losses at Three Forks will aggregate \$10,000.

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Street Railway Company Sued for \$10,000.

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THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Street Railway Crossing on St. Etienne Street.

The Roads Committee held a short meeting yesterday morning.

It was resolved to erase the old homologated lines of Bruchet Street and to make it the same width as Murray Street, 65 feet, on the plan.

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The committee afterwards awarded contracts for private sewers, to the lowest tender in every case.

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At Watson, four hotels, one store and three stables were destroyed, the only effects saved being A. T. Herton's stock of drygoods and groceries, which were placed in an underground cellar.

The loss at Watson will probably foot up \$50,000. At Sandon Creek ten buildings were destroyed, loss \$20,000.

MRS. BELANGER'S DEATH.

Street Railway Company Sued for \$10,000.

Mr. F. Belanger has entered an action for \$10,000 against the Street Railway Company for causing the death of his wife. It will be remembered that the Corbett's jury exonerated the motorman, but blamed the company for the accident which caused the death of Mrs. Belanger.

THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Street Railway Crossing on St. Etienne Street.

The Roads Committee held a short meeting yesterday morning.

It was resolved to erase the old homologated lines of Bruchet Street and to make it the same width as Murray Street, 65 feet, on the plan.

A letter was read announcing that the Railway Committee of the Privy Council will meet in Ottawa on Tuesday to consider the agreement concerning the street railway crossing at St. Etienne Street.

Aldermen Turner and Kennedy will attend the meeting to look after the interests of their wards.

The committee afterwards awarded contracts for private sewers, to the lowest tender in every case.

SUING HER FATHER-IN-LAW.

Action by Mrs. Fred Bury Against Mr. George Bury.

Mrs. E. Penton, daughter of the late Chief of Police, and wife of Mr. Fred Bury, has entered suit against Mr. Geo. Bury, real estate agent, and against his wife, for causing the death of her husband. She is well known in the city, and Mrs. Bury, jr., asks for \$20 a month.

She has taken an action in separation against Bury, and he pleaded in forma pauperis. He refused to support her and her child, on the contrary, she alleges that there is another woman in the case. As Bury cannot and will not provide for her, she wants his father to provide for her and her child. Her husband is a young student of dentistry of this city, and is very well known.

THE COAL CONTRACTS.

The City's Reply to Cohen & Co.'s Petition.

City Attorney Ethier has decided to file a general answer to the petition of L. Cohen & Son for a writ of mandamus against Mayor Villeuveuve and the city.

Amongst the points to be alleged by the City Attorney will be that the report of the committee, as well as the resolution of Council, did not authorize the Mayor to sign the contract, and that Council cannot pass a resolution without first having it passed by the Finance Committee. Neither of these conditions were observed in the matter of the coal contract.

It will be alleged also that the Council was in session when the contract was made, two members of the committee were sitting in the Council meeting, whilst there was barely a quorum at the committee meeting.

WHEAT HIGHER.

The Market, However, is Still Very Uncertain.

Yesterday's extraordinary developments in the Chicago wheat market caused more interest than ever to be shown in the course of the market to-day. Before the opening, the ticker on Change was surrounded by an eager crowd of speculators.

The market closed weaker at 52 1/2 bid for September and 56 for December.

A FIGHT IN CHICAGO.

TOUGHS ASSAULT A PARTY OF TRAINMEN.

A Vigorous Fustige by Deputy Marshals Stopped the Riot.

Chicago, July 27.—An attempt was made by a gang of stock yard toughs to mob a party of Chicago and Eastern Illinois trainmen who were quartered under the protection of U. S. marshals at No. 3254 Northworth Avenue last night. The gang had planned to stampede the men in the building, and then clean out the place.

In this attempt they were defeated by a determined stand made by the deputy marshals assisted by the employees, most of whom were also deputies. In the darkness no one was hurt, but a number of innocent people had narrow escapes. Forty shots were fired. As soon as it grew dusk men began to gather in the streets and alleys, and the building was assaulted from all sides. Window panes were broken and the inmates obliged to get together in the middle of the building to keep out of range of the missiles.

Chief Deputy Templeton posted his men at advantageous spots, and told them not to fire except in case of absolute necessity.

The toughs had already been made when the expected assault came. A shower of rocks came from the front of the building where an immense crowd had assembled. None of the men in the building were injured by this attack and not a shot was fired. The attack from the front was repulsed, and the building was assaulted from the rear. Half bricks and other stones were hurled through the windows, with yells of defiance accompanying each shower. Finding that one people in the building made no show of resistance the crowd got bolder and bolder and began firing pistols. Seeing the desperate straits in which they were placed and the danger of a stampede, Chief Deputy Templeton ordered the fire from the rear returned. A half dozen men at the rear windows at once opened fire on the mob in the alley and kept it up until all of the assailants had disappeared. Owing to the darkness it could not be ascertained whether anyone was hit by the bullets or not.

The vigorous stand made by the deputies had the desired effect upon the mob and fearing the police it rapidly disappeared. As soon as he could do so with safety, Deputy Marshal Templeton made his way to the nearest telephone and notified the 22nd Street Police Station. The 36th Police Station was called up and a wagon load of policemen hurried to the scene. When they arrived the police had separated into groups and vigorously denounced the so-called "scabs" and equally indignant deputy marshals who were there to protect them. No arrests were made by the police but people in the neighborhood pretended to be ignorant as to who the parties were who made the assault on the building. After taking the names of the men in the building who had done the shooting the police officers returned to the station.

HE SPENT \$42,000 IN HIS CONSTITUENCY BEFORE THE ELECTIONS.

St. John's Midl. July 27.—The verdict in the Whiteaway-Bond election case, though not unexpected, has caused a great sensation in consequence of the high reputation of the respondents, Sir William Whiteaway, the foremost statesman in the colony, and Robert Bond, the able politician who negotiated the convention with the late Secretary Blaine for the free admission of Newfoundland fish to America.

It seems to us, then, that all this great wealth is out of place. That the True Witness should devote all possible zeal to the defence of his compatriots is very well, but it is not so in a good spirit for serious reasons, when they are attacked or threatened, and with the spirit of justice which becomes a Catholic Journal.

WHITWAY'S DISQUALIFICATION.

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JAS. RICHARDSON'S DEATH.

Killed on the Railway Track at Longueuil.

A shocking accident at Longueuil Thursday resulted in the death of Mr. James Richardson, a well-known and highly respected resident of this city.

Mr. Richardson was residing at the village during the summer months, and about 3 p.m. that day he left the station to walk down the track a mile with the purpose of visiting a number of Shetland ponies that he was raising. The deceased gentleman was unfortunately very deaf, and before reaching his destination was overtaken by a train of E. P. train going in the same direction. The engineer sounded his whistle and reversed the engine, doing all in his power to avoid an accident, but in vain.

Mr. Richardson was struck by the engine and hurled into the ditch, and when picked up by the train men was found to be dead. The body was taken back to the village, the train, where the sad tidings were received with universal sorrow.

The deceased was a member of the late firm of Hua and Richardson, leather merchants of 489 St. Paul Street, one of the oldest firms in Montreal. The firm made an assignment some time ago, and it had been known that Richardson's intention was to resign on his own account. He leaves a family to mourn his loss. Miss Richardson, who is in Toronto, was notified by telegram and is expected home to-day. It is understood that an inquest will be held.

A SAN DOMINGO CONSPIRACY.

A Plot to Murder President Heureux Discovered.

New York, July 27.—The steamer Saginaw brings advices from San Domingo of a recent attempt to assassinate President Heureux. It appears that some twelve or fifteen men had been organized for the plot. Their plans were, however, made known to the President, who took prompt measures and arrested the conspirators.

Bobadella, who three times previously attempted the President's life, was shot on July 13. One conspirator was imprisoned, and the remainder allowed to go free. Bobadella had previously been granted several favors at the hands of Heureux, whose last act was to get him a position in a mercantile house at San Domingo city. Heureux was on board the Saginaw at Macoris, July 16.

Niagara Falls Park Commissioners.

[Special to the Herald.]

Toronto, July 27.—The Niagara frontier to the depth of 66 feet from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario has been placed under the control of the Niagara Falls Park Commissioners, who are also given charge of the park grounds surrounding Brock's monument on Queenston Heights.

Men Wanted For Railway Work.

Mr. C. D. Chitty, of Ottawa, took a gang of forty men out of the city yesterday. They are bound for Killaloe, on the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railroad, and will be put on construction work. Another gang of seventy was taken up on Monday. Mr. Chitty stated that it was the intention of the contractors to finish their sections this season and for that purpose 700 men were wanted.

THE MISSING WARDEN OF YORK.

[Special to the Herald.]

MACHINERY, ETC.

DUNCAN S. MACINTYRE, 1709 Notre Dame Street.

Ontario Rolling Mill Co., HAMILTON AND TORONTO.

Headquarters: Iron Steel and Nails Secondhand Plant Always on Hand

BEATEN BY GAMBLERS.

Dr. Duckett Assaulted at the Boucher-ville Fete de Nuit.

The gamblers who run the wheels and roulette tables, now that they are being presented in this city, have had to look out for pasture now.

Thursday evening they went down to Boucherville to the Fete de Nuit. They lost no time in getting their paraphernalia into position and were reaping a rich harvest, when Mr. Victor Normandin, Secretary to the municipality, came along and ordered them to desist or they would be arrested. They packed up and promised to go home.

About an hour after he caught them in another part of the square and once more he told them that if they did not stop they would be looked up. He then took possession of the instruments and handed them over to the care of the village constable.

The gamblers were knocked clean out by this transaction and made threats against Mr. Normandin.

Two hours after a Dr. Duckett was going down to Boucherville when he was assaulted by a mob of gamblers, brutally ill-treated him, knocked him down, breaking his nose, and kicked him about the head and body. His cries brought help and his assailants ran away, but they are known and warrants for their arrest have been taken out.

Dr. Duckett was badly injured. He is being attended to at Joliette.

PARISIAN PASSENGERS.

List of Captain Joseph Ritchie, sailing for Liverpool to-day: Mr. Ackerman, R. Blackburn, Mrs. Blackburn, Dr. Birt, Mrs. Birt, Miss Birt, H. W. Brethour, Archie Briggs, Mrs. W. J. Barbour, Mrs. Alice Bevan, Mrs. Adolphe Caron, Miss Caron, J. M. Curzon, Mrs. A. L. Chaput, Mrs. Neil Cochrane, Master, Mrs. Cochrane, Master Henry Cochrane, Miss Cooper, W. Cor

HERALD MARINE RECORD.

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Royal Mail Steamship Parisian is without any disparagement the most unwholly because of the pleasure of the proportioned passenger list, but more because of the social tone among the passengers that travel by this steamer.

The Drowned Man.

The drowning of Henry Taylor, late of steamship Rosarian cast quite a gloom over the harbor. Flags were at half-mast, and anxious enquiries were made everywhere as to the recovery of the body.

Notes.

There is a misfortune in the landing of sheep sometimes. Yesterday morning the Beaver Line steamer Lake Superior reached Quebec in time to land her usual cargo and reach Montreal last evening, thus making a remarkable record to this port from Liverpool.

DEARY DIES IN JAIL.

Convicted of murdering a Montreal Policeman.

LORD ABERDEEN'S TOUR.

Preparations for His Reception in Prince Edward Island.

Go and breathe the pure air of heaven at "Riverside."

ARE THEY COXEYTES?

Four Hundred Tramps on the March to Ottawa.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

Arrived—July 27.

Departed—July 27.

Clear.

Vessels in Port.

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Departed—July 27.

Clear.

Vessels in Port.

THE STEAMER HAVERTON.

Inquiry Into Her Grounding Concluded.

The inquiry into the grounding of the steamer Haverton was resumed by the Harbor Commissioners yesterday morning at half past ten.

IN THE GULF.

L'Islet—Clear, north wind; inward 7 a.m., steamer; outward yesterday, 6.45 p.m., Druid.

River du Loup—Southeast wind. Father Point—West wind; outward 6 a.m., Hestia.

Martin River—Cloudy, west wind. Cape Magdalen—West wind; inward 5 a.m., Petunia; 7 a.m., Cocoua.

Fame Point—Northwest wind. Trinity Bay—Dauntless anchored.

Caribou Islands—Eureka anchored. Thunder River—Inward 8 a.m., Otter.

Anticosti—Clear, north wind; outward 6 p.m., Dunmorehead.

Low Point—Strong west wind; outward yesterday 3 p.m., Transit; 5 p.m., Bona.

July 27.

L'Islet—Clear, strong west wind. Inward, 1.30 p.m., Florence.

Fame Point—Cloudy, east wind. Metis—East wind. Outward, noon, Druid.

Matane—East wind. Outward, 1.30 p.m., Druid.

Martin River—West wind. Inward, 9 a.m., Petunia; noon, Cocoua. Outward, Turret Age.

Fame Point—Calm. Inward, 1.30 p.m., Norwegian bark W. D. B. F. for Quebec.

Anticosti—Clear, east wind. Heath Point—Inward, noon, Mongolian.

Outward, 6 a.m., Derwent Holmes; 2 p.m., Baltimore.

West Point—Inward, 11 a.m., Memphis.

Caribou Islands—Inward, 2 p.m., Otter; Eureka anchored.

DEARY DIES IN JAIL.

Convicted of murdering a Montreal Policeman.

[Special to the Herald.]

Kingston, July 27.—Con. Deary, a life convict, died at the penitentiary yesterday.

Some years ago he murdered a policeman at Montreal and was sentenced to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for life. In 1875 he was removed to the prison here, and since then he has put in his time in the insane ward. His remains were interred in St. Mary's cemetery here. His weight was over 350 pounds.

LORD ABERDEEN'S TOUR.

Preparations for His Reception in Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., July 27.—Arrangements about completed for the reception of Lord and Lady Aberdeen on the occasion of their visit to this province.

Their Excellencies will arrive at Charlottetown Thursday, 9th August, either by steamer Northumberland or Dominion cruiser Acadia, and will be guests of the Governor and Mrs. Howland.

On arrival they will be met by a guard of honor and escorted to Government House, when they will be lodged.

Friday there will be a levee at Government House in the forenoon and luncheon in the afternoon. Addresses of welcome will be presented, and Lord Aberdeen will address the agricultural conference in the Driving Park. In the evening there will be an "At Home" at Government House, and torch-light procession of firemen, followed by fireworks display. On Saturday their Excellencies will attend the Caledonian gathering at Georgetown, returning in the evening. There will be a triumphal arch near the City Hall, Queen Street. Their Excellencies will remain in Charlottetown until Monday, when they will leave for the mainland.

Go and breathe the pure air of heaven at "Riverside."

ARE THEY COXEYTES?

Four Hundred Tramps on the March to Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 27.—A police officer was informed to-day by Isaac Johnston, engineer on the Parry Sound Railway, that yesterday evening he passed about 400 tramps who were travelling on the railway track in the direction of Ottawa. When he saw them they were about nine miles outside the city. They were evidently railway laborers who did not like work this hot weather and were coming east on foot.

There are all sorts of rumors concerning the approach of this "Coxeyte army" but they have not yet reached the city.

"Riverside" is a "snap" for investors.

A Dangerous Pastime.

Brockville, Ont., July 27.—While playing on a raft this afternoon at about 4 o'clock, Leo Shinnick, aged 7, was drowned. His body has not yet been discovered.

THE RECORD OF THE SESSION.

[From the Toronto Globe.]

Curran bridges, estimated cost \$122,000; Government Commission's estimate of reasonable cost, \$160,000; actual cost, \$430,325, of which \$394,000 has been paid.

Sheik's Island dam, Cornwall Canal, original contract cancelled and another given, without tender being asked for, to a different firm of contractors; loss to the country, more than \$125,000.

Little Rapids lock and dam, estimated cost, \$44,000; actual cost, \$200,000, and unpaid claims amounting to another \$90,000; no traffic and no receipts from the work.

Day Canal, original estimate, \$132,660; actual cost, \$476,128; annual expenditure on it, \$2,600; revenue, \$135.

St. Charles Branch, Intercolonial Railway, fourteen miles in length, estimated total cost between \$130,000 and \$140,000; actual cost, \$1,750,000, besides some unpaid claims.

Subsidies to railways, old and new, \$4,000,000.

Fast Atlantic steamship service, \$750,000 a year for twenty years.

Drawback of customs duties to Canadian Pacific Railway on iron and steel for substitution of bridges for bridges of original construction, which may reach anywhere up to a million dollars.

French treaty by which \$150,000 a year of customs duties on wines are thrown off, while France throws off \$30,000 of duties from Canadian exports.

A New Joint Stock Company.

The first meeting of the shareholders of the Campbellton Water Supply Company was held on Wednesday for approving the by-laws and electing the permanent directors.

The following were elected:—Hon. J. B. Thibault, Messrs. J. S. Bousquet, General Manager of La Riviere, in People; Alfred Thibault, Charles Cousol and J. H. Lefebvre, Civil Engineer. After the meeting of the shareholders the directors elected the officers as follows:—Messrs. J. S. Bousquet, President and Treasurer; Charles Cousol, Vice-President, and J. H. Lefebvre, Secretary. The object of the Company is to build an aqueduct for the thrifty and progressive town of Campbellton, N.B., which is an important lumbering and railway centre.

People who buy any of the ordinary Canadian Pianos without first seeing the Nordheimer Pianos do themselves an injustice.

There is a beauty of tone in the Nordheimer's Pianos and a durability of construction that make them at once the superior of all Canadian Pianos, and the best investment for the customer. Why not see and hear these Pianos at 213 St. James Street.

"Riverside" is an earthly paradise.

TRIED IN HIS ABSENCE.

Dr. Herz Adjudged Guilty of Extortion \$2,000,000.

Paris, July 27.—Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama lobbyist, was formally charged to-day with extorting ten millions of francs from the late Baron Reinach. As Dr. Herz did not put in an appearance, the tribunal declared him a defaulter and judgment was served.

The war, which has been declared between Japan and China, is not half as severe as the war now raging between Russia and the coalition of 20 Chibonik Square, against all other city dealers. Ross's Cigars and Ross's Cut Plug are the best value in the city. Opp. No. 4 Fire Station.

The Laundry 'Par Excellence.'

NOTED FOR CAREFUL WORK. LOWEST PRICES. And Prompt Delivery.



THE AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY

41 Beaver Hall Hill.

McCAFFREY & LODGE, Proprietors. Telephone 4335.

LARGEST IN THE DOMINION.

The Three New Belts for the Street Railway's New Power House.

Three of the largest leather belts in the Dominion were ordered some time ago by the Street Railway Company for their new power house on William Street.

One of the belts is already set and the second has been exhibited through the streets for the past two days. The third is in course of construction.

They are one hundred and forty feet long and 54 inches wide and are made of three ply English oak tanned leather. Each belt weighs 2,150 pounds, or nearly three tons.

There are no seams on the width of the belts, they being made of solid pieces of leather. They are glued, not rivet entering in their construction. The one exhibited yesterday attracted considerable attention and was universally pronounced the most solid and largest belt ever seen in this city.

C.P.R. Earnings and Expenses.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement of earnings and expenses is as follows:

Table with columns for Jan. 1 to June 30, 1894, and Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893. Rows include Gross earnings, Working expenses, Net profits, and Total.

In June, 1893, the net profits were \$722,327.29, and from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1893, there was a net profit of \$2,009,270.60.

The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for June, \$286,369.90, and from Jan. 1 to June 30, \$784,039.38.

The main line to the Pacific Coast was interrupted by floods in British Columbia from May to July, during which period no freight could be handled and passenger traffic only by means of a steamboat transfer. This caused a large loss in earnings and increase in expenses.

The D. R. A. Meeting.

Ottawa, July 27.—Lieutenant-Colonel Bacon, Secretary of the D. R. A., expects to have the programme for the meeting next month issued early next week. Some important attractions in the governing details of the contest have been introduced, and there is to be a new match for a special prize. It will be a match for the best aggregate scores in the extra series.

Had To Pay Up.

Huntingdon, July 27.—Mr. Seath, liquidator of the Eastern Township Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was in the village on Thursday, when a majority of the policy holders paid up the call made upon them.

They intended to resist, but on some concessions being made, they paid the call, amounting to 60 per cent., and received back their notes. Many of our best storekeepers were interested and paid sums ranging from \$70 downwards. Altogether Mr. Seath received over \$1,100 while here on Thursday.

Diminishing Liquor Licenses.

Hamilton, Ont., July 27.—The commissioners met to-day and made out a list of a number of taverns and groceries who are to lose their license according to the resolutions passed by the Council recently to reduce the number of liquor sellers.

Take the Back River Car and pay a visit to "Riverside."

Bricklayers Killed.

Hamilton, July 27.—Patrick Hanley, a bricklayer was working at a brick house on Wellington Street south this morning, when the stone window sill on which he was standing gave way and he was precipitated to the ground 25 feet below. He fell on a pile of broken stone and had his skull fractured and his face badly crushed. He was taken to the hospital but died 24 hours after the accident. Deceased was 32 years of age and leaves a widow and several small children.

"Riverside" is an earthly paradise.

TRIED IN HIS ABSENCE.

Dr. Herz Adjudged Guilty of Extortion \$2,000,000.

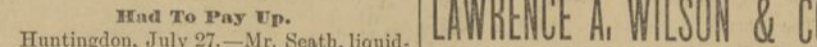
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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE.

On men's cheeks above the beard line, on the forehead, black heads, freckles, red nose and all facial blemishes destroyed permanently, painlessly and harmlessly, by the Electrolytic Needle Operation. Dimples Insured.

ROYAL Electrolytic Co. 2296 St. Catherine St. Hours, 9 to 4. Sundays, 10 to 1. Consultation FREE. Safe and Sure Cure Guaranteed.



THE NORTHEY MFG. CO. LTD.

TORONTO, ONT.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM AND POWER PUMPS

FOR ALL DUTIES.

For \$1.00 a Month

We will supply a Handsome Oak Cabinet, with Springing Mirror, Hair and Nail Brushes, Comb, Whisk Broom, Soap, and Six Towels Weekly.

MONTREAL TOILET SUPPLY CO., 25 Cote Street. Telephone 1807.

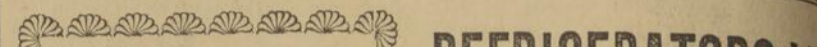
TOO DEAR, EIT? Well, just watch for our next advertisement.

REFRIGERATORS!!

WHOLESALE and RETAIL. 40 DIFFERENT SIZES in GLASS.

All prices, from \$7 upward. A large and Complete Stock open to your inspection.

GEO. W. REED, Manufacturer, 783 & 785 Craig Street.



EDWARD CAVANAGH CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF OILS, PAINTS, COALS, HARDWARE, ETC.

2547 to 2553 NOTRE DAME ST. COR SEIGNEURS ST. MONTREAL.

OVER 12,000 HORSE POWER OF OUR "NEW AMERICAN" TURBINES

PLACED IN THE BETTER CLASS OF Mills, Factories and Electric Power Houses of Canada in 1893.

No other Turbine can show such a record.

High Class, Heavy Gearing, Shafing Pulleys, Friction Clutches, Iron Bridgrees, Etc., Etc.

Superior Propeller Wheels

WM. KENNEDY & SONS OWEN SOUND.

We Guarantee the...

McClary Cabinet Stove

to do better work with less consumption of gas than any other Gas Stove offered to the public.

Made with or without HOT WATER Attachment.

ASK your Plumber or McClary's Hundreds of them in Use in the City.

Wholesale Only. McCLARY MANUFACTURING CO.



Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLOROXYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, 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, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chloroxyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Nourishment, Rheumatism, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chloroxyne—The Right Hon. Earl Russell commended it 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 Chloroxyne.—See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chloroxyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chloroxyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Street, London, E.C. Sold at 1s. 1/2; 2s. 9d.; 4s. 6d.; 11s.

We have many thousands of similar testimonials.

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Trade and Commerce FINANCIAL.

Friday, July 27. "Dull but steady" was the way a broker characterized today's local stock market.

To-day's highest, lowest and closing prices and total sales of the actual stocks, and net changes from yesterday's closing prices...

Meredith and O'Brien's market letter said: Compared with the last two days our market is fairly active to-day.

London, July 27.—The market for American securities shows considerable rallying power.

NEW YORK STOCKS. Messrs. L. J. Forget and Co. have received the following by direct private wire from New York:

There is positively no truth in the reports circulated and published that a receiver has been appointed for Walla Walla wheat, off coast, 21s 6d.

NEW YORK GOSSIP. Meredith and O'Brien's special New York gossip contained the following:

The London market is steady; Atchison and L. N. are 4 better.

The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 per cent.

Consols in London opened at 101 5-16 closing at 101 9-16.

In New York call loans were quoted at 1 per cent.

French rentes sold at 101 fr. 50 at the opening and 101 fr. 27 at the close.

Messrs. J. L. Forget and Co. have received the following special cable from London:

French Exchange in London opened at 25.16 and closed at 26.16.

The price of gold in Buenos Ayres to-day was 274.

Compared with last week's closing the following changes are seen—

Advanced—Montreal Cotton, 3; Bank of Commerce, 1.

Declined—Duluth, common, 3; Street Railway, new, 3; Gas, 4; Colored Cotton bonds, 2; Bank of Montreal, 1; Ontario, 1; Molsons, 1; Merchants, 1.

Unchanged—Pacific and Street Railway.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGES. F. R. Alley has sold to Horace Lamb lot 5-4 and 440 St. Denis Ward, for \$2,100.

F. R. Alley has sold to F. Garrett, lot 6-108 and 109 St. Denis Ward, with house, for \$2,200.

F. R. Alley, has sold to D. L. Lepage, lot 5-447 and 448 St. Denis Ward, with house for \$2,200.

340, 332, 342, 341, 351, 346, 345, 350, 347, 348, 349, 354, 433, 438, 437, 500, 430, 450, 501, 445, 449, 502, 446, 505, 447, 448, 504, 449, 449, and 451, of lot 6, village of Cote St. Louis, with eighteen dwelling houses, front on Amherst, Boyer, and Dufrain Streets, for \$13,500.

F. R. Alley has sold to Mrs. William Campbell lot 5-411 and 442 Village of Cote St. Louis, with brick enclosed dwelling, for \$2,300.

F. R. Alley has sold to L. S. Manning, lot 5-331 and 332 St. Denis Ward, with brick enclosed house, front on Amherst Street, for \$2,200.

T. W. Lamb has sold to the Grand Trunk Railway Co. some land at the corner of St. James and Agueduct Street, area about 6,320 feet, for \$7,250.

F. R. Alley has sold to Jos. Lepage, lot 5-445 and 446 St. Denis Ward (Cote St. Louis), with brick enclosed dwelling house, front on Amherst Street, for \$2,300.

J. B. Pelouin has sold to M. O'Rourke and Andrew Purcell lot 228, 241, 34, 35, 54, 55, 43, 44, 45, and 46, of Parish of St. Roch, fronting on Pelouin Avenue, with Back River Park, situated on Pelouin Avenue, with St. Charles Avenue on northeast, the other half fronting on Stanley Park Avenue on the northwest, with St. Charles Avenue to the southwest, total frontage of 460 feet, with depth varying from 100 to 155 feet, for \$5,000.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE. Messrs. Meredith and O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the following closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

Table with columns: Description, July 27, July 26. Includes Canadian Pacific Railway, D. S. S. A., Molsons, etc.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. Table with columns: Description, July 27, July 26. Includes Am. Cotton, Am. Tobacco, Am. Sugar, etc.

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COMMERCIAL.

Thursday, July 27. Apparently there is no prospect of any immediate change for the better in the local wheat situation, and with scarcely any demand, it is doubtful whether prices can be maintained.

Foreign orders for buyers in New York are light, and export buyers indifferent, rarely offering above 8 1/2c for strictly fancy large full cream, and a good many holders have accepted the situation and let their best cheese go at that price.

As Cuba, N.Y., yesterday, 2,300 boxes cheese sold at 8 1/2c and 250 boxes at 8 1/2c.

A shipment of 65,000 bushels of American wheat was received to-day consigned to J. and B. Esdaile.

Wheat in Chicago to-day, according to Meredith and O'Brien's special advice, opened.

Wheat ruled steady early in the day, rallied 1/4 on shorts covering when the pressure was withdrawn because corn offered sellers better chance for a turn, lost the advance when other markets fell back on reports of showers in Missouri and finally closed steady and 1/4 higher for the day.

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Chicago.—With the demand exclusively from a small element in the trade, the market presents a very quiet appearance. The English market does not offer any encouragement to shippers, and as we noted some time ago, the majority of the trade look for lower foreign markets.

Foreign orders for buyers in New York are light, and export buyers indifferent, rarely offering above 8 1/2c for strictly fancy large full cream, and a good many holders have accepted the situation and let their best cheese go at that price.

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Beerbohm's cable report to-day said: Cargoes of coast-wheat very dull; corn nothing offering. On passage and for shipment, wheat, trapezoidal, and foreign wheat, slow; American and Canadian, firm; English and American flour, inactive; French country markets, very quiet.

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Finlayson & Grant, Custom House Brokers, 418 to 417 St. Paul St., Montreal.

W. H. Warren, Accountant, Liquidator and Trustee, 418 to 417 St. Paul St., Montreal.

O'Neill & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 18 Hospital St., Montreal.

Greenhields & Greenhields, Advocates, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., 174 Notre Dame Street.

Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp, Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, 183 St. James Street, Montreal.

MacLennan, Liddle & Cline, Advocates, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, etc., 174 Notre Dame Street.

Geoffron, Dorion & Allan, Advocates, 67 St. James Street, Montreal.

Gibbons, McNab & Mulken, Barristers, Attorneys, etc., Office: Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts., Montreal.

McIntyre, Code & Orde, Barristers, Notaries, etc., 101 St. James Street, Montreal.

Banque d'Hochelega, Head Office, Montreal, Capital Paid-Up, \$710,000.

Hotel Brunswick, 5th Ave. and Madison Square, New York.

Queen's Hotel, Corner Windsor and St. James Streets, Montreal.

St. Lawrence Hall, 125 to 129 St. James St., Montreal.

The St. Elmo, Cor. McGill and Recollet Sts., Montreal.

Alexander's Palace, 473 St. James St., Montreal.

Doran & Wadhams, Commission Brokers, Stocks, Grain & Provisions, 140 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

Investing in "Reverses" is like picking up money.

THE WEEK'S FLUCTUATIONS. Friday, July 27. Three local sales this week were 2,324 shares of stock, and \$4,000 bonds, as against 4,224 shares of stock and \$500 bonds last week, and 4,031 shares of stock and \$7,300 bonds the week before.

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John Murphy & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENT.

MEN ARE CARELESS

Very often, in ordinary times, amid the 'RUSH AND ROAD' of business of what is popularly known as 'Bargain Hunting' when it pertains at least to personal attire. But these are very far from ordinary times. There is an ominous lull 'around,' and even in small matters, Benedict and Bachelor alike look to the wise spending of their dollars. That is why such 'bit-bits' as the following are so eagerly 'snapped up' at

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S

Great Removal Sale

A Lot of Sample Night Shirts, plain and fancy trimming, marked at wholesale prices, and subject to a Removal Sale Discount of 10 per cent.

50 Dozen Men's Ties in all styles and colors. Regular prices, 30c to 60c. Removal Sale price, 12c.

Men's 2-Button and 2-Strap Kid Gloves in assorted Tan Shades. Regular Prices \$1.20 and \$1.50. Removal Sale Price, 54c and 72c a pair.

Men's Taffeta Gloves, in Greys and Drabs. Regular price, 75c. Removal sale, 38c a pair.

John Murphy & Co.

1781-1783 Notre Dame St. AND 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st. TERMS CASH & ONLY ONE PRICE. Telephone 2193.

Can We Interest You?

Well, we think so. Every year at just about this time, we hold a Special Sale of all our Summer Goods.

This Season

We offer 20 Per Cent. Reduction on all such stock.

This Stock Includes: Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Umbrellas, Underclothing, &c.

A special lot of TIES, reduced from 75c, 50c, 40c and 35c, to 10c each.

This 20 Per Cent. Reduction applies to Children's Garments and Baby Linen of which class of goods we make a specialty.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.

(Established 1847) 1757 Notre Dame St. Bell Telephone 1982.

The three great treasures of life are to be found at "Riverside."

TO EXPEL SYMPATHY STRIKERS.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen Wants no A.R.U. Men in the Ranks.

Greenfield, Mass., July 26.—Sidney S. Newton, Master of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen for the district between and including Boston and Troy, has received orders from S. E. Wilkinson, Grand Master, of Gatesburg, Ill., to report for expulsion any member of the order who struck in sympathy with the American Railway Union. This leaves no doubt as to the position assumed by the Brotherhood, in spite of reports that the Brotherhood countenanced and aided the A. R. U. strike. The text of the order follows:

Grand Lodge of Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Office of the Grand Master, Gatesburg, Ill.

Officers and Members of Subordinate Lodges:

Dear Sirs and Brothers,—I am in receipt of communications asking for instructions as to what course shall be pursued in relation to members of our Brotherhood who have taken part in the late strike should have charges preferred against them for violation of obligation and the laws of the brotherhood by participating in the strike, and if such charges are sustained they must be expelled from membership in the organization. Any lodge failing or refusing to comply with the constitution and especially General Rule No. 10, in this case lays itself liable to have its charter revoked. Prompt attention is requested. Fraternally yours,

S. E. WILKINSON, Grand Master. Rule 10 prohibits sympathetic strikes.

Do you know where "Riverside" is?

WALL PAPERS Bought at Murphy's never disappoint the Purchaser.

A full line of Artists' Materials always kept in stock. JOHN MURPHY, Painter and Decorator, 2301 St. Catherine St.

ST. LAWRENCE EXTENSION.

REPLY OF THE CITY IN THE MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS.

It Cannot Continue the Work as it Has no Funds.

The city's plea to the proceedings by mandamus, taken by ex-Alderman Gauthier and others, proprietors interested in the extension of St. Lawrence street to the harbor, has been filed in Court, and the case came up yesterday in Chambers before Judge Charland.

Mr. Ethier, City Attorney, stated the substance of the plea, namely, that although the language of the statute seemed to be imperative, the city had not the funds available, and its borrowing powers had been specially restricted by the Legislature.

The plea continued: "In any event the city has used all delicate care to comply with the law, and it is possible that next year, having an additional sum of \$300,000 of a loan at its disposal, it will proceed to the said expropriation without further delay and legislation." The plea further adds that the proprietors suffer no damages and concludes as follows: "The response has given instruction to its attorneys to submit this case in the form of a test case; for the differences of opinion on the points raised have created serious doubts as to these statutes which considerably affect the administration and financial condition of the city for the future."

Mr. R. C. Smith, for the petitioners, filed a demurrer to this plea, alleging that it constituted no answer in law to the positive terms of an imperative statute. The city had been accustomed to do many things with borrowed money, and seemed to imagine that this work had to be done with borrowed money, but he would show that this was not the intention of the Legislature. After considerable argument Judge Charland said he would refer to continue the demurrer to be submitted on Monday on the merits of the mandamus.

ST. ANTOINE WIDENING.

A Mandamus Applied For Against the City.

Messrs. Weir and Hibbard presented a petition to Judge Charland yesterday asking that a writ of mandamus issue against the city to compel the widening of St. Antoine Street.

Mr. Stanley Weir pointed out that the city had been authorized to widen the street in 1890. In 1892 the Legislature repeated its authorization and the width of the street was to be 60 feet and it was to be divided into two sections the first of which, from Craig to Mountain Street, in the words of the statute, "shall be completed before the 1st May, 1895, and the second section one year later." Mr. Weir argued that the authorization, taken with the time limit fixed virtually constituted an imperative duty on the part of the city.

Mr. Ethier, in reply, contended that the authorization conferred discretion upon the civic authorities, and that the widening was not obligatory.

Mr. Weir replied that the fact that the Statute had enacted the proceedings in expropriation should be completed before a specified time was inconsistent with the notion of the discretion or a discretionary power, and that at all events the writ should issue, as the questions involved could be better adjudicated upon after the issue of the writ.

Judge Charland took the case on delibere.

To-Day's Saratoga Races.

Saratoga, July 27.—To-day's races result as follows: First race, five furlongs.—Dr. France, won; Damo, 2; Bondo, 3. Time, 1.03. Second race, one mile and an eighth.—Benquet, won; Brahms, 2; Hawthorne, 3. Time, 1.57. Third race, one mile.—Cactus, 1; Candelabra, 2; J. P. B., 3. Time, 1.42. Fourth race, five furlongs.—Yemen, 1; Dominion, 2; Lisbon Maid, 3. Time, 1.00.

"Honest Dick" Alive in Japan.

Lexington, Ky., July 27.—The family of "Honest Dick" Tate, the defaulting State Treasurer of Kentucky, has long thought him dead. But Ensign Hugh Rodman, of the navy, who has known Tate all his life, declares that he met Tate in Japan several months ago, and dined with him. Tate, he says, is badly broken in health and cannot live long. His bondsmen have paid the last instalment of the defalcation, and an effort will be made to induce him to come home and tell who were his partners in guilt.

Warriors for Sneak Thieves.

Sneak thieves have for some time past been robbing the boat houses at Dorval, Pointe Claire, Valois, etc., but although they carried off a lot of tackle and valuable articles, no clue as to their identity could be found.

Two days ago they broke into Mr. F. E. Brush's boat house at Dorval, and completely wrecked it, the baseboards of the boats alone being left.

Mr. Brush is insured in the Dominion Burglary Company, and he at once notified Manager J. A. Grose who sent out four men to hunt up the thieves. They managed to find the major portion of the goods, and this afternoon Mr. Grose reported the perpetrators against four men named Chas. Black, B. Kitts, J. Harold and one Clarke.

FETE DE NUIT.

Illumination and Fireworks on the River at Boucherville.

Thursday night the Boucherville Boating Club held their second annual night regatta or Fete de Nuit, of which they were the originators last year. This event had to be postponed Tuesday on account of the inclemency of the weather. Last night the weather proved delightful and so many availed themselves of the opportunity to witness the novel and beautiful sight that a second boat had been chartered at 8 o'clock in the evening. The Cultivator and the other boats carried crowds of pleasure seekers from the city and Longueuil to Boucherville.

The illuminations were on a lavish scale. The village for a distance of more than a mile, was illuminated with hundreds of multi-colored lights, which burned on the shore or floated through the trees. In the middle of the stream, boats of all sizes were anchored most tastefully decorated and illuminated, some of them carrying hundreds of lights and lanterns. A great display of fireworks was also made during the evening, and a procession of about fifty boats, carrying torches, lights and lanterns, passed several times before the village.

Among those present were: Mr. J. de Boucherville, Mr. Chas. Beaubien, LL.B.; Mr. L. Beaubien, Dr. Chretien Zangy, Mr. and Mrs. Kenu Gohier, jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. Senecal, Miss A. Marin, Miss B. Gohier, Mr. J. Baumann, Miss Duckett, the Messrs. Duckett, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lemire, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bourassa, Mr. H. De Martigny, Miss Paulette Laurent, Miss Normandin, Mr. Normandin, N.P., Mr. L. Courad Pelletier, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. J.B. Bourassa, Mr. Laurin, the Messrs. Laurence, Mr. E. Desmarais, Miss Wurtelo, Dr. Benoit, Mr. Scotte, the Messrs. Siotte, the Messrs. De Lorimer, Mr. Dore, Mr. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Melancon, Mr. and Mrs. G. Grenier, the Messrs. Brossard, Mr. L. Demers, Miss Morris, Mr. and Mrs. F. Landerman, the Messrs. Tessier, the Messrs. Tessier, Mr. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. A. Lesage, Mr. R. Lacroix, Mr. Prevost, Mr. D. Parizeau, M.P.P., Mr. A. Desjardins, Mr. and Mrs. L. O. David, the Messrs. David, Mr. Chas. Desmarais, Mr. Alex. Desmarais, the Messrs. Lesage,

MONEY IN CORN.

Local Speculators Make Between \$50,000 to \$75,000 on That Cereal.

Although the price of wheat in Chicago keeps hovering around a record breaking point, corn shows an upward tendency, and in that cereal many local speculators have gained back much of the money recently lost in wheat. It was estimated by a leading authority to-day that between \$50,000 to \$75,000 and even more had been made in corn within a few days by a few frequenters of 'change. This statement is a very appreciable diversion from the long list of losses which are continually being recorded, and if these gains are supplemented by others, many Montreal business men may occupy a more substantial position than they have done for many a day.

INDEPENDENT CATHOLICS.

They Propose To Renounce Allegiance to Rome.

Buffalo, N.Y., July 27.—The idea of forming an independent Catholic Church in this country, has spread from Cleveland to Buffalo. The idea is not to break away from the Catholic faith but from allegiance to Rome. A movement is on foot here among the Poles to start an independent church similar to the church in Cleveland. The proclamation has been issued which lays down these as principles for the establishment of the new organization: First—All the church property to belong to the congregation, not to the bishops. Second—The congregation to elect their own priests or approve those sent by the bishop. Third—The congregation to exercise perfect freedom in the education of the children; no compulsory sending to parochial schools, but where there are parochial schools they shall be equipped with American text-books and practice the American system of teaching. Fourth—Perfect freedom to the press. Although the new sect is called the Polish National Church, it is proposed to spread it among the Bohemians, Germans, Irishmen, and all who will accept it.

A convention will be called at Cleveland of all interested in the new order of things, but the date is not yet announced.

New Trial For McKane Denied.

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The Wedding Postponed.

Toronto, July 27.—Miss Ryckman, who recently resigned her position in the Parkdale Collegiate Institute, has applied for it again, and will probably be reinstated. The application is for an indefinite period and Miss Ryckman will probably be re-engaged.

It is said that Miss Ryckman's action has delayed the laying of the marriage with Professor Robertson of the Ottawa Experimental Farm, which has been announced in social circles.

Intercollegiate Football.

New York, July 27.—The managers of Harvard and Cornell University Football Associations have signed contracts for a game at Manhattan field, October 27, 1894. Cornell has engaged Mr. Marshall Newell, of Harvard '94 for their coach, and as a number of her best men on last year's team will play this year, they expect to have a strong team. Cornell will also have a number of her best football men to coach them. The Princeton-Cornell game has also been scheduled to be played at Manhattan field on October 21.

McGough Found Guilty.

Troy, N.Y., July 27.—The jury in the case of John McGough, the pal of Bat Shea, charged with assault in the first degree in having shot William Ross, the brother of Robert Ross, at the spring election, brought in a verdict at five minutes to twelve o'clock last night of guilty of the crime charged. The penalty as fixed by the law is twenty years imprisonment. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow.

James Eaton & Co's. Affairs.

Toronto, July 27.—A statement of the affairs of James Eaton & Co., dry goods, Toronto, who have assigned, showed total liabilities of \$132,348 and assets of \$122,650 a nominal deficit of \$9,698. The heaviest Canadian claim is that of Doull and Gibson of Montreal, while \$70,000 is due a Glasgow house.

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This Is Right.

The best place in the city to send ladies and gentlemen's clothes to be repaired, cleaned or dyed is at M. J. Adler's, 39 Beaver Hall Hill (formerly 47).

The Cote St. Antoine Fatality.

An inquest into the Cote St. Antoine fatality was held this morning. The evidence tendered showed that the deceased had been cautioned not to work in that spot, but being under the influence of liquor, he persisted, with the sad result. The jury found that the deceased met his death by an act of imprudence on his part while intoxicated.

Special Notices.

When you feel hot and tired, go to the Laurentian Baths, corner Craig and Beaudry, nothing is more refreshing than a swim in pure water. Open Sundays.

Ontario Reform Club to Assign.

[Special to the Herald.] Toronto, July 27.—The Ontario Reform Club met last night, Sir Richard Cartwright being among those present, and decided to assign. The rent was too much for them, \$2,400 yearly on property assessed for only \$8,000.

The Causes of Fires.

The Fire Commissioners at yesterday's enquire into the origin of late fires. That at the Turkish Baths they found to have been accidental. The insurance was \$34,000, and the loss \$1,500. The same verdict was returned in the LaBe fire, when the insurance was \$50,050, and the stock was valued at \$38,000. The damage has not yet been decided upon. The Grothe Bros' fire on Arcade and Emile Streets was also found to be accidental.

Bargain in Furniture and Bedding at F. Lapointe's Mammoth Establishment 1551 St. Catherine Street. Open every evening. Tell all your friends.

A. S. Broseau, D. D. S.

Surgeon dentist, 7 St. Lawrence Street. Teeth extracted without pain. Teeth fixed without plates. Dentistry according to the West methods.

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"Did you know how that man originated the 'case'?" asked Jones. "No? Then I'll tell you. Centuries ago, in Germany, when people were just beginning to seek redress at law, the courts had not the intricate machinery and manner of keeping records they now have. Still, the cases multiplied and they used to write them down on a sheet of paper. These in time accumulated, so they stuck them on a long wire which hung over the judge's table. They used to take them off at the bottom of the file, while the clerk always put the fresh ones on the top. Then there was always a file of cases hanging over the judge's table, and so the term cases pending naturally came into use."

"Riverside" is a haven of rest as well as a money maker.

WOLFE'S SWORD PURCHASE

Ottawa, July 27.—Henry J. Morgan informed your correspondent to-day that the sword of General Wolfe, which was recently offered for sale in London, has been purchased for \$300 by a Canadian gentleman, who for the present will not allow his name to be given to the public, and who intends presenting the sword to the library of Parliament here.

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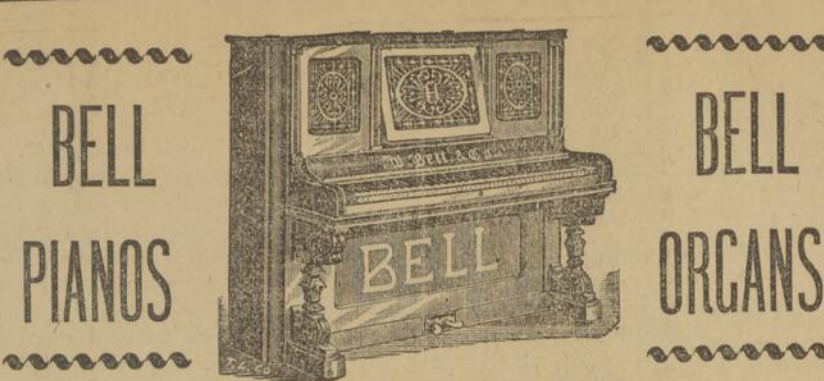
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The Leading Canadian Piano and the Artist's Favorite. Costs very little more than an ordinary Piano. GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

If you have not seen or heard a Bell Piano or Organ, call at Willis & Co's, 1824 Notre Dame Street, near McGill Street, Montreal, and judge for yourself. If you cannot call at Willis & Co's, write for catalogues, which will be mailed free on application.

WILLIS & CO., 1824 Notre Dame St., Montreal NEAR MCGILL STREET.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Advertisements for situations wanted will be inserted in The Herald six times free of charge. AGENT—Wanted, appointment as special agent for Fire Insurance Company, Address A.B. Herald office. 181 BUTLER—Wanted by a young man, aged 25, situation as cutter or to take care of an invalid. Best of city references; speaks English and English fluently. Please address I.G.L., 109 St. Louis Street, Montreal. 182 CARTAKER—Wanted, situation as caretaker or any place of trust by married couple; no children; 15 year's good city references. W. B. G., 230 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. 183 CHILD TO MIND—Wanted by a respectable woman a child to mind at her own home, 51 Dorchester Street. 184 CANVASSER, Etc.—Englishman of superior address, fluent speaker, good penman, desires any kind of work; writing, canvassing, assisting accountant, or teaching. Address E. K., 416 Sanguinet Street, St. Louis Square. 185 COOKS—Situations wanted by good cooks. Apply Mrs. Mallett, 673 St. Antoine Street. 186 COPYIST—A young man, having 6 years experience and able to dispose of 3 or 4 hours at evening, desires work of any kind, either as copyist or to keep a set of books; very good penman. Good conditions. Address C.H.J., Herald office. 187 CLEANING—Wanted situation as cook or work by the day or week to do cleaning, etc. Apply 51 Dorchester St. 188 GARDENING—Wanted by an active young man, gardening about the house or work of any capacity. Best city references. Address D. M., 91 Fulford Street. 189 GOVERNERS—Wanted, by an experienced young lady, an engagement as a companion or governess. Possesses English, French and Italian music. No objection to travelling. Highest references. Address G. B., Free Office, St. Cuzenzeau. 190 GARDENING—Wanted by capable gardener two days a week. Address A. B., Herald Office. 191 HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted position as working housekeeper in small family, by young Englishwoman, respectable. Singing, etc. speaks French, German, English. Would like to be in charge of motherless child. Herald office. 192 HARDWARE—An Englishman, 21 years of age, recently settled in Montreal, seeks employment; has had ten years' experience in the hardware business in England; good references, willing to engage in any capacity and make himself generally useful. Apply Arthur Welch, 104 Chumier Street. 193 HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted situation by elderly person in a small family as housekeeper or general servant to go to the country or seaside. Address M. H., Herald. 194 GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, by a girl, position as general housekeeper in a small, respectable family. Address S. Herald. 195 HOUSEKEEPER—A refined capable widow housekeeper in small family, by young Englishwoman, respectable. Singing, etc. speaks French, German, English. Would like to be in charge of motherless child. Herald office. 196 MAN AND WIFE—Wanted by man and wife situation as caretakers; man a good carpenter and all round handyman. Address W. P., Herald. 197 MAN SERVANT—Wanted by a young man, a situation as man servant in a gentleman's family. Can do all kinds of work indoors, also a general cook. Address H. Prince, Arthur Street. 198 NURSE—Wanted by refined lady Dr. widowed situation as nurse to go to seashore or country. Thoroughly capable. Mrs. S., Herald Office. 199 STENOGRAPHER—A young lady stenographer at present employed in the office of a Company here, will be open to accept situation by the first of August. Can give satisfactory reasons for leaving present position. Address J. C., Herald office. 200 TEACHER—A young lady teacher, experienced and best references, desires position in school for English and music. Address T. M. C., 1242 St. Denis Street. 201 UPHOLSTERER—Wanted by good upholsterer by day or week; can give best of references. P. A., Herald. 202 WANTED EMPLOYMENT—By advertiser; speaks English, French and German fluently; good writer and figures; any capacity. Address M., 44 St. Antoine Street. 203 OFFICE WORK—Situation wanted in any capacity by young Englishman; thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and office requirements; also understands horses; city references. Address B. Herald office. 204 LAUNDRESS—Wanted by an experienced woman restaurant table linen (taken 12 weeks or monthly; No. 76 Inspector St. 181. 205 WAREHOUSEMAN—Wanted, a situation as warehouseman and packer; just from England; speaks English and French; good employment; low wages to start with; good references. R. Balson, 13 St. Urbain Street. 206 WASHINGTON—Family washing wanted. 29 Vallee St. 207 WRITING—Wanted, by a young man of experience, writing or copying to do at home. Address Education, Herald office. 208 WANTED—Situation as general servant, Apply 1875 St. Catherine Street, the Herald registry office. 209 CHEMICAL TRADE—Wanted by the young man situation as clerk or trade agent; has experience with first class house in Manchester, England. Address Chemical, Herald Office. 210 HOUSEKEEPER—An English lady desires a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's family where a servant is kept; would go to Montreal, P.Q. Address Mrs. H. P., 10 St. Urbain Street, Montreal, P.Q. 211 WORK BY THE DAY—Wanted by respectable woman; by the day or week. Apply 28 St. Dominique Street. 212 WORK OF ANY KIND—Wanted by respectable woman, work of any kind. Apply G. E., 67 St. James St. 213 WATER—Wanted, by an energetic young man, work in house or waiting at table, experienced, only apply to best of references. Address Jas. T., 11 Coursil Street. 214 WORK OF ANY SORT—Situation wanted by young man in any capacity, lately from England, speaks and writes French, English and German. Address H. R., Herald Office. 215 NURSE—Wanted at once a situation as nurse with family going to England. City references. Address H. Hodgson, Herald Office. 216 YOUNG LADIES—Wanted by two young ladies (together or otherwise) daily employment immediately to serve in any kind of store, dress-making or private families, in business house, or at home, writing at home; good references. Apply at 191-2 St. George Street, Montreal. 217 YOUNG MAN—Wanted by a respectable young man, a situation in a mercantile office where he will make himself generally useful. Salary not so much an object as a permanent position. Best of testimonials can be furnished. Address W. S. W., Herald Office. 218 WANTED—By respectable woman, work of any kind. Apply G. E., 67 St. James St. 219 YOUNG GIRL—Wanted, by a young English girl, situation to travel with a lady; fond of children; best of references. Apply 234 St. Urbain Street. 220 SEWING—Boys' clothes made or remade; sewing in any description as well as dressmaking. 19 Pleas St. 184

ARTISTIC STATIONERY.

The Latest Books, The Newest 10-cent Sheet Music.

Periodicals, Newspapers, etc.,

And all kinds of Novelties are to be found at . . .

37 BLEURY STREET,

The MISSES H. & M. WHITE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

PATENTS—ALLEN G. INGALLS, B.C.L., attorney in patent cases, advocate, barrister, etc. Room 3, Mechanics building, Montreal. Special personal attention given to realizing money for inventors. Full information free.

THE ACADIAN EXPULSION.

THE TRUE STORY NOW TOLD FOR
THE FIRST TIME.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT GAVE NO
ORDERS FOR IT.

Interesting Historical Studies to be
Embraced in.

Mr. Edouard Richard, ex-M.P. for Mezi-
antic, an ex-Sheriff of the Northwest
Territories will shortly publish a book,
which will be certain to create consider-
able stir in historical circles. It will be
called "Acadia; Missing Links of a
Lost Chapter in History," and it will
tell the true story of the expulsion of
the Acadians. Mr. Richard has had ac-
cess to papers, not hitherto available,
and claims to have secured evidence to
prove that the Home Government had
nothing to do with the transportation of
the Grand Pre settlement. The opening
chapter of this work is reproduced be-
low in its entirety:

The work I am now undertaking has
never been done before. This sweeping
assertion may astonish the reader; but
there is this very good reason for mak-
ing it; the archives of the most impor-
tant part of this history have been either
carried off, or destroyed, or simply lost.
Which of these alternatives is the most
likely will appear as we proceed.

An American writer, Philip H. Smith,
treating of the same subject, gave his
book this title: "Acadia, a Lost Chapter
in American History." Though he had not
the documents needed for a complete re-
construction, yet, with his sound judgment
and great impartiality, by making good
use of what he had in hand, he has man-
aged to hit upon a line of development
that affords a glimpse of what was hid-
den in the missing documents.

That lost chapter I believe I have re-
constructed in its essential parts. The
reader will judge if the title I have
chosen suits the work I lay before him.
Have I, then, found the missing pieces
of the archives? Yes and no. A consider-
able part of them will, probably, never
be found, but good luck has put in my
way fragments of them, which are amply
sufficient to throw light, if not upon the
secret details of this history, at least
upon its main outlines. Close and con-
sidered thought has done all that can
be done in the matter.

It is easy to understand what lively
interest these events excite in a great
grandson of the transported Acadians.
That which for others was only a matter
of curiosity became for me an intense at-
traction, urging me to undertake re-
searches and meditations which have
disheartened those who have hitherto
approached the question. The very
mystery that embrouils it has drawn to
it many writers; at labor that is con-
tinually running against all sorts of dif-
ficulties soon becomes wearisome, and
most of us have abandoned the subject
as unprofitable. I have endeavored to
have called either by leaving a blank
here or by copying the shadowy sketch
found in authors who had opened the
way.

All the importance of this history of
Acadia, from the English conquest in 1710
until 1763, was centered in the events
that brought about the transporta-
tion, in the transportation itself, and
in its consequences; that is to say,
in the period that extends from 1743
to 1763, or even to 1766. Before that
there is nothing but unimportant facts.
No one will try to describe a river
peacefully flowing through a valley where
the landscape on all sides is fertile
in its sameness, once this tiresome
monotony is past, if we reach mighty and
fantastic cliffs, overhanging rocks, foam-
ing surges dashing from chasma to chasma,
we stop, we are thrilled with wonder at
the wild wreck wrought by the ceaseless
buffeting of the waters. This is the as-
pect of the story I am about to tell. It
is the only part of Acadian history that
presents a real and varied interest, it
ought therefore to have been related in
detail, and yet, all we have of it so far,
is a rough sketch that leaves out the pal-
pitating part of it all.

How comes it that the documents of so
important a period have disappeared?
Was this the result of accident or design?
Many writers have asked this question be-
fore. Those who have answered it have
all done so in the same way. Others have
ignored it, giving the reader no hint of
this strange disappearance. Granting that
these latter did not share the suspicions
of the former, it seems evident that they
ought at least to have combated those
suspicions, or at all events to have men-
tioned the disappearance of the documents
were it only to let the reader know
why they were so brief in their
treatment of so important an epoch. Did
they think that obvious inferences
unpalatable to them were easy to draw?
Perhaps.

However this may be, few writers have
bestowed on this "Lost Chapter" as
much as one-sixth of the space I am giv-
ing to it. Now, unless I be despairingly
proud, this fact suffices to show I must
have undergone serious labor and have
found much information that is new. On
this score I may assure the reader that
he will not be disappointed. What
opinion-soever he may form of my work,
he will not be able to deny that he has
been interested by a mass of unedited
documents, by novel views, and by in-
ferences from which it is hard to escape.
Most of my readers, I am sure, will read-
ily admit that this book is quite a re-
velation, that it solves a problem vexed
over a century.

Everyone knows how deep are the im-
pressions produced on a child by the
tales he has heard at the fireside, espe-
cially when their very character is full
of dramatic interest; and, if these events
are personal to the authors of our being,
then they take on portentous propor-
tions, and become incredibly riveted
in our minds. So it has been for me
with the events that preceded, accompan-
ied and followed the deportation. Sitting on
my mother's knee I have heard them re-
peated a hundred times, and the years
they often drew from me would alone
suffice to perpetuate the remembrance of
them. The whole of my childhood was
spent in the midst of an Acadian settle-
ment. Then were still alive the sons of
those who had been deported, facts were
still fresh in their memories, and each
family could tell me of the course of
its misfortunes from the time it left
Grand Pre, Beauséjour or Port Royal till
its final settlement in Canada.

members very distinctly having heard
his grandfather relate the incidents of
the deportation of which he had been
himself a victim at the age of eleven.

Since that time the generation that was
dying out has made way for a new one.
I have myself long left my childhood's
home, and those memories, persistent
though they be, have lost the precision
that was needed to give them the weight
of carefully collected traditions. Besides,
as my recollections bear only on the
purely material facts of the deportation
and of the misfortunes that followed in
its train, they would afford but slender
interest to my readers. This only will
I say, that the invariable answer of all
whom I questioned as to the cause of
this deportation was the refusal to take
the oath of allegiance unless it were stipu-
lated that they should not bear arms
against the French.

I used often to reply, "that cannot
be; your fathers must have been guilty
of some act of hostility, in one way
or another, which forced the Govern-
ment to act with rigor; the punish-
ment was too severe, and yet the choice
of means alone seems blameworthy." And
there came back always the same an-
swer: "that never, at any time, did the
people dwelling in the peninsula on
English territory, take up or even
threaten to take up arms."

In spite of their affirmations I had
always thought that they were mistaken,
and, strange as it may seem, my only
wish had been to convince myself that
they were wrong. Thus at least would
the bitterness evoked by these memories
have been lessened by the certainty that
the cause of all this was to some extent
a righteous one. I would then have
been likened, or at any rate tried to be
likened these sad events to so many other
calamities that have, in bygone ages, be-
fallen all other nations indiscriminately.
Whatever may be the cruelty of a chastise-
ment, it is some comfort to know, with
certainty that it was partly deserved,
forgiveness and oblivion become possible,
may perhaps a duty.

No such consolation has issued from
my conscientious researches. I am con-
vinced, beyond all doubt, that tradition
reproduces historic truth; but, con-
sidering that it is necessary to some ex-
tent to reconstruct in a lost chapter, the
fragments that have not been destroyed.
If there are mistakes, I will willingly
acknowledge them; but it is one thing to
be ignorant of unpublished facts and quite
another to distort or suppress what one
cannot but know.

There are some dimensions agreed in
the main with those of most historians.
During more than a hundred years all that
was written on the subject was pretty
much from the same standpoint. First,
comes Raynal, who wrote about 1780,
shortly after the deportation. His work
will possess some value if he had lived
in my own times, or if, at least, he had
visited it and collected information on
the spot. Being a contemporary of the
events—he was born in 1713—he might
have written a work of much weight.
Unfortunately he did not avail himself of
his opportunities. So, without question-
ing his sincerity, I attach so little value
to his work, that I do not quote him. His
views have no importance except as a reflec-
tion of the ideas and sentiments that then
were current in France. Besides, Raynal,
at best, he is a superior story-teller in
the pompous and turgid style of the
epoch. The flattering picture he draws
of the Acadian names is, I think, not
to have been somewhat embellished by
his imagination. And yet we have
numerous proofs that, in Halifax itself,
a goodly portion of the citizens did not
think him very unreal. Halliburton, who
wrote forty years later, quotes Raynal's
appreciations and points out that he was
so far from the truth as people might
imagine.

After Raynal comes Halliburton himself
(Sir Brenton Halliburton). Here we have
no longer a foreigner, nor a superior
story-teller, but a son of the soil, who
had immigrated to the country very
young with his father, a Loyalist, after
the American war of Independence; a man,
moreover, who rose to be Chief Justice of
his Province, a remarkable author, who
enjoyed the respect of his fellow-coun-
trymen, and was honored by his Sovereign.
His position, his character, his judicial
mind, his great and varied talents mark
him out as the noblest representative of
the eminent men this highly favored
Province has produced.

His History of Nova Scotia does not
give us the full measure of his literary
ability; but it does of his noble char-
acter, of his rectitude, and of the efforts
he made to acquire a mastery of his sub-
ject so as to guide the public along the
path his conscience showed him. He
founded the history of his Province, for
which he received a vote of thanks from
the Legislature. To this day his work
is continually consulted as an authority,
and as a foundation for most of those
who treat of local history. This book
was published in 1820. As it was in
preparation for many years previous to
that date, and as he was then in his
fourth year, he may be said to have
been a contemporary of some of the men
who figured at the time of the deporta-
tion. Thus, besides his researches in
historical documents, he could take ad-
vantage of much oral information on mat-
ters that were still fresh in men's
memories. The sequel will show that his
conclusions do not differ materially from
mine.

Thirty years later (1850), Bancroft pub-
lished "La France et les Colonies" and in
1859, "Une Colonie Feodale en Amérique."
In 1865 appeared the "History of Nova
Scotia" by Beamish Murdoch. The volume
of "Nova Scotia Archives," begun in
1857, was completed in 1890. Campbell's
"History of Nova Scotia" came out in
1873, which year also gave us Moreau's
"Histoire de l'Acadie," Hammy's "His-
tory of Acadia" is dated 1870. Philip
H. Smith's "Acadia—A Lost Chapter in
American History," 1884; Casgrain's
"Pèlerinage au Pays d'Évangéline," 1888;
and Parham's "Montcalm and Wolfe,"
which contains a good deal about Acadia,
1888.

With the exception of Hammy and Par-
ham, and perhaps of Murdoch, who, how-
ever, hardly expresses any opinion on the
events he describes, all the other writers
named above hold nearly the same view
as Halliburton.

Of late years history has been enriched
by an exceedingly precious collection of
documents which have been brought to
light by the very darkest part of the period.
It is really unfortunate that, upon the
part of Murdoch and Hammy, who seem to
be sincere, had not access to this col-

lection. As to Parham, I have the
positive proof that he knew of it but
chose to ignore it.

This voluminous collection is due to the
Rev. Andrew Brown, Presbyterian Min-
ister, who died at Edinburgh, when he was
professor of Rhetoric in the university.
While living at Halifax, from 1737 to
1755, he collected materials with the in-
tention of writing a history of Nova Scot-
ia. This history, incomplete and in
manuscript, was found, with all the ori-
ginal and other documents that accom-
panied it, in a grocer's shop, and bought
Nov. 13th, 1852, by Mr. Grosart, who sold
it to the British Museum in London. Some
years ago it was copied, in whole or in
part, by the Historical Society of Hal-
ifax, in whose archives it is now. I am
particularly indebted to this collection,
from which I have secured many extracts,
if I am in a position to recompense, al-
most entirely, this lost chapter. The im-
portance of this MS. is obvious. An his-
tory was needed, not a mere chronicle
contemporary of the obscure period that
Halliburton. This want is now supplied,
and all the more effectually because
Brown's position and character would
satisfy the most fastidious critic.

The volume of Archives, published in
1893 by order of the Legislature, was
edited by Thomas B. Aldis, Commissioner
of the Public Archives of the Province.
I do not hesitate to affirm that the docu-
ments have been selected with the great-
est impartiality, and with the purpose,
poorly disguised in the very preface, of
getting together such papers as might jus-
tify the deportation of the Acadians. This
purpose, however, I believe, was not to
support by hunting up examples, and
yet the proofs of it have incidentally ac-
cumulated in such profusion as to open
the eyes of those who are not wilfully
blind. It is easy to see that this col-
lection aimed at starting a reaction against
the opinions and sentiments that had been
current for more than a century. His
intention, evidently, was to make this
volume an arsenal for all who wanted
weapons, for he was fully aware that few
writers would give themselves the trouble
to go behind his compilation.

A mere summary of documents will not
do duty for the history of this period.
He who should accomplish no more than
sell open a mass of papers, and who re-
motedly resembled history; first, because
of the scarcity of materials, and then be-
cause, up to 1753, we are face to face
with the omnipotent authority of the
Governor and of a soldier at that. Inured
to military discipline, these governors
knew only how to command and imperi-
ally to give orders; and they, who were
no one pretent that, under such condi-
tions, history can be written solely with
the orders of this potentate, and his let-
ters to the Secretary of State, whose re-
presentatives in this case were the Lords
of Trade? Such a pretension were absurd.
Clearly, these letters exhibit one side only
of the question, and, if they were, I
am sure to contain nothing that is unfor-
gettable to him, nothing that could militate
against him and in favor of those who
most of the time, silently obeyed his un-
just orders, or whose recriminations are
not recorded had they plucked up enough
courage to contradict him or to utter a
murmur. And yet these are the only docu-
ments we possess for this period, and
even these one-sided statements have in
great part, disappeared. The only thing
a man can do who undertakes to give
the public a somewhat faithful picture of
the reality is—for the satisfaction of his
readers as well as his own—to make the
most of the scraps he has gathered to-
gether, and to try to penetrate their
hidden meaning, the motives by which
this despot may have been actuated;
in a word, to get hold of some evi-
dence from which an opinion may be
formed of his character and his acts. If,
in the teeth of these difficulties, the his-
torian succeeds in explaining the Govern-
or's acts by means of the latter's own
documents, in which he has said only what
he chose to say; if, moreover, the histor-
ian detects the motives which he had
every reason to hide with every facility
for doing so, so as to convict him of this
or that evil design against those who
have left nothing in their own defence;
such a result is indeed surprising.

Yet, that is what I have done, and
more particularly for Lawrence and his
accomplices. All, or almost all previous
writers seem to have perceived that the
conduct of the Acadians, even as repre-
sented by Lawrence himself, had not jus-
tified their deportation. For a hundred
years they have been silently a dissent-
ing voice on this point. Such being
the case, if it is true that the English
Government never ordered the deportation,
Lawrence must have had some motive for
acting as he did. This motive I had some
inking of as soon as I began to study
the question. Soon, I understood clearly
what it was. That was not the difficulty.
Previous to the deportation, the Acadians
together in proving the motives which all
helpful documents had disappeared. It has
been said, with more wit than truth,
that, if you want to ferret out a crime,
you must "find the woman in the case."
Though this may sometimes hold for a
crime in the singular, it cannot be true
of a crime in the plural, as this one is.

I should say: "Find what profit the
criminal got." This profit I have found,
and the proof thereof, clear enough to
satisfy any court of justice, though it were
absurd to expect the evidence of law
courts for events that took place almost
140 years ago.

It is comparatively easy to write the
history of a country enjoying representa-
tive institutions, or of a long-settled na-
tion, such as France or England. The State
papers are confirmed or contradicted by
so many other documents that there is
no much need of commentary in quoting
historical authorities. But, in this case, nothing
like history can be written without med-
itating, weighing probabilities and draw-
ing legitimate inferences. I should have
years to do this, but I am a mere com-
piler; but then I might as well have
done like so many others and copied right
and left, or, better still, have written
nothing at all. Others possibly, may have
examined more documents; but perhaps
no one has brought to bear on the ques-
tion so much of the deep consideration
needed for grasping the dominant purpose
of the interested parties, the intentions
and feelings lurking behind the lines of
official or other documents.

Addressing myself to the subject with
all the impartiality of my command, I
thought I should find at least a partial
justification of the deportation, and that
thus I should free my soul from a bur-
den that weighed heavily upon it. This
justification I did not discover; I reached
a contrary conclusion; but I have at all
events the consolation of knowing that
the guilt does not bear directly upon a
nation, but upon individuals upon whose
history has not yet properly burned. This
book will, in my judgment, effectually clear
the name of the Acadians, and hold to
the deepest historic stain ever attached
to it. Let the stigma be obliterated
which England has hitherto borne; turn
it into the forehead of Lawrence, Betch-

er, Wilnot, Morris, and their accomplices.

If it is true, on the one hand, that the
policy of England has always been one
of self interest, rather than of sentiment,
it may be held that, as far as the Home
Government is concerned, its policy has
been in general honorable and compares
favorably with that of any other nation.
England, with its high standing to the
wisdom and largeness of its statesmen,
Ministries rose and fell; but the main
lines of its policy were unchanged. Im-
pervious alike to sudden enthusiasms,
to gradual apathy and to unexpected revers-
als, England pursued its ends with un-
varying resolution and changeless tenacity
of purpose. Mistakes seemed only to
lead to ambition, and to strengthen its
determination.

The policy of France, on the other hand,
may be described in nearly opposite terms.
England was founded with enthusiasm,
only to be left to themselves a few years
later. This is precisely what took place
in Acadia. About a hundred families were
settled there, and then left without ade-
quate assistance to carry on heroic
struggles against a much more powerful en-
emy. When this handful of colonists be-
came a happy and prosperous embryo na-
tion, when it was seen what store Eng-
land set by keeping its hold on them,
France began again to covet what she had
lost, and to re-assert her claims.

Instead of founding colonies by multi-
plying the colonists, she thought she could
find them with fortresses. One single
million out of the thirty millions spent
on the rock of Louisbourg would have peo-
pled Acadia in a way to insure its per-
manent possession by France. Whilst Can-
ada, with its sixty thousand souls, was
checking New England's twelve hun-
dred thousand, France, the prey of covet-
isers, was making merry. Voltaire, leader
of the high court of witlings, declared
that Canada was only "a few acres of
snow" and Canada was lost.

These colonies had duties towards France,
and they fulfilled these duties. Can she
in her turn say as much? Has the father
of a family no duties beyond the beget-
ting of children? Does he not owe them
also education and protection?

After more than a century of forgetful-
ness, that same France has recollected
that that child, conceived in a burst of
love and carried to the promised land,
and who keeps a fond remembrance of his
mother. She has likewise perceived that
those acres of snow are an empire, the
possession of which enriches her rival.
Vain regrets! England has long since ap-
propriated all the desirable lands of our
planet. Its tongue, its institutions, its
religion, its laws, its manners, its customs,
themselves, now encircle the entire globe.
In these are its might and its wealth.
While France was making merry, England
was attending to business; which was
surely worth Voltaire's witty saying which
people laughed at one day, and which
I have forgotten the next had not France
been more than a few acres of snow.

Peer France! In order ever to retain
a firm hold of your sceptre, you had in-
vented the Salfic law. You would not be
governed by queens, and you have been
ruled by harlots. You were rich and hon-
ored; those women squandered your coins
and your honor. What have you wrought
in your day of madness? You are
now striving to return to your old
drying your fish on a corner of this con-
tinent that once belonged to you, or at
least might have been entirely yours; it
will still be yours, with all the wealth
hidden under its acres of snow, if you had
had less of the wit that evaporates and
leaves behind it only a few shreds of
the wisdom of the fathers.

You are getting wiser; you fully ac-
knowledge the folly of your wit; you per-
ceive that England has become strong
and wealthy just because of a wiser ap-
preciation of what you despised. But it
is too late! A few acres of sand in the
Sahara, where your people cannot live,
few thousand miles in Senegal, where
your ships will never find a harbor, are
for the loss to you of those French hearts
that would have thrived in the vast and
healthy plains of this marvellous con-
tinent.

O France! Forgive to a son of those
unfortunate Acadians the recalling of the
great memories—our sufferings
have been so bitter.

Forgotten, forgotten, the Canadians have
always kept their love for France. They
changed their allegiance, but only to be-
come ere long the masters of their own
destiny. Their fate, except inasmuch as
they were forgotten by France, was not
otherwise a cruel one. Not so with the
Acadians. Can they forget the woes
wrought by that abandonment?

However, though we cannot forget the
incalculable wrongs inflicted on us, we
now own, with a juster appreciation of
facts, forgive the English Government the
share it may have had in them. But we
cannot acquit the true culprits; we cannot
absolve those who, without any cause,
without orders or against the orders
of the Home Government, impaled solely
by sordid motives, despoiled us and
us on foreign shores. No; such injustices,
such wrongs cannot be forgotten. So long
as our children shall be able to retrace
their origin, they will recall and bemoan
the sufferings of their fathers. It is not
in our power to blot out from our hearts
these poignant recollections. We may still
cherish and bless the flag that floats
over our heads; we may excuse and con-
done whatever share England may have
had in these events; but we cry enough!
to those who throw dirt in us in order
to whitewash a dozen miscreants whom
all the waters of Niagara could not
cleanse! Let honest men join in restoring
the historic truth which certain histori-
ans of most recent date have done their
best to pervert. British fellow-country-
men show us that British fair play is
not an empty word. Brand the culprits
with the stigma they deserve. Then, will
Acadians forgive, bless, may perhaps for-
get—provided that be possible after
so many misfortunes.

A very natural curiosity impelled me to
study this period of history; deep con-
victions led me on to write, and regret
this curiosity; it has flung upon my life
a cloud of sadness which nothing can re-
move. I have doomed myself to climb
again unceasingly this Calvary of suffer-
ing, humiliation and ignominy to which
my forefathers were condemned. My mind
has fastened itself upon this mournful
episode as Pygmalion of ancient times
fastened upon the statue he had made;
with this essential difference that he fell
in love with the work of his hands, where-
as I am haunted by a ceaseless and mer-
ciless nightmare. I have wished to see;
I have seen; I recollect with horror, but
the vision was not real. Like the lover who
could not resist his longing to behold
once more the dead face of her who had
charmed away his heart, I drew back
horried; and yet I must needs bear the
pangs my rashness has provoked.

A thoughtful writer has said, "Happy
the people whose annals are vacant." This
saying has, I believe, been applied to
the history of England, on all sides, and
whether nightly or far from home, viewing
it over and over again with com-

placency, as if to renew in themselves the
joy they taste in contemplating the fea-
tures of their ancestors magnified by the
enchancing distance and by the illusions
of love. But can this be the case for
Acadians? To recall the contentment and
the virtues of their fathers, the joys
of the century that preceded their depor-
tation, is to recall the deportation itself
and the century that followed. Their
evil fortune is inseparable from their
good fortune; to look at the one is to
look at the other; to magnify the one is
to magnify the other. Their history is a
Janus with two faces, of which the more
recent, the fresher in their memory, the
hideous one, is ever staring at them.
Gladly would they have turned to view
his other face, on which their eyes would
rest with delight. But, whenever they
conjure up the past, the sad, the hideous
face will always eclipse the sweet and
agreeable one; the nearer will absorb
the farther. We will ever be a nightier
really than we are; the former is the
positive element, the latter is merely, so
to speak, a negative quantity. For Ac-
adians the paradox, "Happy the people
whose annals are vacant" will bear
repeating.

Electric Burnishing Machine.
An interesting application of electricity
has been made in an electric burnishing
machine for giving a gloss to the bot-
toms of shoes. The shoes are painted
with a dye, after which a cake of speci-
ally prepared wax is placed against a
rapidly revolving brush, which absorbs
and causes to yield a coat of dressing
to the shoe bottom. The sole, hitherto a
dull black, is now polished by a
checkmating New England's twelve hun-
dred thousand, France, the prey of covet-
isers, was making merry. Voltaire, leader
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religion, its laws, its manners, its customs,
themselves, now encircle the entire globe.
In these are its might and its wealth.
While France was making merry, England
was attending to business; which was
surely worth Voltaire's witty saying which
people laughed at one day, and which
I have forgotten the next had not France
been more than a few acres of snow.

Peer France! In order ever to retain
a firm hold of your sceptre, you had in-
vented the Salfic law. You would not be
governed by queens, and you have been
ruled by harlots. You were rich and hon-
ored; those women squandered your coins
and your honor. What have you wrought
in your day of madness? You are
now striving to return to your old
drying your fish on a corner of this con-
tinent that once belonged to you, or at
least might have been entirely yours; it
will still be yours, with all the wealth
hidden under its acres of snow, if you had
had less of the wit that evaporates and
leaves behind it only a few shreds of
the wisdom of the fathers.

You are getting wiser; you fully ac-
knowledge the folly of your wit; you per-
ceive that England has become strong
and wealthy just because of a wiser ap-
preciation of what you despised. But it
is too late! A few acres of sand in the
Sahara, where your people cannot live,
few thousand miles in Senegal, where
your ships will never find a harbor, are
for the loss to you of those French hearts
that would have thrived in the vast and
healthy plains of this marvellous con-
tinent.

O France! Forgive to a son of those
unfortunate Acadians the recalling of the
great memories—our sufferings
have been so bitter.

Forgotten, forgotten, the Canadians have
always kept their love for France. They
changed their allegiance, but only to be-
come ere long the masters of their own
destiny. Their fate, except inasmuch as
they were forgotten by France, was not
otherwise a cruel one. Not so with the
Acadians. Can they forget the woes
wrought by that abandonment?

However, though we cannot forget the
incalculable wrongs inflicted on us, we
now own, with a juster appreciation of
facts, forgive the English Government the
share it may have had in them. But we
cannot acquit the true culprits; we cannot
absolve those who, without any cause,
without orders or against the orders
of the Home Government, impaled solely
by sordid motives, despoiled us and
us on foreign shores. No; such injustices,
such wrongs cannot be forgotten. So long
as our children shall be able to retrace
their origin, they will recall and bemoan
the sufferings of their fathers. It is not
in our power to blot out from our hearts
these poignant recollections. We may still
cherish and bless the flag that floats
over our heads; we may excuse and con-
done whatever share England may have
had in these events; but we cry enough!
to those who throw dirt in us in order
to whitewash a dozen miscreants whom
all the waters of Niagara could not
cleanse! Let honest men join in restoring
the historic truth which certain histori-
ans of most recent date have done their
best to pervert. British fellow-country-
men show us that British fair play is
not an empty word. Brand the culprits
with the stigma they deserve. Then, will
Acadians forgive, bless, may perhaps for-
get—provided that be possible after
so many misfortunes.

A very natural curiosity impelled me to
study this period of history; deep con-
victions led me on to write, and regret
this curiosity; it has flung upon my life
a cloud of sadness which nothing can re-
move. I have doomed myself to climb
again unceasingly this Calvary of suffer-
ing, humiliation and ignominy to which
my forefathers were condemned. My mind
has fastened itself upon this mournful
episode as Pygmalion of ancient times
fastened upon the statue he had made;
with this essential difference that he fell
in love with the work of his hands, where-
as I am haunted by a ceaseless and mer-
ciless nightmare. I have wished to see;
I have seen; I recollect with horror, but
the vision was not real. Like the lover who
could not resist his longing to behold
once more the dead face of her who had
charmed away his heart, I drew back
horried; and yet I must needs bear the
pangs my rashness has provoked.

A thoughtful writer has said, "Happy
the people whose annals are vacant." This
saying has, I believe, been applied to
the history of England, on all sides, and
whether nightly or far from home, viewing
it over and over again with com-

placency, as if to renew in themselves the
joy they taste in contemplating the fea-
tures of their ancestors magnified by the
enchancing distance and by the illusions
of love. But can this be the case for
Acadians? To recall the contentment and
the virtues of their fathers, the joys
of the century that preceded their depor-
tation, is to recall the deportation itself
and the century that followed. Their
evil fortune is inseparable from their
good fortune; to look at the one is to
look at the other; to magnify the one is
to magnify the other. Their history is a
Janus with two faces, of which the more
recent, the fresher in their memory, the
hideous one, is ever staring at them.
Gladly would they have turned to view
his other face, on which their eyes would
rest with delight. But, whenever they
conjure up the past, the sad, the hideous
face will always eclipse the sweet and
agreeable one; the nearer will absorb
the farther. We will ever be a nightier
really than we are; the former is the
positive element, the latter is merely, so
to speak, a negative quantity. For Ac-
adians the paradox, "Happy the people
whose annals are vacant" will bear
repeating.

Electric Burnishing Machine.
An interesting application of electricity
has been made in an electric burnishing
machine for giving a gloss to the bot-
toms of shoes. The shoes are painted
with a dye, after which a cake of speci-
ally prepared wax is placed against a
rapidly revolving brush, which absorbs
and causes to yield a coat of dressing
to the shoe bottom. The sole, hitherto a
dull black, is now polished by a
checkmating New England's twelve hun-
dred thousand, France, the prey of covet-
isers, was making merry. Voltaire, leader
of the high court of witlings, declared
that Canada was only "a few acres of
snow" and Canada was lost.

These colonies had duties towards France,
and they fulfilled these duties. Can she
in her turn say as much? Has the father
of a family no duties beyond the beget-
ting of children? Does he not owe them
also education and protection?

After more than a century of forgetful-
ness, that same France has recollected
that that child, conceived in a burst of
love and carried to the promised land,
and who keeps a fond remembrance of his
mother. She has likewise perceived that
those acres of snow are an empire, the
possession of which enriches her rival.
Vain regrets! England has long since ap-
propriated all the desirable lands of our
planet. Its tongue, its institutions, its
religion, its laws, its manners, its customs,
themselves, now encircle the entire globe.
In these are its might and its wealth.
While France was making merry, England
was attending to business; which was
surely worth Voltaire's witty saying which
people laughed at one day, and which
I have forgotten the next had not France
been more than a few acres of snow.

Peer France! In order ever to retain
a firm hold of your sceptre, you had in-
vented the Salfic law. You

THE WORLD OF WOMEN

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Hints by May Manton.



6142.

Ladies' Dress.

Pattern 6142—This costume consists of a skirt and full waist, made over a fitted lining which can be omitted if desired. The material is of figured wool challis, green on a white ground. It is trimmed with cream guipure insertion, over green satin ribbon, windmill bows of the small green satin ribbon complete the decoration. This is a simple and very stylish design for gowns made of wash material, such as cambric, lawn, septon, glingham, cotton, cashmere and crepe, and it is just as suitable for India and China silk, tulle or richer fabrics. The trimming may be of broad gimp, ribbon or passementerie or any preferred garniture may be adopted.

Pattern 6142 is cut in five sizes, viz: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. The regular retail price of pattern is 35 cents.

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Falling Leaves. Through the woods we walk together, underneath the harvest moon, In the golden autumn weather—ah! that it should pass so soon! One by one the leaves are falling, but with happy hearts we say, "Time may fly beyond recalling, love will never pass away!" Ah, that lips should fail and falter, Life be full of vain regret; Summer fades and hearts must alter, Some remember, some forget!

A WOMAN OF STONE. Lurine was pretty, petite, and 18. She had a nice situation at the Pharmacie de Siam in the Rue St. Honoré. She had no one dependent upon her, and all the money she earned was her own. Her dress was of cheap material, perhaps, but it was cut and fitted with that daintiness of perfection which seems to be the natural gift of the Parisienne, so that one never thought of the cheapness, but admired only the effect, which was charming. She was bookkeeper and general assistant at the pharmacy and had a little room of her own across the Seine in the Rue de Lille.

She crossed the river twice every day—once in the morning when the sun was shining, and again at night when the radiant lights along the river's bank glittered like jewels in a long necklace. She had her little walk through the gardens of the Tuileries every morning after she had crossed the Pont Royal, but did not return through the gardens in the evening, for a park in the morning is a different thing to a park at night. On her return she always walked along the Rue de Tuileries until she came to the bridge. Her morning ramble through the gardens was a daily delight to her, for the Rue de Lille is narrow, and not particularly bright, so it was pleasant to walk beneath the green trees, to feel the crisp air on her face, and to see the gleaming white statues in the sunlight, with the sparkle on the round fountain pond, by the side of which she sometimes sat. Her favorite statue was one of a woman that stood on a pedestal near the Rue de Rivoli. The arm was thrown over her head, and there was a smile on the marble face which was inscrutable. It fascinated the girl as she looked up to it, and seemed to be the morning greeting to her busy day's work in the city. If no one was in sight, which was often the case at 8 o'clock in the morning, the girl kissed the statue with her fingers and tossed the salute tipsy up to the statue, and the woman of stone always smiled back at her the strange, mystical smile which seemed to express that it knew much more of this world

WOMEN AT THE CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS.



MISS COOKE.



MISS G. FANNER.



MISS TOMM.



MISS JOHNSON.

The four young ladies pictured above are Newham students who achieved fame at the Cambridge University examinations. Miss A. M. J. E. Johnson, has beaten all the male students in the Second Part of the Mathematical Tripos, and occupies Class I, Division I, in solitary state, having beaten the Senior Wrangler of 1893. Last year Miss Johnson took her place between the fifth and sixth wranglers in Part I. She is the daughter of Mr. C. H. Johnson, of King Street, Cambridge, and was born in November, 1871, being educated at Park Street Higher Grade School. Miss Johnson's brother was the sixth wrangler in 1892. Miss Grace Fanner, of Newham, who obtained a Class I, in the Moral Science Tripos, is not only a scholar. She is

"Speaker" at the Political Club of her college, that she is Captain of the Fire Brigade, and plays lawn-tennis, hockey, and croquet. Miss Fanner is the daughter of Mr. Henry Fanner, of Surbiton, and was born at Richmond, Surrey, some three-and-twenty years ago. Miss Lilian Tomm, of Cambridge, has taken a double first, being first in the first-class on each of the Inter-Collegiate Examinations at the University. She took a first in the Historical Tripos in 1893, and was declared equal to No. 2 in the Class of the Law Tripos this year. Miss Tomm is the only lady who has ever been in Class I. in the Law Tripos. Miss Cooke, of Girton, gains a first-class in Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos, being equal to the twenty-eighth wrangler.

took the basket in her hand and went to meet her lover at the corner of the Rue des Pyramides. His first question was: "Have you brought me the things?" "Yes," she answered. "Will you take them here now?" "Not here, not here," he replied hurriedly, and then asked anxiously, "Did any one see you take them?" "No, but the proprietor knows of the large package," for he counted the money. "What money?" asked Jean. "Why, the money for the things. You didn't think I was going to steal them, did you?" The young man laughed and drew her into a corner of the gardens of the Tuileries.

cut Lurine to the heart. She might have for her and had but used her as his tool to get possession of the chemicals he desired. In the drizzling rain she walked away from her prison, penniless and broken in body and spirit. She passed the little Pharmacie de Siam, not daring to enter. She walked in the rain along the Rue des Pyramides, and across the Rue de Rivoli and into the Tuileries gardens. She had forgotten about her stone woman, but, unconsciously, her steps were directed to her. She looked up at her statue with amazement, at first not recognizing it. It was no longer the statue of a smiling woman. The head was thrown back, the eyes closed.

"I will not have time to go with you to the Rue de Lille to-night," he said. "But you will come as usual to-night, won't you?" she asked, anxiously. "Certainly, certainly," he replied, as he rapidly concealed the packages in his pockets. The next night the girl waited patiently for her lover at the corner where they were in the habit of meeting, but he did not come. She stood under the glaring light of a lamp-post so that he would recognize her at once. Many people accosted her as she stood there, but she answered none, looking straight before her with clear, honest eyes, and they passed on after a moment's hesitation. At last she saw a man running rapidly down the street, and as he passed a brightly lighted window she recognized Jean. He came quickly toward her. "Here I am," she cried, running forward. She caught him by the arm, saying, "Oh, Jean, what is the matter?" He took her rudely and shouted at her: "Let me go, you fool!"

The last mortal agony was on the face. It was a ghastly monument of death. The girl was so perplexed by the change in her statue that for the moment she forgot the ruin of her own life. She saw that the smiling face was but a mask, held in place by the curving of the left arm over it. Life, she realized now, was made up of tragedy and comedy, and he who sees but the smiling face sees but the half of life. The girl hurried on to the bridge, sobbing quietly to herself, and looked down at the gray river water. The passers-by paid no attention to her. Why, she wondered, had she ever thought the river cold and cruel and merciless? It is the only home of the homeless, the only lover that does not change. She turned back to the top of the flight of steps which led to her, the water's brink. She looked toward the Tuileries gardens, but she could not see her statue for the trees which intervened. "I, too, will be a woman of stone," she said, as she swiftly descended the steps.—Detroit Free Press.

"You can easily get them," he had said; been too harsh with him. After all, it never is missed. "But," said the girl in horror, "that would be stealing." The young man laughed. "How much do they pay you there?" he asked. And when she told he laughed again and said: "Why, bless you, if I got so little as that I would take something from the shelves every day and sell it." The girl looked at him in amazement, and he, angry at her, turned upon his heel and left her. She leaned her arms upon the parapet of the bridge and looked down into the dark water. The river always fascinated her at night, and she often paused to look at it when crossing the bridge, shuddering as she did so.

The three days' parliament of King's Daughters opened last week in the large assembly room of the Long Beach Hotel. The room was handsomely decorated with flags, bunting and flowers. Against the wall above the speakers' head was a semi-circle, formed of twenty-nine medallions framed in gold, on which were the names of the countries with which the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Isabella Charles Davis, has official communication. "The cross of the King's Daughters," said Mrs. Davis, "is worn in every land beneath the sun." At one side, back of the platform, was stretched a handsome ivory white satin banner of the international order, on which was inscribed in purple velvet the motto: "Not to be ministered unto, but to minister." On the other side of the platform was hung the society's banner of the State of New York, with its motto in gold letters, "By the cross we conquer." After a hymn was sung in a little poem, Mrs. Mary Low Dickenson told what the King's Daughters were. Then she introduced Mrs. Margaret Bottom, President of the International Society of King's Daughters. Mrs. Bottom is a fine looking woman, whose hair is slightly gray and whose voice has the ring and quality of a man's. She is very enthusiastic speaker, and holds her audience by her personal magnetism. Mrs. Bottom began by a quotation from the New Testament, "I must be about my Father's business." "I could not," she said, "give you a better keynote for this our first meeting by the sea. I have wanted so much to get light on the business of the Father, and the mind of the Master when he stood in the temple and said those words, 'Why ye not that I must be about my Father's business?' I am sure that it came to him that His Father's business was sacrifice. And in doing His Father's business He gave to us, who needed it, the best He had—His life. I want to give you three mottos, which should be the watchword for us to live by. I must work, I must do my Master's work, and I must suffer. A man or woman who has no must in them is good for nothing; they are only putty. Let us give our time, our energies, our lives for the Master's work. Did He not give His life for others? We are all as sure to die as for others? We are all as sure to die as we live, and while it is called day let us do the work of Him who sent us, that our lives, that our deaths, may not be in vain."

"Give me that paper," he said, abruptly. She unclosed her hand, and he picked the paper from it, and was turning away. "Stop!" she said. "I will get you what you want, but I will myself put the money in the till for what they cost." He stood there looking at her for a moment, and then said: "Lurine, I think you are a little fool. They owe you ever so much more than that. However, I must have the things," and he gave her back the paper with the caution: "Be sure you let no one see that, and be very certain that you get the right things." He walked with her as far as the corner of Rue de Lille. "You are not angry with me?" he asked before they parted. "Be sure you do nothing for you," she whispered, and then he kissed her good night. She got the chemicals when the proprietor was out and tied them up neatly, as was her habit, afterward concealing them in the little basket in which she carried her lunch. The proprietor was a sharp-eyed old Jew, who looked well after his shop and his pretty little assistant. "Who has been getting so much chlorate of potash?" he asked, taking down the jar and looking sharply at her. The girl trembled. "It is all right," she said. "Here is the money in the till." "Of course," he said. "I did not expect you to give it away for nothing. Who bought it?" "An old man," replied the girl, trembling still, but the proprietor did not notice that he was counting the money and found it right. "I was wondering what he wanted with so much of it; if he comes in again look sharply at him and be able to describe him to me. It seems suspicious." Why it seemed suspicious Lurine did not know, but she passed an anxious time until she

cut Lurine to the heart. She might have for her and had but used her as his tool to get possession of the chemicals he desired. In the drizzling rain she walked away from her prison, penniless and broken in body and spirit. She passed the little Pharmacie de Siam, not daring to enter. She walked in the rain along the Rue des Pyramides, and across the Rue de Rivoli and into the Tuileries gardens. She had forgotten about her stone woman, but, unconsciously, her steps were directed to her. She looked up at her statue with amazement, at first not recognizing it. It was no longer the statue of a smiling woman. The head was thrown back, the eyes closed.

A Sensible Fir Tree. Said a saucy little Maple To her cousin Willow Tree: "Miss F has no new name. This spring, like you and me. "She wears the same old garment That she's worn since I was born; I should think she'd feel so shabby With no new bonnet on." As she tossed her head and nodded At the Fir Tree's old-style clothes, Willow laughed—she couldn't help it— At the turned-up, pea-green nose. The Fir Tree, staid and modest, Answered Maple's words, "Though I'm sure, yes, certain, Everything was overheard. She only softly murmured, As she rearranged her clothes: "I'm glad my friends don't leave me With every wind that blows." —A. F. Caldwell in the Christian Nation.

Tight Lacing. "Tight-lacing" is said to be the increase, and it is the common belief that "wasp waists" are doing a great amount of harm through mothers and potential mothers to the English race. But according to the British Medical Journal this is not true. "Tight-lacing," no doubt, exists to some extent in this country," says our contemporary, "and produces bad results. It existed just as much or more than thirty, sixty, and a hundred years ago. Nevertheless, our eyes may convince us that the race has not degenerated. Indeed, English women seem to be growing finer and taller than ever, though their mothers were widely addicted to tight-lacing."

The Plight of a Bachelor. That is to say, a bachelor seal. A bachelor seal seems to have few rights that one is bound to respect. The hid bull-seals hate the bachelors and are ready to lacerate them upon the slightest provocation (so says English Shoemaker, U.S.N., in the Life on Land, June), and the gay young fellows travel to and from the water in constant peril of their life. Bearing this in mind, the following ludicrous incident becomes doubly entertaining. The writer is telling his experiences of a summer among the seals of Behring Sea: "Rounding a rocky point we came suddenly upon a young bachelor seal asleep. He was a handsome fellow in repose, nearly six feet long, well-proportioned, with a sleek, well-fitting coat, and mustaches coming on very nicely. There were no battle-scars on him as yet, and he was without the disgusting rolls of fat and coarse red hair all on end, or worn off in spots, that would make such a terror of him in about four years. We approached within six feet, discussed his points, and then Mr. Peters picked a small clod of earth and dropped on his car, the youngster awoke with a start, opened a pair of very handsome dark eyes that suddenly grew big with alarm, gave one startled glance around, and with a howl of the most genuine terror proceeded to get under way. He did it with great expedition. Just one heave and he was upright; then backing water—he mean roared violently, he gathered sternboard for ten feet, wore short around on the stump of an extremely abbreviated tail, fled away for the water, and off went, a confused mass of terror-stricken seal, yelps, and working flippers as he literally "humped" himself into the distance. But most of his troubles were to come. In endeavoring to escape one danger he tumbled right into another—so terrible and certain that he should have appreciated it. His only thought was water and safety, and he galloped straight over the body of a drowsy bull, and the way he had on carried him far into the bosom of the twenty-odd wives beyond. "However, welcome the intrusion may have been to the occupants of that particular harum—he was a handsome fellow even in full retreat—there could be no possible doubt about the position of the owner. For an instant he appeared dazed at the audacity of this assault on his privacy and rights; but when he grasped the full extent of the indignity and its source, he was mad from the soles of his flippers to the short, upright red hair on his poll. Here was a home-wrecker caught in the act; and the way that five hundred pounds of bull-seal got up steam and charged the destroyer of his peace showed he was excited and meant business. Away he went, right over the bodies of his covering little wives, brushing them aside like flies with his powerful flippers, in a dead, mad rush for the enemy. He just missed his victim. We could hear the big jaws snap as they came together, grazing his flank. Squalling with terror, the youngster arose to the occasion, and developed a burst of speed that, having witnessed his late great effort, struck us as marvellous. But his young, undisciplined mind couldn't stand the strain; and from that time on his retreat became a blind, fearful, purposeless rush. Away he went, helter-skelter, running the gauntlet of the Slavins and Jacksons and Sullivans that came to the frontiers of their families to give just one. Not running over a seraglio, just missing "ja," under the gleam of whole batteries of teeth, a snap here and a shave there, he reached the sea at last, and we could see him in a series of long, beautiful dives heading for Santa Barbara and the South, growing smaller and smaller in the distance until lost in the mist. He is probably going yet."

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WORLD-WIDE NEWS

ENGLAND.

The Southampton police recently made an arrest of an American, who, the report says, "is alleged to have aimed at a boy whom he attempted to shoot." On being arrested a remarkable instrument was found on him. It had a number of delicate springs. When closed the instrument formed a knuckleduster. By touching a spring it formed a dagger, whilst a second spring converted it into six-shatters revolver. If the author of shilling shockers imagined such a weapon before it was discovered on a real live American, his fortune would have been made.

The New Woman has at last got as far as Leeds. A gentleman recently jumped into the London express at the very last moment. He thought that he was getting into a smoking compartment, but found that he had not. He was smoking a cigarette and noticing that there was a lady present, he remarked apologetically, "I hope you do not object to smoking?" He says he felt small when she replied, "I don't object to smoking, but I do object to had cigarettes. Try one of mine; they are smokable."

Mr. Henry Irving, having had his attention called to the state of disrepair and discoloration of the marble entrance which was, in 1839, erected by Charles Keen to the memory of his father, Edmund Keen, on the wall of Richmond Church, has written to Mr. Skewes-Cox, the churchwarden of the parish, offering to bear the expense of restoring the memorial, and the necessary work is now being carried out by Mr. Walter J. Long.

The good resolution rendered by women as factory inspectors by the late Mrs. Queen, by the appointment of Miss Adelaide M. Anderson to an inspectorial office. Miss Anderson is gratifying to remember, is the fourth lady inspector detailed to carry out the provisions of factory legislation as they affect women in the United Kingdom. She is a daughter of the late Alexander Gavin Anderson, and is of Scottish extraction, though Melbourne, Victoria, is her birthplace.

Ice rinks are to be built in London on an improved and elaborate plan, which has been found profitable elsewhere. The Ice Skating and Supply Company, Limited, has been formed for the purpose of carrying out the undertaking, and a site has been secured for the first of the company's rinks to be built near St. James's Station, Westminster. £100,000 is the capital required, and 55,000 £1 shares are now being issued. Mr. Edward de Stogran, the inventor of the system, successfully issued in Paris and Brussels is the head of the directorate. The business of the company will include the manufacture for ice for other purposes than rinking.

Dalziel's News, Limited, has been formed to acquire and carry on the news agency and advertising agency known as and conducted by Dalziel's Cable News Agency, Limited, which was established in London in 1880. It is certified that the earnings for the three years ending December 31 last averaged £4,150 a year. The capital of the company is £150,000, of which £60,000 is in 6 per cent preference shares and £90,000 in ordinary shares.

Small families are hardly the rule among the English "upper ten." The average, says St. Paul's, is seven or eight. The Queen is the mother of nine, and the Princess of Wales of six children. Lord Abercromby is the proud father of ten, the Duke of Argyll of twelve, the beautiful Countess of Dudley is the mother of seven, the Earl of Ellesmere boasts of eleven, the Earl of Inchequin of twelve, the Earl of Leicester of fifteen, and the

Duke of Westminster eleven. Sir Charles Fremantle, Deputy Master of the Mint, has decided to retire from his post next month, when he will have completed forty-two years of service under the Crown. Sir Charles is in his sixtieth year, so under the regulations he could, if he had wished, continue in the service for another five years; but, like Lord Welby, he has preferred to be superannuated as soon as the Act allows.

The Daily News says:—Mr. Gladstone did not at the time intend that his speech on the House of Lords, the delivery of which immediately preceded his resignation of the Premiership, should be his last address to the House of Commons. According to the testimony of an intimate personal friend, he had proposed to take farewell of the familiar scene in a more direct manner. Circumstances interposed to prevent the accomplishment of the desire, which has now been abandoned.

At the London Bankruptcy Court a summons was issued under the failure of the Hon. W. F. North, son of the late Lord North. The debtor inherited his father's estates in Warwick, Northampton, Oxford, Cambridge and elsewhere, but owing to bankruptcy and charges on those estates, has forfeited his interest under a deed of appointment. The charges in question total nearly £37,000. The liabilities exceed £61,000, and the assets are about £2200. The estate is in bankruptcy.

At the Derbyshire Assizes, Fanny Newbold, a young widow, who had pleaded guilty of attempting to murder George Bennett by administering poison at Derby in March last, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Bennett, who is the son of a Derby ironmonger, had been supporting her, and the poison was administered in a glass of stout at a meeting which he had announced must be their last.

Lord Tweedmouth was recently entertained at dinner by the Eighty Club, London. In the course of an address he spoke of the importance of the Liberal party listening to the demands of the working classes, and endeavoring to solve the labor problems. Mr. Asquith, supporting the vote of thanks to Lord Tweedmouth, said this was a critical moment in the fortunes of the Liberal party. They had ranged against them more powerfully and formidably, perhaps, than at any previous time, all the traditional enemies of progress and reform. Their one chance of bringing to an effective issue those great principles they embodied, was by subordinating sectional and personal differences in pursuit of a common and dominating policy.

At Christie's the highest price (£11,000) ever realized by auction for a picture in England was bid by Mr. Charles Wertheimer for Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Lady Betty Delme and her children. Another portrait by Sir Joshua sold for £7,500.

The Bishopric of Bath and Wells has been offered to Dr. Kemmon, Bishop of Adelaide, South Australia. A dinner will be given to Sir William Harcourt on Wednesday, August 1, in celebration of the passing of the Finance Bill. Every unofficial member of the Gladstonian party will be invited to attend, and the chair will be taken by an old Parliamentary hand—probably either Mr. Whitebread, Mr. Jacob Bright, or Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

A family gathering of an almost unique character took place at Montagu House Whitehall, the town residence of the Duke of Buccleuch, on the occasion of the 32nd birthday of the Dowager Duchess of Abercorn. In order to celebrate that event all her Grace's children, grand-children, and great-grand-children, in all 101 persons, ranging in age from 60 years to four months, assembled to offer their

congratulations to the venerable lady. Many of them travelled for the purpose from distant parts of the kingdom, and some even from America. The Duchess having taken her place in the hall-room, the various families of her descendants filed past her, headed by her Grace's eldest daughter, the Dowager Countess of Lichfield, with her 13 children and 15 grandchildren. Following were the 13 children and 15 grandchildren of the late Countess of Durham, succeeded by the Duchess of Buccleuch with her seven children. Next in order came the four children and four grandchildren of the late Countess of Mount-Edgcumbe. Her Grace's remaining sons and daughters, the present Duke of Abercorn, the Countess Winterton, Lord Claud Hamilton, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lord Frederick Hamilton, M.P., and Lord Ernest Hamilton then defiled with their respective children.

IRELAND.

At the opening of the South Tipperary Assizes, Lord Chief Justice O'Brien said that, although the number of specially-reported offences had diminished slightly late, there were still a large number of persons in the country who had to be protected by the police—the majority of them being caretakers on evicted farms. In County Clare, Mr. W. Redmond, M.P., was prevented from addressing a meeting at O'Callaghan's Mills called for the purpose of denouncing land-grabbing. He got to a wall and tried to speak, but was forced down by the police. The meeting was subsequently held at Bedyke, some miles distant.

A lad named Barry was shot by Mr. Burke while entering the orchard at Parkmore, Castleisland, with some other lads. It was deemed necessary to take the lad's depositions, his condition having become critical, and Mr. Burke was arrested, but was subsequently released on bail.

SCOTLAND.

Sir Thomas Gibson Carmichael, Bart., who has been recommended to the Mid-Scottish Liberal Association as Mr. Gladstone's successor in the constituency, is chairman of the Scottish Liberal Association. When Lord Rossberg delivered his first speech in Edinburgh on taking up to the reins of office, the vast meeting was presided over by Sir Thomas, who makes a capital chairman of a public meeting. In 1892 he contested Peebles and Selkirkshire against Mr. Thorburn, and was defeated after a gallant struggle by the landed proprietors and the Auld Kirk. Sir Thomas is only thirty-five years of age, a former student of St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1884, and succeeded to the title of Dalphinon property on the death of his father, the Rev. Sir William Henry Gibson Carmichael in 1881.

There is a member of the House of Commons who might be a Scottish Peer at 18. He is Sir James Carmichael, as he is called to the house of Carmichael, claims the dormant titles of Earl of Hindford, Viscount Inglisberry and Memphur, and Lord Carmichael of Car-Memphur, and Lord Carmichael of Carmichael, 1701, and Lord Carmichael, 1647. But he does not press the claim. Were it successful it would exclude him from the House of Commons without admitting him to the House of Lords unless he had the luck to be elected one of the sixteen representative Peers.

The Edinburgh Scottish Leader has stopped publication. The Scotsman, the old Edinburgh Journal, has continued firm and unmovable notwithstanding that it has presented changed surfaces, and not always equally agreeable ones, to view. A change of politics from the old Radicalism to Unionism made little if

any change in the even course of the Scotsman's career, and even now, though Edinburgh returns three Home Rulers, Mr. Robert Wallace, Mr. William McEwen and Mr. Herbert Paul, the Leader, with its obviously large following, failed to get a hold like its older competitor. Miss Mary Ansell, whose wedding with Mr. J. M. Barrie, the novelist, took place in Scotland, says the Glasgow Herald, just prior to their departure for the Continent, and who is known to London playgoers as Nancy O'Brien, one of the most delightful characters in Mr. Barrie's play, "Walker, London," was a frequent visitor to the Writers' Club in Fleet Street, having as many friends in literature as in her own profession. The wedding has followed closely upon the announcement of the engagement, in order that Mr. Barrie may have his wife's society during his trip abroad.

The Daily Chronicle says:—We congratulate Professor Henry Jones on his appointment to the Chair of Moral Philosophy in Glasgow University. The election has caused much interest in academic circles, and there were several candidates for the post. Professor Jones was not so well known as an original thinker and a writer of the more technical kind of philosophical books as some of the other candidates. But he has a remarkable gift of exposition, and his work on the philosophy of Hume's poetry reveals intellectual insight and power of no ordinary kind. It will be a difficult task to succeed so illustrious a thinker and teacher as Edward Caird, but it is well known that he himself favored Professor Jones's candidature, and his judgment on the new professor's competency is likely to be sound.

The death is announced of Mr. John McLaren, of the firm of Messrs. Wm. McLaren, Son & Co., Glasgow. The death has occurred at his residence at Bellevue, Lockerbie, of the Rev. Bryce Johnstone Bell, late minister of the quad sacra parish of Gartsherrie, Coatbridge. Mr. Bell was ordained in 1846, and after a long ministry resigned in 1884, and retired to his native vale of Annandale. Deceased has been in failing health for a considerable time.

The citizens of Edinburgh, who have been greatly and rightly perturbed over the erection of a small-pox hospital in the Queen's Park, have had their fears somewhat allayed. Their apprehension was that once the hospital was erected "on the southwestern slope of Arthur's Seat, adjoining the Queen's drive," it would become a fixture, a blot on one of the most beautiful and frequented parts of the Park. Happily the erection is "only to be of a temporary character, and the Board of Works have given assurance that the hospital will be removed 'so soon as the epidemic shall have subsided.'"

The attempt to dispose of Scottish landed estate in Token-hall Yard, London, was a complete failure. The property submitted included "Pittodrie, in Aberdeenshire, and Uper and Lower Foyers, Inverness-shire, comprising altogether over 20,000 acres. The attendance was poor, not more than three persons being present, and the proceedings brought to a close without as much as one offer having been made. This was the first Scottish property offered in London this year.

EUROPE.

"Louise Michel," the notorious Anarchist is "shadowed" everywhere she goes. "I saw her in the Vauxhall Road," writes a correspondent; "a man walking some little distance in front of the woman, and another behind her, were detectives. When Louise stopped they each found something going on in the street or something in a shop window to attract their attention. But it was done so cleverly that Louise did not suspect that her every motion

was watched by two pairs of keen eyes. By-and-by she got on a tramcar. The man in front mounted the same car, and the one behind took passage in the next car. In this way she is dogged from pillar to post. So also other dangerous Anarchists are kept well under police surveillance."

The Pope, although there is no remarkable change in him, is declining in strength. He is much bowed in figure and has rather frequent fits of somnolence, as was the case about two years ago. The final trade returns of the foreign trade of Germany for 1893 more than bear out the favorable character of the original estimates and fully confirm the wisdom of the treaties with the Powers of Central Europe, and continued in the recent treaty with Russia. They show an increase in the exports of 137 million marks and a decrease in the imports of 59 million marks as compared with the preceding year. The total value of imports was 3,601 million marks and of exports 3,662 million marks. The excess of imports over exports has therefore been reduced to 809 million marks. These figures do not include transactions in precious metals. This year's returns may be expected to be still more satisfactory.

The director of the tramway company at Pisa was murdered last week, and the details of the crime bore a striking resemblance to those attending the death of Signor Bandi, the Leghorn journalist who was stabbed by an Anarchist while entering his carriage. It is surmised that the murder at Pisa was probably the work of an Anarchist, and attention is drawn to the fact that at the time the murder of the tramway director was committed the remains of Signor Bandi were being conveyed to the grave.

A former Anarchist has been murdered by three other Anarchists at Napoli because he had renounced all connection with the fraternity. He was terribly stalked all over the body. His murderers succeeded in making good their escape.

The Norwegian liquor law has been amended. The principle of intrusting the liquor trade of each district to a public company, in whom the licensing authority is exclusively vested, is confirmed and extended, but material changes are made in the distribution of profits. It is one of the favorite arguments of the opponents of the Scandinavian system that, inasmuch as the profits have been hitherto largely applied to purposes which would otherwise be defrayed out of rates, there must be, and often has been, a tendency on the part of the ratepayers through their representative bodies, to encourage the sale of drink and generally to increase the profits of the trade by methods clearly incompatible with the professed objects of the system. This argument will henceforth lose whatever force it may have possessed. In future only 15 per cent of the profits will go to the Municipal Treasury, 20 per cent to the company for distribution amongst temperance and other charitable institutions, after providing the legal rate of interest on capital, and the balance—namely, 65 per cent—will be paid over to the State for the formation of a special fund, of which the application is to be specified at a later date. It is generally understood that this fund will ultimately be devoted to the creation of old-age pensioners.

UNITED STATES.

The customs authorities of Boston have decided that the works of Zola are immoral but not obscene. A monster clock has been installed in the Town Hall at Philadelphia, such as exists in no other part of the world.

The face, which is ten yards in diameter, and is lit up by electricity during the night, can be seen from every part of the city. The minute hand is four yards long, and the hour hand more than two yards and a half. The bell on which the hours are sounded weighs 50,000 lb.; it can be heard over the entire district. The winding-up of this gigantic clock is effected daily by means of a steam engine placed in the tower.

WORLD OVER.

The Times published the following telegram: At last a man has been caught in the act of dabbling trees with mud and hair. The arrest was made at Cavonore. The prisoner, a sadhu or religious mendicant, stated that he was acting under the orders of a guru or spiritual preceptor residing in the Etah district, who had not explained to him the object of the operation. Although several reports have been published of men being found in the act of dabbling trees, it is believed that this is the first genuine instance, and it leaves the meaning of this extraordinary movement as mysterious as ever.

There has just arrived in Paris a Japanese, named Kaya-Soor, the winner of a Japanese lottery—the Voko-Haisika. The Voko-Haisika is a society, all the members of which pay a monthly subscription varying from £1 to £4. Every year three names are drawn by lot. The person whose name is drawn first has the right to spend ten years in Europe at the expense of the society; the second, five years; the third has the right to an excursion for one year. The gentleman who has just arrived, in his capacity of first winner, has the right of sojourn in Europe.

Captain Harris, the Abyssinian traveler, when introduced by special favor into the Chapel of the Cathedral of Shea, is stated to have found the walls of that holiest of Abyssinian shrines hung round with colored prints of the great Leicestershire Steeplechase.

The Longest Day.

The sun had sunk behind the hills, and far and wide the purple shadows thickened into night.

By the trilled gate, in the gloaming, the young man met the maid. Sweet and fair she was, and brave and true, and she had just returned from a new world to them now, for only the evening before he had claimed her as his own, and she had acknowledged the claim.

Is there a sweeter moment in life than this? He had not seen her all that day, and now this meeting came to her like a benison.

"It has been the longest day in my life," he said as he clasped her in his arms.

"How nice it was of him to make this remark. She loved him for it. The day had been long for her, as well as for him. "Dear heart," she sighed, and cuddled close, "why has it been so long?"

"Of course she knew what answer he would give, but it is always sweet in love to hear the loved one tell what each one knows so well. 'Twas, this that made her ask:

"Why has it been so long?" "Because—because," he murmured, dallying with the thought, "because it is the 21st of June."

And so her heart went broke on that—Detroit Free Press.

THE PREACHER'S WIFE.

The Interesting Story of a Lady Who Had Lived for Thirty Years in the Shadow of a Sunday Death.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.)

Mrs. S. S. Ballaine, wife of Rev. S. S. Ballaine, of Horine Station, Mo., has for many years led the life of an invalid in whom the dread summons might come at any moment, until a kind Providence threw in her way the remedy that has restored her health. Her recovery should be repeated in every paper in the land that others suffering might profit by the experience of Mrs. Ballaine, and be saved. A correspondent of the Globe-Democrat determined to start the good word and called at the Ballaine home, believing that the story would be of far greater value and interest if told in the lady's own words. She welcomed the visitor to her home and expressed her willingness to be interviewed. "The story," said she, "is a simple one of suffering and relief; I have had a disease of the heart from which few ever recover, and from which I never expected to escape. I had risen and lighted a fire one morning feeling in normal health, when I suddenly became unconscious. I knew no more until I recovered my senses in bed. They told me that I was black in the face, and that when first picked up no motion of the heart was perceptible. About six years ago I was attacked with a variety of afflictions, such as short breath, extreme weakness, fainting spells, and, most annoying of all, a burning, irritating nettle rash, that at times rendered me almost frantic, and, as you can readily understand, seriously aggravated my heart troubles. One day glancing over a religious paper published in Montreal (I was born in London, England, and was married in Canada, where we lived for awhile), I read the testimony of a lady whose case was much like mine, and who had been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Having seen the remedy advertised in other reputable papers, I resolved to try them. The first box had a marvellous effect. The nettle rash disappeared as if by magic, and my strength yielded to the medicine like the snow-belt to the spring-time sun, and I felt better to-day than I have for twenty years. I cannot say too much about my improved condition. My blood is full and rich, my appetite is good, my nerves are steady, I sleep soundly and wake up refreshed, perform the manifold duties of the household, and surely my heart must be in good condition when I answer to all these conditions.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unfailing blood builder and restorer and suffering given a fair trial by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and cheap substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

A Grand Feature Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It overcomes that tired feeling so common now.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, always reliable and beneficial.