FOUR PROVINCES.
In Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia thousands have been added to the circulation of the Herald this year.

The Herald.

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REVIEW OF SESSION JUST CLOSING

Much Important Business, But Protracted Debates Unduly Prolonged the Session—Imperial Sentiment in the Ascendant.

(Staff Correspondence of The Herald.)

Ottawa, August 5.—The end of the session of 1899 has come at last. When Parliament met on March 16 the Government was criticised for the meagre nature of the bill of fare submitted in the speech from the throne. Four months and twenty days have passed; yet it is only by sitting morning, afternoon and night for weeks that the Government has been able to bring about prorogation at this date. Those who have followed the proceedings on Parliament Hill have not far to go to find the explanation. To a badly-disorganized, yet noisy and long-winded, Opposition is due the credit, if credit there is, for having protracted from the winter until the height of summer a session which might reasonably have been concluded within two months and a half.

First there was the debate upon the address in reply to the speech from the throne, lasting from the commencement of the session until April 18, and covering 1,858 pages of Hansard. To what purpose? To demonstrate how faithfully each of the Ministers had carried out the work of his department and how greatly the autocrats who had ruled Canada for twenty years had underrated their opponents in the Treasury benches. The Yukon crusade of the younger Tupper, which was entered upon with the hope of discrediting the Government, when all the other attacks upon the administration of public affairs had failed, and to which, after much dragooning, the majority of the Conservative members had given their countenance, failed utterly when the chains of winter were relaxed and the truth regarding conditions in the ice-bound land of gold reached the front. The effect of the failure of the forlorn hope was to strike a blow at the Tupper leadership from which it will not soon recover. Sir Hibbert's second venture, when with an all-day speech and a wordy, misleading and meaningless resolution, drafted to be killed, he attempted to cover up his retreat, served but to add to his utter confusion. The valiant knight disappeared to his Pacific retreat. If he ventures again into the arena of Federal politics it will be with a most unenviable reputation to live down. The vote by which the Government was sustained in the division upon the address was 101 to 48, which may be taken as some indication of the strength of the parties in the House, although the actual majority is several more than is shown by this vote.

Budget and Estimates.

The debate upon the address having been concluded, and the Tupper allegations having been disposed of, Parliament was free to proceed with the constructive business of the session. The budget, framed so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the industrial situation at a time when, as the result of an intelligently organized tariff and the business confidence which came with Liberal rule, commercial affairs were in a most satisfactory condition, left to the Opposition no loophole of attack, since in view of the endorsation by the mass of the people of the changes made last year and the general approval on both sides of the water of the preference to British goods, it would have been folly to have taken issue openly with the principles involved.

Taking advantage of the unparalleled expansion of trade and the increased income which followed upon the change of Government, despite the reduction in the duties, the Administration decided to take active steps towards the perfection of machinery for the still greater development and exploitation of the unlimited resources of the Dominion. Thus when the estimates came down, it was found that liberal provision was made for the construction of permanent public works, and more particularly for the improvement of the transportation facilities of Canada, in order that the trade of the West might be diverted into Canadian channels. To most of the individual items of outlay the Opposition assented. In some cases, indeed, they demanded more. But when it was found that these items made a formidable total, the self-styled economists stood aghast, and in chorus sang of Liberal inconsistency because, forsooth, the Government, obeying the wishes of the people, proposed to take energetic steps to make possible the era of progress which all admit is dawning upon the Dominion.

The Railway Subsidies.

The railway subsidies which have been the subject of so much talk during the past week give evidence throughout of a determined desire on the part of the Government to safeguard the interests of the people. In the first place, whilst encouragement is held out to a large number of roads in different parts of the country, the amount in each case provides simply for what can reasonably be expected to be done within the next year or two, the effect being to materially aid companies which are in earnest, without placing a premium upon charter-mongering. The clause against amalgamations, designed to keep up competition in freight rates by preventing combines with other lines, is a new and valuable provision, and whilst it cannot prevent shareholders in one company from buying stock in another, it goes as far as it is possible to go at the present time to prevent the new competitive lines being absorbed by existing monopolies. The suggestion thrown out by the Minister of Railways that the several lines subsidized may ultimately become part of a new transcontinental line is interesting, although it is not a matter of surprise to those who have been following closely the railway situation during the past few months. The clause in the resolutions providing for the repayment to the Government of part of the subsidy in the way of mail carrying and other services is also a valuable provision so far as the general public is concerned, the effect being to make the aid to the companies more of the nature of an advance than of a grant. The wandering criticism of the subsidies by members of the Opposition serves but to confirm the wisdom of the Government. First came Sir Charles with a charge of Liberal inconsistency, but a practical admission of the justice and propriety of the grants. Then Mr. Foster who attempted to unsay what his leader had said. Then Mr. W. F. McLean who talked about his pet hobby the nationalization of railways, without suggesting how he proposed to do the financing. Then Mr. Osler opposed the Rainy River Railway project, which is designed to enter into competition with a road in which he is financially interested. Then Mr. John Ross Robertson smashed into the Government for aiding the Rainy River road because he argued that its promoters were hand-in-glove with Mr. Osler's friends. So it went on. Each in his own way expressed a more or less intelligent opinion of the resolutions which Sir Charles had approved, showing that in this as in many other ways, the Opposition has not a mind of its own.

The Intercolonial Extension.

Of the legislation that has been enacted perhaps the most noteworthy is that which provides for the extension of the Intercolonial Railway into Montreal. Here again the wisdom and forethought of the Government was vindicated. Against the Drummond County Railway and Grand Trunk bills Sir Charles Tupper discharged his heaviest objections. Days were wasted in talk, but the bills were finally carried in the Commons. In the Senate the fight was even more bitter. Casting common sense to the winds, some of the bitterest opponents of the Government in the Upper House went so far as to openly challenge the policy of the extension of the railway to Montreal, a course which the Conservatives in the Commons feared to take, however much they might have approved of it. However, the policy of the Montreal extension had been vindicated so clearly by a brief trial under the temporary arrangement that the Conservative Senators were compelled to capitulate, and the legislation which they had suffocated two years before finally became law. The great improvements which have been made in the equipment of the Intercolonial clearly shows that it is intended to make that road an active factor in the Canadian transportation and an element designed to protect Canadian shippers by keeping down freight rates.

Beneficent Legislation.

The public bills designed to improve the industrial conditions in the several provinces have been discussed and commented upon at length in The Herald as they have come up. The iron bounty and fisheries regulations will be appreciated in the Maritime Provinces; the grain standard, seed grain conditions and land sale provisions will meet the urgent demands of the West; and the Yukon district provisions are designed to meet contingencies which experience has shown may arise in the future and to provide for the better administration of the new gold fields. Of the private bills, the Canada Life Act and a long list of railway and other bills received the fullest consideration, and but few were crowded out.

Bitter Political Partizanship.

Perhaps it was the prospect of an early appeal to the country that accounted for the unusual bitterness of the attacks of the Opposition during the past session. Take for example their attitude upon the Redistribution Bill. The remnants of the discredited party which sat in the House representing constituencies "cooked" to suit their purpose by iniquitous gerrymanders placed upon the statute books by themselves, could find no language too strong for the condemnation of a bill which asked that county boundaries be observed in the redistribution of constituencies, and that the dividing of the counties be left to three of the highest judges in the land. The Conservative majority in the Senate was got into line and this bill, which was designed to undo a great wrong to the electorate of Canada, and which could not be attacked upon reasonable grounds, fell a victim to the partizanship of an irresponsible Upper House. Thus this important legislation was shelved for the present. Doubtless the Senate will see the folly of its course in this respect as well, and will, as in the case of the Intercolonial extension bills, change its mind when the question comes up again.

Legislation Deferred.

Of the other measures which will have to stand over until the next session as the result of the time wasted by the Opposition in the opening months, are the major part of Hon. Mr. Blair's railway bill to impose regulations upon companies in the building of stations where required, and in other matters, the Senate Reform resolution, the proposed amendments to the Criminal Code, Senator Dandurand's usury bill and other proposals which have been considered in the Senate, but which there is not time to take up in the Commons and properly weigh in the dying moments of the session. Then there are several matters, as, for example, Hon. Mr. Fielding's bill to regulate the assessments of fraternal insurance societies, which are being held over until the next session for special reasons, and at the request of the parties interested.

The Prohibition Question.

Taken altogether, the arguments upon the subject of prohibition which have taken place in the Commons this session cannot be said to be very reassuring to temperance people generally. The course of the Government was clear. The plebiscite showed that there was not a sufficiently strong public opinion behind the prohibition movement to justify the introduction of a prohibitory measure, especially in view of the determined opposition in Quebec. Many of the more earnest prohibitionists in the Liberal ranks were prepared to accept Provincial prohibition as a step in the right direction, but even this was repudiated by the Conservatives, who styled themselves prohibitionists for the occasion, who would make no promise as to their own course and would accept nothing but the impossible. These latter devoted long and bitter speeches to attacks upon the Minister of Agriculture and other Liberals who had given much of their thought and energy to the temperance cause. A vain endeavor was made at a legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance and in the House to fasten an imaginary responsibility upon the Government, but the political motive was so apparent that the struggle degenerated into a farce. Mr. Flint's resolution and the amendments of Mr. McClure and Mr. Parmalee still stand on the order paper, the rush of other business at the close having prevented a vote being reached. In the meantime, the widely divergent opinions which have been expressed by the prohibition leaders on both sides of the House and the small vote polled at the plebiscite, show that prohibition in Canada is still far from an accomplished fact.

The Cable And The Boundary.

Two questions of international interest, which have occupied much attention during the session, are the Pacific Cable proposal and the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Practically the solution of the Pacific Cable question has been arrived at during the present session. Much has been said for some years past upon the question of an all-British Pacific Cable. When the Liberals came into power the solution appeared to be as far away as ever. By resolving the situation to a concrete arrangement between Canada, the Australasian colonies and Great Britain, and by steady and persistent efforts the Government has at last succeeded in practically making the Pacific Cable an accomplished fact.

The Alaskan boundary dispute cannot be said to have made any considerable progress since the adjournment of the International Commission. Within the past two months, however, the true inwardness of the situation has been revealed to the public bit by bit, largely as the result of the denials of the misleading reports circulated from Washington and purporting to have been inspired more or less directly by the American authorities. The Canadian Premier has maintained throughout the position of preserving as confidential questions which are still a matter of negotiation between the two great powers. We have been enabled, however, without any imputation of a breach of faith to set the minds of the British and Canadian public at rest as to the fairness of Canada's position, and the evident desire of the British commissioners to secure a settlement by a reference to arbitration now that a compromise seems to be out of the question. The discussions which have taken place in the House upon these questions, whilst they have been largely considered apart from party considerations, have greatly enhanced Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reputation as a diplomatist. Even Sir Charles Tupper was forced upon the floor of the House to acknowledge that he had misunderstood the policy of the Premier, and once having understood it, that he was pleased to give it his most cordial commendation and support.

These questions, as well as the recent expressions of sympathy with the Uitlanders in the Transvaal, have been a relief to the struggles of party, and have done something to widen the scope of the deliberations of the session. Without doubt the Imperial sentiment is in the ascendant in the Canadian Parliament.

The Election Enquiry.

During the past few weeks some interest has centred in the West Huron election enquiry. The eagerness with which the Opposition attempted to gain publicity at the first indication of what might be construed as irregularity in the conduct of the election, shows what little faith it had in its own case. The conduct of many of the witnesses when under examination would have been sufficient to convince an impartial jury that they had been coached with a story for the occasion. If there had been evidences of irregularities, the evidences implicate both sides, and perhaps when the end is reached, the Conservatives will have little reason for jubilation. At all events, nothing has been or is likely to be brought out which will compare with the corruption known to have been practiced by the Conservatives in winning elections in the past. Should it be shown that Liberal workers have stooped to adopt Conservative abuses in individual cases, the Government is free from responsibility, and the ventilation which will have taken place will be of advantage to the country at large, which will have to thank the Premier for his frankness in granting the fullest enquiry at the first imputation of wrong-doing. The rumors of Liberal obstruction during the course of the enquiry can be directly traced to a desire to prevent a searching cross-examination of witnesses who quailed when the truth showed signs of coming out and betraying the game they had been set up to play.

Session a Trying One.

Upon the members themselves the session has been a particularly trying one, and nothing but the strongest pressure has been able to keep many of the Conservative members in their places as their leaders kept up the work of obstruction. There is little doubt but that the unusual strain hastened the end of Sir James Edgar, the respected Speaker of the House, whose loss is mourned from ocean to ocean. The gloom cast over the House by his loss, as well as of those of Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, a valued minister of the Crown, and Hon. W. B. Ives, a respected ex-minister, has been apparent in these latter days, and has perhaps helped to hasten prorogation, despite the efforts of a group of Opposition front benchers to whom the making of long speeches is a pleasure even in the height of summer.

Mistakes and Misrepresentations.

The record of the session is now before the country. Very obviously the Conservatives, acting upon the suggestion developed in the party press before the House met, that there would not be another session before a general election, devoted every effort to grinding out material for the stump. In framing their plans they had not credited the general public with ordinary intelligence, for their tactical errors have been so great as to disgust their own supporters outside of the House, and their time wasting and misrepresentations have been so glaring as to be at once apparent to every elector who has followed the proceedings. Now they find that the Government, which has had renewed evidences of continued public confidence in the bye-elections, will probably not go to the country until 1900, and by that time all of their boasted attacks and even the most dangerously misleading of their half truths will have been cleared up and the Laurier administration will stand before the people of Canada as an energetic, patriotic and united administration of able men competent to take charge of the welfare of a great nation starting out upon a period of unexampled prosperity.

LEAVES FOR THE STATES.

During the Absence of Major-General Hutton Colonel Foster will Hold Command.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—The Ottawa brigade, including the R.C.R.I., now undergoing annual field training, will take part in a night attack as a tactical exercise in the neighborhood of Rockcliffe camp on the night of August 22nd.

Major-General Hutton leaves to-day for a twelve days' visit to Uncle Samdom. Col. Foster, chief staff officer, will command during the absence of the Major-General.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

London, Aug. 4.—In the House of Commons this evening, the appropriation bill passed the first reading.

VOTED FOR M'LEAN.

Important Evidence Heard in West Huron Election Investigation.

FARR CAST HIS BALLOT.

William Mitchell Testifies That He Saw it Marked for McLean—Other Witnesses Heard.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—(Special.)—Yesterday afternoon the Privileges and Elections Committee met from four until half-past five o'clock. William L. Horton, town treasurer of Goderich, declared that the statement of Abraham Smith, placed in the mouth of Farr, to the effect that Horton took Farr down town the night before the election and "put him through his facings to see whether he could do the job or not" was absolutely untrue. The day before the election Horton said he heard that Farr was drinking, and he intended asking Farr if he hadn't better allow some other person to act as deputy returning officer, and it was arranged that James Yates should go up and ask Farr not to act. On the day of the polling Farr sent for him, and coming out of the polling booth said, "Can't you get me some whiskey?" but the witnes did not get any, and that is the only time that he saw Farr that day. He had known Farr for several years, but had no business relations with him.

The witness was examined at some length as to the different organizers whom he had seen in the riding during the election campaign, and recognized a number of the names as men whom he had seen in the riding. He described at some length an interview he had with Allan Murray about the votes of two men named Peter and William Macdonald. Murray claimed they had voted for Holmes, and the witness claimed they had not. The witness admitted that he might have told Horton subsequent to the election that Billy Macdonald did not vote for Holmes, and that he could prove he didn't vote for Holmes, but admitted that if he told Murray this he was probably not telling the truth. He might have said in fun that he had Macdonald's ballot, but didn't think he told him that. He neither had the ballot in his office nor proof in his office that Macdonald had not voted for Holmes.

Farr Voted for McLean.

William Mitchell, who had already given evidence, was recalled. His evidence caused the greatest sensation, barring fights and faints, that has yet occurred in the committee. Mr. Russell asked the question, "Do you know how Mr. Farr voted at the last election?"

"He voted for Mr. McLean," replied Mitchell.

By Mr. Borden—

Q. You saw him mark the ballot, did you?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how did that happen?

A. Well, it occurred just as I got through my own voting. Farr saw me, and called me back and said, "I want you to see how I am going to vote for Holmes. They have got it all over town I am going to vote for McLean," and he marked the ballot for McLean. I told him "I don't want to see how you vote," but he insisted on showing me.

Q. Did you believe as a matter of fact that he had voted for McLean?

A. I did, certainly, for the reason I saw him mark a ballot and put it in the box.

Q. Did you watch to see whether he put in the same ballot he had marked?

A. Well, I could not say that.

Q. You saw him mark it and—

A. He showed that to me and put it in the box.

Q. You don't know whether it was the same ballot or not?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Now had he told you anything about this before.

A. Well, he did tell me the night before.

Q. He had told you he was going to vote?

A. For McLean.

Q. He volunteered it?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose he knew you were a Conservative?

A. Yes.

Q. And his showing you the ballot was entirely voluntary on his part?

A. Yes, and I told him I didn't want to see his vote at all.

In answer to Mr. Borden the witness said that he did not know whether Farr had been a Liberal or a Conservative before.

By Mr. Russell—

Q. He was appointed by—

A. Appointed by the Liberals this time of course.

Q. Previously appointed by the Conservatives?

A. No, he acted for the municipality.

Q. Well the municipal council was Conservative when he acted for the council?

A. I don't think so, the first time he was appointed there was a reform majority.

Q. He was appointed by the Conservative majority of the council.

A. Since?

Q. Appointed by a reform council first and afterwards by Conservative, they continued him?

A. Yes.

Q. A sort of permanent returning officer?

A. Yes.

In answer to Mr. Borden the witness said he could not tell whether Farr had been drinking or not.

Wanted Farr to Resign.

James Yates, who is referred to by the witness Abraham Smith, corroborated his testimony as to their effort to keep Farr from acting as deputy returning officer as he was drinking. He flatly contradicted Smith's statements that he went up after the ballot box. He said "I didn't ask for it, and if he wanted to give it to me I would not have taken it, because I had no right to it." He said that Farr had been returning officer for Goderich for five or six years. Farr was returning officer at local elections; he was deputy returning officer at the plebiscite vote, appointed by the witness, and had been appointed deputy returning officer for the municipality by the Conservative majority in the Council.

The committee will meet this morning at ten o'clock.

LAURENTIAN ARRIVES TO-MORROW.

The steamship Laurentian was reported passing Heath Point inwards at 4 p.m. yesterday, and will reach Quebec about 3 a.m. to-morrow, and Montreal to-morrow evening. Passenger list published elsewhere.

HESITATE TO PLUNGE

Trackmen's Executive Still Meditating on Mr. Hays' Refusal.

EXTENSION OF GATINEAU

Government Orders an Investigation into the Moose Park Accident—New Line to the Pyrmaids.

The executive committee of the Trackmen's Brotherhood are still thinking over the announcement made by Mr. C. M. Hays, the general manager of the Grand Trunk, yesterday to the effect that he could not accede to the demands for an increase in the wages of the branch line trackmen, and that the decision of the company as to the schedule of wages already made public was final. As stated exclusively in yesterday's Herald, circulars have already been sent out by the executive informing the brotherhood of the result of the conference at Point St. Charles, and the replies of the men are being anxiously awaited by the executive. A prominent Grand Trunk official says with regard to the situation: "The last strike on the Grand Trunk lines cost the trackmen in the neighborhood of $70,000, and I do not believe they will run the risk of another strike, particularly at this time of the year. The tracks between this city and the important points along the system are in the best possible shape. This was demonstrated a few days ago by the trial run made, when the official train attained a speed of seventy-four miles an hour. So, you see, all the talk about the danger of rails springing is idle. During the time when the trackmen were out, practically little work was done, except during the last two weeks, and there was not a single accident. This shows in what condition the line was and is at the present time. I do not believe the men will allow themselves to be led into another strike."

Chairman Pole has absolutely nothing to say with regard to the line of action likely to be pursued by the committee.

The Moose Park Accident.

The Dominion Government has ordered a thorough investigation to be made into the cause of the accident which took place on the I.C.R. on Monday evening by which a fireman was seriously injured and damage was done to the amount of some $15,000. Mr. J. S. Price, the general superintendent, has been for the past two days investigating the circumstances.

Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway.

Mr. E. Berryman, C.E., who has just completed an exploration survey of the proposed extension of the Atlantic & Lake Superior Railway between Port Daniel and Gaspe Basin, is in the city organizing a party, who are about to begin the permanent survey for the location of the line. Mr. Berryman says he had over a dozen men with him in the survey, which was important both as regards the route and the discoveries made along the line of the proposed railway.

The intention of the promoters are to limit the Atlantic & Lake Superior by the inland route, passing through some of the finest spruce forests in the country and reaching the Basin of Gaspe by the valley of the York River, following that stream for a distance of about twenty miles. The length of the projected railway from Paspebiac, where the rails now end, to Gaspe will be about ninety miles, although the engineers will probably shorten it somewhat when the first location comes to be made.

Mr. Berryman declares that many surprises are in store for those who visit the Gaspe peninsula for the first time, as the timber resources of that portion of the province are a revelation to even those who are familiar with the Lake St. John and St. Maurice regions. It is, he adds, a province all to itself, and with a trunk line built down through the peninsula and two or three short feeders stretching out north and south, an era of remarkable development will undoubtedly set in.

Mr. Berryman also states that splendid soil is to be found along the St. John and York rivers, and that with a railway and a market at their command, room will be created here for a large and thriving agricultural population.

This Beats the Grand Trunk Special Train.

A fast run was recently made on the Vandalia line with one of the new eight-wheel passenger engines. The run was with Vandalia line regular train No. 20. The train passed Clayton eight minutes late; passed Transfer station one minutes late, distance 18 miles, time 14 minutes, or an average of practically 46 seconds to the mile for eighteen miles, or 78 miles per hour. Part of the distance was made at somewhat higher speed. For instance, Cartersburg was passed seven minutes late, and Transfer station one minute late. Distance, 14.93 miles, or practically 44 seconds per mile for fifteen miles, or about eighty-two miles per hour. The train consisted of eight cars—two postal cars, one combination coach and baggage car, two day coaches, two sleepers and one dining car.

To the Pyramids.

Scholars, Egyptologists and railway men will alike be interested to know that an electric railway has just been completed to the pyramids of Egypt. the electric car system of Cairo, of which this forms a part, comprises about thirty-six miles of track, some twelve or fourteen miles of road being double track, owned by the Societe Anonyme des Tramways du Caire, of Brussels. The construction of these lines was commenced during the latter part of the year 1895, by the Union Electric Company, of Berlin, and some of the road was opened for traffic on August 1, 1896. The larger portion of the lines, however, has been built since that date. The line to the pyramids starts at the west end of the Kasr-el-Nil bridge, which is one mile from the centre of the city. The government would not permit the railway company to lay its track on this bridge, which is the reason why the terminal is somewhat removed from the business centre. The line extends up the west bank of the Nile a distance of about two miles, to Gizeh, and thence in a westerly direction, seven and one-half miles, to the foot of the Gizeh pyramids and the Sphinx. The line is single track, with turnouts, laid with 45-pound T-rails, and bound with two Chicago bonds at each joint. Two trolley wires are used, supported on poles, with bracelet arms. The motormen and conductors are native Arabs. The trip from Cairo to the pyramids is made in fourteen minutes, but one hour is usually taken for the round trip, for which a fare equivalent to 38 cents, American money, is charged.

Extension of the Gatineau.

The Ottawa & Gatineau Railway Company will extend its line a part of the way from Gracefield to Maniwaki this summer. Mr. Bee mer intends to commence the work at an early date; indeed, already a staff of men is engaged in the preliminary operations. The plans for the construction of the line have been filed in the registry office in Hull. It is proposed to construct fifteen miles this season, as far as Blue Sea Lake. The extension will prove a paying investment, as the Gatineau is every year becoming more popuar as a summer resort and home for sportsmen.

THIS INSULT CAME HIGH

France Has Demanded Mineral Rights of an Entire Chinese Province to Satisfy Wounded Honor.

Tacoma, August 4.—The steamer Victoria brings news of a daring outrage perpetrated early in July at Meugtsee, an important town on the Franco-Chinese frontier. A band of Chinese attacked the French consulate and the Imperial maritime customs station, burning both buildings and plundering the offices. The foreigners attached to the consulate and custom-houses escaped.

The French have already put in a claim for damages, demanding 1,200,000 taels and mining rights in six districts of Szechuen province. This demand practically covers the whole mineral field of Szechuen.

NEWSBOYS AND THE ANIMALS

The Herald's Little Agents Going to See the Norris Show.

They Will Be Entertained by the Dogs, Monkeys and Elephants on Monday Night.

The newsboys—and that, of course, implies the newsgirls as well—are to be given another treat. The Herald has made arrangements for taking the youngsters to the Norris Brothers' great annual show on Monday night. A brass band will come down town and escort them to the grounds on Atwater avenue.

Not only will the night be one of great entertainment, but it will be instructive in every sense of the term, as there is no doubt of the high position the Norrises and their assistants hold in the animal training profession. The boys are looking forward to the treat, and Monday will see them selling double the quantity of their favorite paper before getting ready for the "circus."

THREE MEN INJURED

By the Collapse of a Bridge on the Grand Trunk This Morning.

Through the collapse of a bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway near Richmond this morning, three Italian laborers were seriously injured. It seems that the trestle of the bridge gave way and the three men were precipitated down below and seriously injured. The men are all residents of Montreal, and they were brought to Montreal on a special car attached to the Richmond train, and conveyed to the General Hospital this forenoon.

Their names are:

Carlo Boccario, 15 1-4 Belt lane, who sustained a fracture of the leg.

Rafaelo Carlino, 10 61-2 Elizabeth street, hands severely cut.

Serafino Fuco, 202 St. Dominique street arms and legs severely bruised.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP REPORTED.

It is reported that Mr. W. H. Kelson, general storekeeper of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was attacked by a footpad, last night, while he was returning to his home at Sault au Recollet. The robber, it is said, struck Mr. Kelson in the face, grabbed his watch and made off. Mr. Kelson was able to be at work yesterday, but mourns the loss of a valuable gold timepiece.

BURGLARY IS ALLEGED.

Wm. McCleave and Arthur Sibbles, of St. George street, were arrested last night by Detective Guerin, charged with being implicated in the recent burglaries at Alexanders' cigar store on Bleury street and at the Star tobacco store on Craig street. The goods had been sold in a St. Lawrence street store.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH.

There will be no services in the Church of the Messiah during the month of August.

BECAUSE OF TRANSVAAL.

Emperor William's Reason for not Visiting the Queen.

London, August 4.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: I learn that the real reason why Emperor William did not go to Cowes was the critical state of the Transvaal question. The letter delivered yesterday (Thursday) to the Queen at Osborne House by Lieut. Freiheer Von Strombeck explains this, repeats the Emperor's regrets and contains a promise to visit Her Majesty during the autumn. This visit will probably occur near the end of September, after the Kaiser has welcomed the Czar to Germany. There is some talk of a previous meeting between the Prince of Wales and Emperor William at the Empress Frederick's castle near Hamburg.

COMING EVENTS.

Saturday, August 5.

Longueuil Regatta.

Valois Regatta.

Sat Aug 5 .....

3.30 p.m.—Baseball, Montreal and Syracuse.

Monday Aug 7 .....

3 p.m.—Reception to Grand Chancellor Sample, Knights of Pythias, Natural History rooms. Reception at the Temple in the evening.

Monday, August 7.

World's Meet and reception of delegates. Evening—Fancy dress bicycle parade.

Tuesday, August 8.

World's Meet—8 a.m.—Trip to St. Helen's Island. 11 a.m.—Civic reception. 2 p.m.—Run to Lachine. 8 p.m.—Press banquet at Bout de l'Ile. 8 p.m.—Cyclist gathering at Sohmer Park.

Wednesday, August 9.

World's Meet—9 a.m.—Up the mountain. 2.30—Opening day of races; championship events. 8 p.m.—Montagnard Bicycle Club moonlight excursion. 8 p.m.—Car drive to summer resorts.

Thursday, August 10.

World's Meet—7.30 a.m.—Ride to Lachine and down the rapids. 10.30—Review fire department. 2.30—Championship races. 8.00—Gala cyclists' night at Arena.

FIGHT OVER THE PENSION BILL

Many Supporters of the Government Expected to Side Against "Socialistic Legislation."

LORD PAUNCEFOTE'S WORK

Recognition of His Labors in Cause of Peace Arouses Universal Appreciation.

CASTELLANES AND THEIR GUESTS

London, August 5.—It is understood that one of the principal Government measures of the coming session will be old age pensions, and there is every prospect of a hot fight over the bill.

Many supporters of the Government are utterly opposed to what they term "socialistic legislation," the taxpayers are in arms against the prospective heavy demands upon their diminishing incomes, and it is pointed out that no matter how disastrous it turns out to be such a measure could never be repealed in a democratic country like England. It is recognized on every side that increased expenditure will be requisite to meet the fierce rivalry of the United States and Europe, while signs are not lacking that Great Britain's income is nearing high water, and there is a widespread feeling that this is no time to sacrifice millions which might be spent in insuring the country against hostile fleets. As to the old age pensions scheme, many people think it would fatally decrease the sense of duty towards the family and render the citizen less thrifty and energetic.

To Buy An Island.

Interesting information comes from the British North Borneo Company, in that it has received a request from the Philippines asking the company to lease or sell to Filipinos Baguey Island, just south of Palawan Island. It is only sparsely inhabited by natives. The Filipinos, who are engineering the deal, say that in case of their defeat, Aguinaldo and other leaders, with a large section of the Filipinos, may settite at Baguey, under British protection and the company's rule. The board is now considering the question, but it is understood that the company is not averse to leasing the island on very favorable terms being offered.

Congratulate Lord Pauncefote.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador to the United States, continues to receive numberless congratulations on his elevation to the peerage. A representative of the Associated Press yesterday saw piles of letters and telegrams on his table, but, singularly, none has yet arrived from America. The Ambassador said: "Naturally, I am averse to trumpeting my work at the conference. Little can be said that the world does not know already. But I can express my solid conviction that a tangible commencement has been made in new methods of international dealing, especially in the settlement of the grave issues which are bound to arise at times between nations. It would manifestly be out of place for me to discuss the Alaskan question. I am not sure I am thoroughly conversant with the later development. However, the tact, good sense and wisdom on both sides are sufficient guarantee of a final, honorable settlement. I am afraid excessive praise has been rendered me for the good understanding which exists between the two countries, but it is assuredly flattering, and it would be affectation on my part to appear to ignore the happy change which has come about recently and which none is in a better position to recognize than the Ambassador. Owing to the prorogation, I shall be unable to take my seat during the present sessions of Parliament, but I will go to Windsor to 'kiss hands' in the ordinary course."

Entertained Royalty.

Count and Countess Boni De Castellane and their party, on board the steam yacht Valhalla, have certainly been the social success of Cowes week. Their triumph culminated in the dinner they gave on the vessel Thursday to the Prince of Wales. Everything connected with the yacht and the French people aboard were the smartest possible. The Countess De Castellane and the French women accompanying her completely eclipsed the English women in the matter of dress.

The arrival of the Valhalla's gig at the Royal Yacht Squadron landing stage was always the event of the afternoons to the onlookers. It is a six-oared gig and the sailors wear the ordinary French sailors' costume.

Births.

McCASKILL—At 473 St. Denis street, on the 31st ult., the wife of K. P. McCaskill, of a daughter.

WILKINSON—At 216 Elgin street, on July 31, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilkinson.

Deaths.

BRUCE—In this city, on August 4th, 1899, David M. Bruce, aged 65 years 10 months.

GERTH—Dearly beloved daughter of E. and A. Gerth, of this city, at the age of 4 years 2 months.

MACDONALD—At "Hazelcraig," Westmount, on August 3rd, 1899, Eva Grant, only daughter of Charles W. M. Macdonald, aged 10 years.

PARKYN—At the Congregational Parsonage, Barre, Vermont, August 3rd, Mrs. Catherine A. Parkyn, widow of the late William Parkyn, of this city, aged 78 years.

SCHEWICK—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Apolina Veith, beloved wife of Jules Schewick, aged 31 years.

LOCKERBY—In this city, August 4th, Mary Ann McArthur, beloved wife of D. L. Lockerby. Funeral private. 185

A BELL TO BE BLESSED.

The bell of the parish of Nominingue will be blessed to-morrow, and the inhabitants of this growing backwoods settlement are looking forward to the occasion as an interesting event. The Hon. Messrs. Marchand and Parent will be present at the ceremony.

A MILITARY PICNIC.

The officers of the 64th of Beauharnois and the 76th of Chateauguay are organizing a joint regimental picnic. Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, will be invited.

HEAT AND MUCH TALK

These Were Main Characteristics of Yesterday at Ottawa.

ONE MEMBER SUCCUMBS

Dr. A. H. Moore, Member for Stanstead Sunstruck While on His Way to the House.

Ottawa, August 5.—(Special)—In spite of a sultry atmosphere and a chamber which was like an overheated oven, the few legislators still left here spent a long day in session yesterday, and devoted hours to talk and nothing but talk, much of which has not the slightest interest for the ratepayer.

The intense heat proved too much for one member. Dr. Alvin H. Moore, member for Stanstead, was sunstruck while on his way up to the House in the forenoon. He was removed to hospital, where he now lies in a serious condition.

Among the subsidies discussed were those to the Quebec bridge, the South Shore Railway, and the Edmonton & Yukon Railway, and these with others were discussed at considerable length.

Upon resuming at three o'clock, the House settled down to business, and a number of subsidies were passed in rapid succession.

Lake Erie and Detroit River.

Mr. Clancy objected to the proviso that the subsidy to the Lake Erie & Detroit River Railway Company for a line from St. Thomas to Ridgetown shall only be payable in the event of adequate running over the Canada Southern Railway between the two points not being granted on terms to be approved by the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. He protested against the subsidy being tied up, as there was very little possibility of these rights being obtained.

Major Beattie, London, said the road should be constructed as rapidly as possible, and the restrictions should be removed, as this section was necessary to connect with the London and Port Stanley Railway, of which the city of London was the owner ,and afford another outlet for that road.

Mr. Blair would be glad to meet the wishes of Mr. Clancy, but the difficulty was found in the paralleling of an existing line.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that if constructed the line would parallel an existing line at a distance of not more than three or four or six miles, and it had been claimed would paralyze the business of the road.

Edmonton to Yukon.

Upon the vote to the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific Railway Co. for a railway from South Edmonton to North Edmonton, and thence westerly towards the Yellow Head pass, a distance not exceeding fifty miles, Mr. Foster said it appeared that the promoters of this railway had got charters covering the two available passes for a transcontinental railway in the north. The only person known in connection with the railway was the solicitor, and the Minister of Railways thought he knew the president of the company who had pre-empted the pass, and they stood in the direct passage for a transcontinental railway. The Government had subsidized 400 miles of railway, which formed links of a new proposed transcontinental railway, and the parties interested had also pre-empted the only two available passes. The company had obtained enormous powers on the Luard, McKenzie, Yukon and other rivers, and the House should have further information in order that members might judge of the capability of the company to carry out their obligations. This he asserted was a link in the scheme which is now being carried out, and is being heavily subsidized this year, for a new railway to the Pacific coast, and this was the ground of vantage that is being given to Mr. Pugsley and his company, and the Government should satisfy itself of the ability of the company to carry out this scheme.

Mr. Oliver was at a loss to know whether the opposition was to the subsidy or to the charter. The whole scheme was fought from time to time, session after session, and the people of the North-West tried to save themselves by getting this new charter, and they had succeeded in getting their rights with this new company. As to the objection that this is part of a new transcontinental line, he could not see wherein there was room for objection on that head. The road would go through a part of the country which is thickly settled, and the project was deserving of the favorable attention of this Parliament.

Mr. Foster demanded that the personnel of the company should be given before the vote passed.

Mr. Costigan called the attention of the gentlemen who were opposing the vote to the fact that Mr. Pugsley had commenced his railway operations during the time the Conservative party was in power, and learned his way to the west under that Government, and his influence with the Government of that day depended as much upon a recommendation of the hon. member for York (Mr. Foster) as any other. Mr. Costigan, continuing, said he desired to answer some slanders which had been started against him some time ago, which he never thought of sufficient importance to refer to in his place, as a question of privilege, in respect to a newspaper article injuring his reputation, which appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram, which intimated that he was too poor a man to undertake the trip to the Peace River at his own expense, and therefore he must have gone at the expense of the Government. The statement was made out of whole cloth, and there was no foundation for it. He admitted that he was a poor man, and that he could not afford it was quite true, but he made the trip without one cent expenditure by the Government or any party. He made the trip as an honest man and bought two miners' licenses for the north and paid for them. He made the trip to the Peace River country for the purpose of obtaining information which would be beneficial to him as a representative of the Canadian Parliament.

Mr. Foster disclaimed any intention of speaking disrespectfully of Mr. Pugsley.

The Premier said that anyone hearing Mr. Foster speak of Mr. Pugsley in his previous address, spoke in terms which it was impossible to understand whether it was derision or respect. Replying to the demand for the names of the company he referred hon. gentlemen to the charter of the company, and as no one took exception to the powers given to the company at its inception, it was too late now on that score. For his own part, he would be glad if the projected line formed a part of a new transcontinental scheme; if it were he would be glad to hear of it. If the scheme were meritorious it should be supported.

Mr. Sutherland did not believe there was any scheme before Parliament more deserving than this particular road, which would run through a most fertile country which is well settled. The people want railway facilities and should get them, and this was the proper way to develop the country. Special clauses had been inserted in this bill, which it would have been well if they had been inserted in charters in the past. If the road could be continued from Edmonton to the coast and to the city of Vancouver it would be of great value to the country. It would return to the Dominion Government one hundredfold the amount of the grant in a very short time.

Mr. Haggart said that the House had learned from the member for Alberta and Mr. Sutherland that this was a part of a transcontinental scheme, as those hon. gentlemen had defended it as such. It was contended this was a road commencing in Ontario, going up by Winnipeg, the Swan river and on to the coast. This was perhaps one of the greatest schemes ever introduced into the Canadian Parliament.

The Minister of Railways, having sent to his department for the petition of the company asking for a sibsidy, he read the document, which was handed to Mr. Foster and Mr. Haggart, and shortly afterwards the item passed.

Upon the item for the Rainy River, Mr. Richardson moved in amendment that a clause be inserted providing that the rates for wheat on that portion of the road which is subsidized should not be greater than its proportion of a gross rate of 8 cents per 100 pounds between Winnipeg and Fort William.

This amendment was voted down, only five members voting for it.

Mr. Sutherland, speaking after 8 o'clock, stated that the whole question of the cost of this road had been gone into by engineers of the Ontario Government, who had reported that the line would cost not less than $27,000 per mile, which seemed to fully warrant the payment of the double subsidy.

The South Shore Line.

The Premier said, regarding the subsidy to 82 miles of line of the South Shore Railway, from Sorel Junction to Lotbiniere, that this line was designed to open up the river front along the south bank of the St. Lawrence, an excellent agricultural country. Mr. Bergeron asked if this would be a link in the Atlantic and Lake Superior Railway.

The Premier replied that it would not. The late Government had made the mistake of promising aid to two railways in this country, one of which was owned by the A. & L. S. Railway.

Messrs. Monk (Jacques Cartier), Bergeron (Beauharnois), Morin (Dorchester), and other Conservative members argued that this was the proper route to have taken in extending the Intercolonial to Montreal.

The Quebec Bridge.

To aid the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Quebec the sum of $1,000,000 was asked. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave a short outline of the scheme. The bridge, with its approaches, would be 3,280 feet long, the central span being 1,600 feet long, and with a clear height of 150 feet above high tide. The estimated cost of the stone substructure was $1,200,000, and of the steel superstructure $2,460,000, a total of $3,660,000, exclusive of the cost of the approaches, which were expected to cost $400,000. The capital stock of the company was $200,000, of which $50,000 had been paid up. Mayor Parent, of Quebec, was president, and all the leading business men of the city were shareholders. Between $30,000 and $40,000 had already been spent, and the company was prepared to proceed with the undertaking. They could count upon a subsidy of $500,000 from the city of Quebec, and expected to obtain one from the Provincial Government as well. The Federal Government would, of course, retain the same control over rates and tolls as in the case of a railway. The railways which would supply traffic for the bridge were the Intercolonial, Grand Trunk and Quebec Central, on the south shore, and the Canadian Pacific, Lake St. John, Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix and Great Northern on the north shore. Mr. Walter Shanly had estimated in 1885 that the traffic would be 160 cars going eastward and 80 cars going westward daily, which at $4 per car would mean an annual revenue of $250,400. Two years ago M. Walsh, of the Quebec Central, made another estimate of 70 cars a day from the Grand Trunk, 60 from the Intercolonial, 44 from the Quebec Central, 30 from the Drummond County and 3 from the Canadian Pacific, on which the annual revenue would be $259,164.

Dr. Sproule (East Grey contended that it was not a fair principle, either with railways or bridges, to calculate the percentage of earnings on the capital paid up with the subsidies added.

The Minister of Railways said this view had commended itself to his own mind, and he saw no objection to adopting it. He could not see that any injustice would be done to the shareholders. This bridge was not being promoted as a money-making enterprise, and he would take steps to insert this provision. The Government, in deciding what would be fair rates, would have regard only to the money actually invested, and the dividends would not be calculated upon money which the shareholders had never put in.

After some further debate the vote was passed.

A number of small votes were disposed of and the subsidy resolutions were finally reported.

The House rose at 12.55 a.m.

THE FUND IS GROWING.

Seventy-Six Presbyterian Ministers Have Subscribed Nearly $19,000 to Twentieth Century Fund.

The Presbyterian Church twentieth century fund is growing rapidly. Up to date seventy-six ministers have subscribed $18,755, including the following amounts recently received: Rev. C. Y. Young, Russelltown, $75; Rev. Dr. James, Paris, $100; Rev. D. J. Fraser, St. John, N.B., $100; Rev. M. H. Wilson, Osceola, $70; Rev. E. Scott, Montreal, $1,000; Rev. Dr. Tait, Quebec, $300; Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Hamilton, $240; Rev. N. D. Keith, Leamington, $50; Rev. Jas. Farquharson, Pilot Mound, $50; Rev. J. W. Little, Dryden, $75; Rev. D. B. Macdonald, Bendale, $100; Rev. T. Davidson, Byng Inlet, $50; Rev. J. Anderson, Tiverton, $100; Rev. R. Aylward, Parkhill, $50; Rev. J. L. Campbell, Chicoutimi, $100; Rev. J. S. Henderson, Hensall, $125; Rev. A. Macfarlane, Clear Springs, $65; Rev. R. F. Cameron, Shakespeare, $70; Rev. L. H. Jordan, Toronto, $2,000; Rev. J. A. Matheson, Priceville, $50; Rev. P. Scott, Cromarty, $100; Rev. T. A. Bell, Nepier, $50; Rev. J. A. Brown, Agincourt, $100; Rev. G. D. Campbell, Chalk River, $50; Rev. A. V. Morash, Elmsvale, N.S., $125; Rev. R. G. MacBeth, Winnipeg, $250; Rev. W. Gauld, Formosa, $100.

NORRIS BROS. BIG SHOW.

Norris Bros.' big trained animal show will begin a week's engagement in Montreal, Monday afternoon, Aug. 7th, under their enormous waterproof tents, which will be located at the corner of St. Catherine street and Atwater avenue. Two performances will be given daily at 2.30 and 8 p.m. A grand spectacular street carnival and new big parade will be given Monday morning at 11 o'clock, at which time the entire company of over 200 animal actors will be seen. The entertainment consists of trained dogs, monkeys, goats, Shetland ponies, elephants and zebras. Among this season's special features are the animal fire department, in which dogs, monkeys and elephants act as firemen, and use the miniture fire apparatus with all the dexterity of human beings. This act is said to be the most novel and wonderful performance ever given by animals. The Norris Bros' are exhibiting the only educated African zebra in the world. Professor Norris will drive the zebra in the parade. The entertainment given by the Norris Bros' clever animals, covers a period of two hours, and the interest never lags. The entertainment is high-class, moral and instructive, and particularly pleasing to the little ones.

PURE ICE CREAM.

This can always be had from us with every variety of flavoring. Everything of the best. Easily proved. Come and give us a trial. Welsh, 123 St. Peter street.

FEMALE MAIL.

That sounds more contradictory than it is, when attention is called to its being a description of the largest mail received by any man in the United States exclusively from women. This "female mail" is received by Dr. R. V. Pierce, the celebrated specialist in women's diseases, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

It is only fair to say that it is not the man that women write to, but the doctor. One of the remarkable features of this correspondence is that years after a cure has been effected, grateful women continue to write to Dr. Pierce, being thankful for health and for the kind and fatherly advice, which was blended with the physician's counsel, and which was so helpful in preserving the health when regained.

The offer of a free consultation by letter is extended by Dr. Pierce to every sick and ailing woman. Every letter received is read in private, answered in private and its contents treated as a sacred confidence. To exclude any third party from the correspondence, all answers are mailed in a plain envelope, bearing upon it no printing or advertising whatever. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the great remedy for female troubles, irregularities, debilitating drains, inflammation and ulceration, is for sale by all dealers in medicine. Accept no substitute which may be recommended as "just as good" that the dealer may make a little extra profit.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes Weak Women Strong and Sick Women Well.

CHURCH NEWS

The Rev. Mr. J. B. Silcox, accompanied by Mrs. Silcox and Masters Robt. and Allen Silcox, arrived in the city yesterday from Sacramento, Cal., and are staying at the home of Mrs. A. McA. Murphy, No. 2 Lincoln avenue. Rev. Mr. Silcox will occupy the pulpit at the Emmanuel Congregational Church to-morrow at both services, and next Sunday, after which he will visit his sister in Ontario, where he formrely lived, and attend the Congregational Council at Boston. He expects also to preach in the Lincoln Park and Pilgrim churches at Chicago before his return to his California home. Rev. Mr. Silcox was formerly pastor of Emmanuel Church, and many of his old friends will be at the services there tomorrow.

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At St. Stephen's Chapel, Dorchester street, corner of Atwater avenue, Westmount, there will be service at 11 o'clock, with administration of Holy Communion; Sunday school at 3 o'clock; service at 7 o'clock; preacher at both services, the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, D.C.L., rector.

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In Crescent Street Prsebyterian Church, to-morrow, the Rev. J. R. Dobson will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. in the lecture room during repairs in the church.

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St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street, will be closed during the month of August for repairs, etc.

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In the Church of St. James the Apostle, to-morrow, there will be Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m., and evening prayer at 7 p.m. The preacher at both services will be the Rev. B. S. T. Marriott, rector of Chambly.

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To-morrow, in Bethlehem Church (Congregational), at the corner of Clarke and Western avenues, the Rev. R. Hopkin, pastor, there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., with Sunday school at 3 p.m. At the 11 a.m. service the subject will be: "The Christian Name." Ordinance of the Lord's Supper at close, and at 7 p.m., "God's Government." Strangers are always made welcome. Seats free.

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Divine service will be conducted at 3 o'clock to-morrow at the Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Pointe, by the Rev. Melville Taylor.

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To-morrow, the tenth Sunday after Trinity, at St. George's, there will be Holy Communion at 9.30, and after morning service. At 11.05 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, Rev. O. W. Howard.

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At the Maisonneuve Mission, St. George's Y.M.C.A., at the corner of Pie Neuf and Adam streets, there will be services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and Sunday school at 3 p.m.

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The Rev. Professor Steen, M.A., will be special preacher to-morrow at Christ Church Cathedral. There will be Holy Communon at 8 a.m.; cathedral service and Holy Communion at 11 a.m.; preacher, Professor Steen, and cathedral service at 7 p.m.; preacher, Rev. F. S. Eastman. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

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The arrangements for to-morrow at Zion Congregational Church are: Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; preacher, Mr. R. B. Blyth; Lord's Supper at close of evening service; Sunday school at 3 p.m. There will be a week-night meeting on Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

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Rev. Canon Dixon has returned from Cacouna and will occupy the pulpit of St. Jude's Church at both services Sunday.

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Cornerstone-laying ceremonies at the West End French Methodist Church, at the corner of Atwater avenue and Delisle street, will be performed at 3 o'clock this afternoon by the president of the Montreal Conference, assisted by the Rev. Drs. Amaron, Lafleur, Masicotte, De Gruchy and Winter. Mr. Palmer will lay the stone. The structure, according to the plans, will present an attractive appearance, the front being of cut stone. The church will have a seating capacity of 250, an addition for school purposes to accommodate 150 pupils. Mr. William Perrin is the architect.

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The Rev. Dr. MacVicar, principal of the Presbyterian College, has accepted an invitation to read a paper on "The Selection and Training of Theological Students," in the Princeton Seminary, Sept. 25th, before a meeting of the theological seminaries connected with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. He will also attend the Pan-Presbyterian council, which will meet Sept. 27th, at Washington, which is the seventh meeting of the council of which he will be an active member.

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The Rev. Dr. S. D. F. Salmond, principal of the Free Church College at Aberdeen, will visit Montreal during the first week in October, on his return from the Pan-Presbyterian council at Washington. He will deliver the opening lecture at the next session at the Presbyterian College, and a course of lectures open to all theological students and the public. Dr. Salmond is one of Scotland's foremost theologians, and as an author and teacher, he is known in all churches.

* * *

Mr. James R. Greig will be the speaker this evening at the Young Men's meeting in the Y.M.C.A. building, his subject being, "Fearless Testimony Rewarded." Mr. Burgess will conduct the beginners' Bible class to-morrow morning at 9.45 o'clock, the subject being, "The Battle of Gideon." Mr. C. K. Calhoun will have charge of the afternoon meeting. In the evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, the Personal Workers will entertain the members at a tea in the class room.

* * *

Extensive alterations are being made by Messrs. Casavant, of St. Hyacinthe, on the organ in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, and when completed it will be one of the finest equipped instrument in the city. The organ is being rebuilt and enlarged, a new electric action being put in. There will be several new stops added, the consol being about six feet to the front of the organ. It is expected to have the instrument in readiness for the first services next month.

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McGill College avenue synagogue is undergoing a complete renovation.

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The death is announced of the Rev. Dr. P. M. Morrison, at St. Andrew's Manse, Chatham, where he went two weeks ago on his return from Clifton Springs.

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At St. Martin's Church, to-morrow, there will be Holy Communion at 8 o'clock; morning prayer at 11 o'clock; evening prayer at 7 o'clock.

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In the Church of St. John the Evangelist, corner of Ontario and St. Urbain streets, Holy Communion to-morrow at 8 and 11 a.m.; Matins, 10.15; evensong at 7 p.m.; Canon Edmund Wood, M.A., rector.

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In St. Stephen's Church, corner of Inspector and St. Paul streets, there will be morning service at 11. Evening service at 7. Sunday school and Bilbe class at 3 p.m. Rev. A. Elliott, incumbent.

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The Rev. C. T. Lewis, of Tweed, has accepted an appointment under the Bishop of Quebec, at Melbourne, where he will take charge next month.

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The Rev. John Ker, D.D., pastor of Grace Church, and Mr. D. M. Stewart, of St. Martin's Church, will read papers at the convention of St. John, N.B., Aug. 25-26, their subjects being "The Rule of Service; Its Literal Fulfilment," and "The Boys' Department in Brotherhood."

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The managers of St. John Presbyterian Church last week succeeded in wiping out $700 of the $1,000 due to the contractors.

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The Rev. Donald Guthrie, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr, of Richmond, Va., is expected to arrive in Montreal to-day or Monday, and will spend a few days in the city.

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The Rev. Dr. James Barclay, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, on Dorchester street, will return in three weeks from Coteau, where he is spending his vacation.

* * *

The Rev. George T. Webb, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Olivet and First Baptist churches in this city, has returned to his home at Brampton.

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The Rev. C. P. Heine, pastor of Chalmers Church, last Sunday preached in the newly opened Union Presbyterian Church at Ste. Agathe des Monts.

* * *

The Rev. Canon Dixon has returned from his vacation at Cacouna and will preach at St. James Church to-morrow morning and evening.

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The Rev. George Johnson, of St. George's, Church of England, has gone to the seaside to spend his vacation of four weeks.

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Numerous improvements are being made in the American Presbyterian Church. The interior decorations are pleasing, and the whole scheme is a symphony in color. The walls are done in relef ornamentation, a vibration of rich amber color bordering on terra cotta. The lecture room is after the French Gothic style, creams and salmon tints being used on the walls and ceilings. The vestibule and corridors are done in stucco above the wainscoting and are in keeping with the interior. The seats will be refurbished and the entire auditorium is to be renovated in time for the reopening next month.

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The Rev. Dr. I. M. Hamill, of Belfast, who is expected in Montreal on the arrival of the steamship Dominion, will deliver a series of lectures on "The Fatherhood of God" at Manitoba College. He was formerly pastor of the Ferryhill Free Church. From here he will go to Ontario to visit friends for a few weeks, and after the lectures he will spend some time in home missionary work of the Canadian Church, in which he is specially interested as convener of the colonial committee of the Irish Presbyterian Church. He also expects to visit the Rockies and the mining country of the Kootenay before returning to Washington.

PERSONAL

Mr. F. J. Bisaillon, Q.C., and family leave next week for Chapleau.

Mr. Campbell Lane, Q.C., is enjoying a holiday at Biddeford, Me.

Dr. de Grandpre has arrived in town from a visit to Old Orchard and Newport.

At the Balmoral are—F. G. Crawford, of Winnipeg, and the Syracuse baseball team.

Mr. Strachan Bethune, Q.C., has returned from a short holiday at Tadousac.

Mr. Charles Archer, advocate, left last night for Tadousac, for a short holiday.

Mr. Regis Post, principal owner of the Constance, left for Long Island last evening.

Mr. A. D. Durnford, inspector, Molson Bank, is confined to his house by an attack of rheumatism.

Dr. and Mrs. F. A. C. Lockhart and family have returned from Bic, after a short holiday.

Mr. John Torrance, re-elected member of the Harbor Board, is a passenger by the Dominion.

Mr. James Crathern left last evening for St. Andrew's, N.B., where he will spend a few days.

Major E. L. Bond left for Phillipsburg yesterday to spend a couple of days at his summer home.

Mr. Justice Curran will leave shortly for a short trip up the St. Lawrence as far as Niagara Falls.

Mr. Marshall Stevens, the late general manager of the Manchester ship canal, left Montreal for Ottawa this morning.

Mr. William Weir was reported as slightly improved last night, although suffering from extreme weakness.

Senator L. J. Forget and Dr. Roddick, M.P., left for Ottawa on Friday morning. They will return to-day.

Mr. F. P. Buck, of Sherbrooke, arrived at the Windsor yesterday from Boston, and will leave for home to-day.

Mr. Napoleon Champagne, the member from Wright, accompanied by his family, has left for Winnipeg and Vancouver.

The condition of ex-Recorder DeMontigny, is still the same. The operation it is said, will not be performed this week.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Day have gone to Kennebunk Beach. They were accompanied by Mr. Maurice B. Day, of the Union Bank.

Mr. W. H. Cumstock, M.P. for Brockville, arrived in Montreal this morning from New York. Later in the day he left for his home in Brockville.

Messrs. C. T. Viau, Thibaudeau Rinfret and A. M. Taylor are among the Montreal guests registered at the St. Denis, New York.

At the Windsor yesterday—Messrs. W. F. Cochrane, Macleod, N.W.T.; J. E. Mitchell, of Nelson, B.C.; and Hy. G. Kessler, of Butte Montana.

Hon. J. R. Thibaudeau, Mrs. and Miss Thibaudeau, left yesterday morning for Lake Temiscamingue, where they expect to stay three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McGregor, of Dorchester street, will spend a few weeks at Old Orchard, and at the same time visit other points on the Maine coast.

Mr. E. S. Clouston, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, will probably leave for the Pacific Coast about the first of next month on a business trip.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff and family left last night for Spider Lake, Megantic, where they will be the guests at the club house of the Megantic Fish and Game Corporation.

Mr. C. K. Calhoun, assistant secretary of the Y.M.C.A., has received a letter from Secretary Budge, stating that he and Mrs. Budge were on their way from France to Norway.

Mr. D. O. Pease, the district passenger agent of the Grand Trunk at Bonaventure station, left for Toronto last evening on special business. He will return on Monday morning.

Messrs. W. N. Peters, of Magog; J. D. Cameron, of Quebec; J. G. Moylan and Miss Moylan, of Ottawa; J. C. Blair, of Ottawa, and Isaac Waterman, of London, are at the Hall.

Dr. Peterson, principal of McGill University, left New York yesterday for England. He will return to Montreal in time for the opening of McGill in September.

Mgr. Bruchesi, accompanied by the Rev. Luke Callaghan, left this morning for Plattsburg, to assit at the celebration of "Montreal day" at the Catholic Summer School.

Mgr. Racicot, vicar-general of the Diocese of Montreal, has left for London, Ont., and will assist to-morrow at the consecration of the Very Rev. Dr. McVey, the new Bishop.

Mr. C. A. Cornellier, Q.C., will hold a political conference at Drummondville to-morrow. Mr. J. E. Girouard, M.P., registrar of the Yukon district, will also give an address on the Yukon.

The following guests are registered at Hotel Carslake: Wm. Dugard, jr., Barrie; J. A. Hennessy, Chatham, Ont.; John Elsworth, Chester, Vt.; C. Morgan, Toronto; W. C. Pridham, Goderich.

Mr. F. A. Crowe, accompanied by R. H. Dawson, T. Barrington, George Barratt, H. Wright, A. Gibb and E. D. Lane, will leave to-day for the Y.M.C.A. camp to spend a few weeks.

Mr. Justice Joline, of Camden, N.J., was in Montreal, and visited the Court House yesterday in company with Mr. F. Bourbonniere, advocate. He visited Mount Royal in the afternoon, and left for Quebec last night.

Mgr. Racicot, representing the archdiocese, has left for London, Ont., to take part in the consecration of Mgr. McEvay on next Sunday, at which Bishop Decelles and Langevin are expected to be present.

Mr. Henry B. Dyke, assistant general solicitor, Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway; Mr. J. C. McCullough and wife, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Tilsonburg, Ont.; are at the Queen's.

Capt. G. A. Slavenwhite, of the barquentine Belvidere, was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade, by Mr. R. McCarthy; Mr. J. Goodall, of Toronto, was introduced by Mr. H. D. Metcalfe, and Mr. Marshall Stevens, of Manchester, by Mr. D. W. Campbell.

Mr. L. E. Panneton, M.L.A., has returned to Sherbrooke from England, where he and Mr. L. C. Belanger appeared before the Privy Council of the Dominion Government in the interest of Mr. Mathieu in the Windsor Mills liquor case on an appeal from the Supreme Court of Canada. He was accompanied by Mrs. Panneton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Meredith, accompanied by Miss Meredith, of London, Ont., have returned to town from Carleton, Que., a beautiful Arcadian French village on the Baie des Chaleurs, where they have been enjoying a fortnight's salmon fishing. During part of the time Mr. W. M. Ramsay was with them, and they enjoyed excellent sport.

In the church at Boucherville yesterday morning the newly-born daughter of Mr. L. J. Tarte was christened Jeanne. Rev. Abbe Gauthier, uncle of the child, performed the ceremony. The godfather was ex-Ald. Thomas Gauthier, maternal grandfather, and Mrs. J. Israel Tarte, paternal grandmother, acted as godmother.

That the denizens of the local Wall street consider the "blow" is over is evidenced by the general exodus of brokers from the city. Yesterday Mr. Geo. Smithers left for Rockland, Me.; Mr. J. R. Meeker and Mr. Andrew A. Wilson for Mount's Neck, Me.; Mr. W. H. Weir for Knowlton; Mr. Rodolph Forget for Tadousac, and Mr. Godfrey Weir for River du Loup.

Mr. J. A. McLaren, of Toronto; Mr. B. E. Clarke, of Calgary; Mr. H. G. Allen, of Niagara Falls; Mr. E. W. Cox, of Toronto; Mr. W. T. Ramsay, of Hamilton; Mr. G. S. Page, of Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. H. Madden, of Dawson City, are at the Place Viger.

Mr. F. C. H. Barcelo, chief ranger of Planet Court, Independent Order of Foresters, has returned from Grand Mere, where he recently organized a French-Canadian branch of that order. Grand Mere has two lodges now, the first organized by English-speaking members.

GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL.

It is a Handsome Silver One with the Service Given on the Clasp.

To those who took part in repelling the Fenian raids on the Canadian frontier in 1866 and 1870, or who were engaged in the Red River expedition in 1870, it will be of interest to learn that the medal granted for these services is the same size as war medals, and is of silver. The obverse shows the diademed head of the Queen, and running nearly round it the inscription, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." The reverse consits of the red ensign of Canada, floating, encircled by a wreath of maple leaves and surmounted by the word "Canada." The rank, name and corps of the recipient will be engraved on the edge of the medal. The special applicability will be designated by clasps, of which three are authorized, bearing respectively the inscriptions : "Fenian Raid, 1866," Fenian Raid, 1870," "Red River, 1870." The medal is called a general service medal, and not a general service war medal, as has been erroneously stated in some quarters. It is restricted to the three occasions named, and is not made general for future use. One or more clasps go with every medal, but one medal only will be given to any one person. The ribbon which it is believed will be sanctioned by the Imperial authorities consists of three equal stripes of scarlet and white, the former being on the outside and the latter in the centre.

PILGRIMS RETURNING.

Between three and four hundred pilgrims on their way home to various parts of Canada and the United States passed through the city yesterday from Ste. Anne de Beaupre. It is estimated that over 2,000 people are still in the vicinity of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.

Norris Bros.' Big Trained Animal Show.

WEEK COMMENCING

Monday, August 7

PERFORMANCES 2.30 & 8 P.M.

Tents will be located at

Cor. St. Catherine & Atwater Av.

Grand Free Street Parade 11 a.m. Daily.

200	PERFORMING ANIMALS	200
100	TRAINED DOGS......	100
50	TRAINED MONKEYS ..	50
50	Trained Shetland Ponies	50

EDUCATED GOATS!
EDUCATED ELEPHANTS!
EDUCATED ZEBRAS!

FARGO, The Smallest Performing Elephant in Existence.

AJAX, The only Trained African Zebra in the World.

SEE The Chariot Races. The McGinty Family. The Leaping Greyhounds, The Animal Fire Dept.

Don't Miss the Parade!

PRICES { Adults............25 Cents / Children..........15 Cents

BY ROYAL WARRANT FOR OVER 50 YEARS.

JOHN BEGG'S "LOCHNAGAR"

SCOTCH WHISKY.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE FINEST MADE.

SOLELY Supplied to all the Royal Palaces since 1848.

DREYFUS TRIALS IN OUR MIDST.

They advertised the Jubilee, yet "The Queen" was "the observed of all observers." "STRANGE."

Sir. Thos. Lipton made his Teas and won his title and money by advertising, and Her Gracious Majesty honors him. "STRANGE."

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales dines regularly with May, of "Bryant & May" of Match fame. "STRANGE," for they advertise their matches.

I advertise my superior methods, and my duty to a suffering public—a few envious confreres would prevent me, and now have me in the Courts. I have forced them to the issue. I do not come of a stock that can be frightened by incompetence and mouth noise.

Come fellow citizens to the Courts and look for justice, and hear the reasons why these men are jealous and afraid of my making my methods known. Their smallness is not to be wondered at. A great number never move from within the radius of 20 miles of the cabin in which they were born.

On Account of TYRANNY and INTIMIDATING ATTEMPTS

JOHN C. DIXON D.D.S. (U.S.A.). L.D.S. (Can.)

Dentist "PAR EXCELLENCE," second to none,

Challenges the "Dental Board"

of this Province, collectively, or any dentist in Canada or the world to open contest in any operation in the art of Dentistry, in any public place the citizens of Montreal may appoint.

Owing to villanous interruptions of my legitimate business I will put in 500 Beautiful Sets of Teeth for $5.00 per set.

EXTRACTION PAINLESS AND FREE.

From 9 to 10 a.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m.

I am the introducer of GOLD CROWN and BRIDGE WORK to this Province I will put 22-karat Gold Crowns in for $5.00 each. All Fillings 50c, Gold $1.00 up. For Thirty Days only. Consultation free. Open Day and Night, seven days a week.

THE

"GOOD SAMARITAN" DENTAL INSTITUTE

JOHN C. DIXON, D.D.S., L.D.S., Manager.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

DEPARTMENT.

Wonderful Reductions in All Lines of Men's Goods During August. Are You Interested? Then, Just Read Over These Prices.

Men's Ties, Silk ones, regular price 25c.	Now	6½c eact
Men's 20c Cotton Ties	For	5c each
Men's Solid Leather Braces, 35c ones	For	15c pair
Men's Cotton and Lisle Half Hose, 35c ones	For	12½c pair
Men's Negligee Shirts, $2.00 and $1.75 ones	For	89c each
Men's Colored Cambric Shirts, $1.50	For	89c each
Men's Silk and Wool Shirts, $1.50	For	89c each
Men's Bicycle Caps, 60c	For	19c each
Men's Black Silk Caps, 60c	For	19c each
Men's Pyjama Suits, $2.25	For	95c suit
Men's Flannellette Night Shirts, $1.00	For	65c each

20 PER CENT. OFF Bicycle Suits, Sweaters, Lustre Coats, Linen Dusters, Flannel Coats, Serge Coats, Duck and Crash Pants, Bath Robes, Dressing Gowns, etc., etc.

CLUB BAGS and VALISES.

25 p.c. OFF a line of fine quality English CLUB BAGS, $2.40 ones for..... **$1.80**

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street.

TERMS CASH. COR. METCALFE. TEL. UP 933.

IS A STRANGE PLAGUE.

Mysterious Disease Has Broken Out in Windsor and Has Puzzled the Health Authorities.

Windsor, Ont., August 4.—A mysterious disease, which is feared to be smallpox, has become prevalent in the vicinity of this city for several days past. Yesterday and to-day eight new cases developed at Walkerville, and the patients were conveyed to the Windsor pest-house. The infection first made its appearance in the town of Sharon, a few weeks ago. The health authorities, however, refuse absolutely to confirm what seems to be more than mere suspicion, and the action of the Windsor Board of Health in denying access to their meetings or records would seem to indicate that this profound secrecy was observed for a purpose. The Health Board is watching the situation closely, and taking every precaution to confine the disease within the narrowest limits possible.

CASCAPEDIA MERCHANTS ASSIGN.

Quebec, August 5.—(Special.)—Messrs. J. & P. Nadeau, general merchants, of Grand Cascapedia, have assigned, with liabilities of $25,000 and assets of $18,005. Messrs. Paradis & Jobin, accountants, of this city, have been appointed provisional guardians. The following Montreal firms are interested: H. Shorey & Co., $728; A. R. Williams & Co., $443; Glover Brals, $415; M. Saxe & Sons, $374; Kyle Cheesbrough & Co., $311.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 7th August, are Messrs. C. A. Jacques, S. B. Heward, Robertson McCulloch and Alex. Macpherson.

WANTED—20 girls for paper box work, steady work, good pay for experienced hands. Apply to Mace, Wilson & Co., Paper Box Makers, 8 De Bresoles street. 184

TRENT CANAL.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN PORTLAND CEMENT.

The time for receiving tenders for Portland Cement is hereby extended up to 16 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1899.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 28th July, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

LOST—Thursday evening, 3rd, on St. Catherine street, west of Stanley, gold binocular glasses, chain and case. Please return to janitor, Stanley Hotel. Reward given. 185

LOST—Thursday evening, 3rd, on St. Catherine street, west of Stanley, gold binocular glasses, chain and case. Please return to janitor, Stanley Hotel. Reward given. 185

WANTED—Man wants a job as storeman, timekeeper, watchman or driver; best references. Address H., Herald Office. tf

WANTED—Bellboy and tablemaid at Turkish Bath Hotel. 183

WANTED—Junior clerk for office and warehouse work, age about 17. Apply, with references, stating age and salary expected, Box K-28, Herald. 183

WANTED—Situation as bookkeeper, four years' experience in office work; good references. Apply to Box K-27, Herald Office. 186

CLOSING UP ON THE LEADERS

The "Champs." Trim the Stars and Rochester Gets Walloped by the Ferry Boat Sailors in Toronto. Winters is Here.

THE prize fat man and rapid thinker of the League, Mr. Pat Powers, who recently injected the elixir of life into the Syracuse Stars, will be pained to learn of the proceedings yesterday afternoon out in Dooleyville.

To say the least, the Stars put up a better game than Washington did the day before, but the champions played circles around them, and won in a canter.

Mr. Winters came to town with the Syracuse team, but entertained numerous original thoughts of his own, and declined to play with Montreal.

Pat Powers got such a hustle on that he resorted to the telegraph wires, and had a message ticked off to Dooley to the effect that Winters was ordered to report.

Pat would have sent the message by stage coach if he could have, but unfortunately the coach had just left.

Winters, however, received the intelligence with a stony stare and demands more salary.

The whole matter looks as if Mr. Lynch had his hand in and had been giving Winters some able hints to how to be sassy and independent.

Lynch has a percentage of .1,000 at this sort of thing, and many managers of the League realize by experience that it is

More Satisfactory

to hold a debate with a board fence than with Mr. Lynch.

However, Winters has two things before him—either play with the team or take a rest on the bench without salary.

Farmer Brown pitched for Syracuse, and was overjoyed to hear of the magnificent outlook for wheat in Manitoba.

"The crops on our side," said the Farm-

("A peach," said Mr. Brown, slightly raising his left foot.)

er, picking a few stray pieces of hay out of his hair, "are in great shape, especially the midsummer choke cherries and the ice cool cucumbers."

"Are the potato bugs numerous ?" asked somebody.

"How ?" said the Farmer.

"The potato bugs, are they numerous?"

"Wa-a-al, yes, they be some plentiful in patches, but the——say, excuse me, will yer ? I got ter do a little pitchin'." And the Farmer walked into the box to get walloped.

He gave "Shy" his base on balls, and then Tommy Bannon lammed it away out to the Arena fence for a home run.

Johnson made a hit and also scored, making it 3 to 2, as the Stars managed to get two men over in the same inning.

The home run business was an epidemic yesterday, and home runs will soon be as plentiful and popular as kissing bugs.

Tommy Bannon soaked out two of them, both hits being

In The Field,

while Georgie Bannon and Williams consigned a couple of balls into St. Catherine street.

There was no scoring again until the sixth, when Syracuse tied it, Williams' homer over the fence doing the business.

Lezotte came to the bat and made a single, but lingered long on first while Smith and Griffin had their death warrants signed by Shearon and George Bannon.

The fireworks started in the seventh, and the champions made a runaway race of it.

George Bannon started by putting the ball over the fence, and of course came in for the usual liberal applause from the crowd.

Jacklitz followed with a wallop for three bases, and scored when Lezotte in right field made a juicy muff of "Dug's" fly.

"Dug" went down and anchored off second on the play.

"Shy" advanced him a base on an infield out, and then Tommy Bannon tapped it in the direction of Westmount or Pointe Claire, and did the circuit.

At this stage of the tragedy Sandy Griffin in centre introduced an entirely new act.

Sandy started after Tommy's hit like a limited express.

He went all right for about ten yards, when suddenly

He Went Up

in the air like an Indian at a snake dance, and landed on his his neck.

He struck a perfect balance, and, his feet up in the air, swayed backwards and forwards for four seconds.

Suddenly he flopped over in a heap, and was picked up by Williams and Lezotte a total wreck.

It was the greatest acrobatic act seen on the grounds for a long time, and if the fans see Sandy doing the trapeze in the vaudeville at Sohmer Park next week they will not be surprised.

Sandy recovered after a while, and after concluding that no bones were broken he limped over to dry dock for repairs.

(In the fourth Mr. Smith found the walking was excellent.)

The efforts of the Stars to get after "Dug's" curves and even matters up were so frosty that they cooled the heated atmosphere and made it quite comfortable on the stands.

They died in one, two, three order for the last three innings, and Sandy wandered off to telegraph the sad news to Pat Powers.

Montreal.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Schiebeck, ss.	3	1	0	0	5	0
T. Bannon, lf.	4	2	2	1	0	0
Shearon, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Johnson, 2b.	4	1	1	3	5	0
Dooley, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0	0
Henry, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1	1
G. Bannon, cf.	4	1	1	4	1	0
Jacklitz, c.	3	1	2	3	0	0
Duggleby, p.	3	1	0	0	4	0
Total	33	7	8	27	16	1

Syracuse.

	A.B.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	E.
Lynch, 2b.	4	1	1	4	1	1
Rothermel, ss.	4	1	1	1	3	0
Williams, lf.	3	1	1	2	0	0
Lezotte, rf.	3	0	2	1	0	1
Smith, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Griffin, cf.	4	0	1	2	0	0
Fields, 1b.	4	0	0	5	5	1
O'Neill, c.	3	0	0	7	2	0
Brown, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Total	31	3	6	24	8	3

Score by innings—

Syracuse..................200001000—3
Montreal..................30000040x—7

Summary :

Sacrifice hit, Williams. Stolen bases, Johnson, Jacklitz. Two-base hit, Griffin. Three-base hit, Jacklitz. Home runs, T. Bannon (2); G. Bannon, Williams. Double play, Schiebeck, Johnson and Dooley. Bases on balls, off Duggleby, 2; off Brown, 3. Struck out, Brown, 4; Duggleby, 2. Passed ball, O'Neil. Left on bases, Montreal, 5; Syracuse, 4. Time, 1.30. Umpire, Wise. Attendance, 600.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

Toronto helped us to pull down the lead a little.

Boson only defeated Washington yesterday 4 to 3.

"Dug" pitched good ball, and this time got the support he deserves. "Dug" is in the game all the time, and can snap the ball to first quicker than any man in the business.

O'Neil, the Syracuse catcher, is all right in his position, but when he comes to bat he can't see the ball.

Smith, of Syracuse, is second in the league batters, but "Dug" had him making passes at the atmosphere yesterday.

Lizzie Fields plays a fair game at first.

Hardy, of Toronto, has been farmed out. Toronto will finish the season with three pitchers.

In the seventh the "champs" made two home runs and a three-bagger. Can't hit, eh?

Next to Tommy Bannon, Lynch, who plays second for Syracuse, is the best base robber in the league.

"There is not a better liked manager in the business than Dooley."—Gazette. Correct.

The entertainment to-day begins at 3.30.

Jennings is now playing for Baltimore, and won the game for them on Thursday.

"Shy" made a couple of very fast plays. When "Shy" is good he is good with a large "g."

Gruber is getting an all-round roast these days. We have seen worse than Gruber.

"An Ancient Fan" writes that in 1872 the Bostons played the Montreal Club on the old Sherbrooke street grounds, and won the game 63 to 3. Those were the days that we couldn't beat National League teams.

Mr. Winters paraded around in a Syracuse uniform.

Both Toronto and Worcester are right on our heels. We'll have to keep on winning.

O'Laughlin fined Pappalau $5 yesterday for throwing his glove on the ground.

The Toronto Ferry Company now owns the Toronto Club. We will have to call them the Sailors.

The Syracuse Journal thinks that Toronto will beat Montreal out in the race. The Journal has one more guess.

HARTFORD WON.

		R.	H.	E.
Springfield	001112010—	6	8	11
Hartford	015204200—	14	15	4

Batteries—Pappalau and Phelps; Hodson and Wilson.

WORCESTER WON.

		R.	H.	E.
Worcester	00402101x—	8	10	2
Providence	010000000—	1	7	2

Batteries—Horton and Bransfield; Evans and Leahy.

ROCHESTER BEATEN.

		R.	H.	E.
Toronto	10001030x—	5	12	4
Rochester	000010030—	4	9	3

Bateries—Alloway and Rothfuss; Morse and Smink.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Rochester	47	33	.588
Montreal	43	35	.551
Toronto	43	36	.541
Worcester	43	37	.538
Springfield	39	38	.506
Hartford	39	42	.481
Providence	39	46	.459
Syracuse	24	50	.324

WILKESBARRE CLUB SOLD.

Kansas City, Mo., August 4.—James H. Manning, president of the Kansas City Baseball Club, who has been in the East in search of players, wired to-day that he had purchased outright the Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Club, of the Atlantic League, and would bring the picked players to Kansas City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

		R.	H.	E.
At Chicago—				
Chicago	02020310x—	8	18	1
St. Louis	100020000—	3	9	3

Batteries—Taylor and Donohue; Sudhoff and Schreckongorst.

		R.	H.	E.
At Boston—				
Boston	100000012—	4	5	1
Washington	100011000—	3	9	2

Batteries—Lewis, Bailey and Bergen; Weyhing and Kittredge.

		R.	H.	E.
At Brooklyn—				
New York	010100000—	2	14	1
Brooklyn	02100000x—	3	8	2

Batteries—Seymour and Warner; McJames and McGuire.

		R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia—				
Baltimore	012000000—	3	8	3
Philadelphia	01001110x—	4	11	2

Batteries—McGinty and Robinson; Frazer and McFarland.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	61	31	.663
Boston	56	34	.622
Philadelphia	56	36	.609
Baltimore	52	38	.578
St. Louis	51	40	.560
Chicago	49	40	.551
Cincinnati	47	42	.528
Pittsburg	46	45	.505
Louisville	40	48	.455
New York	35	53	.398
Washington	34	59	.366
Cleveland	16	78	.170

CANADIAN LEAGUE.

At London—Hamilton, 7, 11, 3; London, 8, 14, 0. Batteries, Hagerman and Conwell; Sievers and Lohman. Umpire, McKeever.

At Woodstock—Woodstock, 9, 12, 3; Guelph, 12, 11, 9. Batteries, Crystal and Pickard; Damoth and Lafleur. Umpire, Popkay.

WESTERN LEAGUE.

At Indianapolis—Indianapolis, 2; Grand Rapids, 0.

At Detroit—Buffalo, 11; Detroit, 3.

At Kansas City—Kansas City, 5; Minneapolis, 2.

At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 3; Milwaukee, 0.

ATHLETICS.

THE CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The athletic championships of Canada will be held by the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union Saturday, September 16th, 1899, on the T.L. and A.A. grounds, Rosedale, Toronto, commencing at 2.30 p.m. sharp.

The following will be the events :—
100 yards run.
220 yards run.
440 yards run.
Half-mile run.
One mile run.
120 yards hurdle run.
Pole high leap.
Running high jump.
Throwing 56-lb. weight.
Running broad jump.
Putting the shot, 16 lbs.
Throwing the hammer, 16 lbs.
Entries close Tuesday, September 12th.

The above events are open to all amateurs. Any entry, unless from a bona fide amateur club, will require to be accompanied by credentials in support of amateur standing.

Entry fee, 50 cents for each event, must be remitted with entry. The committee reserve the right to reject any entry. The track is about one-third of a mile.

O. HERON,
Hon. Secretary,
16 King street west, Toronto.

Captain T. M. Jarvis, late 60th Rifles, and family, have gone to Lake Hall, Georgeville, for the rest of the summer.

BROCKVILLE REGATTA

The Grand Trunk Fours Got Only Second Place.

THE HUNT CLUB RACES

Canada Cup Trial Races Next Week—Montreal Tennis Players Defeat Ottawa.

Brockville, Ont., August 4.—The regatta closed with a successful and interesting afternoon's sport, the principal feature being the winning by Detroit of the intermediate and senior fours, after winning their junior race yesterday. Their trainer, Jimmy Rice, is universally conceded as the best trainer in the business. A stiff breeze prevailed on the course, making choppy water, and a hard pull on the home stretch. The course this year is one mile and a half, with a turn. At a meeting of the association last night the following officers were elected : President, G. H. Gooderham, Toronto; first vice-president, W. A. Littlejohn, Toronto; second vice-president, G. H. Muntz; hon. treasurer, A. Boyd: hon. secretary, C. MacDonell; executive committee, 1900, S. P. Grant, Toronto; D. Scott, Ottawa; J. H. Hunter, Lachine; 1901, W. S. Buell, Brockville; P. J. Smyth, Toronto; F. Lloyd; 1902, W. H. Bunting, Toronto; W. W. Osborne, Hamilton; F. E. Stark, Montreal. Detroit easily carried off the honors of the regatta, sweeping everything, winning five events out of six starts. Detroit won junior fours, intermediate, senior fours, a remarkable performance, and captured the junior and senior pairs, only losing the junior singles in the final heat. Harold Fraser, of Brockville, won the junior singles in good style, and is a coming sculler. The Brockville Rowing Club senior four gave the Detroits a hard race for the senior fours, but lacked steam at the finish. Fraser, who won the junior singles, being prostrated. The feeling is general that he undertook too much. Detroits are good oarsmen and have the finest boat. Following is the summary :

Junior singles—Harold Fraser, Brockville, won; L. Scholes, Dons, 2; E. McGee, Toronto, 3. Time, 11.35 1-5.

Intermediate fours—Detroit, 1; Grand Trunk, 2; Ottawa, 3. Time, 9.36 1-5.

Senior pair oars—Detroit, 1; Toronto, 2. Time, 11.22 4-5.

Intermediate singles—J. C. Mason, Argonauts, 1; G. J. Minnette, Toronto, 2; L. Kennedy, Dons, 3. Time, 11.23.

War canoe—Brockville Bohemians, 1; Brockville Rowing Club, 2; Y.M.C.A., Brockville, 3.

Senior singles—L. Marsh, Dons, 1; Mason, Argonauts, 2; C. L. Van Damme, Montreal B. C., Detroit, 3. Time, 10.50 2-5.

Senior four—Detroit, 1; Brockville B. C., 2; Dons, 3. Time, 19.13.

LACROSSE.

PEMBROKE VS. ARNPRIOR.

Pembroke, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The Arnprior and Pembroke lacrosse teams play in Renfrew on Monday, Aug. 7th, for a fifty dollar trophy. Large excursions will be run from both towns. Hon. C. Sifton is to speak in Renfrew on that date at the opening of the new public market. Some time ago the Pembroke boys were egged while playing in Arnprior, and feelings not of the kindliest are in evidence.

TROTTING.

THE GRAND CIRCUIT.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 4.—Rain again interfered with the races at the Columbus Driving Park to-day. After the 2.10 trot had been finished and four heats trotted in the 2.14 class, a thunderstorm came up and the track was soaked. Racing was then postponed until to-morrow.

2.10 trot; purse $2,000—

Tommy Britton, br. h., by Liberty Bell (West)	1	1	1
Cresseus	2	2	5
Elloree	7	5	2
Bouncer	5	4	3
Pilatus	4	3	6
Caracalla	3	6	7
Louis Mc	6	7	4

Time—2.08 1-4, 2.08 3-4, 2.08 1-4.

2.14 trot; purse $2,000 (unfinished)—

Success (McHenry)	7	2	1	1
Surpol	1	3	3	2
Charley Herr	3	1	2	4

Senator L., Iris O., Kyote, Esparte Rex, Dr. Spellman, Prince of India and Wynema also ran.

Time—2.11, 2.11 1-4, 2.10 3-4, 2.14 1-4.

RACES AT THE DRIVING PARK.

On Tuesday, August 8th, the followers of the harness horse will have an opportunity of following their favorite sport. Three races have been arranged for that date at the Driving Park, oPint St. Charles, commencing at 2 o'clock. There will be a purse of $100 for the 2.40 class. Then there will be a five-mile dash for another $100 purse, and $125 will be hung up for a free-for-all. The races are open to trotters and pacers, and national rules will govern. The entrance fee is ten per cent., best three in five heats. Entries should be made to Mr. J. R. Peavey, Exchange Hotel, Point St. Charles.

PIERCE BREAKS RECORDS.

The Accepted Fastest Time for Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Miles is Beaten by Him.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 4.—At the Woodside Park track here to-day, Burns Pierce, of Boston, broke the bicycle records for two, three, four and five miles. He rode five miles paced by motor. The time of the first mile was 1.34, three seconds slower than the record. He went the second mile in 3.09, previous record, 3.10; third mile, 4.46, previous record, 5 minutes 3-5 seconds; fourth mile, 6.23, previous record, 6.40; fifth mile, 8.02 2-5, previous record, 8.15.

THE RING.

TO MEET MAHER.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Joe Kennedy, the California boxer, who has aspirations for the heavyweight championship, has been matched to fight Peter Maher. Tom O'Rourke has secured the event for the Lennox Athletic Club of New York, where the men will meet on September 26.

JEFFRIES IN LONDON.

London, Aug. 4.—Jim Jeffries, the champion heavyweight, arrived here to-day from Southampton, where he landed last night from the Fuerst Bismarck. The big fellow is looking well, has already been "spotted" by the London public, and large crowds gather whenever he enters or leaves his hotel. Jeffries is scheduled to meet Charlie Mitchell here in a ten-round go some time between August 25 and 30.

LAWN TENNIS.

MONTREAL VS. OTTAWA.

A match played between the above clubs resulted in a complete victory for the Montreal men.

The scores were as follows:

A. F. C. Ross, Montreal, vs. Dr. Niblice, Ottawa, won by Ross, 6—4, 6—4.

H. W. Cowan, Montreal, vs. J. P. Crearar, Ottawa, won by Cowan, 6—1, 6—2.

H. L. Peiler, Montreal, vs. S. Ogilvie, Ottawa, won by Peiler, 6—3, 4—6 6—0.

G. C. Smith, Montreal, vs. A. Mackerell, Ottawa, won by Smith, 6—2, 6—3.

J. W. Ross, Montreal, vs. M. Millan, Ottawa, won by Ross, 7—5, 6—1.

Cowan and Peiler, Montreal, vs. Niblice and Ogilvie, Ottawa, won by Montreal, 6—2, 6—4.

Ross and Ross, Montreal, vs. Crearar and Mackerell, Ottawa, won by Montreal, 6—0, 6—4.

Cowan and Coghlin, Montreal, vs. Niblice and McMillan, Ottawa, won by Ottawa, 6—3, 6—4.

The Montreal team travels to Ottawa to play a return match on August 19, when a lively game is expected.

The Montreal team, which will meet Cote St. Antoine this afternoon, will be chosen from the following players: A. F. Ross, Cowan, Peiler, Acer Smith, J. W. Ross and Harding.

YACHTING.

CANADA CUP DEFENDERS.

Toronto, August 4.—Two of the Canada Cup defenders were christened to-day. The McLeod boat was named Mineta and the Payne boat Beaver. There remains but one of the six unnamed and that is the Ware boat of Hamilton. The other Hamilton boats are called Myrtle and Hamilton, and the Morse boat of Toronto is known as Toronto.

During the trial races, which begin Monday, Aemilius Jarvis will sail either Mineta or Beaver, but which one will not be known until the boats are ready to go to the post.

For other Sporting see Page 6.

AMERICAN MEAT BARRED

How Prussian Officials Expect to Prevent Its Entrance Across Belgium Frontier.

Washington, D.C., Aug. 4.—Official letters received here from the representatives of the United States in Germany bring many details concerning the recent action in that country looking to the exclusion of beef slaughtered in Belgium from the German markets and leave little room for doubt that this is done for the purpose of preventing the indirect introduction of an American product.

The letters state that proclamations have been issued by the authorities of the Prussian Governments of Aachen, Dusseldorf, Osnabruck, Luneburg, Schleswig, Danzig and Gumbinnon, and also by the grand duchies of Oldenburg and Mecklenburg and by the ministry of Alsace-Lorraine against the admission of beef slaughtered in Belgium. These sub-divisions of territory cover the entire Belgian frontier of Germany, and render it impracticable to introduce any Belgian beef into the empire.

While the central government of Germany takes no official action in the premises, it is pointed out here that the course of the subordinate government is inspired from Berlin, and some of the proclamations set forth that the action is taken at the instance of the imperial chancellor. Others proclaim that the reason for the step is the fear of introducing Texas fever through the American beef cattle slaughtered in Belgium. The exclusion orders went into effect on the 15th of July.

YACHTING IS A COSTLY SPORT

Large Sums Expended in the Contests Between Great Britain and America—Cost of Shamrock and Columbia.

It is a common reproach of foreigners that the first question an American asks about anything is, "What will it cost? There is no doubt that the average citizen of this continent does like to know what a thing means in a monetary way—especially if it means pleasure—for people on this side of the Atlantic do like to get a fair equivalent for their cash in some way or other.

Therefore it is only natural that just now when the great yacht race—a contest of the sort in which only the greatest of nations can indulge—is in preparation, both Americans and Britons are asking:

"What will it cost to contest for this trumpery cup, worth so little in cash, but so much in glory?"

The answer to this can be given only approximately. Directly it will cost in hard cash fully $1,500,000. Indirectly it will cost the people of the two nations many millions in loose change.

In considering this matter it must be remembered that the primary cost of the yacht is one of the least factors. The Shamrock, with repairs, extra sails, and alterations will, before the season is over, cost close to $200,000. The Columbia will cost about $25,000 more. To run them for the season will cost each fully $50,000 more.

Then comes the real cost. In this must be counted the cost of the tenders, the trial boats, and many other large incidental expenses on this side of the ocean. It has cost a small fortune to refit the Defender and keep her in trim and run her during the season, and this will make up an enormous total. The steam tender which accompanies the two yachts is even more expensive.

While it can be justly claimed that Commodore Morgan's new steam yacht, the Corsair, was built purposely that her owner and his fellows in the syndicate might at all times follow the Columbia, the primary cost of the Corsair was $400,000, and up to the close of the racing season she will have necessitated the outlay of $50,000 more for expenses.

Sir Thomas not a Yachtsman.

Sir Thomas Lipton was never considered a yachtsman until the present season. He never has before owned a yacht of any kind. While his friends declare that he has always taken a general interest in the sport, his name was never mentioned in connection with a pleasure craft until his challenge for the America's cup was announced by the Royal Ulster Yacht Club, and was accepted by the New York Yacht Club. People who know declare that he joined the Royal Ulsters for the express purpose of inducing that organization to issue his challenge, and it is known that this is the first yacht club to claim him as a member.

Not long ago Sir Thomas bought the steam yacht Aegusa, whose name he quickly changed to Erin, in honor of his native land, and this vessel, according to present plans, will convey the Shamrock across the Atlantic. From her bridge her owner and a party of distinguished guests will watch the great international yacht race, and American yachtsmen will have an opportunity of comparing the Erin, built on the Clyde, with the Corsair, constructed on the Hudson. In most judgments the American craft is by far the handsomer of the two. Her design, however, can hardly be classed as native, for Beavor Webb, the naval architect who is responsible for her model, is an Irishman, who has been in business in the United States since 1855, when his cutter Genesta, owned by Sir Richard Sutton, was defeated by the Puritan. A similar fate befel his cutter Galatea, owned by Lieut. Henn, R.N., in 1886. Since that time Mr. Webb has designed a number of fine vessels for American millionaires.

His Yacht Cost $375,000.

The price paid by Sir Thomas Lipton for the Aegusa was $375,000. The craft is pretty to look at, as well as fast and seaworthy. She was designed, built, and engined by Messrs. Scott & Co., of Greenock, for Commendatore Floria, an Italian yachtsman, in 1897. She is 264 feet over all, 252 feet on the loadwater line, with a beam of 31.65 feet and a depth of 18.5 feet. Her gross tonnage is 994. Her hull, which is of steel, was built up to the highest requirements of Lloyd's. She has a single screw, which is propelled by triple expansion engines of 2,500 indicated horse-power, with four cylinders of 24, 40, and (two) 45 inches in diameter respectively. Steam is generated in two Scotch boilers with a working pressure of 180 pounds. The yacht is magnificently fitted up with the latest luxurious and fashionable equipment. She has been overhauled and refitted at an expense of $25,000 at Cowes. It is worth mentioning that the large saloon has been decorated with pictures of all the yachts that have contested for the America cup. The yacht carries a ship's campany of fifty, all told. The pay roll amounts to $500 a week.

Nobody but the Herreshoffs, Commodore Morgan and Mr. C. Oliver Iselin know the exact cost of the Columbia. Those sharps who estimated her prime cost at more than $300,000 have evidently gone off at half cock. It must be remembered that the yacht is simply a shell, her frames being of nickel steel, and her plating a thin film of manganese bronze. She has no expensive interior fittings. In fact, she has no fittings at all. When one remembers that a superb, down-to-date, steel steam yacht like Corsair II., 204 feet on the water line, built up to the highest requirements at Lloyd's, with machinery of the finest and equipment most luxurious, can be built for $300,000, it seems ridiculous to assert that a boat ninety feet on the water line, with absolutely no garnishing below the decks, will cost as much to construct. In most judgments, and in that of several naval architects, $200,000 is a liberal estimate, and affords a very large margin of profit for her builders.

Mr. A. J. McVey, a yacht designer and writer of Boston, has compiled the following table, which he says shows not the lowest actual cost of the Columbia, but a very liberal one:

To labor, 50 men, five months, mechanics $2.75, helpers $1.50	$15,000
Tobin bronze, nickel-plate, needed	13,000
Castings, bolts, screws, etc.	3,000
Frames, deck beams, ties, straps, etc.	4,000
Steel spars, mast $1,000, boom $1,300, gaff $1,100, bowsprit $600	4,000
Rigging	3,000
Blocks, aluminum straps, made	5,000
Joiner work, hatches, companionways, fittings	4,000
Pine deck, laid	3,000
Lead, ninety tons	8,000
Sails, complete, and made	8,000
Total	$70,000

It should be remembered, however, that the Hereschoffs have a reputation for obtaining good prices for their work, and that Nat Herreshoff's fee for the design will be heavy. Mr. Morgan will, therefore, pay as much as he has stated.

The expenses of running the Columbia can be learned approximately by means of a little calculation. Her skipper will probably get $2,000 for the season, with, perhaps a handsome present if the Shamrock is defeated. The mate may be paid $100 a month. Each of the 31 able seamen will be paid $30 a month. The second mate will get $40 a month, and each of the four quartermasters will be paid $35 a month. All of these were shipped at Deer Island, Me., and about half of them sailed on the Defender. The expenses for "grubbing" the crew will be about 50 cents a day for each man. It is understood that in all the races Columbia may happen to win this season the men will get $5 each for "racing money."

In the tabulated account of Commodore Morgan's expenses of the season the total comes to $546,540. No allowance has been made for deterioration, which is hard to estimate, nor for the insurance of the Defender and Columbia, which would be high, if, indeed, underwriters would consent to take the risk. On the other hand, no deduction has been made of the $225,000 paid to Commodore Morgan by the Government for Corsair II., although this allowance, perhaps, ought to be subtracted from the grand total. If so, it would reduce the amount to $321,540, a modest sum when compared with the wild chatter about the "cool million" which the commodore would have to spend this year.

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Notre Dame St. Montreal's Greatest Store. Aug. 5th, 1899.

Startling News from the

Special August Cheap Sale

BIG REDUCTIONS EVERYWHERE

This is the most important movement The Big Store has ever adopted. This Great August Sale, measured by the most important, best of all our July Cheap Sale; it exceeds in magnitude, in stocks, in economies, in splendid thoroughness, any cheap sale this store has ever held.

Prices Cut Down to the Lowest

There has been great wonderment about the marvellous reductions that have been made in the prices for this Wonderful Sale.

The triumphs of next week's selling will be the greatest in the history of The Big Store.

1500 Summer Outing Skirts

Another surprise in Ladies' Summer Outing Skirts awaits you on Monday morning. Another revelation of The Big Store's wonderful resources in BUYING FOR READY CASH. Another Manufacturer succumbed to the influence of CASH DOWN and sold us his entire stock of Linen Crash, English Duck and Pique Outing Skirts. They'll be ready for your inspection on Monday morning.

Ladies' Outing Skirts

LADIES' IRISH LINEN CRASH OUTING SKIRTS—Tailor finish. Regular price $1.00. Sale price 59c

LADIES' WHITE ENGLISH DUCK SKIRTS, neatly trimmed with bands of same material. Usual $2.00. Sale price $1.19

LADIES' PURE IRISH LINEN CRASH OUTING SKIRTS, made apron and panel styles. Usual $2.50. Sale price $1.44

LADIES' WHITE ENGLISH PIQUE OUTING SKIRTS, trimmed rows of pink, blue or white material. Sale price $1.75

LADIES' WHITE, PINK OR BLUE PIQUE OUTING SKIRTS, neatly trimmed, tailor finished. Regular $3.00 Skirts. Sale price $1.95

1500 PRETTY SHIRT WAISTS

REGULAR 90c. SALE PRICE 38C.

The Greatest Shirt Waist opportunity this season occurs on Monday. A gathering of Cambric, Muslin, Percale and Dimity Shirt Waist Beauty that will astonish you. Never before has The Big Store offered such a galaxy of beauty at such little price.

Pretty Shirt Waists

Smart Styles.

Regular Price 35 cents

MONDAY

32c each

Dainty Shirt Waists

Jaunty Styles.

Regular Price 85 cents

MONDAY

38 cents

20,000 yards Wash Fabrics

AT LESS THAN IT COSTS TO MAKE THEM

These fluffy, filmy, dainty fabrics that conjure up visions of summer piazzas and broad walks as soon as you look at them, are here in such numbers and beauty that we will give them a special showing on Monday.

This brilliant lot consists of Organdies, Dimities, Oriental, Cambrics, Ginghams, Silkenettes, etc., in exquisite daintiness and delicacy, which belong only to these lovely fabrics. These price hints must impress you:

Summer Dress Fabrics

Silkenette Dress Muslins, 28 inches wide, in dark foundations, with fancy silk effect stripes. Regular 15c goods. Sale price.... ....6c

Printed Dress Muslins, in a myriad of fancy designs and color-tones. Regular 16c goods. Sale price 6c

Dimity Dress Muslins, in small and neat designs, splendid mingling of colors. Regular 20c goods. Sale price.......8½c

Pretty Dress Muslins

Oriental Dress Muslins, that make cool and handsome Summer Dresses, black foundations, with bunches of colored flowers. Regular 20 cents. Sale price 10c

Mousseline D'Italie, 28 inches wide, distinguished fabric, in magnificent shades. Regular 18c goods. Sale price.... ....8½c

French Muslin, fine lawn finish, 30 inches wide, fancy patterns. Regular 20ct. goods. Sale price 8½c

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FIND A GIANT FOSSIL.

Scientists in Colorado Discover Bones of a Prehistoric Animal Eighty Feet Long and Twenty High.

Denver, August 4.—Prof. Wright, who is with the Wyoming University's exploring expedition in the fossil fields of Colorado, reports that the scientists have met with great success. Prof. Wright was accompanied by representatives of the Kansas University, the University of West Virginia, the University of California, Beloit College, the Universities of Alabama, of Missouri and Nebraska.

Prof. Wright writes: "August 1 was the greatest day in the history of the expedition. In all, not less than parts of twenty animals have been discovered. The discoveries have been quite varied, some representing the greatest of land animals that have ever lived and other that were no larger than a horse. Among the most important discoveries were the remains of an animal that was of the largest known, which was not less than eighty feet long and twenty feet high."

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REVIVE ALASKAN CITIES

One Whole Presbyterian Synod Starts Out to Convert the Northern Coast Towns.

Seattle, Wash., August 4.—A novel excursion to Alaska has gone on the steamer City of Seattle. It consists of about three hundred persons, including the Presbyterian Synod of Washington State. The annual session of the synod will be held aboard the steamer during the voyage. Gospel services and literary and musical entertainment will be given and revival meetings held in the cities on the Alaskan coast.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

(See also page one.)

BIRTHS.

COOK—At Aultsville Ont., August 3, 1899, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cook.

CROWTHER—In Hamilton, July 29, the wife of T. A. Crowther, of a daughter.

SCOTT—At St. Matthew's rectory, Quebec, on August 1st, the wife of Rev. F. G. Scott, of a son.

BRAZEL—At Birchton, Que., on July 26th, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Allie S. Brazel.

HOULAHAN—In Sherbrooke, August 1st, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Forrest P. Houlahan.

MARRIAGES.

ROWBOTHAM-FINUCANE—At St. John's Cathedral, Portsmouth, England, on the 2nd August, Ina, fourth daughter of Deputy Inspector-General D. Finucane, M.D., R.N., to S. A. Rowbotham, of Toronto.

MASTEN-CANFIELD—At the Methodist Church, Odelltown, Que., on July 27th, by Rev. D. Mick, Mr. G. L. Masten, principal of the Coaticook Academy, to Mary Maud Alta (May), daughter of Boswell Canfield, Esq., of Odelltown.

SKINNER-COWAN—In Sherbrooke, August 1st, by Rev. F. J. Day, Margaret, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Cowan, and Mr. A. C. Skinner, both of Sherbrooke.

GIBBONS-BUDD—On July 20, at Winnipeg, William Henry Gibbons to Alice Rose Budd.

HADLEY-KINTON—At Oyster Ponds, Guysboro, June 17, Joseph J. Hadley to Mrs. Kinton.

HAND-McCAIN—At Burton, Sunbury Co., N. B., June 28th, Charles G. Hand to Alice J. McCain.

HARYETT-McDONALD—On July 25, at Ottawa, James P. Haryett to Maud, third daughter of George McDonald.

HILLS-SPEARS—At Halifax, June 22, Clement S. Hills, of Halifax, to Martha E. Spears, of Sheet Harbor.

McCALLUM-GRANT—At Toronto, July 26, D. McCallum, of Ottawa, to Elizabeth J. Grant, Ottawa.

MANSON-LIVINGSTONE—At St. John, N. B., July 26th, James W. Manson to Jessie Stirling.

METZGER-DORSEY—On the 24th inst., at Ottawa, Mr. G. Metzger, of Buffalo, N.Y., to Mrs. P. Dorsey, of Ottawa.

DEATHS.

CRAIG—At St. Antoine Abbey on July 29, 1899, William Craig, of Chateauguay Basin, aged 69 years.

DEWAR—At his father's residence, No. 66 Florence street, Ottawa, on August 3, 1899, Duncan Wilfred, only son of Duncan Dewar, aged 14 years and 9 months.

HOWARD—At Stouffville, Ont., on July 31, 1899, Lloyd W Howard, junior clerk of the Standard Bank, aged 18 years and seven months.

MACDONALD—At Hazelcraig, Westmount, on August 3, 1899, Eva Grant, only daughter of Charles W. M. Macdonald, aged 16 years.

NEILSON—On Thursday, August 3, 1899, at her father's residence, Kingsbury, Quebec, Christina Ada Neilson, aged 24 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of Mr. William Neilson.

PERIARD—On August 2, 1899, Edward Jonathan, infant son of A. J. Periard, Lachute, aged 5 months and 5 days.

STEWART—On August 1, 1899, at the residence of his brother, Alexander Stewart, Mountain road, Hull, Charles Stewart, of Providence, R. I., in the 57th year of his age.

SMITH—At Britannia Bay, on August 2, 1899, Jane Morson, relict of the late Rev. John Rose Smith.

PEAKER—At Long Branch, August 1, 1899, Evelyn Gertrude, only child of Edwin A. and Gertrude Peaker, aged 1 year and 25 days.

HOWARD—At Stouffville, On Monday evening, July 31st, Lloyd W. Howard, junior clerk of the Standard Bank, aged 18 years and 7 months.

WEEK IN MINING STOCKS.

The Activity in Virtue Was One of the Features of a Rather Dull Week.

Virtue was one of the principal features of the week on the mining exchange, and its firmness and activity attracted a good deal of attention. Golden Star was traded in a little, and business in the others does not call for any special comment. The fluctuations and sales were compiled by John L. Galleti:

Stocks.	Opening Saturday Bid.	Closing To-day Bid.	Highest Sold.	Lowest Sold.	Sales.
Payne	135	133	135	135	1,000
War Eagle	362	355	...	...	....
Republic	118	120	120	119½	1,500
Virtue	42	47	49	44½	11,800
Montreal-London	40	41	42	42	400
Big Three	14½	14	16½	15	6,300
Brandon & Golden Crown	27½	27	29	29	1,000
California	10	11½	11½	11½	1,500
Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate	7	6	...	...	....
Cariboo Hydraulic	140	146	...	...	....
City of Paris	...	...	...	...	....
Evening Star	9	9½	...	...	....
Fern	25	25	...	...	....
Gold Hills Development	4	4	...	...	....
Iron Colt	9½	11	12	9½	6,500
Iron Mask	...	...	...	...	....
Knob Hill	85	80	...	...	....
Monte Christo	6	6	...	...	....
Montreal Gold Fields	13	14½	15	15	2,000
Noble Five	18	16	...	...	....
Novelty	...	2	...	...	....
Old Ironsides	100	100	107	105	1,000
Virginia	15	16½	...	...	....
Rambler Cariboo	25	26	...	...	....
Bullion	...	...	50	50	500
Summit	2	2	...	...	....
St. Elmo	4	...	...	...	....
Burley	5	5	...	...	....
Decca	27½	25	...	...	....
Morrison	11	9½	...	...	....
Slocan Soverign	25½	25	26½	26	2,200
Golden Star	40	45	52	45	7,000

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and eating charlotte gelatine.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL MONTREAL, MAY 16, 1870

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5.

MR. MARCHAND'S ACHIEVEMENT

On coming into power the Marchand Government was entrusted with a mandate enjoining it to devote itself above all else to restoring equilibrium in the finances. Other Governments had been sent to Quebec with similar mandates, and it was scarcely to be wondered at if many people expected little in the way of economy from these new men who had at their head a Premier who had never held office and who was persistently described by his opponents as an easy-going man who would not be able to enforce his good intentions upon his followers. But fortunately for the Province the estimate which Mr. Marchand's friends had long formed of him proved true. In the choice of his colleagues and in the course which his Government has pursued, Mr. Marchand has shown himself a strong, tactful, purposeful man. Since the first day of taking office the members of the Government have devoted themselves unremittingly to their giant task. It would have been easier to have brought the revenues up to the expenditures by new taxes, as their opponents looked for them to do. To bring the expenditures down to the revenues appeared an almost impossible job in view of the increased burdens which the Flynn Government had imposed and the reduction of revenues, to the extent of $300,000, which had been made on the eve of the elections. To attain their object Mr. Marchand and his colleagues were obliged to insist strictly upon the collection of moneys due the Province from all sources and to reduce with inexorable firmness the annual expenditures wherever the public service would allow of it. It was an ungrateful policy and not calculated to bring popularity to its authors. But it was demanded by the grave crisis to which affairs had been brought by annually recurring deficits and constant additions to the public debt.

They were obliged, above all else, to put a stop to the system of granting subsidies and bonuses to enterprises and works which, however deserving they might be, could not be assisted without serious embarrassment to the treasury. The policy of railway bonuses is responsible for seventeen millions of our twenty-five million dollar debt, and the charge upon the revenues which these bonuses have imposed is responsible in large part for the Province's position. When debt charges alone more than eat up the annual subsidy received from the Dominion, which is supposed to be the backbone of the Province's revenues, the importance of putting a stop to all debt increases is seen to be no less important than the reduction of current expenditures. And so Mr. Marchand and his colleagues have regarded it, and in spite of the pressure of promoters of new schemes and the representations of those to whom the Flynn Government had made promises, a consistent course has been followed. The result is that at the end of two years the Premier is able to announce that there is a surplus of $23,000 for the year ending the 30th of June last. He is in the proud and unprecedented position of ushering in an era of surpluses—surpluses, too, which are actual and not merely matters of bookkeeping. He found a deficit of $810,000 for the last year of the Flynn administration. He reduced it in his first year to $187,000, and in his second it has been wiped out altogether, and instead there is the tidy sum of $23,000 on the right side of the ledger.

For all this Mr. Marchand and his colleagues deserve the gratitude of the Province. He has rehabilitated the finances, and what is still more important he has rehabilitated the moral tone of Quebec politics. It is a great work to have lifted the Province from the verge of bankruptcy and set its feet in economical and prudent courses. But this is not the sum total of the results of these two years' labors. Another result, not to be measured with figures, but great beyond computation in its effect upon the future well-being of the Province, is found in the fact that higher political ideals have been held up by Mr. Marchand before the young men of Quebec, and the old adage that honesty is the best policy—even in the field of politics—has received at his hands a new gilding.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

The statement that Manitoba will require at least 7,000 men from the east to harvest its wheat crop comes as an assurance that the crop promises to exceed its usual proportions. The news of the crop conditions so far has been of a satisfactory character, and while a few frosts have been reported, the earliest for many years past, the impression seems to be that the grain was not forward enough for it to suffer any material damage. And under ordinary weather conditions it seems only reasonable to expect that Manitoba will move a good deal more wheat this fall than a year ago. The holding of old wheat in the first place is fully 3,000,000 bushels larger than it was in 1898, and added to this they will probably have a larger crop of new wheat. In the States it is also evident, judging by recent events in the markets, that the farm reserves carried over from 1898 were very heavy. This is the factor in the wheat situation which has kept prices from advancing, and has nullified all the attempts of speculators to run wheat up to an unwarranted figure. The distribution of wheat in the States during the past twelve months affords a very close verification of the United States Government's statement of the 1898 crop. The estimated stocks in farmers' hands, and the visible supply on July 1, 1898, were 31,000,000 bushels, and last year's crop was officially stated to have been 675,000,000 bushels, a total supply of 706,000,000 bushels. This may be summarized as follows:—

	Bushels.
The preliminary statement of the export is	222,000,000
The estimates of seed are about	50,000,000
The visible supply and supply in farmers' hands July 1, 1899, are estimated to have been	97,000,000
Total of these items	369,000,000

This would leave for food 337,000,000 bushels, or 4 1-2 bushels per capita for the population. Indications from the American Government's reports this year forecast a yield for 1899 of about 560,000,000 bushels. This is a good-sized crop, and it therefore looks as if both the States and Canada will continue to play an important part in the foreign markets with their present crops.

RENEWED RAILWAY ACTIVITY

In another part of this paper is published a list of the new railways under construction or projected in Canada. The list is a long one, and not, perhaps, very enlivening reading, and yet the significance which attaches to it scarcely requires to be indicated. The list is taken from an American engineering magazine just to hand, and along with the pages occupied by a similar list of American projects, furnishes a striking evidence of the enormous activity in railway building which has followed the return of good times. And it is in connection with this activity that the amount of the subsidies which has formed the subject of debate at Ottawa during the present week, should rightly be judged. It would be obviously unfair to compare the grants applied for and offered in such a time of phenomenal activity as the present with the amounts granted in years of dulness and inactivity. And yet even to such an unfair comparison the Liberal Government can submit without disadvantage.

The subsidies which make up this year's resolutions total $6,540,000—a large sum, no doubt, and one in the granting of which any government should pause and seriously consider. But it is not all a new vote. More than a million and a half of it is made up of re-votes, that is to say, of subsidies granted by previous Governments, and as yet unearned. To re-include them, therefore, is only to give an extension of time to projects already declared by the Conservative Government to be worthy of receiving aid. For only $4,893,000, then, of the subsidies are the Liberals primarily responsible. Even this is a large amount, but its actual importance can only be judged by comparison with the votes of past years. We find, for example, that for the years between 1888 and 1894 the railway subsidies brought down by Conservative Governments were for the following amounts (not including land subsidies): In 1888, $1,297,104; 1889, $3,088,071; 1890, $3,613,210; 1891, $76,474; 1892, $4,136,640; 1893, $1,052,088, and in 1894, $4,658,500. In 1895 and 1896 no subsidies were granted for the reason, no doubt, that there was so little railway construction under way. If, therefore, after the lapse of several years, and during the phenomenal activity all over the Dominion, which the list published elsewhere shows, the amount should reach four or five millions it should not be a subject for surprise. And until by some one the position be taken that there should be no more subsidies, the only point remaining is as to whether the several railways named in this year's resolutions are of a character to entitle them to assistance. If they are—and no one has denied it—then there is no more to be said than that as a result of the good times, a plethora of money and an abounding confidence in her future, Canada is entering upon an era of railway building which will give a new impetus to the development of her vast resources.

ANOTHER EMPIRE ADDED TO BRITAIN.

That vast region in West Africa which his been under the Royal Niger Company's jurisdiction and is known as Nigeria, is about to enter a new phase of existence. A bill has just been passed, or—to be more accurate—is passing through its final stages in the Imperial Parliament, which places the possessions of the company under direct Imperial control. The exact number of hundreds of thousands of square miles that this will add to the empire it is impossible to say for the boundaries of these possessions have been considerably changed by the recent Anglo-French agreement. Roughly speaking they amount to something like a million square miles, and as the government is buying out the company for £865,000 it may be considered to be making a pretty good bargain on behalf of the nation for the purchase money will represent less than £1 per square mile for the new territory, to say nothing of the buildings, vessels and other property belonging to the company. Government by chartered company is very well up to a certain stage in a new country, but there invariably comes a time when the new possessions must be brought under the direct jurisdiction of the Empire. Everybody with the exception of Mr. Labouchere seems to be agreed that this time has arrived in the case of Nigeria. In order to carry out the arrangement of the Anglo-French convention, direct and unhampered imperial control is necessary, and apart from this there is the higher ground of humanitarian and enlightened sentiment which comes into play or ought to come into play in the governing of the native races. Britain is about to assume a heavy responsibility and in no respect is it more clearly defined than in regard to the liquor traffic. By the new act the Niger coast protectorate Lagos and the Royal Niger Company's possessions otherwise termed the Niger territories, are to be welded into one whole—Nigeria. It will be divided for purposes of administration, into three great provinces—Northern Nigeria, Southern Nigeria, and Lagos. Under the company's rule the position of the provinces in relation to the liquor trade, has been unsatisfactory. The traffic means the death and degradation of the natives who are completely demoralized by it. In Lagos and in that portion of Southern Nigeria, which goes by the name of the Niger Coast Protectorate, and is in effect the Niger delta there has been absolutely no check upon the importation of spirits. In the other portion of Southern Nigeria, which lies in the Niger Company's sphere—that is to say the main river and a small area on each side of it, following the long and deep bend of the river northward to the seventh parallel, the company has imported a very large quantity of spirits annually. But above the seventh parallel the importation of spirits was prohibited. The Sultan of Sokoto objected to spirits coming into what he considered his country. How far the company, had it continued the administration, would have been likely to comply with the request of this enlightened Mohammedan Potentate, it is needless now to speculate, but there is every reason to believe that the Colonial Office will take care that the country is protected from the introduction of rum and gin, which is simply poison to the South African native.

FIGURING TOO HIGH.

The Toronto Mail and Empire and some other Opposition papers are not averse to creating a wrong impression by alleging that the Laurier Government is spending $60,000,000, although its members once objected to a Conservative Administration spending $40,000,000. Of course the comparison fails, inasmuch as the sixty millions are arrived at by adding the current expenditures to the sums asked on account of capital. If this had been done at the time the Macdonald Government granted the C.P.R. $25,000,000, there would not have been much to choose between the two budgets.

Now the current expenditures provided for in the estimates and supplementaries of the current year amount not to $60,000,000, nor to $50,000,000, but to $43,026,844. The total estimates for the year are as follows:

Estimates, chargeable to income,	$41,528,208
Estimates, capital	4,758,252
Supplementaries, chargeable to income	1,898,556
Supplementaries, capital	3,598,787
Total	$51,783,803

Mr. Blair, in dealing with the railway subsidies, pointed out that in the past fully one-half of similar grants had not been earned. This item, then, is not only not presently payable, but much of it may never be demanded. The total expenditure is large, but it is not near the figure it is placed at by our Toronto contemporary, and one of the best evidences that it is a justifiable expenditure is furnished by the failure of the Opposition to seriously object to any part of it.

CONSTITUTION-MAKING.

The constitution which the Imperial Government will in all probability be asked to confer upon the Australian colonies next year will be of the nature of a compromise between the constitution of Canada on the one hand and that of the United States on the other. The federating colonies, of which the number is still doubtful, owing to the uncertain attitude of Western Australia, propose to place their administration for federal purposes in the hands of a Federal Parliament, which shall consist, like that of Canada, of the Queen and two Houses. In the matter of nomenclature, the Australians have copied the United States: There is to be a Senate and House of Representatives. We think the good old-fashioned name of the Commons would have been preferable for the House that represents the people, but the statesmen and delegates who framed the Federal Enabling Bill, which has been adopted by the Legislatures, thought otherwise. The Senate is an elective body—not a nominee House like that of Canada. The respective powers of the two Houses, the numbers of which they are to be constituted, the proportion of these numbers to each other, the manner of their election and the provision for their increase in the event of any advance in the population, were subjects of many keen and protracted controversies, which more than once seriously imperilled the whole scheme of federation. After long-sustained and animated discussion and mutual compromises, the scheme was evolved.

It provides for the election of a Senate, or Upper House, consisting of Senators chosen in exactly equal numbers by each State. At first the members will be six, and if all the six colonies join the federation the Senate will begin with thirty-six members. The Federal Parliament is empowered to increase this number should it be deemed desirable to do so. The Senators are to be elected for six years, subject, however, to the dissolution of Parliament. Whatever the number of Senators may be, the number of the House of Representatives will be as nearly as possible twice as many.

The representatives are to be allotted to the various colonies on the population basis, with the provision that no state, however small its population, shall have less than five members. As the number of Senators will always be fixed by decree, the population basis for the House of Representatives will be found by dividing the total population of the federated colonies by twice the number of Senators. According to the latest census the present population of Australia is 3,800,000. Assuming that all the colonies will join, there will be thirty-six Senators. The unit of representation for the Lower House will therefore be about 50,000 persons, and members will be allotted to the various colonies on this basis. New South Wales, which has a population of 1,346,240, would, accordingly, head the list with twenty-six members in the Federal House of Representatives. Victoria, with a population of 1,175,400, would come next with twenty-three members. Queensland, with a population of 498,533, would have ten members; South Australia, with 367,934, seven members; West Australia, with 168,150, five members, and Tasmania, 177,341, five members. The first Federal Parliament of Australia will, in all probability, consist of seventy-six members of the House of Representatives and thirty-six Senators—a very small number as compared with Canada. As already pointed out, however, the machinery has been provided for an increase of membership, and it is to be observed that any future increase of members of the Senate carries with it a proportionate increase in the members of the Lower House. The members of the Senate, assuming that all the colonies are federated, cannot be increased by less than six. The Lower House would, in that event, get twelve new members, and a redistribution bill would provide for their just allotment among the different colonies.

It was well that in the projected federal constitution of Australia full provision has been made for Parliamentary redistribution whenever it may become necessary. That such a necessity will arise, just as it has arisen in Canada, is highly probable. The franchise upon which the two Houses of the Australian Parliament are to be elected will be identical. As in Canada, the franchise will be the Parliamentary franchise of the state, province or colony in which the election takes place. The provision of an identical and popular franchise for both Houses is the chief departure from the more conservative principle adopted in the case of the Canadian Senate, and it constitutes the strongest democratic feature of the Australian bill. There is, however, another important difference between the Autralian Bill and the British North America Act. The Dominion Parliament is the depository of the national rights, and the State Legislatures are endowed with only such definite rights as are assigned to them. In Australia, the position is to be reversed. The Legislatures of each colony will, like the State Legislatures of the American Union, reserve all rights except those of which they definitely divest themselves in favor of the Federal Parliament. In this respect, too, the Australian Bill is claimed to be more democratic than the Canadian act. As the Federal Parliament has only such powers of legislation as are expressly conferred upon it, it is not surprising that a large part of the Commonwealth Bill should be taken up with a detailed definition of these powers. Many of these are concurrent with those of the States; some are, by nature, exclusive, and others are made exclusive by the bill. The right of regulating trade devolves upon the Federal Parliament, as regards both foreign and inter-state commerce. After a certain period, the Federal Parliament will have exclusive powers over excise and bounties. Its powers of taxation are not confined to customs and excise, and federal taxation may be direct or indirect, but it must be uniform throughout the commonwealth. The Federal Parliament will be empowered to legislate for all services committed to its care. Of these, the most important will probably be military defence. The growing importance of this to Australia will be realized when it is remembered that since her victorious war with China, Japan has risen as a naval power and put an end to the isolation of Australia in the Pacific. The Federal Government will have the right to borrow on the public credit, and will have exclusive powers over the seat of Government, which must be situated within the colony of New South Wales, at a distance of not less than 100 miles from Sydney. It will have no control over the Crown lands of the various colonies. Much attention was given to the determination of the respective powers of the two Houses. In the adjustment of these the democratic principle prevails. The Senate may not originate or amend any money bill, but under certain circumstances it may suggest an amendment. In the event of a deadlock, arising through the suggestion, and not being accepted, and the Senate refusing to pass the unamended bill, provision is made for a double dissolution, including both Houses, and for a joint sitting, in which measures will be carried by an absolute majority of all the members. This provision insures that the will of the Lower House, which will be twice as numerous as the Senate, shall, in the majority of cases, prevail.

As in Canada, the powers of the Crown will be exercised by a Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council, which is to be composed of not less than seven members, responsible to Parliament. It is provided that certain departments of the civil service of the colonies shall be transferred to the commonwealth, and the officials of these will, of course, become federal officers. Opinion varies greatly as to the cost of the federal administration, some of the estimates formed being ridiculously low and others extravagantly high. This is a matter that must be left for time to decide. In time, however, there is little reason to doubt that there will be a financial gain. The gradual conversion of the public debts has been expected to produce alone a saving of about £1,000,000 sterling a year, while a possible federation of the railways which are reserved as the property of each state, would save from £400,000 to £500,000. The creation of a High Court of Justice for Australia is an important feature of the bill, and Parliament is also empowered to create other federal courts. The High Court is a court of appeal from the Supreme Courts of the states, but the right of appeal to the Privy Council is not abolished. There is one other point in which the Australian Bill differs from the Canadian model: in matters solely involving an interpretation of the constitution, appeal to the Privy Council is not allowed. This is not likely to be acceptable to the Imperial authorities. The amendment of the constitution is provided for by a majority vote of each House and a referendum to the people. Such are the main features of the latest essay in constitution-making. It ought to be a good one, for it is just thirty years since the late Sir Henry Parkes first began it.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Government of Russia have just issued a highly optimistic memorandum setting forth the achievements of the peace diplomats who have been in conference at the palace in the woods at the Hague. It omits to say what became of Mr. Goschen's offer to reduce the Imperial navy estimates if other nations would reduce theirs to a corresponding extent.

"There is a Marchand other than the Major," says the London Daily Chronicle. "This is M. Marchand, the Prime Minister of Quebec, who has just gained vast local glory by his budget. Quebec has managed this year to pay all its debts and have a good surplus over. This feat of finance is all the more to the Liberal Premier's credit when it is stated that, on taking office two years ago, he was confronted by a deficit on the yearly current account of over a quarter of a million dollars." The Chronicle's admiration would have been increased if it had known that the deficit which confronted Mr. Marchand was not over a quarter, but over three-quarters of a million.

Canada has had a considerable share in the military education of Sir William Butler, the commander-in-chief of the Imperial forces in South Africa, who will in the event of war lead the British army into the Transvaal. Sir William wields the pen to some purpose as well as the sword, and we prefer to await the result of the campaign before deciding which is the mightier weapon in his hands. It is now almost thirty years ago since he served under Lord Wolseley in the suppression of the Red River rebellion. He then collected material for his first book, "The Great Lone Land," which had a considerable vogue in the seventies. It is now out of date, for Canada's great Prairie Province has filled up since Sir William's time, and can no longer truthfully be described as lonesome. "The Wild North Land" and "Red Cloud, the Solitary Sioux," were further fruits of Sir William Butler's Canadian studies and experiences. He has also written three military biographies—his heroes being General Gordon, Sir Charles Napier and Sir George Colley, who fell on Majuba Hill in the last Transvaal war.

"An Occasional Poet" has written three hundred verses for the purpose of illustrating the possibility of constructing a truly poetic medium for the expression of thought out of the two languages—English and French. We cannot print the 300 verses; we cannot find time even to read them, but to show that there are new movements which deserve sympathy, we cull the following from the three hundred:—

I sing of things both great and peu,
I sing whate'er I find.
I watch the World with poets yeux
In sweet ecstatic mind.
But most I love this dainty trick,
O! listen how I chante
In Gallic words to sweetheart chick,
Or p'raps my wealthy tante.

I sing of frills and furbelows,
And term them lingerie,
Of dainty lips and other choses,
Of eyes both brown and gris.
I love to sing in tongue etrange,
—My own it is not bon—
Save dished up with a French melange,
And then it is haut ton.

The St. Johns News is inclined to doubt the existence of a Provincial surplus because The Herald, some time ago, intimated that there need be no surprise if the year's operations should show a slight deficit. This indicates a reliance upon the news and opinions of this great family journal that speaks well for the good judgment of the News. But, after all, was any special foresight required to anticipate, as The Herald did, that there would be difficulty in making the Provincial revenues and expenditures balance? Mr. Marchand, it is true, had promised to do everything in his power to restore an equilibrium, but the task was an herculean one, and if he had fallen short of accomplishing it in two years there would have been no justification for the finger of scorn being pointed at him. His Conservative predecessors had piled deficit upon deficit, utterly regardless of the certain destruction of the Province's credit which would follow. They had aggravated the difficulty of restoring a balance by remitting taxes to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Therefore, what faced Mr. Marchand was an empty treasury, a lowered tax rate and a vastly increased scale of expenditure. That he should, despite these obstacles, have come so close to fulfilling his promise within two years that his opponents are discussing the question as to whether he has a small deficit or a small surplus, is an accomplishment in practical statecraft that should extort even from these opponents the tribute that all should pay to honest and successful effort in the public service.

PRESS OPINIONS.

WENT FAR FOR NEWS.

(Hamilton, Ont., Times.)

Mr. Duncan S. McIntyre, of Montreal, was in the city yesterday and was much interested, upon procuring a copy of the Times, to read Mr. C. L. Maltby's story of the Edmonton trail hardships. Mr. Maltby lived next door to Mr. McIntyre, in Montreal. As the report stated, he left there fifteen months ago. After he got upon the trail, his wife in Montreal heard nothing of him, and when Mr. McIntyre left home a few days ago she was very anxious. He could imagine how glad she would be to read of his safe arrival, as he himself was.

WANTS THE RAILWAY BUILT.

(Toronto Globe.)

Our duty is to play skilfully such cards as we have in our hands. A Canadian route would make us master of the situation. It may not be a happy time for recrimination, but one cannot help but regret the action of the Senate two sessions ago. It is not a time for regrets, however, but for action, and whatever course Parliament may see fit to take it will find the country behind it. There does not seem to be any present need for such measure as the shutting out of American miners; the master-key to the situation is an all-Canadian route to our own territory.

PRAISE FOR SIR LOUIS.

(Charlottetown Patriot.)

In the completion of the lighthouse at Travers, in the River St. Lawrence, Sir LouisDavies is receiving enconiums of praise from many sources. The pluck and determination with which he undertook this difficult work and adhered to it until completion, would, it is said, have discouraged most men, especially in the House of Commons, where the opposition was of the most determined character, and was overcome by the Minister with a tact, good temper and unyielding pertinacity such as are not often displayed under similar circumstances. At high tide there is 45 feet of water ebbing and flowing at the rate of about eight miles an hour, and to establish a foundation under these circumstances was not an easy task. This, however, was successfully accomplished, and an engineering feat of great interest completed, thus ensuring much greater safety to navigation.

PREMIER'S SENSE OF HONOR.

(Ottawa Journal, Independent.)

The present Prime Minister has given another proof of a sensitiveness and high personal honor conflicting with his financial comfort. As the Journal hinted at some little time ago, he was on one occasion approached to take the presidency of an Ontario financial corporation. The salary, according to the Journal's informant, was to be $5,000 a year, with an assurance that Sir Wilfrid's attendance would be required only at a couple of meetings in the year, also that the Premier would be at liberty to name an expert accountant or other representative, who would watch the company's affairs for him, the company to pay the cost. It was a plain bid for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's name as a commercial asset. And why not? most will ask. The company plainly did not propose to buy business ability or experience, they wanted to buy a name which would advertise the concern, also give the people confidence in it. Why not? Sir Wilfrid having made such a name, why should he not profit by it in a business way? British Cabinet ministers accept such conditions. Sir Wilfrid's own colleagues accept them; so why not the Premier? The company's affairs would doubtless be sharply looked after by his representative; perhaps the arrangement would mean more benefit or safety to the shareholders than they would derive from the efforts of an average director. Well, each man must judge such questions by his own standard. The $5,000 a year did not tempt the Premier to sell his name for use as a business decoy. He is understood to have said that without desiring to question the propriety of going in that sort of thing, he thought it would be as well for him not to set an example.

AFTER ANTHRAX GERM.

Secretary of Ontario Board of Health Starts on a Tour of Exploration.

Toronto, Aug. 4.—Dr. Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, left last night for Listowel to look into the outbreak of anthrax in that locality. There is a tannery at Listowel, and the doctor will enquire whetner there is any connection between it and the outbreak of anthrax. Many of the Canadian tanneries use salt dried hides imported from South America, and it is considered quite possible that among the mass of skins brought from that country there may occasionally be one of an animal that has died from anthrax. It has been found in the past that the refuse from tanneries which has been swept down by the spring freshet has contained the anthrax germ. The refuse would be deposited on low lying meadow lands, and towards the close of the season, when pasturage would be scarce and cattle cropped the grass close to the soil, they became infected. A number of outbreaks, Dr. Bryce states, have originated in this way. There is not the slightest evidence, however, to show that the appearance of anthrax at Listowel is attributable to the tannery there, but Dr. Bryce will make enquiries in order to be on the safe side.

"PROTOSE" FOR DIABETES.

Victims of diabetes should write the Hotel Protose Company, 10 Richmond square, Montreal, and receive the booklet dealing fully with the causes and how this disease may be treated with their vegetable food, and which is endorsed by well known medical men, hospitals, etc. Protose is purely a food preparation, and has worked marvellous wonders in extreme cases of diabetes, not only in the large hospitals of Montreal, the Kingston Military College, but in private treatment. Protose is destined to revolutionize the treatment of this disease.

BLAMES "JAIL EDITOR."

Cuban Newspaper Proprietor Invents a Novel Plan for Evading Arrest.

Senor Casanova, the owner and director of the newspaper at Guayacamayo, has been arrested under the decree recently issued by Major-General Ludlow as Governor of Havana Department, but repudiates responsibility for any objectionable articles, throwing the blame for them on the "jail editor," so called because he takes the responsibility for whatever appears in the paper. The "jail editor" has not yet been arrested, but Senor Casanova is held.

HOW TO GET COOL.

Take the Montreal Street Railway cars on the new Verdun line and ride along the river bank on the Lower Lachine Road as far as the Lachine Rapids. Cars marked "Ontario and Wellington."

ON BOARD THE LAURENTIAN.

The incoming Allan liner Laurentian, from Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal, and due at Quebec to-morrow, has the following saloon passengers on board, in addition to 38 second cabin and 210 steerage: Mr. E. A. Birdless, Mr. H. G. P. Boyson, Mr. Boyson, Lieut. J. Buckley, Mr. R. A. Dickson, Miss Fyfe, Mr. D. M. Ferguson, Mr. R. D. Gard, Lieut. Gilchrist, Mr. Maxwell Goldstein, Mr. T. M. Hamill, Mr. Heller, Mr. W. Mott, Lieut. Ogg, Rev. S. A. Selwyn, Mr. J. S. Tupper, Miss Walroth, Mr. Weatherbie, Capt. Wetmore, Mr. G. Dumaresq, Miss Agnew.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARENA Summer Garden.
Cor. Wood Ave and St. Catherine St. West.
This Afternoon and Evening, } GRAND DUCHESS
NEXT WEEK
OLIVETTE { Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Wednesday Matinee.

H.M.S. PINAFORE By Permission of R. D'Oyley Carte, Esq.
WHEELMAN'S GALA NIGHT,
THURSDAY, August 10, '99.
Special arrangements have been made with the G.T.R. to provide extra coaches for Suburban residents who attend the performance on this night. Train leaves Bonaventure Depot for Vaudreuil and all intermediate points at 11.25 p.m.

Evenings at 8.15. Matinees at 2.30. Seats on sale at "Arena" and Club Shoe Stores.
PRICES—10c and 20c. Box Seats, 50c. Boxes, $2.00.
MATINEES—10c. Box Seats 25c. Boxes $1.00.

COME to the ANNUAL PICNIC of the MASTER BAKERS and BREAD DRIVERS to be held at St. Lawrence Park, Cornwall, on TUESDAY, August 8th.
Good programme of Games. Casey & Turner's Orchestra for Dancing. Two Clan McLean Pipers will be on the ground. Trains leave G.T. depot at 8.20, calling at St. Henry, Lancaster and Summerstown. Tickets, Adults $100. Children 50c, including admission to grounds.

McGILL UNIVERSITY, Montreal
SEASON 1899-1900
Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various Courses of Study, will be held as under:
*Faculty of Arts (Men and Women), †Faculty of Appl. Science, Faculty of Medicine..... Thursday, 14th Sept.
Faculty of Law.....Tuesday, 5th Sept.
Faculty of Comparative Medicine & Veterinary Science..... Sat., 15th Sept
*In the FACULTY OF ARTS (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to Partial Students without Matriculation.
†In the FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, and Architecture, are also open to Partial Students without Matriculation.
Examinations for First Year Entrance Exhibitions in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from $90 to $125, will be held on the 14th September at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston and other centres.
The ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE, the new residential college for women, will be ready for occupation in September.
The McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL will be re-opened on 1st September.
Particulars of Examinations, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information as to Conditions of Entrance, Courses of Study, Regulations for Degrees, Exhibitions and Scholarships, Fees, etc., may be obtained on application to
W. VAUGHAN, Registrar.

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AMUSEMENTS.

QUEEN'S. World's Bicycle Meet
Next Week.—Special Mat. Wednesday.
A BREACH OF PROMISE The Latest Musical Farce.
Matinees—Tues., Thurs. and Sat.
Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Matinees—25c. Seats now on sale.

THEATRE ROYAL. Opening of Season.
7 Nights, Beginning Saturday, Aug. 5
Every Afternoon and Evening, HIS BETTER HALF!
A Roaring Farce? Full of Specialties?
Prices, 10, 20 and 30c.

SOHMER PARK.
3 and 8 Every Day.
DOGS AND CATS Are Here Yet.
Melrose Family of ACROBATS.
Ballet, Gipsy Band
10c Children, including ride on Carousel, 5c.
Another week ...of the..... Jeffries-Fitzsimmons Fight

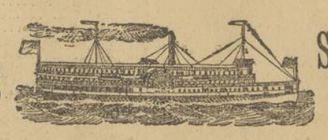
GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE.
Corner St. Paul and St. Gabriel Sts. Week July 31st, every Afternoon and Night.
THE ELITE VAUDEVILLE STARS,
including the famous Sisters LeBlanc, supported by fifteen first-class artists.
Admission, 10c. Box Seats, 25c.

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

LIVE PIGEON SHOOT
Will be held at the Hotel of J. D. BISSONNETTE,
ISLE AUX NOIX,
THURSDAY, AUGUST 10th,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A.M.
The Match will be open to all comers.
Parties wishing to attend will take G. T. R. train to Stottsville, P.Q., where teams will be in waiting to convey shooters to and from hotel free of charge. W. A. CANFIELD, Sec.

Crichton School,
21 COTE DES NEIGES ROAD.
(Residence of the late Mr. Alex. Urquhart, immediately above Sherbrooke St.)
Rector, Rev. J. Williamson, B.A. (Oxon.)
With full staff of Assistant Masters.
OPENS THURSDAY, September 7th.
High-class undenominational school for boys.
Preparatory Department for younger boys.
Special preparation for the Universities.
Small classes, individual attention, thorough work.
Superior class-room accommodation and premises.
BOARDERS.
A few boys can be received in the house of the Rector.
Prospectus and further information (by letter up to Sept. 1), on application to
J. WILLIAMSON,
Westmount, Montreal.

Wedding, Visiting and At-Home Cards
Neatly Engraved and Printed. Edwin Cox & Co'y., 114 St. Francois Xavier Street

THIRD ANNUAL TRIP TO
QUEBEC and STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.
BY STEAMER Three Rivers

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12.
Musical Programme to be Executed by the 65th Battalion Band for the occasion:—

65th BATTALION MARCH.
OVERTURE.....Le Chevalier Breton.....Herman
WALTZ.....Miabella.....Roeder
SELECTION.....The Pirate.....Luscomb
FANTASIA.....The Belle of the Village.....Bouillon
PICCOLO SOLO.....by Mr. Bibeau
POLKA.
OVERTURE.....Poet and Peasants.....Suppe
SPANISH WALTZ.....Santiago.....Corbin
SELECTION.....Betrothing.....Lavallee
CAKE-WALK.....Brudder 'Rastus.....Losey
CLARIONET SOLO (Sib).....by Mr. Dube
Original Airs, with variations—Trio, Saxophones, Alto, Tenor and Baritone.
ROMANCE.....Cressonnois
M. PICARD, Director.

RETURN TICKETS—Quebec.....$1.25
" Ste. Anne de Beaupre. 1.60

Tickets for sale at these prices up to August 7th. After that date the price will be $1.75.
ON SUNDAY, THE 13th, tourists may visit the interior of the Parliament Buildings between 2 and 3 p.m.
Tickets can be secured, and plan of staterooms can be seen at A. Brazeau's, 25 St. Lawrence street, and at B. E. McGale's, Druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

THE MILK SUPPLY OPEN TO SUSPICION.
Tuberculosis in cows is very prevalent. The preparation of infant foods with infected milk is dangerous.
Nestlé's Food
meets this emergency, being prepared for use with water only. It furnishes the safest and most nourishing diet for infants obtainable. Also the most valuable Food during the HOT WEATHER as it has proved itself, after over a quarter of a century's use, the best Preventive of Cholera Infantum.
Sample and Book entitled "Mrs. Howard's Visit," on application to LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL

Our Guarantee
reads this way: "We ask, as a favor to us, that you return anything unsatisfactory." Is that sufficient? We think we sell the best Cut Glass and Sterling Silver in Montreal, and at prices that cannot be duplicated. Look into this statement the next time you want anything in this line, either for yourself or for a present.
Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co.,
Silversmiths - 1794 Notre Dame St.

THE COST OF A SEAT

What U. S. Senator Clark Paid to Join the Senate.

IS PLACED AT $500,000

Supreme Court of Montana Hands Down an Important Decision in the Action for Bribery.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 4. — The Supreme Court of this State rendered an immensely important decision yesterday. The court ordered that John B. Wellcome, of Butte, must plead in the action for his disbarment for bribery of legislators in the election last January that seated in the United States Senate W. A. Clark, multimillionaire of New York and Butte. Further, the court ordered that it will hear the case without the intervention of a referee.

This decision is of grave national importance. It is the first step toward arguing the question, "Can a seat in the United States Senate be bought and sold?"

The people of Montana believe that the "high-water" price, $500,000, was paid for the seat in the "best club in the world" that Mr. Clark occupies, although the Senator's name has never been brought directly and distinctly into the purchase. They believe that 50 votes were bought at an average price of $10,000, although the legislators did not get all of the half-million.

Mr. Clark was an aggressive candidate for United States senator in 1893, but was beaten, and attributed his defeat to Marcus Daly. His chance came again at the session of the legislature last winter. The legislature met on Jan. 2. It was plainly stated that Clark's agent, Wellcome, was paying $10,000 apiece for Clark votes. On Jan. 9 the two houses appointed a joint committee to investigate the stories of bribery, which were too persistent to be ignored. Fred. Whiteside, state senator from Flathead county, had already investigated them for himself. He testified before the committee, and turned over to them three envelopes containing $30,000 in cash. It was a dramatic scene when Whiteside's testimony was read before the committee. Before the intensely excited spectators the envelopes were opened. Thirty fresh, crisp $1,000 bills were separately held up in full view. The money was turned over to the state treasury to be reclaimed by its owner. It has never been claimed.

MINERALS OF CANADA.

Senate Discusses the Desirability of a Good Showing at the Paris Exposition.

Ottawa, August 4.—(Special.)—In the Senate yesterday afternoon, there being no orders on the paper, Senator Perley brought up the question as to the advisability of Canada making an effort to have a good display of minerals, especially gold, from the Yukon district at the Paris exhibition. At the World's Fair at Chicago, in 1893, he said Canada had been well represented in agriculture, arts and other departments, but it had been deficient in its gold exhibit. There had been, he believed, a small exhibit of gold from Nova Scotia, but it had not been worthy of the country. Now he claimed Canada was in a position to make a splendid gold exhibit. He read a letter from Mr. Ogilvie commending a Mr. Miles, who was anxious to make an exhibit of gold at the Paris exhibition. He wanted to exhibit samples of dust and nuggets from each creek in the Klondike, a cubic foot of dirt from each creek and samples of gravel from the surface to bed rock. Senator Perley thought this would be a very valuable exhibit, as it would go to prove the richness of the Canadian gold fields in the far north to the millions who would visit that exhibition.

Hon. David Mills said the matter had received the careful attention of the Minister of Agriculture. He had no doubt the Minister would be glad to receive any suggestions.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell asked if proper steps had been taken to secure a proper display of minerals from Canada independent of the Yukon. This was an important matter, and should receive immediate attention.

Senator Kerr said that the world had not the slightest idea of the mineral resources of the Dominion. He was glad to know that the Government fully realized the importance of Canada making a good showing at Paris.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell referred to the dismissals which had taken place from the Railway Department since 1897. He found from a return brought down that the only reason assigned for the dismissal of something over one hundred and fifty officials of that department since 1897 was that they had been dismissed by order of the department. He thought such an answer as this was treating the Senate with contempt.

The Secretary of State said that he would send the return back for completion.

In answer to a question by Senator Ferguson, the Minister of Justice said that he had reported to Council in favor of the appointment of a judge for the county of Queen's, P.E.I., but did not know yet whether the appointment had been approved.

THE PRICE OF COAL.

The annual problem of how much coal to lay in, and when to do it, is now oppressing householders. Will it be cheaper if they wait? What will be the effect if a strike occurs? Will the coal pool break or become stronger than ever? Besides, how about paying for coal now that is not to be used until next March? All these puzzling questions are being answered by a largely increasing number of Montrealers in a very simple way. They lay in no coal at all for their kitchens. They let the Gas Company do it for them. All the fuel required for their kitchens is delivered through an inch pipe. No storage room required, no laborious handling, no capital tied up, no figuring on the ups and downs in price of coal necessary. The price of gas is fixed by law and at present prices from 40 to 60 per cent. can be saved by using it as fuel instead of coal in your kitchens. Rent a gas stove or buy one, or get some friend to give you one—but get it. Burn what you need and pay for what you burn as you go along.

KILLED PLAYING POLO.

J. W. Drybrough, One of the Best Knswn English Experts, Fatally Injured at Rugby.

London, August 4.—Mr. J. W. Drybrough, one of the best polo players in England, died this morning as the result of an accident sustained yesterday afternoon during a polo tournament at Rugby. He and an American gentleman, named MacKay, collided. Both ponies fell and rolled over the players. Mr. MacKay was unhurt, but Mr. Drybrough, who was suffering from concussion and fracture of the skull, expired to-day without having regained consciousness.

WAS A GIANT MUSKELLUNGE

Brooklyn Physician Captures One Weighing Forty-nine Pounds near Barrie, Ontario.

Barrie, Ont., Aug. 4.—A maskinonge weighing forty-nine pounds was caught here yesterday by Dr. Reeves, of New York, who is on a fishing trip with Dr. Langrill, of Hamilton, and Messrs. J. D. Jones, of New York, and C. H. Ross, of Barrie. These four fishermen set out with the intention of catching some of the perch which are so abundant in the neighborhood of Barrie. For a moment they were properly convinced they had captured a sea serpent when the giant maskinonge attached itself to Dr. Reeves' line. After he had given the entire length of his line to the fish, Dr. Reeves was obliged to leap into the water to follow his victim. After an hour's battle, the fish was finally captured.

Our Launce-lot Pattern.

Of Silver Brushes is a favorite among many pretty designs we are showing. The chasing is graceful and bold, contrasting beautifully with the polished center surface. It is made in two sizes of hair brush and all the fancy pieces.

Large Hair Brush Cost $6.30.

Henry Birks & Sons

Phillips Square, Montreal.

AN OLD LANDMARK GONE.

Building Once Used as Ottawa Depot by Canada Atlantic Railroad Burned Yesterday.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—An old landmark and a relic of the days when the Canada Atlantic first gained access to the city, was destroyed yesterday afternoon by fire, which broke out shortly after 3.30 o'clock. The building was the old wooden round house of the company, lately used as a workshop, just across from the old depot. The loss on cars will be about $3,000 as the company will receive $250 for the trucks returned to the other roads. The cars are covered by a blanket policy of insurance. When new these cars are valued at $650. The loss on the building and machinery will be about $5,000, making a total of $8,000, which is covered by insurance.

PERSONAL

Dr. Garrow has returned to town from Tadousac.

Miss G. Laforest leaves town to-night for Murray Bay.

Mr. Emile Joseph has returned from a vacation spent on the Atlantic sea coast.

Miss Ethel Hendry, of Kingston, has arrived at Beaconsfield on a visit to Mrs. Hayter Reed.

Miss Isabel McIntyre, of Port Huron, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. G. H. Porteous, 156 Elgin street.

Mrs. J. A. Matthews has left for Bayview, Que., where she will remain during August at Mrs. Vallee's.

Mr. J. Wolferstan Thomas has arrived at Bic, where he is the guest of his sister, Mrs. F. A. C. Lockhart.

Dr. Maud Abbott has left on a visit to Metis, where during her stay she will be the guest of the Misses Botterell.

Lady Galt, Mountain street, who has been confined to her residence for some time, through illness, is progressing favorably.

The Rev. Donald Guthrie, of Richmond, Va., will arrive in Montreal this week, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Robt. P. Kerr.

Mrs. J. Stewart and family, Bishop street, have returned to town from Troy, N.Y.

Senator J. R. Thibaudeau has gone on a week's vacation to Lake Temiscamingue.

Miss Minda Buchanan, Drummond street, has returned to town from Little Metis.

Mr. George Drummond, of Montreal, was a guest at the Chateau, Quebec, yesterday.

Mrs. McGill and Miss Langan, of St. Mark street, are spending the summer in Muskoka.

Miss Milly Monk has returned to town from a pleasant visit to East Gloucester, near Boston.

Mr. J. Fleming Reddy, who spent July with his family at Tadousac, has returned to town.

Mrs. R. F. Curtin and Master Curtin have left town for Lost River, where they will spend August.

Mrs. W. M. Ramsay, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles Godfrey, at Little Metis, has returned to Dalmahoy, Beaconsfield.

Mr. Walter Fleming has returned to town from Kingston, where Mrs. Fleming is spending the summer, the guest of Mrs. Campbel lStrange.

Mr. Adelard Filion is much improved in health by his brief trip to Quebec and the Lower St. Lawrence, from which he returned Wednesday.

The Misses Blore and Secombe left last week on a months' visit to Allandale, where they wil lbe the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Pratt.

Dr. F. A. C. Lockhart, Bishop street, who has ben enjoying a short holiday with Mrs. Lockhart and family at Bic, returned to town yesterday.

Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Day, accompanied by Mr. Maurice B. Day, of the Union Bank, have taken their departure for Kannabunk Beach, where they wil lspend some time.

Miss Godfrey, Drummond street, who has left on a visit to Little Metis, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Godfrey.

The Misses Blackader, Crescent street, accompanied by their brother, Mr. A. Blackader, have left for Pointe au Pic and other places on the Lower St. Lawrence.

The Misses Innes, 29 Victoria street, accompanied by Miss May O'Reilly, have left for St. Agathe des Monts, where they will spend the remainder of the season.

Mr. George Hadrill, secretary of the Board of Trade, left town yesterday for Long Island. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hadrill and family, and by his sister-in-law, Miss Copland, of England.

Her Excellency Lady Minto, accompanied by her children, Lord Melgund and the ladies Eileen, Ruth and Violet Elliott, arrived at Quebec yestreday, from New Richmond, and took up their residence at the Citadel.

A distinguished party of English visitors, consisting of Mr. Ernest A. Bremner, Mr. G. G. Duff and valet, and Hon. W. H. Vivian, are staying at the Windsor Hotel.

Rev. J. H. Blamey, Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Stevens, Mr. Frank Southern, of Manchester, England, came out on the Manchester City, which arrived at Quebec on the 2nd inst. Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Prince, of St. John, N.B., were also passengers by this steamer.

Mr. H. A. Layton and family are spending the month of August at Little Metis.

Miss E. Carruthers, of Cleveland, Ohio, is visiting Mrs. W. J. Ross, St. Denis street.

Mr. F. Russell Hamilton, New York, is in town, the guest of his aunt, Mrs. R. Murdoch Liddell, Dorchester street.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Layton have returned to Montreal, after spending a very enjoyable holiday with relatives in England.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McGregor, of 4172 Dorchester street, Westmount, are to spend the next few weeks at Old Orchard and other points on the Maine coast.

A most enjoyable gathering took place at the Montreal Annex Tennis Club on Thursday evening, when the ladies entertained the gentlemen and their friends to an ice cream social at the tennis courts. The grounds were tastefully decorated with Chinese lanterns, and there was an abundance of ice cream, cake and lemonade on hand. In the early part of the evening several races were run and a game of blind man's buff was indulged in. Dancing was then commenced, the music being supplied by a mouth-organ operated by Mr .F. G. Wooster.

Among the distinguished divines expected to visit Montreal on their way to the Pan-Presbyterian Council, in Washington, in September, is the Rev. Dr. Salmond, Principal of the Free Church College, Aberdeen. The Principal has consented to give a short course of lectures at the Presbyterian College here, as wel las to deliver the public opening lecture of next session. The Pan-Presbyterian Council meets at Washington on September 28th.

Rev. J. B. Silcox and family arrived in Montreal yesterday from Sacramento, California, via Winnipeg and the Great Lakes. Mr. Silcox speaks in the highest terms of the C.P.R. equipment, especially on the lake boats, and says the scenery of the Canadian Rockies is grand and beautiful beyond description. Mr. Silcox will preach in Emmanuel Sunday next and the following. From here, Mr. Silcox will go to Chicago, thence to the Boston Congregational Council, returning to Sacramento in the latter part of September. During their stay in Montreal the family wil lbe the guests of Mr. Silcox's daughter, Mrs. Alex. McA. Murphy, 2 Lincoln avenue.

THEY ROBBED THE WOMEN.

Four Masked Burglars Secure $10,000 in Government Bonds from a Virginia Household.

Wellsburg, W. Va., August 4. — Four masked burglars forced their way into the farmhouse of Dr. Joseph Parkinson some time during the night, and after blindfolding, binding and gagging the inmates, who were all women. The robbers secured Government bonds, valued at $10,000, $75 in money, and a lot of silverware and jewellery. They then locked the women in an upstairs room, and drove off.

PAID FOR HER IMPUDENCE

Girl in New Jersey School Spent Six Days in the Solitary.

Governor's Investigation Discloses an Extraordinary System of Punishments at Industrial School.

Trenton, Aug. 4.—Six days and nights in solitary confinement in a dungeon, a cup of water and two slices of bread twice a day. Such was the frightful punishment for impudence inflicted on Florence Truax in the State Industrial School for Girls. The unhappy Florence was impudent to a teacher.

So Miss Rosell, the teacher in question, testified before Gov. Voorhees at to-day's investigation into the charges of cruelty and mismanagement at the school.

Miss Fox, a teacher, told of a girl who while assisting in the dining-room, ate a piece of cake and a banana. She was put in the dungeon for three or four days.

Dr. Laura Satterthwaite, the school's physician, said she had found girls covered with bruises from beatings and had reported the matter to Trustee Parker. He told her to go to Managing Trustee Cook. This she did. Mr. Cook said: "Mrs. Eyler is in charge of this institution."

Dr. Satterthwaite also told of a girl who had pneumonia. Mrs. Eyler, who is not a physician, insisted the disease was typhoid. The girl, against the doctor's orders, was put in a room at a temperature of forty-four degrees. Dr. Satterthwaite said she and Mrs. Eyler are not friendly.

Mrs. Eyler wil make a statement of her side of the case to-morrow.

METROPOLITAN SUSPENDS

Publication Until the Middle of September—A New Editor Being Brought from England.

The Metropolitan makes the following announcement regarding itself in this week's issue :—

"The present proprietors of the Metropolitan took possession of the paper about ten months ago with the intention of developing what they considered, and now know to be, a very good property.

"They also own a number of other newspapers, which, under the improved business conditions, have grown much more rapidly than they anticipated a year ago. In consequence they have been unable to give any attention to the editorial conduct of the Metropolitan. Important changes have now been decided upon. The editorial management will be entirely changed. The new chief editor, who graduated two years ago at the head of a class of three hundred, is one of the most brilliant young men that any English university has yet sent out. His career as a journalist since then stamps him as one of the cleverest writers of the day.

"The form of the paper will also undergo a change. The chief editor will not assume his duties until September, while the pressmakers cannot promise to have the presses running until that time. It has been decided to delay the issue of the next number until September 15th, which will be the first under the new order."

HOW TO GET COOL.

Take the Montreal Street Railway cars on the new Verdun line and ride along the river bank on the Lower Lachine Road as far as the Lachine Rapids. Cars marked "Ontario and Wellington."

EXTEND LINE TO MANINAKI.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The Ottawa & Gatineau Railway Company will extend its line a part of the way from Gracefield to Maninaki, this summer. Mr. Beemer intends to commence the work at an early date, indeed, already a staff of men is engaged in the preliminary operations. The plans for the construction of the line have been filed in the registry office in Hull. It is proposed to construct fifteen miles this season as far as Blue Sea Lake.

The Interchangeable Carriage Oliver.

To Typewriter Users—

Ordinary commercial stationery is 8 1-2 inches wide, but in every counting house there are occasions when statements and forms up to 18 inches wide have to be made up or filled in, and generally speaking these should be specially legible and several copies made. This work has almost invariably to be done by a busy man, who although pressed with more important works, feels that his credit as a penman demands that he labor hard over it, and take sufficient time to do him credit. He cannot, however, work he ever so hard, do it as well as if it were typewritten.

The demand for long carriage work has been so imperative that other Typewriter manufacturers were compelled to meet it by making long carriage machines, but this with the old style blind machines involved an additional machine that in practice was only used for special work, and therefore two machines were required, one for ordinary and one for large work.

The Standard (9 inch) Oliver Typewriter because of its great strength and rigidity, can be converted into a long carriage machine merely by providing it with long carriage rails and a long carriage, while the ordinary Standard Oliver carriage can be used as comfortably on a machine adapted for an 18 inch carriage, as on an ordinary machine.

The additional cost of a two carriage Oliver Typewriter is $25—the cost of the long carriage merely. When the long carriage only is required the price is ten dollars above that of the Standard Oliver, which is $95.

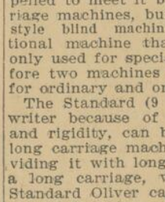
The price of any other make of free type bar long carriage machine is $140, and, as it is practically useless except for long carriage work such a machine must be supplemented by a $125, short carriage machine; there is therefore a saving of $145 in buying an interchangeable long and short carriage Oliver, which also has the advantage of having the work always in sight. This practically brings "a long carriage," within the practicalities for every business office. It is manufactured by the

LINOTYPE COMPANY,

1156 St. Antoine Street,

MONTREAL.

FURS! FURS!



Importer and exporter, wholesale manufacturer of all kinds of Furs for Men's, Ladies' and Children's Coats, Collars, Cloaks, Capes, and also makes a specialty of the export of Furs. The highest market prices will be paid for all kinds of raw furs.

N.B.—The highest price paid for bees wax and ginseng.

HIRAM JOHNSON,

494 St. Paul St., MONTREAL.

IT COSTS NOTHING

to get estimates for Painting, Tinting, or Decorating from

JONES & HENRY,

(Successors to J. Kimber & Son.)

Painters & Decorators

5 McGill College Ave,

Tel. Up. 2492.

Next Week for

Bargains

Montreal's Greatest Dry Goods Store Still Leads with Genuine Seasonable Bargains.

BLOUSES—Special lines that were $1.00 to $1.40, for 50c. Other lines that were $1.50 to $2.25, for 75c.

DRESS GOODS—Discounts off Dress Goods from 25 to 75 per cent.

REMNANTS—All laid out in tables for next week's trade, all desirable lengths at a remnant of their original price.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Galatea Suits for Boys, 25 p.c. off.

STRAW HATS—Half Price.

TWEED SUITS at August Prices,

LADIES' SUMMER COSTUMES—Very Stylish Garments at Half Price. Prices now range from 99c per costume,

PARASOLS for Summer Wear, 33 1-3 off this month.

WELDON'S PATTERNS FOR AUGUST.

Ogilvy's Corner St. Catherine and Mountain Sts.

AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS.

Coaxing Her Husband

to have his teeth attended to, is what many ladies have to do when he protests that he is too busy. No one should ever be so busy as to neglect their teeth. It is of the utmost importance to have them attended to in time. No one need fear the pain of extracting or filling when it is done at the AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS, as all operations are done by painless methods.

Teeth extracted without pain at 10c each; with medicated needles or any drugs, with chemical patent gas, vapor, electricity, etc., for 50c.; more than that, ether, chloroform, etc., 75c. Artificial teeth, $4 and $5. Artificial teeth are made of the best continuous gum teeth and are guaranteed the best that money can buy; up to date. Pure gold fillings, only $1 and up. Gold, platinum, silver, cement, etc., at moderate prices. Always free examination.

Only experienced operators employed.
All work guaranteed. Physicians in attendance. Teeth extracted, 10c.
Office Hours—8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
(Street cars from all parts of the city pass the door.)
The Montreal Dental Dispensary will be opened at the American Dental Parlors until new quarters are ready for occupation.

AMERICAN DENTAL PARLORS,

268 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

(6 doors below St. Catherine.) MONTREAL.

UNADULTERATED TRUTH.

VICTORINE
Washes clothes without rubbing.

VICTORINE
Will not injure the most delicate of fabrics.

VICTORINE
Saves time, clothes, money,

PROVE OUR STATEMENTS.
Free sample for the asking.

W. Crawford Gaden & Co.,

257 ST. PAUL STREET.

ALL GROCERS. TWO CAKES for 5c.

Make Your Sweetheart

Happy by presenting her with a nice Watch. We have them in enamel Silver and Gold. Just what she wants. The cost is trifling. See our stock.

Narcisse Beardsley & Sons,

270 St. Lawrence Street.

Fire Insurance

Montreal City Agent, The Imperial Insurance Company, Limited, London, Eng., British American Assurance Company, Toronto, Alliance Assurance Company, London, Eng

GEORGE C. HIAM,

Imperial Building. St. James Street.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

The Allan Line S.S. POMERANIAN, Fairful, Master, from Glasgow, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

H. & A. ALLAN, Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Leyland Line S.S. PHILADELPHIAN, McCallum master, from Liverpool, is entered at Customs. Consignees will please pass their entries without delay.

FRED'K LEYLAND & CO., LTD., Agents.

University of Bishop's College,

LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

Faculty of Arts and Divinity.

Matriculation and Scholarships Examinations will be held on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11th, at 9 a.m.

Lectures begin on Thursday, September 14th, 1899.

For Calendars and other information apply to the REV. F. J. B. ALLNATT, D.D., Vice-Principal, Cap a l'Aigle, P.Q., or to F. W. FRITH, B.A., Bursarar, Lennoxville, P.Q.

Bishop's College School.

Reopens Saturday, September 9th.

Preparation for the Universities, Military College and for business life.

The new illustrated Calendar, giving full information as to the course of studies, physical and religious training, recreation, etc., will be sent on application to

H. J. H. PETRY, M.A., Headmaster, Hotel Roberval, Roberval, P.Q.

or to

F. W. FRITH, B.A., Secretary, Lennoxville, P.Q.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO THE TRADE AND CUSTOMERS OF THE MONTREAL BREWING CO.

The Montreal Ales cannot be purchased from any syndicate of brewers or any other brewery, only from our own agents or drivers.

The Montreal Brewing Co.

Interior Decorations

Fine Cabinet Work, Upholstering,

House Painting, Flax Tapestries, Wall Hangings, Glazing, and Gilding, French, English and American Wall Papers

NEW DEPARTURE—The Cabinet Work, Interior, Wood work and Upholstering Departments will be under the personal supervision of Mr. Hubertus McGuire.

W. P. SCOTT, 2422 St. Catherine St., Montreal

TELEPHONE UP. 1274.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

COLONIAL HOUSE

Phillips Square and Union Ave.

Discounts in Millinery Dept.

The balance of

IMPORTED TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS at HALF PRICE.

All less 5 per cent. for cash.

Large Reductions on Summer Goods.

Colored Cotton Waists less 20 per cent.
White Muslin Waists less 20 per cent.
Muslin Hats and Bonnets less 20 per cent.
Children's Colored Cotton Dresses less 20 per cent.
Ladies' Colored Parasols less 33 1-3 per cent.
Special Table Untrimmed Hats at 25c. each.

Dress Skirts and Underskirts.

Ladies' White and Colored Pique Skirts, 33 1-3 p.c. off.

Ladies' Crash and Colored Linen Skirts, 33 1-3 p.c. off.

Ladies' Silk Dress Skirts, 20 p.c. off.

Ladies' Serge and Tweed Effect Dress Skirts, 20 p.c. off.

Ladies' Black and Colored Underskirts, 20 p.c. off.

Ladies' Black and Colored Alpaca Underskirts, 20 p.c. off.

Bathing Suits.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Bathing Suits, 20 p.c. off.

Special Lines in

UNDERSKIRTS

Ladies' Black Silk Underskirts, 50 per cent. off.
Ladies' Black Alpaca Underskirts, 50 per cent. off.
Ladies' Gingham Underskirts, 33 1-3 per cent. off.

Waterproofs and Heptonnettes.

For Ladies, 20 p.c. off.

Travelling Shawls and Rugs.

A large assortment for Tourists to select from.

Dressmaking Department.

Mrs. Jeffrey has returned from her Summer vacation, and will be pleased to see her customers as usual.

The department is now fully equipped for the season. Fit and finish guaranteed. Charges moderate.

Men's Furnishings Department.

Men's Neglige Shirts, collar attached, good quality Flannelette at 85c.

Men's Neglige Shirts, Silk and Wool, collar attached, $1.25.

Men's Neglige Shirts in Black Sateen, at $1.15.

Men's Silk and Wool Shirts, soft front, handsome patterns, to be worn with white collar, price $1.50.

Optical Department.

The celebrated specialist, R. Brudenell-Carter, F.R.C.S., says that "Spectacles are required by all persons as time rolls on. The principle on which such spectacles should be selected, is that they should be thoroughly effectual, and used as soon as they are required. Many persons purchase glasses which are insufficient to accomplish what is needed, and leave the eyes still struggling with an infirmity from which they ought to be entirely relieved. The public frequently endeavor to postpone what they look upon as the evil day, and do not obtain the help of glasses until they have tried hard to do without them. This is a mistake, and it cannot be too generally known that spectacles, instead of being a nuisance, are to the weak-sighted or presbyopic, a luxury beyond description—clearing outlines, brightening colors which were beginning to fade, and instantly restoring vision to a distance from which for years previously it had been slowly and almost imperceptibly declining. This return to juvenility of sight is one of the most agreeable experiences of middle age." Declining or decaying sight should not be neglected for a single day, and the necessary aids procured at once.

SIGHT TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.

BY THE WAY.

In going home an evening or two ago I happened to be seated next to one of our prominent merchants, and the conversation touched upon the convenience the electric car system was to the ordinary, every-day business man, but said he: "Do you know I have given up keeping horses altogether, and so have most of my neighbors. After a residence extending over thirty years, I never have been without from three to six horses in my stable, but this spring the roads became so vile to ride or drive over that I made up my mind to get rid of my entire establishment, and I have done so." The gentleman referred to has been for many years one of Montreal's best tandem and four-in-hand whips. He continued by saying that, while the introduction of the electric car system had a great deal to do with dangers and difficulties connected with the keeping of horses for pleasure, and that, no doubt, this cause alone was largely instrumental in many of our best citizens giving up the keeping of horses, yet he said it had very little to do with his case. The chief reason assigned for the step he had taken was simply on account of their being absolutely nowhere to drive or ride. The ever-pushing forward of the electric car had ruined many of our roads in the immediate vicinity of the city, but there were still any number of beautiful drives to be found on the island, but the fact was they were unfit to drive on. Take, for instance, our Mountain Park, he continued, where Nature has done so much and man so little. Why, he said, "twenty years ago we had infinitely better roads and driveways on the Mountain than we have to-day." Just as he was leaving the car he remarked: "Our city streets are infamous, and the park that one would expect to be better, if anything, worse. Under such conditions there was no choice left but to sell my horses and depend on the car and the cab." The view taken by this gentleman is all but too true, and unless something radical is done to improve our roads, both in the city and outside, the private carriage and saddle horse will soon be a thing of the past.

To fully realize the wretched condition of what might be termed our better streets and driveways, one should see what Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, St. Paul, or Minneapolis have to offer in this line. Take the last-named city, that has perhaps only about two-thirds of the population of Montreal, and you can drive over twenty miles of boulevards, beautifully graded and kept, and as level as a billiard table. Our sister city of Toronto is possessed of dozens of smooth, well-kept drives, and they are ever and always being improved and made better. To sum up, the drives in and around our Canadian metropolis are an unpardonable disgrace to the city and the Dominion.

DEATH OF JOCKEY McBRIDE.

William McBride, the steeplechase rider and trainer, died at Saratoga on Wednesday morning, Aug. 2nd. For the past year he has not enjoyed the best of health, and his disease (consumption) gradually grew worse until it finally carried him off on the above date. McBride was well known in horse circles, both here and in the United States, and twenty or twenty-five years ago was one of the best cross-country professionals in the Dominion. He first gained prominence as a hurdle and steeplechase rider when in the employ of the late Archie Fisher, when he piloted that wonderful cross country horse, "Kelso," to the front on so many occasions. The deceased had many friends in Montreal who will regret to learn of his death. The burial took place at Saratoga, where in former years he scored many a victory.

NOTES ON THE HORSE.

The Brighton Beach Racing Association has announced the closing of nine stakes on Aug. 15th aggregating in value $66,000. The above would not indicate any downward tendency in this particular kind of sport in the vicinity of New York.

Up to July 10th "Orme" heads the list of winning stallions in England, with £22,630 ($113,150), and Mr. Pierre Lorillard's "Sensation" is second, with £7,494 ($37,470) to his credit. This is a wonderful showing for the American bred horse, "Sensation."

It is interesting to note what changes have taken place in the breeding and sale of the better class of thoroughbred horses. Recently Mr. J. B. Haggin, of California, shipped from his breeding establishment at Rancho Del Paso, Cal., to Messrs. Tattersalls, London, England, eighty-five yearlings of his own breeding. The consignment was disposed of at auction on the 11th and 12th of July, and netted Mr. Haggin £10,275, or an average of a shade over $625 each, one yearling, by imported "Goldfinch," bringing the sum of $9,250. During the last half century the migration of the thoroughbred has been in the opposite direction, that is, they have been brought from England and other countries to this Western Hemisphere. It seems a little difficult to believe that the closing years of the century will see the tide turned and the best blood in America being exported to England for racing purposes and the improvement of the English thoroughbred. This successful experiment of Mr. Haggins' seems a fitting climax to the dreams of the late Messrs. Ten Broeck, Keen, Richards, and Sanford, who made many trials of a like nature in the sixties and seventies, with rather indifferent success. Of course, others have made similar shipments in recent years, but Mr. Haggins is the largest and most successful venture of the kind up to the present time. If even a small proportion of these youngsters meet the expectations of their purchasers, it will have a wonderfully beneficial effect on the horse breeding interests of America.

To-day brings to a close one of the most successful meetings ever held at Brighton. The racing has been good from the beginning and the attendance very satisfactory.

The Louisville (Ky.) Jockey Club has decided not to hold any meeting this fall. The management consider that owing to the number of meetings that are being held at the time usually selected by this club, it would be advisable to abandon the idea for this year. This decision they deem in the best interests of racing.

Charles Post, a former steeplechase rider of some note, died at his home in Brooklyn on July 26th. He was 32 years of age at the time of his death.

The American jockey, H. Martin, made his first appearance on an English track at the Liverpool July meeting. In the race for the St. George's Stakes, of 1,000 sovereigns, at one mile and three furlongs, Martin finished first on Sir R. Waldie Griffith's Sweet Marjorie, at 10 to 1 in the betting. Martin created a most favorable impression and was heartily cheered after winning.

Since the above initial triumph of this American jockey on English soil, we are in receipt of cable advices announcing other important wins of this competition of Tod Sloan's. We are inclined to the belief that this representative pair of American knights of the pigskin will keep their fellow professionals on the other side guessing.

The American entries for the English Derby of 1901 are: W. O. B. MacDonough, one; Sydney Paget, nine; Marcus Daly, six; J. G. Follansby, one; John Daly, one; James R. Keene, two; Foxhall P. Keene, two; C. T. Patterson, one. For the Oaks the entries are: James R. Keene, two; Foxhall P. Keene, two; Sydney Paget, four; Marcus Daly, five.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS HERE NEXT WEEK

A Large Number of the Fastest Americans and Europeans Will Arrive in Montreal for the Great Bicycle Races.

On Monday next, under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Minto, Governor-General of Canada, there opens a week's bicycle racing at Queen's Park for the championships of the world. This is by far the greatest event of the year in bicycle circles throughout the world, and each year it is becoming greater, so that Montreal can congratulate itself on having held within its limits one of the greatest racing events of the age. In this case, as with many other great events, the general public as a rule lives in happy ignorance of what is to happen next week, for they don't read the advance press notices or if they do they forget about them. Scores of people don't know yet when and where the great meet is to be held. They have a dim idea that they have seen some mention of something of the kind in the daily press, but at the time they were interested in yacht racing or some other event which was on at that time, and so they passed it lightly over.

But that is not the case with the top notchers of the track. They know all about it, and already they are here from all corners of the earth. George is here from South Africa, holding all the championships of that district; Ben Goodson from Australia, has beaten everything there, and will try his luck here; Cherry and Summersgill, the fast Englishers, are hard at work; Taillondeur, the speediest of Parisians, is looking for more honors; Caldow, the (un)canny Scot, represents the amateurs of that nationality. All these have been here a week, some of them more, and are working steadily every day getting in shape for the races, which begin on Wednesday. Besides these there is a host of others, the names of three or four dozen of which have already appeared in the daily press. To-day the steamship Dominion brings in another batch of Europeans.

The World's Cyclists' Body.

How Canada and how Montreal got this great event is an interesting story. First of all, these races are held under the auspices of the International Cyclists' Association, more commonly called the I.C.A., which is the body governing the cycle racing of the world. It is composed of the recognized governing bodies of cycling sport throughout the world, which is formed "for the purpose of holding the championships of the world, for the proper conduct and carrying out thereof, for the general regulation of international cycling sport, and to serve as a Board of Appeal on all cycling matters."

The association was formed in 1892, at a conference held in London. At first only amateur unions were admitted as members; but in 1894 it was decided to permit unions having jurisdiction over professional riders to become members, but to have no voice in matters other than those relating to the professional, or open, side of the sport.

Almost every country in the world has a cycling association similar to the Canadian Wheelmen's Association, and these are all members if they are the controlling body in their country. The unions associated in the I.C.A. are: League of American Wheelmen, League Velocipedique Belge, Belgium; Dansk Bicycle Club, Denmark; Union des Societies Francaises des Sports Athletiques, France (amateur); Union Velocipedique, France (professional); Deutcher Radfahrer Bund, Germany; Algemeere Nederlandsche Wielrijdersbond, Holland; Unione Ciclista Mexicana, Mexico; Melmo Welociped Klubb, Sweden; Kristinia Velociped Klub, Norway; National Cyclits' Union, England; Scottish Cyclists' Union, Scotland; Irish Cyclists' Association, Ireland; Canadian Wheelmen's Association, Canada; Cape Colony Amateur Athletic and Cycling Union, Cape Colony; New South Wales' Cyclists' Union.

Penalties of suspension or disqualification pronounced by any union in the federation of the I.C.A. upon riders coming within the jurisdiction, are recognized by all other unions within the association.

The Championship Race Meet.

The championship meeting is held between August 1 and September 10 of each year, and is open to riders of the affiliated unions.

The venue of the meetings is changed each year, no country to have the privilege of holding a second meeting until all countries of the I.C.A. sending competitors have had the opportunity of conducting a meeting. A country that has not sent any competitor for three consecutive years shall be deemed to have forfeited its rights to hold a championship meeting of the I.C.A. until the next series. The place of meeting is decided by the international board.

How Canada Got It.

Canada has been fortunate enough to secure the meet for this year after several attempts to induce the International body to grant this favor. Mr. Hal B. Donly, the secretary of the association, was sent over to Vienna to the International meeting by the C.W.A., the fund being raised in Montreal on the condition that the meet should be held in Montreal. Mr. Donly did hard work, lobbying and talking the delegates into favoring the Canadian request, and so it was successful, and the greatest race meet of the year will be held here next week.

THE PROGRAMME.

The programme as far as it has been arranged is as follows. Other special features will be added during the week:

Monday, August 7th.

Morning—Reception and registration of officials and delegates at the local headquarters of World's Meet, at the Windsor Hotel, Dominion square.

Evening—Grand masquerade parade on wheels, from Dominion square over the following route: Dorchester street to Fort, to St. Catherine, to Mackay, to Shrbrooke, to St. Denis, to St. Louis square, around the square to Cherrier, to St. Hubert, to Dorchester, to St. Denis, to St. Catherine, to Windsor Hotel.

Tuesday, August 8th.

Morning, 8.00—Trip by boat to St. Helen's Island, calling at the fine grounds of the Montreal Swimming Club: afterwards visiting the old fort and burial grounds, relics of Imperial army occupation previous to confederation.

11.00—Civic reception to officers and delegates of the I.C.A. by the honorary president of the World's Meet, His Worship Mayor Prefontaine, Q.C., M.P., and the aldermen of Montreal.

Afternoon, 2.00—Run to Lachine, starting from Dominion square, via Upper Lachine road, returning by the Lower Lachine road, passing the famous Lachine rapids and other historical points, also a visit to the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Co.'s power plant, and a formal visit to the Queen's Park track where the World's Championship will be held.

Evening, 8.00—To Bout de l'Ile by electric car for press banquet. Gathering of cyclists at Sohmer Park pavilion, overlooking the St. Lawrence river, and other attractions of interest.

Wednesday, August 9th (Civic Holiday).

Morning, 9.00—Ride from Dominion square via Peel, Sherbrooke and Park avenue, to the Incline Railway, then to the summit of Mount Royal, view from Lookout Point of the beautiful panorama afforded by the St. Lawrence River, Victoria Jubilee bridge, the Green Mountains in Vermont, and Beloeil Mountain, returning by the cemeteries, Cote St. Luc, Notre Dame de Grace and Westmount to Dominion square.

Afternoon, 2.30—Races. Opening day of the international contest for the world's championships, and other amateur and professional events.

Evening, 8.00—Moonlight excursion down the St. Lawrence with the Montagnard Bicycle Club. Electric car trip to suburban resorts, and other features of special interest.

Thursday, August 10th.

Morning, 7.30—Grand muster of cyclists on Dominion square, ride to Lachine via upper road to connect with steamer, running the world famous Lachine Rapids. Those not wishing to ride can avail themselves of railway or electric car transportation.

10.30—Review of the Montreal Fire Department on the Champ de Mars.

Afternoon, 2.30—Races. Continuation of the international championship contests and the other events.

Evening, 8.00—Gala cyclists' night at the Arena. Programme of summer comic opera.

Friday, August 11th.

Morning—Special trip from the headquarters at Windsor Hotel, for dinner at Bout de l'Ile, at the end of Montreal Island, and the junction of the St. Lawrence, Ottawa and St. Maurice rivers.

Afternoon, 2.30.—Special electric car trip for delegates, around the city and special places of interest.

Evening, 8.00.—Grand banquet to I. C. A. officials and delegates at the Windsor Hotel. Band concerts and other special features.

Saturday, August 12th.

Morning, 9.30.—Tour of the various local points of interest including St. Peter's Cathedral. A reproduction on a reduced scale of St. Peter's at Rome, the parish Church of Notre Dame, McGill University, Redpath Museum, Art Gallery, Chateau de Ramezay, the Home of the Antiquarian Society, and the former "Siege du Gouvernement" under the ancient regime, Laval University, Christ Church Cathedral, and other churches and public buildings.

Afternoon, 2.30.—Races. Conclusion of the international championship contests, and the other events.

Evening, 10.15.—Delegates complimentary trip by train to Gananoque, taking steamer the following morning for the Thousand Islands, and spending the day running the rapids of the St. Lawrence to Montreal.

Amateur.

One mile—Short distance championship: I. C. A. medals.

100 kilometres—Long distance championship: I. C. A. medals. (Each country provides machines and pacemakers to assist its own men. Either human or mechanical pacing may be used.)

Team race—Teams of not more than four, over a distance of 5 kilometres: "The Cyclist" challenge shield, and prizes of the following values: 1st $25, 2nd, $15, 3rd $10, 4th $5.

Professional.

One mile—Short distance championship: I. C. A. medals, and cash prizes of: 1st $200, 2nd $125, 3rd $50, 4th $25.

100 kilometres—Long distance championship (with pacemakers for each rider): I. C. A. medals, and cash prizes of: 1st $250, 2nd $125, 3rd $75, 4th $25.

Championship Match.

One mile—Open only to the winners of the one mile amateur and one mile professional championships respectively.

The Saltonstall International Trophy.

Representing the general championship of the I. C. A. on the points secured by each competing body, members of the Association. Scoring five points for first place, three points for second place, and one point for third place. (The prizes of the championships consist of special gold medals.)

Amateur Events.

Prize values:	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
One mile novice....	$25	$15	$10	$5
half mile..	25	15	10	..
Two mile..	25	15	10	..
Five mile handicap..	25	15	10	5
Five mile tandem pursuit.	25	15	10	..

Professional Events.

Cash prizes:	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
Half mile..	$125	$75	$50	..
Two mile..	175	100	50	$25
Five mile handicap...	200	100	50	25
Two mile tandem..	125	60	..	..
Five mile tandem pursuit..	200	125	75	..

"Columbus" Bicycle Company Trophy.

Special one mile race, for trophy valued at $100. Open to all amateurs, winners of 1st and 2nd places at the World's Meet. An extra prize of the value of $50 will be added if won on a "Columbus" wheel.

Fifteen Mile Team Road Race.

Amateur—Three men to team. Starting and finishing on the track. Valuable prizes.

The Masquerade.

Last evening the captains of the different clubs met to complete arrangements for the masquerade parade on Monday evening. Charles Manhire presided. The following order was decided on:

The clubs will line up on Dorchester street on the south side, and the club situated at Beaver Hall Hill starting off first in order that there will be no break in the ranks.

Mounted police.

Montreal Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Beaver Hall Hill to University.

Temple Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, University to St. Monique.

Voltigeurs Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, St. Monique to Mansfield.

Olympia Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Mansfield to Metcalfe.

Y.M.C.A. Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Metcalfe to Peel street.

P.A.A.A. Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Peel to Stanley street.

Montagnard Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Stanley to Drummond street.

Annex Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Drummond to Mountain street.

Victoria Rifles' Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Mountain to Crescent street.

Primrose Bicycle Club, Dorchester street, Crescent to Bishop street.

Unattached wheelmen, Bishop to Guy street.

WILL TRY IN MONTREAL.

Major Taylor's wonderful mile made in Chicago on Thursday is likely to be duplicated, if not beaten, at the World's Cycling Championship Meet in Montreal, which begins on Monday next. A despatch from the great colored cyclist says that under the same conditions and with the same sort of pacing, he can repeat the trick. He will have the same pacing in Montreal, and he will have the additional advantage of daylight and a faster track. He is looked for now to do the distance in .20, and this is not at all out of the way, considering the wonderful speed of the man and the improvement in conditions which he will meet with in Montreal. When the Butler boys smashed records here they did it by electric light, and were surprised when the time was called out. It was the fastest track they had ever ridden on, but were unanimously of the opinion that daylight would have been worth two seconds in the mile. Taylor is of the same opinion, and says he is only anxious to get a try at the Queen's Park track, for he feels he can reduce his Chicago mark by a notch or two. When it is taken into consideration that Taylor made his 1.22 2-5 without wind shields or other protection, his performance is marvellous, and then when it is taken into consideration that the fencing at the Queen's Park is high enough to serve as a protection from the wind, it is quite probable that he will beat his own record.

ABOUT MOTOR PACING.

An English expert, describing motor pacing on the other side of the Atlantic, says: "The motor pacing at Easter was practically its first public demonstration in this country. As pacing, it is very good; the machines can maintain a speed which would very soon exhaust a humanly-propelled quad or quint. For instance, one tandem led Palmer through the whole of the thirty-three miles at the Crystal Palace on Monday. At the same time, the motor tandem removes the last spark of interest in paced cycle-racing. When the large multiplets, with their crews of four or five, were sweeping smoothly and noiselessly around the track, it was, at any rate, possible to be interested in the exhibition of physical training and skill. But one cannot be enthusiastic over a motor, viewed from the standpoint of sport, and when a mechanically-propelled tandem clatters past, one feels that artificiality in cycling cannot go much further."

LONG DISTANCE RECORD.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 4.—Hanson finished his one thousand mile ride at 2.54 this morning; time, 92.44, beating the record 12 hours and 35 minutes. The record for the distance was held by T. A. Edge, of England, who rode 1,000 miles in 105 hours 19 minuts.

THE RELAY RACE POSTPONED.

Quebec, Aug. 4.—The Quebec Bicycle Club's relay race, which was to have been run between Quebec and Cacouna to-morrow has been postponed owing to the impassable state of the roads. It will take place next Saturday instead.

RULES GOVERNING DUNLOP TROPHY RACE.

The Board of Control of the World's Meet of 1899 agrees to undertake the management of the first contest for the Dunlop trophy, donated by the Dunlop Tire Co. for competition in Eastern Canada, and to run the said contest at the World's Meet in Montreal under the following conditions, viz.:

1. Every club competing shall be a Canadian club in affiliation with the C.W.A.
2. Every rider shall be an amateur in good standing, according to the definition of that term, as given and interpreted by the C. W. A., and must have been a member of his club for a period of at least three months prior to the date of competition.
3. Each team of riders representing a club shall be limited to three men.
4. Each rider shall be assigned a colored sash, which his club shall provide, and each club shall have a different color. The sash shall be worn over right shoulder, across back and chest and tied at the waist under the left arm. Each club shall notify the Board of Control what are its colors at least two days prior to the date of the race.
5. Entries for the race shall be forwarded to the cup trustees by the Board of Control prior to the date of the race.
6. Position at start shall be determined according to priority of entry.
7. The first man to finish shall count points equal to the number of starters in the race; the second rider shall count one less, the third two less, and so on.
8. The club winning the highest number of points shall be declared the winner of the race.
9. The course over which the race shall be run shall be fifteen (15) miles, partly on a track and partly on a road, and shall be surveyed and certified to as such by a qualified surveyor prior to the date of the race, and a copy of the surveyor's certificate shall be forwarded to the trustees.
10. The bicycle to be used shall be that which is recognized by the Racing Board of the C.W.A. as the safety bicycles.
11. The Board of Control shall appoint all necessary officials for the holding of the said contest, one of whom shall be a referee, who shall decide the race, and whose decision shall be final and acquiesced in as such by each and every rider, team and club contesting.

The clause in the deed of gift governing the final and complete winning of the trophy by a club is as follows, viz.:

"Now, therefore, this indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the premises it is hereby declared and agreed by and between the parties hereto that the trustees do and shall stand seized and possessed of the said Dunlop Challenge Trophy in trust for the bicycle club affiliated with the C. W. A. whose team of riders shall win the said trophy twice consecutively, or three times if not consecutively.."

In the deed of gift it is provided that "each team of riders representing a club shall be limited to not more than five riders, nor less than three," and "the first three men of each club to finish shall be the only riders of that club to score." This gives each club two spare men in the race in case of accident. On account of the first race taking place at the World's Meet, it was been arranged to limit the teams to three men each for this contest only, in order to comply with the conditions named in the World's Meet entry blanks, but in all future contests five men from each club will be allowed to start, according to the terms of the deed of gift.

TURF AND TRACK.

THE MONTREAL HUNT.

The annual steeplechases of the Montreal Hunt will be held on October 5th and 7th at Bel-Air. There will be four races each day, two of which will be open events. They are both handicap steeplechases, one over the green course, and one over the cup course. Following is the programme:

First Day.

1st—The Green Steeplechase—$200, of which $35 to second, $10 to third—For hunters qualified in the year 1899 that have never won a steeplechase or hurdle race, and bona fide the property of members of the Montreal Hunt or any other recognized Hunt in the Dominion or in the United States on or before the 1st September, 1899. Over two miles of fair hunting country. Weight for age. Half-breds allowed 10 lbs. Entrance $5, and $5 additional for starters.

2nd—Open Handicap Steeplechase—$200, of which $35 to second, $10 to third—Open to all horses. Over green course. Entrance $5 and $5 additional for starters.

3rd—The Hunters' Handicap Steeplechase—For hunters qualified in the year 1899, owned and to be ridden by members of the Montreal Hunt; for a silver cup, to be won three times before becoming the winner's property. One hundred and fifty dollars (one hundred of which is given by C. R. Hooper, Esq., M.F.H.), to go to the first horse. Entries to second. Certificates from the master to accompany entry. Top weight, 190 lbs. Over the green course. Entrance $5.

4th—Members' Plate—For a piece of plate—For half-bred hunters qualified in the year 1899, bona fide the property of members of the Montreal Hunt, that are maidens on the 1st of September, 1899. To be ridden by members elected on or before 1st September, 1899. One mile and two furlongs on the flat. Weight for age. Entrance $5, and $5 additional for starters.

Second Day.

5th—Open Handicap Steeplechase—$250, of which $35 to second, $15 to third—Open to all horses. Over the cup course. Entrance $5, and $5 additional for starters.

6th—The Hunt Cup—For a piece of plate; second horse to save entrance and starting fee. For hunters qualified with the Montreal Hunt in the year 1899, and that have not started for any race except a hunters' race in 1899, or for the Queen's plate of the Province of Quebec, and bona fide the property of members of the Montreal Hunt, on or before September 1, 1899. To be ridden by members elected on or before the same date. Over three miles of fair hunting country. Weights, 4 years, 164 lbs; 5 years, 174 lbs.; 6 years and aged, 180 lbs. Non-winners of this race allowed 5 lbs. Half-breds allowed 10 lbs. Over weight allowed. Entrance $10, and $10 additional for starters.

7th—The Farmers' Race—$225, of which $150 to first, $50 to second, $55 to third, $25 to fourth, $15 to fifth—For half-bred horses bred on the Island of Montreal, Isle Bizard, or in the County of Laval, (and imported half-bred mares which have dropped a foal on the islands or in Laval county. Owned by bona fide farmers of the counties of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier and Laval. Mares that have suckled a foal this year allowed 5 lbs. Over the green course. Weight for age. Entrance free.

8th—Hunters' Handicap Flat Race—$200, of which $35 to second, $15 to third—For hunters qualified in the years 1898 or 1899, to be ridden by gentlemen riders holding Canadian Hunt Association certificates. One mile and two furlongs. Entrance $5, and $5 additional for starters.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

New York, Aug. 4.—At Brighton Beach today four favorites and two well-played second choices divided the card. Maher, the jockey, won the last three, as he did yesterday, so his followers went home happy. The fourth race, a handicap for three-year-olds, and upwards, was the feature of the card, although only four were entered. Box, carrying the top weight, was a slight favorite over Galathee. Maher took Box out to make the running, closely attended by Galathee, but class told, and when they straightened out in the stretch Box came away, and won easily by three lengths from The Devil and Barataria, both of whom beat the tired Galathee. Standing, Peep o' Day, Fluke, Fast Black and Zanone were the other winners.

First race, 5 furlongs—Standing, 112, Shaw, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by two lengths; Fleuren, 97, Mitchell, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5, second by a neck; Hesper, 112, Lewis, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5, third. Time, 1.02. Eileen Daly, Thermos, Flohn, Ennus, Filon d'Or, Merry Wanderer, Harp Key, Kindred and Betsy Jane also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Peep O' Day, 128, Doggett, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, won by one and a half lengths; Modrine, 93, J. Slack, 7 to 5 and 2 to 5, second by a neck; Grey Jacques, 119, Mitchell, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.14 3-5. Ben Blue, Continental, Give and Take and Sharpless also ran.

Third race, 5 1-2 furlongs, selling—Flunke, 97, Dupee, 7 to 1 and 8 to 5, won by one length; Affect, 109, Maher, 2 to 5 and out, second by a head; Mynheer, 96, Mitchell, 7 to 1 and 7 to 5, third. Time, 1.08 1-5. Midwood, Laureate, Easterling and Beautiful also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-8 miles—Box, 118, Maher, 6 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by three lengths; The Devil, 109, Dupee, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Barataria, 87, Bradford, 5 to 1 and 4 to 5, third. Time, 1.54 1-5. Galathea also ran.

Fifth race, one mile—Fast Black, 105, Maher, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, won by half a length; Dolly Weithoff, 86, Wedderstrand, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second by three lengths; Klondyke Queen, 94, Dupee, 8 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time, 1.43 1-5. Peace, Sister Fox, Ham Var Exit and Lepida also ran.

Sixth race, selling, one mile—Zanone, 105, Maher, 9 to 5 and 3 to 5, won by a head; Hurricane, 98, Dupee, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, second by six lengths; Banished, 100, Mitchell, 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1.42 3-5. Beana, Althea, Tinge, Leadsville, Dan Cupid and Hanwell also ran.

To-day's Entries.

First race, handicap, one mile—Merry Prince, 122; Box, 123; St. Clair, 118; Arbaces, 110; Star of Bethlehem, 106; Larva, 103; Takanassee, Grey Jacques, 102; Double Dummy, 100; Maritl, Leon d'Or, Lady Madge, 97; Barataria, 95 Impartial, 90; Chicopee, 89; Forsooth, 87.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Water King, Elf Conig, Yellow Tail, Wax Taper, All Gold, Stuart, 122; Lady of the Vale, 119; Decimal, Musette, 105.

Third race, 6 furlongs—Silver Garter, 100; Innovator, 96; Diffidence 95; Pegasus Maidstone, 92; Prestige, 90; Cheese, Straw, 91; Miss Dede, 87.

Fourth race, 1 1-8 miles—Ethelbert, Lackland, 121; Rhubert, 116; Brahmin, 111.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs—Larva, Gray Jacques, Disturbet, 124; Florenzo, Percy F., Hanwell, Free Lance, 121; Emsden, 119; Bob White, Rossiter, Uncle Lewis, 117; St. Sulpice, 109; Gold One, 98.

Sixth race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Fly By Night, 113; Twinkler, 108; Free Lance, 105; Momentum, Maurice, Bishop Reed, 104; Dan Cupid, 96; Sir Hubert, Rare Perfume, 95; Lindlua, 94; Tyrshena, 89.

Seventh race, steeplechase, short course—Dare All, 104; Dr. Reed, 145; Murillo, Nonotock, 140; Tentore, 138; Merlin, The Lost Chord, Hardy C., 137.

SARATOGA RACES.

Saratoga, N.Y., Aug. 4.—Only two favorites won to-day. The only race that was a race was the third on the card. Adolph Spreckles was scratched and Charlie Rose ought to have been. For a mile Kinley Mack set a slow pace with Approval at his heels. In the last quarter the latter challenged, and a rattling finish ensued. Aproval gained at every stride, but Mack managed to hang long enough to catch the judges' eye first. The start for the last event was delayed. Native refusing to break with his field. After four attempts he was left at the post. Clawson, Pullman and Turner were each fined $5 for breaking. While exercising on the track this morning Hold On, owned by Ed. Peters, had blind staggers, and reeling into the fence, broke his neck. The boy who was up on him was badly injured and was thought dead, but later became conscious. The stables of Jack Joyner, M. F. Stevenson and H. R. Edmond are expected Monday.

First race, 5 furlongs—Delicacy, 107, O'Leary, 3 to 1, won; Prestidigitator, 102, Turner, 3 to 1, second; McMeekin, 107, Spencer, 4 to 5, third. Time, 1.03 1-2. The Rush also ran.

Second race, one mile—Meadow Thorpe, 110, Burns, 8 to 5, won; Felix Spinner, 112, Bullman, 6 to 1, second; Bardella, 106, Spencer, 9 to 5, third. Time, 1.45 1-4. Judge Wardell and Hand Press also ran.

Third race, one mile and a quarter—Kinley Mach, 110, Spencer, 7 to 5, won; Approval, 110, O'Leary, 10 to 2, second; Charlie Rose, 119, Jackson, 30 to 1, third. Time, 2.11 1-2.

Fourth race, 5 1-2 furlongs—Jerry Hunt, 114, Turner, 3 to 1, won; Lightning Express, 114, W. Martin, 8 to 5, second; Chappaqua, 111, O'Leary, 3 to 1, third. Time, 1.18. Diva, Primavera, Galadab, General Shafter and Sparrow Wing also ran.

Fifth race, 6 furlongs—Precursor, 102, O'Leary, 9 to 5, won; Post Haste, 102, Clawson, 2 to 1, second; Nansen, 107, Turner, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1.18 1-4. Flamora, Rochester and Native also ran.

To-Day's Entries.

First race 5 furlongs—Ben Hadad, Athamas, Rhododendron, 113; Nicholas, 110; Black Bonnet, 108.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles—Don De Oro, 131; May Hempstead, 116; Toluca, Clonsilla, Hurly Burly, 111; Dr. Fichberg, 108.

Third race, Grand Union Hotel stakes, first part $5,000, 5 1-2 furlongs—King's Courier, Frandoo, McMeekin, Waring, Sam Phillips, 122; Mesmerist, 129; Wooster Boy, 119; Mango, Millstone, Petruchio, 117; Toddy, 114.

Fourth race, high weight handicap, 6 furlongs—Sanders, 140; Glorian, 135; Miss Mitchell, 130; Caoutchouc, 125.

Fifth race, steeplechase, handicap, short course—Perion, 148; Elikendig, 144; Mr. Dunlap, 150; Kinvarra, 139; Marcus, 138; Horse Play, Becky Rolfe, Red Hackle, 135.

DON'T WAIT

until the cool weather comes before ordering your fall overcoat. We have the right material. Hugh Ross, 206 St. James street.

THE ONE WHO WAS HURT.

From the Yonkers Statesman.

Bill—Bob opened one of his wife's letters.

Jill—Does she feel hurt about it?

"Does she? No; but he does. You ought to see his head."

GOLF IN THE OLD LAND.

Harry Vardon Still the Centre of Interest Across the Ocean. Description of His Play.

Harry Vardon is still holding the interest of the golfing world. The daily papers of England and Scotland are devoting columns to nothing else but his various victories, his peculiarities of play, the clubs he uses and how he holds them, the why and wherefore of his phenomenal success on any links upon which he appears, the possibility of still further victories, and interesting reminiscences of innumerable past ones. Reporters are flocking in his wake clamoring for interviews, and the illustrated papers have him in every conceivable golfing position. He has been banqueted royally, with some of the titled men of England present, and everywhere and by everyone he is acknowledged to be the golfer of the present day. Scotland had only one man whom she hoped might equal him—Willie Park—but in the second half of the great match between the two, which came off last Saturday at Ganton, Vardon very satisfactorily proved that Scotland's hope was a vain one. He won the match by eleven up and ten to play. In short, he seems able to do just what he pleases with his clubs and balls, so much so that the famous Kirkaldy has unflatteringly described him as "nae gowffer at a', naething but a domd machcen." Coming from such a renowned golfer as Kirkaldy, the description carries double weight, especially as the two have tested their skill against each other, and the champion won with ease. Of the columns of things said of him and by him, in connection with golf, the following will be of interest to lovers of the game:

The Yorkshire Post says: "Vardon is frequently described as a golfer who took to the game late in life and sprang suddenly to the front. The fact is that, like most adepts at the game, he has played ever since he could handle a club. He remembers the time when he amused himself by driving marbles with a rough ash plant. When he became possessed of real clubs he used them at once easily and with effect. He feels no special delight with any special club. And on the subject of his swing, Gordon G. Smith says: To the English school of golfers, headed by Vardon and Taylor, belongs the responsibility of the upsetting of the apple-cart of old-fashioned theory in regard to grip, stance and swing. Of these new methods, Vardon's manner of swinging the club forms perhaps the most interesting example, and his long game being what it is, an enquiry into the way of doing it has a peculiar interest. If Vardon did not drive from the tee and through the green with surprising brilliancy, if he sliced, or topped, or pulled, with any sort of human frequency, the verdict of the Scotch professors would be "He takes the club over straught." At all events, it is obvious that the champion does take the club up and down in a manner totally opposed to all previously accepted theory. The provoking and troubling thing is that, doing this, he drives further and far straighter than most other people who have kept all the commandments from youth up. . . . The old-fashioned theory of the golfing swing, as laid down by all who have written on the subject . . . is that it should be as nearly as possible the segment of circle, the ball being struck when the club head has reached the lowest point in the circumference, and that the more completely circular the arc described by the club head the greater the force and accuracy of the stroke. Vardon has demonstrated that by a violation of this model he can get more accuracy and perhaps greater force than any other living player whose methods are of the orthodox pattern. Vardon's swing bears a curious resemblance of the mode of swinging the club prescribed by the most learned professors for playing a jerked stroke. In support of the view that more force can be got into the blow by Vardon's method, it appears obvious that while his swing is equally long, the club head is always nearer the ball than in the orthodox one. . . . The only trouble about his swing appears to be that even granting that the blow is a stronger one, the club head must reach the ball at a wrong angle, and the follow through after striking the ball downward would necessarily go into the ground. Anyone who has closely watched the champion's play, however, must have noticed that just at the finish of the downward swing there is a powerful upward turn of the wrists. By this finish he apparently corrects the angle of the club face without in the least degree diminishing the force of the blow."

Another writer says: "All the work Vardon does seems to be done so easily, with so little strained effort that it is not surprising that he should go on, round after round, doing most things better than any of his fellows. He makes it seem inevitable that he should do the right thing each time. It is the perfection of art that conceals art." He adds that Vardon is so quiet and modest and such a cheery fellow withal, that he is immensely popular. The prospect of seeing this wonderful golfer in America this year grows more interesting with every account of him.

Bicycle Suits

And all our Summer Suits are offered at cost during this month to make ro... or our fall stock.

The variety of patterns, and the assortment of sizes still hold out.

Yours at cost ... s that not inviting?

Semi-ready Wardrobe

The Kennedy Company, Limited

Toronto Winnipeg Ottawa

2364 St. Catherine Street,
231 St. James Street, Montreal

Kodaks AND Kodak Supplies.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING.

W. NOTMAN & SON.

14 PHILLIPS SQUARE, MONTREAL.

LA TOSCANA

QUALITY COUNTS All dealers in fine Cigars should handle this brand. The steady increase in sales is proof that the public appreciate a good article.............. Price 10c

RELIANCE CIGAR FACTORY, 5 & 7 DeBresoles Street, Montreal.

The Victor Bicycle Acetylene Gas Lamp

will be sold to delegates attending the World's Meet at the special price of $2 each for one week only, and can be obtained from any of the following prominent bicycle dealers: The Goold Bicycle Co., No. 2417 St. Catherine street; The Welland Vale Mfg. Co., No. 2361 St. Catherine street Fligg & Harries Co., No. 2257 St. Catherine street; The Richard Simpson Co., No. 2413 St. Catherine street; Charlebois & Martineau, No. 123 Peel street; A. E. Bregent, No. 1785 St. Catherine street, or from the manufacturers, No. 30 St. Dizier street. Telephone Main 994.

BICYCLE BOOTS.

Latest styles in Tan and Black. Also White Canvas Boots at

$1.50.

E. MANSFIELD,

124 ST. LAWRENCE ST., Corner Lagauchetiere Street.

Wherever

You turn you will find well dressed men wearing clothes made by us. The fashionable cut, faultless fit and elegant appearance are all indications of our work.

John Martin, Sons & Co., Merchant Tailors, 455 ST. PAUL ST.

AMONG CANADIANS

THE SILVER

GENDRON

NEEDS NO ADVERTISEMENT.

OUR VISITORS

Are invited to watch the SILVER WHEEL on the track or on the road, and form their own conclusions as to its merit.

ACTIONS SPEAK LOUDER THAN WORDS.

THE GENDRON MFG. CO. LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

THE RICHARD SIMPSON CO., Limited, 2413 St. Catherine St.

INVESTMENTS FOR TRUST FUNDS.

City of Toronto 4 per cent. Bonds Due 1911.

City of Montreal 3 per cent. Permanent Inscribed Stock.

City of Montreal 4 per cent. Inscribed stock 1921-1927 at 106 per cent and interest.

Full particulars of these and other lines upon application.

R. WILSON-SMITH, Financial Agent
151 St. James St., Montreal.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL (Paid up) - - $2,000,000
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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.
H. S. HOWLAND - - - - President
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Montreal Branch—157 St. James Street.

ALASKA—YUKON—KLONDIKE.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at Agencies of the Alaska Commercial Company at St. Michael and Dawson City, and at the Hudson Bay Company's Posts on the Mackenzie, Peace, Laird and Athabaska Rivers, and other Posts in the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.
April, 1899.

NEWS OF THE GOLD MINES

Fine Work on the Old Ironsides—Mr. J. B. Hastings' New Position—The Van Anda Smelter.

Development work on the Old Ironsides has reached such a stage that the ore has been blocked out in acre tracts. This alone insures sufficient ore for the new smelter for a lengthy period.

The Rathmullen.

On the Rathmullen a 90-foot shaft has been sunk on a solid body of quartz, carrying gold, copper and silver. A 60-foot drift has been run from the bottom of the shaft, and shows this ledge to be 30 feet wide.

Mr. Hastings Advanced.

Mr. J. B. Hastings has been advanced from the position of superintendent of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines to that of consulting engineer and local resident director of the various mining companies controlled by the Gooderham-Blackstock syndicate in British Columbia. Mr. E. B. Kirby, of Denver, Col., succeeds Mr. Hastings as general manager of the War Eagle and Centre Star.

Van Anda Smelter.

W. H. Treat, managing director of the Van Anda property, returned to Vancouver a few days ago after having been present at the blowing in of the smelter. In an interview he said that the smelter worked from the start much better than anticipated, and, with the exception of a short stoppage to replace a defective brick, has been going continually ever since it was blown-in.

"The first body of ore fed to it had been carefully sampled and was, he knew, worth $50 per ton. In the first 24 hours the smelter handled 60 tons of ore, and the resulting matte was worth $3,000, showing that there was no loss in the slag and that the smelter was working perfectly. We had been afraid that at first there would be considerable loss in slag, but everything went right from the start. We have been smelting 50 tons per day and have been turning out matte worth over $100 every hour. Just now we have 2,500 tons of our own ore on the dump and are smelting it exclusively. Many other mine owners are desirous of having their ore smelted, and as soon as we have secured contracts with them we shall erect another stack and handle their ore. While the plant is capable of handling 200 tons per day, the stack we are using is only capable of smelting 50 tons every 24 hours. Next year we shall replace our furnace with another of just double its capacity, and before very long we expect to be running our full capacity, 300 tons a day."

Mr. Treat stated that shipments of Matte would be made early in August, when at least two carloads would be sent to New York. The average of the matte runs 60 per cent. in copper, but some samples went as high as 90 per cent.

The Republic.

The Republic Gold Mining and Milling Company a few days ago filed a petition in the County Superior Court at Spokane, to be allowed to disincorporate. The petition states that the company has sold all its assets, including the Republic, Great Hope, Portland, Necks of the Woods, Cecilia fraction, Elliott fraction, Minerva fraction, Luna fraction and other mining claims, to the new Canadian company.

Camp McKinney.

Advices from Camp McKinney are that a strike has been made on the Balmoral, where two feet of ore carrying free gold has been met. On the Pender a four-foot ledge has been met out of which free gold has been panned.

Notes.

On the Nettie L., near Revelstoke, B.C., ore carrying good values in silver, copper and gold, has been encountered.

The small stamp mill erected on the Oro Fino, near Fairview, is now in operation.

The 20 stamps in the Cariboo in Camp McKinney, are now dropping steadily.

On the 18th ult. Mr. Kellogg, manager of the North Star, made an examination of Dibble group of mines on Lost Creek, near Fort Steele. It is reported that work will be resumed on the property at an early date.

AMUSEMENTS.

Farce comedy will shine in its full glory at the Queen's all of next week, when "A Breach of Promise" will receive its first production in this city. It is said to be a laugh-producer from start to finish, and while funny and highly amusing, the character of the performance is such as to be entirely free from any vulgarity, a most important feature, to which many managers at the present time do not attach sufficient importance. The plot of the piece furnishes opportunities for the originest comedy, and the numerous specialties are introduced in so skilful a manner as to make them entirely compatible to the play, the various roles of which are portrayed by a company composed of what is known as an all-star cast, including Jos. Harrington, Burt Haverly, Bert Jordan, Fred. Seville, Nellie Sennett, Rosa Crouch and others.

SOHMER PARK.

A gala programme is promised for next week at Sohmer Park, and judging by the acts which have been engaged, it will eclipse anything in its line seen here in many a day. The appeals for a third week of Leonida's dogs and cats have been listened to, and though they were to have sailed for Europe on Monday, money has tempted a postponement. In honor of wheelmen's week Newhouse and Ward have been engaged. They are declared to be unique and wonderful riders, and are spoken of in terms of great praise by the American press. Delmore and Lee, the famous acrobats, are to follow the Melrose family. Lady singers and dancers form a part of the programme; the ballet will be new and danced to Mikado music. The Jeffreys-Fitzsimmons fight cinemetoscope pictures are still attracting such attention that they will again be held over. Tuesday night the Park forms a part of the Wheelmen's programme. Thousands will be there under the patronage of the Governor-General and Mayor Prefontaine. It will be a great night in the history of the Park.

THE ARENA.

Thursday next is Wheelmen's night at the Arena, and it is now so certain that the place will be packed to the doors that those wanting seats should get them early. H. M. S. Pinafore will be sung. For the early part of the week Olivette is the offering, and judging by the excellent performances which have been given so far the opera will be very welcome.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the regular season at the Theatre Royal to-night. The house has been thoroughly overhauled and looks bright and easy in its new dress. The management have spared nothing to make this popular amusement resort as comfortable as possible. The opening attraction will be the English farce comedy, "Her Better Half."

Whatever may be said of the more serious forms of theatrical entertainment, it must be admitted that the lighter order of stage offerings command the greater amount of consideration; people attend the theatre more frequently for the purpose of finding amusement. The fact that Boyle and Graham, two exceedingly clever artists, with the assistance of a score of other talented artists, are engaged in presenting "His Better Half" is significant in itself, and it doubly insures a rollicking time.

GRAIN UP WEST.

There is a Fairly Firm Tone to Prices with Not a Great Deal of Business to Report.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Flour—Ontario patents, in bags, $3.55 to $3.70; straight rolled, $3.20 to $3.25; Hungarian patents, $4.10; Manitoba bakers', $3.65 to $3.70, all on track at Toronto. Wheat—Ontario red and white, 67c to 68c, north and west; goose, 67c to 68c north and west; No. 1 Manitoba hard, 79 1-2c, Toronto, nd No. 1 northern at 76 1-2c. Oats—White oats quoted at 28c west. Rye—Quoted at 54c. Barley—Quoted at 40c to 41c west. Buckwheat—Firm; 48c north and 50c west. Bran—City mills sell bran at $14, and shorts at $16.50, in car-lots, f.o.b., Toronto. Corn—Canadian, 36c west, and American, 41c to 42c, on track here. Oatmeal—Quoted at $3.80 by the bag and $3.50 by the barrel, on track at Toronto.

MONTREAL CLEARINGS.

Show a Decrease of a Few Thousand Dollars Compared With the Same Week Last Year.

Montreal clearings were moderately large the past week, but show a decrease of a few thousand dollars compared with the corresponding period a year ago. The figures are as follows :—

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending August 5, 1899..	$14,034,881	$2,402,317
Corresponding week 1898..	14,073,692	2,198,388
Corresponding week 1897..	11,655,666	1,222,382
Corresponding week 1896..	10,000,397	1,616,068

HIDES ARE UP.

An Advance in Lambskins of Ten Cents—Other Lines are Just About the Same.

The only change in this market to note has been an advance of 10c each in the price of lambskins, and dealers are now paying 40c each for them. In beef hides the feeling is steady, and as receipts are comparatively small for the season business is rather quiet. Dealers pay 9c for No. 1, 8c for No. 2, and 7c for No. 3. Calfskins are unchanged at 11c for No. 1 and 9c for No. 2.

MUST END WITHIN A WEEK

Chicago Builders Ready to Declare War to the Bitter End with the Striking Bricklayers.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—An ultimatum that the brickmakers' strike be declared off, has been issued by the Chicago Masons and Builders' Association. If the strike is not called off within a week the resolution provides that the agreement of the Masons and Builders' with the hod-carriers, will be cancelled. The contractors will use any brick they can get and have it put in place by any workmen they can hire.

DEBTS FOR SEED GRAIN.

Present Condition of Affairs Brought Before the House.

Subject is One Which is Engaging the Active Attention of the Farmers in the Northwest.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—One of the questions which is actively engaging the attention of the people of the Northwest Territories is that regarding the regulations governing seed-grain indebtedness. The present condition of affairs was brought before the attention of the House recently by Mr. Davis, M.P. for Saskatchewan. Hon. Clifford Sifton also gave notice of a bill which is designed to remove the hardship pointed out by Mr. Davis, by relieving the burden of the seed-grain indebtedness from those who have given the bonds as sureties, thus making only the single homestead liable for the obligation incurred by the principal.

Mr. Davis said in presenting the subject:

"While we are discussing the subject of Dominion lands, I think it will be in order for me to ask the Minister if it is his intention, during this session, to bring in any legislation with reference to the seed-grain indebtedness. I have discussed this question with the Government and have brought it up in the House several times. The last time the Government issued seed-grain to the settlers in the Northwest, they adopted a new method of taking security. Instead of taking a lien on the homestead of the party receiving the grain, the party had to get two bondsmen—each man getting seed-grain from the Government had to have two of his neighbors enter into bonds for repayment. That means that the Government is holding three homesteads instead of one for a small amount of money, sometimes not more than $10 or $15. This is highly unfair. If the Government is secured on one homestead, that is all they should require, and not try to hold these other parties. Another question in relation to this arises concerning abandoned homesteads. In the past the Government have given seed-grain and taken security on the homestead. In a great many cases the party who received the seed-grain had only made entry and had not performed his settlement duties, and so was not entitled to patent. In some cases these parties abandoned the homesteads. In case of other parties coming in and wishing to take up the homesteads, the Government demands payment for the improvements. So, when a man finds a good piece of land that he wants to take up and goes to the land office to see about it, he may be told not only that there is, perhaps, $100 to be paid for improvements, but a certain amount for seed-grain as well. I desire to point out that the conditions to which I have referred tend to retard settlement and interfere with the formation of school districts, and everything of that kind. Something should be done to do away with this disability, and also to relieve the bondsmen on these seed-grain transactions."

In reply Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, said:

"In reply to the hon. member for Saskatchewan, I beg to say that the subject which the hon. gentleman referred to I have had under consideration during the last week, and I hope to be able to deal with it almost immediately."

Doubtless Mr. Davis' efforts to bring about an early settlement of this troublesome question will be appreciated by the farmers of the west.

AN INSANE FATHER'S DEED.

Susquehanna, Pa., Aug. 4.—Charles Yager, a chairmaker, 40 years old, cut the throats of his three children and his own with a razor at Brandt, five miles from here, last night. He was a widower and lived alone with the children, whose ages ranged from five to twelve years. The four bodies were found by neighbors to-day. He is supposed to have been insane.

CHICAGO BRICKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—An ultimatum that the brickmakers' strike be declared off has been issued by the Chicago Masons' and Builders' Association. If the strike is not called off within a week the resolution provides that the agreement of the masons and builders with the hod-carriers will be cancelled. The contractors will use any brick they can get and have it put in place by any workmen they can secure.

IT WAS UNCENSORED

Gloomy Description of the Situation Leaks Out of Manila.

ISLAND HARD TO HOLD.

Insurgents Have Their Own Ammunition Factories and Are Learning Civilized Warfare Rapidly.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—The Tribune's special correspondent at Manila sends his paper the following:—

"The next campaign can hardly begin sooner than November ,although the country may dry up enough towards the middle of October to permit the American troops to take the field then.

"The American army during the rainy season can hardly be expected to do anything more than hold what it has gained and prepare for the next campaign. Northward the farthest point in the control of the Americans is San Fernando, forty-one miles from Manila on the railroad. The railroad is 149 miles in length, but the insurgents control all the track between San Fernando and Dagupan, the northwestern terminal of the road.

Insurgents Hold Locomotives.

"The insurrectionists are in possession of three-fourths of the rolling stock. They have 27 of the road's locomotives, while the Americans have only four. The rest of the rolling stock is also distributed between the two parties in a like ratio.

"The Americans hold Candiba, east of San Fernando ten miles. They hold all the towns along the railroad, of course, to San Fernando and Baliuag, seven miles east of Pullian.

"Reports continually come from Baliuag that the town is entirely surrounded by the enemy and is about to be carried by assault. But Colonel Page and the Third Infantry have so far driven the rebels back with disastrous results every time they have assaulted the town, and he declares he can hold it for an indefinite time. Supplies and mails can only be carried over to Baliuag from the railroad under an escort of not less than 150 men, who are invariably attacked somewhere along the road, both going and coming.

Insurgents Well Entrenched.

"The insurgents have their entrenchments drawn well around both San Fernando and Baliuag and their outposts are in sight of the American outposts.

"An officer down from San Fernando told me to-day that the insurgents seemed never to relax their vigilance. Their sharpshooters and skirmishers are always alert, and frequently the showing of a head by a careless American picket will draw four or five shots from the enemy in a twinkling and start a general fusilade.

"The insurgents are continually receiving fresh supplies and arms. At Paranaque a week ago they astounished the Americans by bringing out some modern field pieces that they had obtained somewhere.

"Heavy shipments of arms are said to be constantly arriving from Japan and Australia, and, it is said, even from our own country. Cartridges picked up in the insurgent trenches bear the trade-mark of a large manufacturing firm in the United States. The insurgents have three factories where they manufacture cartridges and other munitions of war. They are learning things in every encounter with the Americans and are fighting with a determination. The papers in Manila have continually referred to the fact that the rebels were prone to shoot too high, and they semed finally to have learned the lesson, and now they are getting their shots well down and showing a great improvement in marksmanship."

THE COPPER RIVER MINERS.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 4.—C. E. Periolat, a late arrival from Copper River and Cook's Inlet, Alaska, reports that on last Sunday the steamer Dora arrived at Juneau, with a large number of sick and impoverished miners from Copper River. To all impoverished miners in this district the Government is giving employment until enough has been earned to pay for a second-class passage home. All of the scurvy sick are being sent out free.

A WINNIPEG SUICIDE.

Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 4.—This afternoon the body of a young man named Walter Turry, aged about 25, was found on the river bank. It looks like a clear case of suicide, as a bottle half full of strychnine and a tin can, from which he drank the poison after mixing it with water, were found by his side. He was dressed very well, and nothing is known as to his antecedents.

MURDER FOLLOWS A QUARREL.

Union Point, Man., Aug. 4.—G. V. Jenkins shot and fatally wounded his hired man, Albert Brown, this afternoon. A dispute over seventy-five cents in settling up was the cause. Jenkins has been placed under arrest.

POLO PLAYER KILLED IN ENGLAND.

London, August 4.—Mr. J. W. Drybrough, one of the best polo players in England, died this morning as the result of an accident sustained yesterday afternoon during a polo tournament at Rugby. He was playing in the semi-final game, and had only commenced a few minutes when he and an American gentleman, named MacKay, collided. Both ponies fell and rolled over the players. Mr. MacKay was unhurt, but Mr. Drybrough, who was suffering from concussion and fracture of the skull, expired to-day, without having regained consciousness. Mr. MacKay is a native of Wisconsin. He was formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, and had been living near Leamington for a number of years. He is well known in hunting and polo circles.

VANCOUVER'S LIST

A Large Number of Saloon Passengers on the Dominion Liner Which Left for Liverpool This Morning.

The Dominion Line R.M.S. Vancouver, Capt. Jones, sailed for Liverpool this morning, with the following saloon ,as well as a good number of second cabin and steerage passengers, on board :—

Mr. R. C. Bradley, Toronto; Mr. Bernard, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. E. Percy Beatty, Toronto; Miss Coombs, Toronto; Mr. Henry Cowperthwaite, Warrington, Eng.; Miss M. Corbett, Montreal; Rev. Wm. Griffith, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. E. D. Gough, Toronto; Miss Harding, Napanee; Mr. Edward A. Hammond, Peterboro; Mrs. Jones, Toronto; Lieut. G. W. Kenny, Halifax, N.S.; Rev. L. Klamborowski, Liverpool, Eng.; Miss Lundy, Peterboro, Ont.; Miss Morphy, Napanee, Ont.; Mr. J. Macwhannell, Toronto; Mrs. Macwhannell, Toronto; Miss Margaret Malan, Peterboro, Ont.; Miss Roberts, Toronto; Mr. W. Gordon Ross, Mrs. Ross, Master C. G. Ross, Montreal; Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Sheffield, Master Sheffield, Peterboro, Ont.; Dr. Sweetlove, Vancouver, B.C.; Mr. W. H. Sommerton, Montreal; Mr. H. A. Taylor, London, Eng.; Mr. Thompson, Toronto; Miss Turnbull, Liverpool, Eng.; Mr. P. Weiss, Halifax, N.S.; Mr. A. B. Young, New York.

THE POPE ON THE CONFERENCE

Will Comment on Results of Peace Conclave and Explain His Own Proposals.

Rome, Aug. 4.—The Pope has suspended his audiences and is engaged in preparing a publication which shall contain comments on the work of the Peace Conference, and also explain what would have been the Papal proposals to further the pacification of the powers.

ATTACKING THE LOTTERY TAX.

Yesterday afternoon an action was entered against the city by Mr. Jodoin & Jodoin, counsel for the "Societe des Ecoles Gratuites" to have annulled by-law No. 236, imposing a tax of $1,000 upon the society for holding a lottery within the city limits.

The principal grounds of action are as follows: It is argued in the first place that the by-law is illegal, because the three readings thereof required to put it into force were made on the same day, and there is a special by-law prohibiting such hasty procedure. The plaintiffs allege, in the second place, that by virtue of an enactment of the Provincial Legislature the city cannot collect a license or tax on lotteries before the first day of May, 1900. The third ground of the action is that the tax of $1,000 is exorbitant, and both the letter of the law and the interpretation of the authors hold that taxes must be levied as equally as possible on all branches of trade and commerce.

CURES WROUGHT BY STE. ANNE

Pilgrims Crowding Now to the Shrine at Beaupre—Some Miraculous Interventions of the Virgin Mother.

A despatch from Quebec, in a New York Sun says that never has the sanctuary of la bonne Ste. Anne de Beaupre been frequented by so many of the faithful as during the present year, and never before have so many miraculous works been attributed to the supernatural agency of the mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The increase in the number of American pilgrims has been exceptionally large this year, and among these it is asserted, have been wrought some of the most wonderful works of curing.

Hector Poulin, of Pittsfield, Mass., claims to have been the object of a miraculous cure. For 30 years he has been a confirmed paralytic. His faith in the power of religion and in the efficacy of la bonne Ste. Anne was so strong that he resolved to travel all the way to Quebec to supplicate the aid of the saint in the temple of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, where she is reputed to show forth most of her wonderful works. Absolutely unable to move himself, the unfortunate man was carried into the shrine by four of his friends. He listened with pious fervor to the service of the mass. Then he begged some of those about him to carry him to the altar railing. With his face bathed in tears and his voice choking with sobs he prayed to Ste. Anne to cure him of the paralysis that prevented him from working for the support of his family. Suddenly he experienced a strange sensation. He felt, he says, that grace was operating within him. Almost immediately this man, who, for years had been unable to move a limb, stood upon his feet and walked quite easily about the church, singing the praises of the Virgin's Mother. The miracle was witnessed by thousands in the large congregation, among whom it created a profound impression. All joined in singing a "Te Deum" of thanksgiving.

Relief was brought last Friday night in the church to a boy named Raleigh, whose parents had brought him from Northampton, Mass., to be cured of his disease. One of his legs was so shortened that it did not reach to the ground, and he was compelled to lean upon crutches. While venerating a relic of the saint, he heard, he says, a whisper, telling him that he was so far cured that he could walk without crutches. He got up and made a successful attempt to do so, and now he walks with comparative ease with the aid of a cane, having left his crutches with the thousands of other aids to structural weakness that have been discarded in the church by the objects of other miracles.

One of the latest cures reported by the Redemptorist Fathers, who are in charge of the shrine, is that of Mrs. Connors, of London, Ont., who was bowed down with the intense suffering of an internal disease from which she received instant relief on Saturday afternoon during the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament. As the brilliant illumination of the altar and of the shrine of the saint suddenly burst upon the kneeling sufferer, she relates that she experienced a shock as if the light had suddenly permeated her physical system. She was filled with a joyful ecstasy and at once was perfectly cured.

That there is no doubt whatever in the minds of the priests in charge of the shrine as to the genuineness of this cure is shown by the words of Father Holland. The writer had a conversation with him after the service and happened, while speaking of the wonderful works reported at the shrine, to make use of the term "these supposed miracles." "There is no supposition at all about them," the father immediately remarked: "they are real miracles, and people are truly and positively cured here." Then he showed a letter he had received from C. G. Braxmar, of 10 Maiden Lane, New York, who, being a non-Catholic and having simply visited the shrine out of curiosity, was induced to bathe his hands, which were bady affected by eczema, in the water of Ste. Anne's fountain, and received great relief in consequence. In the letter which Mr. Braxmar has written Father Holland, thanking him for the bottle of water which he gave him to take away, he tells him that his hands are better than they have been for five years and begs him to send six more bottles of the water.

The letters of acknowledgment received by the priests from persons who claim to have been miraculously favored by the saint are numerous. Dozens of them were shown to the writer. Mrs. D. W. of Negaunee, Mich., writes: "Three months ago I was taken quite ill, and the doctor could not do me any good. So I turned to Ste. Anne, made a novena and promised to have my cure published in the annals if it was obtained. Thanks to Ste. Anne, I am feeling much better and hope that the great saint will continue her protection over me."

Mrs. E. M. D., writing from Rutland, Vt., says: "I had suffered for years from a very sore leg and amputation was advised, but through the intercession of Ste. Anne I was cured and I have since obtained another favor."

One of the last gifts to the shrine is a beautiful new chapel erected by Mrs. Raynal, of New York, presented to the Franciscan Sisters and dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. Mrs. Raynal was here a few days ago to attend the consecration of the edifice.

STORIES WENT TOO FAR

Mr. Chamberlain Could Hardly Have Renewed His Warrings with President Kruger.

London, Aug. 4.—The stories published in New York of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, renewing his warrings with President Kruger and the British Cabinet's approval of such action, are evidently baseless, as Mr. Chamberlain's proposal for a joint enquiry as to the effect which the new franchise proposal of the Transvaal Government will have on the position of the Uitlanders, was only presented to the Transvaal Government Wednesday, and the latter is still considering its acceptance.

HE WAS CRUEL TO A HORSE.

In the Police Court yesterday, Antoine, alias Alfred Chaput, 17 years of age, was found guilty on the charge of cruelty to animals. He was arrested by Inspector Fenner on complaint of his employer, who alleged that the boy put paper in the horse's ears and set fire to it, to burn out the hair. A fine of ten dollars or one month was imposed by Judge Choquet.

CIGAR STORES ENTERED.

The cigar store of Mr. Alexander, 143 Bleury street, was broken into on Thursday night and $8 and some cigars stolen. The Star Tobacco Company on Craig street, near No. 1 Fire Station, also had its premises entered. The thieves secured an entrance by the back door, and contented themselves with stealing a few pipes.

"WHERE THE WATERS MEET."

Visitors should not fail to enjoy a trip over the Belt Line Railway. All St. Catherine, Notre Dame and Ontario and Wellington street cars going east connect with the Belt Line cars for Bout de L'Ile at Lasalle avenue. The last car leaves Hotel Bout de L'Ile at 11.00 p.m.

AN ACTRESS SUICIDES.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Miss Frankie George, an actress, fatally shot herself last night. According to friends, Miss George was jilted by one of her profession to whom she had been engaged for three years. A letter which the actress wrote a short time before the shooting stated this was the cause of the deed.

CZAR WOULD ABDICATE,

It is Now Said That He Has Tired of Ruling.

An Old Legend Suggests an Interesting Sequel to His Reign.

St. Petersburg, August 4.—M. Theophile Delcasse, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived here to-day, from Paris, to return the recent visit of Count Muravieff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This afternoon he was received by Count Muravieff, with whom he will dine to-morrow. Count Lannes de Montebello, French ambassador to Russia, will return the honor on Sunday. M. Delcasse will remain in St. Petersburg five days.

London, August 4.—M. De Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the Times, gives an extraordinary explanation of M. Delcasse's present mission. He asserts that it was decided upon quite suddenly, for "a reason which admitted of no delay," and then gives the story, which he says he has from "a source to which I am bound to attach importance." This is the explanation: "Emperor Nicholas is disappointed and tired of the throne. The absence of an heir excites superstitious feelings, and he connects himself with a Russian legend, according to which an heirless Czar is to be succeeded by a Czar Michael, predestined, to occupy Constantinople. The death of the Czarewitch and the failure of the conference at The Hague led him to decide to abdicate on the occasion of his coming visit to Darmstadt. On this becoming known in Paris, M. Delcasse was sent in hot haste to dissuade him from carrying out this intention."

IMMUNITY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Christiania, Aug. 4.—At to-day's session of the inter-parliamentary conference, a motion of Messrs. Samuel J. Barrows, of Boston, and Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, in favor of the immunity of private property at sea, was unanimously adopted. This action was suggested by President McKinley's reference to the subject in a message to Congress.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

C. C. RICHARDS & CO.

Dear Sirs,—I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my stable for over a year and consider it the very best for horse flesh I can get, and strongly recommend it.

GEORGE HOUGH.
Livery Stables, Quebec.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Montreal-London Gold and Silver Development Co., Limited.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders of this Company that a monthly Dividend at the rate of one and one-half per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock has been declared.

That for the month of July will be due and payable on TUESDAY, the 15th of August, 1899, to Stockholders on record on the evening of the 31st of July, 1899.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the evening of the 31st July, 1899, and remain closed until Monday, the 7th August, 1899, to prepare for the payment of the dividend.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 15th August.

By order of the Board of Directors.
T. JAMES CLAXTON,
Secretary.
Montreal, July 28th, 1899.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
City of Saint Henri.

To the Inhabitants of the City of Saint Henri and to All Whom It May Concern.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the Valuation Roll for the City of Saint Henri, made and prepared by the Valuators named by the Council of the City of Saint Henri, under date of the Twenty-second Day of March, 1899, is now deposited in the office of the undersigned for the information of all parties interested. The said Role, St. Antoine, St. Henri, St. James and St. Augustin Wards, shall remain open to the examination of all parties interested or of their representatives during twenty days from this date.

NOTICE is, moreover, given that the undersigned Assessors will proceed to the revision and homologation of the said Role for the above mentioned Wards, on MONDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of August next, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine (1899), according to law.

Given at Saint Henri, in the said City of Saint Henri, this fifth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(Signed) ARTHUR MYRE,
JEAN BTE. CYR,
ISAIE LALONDE,
Valuators.
ADOLPHE SENECAL,
Secretary.
(True copy.)
ADOLPHE SENECAL,
Secretary.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF
P. COLEMAN & CO.
Hotelkeepers,
No. 551 Craig St., corner St. Urbain St., Montreal,
Insolvents.

The undersigned will sell by public auction at No. 69 St. James St., Montreal, WEDNESDAY, the 9th of August, 1899, at 11 o'clock a.m.

The movable assets of the estate, consisting of Bar Fixtures, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, the license and rights in the lease of premises.

For further particulars apply to
ALEX. DESMARTEAU,
Curator,
Nos. 1598 and 1608 Notre Dame St., Montreal.
MARCOTTE BROS.,
Auctioneers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway
5 P.C. Land Grant Bonds.

The trustees under the mortgage dated 1st September, 1881, securing the payment of five per cent. land grant bonds of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, desire to receive proposals for the sale to them of such bonds up to the amount of $225,000 par value, funds for that purpose being in their hands from sales of lands.

The mortgage provides that the trustees may purchase bonds at the lowest price offered, not exceeding 10 per cent. premium on the par value thereof and accrued interest.

Proposals addressed to Charles Drinkwater, Esq., Secretary Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Montreal, to be delivered at his office on or before the Seventh day of August next, stating price asked in addition to accrued interest.

R. B. ANGUS,
GEO. M. CLARK,
JOHN TURNBULL,
Trustees.
Montreal, July 10th, 1899.

WHAT DO YOU WANT?

Buy or sell Mining Stocks on Commission.

A. W. MORRIS,
Member Mining Exchange.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, MONTREAL
Telephone 1492.

TENDERS FOR TELEGRAPH WIRE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Telegraph Wire," will be received at this office until FRIDAY, EIGHTEENTH AUGUST, 1899, for the supply of three hundred and thirty thousand pounds, or one hundred and sixty-five tons (of 2,000 lbs.), of No. 8 S.W.G. Galvanized Iron Telegraph Wire (354 to 365 lbs. per mile), delivered in bond, at the C.P.R. station at Vancouver, B.C., within five weeks from the time the contract is awarded.

The quality of the wire and galvanizing must be such as will afford a test corresponding to the Felten-Guilleaume standard EBB; having a constant (resistance x weight, per mile) under 5,700; breaking strain over 1,100 lbs.; and taking not less than 20 twists in six inches. Weight of lengths without joint, 90 to 112 lbs.

Also, for delivery with the above, 10,000 lbs., or five tons (of 2,000 lbs.) No. 9 Soft Annealed Galvanized Iron Tie Wire, the coils to be distinctively tagged.

Tenders to state the prices per 100 lbs., all charges included, in bond, at Vancouver, as above.

Each tender to be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the bulk sum of the tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
E. F. E. ROY,
Secretary.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd August, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

TRENT CANAL.

Notice to Manufacturers of and Dealers in Portland Cement.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Portland Cement," will be received at this office up to sixteen o'clock on Tuesday, the 8th August, 1899, for the supply and delivery of 12,000 barrels, or any portion thereof, of Portland Cement.

Specifications and forms of tender can be obtained by the parties tendering at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the same, and further, an accepted cheque for 10 per cent. of the total amount tendered for must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 28th July, 1899.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

No. 2149.—NARCISSE ALLARD VS. HENRI ROY & AL.

Seized as belonging to the said Henri Roy, two lots of land situate in Saint Jean Baptiste Ward, City of Montreal, known under the number two hundred and eighty-nine and two hundred and ninety (289 and 290), of the sub-division of the lot of land known on the official plan and book of reference of the incorporated village of Saint Jean Baptiste (parish of Montreal), under the number eight (No. 8); bounded in front by "Voyer" street, formerly "Boyer" street—with the buildings thereon erected and dependencies.

To be sold in my office, in the city of Montreal, on the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF AUGUST INSTANT, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Montreal
4th August, 1899.

MONEY TO LEND

On City Property and improved farms, at low rates and on very desirable terms.

CREDIT FONCIER, F. C.
30 St James street

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.
SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 92.

Dame Maria Groulx, of the Parish of St. Vincent de Paul, in the District of Montreal, wife of Damase Joron, contractor, of the same place, has, this day, taken an action for separation as to property from said Defendant.

C. A. PARISEAULT,
Attorney for Plaintiff.
Montreal, 10th July, 1899.

—WANTED—
PETROLEUM PROPERTIES

Owners of above classed properties who desire to sell them are requested to send full particulars concerning same to

G. J. ADAMS & CO.,
Financial Agents, 157 St. James street, Montreal.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX—Lv. ‡8.00 p m. Ar. ¶8.45 a m
TORONTO, HAMILTON, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a m, *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m, †7.00 p m.
WINNIPEG AND PACIFIC COAST—Lv. *9.30 a m. Ar. *6.10 p m.
S. S. MARIE, ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH—Lv. *10.00 p.m. Ar. *8.05 a.m.
OTTAWA—Lv. Place Viger †8.30 a m, †5.40 p m, Ar. †12.55 p m †9.55 p m. Lv. Windsor St, *9.30 a m †9.45 a m., †4.00 p m, †4.15 p m., *10.00 p m. Ar. †11.00 a m, †12.10 p m, *6.10 p m, †6.45 p m.
QUEBEC—Lv. †8.20 a m, †2.30 p m, §3.30 p.m, *11.00 p m. Ar. *6.00 a m, †2.00 p m, *6.30 p m.
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a m, *8.20 p m. Ar. *7.47 a m. †8.35 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a m, †9.45 a m, §10.00 a m †4.00 p m †4.15 p m, †6.15 p m. ‡1.30 p m *9.00 p m. Ar. *7.50 a m. †8.40 a m, †11.00 a m, †12.10 pm, †6.45 p m, †7.00 p m. §9.25 p m.
SMITH'S FALLS, PERTH, BROCKVILLE Lv. †8.55 a m, †4.15 p m. Ar. †12.10 p m, †7.00 p m. ‡2.00 p m.
SHERBROOKE—Lv. †8.45 a m. †4.30 p m, ‡8.00 p m. Ar. ¶8.45 a m, †12.00 noon, †8.35 p m.
OLIETTE—Lv. †8.20 a m, †5.10 p m. Ar. †8.50 a m, †6.30 p m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.20 a m, §3.30 p m. †5.10 p. m. Ar. †2.00 p m, †6.30 p m.
ST. JEROME—Lv. †8.30 a m, (i)1.45 p m *5.30 p m. (a)6.35 p m, §9.15 a m, Ar. †8.40 a m, †9.50 a m. §9.45 p m.
STE. AGATHE, Etc.—Lv. (k)8.30 a m, §9.15 a m. (i) 1.45 p m. †5.30 p.m. Ar. (x) 8.40 a m, †9.50 a m (k)6.10 p m. §9.45 p m.
LABELLE.—Lv. (d)8.30 a. m, †5.30 p. m, (i)1.45 p.m. Ar. x8.40 a. m, †9.50 a.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. aDaily except Saturday and Sunday. iSaturday only.
dTuesdays and Thursdays.
xMondays only.
kMondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

HERALD'S... Legal Directory

LEITCH, PRINGLE & CAMERON,
BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Solicitors in Chancery, Notaries Public, Etc.
CORNWALL, ONT.
Jas. Leitch, Q.C., J. A. C. Cameron, LL.B., R. A. Pringle.

BUCHAN, ELLIOTT & KENNEDY,
ADVOCATES, ETC.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, 189 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

GIBBONS & HARPER,
BARRISTERS, Etc., London.
Office—Cor. Richmond and Carling Sts.
GEORGE C. GIBBONS, Q.C. FRED F. HARPER.

FINLAYSON & GRANT
Custom House Brokers,
Forwarders and Warehousemen
Bell Tel. Main 1303. P.O. Box 424

William Reid & Son,
ACCOUNTANTS AUDITORS, INVESTORS, INSURANCE BROKERS.
FRED G. REID, Special Agent for Sun Fire Insurance Co.
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

GILLETT & STRATHY
MINING BROKERS,
Members Montreal Mining Exchange.
34 ST. NICHOLAS ST., Board of Trade Building. Bell Tel.—Main 1141.
R. C. GILLETT, GORDON STRATHY, JR

J. A. THIVIERGE & CO.
Custom House Brokers,
223 COMMISSIONERS STREET, MONTREAL.

McCUAIG, RYKERT & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Special attention given to transactions in mines and standard mining stocks.
London & Lancashire Chambers
ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

THE INTERCOLONIAL
COAL MINING COMPANY, LIMITED
Works—DRUMMOND COLLIERY, Westville, Nova Scotia.
Miners and Producers of "Drummond" Coal and Coke, from the celebrated Pictou Seams of Nova Scotia. Offered in all sizes, and quantities to suit purchasers. Shipments by water or rail.
HEAD OFFICE—199 Commissioners Street, Montreal.

RICE
Finer Grades.
"INDIA BRIGHT."
"ROYAL."
"IMPERIAL SEETA."
"CAROLINA."
Polished Grades
To which particular attention is invited.
"POLISHED."
"JAPAN GLACE."
"IMPERIAL GLACE."
MOUNT ROYAL MILLING CO., LTD.
D. W. Ross Co'y, Agents, Montreal.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court.—Dame Eugenie Leprohon, of the City and District of Montreal, wife of George Berlinguette, sculptor, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff, and George Berlinguette, sculptor, of the City and District of Montreal, Defendant. An action for separation from board has been taken in this case on the 2nd August, 1899. Montreal, August 2nd, 1899. CHARLEMAGNE RODIER, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.—Superior Court, No. 137. — Mrs. Marie Julie Martineau, wife of Magloire Eugene Auclair, of Montreal, has this date instituted an action "en separation de biens" against her said husband. Montreal, July 24th, 1899. ARTHUR DELISLE, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

REPUBLIC CAMP.

Investors looking out for some sound paying specialties in the above Camp are invited to communicate with me at 12 ADELAIDE ST. E., TORONTO. Being exceptionally well represented at Republic, that thriving centre of mining activity, I am the better able to place meritorious mining stocks before any interested correspondents. E. GARTLEY PARKER, Member of the Standard Mining Exchange. Mining stocks bought and sold on commission.

TRADE BY CHART.
IT SHOWS THE MOVEMENTS IN THE
New York and Chicago Markets (It Wins.)
WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOK, "HOW TO SPECULATE SUCCESSFULLY."
THE STANDARD CO., 432 Board of Trade, Montreal.

SHIRTS.

Experience and ability have placed R. J. TOOKE'S SHIRTS in an enviable and well deserved position as the best Shirts in Canada.

Good Quality, Perfect Fitting Tailor-made Shirts, **One Dollar.**

R. J. TOOKE, 177 St. James Street. 2387 St. Catherine Street, West. 1553 St. Catherine Street, East.

FOUND STORY OF AN ANCIENT PEOPLE

It Was Told in Pictures Painted on the Walls of a Strange Cave in Alaska.

THEY HAD TRAVELLED FAR.

It is Possible the History May Be That of a Migration Across the Behring Sea.

ONE CHINESE COIN OF GREAT AGE

Seattle, Wash., August 4.—Captain D. C. Bayse, of the Standard Oil Company's Yukon River steamer Oil City, was one of the skippers caught midway between Dawson and St. Michael by the freezing of the Yukon last October. He spent the winter hunting and exploring, often making long trips into the interior from the steamer. On one of these trips he had an exciting bear hunt and discovered traces of ancient Alaskan history that may prove valuable when properly investigated.

"The beginning of last winter on the Yukon found the stern-wheel steamer Oil City midway between Dawson and St. Michael with a big cargo of oil on board," he said to a correspondent. "There were unmistakable signs of an early closing of the stream. In consequence I ran the steamer into a short but deep stream that flows into the Yukon opposite the Russian mission. We got everything in good order before the river finally closed on October 15.

To Kill Time.

"It was a case of killing time until the river opened six months later, and there were few ways of doing it. Hunting was not good, as game was scarce, but we had no choice. A few white grouse now and then, a large white rabbit or a red fox were about the only targets that presented themselves on an ordinary day's hunt. My companion on these trips was usually Lin Que, the Americanized Chinese steward of the steamer. Lin had cut off his queue and was a good Baptist. Moreover, he was fond of hunting, and did not mind carrying the heavy pack of provisions that sudden changes in Alaskan weather made necessary to have at hand always.

"About midwinter we decided on a longer trip than usual. After a hard morning's travel over the snow, we finally made the crest of a low range of white sandstone hills. From the marks of wear on their straight, white sides, where one could see through the snow, I judged that they had once been washed by a mighty river. We made a detour for the purpose of reaching a higher ridge of the same kind of rock, and finally found ourselves in a sort of cove entirely shut off by rocks, except for the entrance which we had made use of. While I was resting Lin went out on a private prospecting trip. I was soon aroused by hearing him call:

"'Captain! Captain! Come 'long quick; heapy hole in rock!'

"I found him peering into what I took to be the entrance to a bear or fox den. I asked Lin how far he had gone in, and he replied about twenty feet, but that it was too dark to see anything. I told him we had not lost any bears or wild animals in the cave, and did not care to look for one in so dangerous a place. Giving the Chinaman my revolver with which to back me up, I fired my Winchester several times into the cave. The report sounded like a cannon, and I waited patiently for the appearance of some wild animal. Nothing came out, and we decided to go in.

"After clearing away some of a fresh rock slide that almost blocked the entrance and making an improvised torch, we entered the hole cautiously. With Lin in advance we crawled some six feet, and found ourselves in a sort of room. It was about twenty feet square, with a high rock in the centre which had evidently been used as a table. On the north side was a crude sort of fireplace. Going further back, we noticed the entrance to a somewhat larger chamber.

"We had no sooner entered this than I saw six balls of fire glaring out of the darkness directly ahead. Lin moved his light to one side, and by its glare I saw a monster form rise and come toward me with a rush. The beast was almost upon me before I remembered the Winchester. I raised the weapon, and with no aim pulled the trigger. As luck would have it, I killed the bear.

"In the excitement I lost sight of Lin, who was having a touch of excitement on his own account. He, too, had seen balls of fire approaching. He took one hurried shot with his revolver, but fired low, and hit the bear that was making for him in the loin. He threw away the gun, and, whipping out his long cooking knife, prepared for a hand to hand struggle. His opponent, a half grown bear, was on him in an instant. The pair rolled over and over. Whenever Lin was on top he plunged his big knife in to the hilt. I could not shoot, as the Chinaman and the bear were too mixed up. The Chinaman finally won out, but not until the flesh about his arms and limbs had been badly torn. The other cub was easily killed. We decided to return to the boat that night and send Lin and our dog drivers after the meat the next day.

Found a Panorama.

"As soon as the Arctic sky indicated a stretch of good weather Lin and I started out to investigate our discovery. We hauled two days' rations, an oil stove and blankets on a sled and found the cave with little trouble. The day was very cold and we were very tired after our five hours' trip. Lin soon had a refreshing dinner ready which he served on the ancient stone table. It was while smoking my pipe after this meal that I chanced to notice the peculiar drawings on the walls, which made our discovery most interesting.

"After carefully brushing off the wall with some hay that we wore inside our Arctic socks, a carefully drawn panorama, which I judged to be the history of the people who occupied the cave in former times, was disclosed. The first scene, drawn in red on the white sandstone, was very plain. It showed three small boats, with three people in each, putting out on a stormy sea from a rugged coast. On the shore stood a crowd of people waving farewell. About three feet further along was another drawing in which the same three boats figured. The boats had evidently crossed the sea and were landing on a low shore. Between the pictures were drawings of whales, walrus and seals. The third drawing was four feet from the second and showed three boats coming up a wide river.

"After examining these scenes closely I came to the conclusion that the natives had crossed Behring Sea and come up either the Yukon or Kuskokwim river. Or it is quite probable that the Yukon once flowed along the bluffs in the side of which we found the cave, and entered the sea by the passage now known as the Kuskokwim River. The map shows a low flat country between the two rivers, with a chain of lakes that empty into the Yukon, and that are fed by a small river during the high water season. The river is called the Tatobaksok, and is but sixty miles distant.

"Further investigation showed other sketches, of the chase after buffalo, deer, bear and moose. The hunters always appeared with dogs and canoes. In none of the sketches was there any indication of sleds or snow. This led me to wonder if the Yukon country at that time had the same terrible winters it now has. It seems strange that the ancient historian would forget the cold winters when he was so accurate in putting in other details.

"Investigation of the inner room proved equally interesting. It had undoubtedly been cut out years before and had a concave roof. The walls were very smooth. Three bunks had been cut into the sandstone walls. They were shaped like canoes, and the rock above had been hewn out in the shape of a half moon. The bunks were all on one side, and measured five by two and a half feet. The walls were elaborately carved. There were monsters of the sea and strange looking animals. A compass and square, quarter moon and a number of stars decorated one side of the room. In one corner we found a deep well-like hole that had evidently been used as a reservoir for storing water at one time.

"Near this we found a Chinese coin with a square hole in the centre. It was different from the ordinary Chinese cash. Lin had never seen anything like it before and said that it must be very old. I will have it examined by authorities on such matters and see if it will not give some clue to the ancient inhabitants of the Northland. In one corner of the room lay a pile of bones. I believed them to be from some human being, but could not tell for certain.

"Both the Chinaman and myself saw spooks in our sleep that night. Lin dreamed that a band of wild Chinese were after him for cutting off his queue. I imagined that we were smothering in the cave. When we finally got ready to leave the next morning we found the entrance to the cave blocked by a snowslide. We cut our way out with difficulty."

HUDSON BAY CO. PROFITS

Almost Doubled During the Current Year up to May 31st Last as Compared with Last Year.

Finance, London: Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal presided at the meeting on Tuesday, and in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the profits for the past year, to May 31, had been £125,595, as compared with £69,373 in the previous year. Adding the amount brought forward, there was a total of £151,968, out of which the board recommended a dividend of 13s. a share and a bonus of 7s. a share, and the transfer of £10,000 to the formation of a provident fund for the employes, leaving £41,968 to be carried forward. The result of the past year's working had arisen from a combination of favorable circumstances—a very considerable rise in the value and in the price of furs at the sales this year; increased profits on the general business of the company, arising partly from the recent gold discoveries and partly from the improved conditions of trade throughout the whole of Canada; and to larger receipts from the sales of land owing to the increasing prosperity of the farming industry in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The furs brought to market this year had been much smaller in numbers than in 1898, the deficiency being most marked in the important articles of beaver, marten, and mink. This, however, had been compensated for by the increased prices received for the furs, the total amount realized for the company's importations in 1899 being £277,206, compared with £251,781 in 1893. As regarded the prospects of this portion of the company's business for the current year, the increase of settlements and the opening up of country in the far northwest tended to contract the field of operations, and it seemed probable that the number of furs to be sold by the company in January and March next would be smaller than in the present year, but the intelligence received as regarded the furs expected to hand this season was only partial. It was satisfactory to state that, as far as could be seen at present, the prospects of obtaining good prices for the furs to be sold next year were favorable. The general business of the company showed improved results over those of former years, and due advantage had been taken of the increased scope for business which had been brought about by the gold discoveries in the Yukon and the mining industry in British Columbia and Western Ontario. The business of the company in connection with mining consisted for the most part of the outfitting of miners, prospectors and others, and they secured a large share of this business last year without embarking in hazardous and speculative trade, while the transport in connection with their operations had been conducted with success. The profit in the land department for the year ended March 31, 1898, was more than twice as large as that of the previous year; and for the year just closed the amount brought to the credit of profit and loss account on this head was £20,369, showing a similar improvement as compared with that of the previous year, when the gain was £9,499.

WHERE TO GET THE WATER.

Great Problem Which Now Confronts London Water Companies.

If August and September are Dry They will Need the Whole Flow of the Thames, it is Said.

New York, August 4.—The London correspondent of the Herald says: London is within sight of a serious water famine, according to the testimony of unbiased experts. It is already rumored that the supply of the East End, which is served from the river Lea, is about to be cut off during the greater part of the day and night, what consequences to the teeming population of the East End may be easily imagined. The major portion of London's water supply, however, comes from the Thames, which, according to latest reports, is practically drying up.

If August and September are as dry as last year, the water companies may have to take the whole flow of the Thames in September or put customers on short rations. With the Lea exhausted and the Thames depleted, the question of the hour is: Where is London to turn for a water supply? It will take years to bring the water from the Welsh hills, as has been suggested, yet the Government is taking no steps seriously to grapple with a question which clearly must soon be solved if the health of the city is to be regarded.

LADY TYPEWRITERS.

We would like to have you call in to-day and get some nice cakes, a cup of good tea or coffee, at our place, for 10 cents. 133 St. Peter street is the address. Welsh, 133 St. Peter street.

PICTON'S POSTMASTER DEAD.

Picton, Ont., August 4.—Postmaster Thos. Shannon died very suddenly shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning from heart failure. Deceased had held the position of postmaster here for about twenty-seven years, and was a most capable officer and a popular and greatly respected citizen. Mr. Shannon was born in the township of Thurlow, Hastings county, on the 15th of April, 1833.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found a list of United States patents granted to Canadian inventors on August 1st, 1899. This list is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, New York Life Building, Montreal:

630,207—James T. Finch, Mimico, Ont., kiln for burning sewer-pipe.

630,046—Francis Callant, Tignish, P. E. I., lock.

629,991—Samuel S. Grant, Montreal, adjustable nose-guard for eye-glasses.

629,994—James S. Heath, Toronto, seeding and fertilizing machine.

630,062—Herbert K. Lee, Ottawa, bulletin-board.

630,248—Alexander Lynk, Nelson, Canada, gage.

630,265—Joseph H. Pellerin, Montreal, Can., machine for giving form to materials.

REDUCING THEIR NAVIES.

Chili Willing to Sell One of Her Cruisers if Argentine Republic Does the Same

Valparaiso, Aug. 3.—Both Chili and the Argentine Republic are preparing to reduce their navies. It is rumored here that Chili has sold the cruiser Esmeralda to Italy or Japan. This, it appears, is conditional on Argentine selling one of her ships.

CARGO WATER-SOAKED.

Steamer Myles has 30,000 Bushels of Corn Which Cannot be Handled by an Elevator.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 4.—(Special.)—The propeller Myles is still at Prescott waiting to be unloaded. She has on board 50,000 bushels of corn, 30,000 bushels of which are water-soaked. The steamer on her way from Duluth to Prescott, encountered bad weather on Lake Ontario. When she got to Prescott an attempt was made to discharge her at the elevator, but her cargo of corn was so badly soaked, that the leg could not work. Capt. T. Donnelly, representative of Lloyd's agency, here, has left for Prescott to watch the interests of the McCurdy syndicate, which holds the insurance risk on the Myles' cargo.

HOW TO GET COOL.

Take the Montreal Street Railway cars on the new Verdun line and ride along the river bank on the Lower Lachine Road as far as the Lachine Rapids. Cars marked "Ontario and Wellington."

CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND.

Interesting Article in Official Vatican Journal.

Prophesy Made That When Movement is Properly Organized There will Be Important Results.

London, August 4.—An article in the official Vatican journal, Il Osservatore Romano, which has been reprinted here, is attracting much attention. It deals with the growing political influence of Roman Catholics in England, and prophesies that when the Catholic movement shall be properly organized and directed it will produce important results at the polls. The article further points out that Roman Catholics have filled already thirty-one seats in the House of Lords, nine in the Privy Council, and three English seats and seventy Irish in the House of Commons, and the writer expects that the new Catholic party will obtain the same dominant position now held by the Centrist party in the German Reichstag.

DIDN'T LIKE THE LUNCH

Toronto Tramp Objected to Gifts of Food and was Subsequently Arrested.

Toronto Junction, August 4.—A young man who gave his name as John Ferguson, his address as London, Ont., and his age as twenty-four years, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Chief of Police Royce and P.C. Harper. Ferguson was first heard of on Annette street, where he asked for a lunch at every house. When the lunch was not to his taste he threw it back at the good-natured giver, accompanying the act with foul and abusive language. When arrested on Willoughby avenue he put up a desperate fight, and had to be handcuffed. In the police cell he became so violent that he had to be shackled. He is suspected of being something more than a mere tramp.

PICTURE OF THE QUEEN.

London, August 4.—The Queen will present to the National Portrait Gallery Hayter's celebrated picture of Her Majesty in her coronation robes, which is now at Kensington Palace.

DR. CODERRE'S RED PILLS FOR PALE AND WEAK WOMEN

BOX OF 50 PILLS 50 CENTS

Pearl Pendants.

We are showing many beautiful designs in these goods. The designs are new and of the finest workmanship. Specially noted amongst these is a neat Pearl Pendant at $12, which is one of our best sellers, on account of its beauty and lowness of price.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

R. A. DICKSON & CO., JEWELLERS, 2261 St. Catherine St.

BANKING IN HAVANA

Described by Mr. W. T. Brock, a Canadian Banker.

BRITISH CAPITAL LEADS.

The Latest Phase of the Street Railway Dispute—Something About Tariff Scrips.

Mr. W. F. Brock, who is joint agent with Mr. J. A. Springer, of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, at Havana is authority for the statement that investments of British capital in the Island of Cuba are up to the present time far ahead of the Americans in the Island of Cuba. Mr. Brock, who is on a visit to the city says the Merchants Bank of Halifax is the only Canadian, and in fact the only British bank in the Cuban capital. This Canadian institution has been most favorably received by the commercial and financial men of Havana, and the business being done is of the same kind as in Canada. With respect to the manner in which business operations are conducted in Havana Mr. Brock said that almost everything in the way of exchange is done by the brokers, the merchants especially using them extensively. When a bank sells a draft it sends its clerks to the purchaser, who hands over to them the Spanish gold in payment and the bank employes carry the precious metal through the streets in bags. This might seem a little peculiar to people accustomed to Canadian or American methods of banking, assaults and thefts are very rare in this connection in Havana.

The Havana merchants keep an account with the banks, and issue cheques, as in other communities, but they keep as well, a large quantity of gold in their places of business, and pay a great many of their accounts over the counter. It is, in fact, quite an ordinary thing for a Havana merchant to pay over his counter in this way $20,000 in gold weekly, or a million dollars per annum. The merchants, he adds, scarcely ever ask for accommodation of the banks, and consequently there is very little done in the discounting or trade paper. Nearly all purchases are paid for in cash, and when this is not the case an open account is kept. Mr. Brock explained that when a Cuban dealer sells a shipment of cigars or other products to London or New York, he draws against them, and sells a clean bill, no bill of lading being attached to the highest bidder.

The sugar produced on the island is sold to the American Sugar Trust Company of New York, the transactions generally being effected through the trust's buyers in Havana. Private bankers have played an important role under Spanish rule, and most of them were wealthy and perfectly solid concerns. The North American Trust Company, of New York, also do a banking business in Havana, besides being the fiscal agents of the Washington Government.

The new tariff is a good revenue producer, for although the tariff under Spanish rule was double what it is to-day yet the Customs receipts for the last five months reached $5,000,000, or twice the figure during the same period last year, this being largely accounted for by the fact that the Spanish customs authorities were corrupt, and for a consideration allowed goods to enter at a rate, in many cases, much beneath their value.

The sugar season, Mr. Brock says, finishes about the end of May, and the crop this year reached about 300,000 tons, which is a shade over that of last year. Owing to the dry season and the burning of some of the plantations, by the sun, it is not thought that the present year's crop will be exceeded next year.

The tobacco crop has been fairly good and has been sold at good prices. Touching the influx of capital, Mr. Brock says that while a great deal of British capital was coming into the island, and being invested in the sugar plantations and railways, the Americans had, so far, held back, and, consequently, were being distanced by the English investor.

What, however, is needed just now in Cuba, says Mr. Brock, is a mortgage bank that would advance money to put the plantations in good shape, and take their plant and machinery as security. The charter of the Merchants Bank of Halifax does not permit them to engage in this sort of business, and the American Trust Company is in the same position, but Mr. Brock says one or two companies are alleged to be in process of formation in the United States to meet this difficulty.

With respect to the somewhat notorious Havana street railway, Mr. Brock stated that the Harvey Syndicate of New York, in which Messrs. Hanson Brothers and their friends of Montreal are largely interested, bought out the old company at a figure said to be in the neighborhood of $1,400,000, and as the courts have pronounced in their favor, in the litigation which they had with other aspirants, the work of changing the present mule power to that of electricity will be entered upon in the fall. Some New York and Havana capitalists also purpose erecting a large hotel near the Tacon Theatre, the establishment to be conducted on the European plan, and as a great many people are expected next winter from the northern cities, busy times are expected in Havana in the near future. In spite of the supposed cleanliness of historic Santiago an epidemics of yellow fever now prevails in that city, and it remains to be seen if Havana is to be visited by this scourge as soon as the rainy season sets in. Mr. Brock will return to Cuba about the middle of September.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used:—

J. A. Harte, druggist, 1780 Notre Dame street.

John Lewis, druggist, 2208 St. Catherine street.

R. E. McGale, druggist, 2123 Notre Dame street.

W. H. Chapman, druggist, 2637 St. Catherine street.

Wallace Dawson, druggist, 169 St. Lawrence street.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner St. Antoine and Mountain streets.

A. D. Mann, druggist, corner Hibernia and Coleraine streets.

Dowler's Pharmacy, corner Phillips square and St. Catherine street.

E. H. Lawson, druggist, Victoria avenue, Westmount.

A. Davidson, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

W. S. Stone, druggist, St. Catherine street, Westmount.

KILLED WHILE MOUNTAINEERING.

Geneva, August 4.—M. Hubacher, a Swiss deputy, while mountaineering with his daughter near the Gamchihlick, fell, and was instantly killed. His daughter was seriously injured.

Silk Shirts $1.00

We are clearing out our stock of Silk Shirts that were sold for $1.50 and $1.75, for $1.00

They are selling fast. Come in and see our Big Reductions during our August Clearing Sale.

Mackerrow Brothers,

2246 St. Catherine Street, Munroe Bros.' Old Stand.

Tel. Up 966

DENNISON,

Photographer and Engraver,

2264 St. Catherine Street,

Now open at MARTIN'S Old Studio, Cor. ST. PETER and CRAIG STS.

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY

MONEY TO LOAN

If you want to borrow money and own Household Goods, Pianos, Organs, Bicycles, Horses or Waggons, call on us, and we will advance you any amount from $10 to $1,000, without removing goods. All transactions made without publicity, and money can be paid back in small monthly or weekly payments to suit borrower. You can get the money the same day you apply for it. No charge unless loan is made. Call and get our terms. Open every day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

MONTREAL LOAN and BROKERAGE CO

ROOM 8, NO. 260 ST. JAMES STREET. Cor. Victoria Sq., Bank of Toronto Bldg.

Motive Power.

If you use electric current in place of steam power, you will not require to put on expensive smoke consumers and besides being cheaper, will avoid all heat, dust and noise. Order your motors in time from the

Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Limited, 38 VICTORIA SQUARE.

Food for the Sick

—AT THE—

DIET DISPENSARY,

97 Osborne Street.

In FINE FURNITURE

WE EXCEL.

In Medium Price Furniture we lead,

In Low Price Furniture we distance our competitors.

Great facilities for filling large orders on short notice.

GEO. H. LABBÉ & CO., Manufacturers and Exportert

Show Rooms, 208 McGill Street. Factory and Office, De Lorimier Avenue.

Blair's Pills

Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism

Safe, Sure, Effective.

All Druggists 40c. and $1.00

LYMAN SONS & CO, MONTREAL.

CARICATURING THE IRISH

What Prominent Ottawa Irishmen Say on the Subject.

They Give Unanimous Approval to the Campaign Inaugurated by the Local Hibernians.

The Ottawa Free Press has interviewed a number of prominent Irishmen in regard to the action of the Montreal Order of Hibernians in protesting against the caricaturing of Irishmen on the stage.

Senator Power, although not objecting to the action of the Montreal Irishmen, did not consider the matter worthy of solemn protestation. Caricaturing was overdone in the presentment of all characters, and it was very doubtful if any protestation would have the desired effect of stopping it. The German and the Scotch nations were also greatly misrepresented.

Ald. Starrs was pleased that Irishmen were protesting against the practice. He had often been disgusted with the low way in which the Irishman was represented.

Hon. John Costigan said no protest could be made too vigorous against the mean caricaturing of the Irish nation, which was too frequently indulged in.

Mr. J. M. Hurley, M.P., Belleville, said that the public taste had changed greatly in Belleville during the past few years, in this connection. Only a short times ago almost any show could get a hearing in Belleville, but the three papers there started a crusade against the low-classed shows and their vulgar caricatures of the Irish and other nations, and to-day no play of that kind would be tolerated.

Dealing with the subject, United Canada will say in this week's issue:

"Several times during the past ten years has United Canada protested against the disgraceful performances of what is known as the "Stage Irishman," which has no actual existence. In 1895, we attacked a disreputable creature who was doing the "Stage Irishman" act at Victoria Park in Ottawa, and the troop departed and the performances closed immediately after. A Montreal correspondent has been good enough to say that credit of Sunday's Montreal meeting belongs to us, as we were only slightly in advance of the times.

Magistrate O'Keefe was reticent on the subject, simply remarking that he did not consider it worth bothering about. He could see no particular cause just now for the action taken by the Hibernians. In fact, in his opinion, it simply accentuated the undesirable views held by many that the Irish people were destined to have grievances of some kind.

Mr. James Johnson, a former editor of the "Citizen," and an Irishman native born, said:—"I certainly regard Mr. Devlin's attitude and action more than justified by what has properly come to be regarded as an intolerable scandal. To fair, legitimate caricature, only the most supersensitive persons could object. In Canada thousands of persons are familiar with the appearance of our public men mainly from representations in caricature. A very different sort of caricature, however, are the outrageously offensive efforts at "taking off" Irishmen in a class of illustrated journals published in the United States. No Irishman, whatever his politics, or his religion, possessing appreciation of the genuinely humorous side of the nature of his countrymen, would think of objecting to the reasonably amusing caricaturing of the predominant features of his nationality, as illustrated in the every-day life of fun-loving, generous, rollicking "Pat."

Mr. H. J. Cloran, Hawkesbury, said he regarded the action of the Hibernians as opportune. The Irish people, as a race, have stood this unseemly caricaturing long enough.

Be Comfortable

At all times. Having your Shirts made to order at JOHN BULL'S will insure solid comfort. Perfect fit, combined with quality of material and excellence of workmanship makes these shirts superior to any other make.

Prices to order, $15, $18, $20, $24, $30 per doz.

JOHN BULL, SHIRT TAILOR, 2381 ST. CATHERINE ST.

A Few Cases Only

PURE SALEM WINE

Highly recommended for Invalids. Guaranteed Pure.

TEL. UP 1078. **W. ROURKE,** Queen's Hall Block

Established 1868.

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2192 NOTRE DAME ST.

Latest Specialty, Parisian Floral Cabinets and Floral Cartes, De Visite Size.

ST. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING COMPANY LIMITED.

Laboratory of Inland Revenue, Office of Public Analyst, Montreal, April 8th, 1895.

"I hereby certify that I have drawn, by my own hand, ten samples of the St. LAWRENCE SUGAR REFINING CO'S EXTRA STANDARD GRANULATED SUGAR, indiscriminately taken from ten lots of about 150 barrels each. I have analysed same, and find them uniformly to contain

99 90/100 TO 100 per cent. of Pure Cane Sugar with no impurities whatever.

(Signed) JOHN BAKER EDWARDS, Ph.D., D.C.L., Prof. of Chemistry and Public Analyst, Montreal

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

MONTREAL, PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD SEASIDE SERVICE.

Leave Montreal .....8.00 a.m and *8.45 p.m.
Arrive Portland .....5.45 p.m. and *6.40 a.m.
Arrive Old Orchard ...6.47 p.m. and *7.36 a.m.
*Daily. Other trains week days.

Parlor car for Portland and Old Orchard on 8.00 a.m. train, and through Sleepers for Portland and Old Orchard on 8.45 p.m. train.

WORLD'S BICYCLE MEET, MONTREAL, August 7th to 12th, 1899.

Round trip tickets will be sold to Montreal at one way lowest first-class fare, plus 10c. Racers holding certificates will be issued tickets at one way lowest first class fare.

LE CLUB NATIONAL EXCURSION To Sherbrooke and Return $1.50

Going by P.M. trains August 4, and A.M. train August 5. Returning by all trains until August 7, 1899.

City Ticket Offices, 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

PORT WINE,

Manufactured by the Ontario Grape Growing Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

25c per quart, 90c per gallon.

An excellent tonic.

CLARET.

A large bottle of very good Claret for 35c. Try it.

ELLIOTT, "The Grocer," 650 Sherbrooke Street, Corner Mance.

BREWERS.

J. H. R. Molson & Bros., Ale and Porter Brewers. Have always on hand th various kinds of.....

Ale and Porter

n Wood and Bottles. Families Regularly Supplied. 1006 Notre Dame St. Montreal.

Dawes & Co., Brewers

Pale Ales and Porter,

LACHINE, P.Q. Tele. Main 563. Montreal Office, 521 St. James Street

THE BEST AND PUREST

Malt Extracts

ARE

Wm. Dow & Co.'s India Pale Ale and Crown Stout.

"Beaver Brand" Waterproof Clothing never hardens; guaranteed. Beaver Rubber Clothing Company, 1490 Notre Dame street.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

PORTLAND AND OLD ORCHARD. SEASIDE SERVICE.

Leave Montreal ..... x9.00 a.m and 8.20 *p.m.
Arrive Portland ..... 7.45 p.m. and 8.05 a.m.
xWeek days with through Parlor Car to Old Orchard and Portland.
*Daily with through Sleeper to Portland and Old Orchard.

THROUGH SLEEPER TO ST. ANDREWS, N.B., leaves Fridays at 8.00 p.m. until September 1st, 1899.

PARLOR CAR—MONTREAL—ST. AGATHE.
Lv. Montreal (Place Viger) Saturdays 1.45p.m.
Ar. St. Agathe ..... " 4.20p.m.
Lv. St. Agathe ..... Sundays 7.00p.m.
Ar. Montreal (Place Viger). 9.45p.m.

Parlor Car fare between Montreal and St. Agathe, 50c.

Trains from Montreal 6.15 p.m. and arriving Montreal 9.35 a.m., also the Sunday special leaving Montreal 10.00 a.m. and arriving Montreal on the return 9.22 p.m., will run to and from Plantaganet instead of Point Fortune.

WORLD'S BICYCLE MEET, MONTREAL, AUGUST 7TH TO 12TH, 1899.

Round Trip Tickets will be sold to Montreal at one way fare, plus 10c. Racers will receive rate of one way fare on certificate.

Apply to any Can. Pac. R'y. agent for full particulars.

City Ticket and Telegraph Office—129 St. James Street (Next Post Office).

R & O Kingston Ontario Navigation Co. **$3** Quebec AND Return.

Going Saturday or Sunday at 9 a.m. and 7 p.m., returning Sunday or Monday.

Also single fare to Sorel and Three Rivers, going Saturday or Sunday, returning Sunday.

9 a.m. Quebec every Morning. Orchestra on board. Fine trip.

7 p.m. Quebec every evening. Avoid Heat and Dust. Have a good night's rest.

SAGUENAY LINE.—Leaves every day Quebec to Saguenay at 8 a.m.

H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent. 128 St. James St., opp. Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

On and after MONDAY, 19TH JUNE, trains will leave and arrive at Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, as follows:

MARITIME EXPRESS,

Read down.		Read up.
Dep.*7.30p.m.	Montreal	5.30p.m.Arr.
Arr. 8.35p.m.	St. Hyacinthe	4.25p.m. "
" 9.30p.m.	Drummondville.	3.32p.m "
" x12.30a.m.	Levis (Quebec).	12.05p.m. "
" 4.10a.m.	Riviere du Loup.	8.30a.m. "
" 10.15a.m.	Campbellton	2.30a.m. "
" 3.40p.m.	Moncton	9.20p.m.Dep.
" 7.10p.m.	St. John	6.10p.m. "
" 8.00p.m.	Truro	5.00p.m. "
" 9.55p.m.	Halifax	3.00p.m. "

LOCAL EXPRESS.

Dep.x7.40a.m.	Montreal	6.30a.m Arr.
Arr. 8.55a.m.	St. Hyacinthe	5.17a.m. "
" 9.52a.m.	Drummondville.	4.02a.m. "
" 1.05p.m.	Levis (Quebec).	11.30p.m "
" 5.05p.m.	Riviere du Loup.	7.40p.m.Dep.
" 8.25p.m.	Little Metis	4.25p.m. "

*Daily, including Sunday. x Daily, Sunday excepted.

Vestibule trains, with luxurious Sleeping and Dining Cars and First-Class Coaches, on the Maritime Express.

Through Sleeping Car between Halifax and St. John, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa.

Sleeping Cars on Local Express between Montreal and Little Metis.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Moncton, N.B., June 14th, 1899.

H. A. Price, District Passenger Agent, 143 St. James Street, Montreal.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK IN OLD LONDON

Hot Wave Overcame the Habits of Londoners and the Top Hat Was Discarded.

CLOTURE IN PARLIAMENT.

Visit to the Canadians at Bisley and an "At Home" Held by Col. McLean.

MISLEADING CANADIAN CABLES.

(Special Correspondence of the Herald.)

London, July 22.—The London that one has long read about—the London situated in a certain latitude, where the summer temperature rarely goes beyond 56 degrees Fahrenheit, and where showers clear the dusty atmosphere almost every day, appears to have gone far down towards the equator. Slowly but surely, day by day, the mercury rose until this morning it reached 89, which, with the excessive humidity of the atmosphere, is really worse than 95 or 98 in the shade at Montreal or Toronto. But the phlegmatic Englishman is proverbially conservative in his dress; yes, he is Tory in that respect to the very last degree. He insisted upon wearing the closely-fitting Prince Albert coat and the top hat as the day after the mercury continued to ascend. The situation finally apparently resolved itself into a contest between the elements and the artificially got up Englander. The vast army of tourists began very early to recognize the situation, and first the top hat, then the buttoned coat, then the vest gave place to a straw head-covering, followed by a loosely-fitting sack, and then a displayed shirt front. The Englishman was compelled to give way, and even the Imperial Parliament was invaded by members in the most radical Western attire, white duck trousers occupying the front benches. Nature had conquered and dignity and style were thrown to the winds. Western and Eastern ideas speedily took possession of the city, and even head-shades were provided for thousands of cab and 'bus horses. And still the mercury is going up relentlessly. Each succeeding day registers one degree higher than the day previously. Ladies without number have succumbed to the heat upon the public streets, some of whom, unfortunately, having nothing in their pockets to indicate their names or addresses, and were taken to hospitals for treatment, thus leaving their friends in consternation as to their whereabouts. thus showing how ill-advised it is to be in a great city without evidence of one's personality at easy access. The fatalities to the omnibus horses have been more numerous than the aggregate of such occurrences for very many years. Altogether, the season has been exceptionally dry and has told with fearful havoc upon all kinds of produce, and the pastures are almost completely destroyed, so that the outlook for the agricultural holders is exceedingly discouraging. With such a prospect throughout Great Britain, Western farmers should realize favorable returns if the crops are up to the average in Canada.

In Parliamentary Circles.

Business in the Imperial Parliament is being hurriedly concluded. The dog-days have proved too much for the ordinary representative, either Commoner or Peer. Several Government measures have been dropped, as the Right Hon. Mr. Balfour informed the House of Commons a few days ago, but two days afterwards there was something humorously pathetic in the spectacle presented by the House of Lords pegging away upon one of the hottest days of the excessively hot season upon a measure which had been formally dropped for the session by the leader of the Government in the Commons. One of the city Radical papers summed up the policy of the Government by announcing that all the proposed legislation effecting the public had been swept into the dust-bin, and only that saved which belonged to the clergy, the soldier and the squire. The application of the closure is the great time-saver in the hands of the majority in the Imperial Parliament. By a formal motion of the leader of the House a motion prohibiting amendments and debate can always come up, and, upon being adopted by a majority of members present, effectually shuts off discussion and forces a division. In many respects this seems a wise provision, but at times it may prove a most dangerous power in the hands of a Government. Under its provisions an Opposition is powerless either in debate or in suggesting amendments. It is very questionable, judging from the mutterings one hears around the clubs and among the public men, whether an agitation will not soon sweep over the country demanding the fullest and freest privileges in debate in the House of Commons. The closure has been applied so frequently during the last few years that there is an awakening of its dangers, and the proposal lately has always been received with cries of "gag, gag"—a cry that can be used with powerful effect before English audiences from public platforms.

Canadians at Bisley.

Your readers will have heard all about the success attending the presence of the Canadian Bisley team long before this reaches you. While they did not obtain the desired end in the Kolapore Cup competition, the members of the team have shown up well in all the contests wherein they have entered. They have been very successful in bringing Canada and the militia of the Dominion to the notice of the public. The at-home at the Canadian headquarters given by Col. McLean, the commandant, on the 20th instant, was an exceedingly enjoyable occasion. Nearly all the notable Canadians in London embraced the opportunity to pay a visit to this much noted camp. Those who were there for the first time had an experience at once unique and inspiring. The long dry season had parched the grass thoroughly, and the roads and pathways were inches deep with fine dust. The sky was without a cloud, and the sun shone with relentless heat. Out over that vast field could be seen the regular rows of white tents, here and there floating listlessly from a tall flag pole the regimental banner, indicating the location of various provincial teams. The sight of the tents, music from the band in front of the Canadian quarters, and the sound of the pipers as they took their turn, and the very hot atmosphere, brough up the picture of an East Indian military camp so delightfully described by Rudyard Kipling. The rich profusion of ladies' toilettes, not only around the Canadian headquarters, where refreshments were most bountifully served, but as they could be seen promenading throughout the camps, added much to the beauty and enchantment of the scene. Near by could be heard the continual sharp "crack, crack" of the competitors at the ranges. Of course, national curiosity prompted every one to go in that direction, and the sight of a couple of hundred of Great Britain's ideal shots firing at 600 yards for the Queen's prize, all lying flat along a slight elevation, firing in their turn at thirty or forty targets, was exceedingly interesting. Truly Bisley is a great place. This mingling of the militia from various points throughout the Empire for two or three weeks every year must give each a higher appreciation of the other, and the friendly rivalry indulged in must inspire such to greater effort for the advancement of the country's interests in their respective localities when they reach home again. Altogether, Col. McLean, the commandant of the Canadian Bisley team for 1899, has reason to be well pleased with those under his charge.

Misleading Canadian "Views."

Canadians have frequently had occasion to express surprise at the extraordinary ignorance displayed by the English press regarding Canada and the public men of the Dominion, more especially in relation to the policy of the Liberal party and the personality of the leading Liberal statesmen, whether Federal or Provincial. And yet if any one on that side of the water will pause to enquire the cause of this marvellous want of knowledge, there will be but little difficulty in arriving at the correct conclusion. The telegrams that have lately appeared in the Times in relation to the debate at Ottawa on the Yukon resolution furnish all the clue that is necessary. Those acquainted with the circumstances know how misleading in every particular these despatches were. In suppressing the truth they were models of composition. And that medium is being worked most systematically to prejudice the English public, for very obvious reasons, against the administration and associates of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I am not indisposed to admit that I was at a loss to understand the evident plot to prejudice the leaders of public opinion in England against the Ottawa Government until in reply to enquiries by an independent in politics a few days ago, the statement was made that this course was the most effective preventative against the adoption of any amendment to the Canadian constitution that might be asked for by the Ottawa administration. The English press want reliable news from Canada, and they will publish it cheerfully if it is placed before them.

Wesleyans and Prohibition.

Almost for the first time in the history of Methodism, the Wesleyans are receiving marked attention from the London dailies. The conference, represented by the entire connection, is now meeting in John Wesley's historic chapel on City Road, numbering nearly one thousand representatives. The chapel has lately been extensively and elaborately embellished. Lord Strathcona had the honor of presiding at the first public meeting held in the enlarged edifice, and among those associated with him on the platform was the Right Hon. Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet. It was very amusing to hear a number of English Wesleyans at the reception following the public meeting in question express their gratification at having a peer preside at one of their meetings, and have such a prominent statesman as Mr. Asquith as one of the speakers. The enquiries pressed by a Canadian Methodist clergyman, who formed one of the party, revealed the fact that this branch of the non-conformist body is making rapid strides in England, and commanding attention from quarters where formerly, not even ecclesiastical courtesy, and that can be very cold in this country, was forthcoming. One or two of the causes that have led up to this point may possibly furnish a subject or topic for part of a subsequent letter. But the Wesleyan Church in England, I judge from what I hear, is a long way behind their brethren in Canada upon certain social subjects. Upon the temperance question, for instance, there must be a great gulf between the position of the denomination on the two sides of the Atlantic. In Canada, I am assured, membership in the Methodist body cannot be retained by any person engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors; nor can any one occupy an official position who makes use of such as a beverage. Here, however, the situation is altogether different. The temperance wing of the Wesleyan conference have never been able to get, what would be called by Canadian ecclesiastics, a temperance resolution adopted by the conference. Such has been proposed, but has been just as regularly voted down. An effort will be made this year to have it declared that no person shall hold an official position in the church who is engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors. But its fate is a foregone conclusion. There is no hope whatever for its passage. I heard a day or two ago the difficulties explained surrounding the presentation of such a resolution, to say nothing about the reception it was sure to receive, incident to the fact that in one locality near London, a Sabbath school superintendent is engaged in the wholesale liquor business, a local preacher is managing a large brewery business, a choir master and member of the official board is a liquor shop proprietor, and a district treasurer of the century fund is manager of a large liquor business. Judging from the reports that have come across the Atlantic of the stand Canadian Methodist conferences have taken on the temperance question, one is safe in saying that they have a great field for work on this side of the water. A Canadian was telling me a few days ago that he had been asked to speak at a church meeting, and he suggested the subject of temperance legislation in Ontario, and after briefly telling what its advanced character is, he was assured that such an address would be quite inadvisable. The reason was only too apparent.

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE HERE.

Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway, paid a flying visit to Montreal to-day from his summer home at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick. He looked in at the head offices of the company during the forenoon. He leaves again this afternoon for the Maritime Provinces.

DR. VILLENEUVE ON A HOLIDAY.

Dr. George Villeneuve, medical superintendent Longue Pointe, Asylum, has left for the coast of Maine, on his holidays, Dr. F. E. Devlin, assistant superintendent will be in charge during Dr. Villeneuve's absence.

LACHINE RAPIDS AND MONTREAL

What the Hydraulic Company is Doing to Ensure its Works Against Accident.

THEIR FINE POWER HOUSE.

Works Now in Progress to Overcome the Difficulties Experienced in Winter Months.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE SYSTEM.

The marvellous development of the past decade in the application of electricity to the uses of man is by no one assumed to represent the culmination of effort in that direction. Rather, it is regarded by those most interested in the progress of electrical science, as indicating that the limits of the subtle fluid's power are yet unguessed. As the wise man knows how little he knows, so the electrical engineer is best aware of ho wsilght are the discoveries in the domain of electrical science. Undoubtedly, electricity will yet be harnessed to perform innumerable duties for the human race, and just in proportion as its adaptability for these duties is demonstrated will be the value of a constant and cheap supply of the all-potent current. It may well be that the time is not far distant when the winds of heaven and the tides of the ocean will be made to supply man with all the electricity he needs. But until that day arrives fortunate will be the city that has within its reach such water powers as Montreal possesses in the rapids of the St. Lawrence and the Richelieu. Both of these sources of electric power will be at the service of Montreal this year, and a supply of electricity ample for all the needs of the city for many generations to come is thus assured. It is not easy to over-estimate what this means to Montreal. All that Buffalo has pictured as likely to accrue to her from the transmission of power generated from the cataract of Niagara may wel lfall to Montreal's lot, for there is practically no limit to the power that may be secured from the two sources mentioned. Already, five thousand horse-power are being generated from the Lachine Rapids; the company will have another five thousand ready for the impatient consumer by autumn-time, and even then the capacity of the mammoth works will not be half tried. And if it were, power immeasurable could be procured by extending the works further into the river.

The Value of Lachine Rapids.

The surpassing value of Lachine Rapids as an electric current-producer lies in the insignificant cost at which it can produce the electricity. Three or four men are all that are required in the power-house, and a little oil to keep lubricated the bearings of the huge, simple machinery, is about the extent of the daily waste of materials. True, the installation of the plant and of the machinery of distribution to the consumer, has cost an immense sum of money—some two millions of capital will soon have been invested in the enterprise—but all this—or most of it—would have been necessary were the electricity produced by steam power in the centre of the city. As soon as the business of the company pays a fair interest on the capital and provides a sinking fund against depreciation, the point will have been reached where future business will cost but a nominal figure. Then the men who have had the courage and enterprise to venture their money in the hazardous scheme—for many wise-acres prophesied disaster—will reap a rich reward, and the consumers of electricity—who are becoming more numerous every day—will also be the gainers through reduced rates. They are, in fact, already reaping advantage, for the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company has brought down the price very sensibly, and, of course, other producers have had to follow suit.

A Visit to the Works.

A visit to the works of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company, at the rapids, is now made an easy and inexpensive task, through the extension of the street railway tracks to Verdun, within a five minutes' walk of the works. Fortified by a ticket of admission, which may be obtained at the Company's offices on Victoria square, the visitor may enter the huge power-house, one thousand feet in length, and at his leisure inspect the machinery and study the methods by which the waters of the St. Lawrence are made to perform menial service for the people of Montreal.

To the lay mind, the most interesting fact in connection with the works is the simplicity of the machinery. Huge cylinders, or turbines, set vertically on the bed of the river, are turned by the falling water. Axles, extending upward from them, convey their own motion by means of large bevelled gears, to a long shaft, running the length of the building. This, in turn, propels the generators—and there you are!

As to the generators, they are simply large wheels, the rim of which is running in what resembles a guard cap or casing. In this casing are coils of wire. The large wheels being magnetised by a small motor produces electricity by induction in these coils, from whence it is distributed to the consumer. There is nothing complex about the machinery, which consists simply of swiftly moving axles and wheels that revolve in air without apparent object or purpose. The miracle is in the mystery of the subtle fluid, which is being produced by these wheels in such vast volume out of what? The wheels touch nothing. The wheels revolve an inch or so apart from these casings. There is no friction. Yet five thousand horse-power is momentarily going out from these four wheels. Whence comes it? As well ask the Sphinx as ask the electrical savant. He knows that there is an unseen power which he can bid come forth and which he is every day placing more and more under subjection. But beyond that he can tell you little.

Improvements Being Made.

To the people of Montreal the demonstration of the feasibility of securing power from the Lachine Rapids for general distribution throughout the city, as given during the past year, has been of very great importance. There is no longer any question as to the permanency of the supply. Even in the times of severest stress through climatic conditions, the company is now taking steps which should make it invulnerable to any criticism on account of ice or frazile interfering with the works. In the first place, the guard-pier above the works is now being extended one thousand feet up the river. The experience of the past winter showed that the current was particularly deep just above the end of the present pier, the dreaded frazile being thus brought down to the mouth of the river, where it lodged, preventing the free ingress of the water. This was one of the causes of trouble last winter, but at no time did the frazile get near the wheels. The new pier is expected to divert the current, and with it the ice, toward the middle of the river.

Below the power-house a difficulty that met the Company last winter will be no more in evidence. The water here being shallow, the current was easily blocked by the ice, which formed a dam, behind which the water rose so high as to greatly reduce the head at the works. Men are now at work extending the guard-pier 1,500 feet, and excavating the channel of the river from the pier to the shore. The pier will throw the strong current that now sets in towards the shore down the river, and the excavation will give deep water where now there is shallow.

These improvements are expected to make the works absolutely free from danger in winter-time. But in order to ensure against any possibility of interruption, the Company, acting through the Standard Light and Power Co., is building a fire-proof power station on Chenneville street, in rear of the Herald office, where a fine steam plant will be installed. This will furnish a reserve of power which can be in readiness at a few minutes' notice.

Mr. McLea Walbank, the Managing Director of the Company, has thrown himself into the enterprise with all his energy, and the satisfactory condition in which it finds itself is largely due to his foresight, knowledge and indomitable perseverance. He has endured all the struggles and discouragements that meet the man who proposes a new scheme, and has to carry it out in the face of adverse criticism, and the more negative opposition that comes from ignorance. There is now no room to doubt that he has succeeded, and that the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Co. is to stand as a monument to his perseverance and knowledge, and to the enterprise and confidence of the capitalists who have stood behind him.

OUTBREAK OF CRIME

Georgia is Getting to be Worse Than Indian Territory.

IS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

Governor Candler's Proclamation That Lawlessness Must Cease Seems to Have Had Little Effect.

Atlanta, Ga., August 4.—Following Governor Candler's proclamation yesterday against crime in Georgia, there was an an almost unprecedented outbreak of lawlessness to-day in this State. Four persons were murdered, two assaults on women were committed, there was a bloodless duel in the streets of Rome, a riot on an excursion train and there is a prospect of another attack on the Newman jail to-night by a mob to lynch one of the rapists.

John Mullins, a negro, assaulted Mrs. Jas. Cook, wife of a farmer living near Senoia, Coweta County. He was chased through the county and captured this afternoon. A posse started with him for Newman, a distance of seventeen miles. A mob of fifty men started in pursuit, but after an exciting race the posse beat the lynchers by ten minutes, lodging their prisoner in the same cell that Sam Hose occupied in the Newman jail. The angry men of Senoia dashed into town with their horses exhausted from the long run, and there are threats of attacking the prison to-night.

Near Americus, Sumpter County, Eugene Gibson, a negro, assaulted a ten-year-old girl, and a posse is after him with bloodhounds to-night, threatening to kill him on sight.

The dead body of Mrs. W. J. Glazier, wife of a German gunsmith, was found at Albany, and her husband was arrested for the crime. It was shown that Glazier had beaten his wife to death with sticks and a plank during the night. She was almost an invalid. There are threats against the life of Glazier.

Shooting Affray in Rome.

At Rome Albert Watters and Robert Yancey, leading young men, met on the street. Without a word Watters pulled his pistol and fired five times at Yancey, two of the bullets grazing the latter's body. Yancey was unarmed and stood still, waiting for his adversary to empty his pistol. It is said the young men quarrelled about a young society woman. They were separated before serious harm was done.

Sheriff J. D. McGregor, of Montgomery County, attempted to arrest Will Johnson, a negro, at Reidsville, to-day, and when Johnson resisted and drew a pistol the sheriff shot him dead.

Two Mysteriously Killed.

A mysterious crime was committed near Woodbury. A young negro girl was sitting on the front porch of the home of Maney Harris when a man dashed up and shot her fatally. A short distance from the house the man met "Sam" Thompson, son of a negro farmer, and also killed him. It is supposed the youth recognized him, and the assassin killed him to secure his own safety. The slayer was probably a negro.

Through the other States.

Vanburen, Ark., Aug. 4.—John Maxey, a negro rapist, was hanged here this morning. He maintained his innocence to the last and in a speech on the gallows invoked the curse of God upon the people of Vanburen for the injustice they had done him.

Charleston, S.C., Aug. 4.—James Phelps and Sam. Bailey, two negroes, were hanged in the county jail from the same scaffold this morning. Phelps killed a policeman and Bailey took the life of a companion in a quarrel over cards.

L. H. McCLINTOCH DEAD.

Beebe Plain, Que., Aug. 4.—(Special.)—Lyman H. McClintock died to-day. He was the only son of Collector C. H. McClintock. His death was from injuries to his spine and back, caused by falling when leaving the Parliament building in Quebec in Dec., 1897. The funeral will be held Saturday at 2 o'clock.

LORD STRATHCONA AT KNEBWORTH

He Entertains Canadians in the Ancient and Beautiful Home of the Lyttons.

SPECIAL TRAIN PROVIDED

A Mansion of Historic Interest Set in the Beauty of English Rural Scenery.

PORTRAITS OF THE LYTTONS

A young lady well-known in Canada sends The Herald the following letter from London, under date of July 27th :—

Among the pleasantest events of the late London season are the Saturday afternoon garden parties at the country mansions near the city. One of the most delightful of these was given last week at Knebworth, the present residence of Lord Strathcona, to the Canadian visitors here. The High Commissioner provided a special train from the city, consisting of about twenty-five first-class coaches, and on reaching Knebworth station there was a line of carriages and carry-alls nearly half a mile long to carry the guests to the manor. All the inhabitants of the villages were out to see the "grand people," as we supposed. I felt in anything but a dignified position—rather as if I were assisting in a circus procession. Canadian folk do not come out to look at other folk in good gowns, save at weddings. They would not pay the compliment of admitting that others are better than themselves. But the English people are different. Tired workmen leaned over the hedges, women with rosy-faced children galore clinging to their print skirts were grouped around the cottage gates, and young girls in their best dresses stood by the roadside.

England Like a Gentle Grandmother.

We drove for about a mile and a half through the beautiful English country, upon which I am always tempted to expatiate, although everyone else does do so. No one in our great rough unfinished country can have any idea of the smoothness of English scenery without having seen it. The velvety fields and hill-slopes, broken only by the even softer lines of the hedge-rows, the dark tree masses, so softly rounded, the subdued harmony of red-tiled roofs or dull-golden thatch. You feel that you could love this country with a tenderness you never felt toward your own. England is like a gentle grandmother, full of years and dignity. But we are more enthusiastic about our own land, as she is like a mother, young, vigorous, full of a splendid promise. America is crude and rough, with great untamed rivers and proud, defiant mountains, but she is the cradle of the future.

A Scene of Entrancing Beauty.

Soon we were passing under the cool shadows of what was at one time the entrance to the courtyard. At the door of the mansion we were cordially greeted by our distinguished host and hostess, assisted by their daughter, Hon. Mrs. Howard, and passing through the wide stone-flagged hall, we were met by a scene of entrancing beauty in the gardens. A velvety English turf, fountains sparkling in the sunshine, pretty little white-covered tables and a gay marquee on one side of the first terrace, and an orchestra discoursing sweetest music in a corner of the other. Beyond, the ground rises in terraces with brilliant green high laurel hedges and dark masses of cypress and pine. The whole was flooded with sunshine, and was as beautiful as a vision. Seen from the grounds, the mansion is even more beautiful than from the courtyard. It is in the ornate Tudor style, with slender towers at the corners capped in Moorish style, massive griffins surmounting the entrances, and long mullioned windows, which are the most beautiful feature of houses of that period.

Knebworth.

The place was purchased in the earliest years of the sixteenth century by the Lytton family. About that time it was quite three times as large as at present, and was surrounded by walls and a moat. One can easily imagine it to have been the scene of many an exciting story on account of its strength and commanding position. In the early part of this century the mother of Lord Edward Bulwer Lytton, the novelist, had most of the place torn down, as it was uninhabitable. She spent a large fortune preserving and beautifying the remaining wing and the grounds. There is a strong suitability in the occupancy of the place by Lord Strathcona, who has rented it for a number of years. In the reception hall hangs a large portrait of Prince Rupert, an intimate friend of the Lyttons, and first Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Lord Strathcona was the last Governor of the company under its old regime, as he is also now the first under the new arrangements.

Portraits of the Lytton's.

In the hallway at the foot of the fine staircase is a very large equestrian portrait of the first Baron Lytton. It is covered with a curtain save on festival occasions, and the colors are wonderfully preserved. It is odd to see how his features are reproduced in his distinguished descendant, the celebrated author, Lord Edward Bulwer Lytton; the same lofty forehead and delicate nose and mouth. The rooms are full of portraits, amongst whom is the strongest family resemblance. I had always heard that English families reproduce again and again the same types, but I had never seen such strong evidence of it before. Here, however, when one had eliminated the mannerisms of the portrait-painting of different periods with their Dutch, Italian, French and Georgian peculiarities, one notes how the same contour and features appear from generation to generation, through the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is a most interesting study. Thre are many other portraits and original paintings of almost priceless value, among which is the one of Queen Elizabeth which we so often see reproduced, as also the well-known beauties of the Stuart period, Nell Gwynne and Lucy Walters. There are many souvenirs of Elizabeth's visit to Knebworth, and evidences the favor in which she held the Lytton family. In fact the whole house is full of treasures no money could buy. I could not possibly describe the splendid suites of rooms, with their wealth of antique brass and silver and bronze, china worth its weight in gold, exquisitely inlaid cabinets and tables, antique carved oak, black with age, and oriental rugs of the soft duskiness of hue that only many many years can give.

Historic Chambers.

We glanced into the room which Queen Elizabeth occupied, as a formal Latin inscription cut deep into the chimney piece informs us. It is rather depressing to our modern eyes, with its dull tapestried walls and heavily carved oak furniture. Almost next door in the same corridor, is the chamber where Hampden and Pym confessed about the details of the plot against Charles I. The Lytton's of that period were careful to cultivate the goodwill of both parties during the political storms which followed, and saved their home as a consequence. Many Royalist families had their's razed to the ground during Cromwell's reign; and after Charles the Second's accession his father's opponents had to suffer. So that, considering what an education a place like Knebworth is to the present generation, the discretion of that Baron Lytton is to be warmly commended.

A Delightful Afternoon.

It can readily be imagined how delightful an afternoon could be spent in a mansion full of historical associations, and in the grounds with its charming grottoes, its secluded walks, in the old moat, now filled with a dense growth of ivy and fern, the quaint maize, and the tiny artificial lake, where the graceful swans come to one's call. The first terrace also had its attractions with its pretty girls, English and Canadian, the gay music, and the afternoon tea—that included several things besides tea—which is such a pleasant function in England. When the time came to say adieu to the kindly host and hostess who had given us so much pleasure, the orchestra struck up the ever suggestive "Auld Lang Syne," and to its strains we started on the road to the station.

I don't know that I was ever in a train that went so quickly as that long, heavy, special did back to London. We tore past fields and over bridges, flashed through towns, roared through tunnels, of which, by the way, there are some six or seven. In the din and rumble, one of our party, after closing the window for the sixth time to keep out the smoke of the tunnels, remarked, or rather shouted, that he had heard it was customary for the knights of old to have their private subterranean passages in and about their castles, and it was evident that Lord Strathcona had his private underground road to London! When we reached the city the last red rays of the sun were falling on its sea of dingy roofs. Knebworth had become a recollection—one that must ever be associated with the thoughtfulness and courtesy of Lord and Lady Strathcona in furnishing the occasion for a delightful gathering of four or five hundred Canadians amid most charming surroundings.

CORNWALL NEWS NOTES.

Cornwall, August 4.—(Special.)—P. H. McDermid, of Martintown, was in town on Wednesday.

Thos. Garry, was in Ottawa, on Wednesday.

J. E. Bolster, of Lancaster, was in town to-day.

Tupper McDonald, of Williamstown, is visiting friends in town.

G. A. Cockburn, and J. McPherson, of Moose Creek are in town to-day.

K. J. Urquhart, of Martintown was in town on Thursday.

Elias H. Bush, of Lunenburg, was in town on Wednesday.

Mrs. Wm. Atchison returned on the steamer Persia, from a visit to Toronto friends.

Miss Winnie Elsworth, of Burke, N.Y., is visiting Miss Nellie Hollenbeck.

Miss Laura Binnie is visiting her sister, Mrs. Thos. Hope, of Perth.

Miss Ruby Akin, has returned from Toronto.

Miss May Sawyer, who was visiting friends in Geneva, Ohio, has returned home.

John Milligan, is in South Finch, on a business trip to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Leitch, are spending a few days in Calidonia Springs.

R. A. Pringle is in New York on a business trip.

On Tuesday, August 1st, Donald McIntyre, died at his home on the King Road, Charlottenburg Township, aged 86 years. The funeral took place to Williamstown.

Florence Lillian Cottrel, the 7 months old child of Harry Cottrel, died yesterday and was buried at Woodlawn cemetery.

Miss Mabel Robertson, is spending her holiday with friends in Newington.

The Cornwall Football Club have arranged for a dancing assembly at the pavillion at the St. Lawrence Park on Thursday evening of next week, August 10th. First class music will be provided and refreshments will be served. During the evening the gold watch presented to the club by one of its admirers, will be disposed of by drawn ballots.

Mr. Paradis, of Lowell, Mass., is visiting his father, Rev. Mr. Paradis.

The two year old child of Angus Lalonde was run over by a delivery waggon yesterday and fortunately escaped injury beyond a severe shaking up.

Burglars broke into J. B. Atchison's office last night prying the door open with a chisel. They got very little for their pains. After routing over the entire office they departed with 350 coppers.

COAL ROADS UNITE.

Chicago, Ills., August 4.—It is announced here that seven short coal roads of western New York and Pennsylvania have been merged into one railway through the bituminous coal fields and timber lands between Hillsburg and Rochester. The road will be known as the Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad. Practically all of the bond issue of $6,000,000 has been placed The capital stock is to be $12,000,000, but not all of this will be issued for the present.

NEW BUOYS PLACED.

Information was received by Mr. David Seath, secretary of the Board of Trade, from Mr. W. E. Boucher that a new red buoy had been placed opposite the black buoy at the Batiscan crossing. Two new black buoys and one red one will be placed at Pouillier de Grand Mont. A black buoy will also be placed between Pouillier de Grand Mont and the church at Batiscan; also a black buoy at Pouillier Charpentier. A red buoy will be placed opposite the black buoy above Champlain church.

The C.P.R. has placed a new barge in its service for the transport of cattle.

The barge will be able to carry about four hundred head of cattle.

TOURIST TRAFFIC HAS BEEN HEAVY

Railway and Steamship Companies Report That the Season Has Opened Well.

CANADA IS BETTER KNOWN

And the Number of Those Who Appreciate Her Attractions is Increasing.

MANY STRANGERS IN THE CITY

Although the tourist season is not yet more than half over, and although the great rush of holiday travellers from the United States has not yet really begun, the business done so far by the railway and steamship lines centering in Montreal is such as to justify the estimate that more strangers will have visited Montreal and Canada during the present season than have done so in one summer for a number of years past. This is attributable to many circumstances the most important of which is the attention which political events evidences of sporting prowess and a wider knowledge of the country's resources and the inducements it offers to sportsmen and pleasure seekers, have drawn to Canada. Cacouna, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Tadousac, Shediac, Annapolis, Metis and a host of other resting places on the St. Lawrence and North Atlantic are coming into greater and greater favor with such as can enjoy a quiet sea or river side retreat without marring its tranquillity and breaking its charm by an invasion of merry-go-rounds, Ferris wheels, switchback railways and other instruments of torture, devised for the chastisement of the dwellers in large United States cities, while the woods of Canada and her well stocked lakes and rivers are gradually having their wealth of fish and game drawn more largely upon.

The Intercolonial's Big Business.

On the Government system of railways, a large increase in the passenger traffic is reported over last season, and while two more agencies have been opened, the office on St. James' street, for the months of June and July shows a very handsome increase. This is almost entirely Montreal business, for the United States tourist-travel has not really commenced on the Intercolonial. Most of that comes in August and September and heavy traffic is anticipated for those two months. A tremendous business has been done on the Intercolonial this year between Montreal and Cacouna, Metis, and Riviere Du Loup, the principal points to which summer excursion tickets have been sold. The service has been splendid, new trains of cars having been put on, with dining car service included. Travellers have been delighted with the latter feature and have paid the management many compliments on the subject. The ordinary week day express to Cacouna and the other points named, carries three sleeping cars, but on Friday evenings it is necessary to put on no less than six, so many gentlemen leaving to spend Saturday and Sunday with their families, returning on Monday. Two sleeping cars carry Cacouna and one, Metis passengers. On Monday, after prorogation, the Intercolonial runs a through train of sleepers from Ottawa to Halifax.

The R. & O. Very Busy.

The Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company have had a very busy season up to the present and expect that the present will prove one of the longest and heaviest in the history of the company. They have been obliged to double their service, and there is now a day as well as a night line to Quebec, and a daily line to the Saguenay. The Quebec day line is a great success and they only regret that they did not put it on sooner. Travel was a little dull in the early part of last season owing to the war, and so people appear to be now making up for what they lost. Quebec, says Mr. Boyer, seems to be more attractive than ever, and everybody wants to go there. Then the Saguenay does not grow less attractive with age, and everything points to an appreciation by tourists in all parts of the United States of the beauties of Canadian scenery.

The Traffic on the Trunk Lines.

The Canadian Pacific Railway reports a heavy season of travel both in and out of Montreal. The agents consider that the weather has been seasonable and that the fact of business having been dull during the war last year reacted on this year's business.

The Grand Trunk authorities are equally well satisfied with the season's showing. New business has been developed in Muskoka, and other pleasant places to which the line has access, and through traffic has been on the increase. On the whole, everything is most satisfactory.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.

Ottawa, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—A fourteen-year old boy named Taillon, living on Water street, was taken to the General Hospital on Wednesday suffering from a severe attack of tetanus or lockjaw, from the effects of which he died yesterday. The lad was playing about ten days ago, when he got a piece of glass in his foot. The injury was attended to, but symptoms of tetanus showed themselves on Wednesday, when the sufferer was immediately removed to the hospital for treatment.

KILLED HIS THREE CHILDREN.

Susquehanna, Pa., August 4.—Charles Yager, a chairmaker, 40 years old, cut the throats of his three children and his own with a razor at Brandt, five miles from here, last night. He was a widower, and lived alone with the children, whose ages ranged from five to twelve years. The four bodies were found by neighbors today. He is supposed to have been insane.

BISHOP OF BANGOR DEAD.

London, August 4—The Rev. O. L. Lloyd, formerly Bishop of Bangor, is dead. He resigned his See recently owing to ill health.

MR. JAMES WOODSIDE DEAD.

The death of Mr. James Woodside occurred Tuesday at Leeds. The deceased was an old citizen of Coaticook, being employed by the G.T.R. for several years.

SUMMER RESORTS

VAUDREUIL.

The annual regatta of the Vaudreuil Village Club, held on Sunday last, was a great success. The "Laurier" arrived early from St. Ann's with a crowd of residents on board. Mr. Ambrose, with his yacht, brought a party from Dorion—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. L. Ambrose, Misses F. and I. Tooke, Percheron, E. Sadler, E. and M. McNiece, Messrs. G. Tooke, H. Belque, W. Sadler, J. Leduc, H. A. and G. Porcheron and B. Ambrose were on board. A party of ladies and gentlemen went across the bay in the V. B. C. war canoe. Those on board were as follows: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Price, Miss M. Bordley Miss J. Tough, Messrs. H. English, W. D. Aird, H. Proctor, Paul Leduc, G. Berthelot, F. Lamb, A. Houghton, D. English, C. Tough, H. Aird, Adair Price, J. Tough.

* * *

Mr. H. Normandeau came over from his island close by on one of his pretty yachts. Many of the Dorion cottagers driving to the village. The residents of the village and the surrounding country turned out in large numbers. The flags and decorations for the occasion were profuse. The residences along the banks of the river had their full quota of visitors and every point of vantage was occupied. Amongst the prominent residents were noticed Hy. Harwood, M.P., Eug. Bastien, D. S. Perrault, Dr. Desrosiers Brule, A. Harwood, L. Constant, G. Constant, Colson Ranger.

* * *

The management of the races was in the hands of Guy Harwood, and the judges were O. S. Perrault, A. Desrosiers, G. Constant. The programme was made up of 14 events, which were well contested, and the officers deserve credit for the able manner in which the programme was carried out.

* * *

The most interesting race of the day was the war canoe race, in flat bottomed boats, holding crews of nine each. For this event five boats entered and every crew had their favorites on shore and wharf to greet the winners. The Cultivateur crew, made up of the farmers' sons, showed their superior skill and strength by crossing the finishing line winners by two or three lengths, amidst the loud cheers of the numerous farmers and their friends present. The prizes were presented to the winners in the evening.

* * *

At the regular weekly meeting of the directors of the club held Tuesday, a resolution of condolence was passed to the members of the family of the late Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, and a copy of same sent to Madame Geoffrion.

* * *

The meeting of the Euchre Club took place on Tuesday evening, at the Club House, the following being present: Ald. G. W. Sadler and Mrs. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Tough, Mr. and Mrs. G. Mireault, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. L. Ambrose, Mrs. D. English, Mrs. Corrigan, Mrs. Bordley, J. Tough, N. Tough, I. Tooke, F. Tough, F. Tooke, M. McNiece, E McNiece, E. Sadler, Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Price, Misses S. Stethew, Alton, M. Bordley.

* * *

Messrs. J. Roper, H. Proctor, H. English, D. English, H. Belque, F. Beique, B. Ambrose, C. Tough, G. Toke, A. Porcheron, G. Porcheron, O. S. Perrault, H. Porcheron.

* * *

The winners were Miss Ida Tooke amongst the ladies, and Mr. A. Porcheron amongst the gentlemen.

* * *

The cottage occupied last summer by Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lajoie on Harwood avenue has been rented for the season by J. Dalrymple and family, and they have arrived out.

* * *

Miss Parks was a guest at the cottage of Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash.

* * *

The Misses Tansey have taken rooms with Mrs. McMahon for a few weeks' holidays.

* * *

An impromptu dance took place at the Club House Monday evening. Miss J. Riley, who was visiting friends at Vaudreuil Village, kindly offering to play. The members were not slow to take advantage of this offer, and the following were present: Mr. and Mrs. J. Tough, Ald. G. W. Sadler and Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. D. English, Mrs. Corrigan, Mrs. Bordley, Mrs. McCord, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose, Mrs. Berthelot, N. E. Hamilton, Dr. J. Rodier, Misses Parks, S. Stephen, Tansey, C. Berthelot, I. Tooke, F. Tooke Porcheron, E. Sadler, M. McNiece, E. McNiece, J. Tough, N. Tough, F. Tough, R. Aird, F. Clarke, H. Malcorrune, E. Sadler, Lalonde, M. Bordley, E. English, M. English, Leduc, Rodier, Dawson, McCord, Messrs. H. Porcheron, H. English, C. Tough, G. Berthelot, H. Normandeau, J. Roper, H. Proctor, G. Tooke, H. Belque, F. Beique, P. Leduc, B. Ambrose, H. Aird, D. English, McCord, L. Tooke, B. Corrigan.

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Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Read and family have arrived out and are occupying one of the pretty cottages on Trestler and Club avenues.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lalonde are spending the summer here.

* * *

Miss J. Doucet was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash during the week.

* * *

R. Ryan, stroke of the war canoe crew, is on a visit to Rat Portage for several weeks.

* * *

Miss Leslie is spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. D Allan.

* * *

Miss Porcheron and the Messrs. Alp. Gust and Henri Porcheron gave a picnic party Saturday last to Pine Island, the following being present: Misses F. Tooke, M Bordley, I. Tooke, J. Tough, N. Tough, F. Tough, E. McNiece, M. McNiece, E. Sadler, Messrs H. Belque, G. Tooke, Dr Jos. Leduc, B. Ambrose.

* * *

The winners of the Euchre Club at their last meeting were Mrs. G. Mireault and Fred Beique.

* * *

The war canoe crew were disappointed at not getting their canoe down to Lachine last Saturday, but as they have entered for Valois to-day, they hope to make up for their loss by a hard fight for first place.

* * *

The regular Saturday hop was well attended, Mr. T. Grant presiding at the piano in his usual catchy style. The following were present:—Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sadler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Tough, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Aird, Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose, Mr. and Mrs. Porcheron, Mrs. Corrigan, Mrs. Bordley, Mrs. Berthelot, Mrs. English, Mrs. McCord, M. Bordley, Misses Y. Doucet, S. Stetham, Dawson, Porcheron, Lalonde, J. Tough, N. Tough, F. Tooke, F. Tough, I. Tooke, M. McNiece, E. Sadler, Leduc, C. Berthelot, R. Aird, F. Clarke, H. Malcorrune, Rodier, McCord, Macdonald (2), M. English, E. English, Messrs. H. Normandeau, N. E. Hamilton, Jas. Ahern, Dr. Rodier, H. English, A. Houghton, F. Lamb, D. English, G. Tooke, C. Tough, G. Berthelot, H. Porcheron, J. Roper, H. Proctor, B. Ambrose, H. Beique, W. Sadler, H. Aird, A. Porcheron, G. Porcheron, T. Bordley, L. Tooke, B. Corrigan, J. Tough, Lafontaine.

* * *

Mrs. J. S. Longtin, who has been on a visit to her parents at Remi has returned to her cottage here.

* * *

Mrs. J. F. Longtin was in Ottawa during the week.

* * *

A. F. Wise was a visitor at the Central early during the week.

* * *

A Houghton spent Sunday, the guest of H. English.

* * *

Miss Kenny is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. Tough for a few weeks.

* * *

The foundation for the new G. T. R. station here is about ready and we understand the new pressed brick building to be constructed will be an ornament to the place.

* * *

Mrs. McCord and family, Quebec, are on a visit here, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Hamilton.

* * *

Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, General Freight Agent G.T.R., Hamilton, recently transferred to Detroit, spent Sunday visiting his parents here, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dalrymple, Harwood avenue.

NORTH HATLEY.

The month set in with a larger number of strangers than in any previous year. The older and favorite boarding houses are filled to repletion, and many are content to take up very ordinary lodgings. Dances, drives, excursions, boating, five o'clock teas, fishing,—especially by the boys—bathing form the chief diversions. Those coming here in search of health, think they can best attain their object by remaining quiet. Prof. Taylor, of Portland, Me., a noted teacher of vocal music, has started a free public singing school, and also gives private lessons. Very few among the strangers avail themselves of his instructions. They are not here for that purpose. And yet there are some very fine musicians among the boarders, but they prefer other diversions. Still these people look forward to the grand concert which the professor purposes giving before the close of the season.

* * *

Among the attractions this week is the annual summer sale by the Ladies' Aid of the Universalist Church on Thursday evening, which has opened well.

* * *

But the great event of the week will be the grand Venetian fete on Saturday evening. Col. Montgomery, who planned it, did well last year, but this one will be on a much larger scale. Special trains from Sherbrooke and Newport, Vt., are expected to bring crowds. A large platform is being erected near Putney's boathouse, capable of holding from 800 to a 1,000 people.

It is believed that there are now about 700 strangers in town.

CACOUNA.

Owing to heavy rains somewhere between Quebec and here, the roads were rendered unfit for an annual relay race to this place by the Quebec Bicycle Club, which was to have been run on the 29th ult., but was postponed until August 5th. Needless to say, there was much disappointment manifest, and the gentlemanly dispenser of liquid refreshment has returned to his "Rip Van Winkle" sleep.

* * *

Cacouna is in no way responsible for the bad roads, as the weather has been splendid; so good, in fact, that we are all working overtime to enjoy it.

* * *

If the golf handicaps continue at the same ratio, Rev. Dr. Barclay will have a corner on golf balls. He has won every handicap played, and, as "golf balls" were the prizes, he will soon corner the market.

* * *

He and Miss Montizambert (who, by the way, played an exceedingly good round) won the first mixed "foursomes" of the season on Saturday. Dr. Wylde and Miss Bond came in second, only one point behind the winners. Over fifty ladies and gentlemen took part, and after the game Mrs. A. D. MacTier and Mrs. A. Allan Mackenzie served tea on the lawn in front of the club house.

The following were chosen officers of the Cacouna Golf Club: Dr. H. B. Yates, captain; Rev. Dr. Barclay, W. G. Cassels (Toronto), E. B. Greenshields, Green Committee; H. Montagu Allan, Col. Irwin (Ottawa), Miss Thomson (Quebec), A. Allan Mackenzie, General Committee; Miss Grace Paterson, honorary secretary-treasurer.

* * *

The "Clergy House of Rest" here was the scene of a most enjoyable event on Thursday. The occasion was a farewell tea given to the Rev. George H. Parker, rector of Compton, the resident clergyman in charge of the church. Invitations were issued to Mrs. Montizambert, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. E. G. Meredith, the Misses Meredith, Bond, Hamilton, Cassels, Montizambert, Misses Davidson, MacDougall, Stuart, Stevenson, Mary Agnes Hamilton and Irwin. Mrs. Parker chaperoned the party. It was indeed a most enjoyable day and will long be remembered by all who took part in it, although much regret was expressed at Mr. Parker's departure. The matron in charge served an excellent tea, which was served amidst tastefully arranged flowers.

* * *

Mrs. Graham entertained the guests of the "Hall" at progressive euchre the other night. It was a most pleasant affair.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Birt, of Liverpool, England, are here visiting Mrs. Bartlett at the pretty cottage, which she is enjoying for the outing season.

* * *

A day of horse racing is "on tap" for Saturday the 12th. Cacouna is a lively place these days.

* * *

A large number of wheelmen are expected here on Saturday, when the postponed relay from Quebec will be run.

* * *

Mr. Jacques Ballin, of New York, won the golf handicap with a margin of such proportions, on the private links of the St. Lawrence Hall, that compassion for the other players forbids me to give the score.

* * *

The St. Lawrence Hall treated the children to a haycart picnic the other day, which was a "howling" success.

* * *

There is talk of a golf contest between the Cacouna and Murray Bay clubs.

* * *

Master William and Miss Flanagan have gone on a short visit to "Uncle Sam," Bathurst, N.B.

* * *

Little Miss Milloy enjoyed a birthday here last week. Numerous presents were received.

* * *

Following is a list of those who have arrived at the St. Lawrence Hall since my last letter: Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Walker, the Misses Dows, Miss M. Hickson, Mr. E. J. M. Quinn, Mr. J. J. Milloy, Mr. E. Carsley and Mr. C. L. Cursley, Montreal; Miss L. L. and Miss Constance Hagar, Grimsby, Ont.; Mrs. Hugh Vallance and Miss Winnie Vallance, Westmount; Mr. John J. McCullen, Montreal; Mrs. William Grant and the Misses Katherine and Marjory and Master Boyd C. and Donald A. Grant, Perth, Ont.; Mr. Thos. Crockett, Montreal; Mr. J. Gillis, Keabor, St. John; Dr. W. F. and Mrs. Paddock, Philadelphia; Mr. W. C. D. Freeman, M.D., Rock Springs, Wyo.; Mr. T. J. Leblanc, Montmagny, Que.; Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cantlie and family, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. James J. Lawless, Buffalo; Mr. A. B. MacFarlane, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. Stanley, New York; Miss Desaulniers, Ottawa; Miss Hudon, Quebec; Miss E. Bouthillier and Miss Baxter, Montreal; Miss Lusignan and Mrs. Ede. B. Panet, Ottawa; Mlle. A. Amyot, Mr. C. G. Lachance and Mr. L. G. Audette, Quebec; Madame M. Laurent, Mr. Henri Lemire and Mlle. M. Ant. Laurent, Montreal; Mr. Edgar Lamontagne, Levis; Mr. Emile Fortin, Levis; Mrs. H. J. and the Misses E. M. Peters, Miss L. Brindly, Mr. E. Duverger, Mr. G. T. Peters, Mr. J. E. Quinta, Mr. Geo. Blacke, Mr. Geo. Caverhill, Montreal; Mr. M. J. O'Reilly, Quebec; Mr. Thos. Harling, Mr. C. Coughlin, Mr. Melvin H. Davis, Montreal; Mr. A. McCorkell, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Lewis, Montreal; Mr. Jack K. Leonard, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Burgoyne, child and maid, New York; Mr. Frank and Miss G. Cassett, Mr. J. S. Matte, Mr. Lemieux, D.D.S., Mrs. C. J. Beland, Montreal; F. M. Hornby, England; Madame and Mlle. Pellet, Montreal; Miss Tothill, Bermuda, England; Miss Lolo J. and M. T. Miller, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Andrew A. and Mrs. Montagu Allan and Miss [illegible] Mackenzie, Mr. F. A. Norman, Miss Annie Galt, Miss Tedder, Miss Bertha and Mr. J. H. McGowan, Mrs. T. E. Shallow and Mrs. R. T. Counter and children, Mr. T. G. Brannan, Albany, N.Y.; Mr. J. M. Gough, Mr. J. Geo. and Miss S. Arcand, Quebec.

* * *

The second convention of the pupils of the Christian Brothers' Commercial Academy of Quebec, 1881-83, was held at Cacouna, St. Lawrence Hall, July 30, 1899. The class left Quebec July 29th by the R. and O. N. Co. boat Carolina for Cacouna, and had a most enjoyable trip, fine weather, and a jollier crowd could not be found on board. Besides visiting Cacouna, they had a drive through Fraserville before taking the boat back to Quebec, where they arrived on Monday morning. On the way to the boat they had a most cordial reception at Mr. J. H. Gignac's cottage, Riviere du Loup (M. Gignac being an old pupil of the Academy). Those who attended the convention were: J. S. Matte, president; Louis N. Lemieux, D.D.S., vice-president; J. Alb. Cloutier, secretary; Joseph Picard, Alf. Fortier, members of the committee, and J. Emile Roy, J. Eudore Cote, Jos. Gagnon, Alf. Drouin, Teles. Rochette, Jos. Giroux, Phil. Dallaire.

BEACONSFIELD.

The Misses Parke, from England, are at the Grove.

* * *

Mrs. Ramsay is spending a few weeks at Little Metis.

* * *

Mrs. Clark's sister, Mrs. Woolrydge, of Toronto, who is visiting her, has entirely recovered from her attack of grippe.

* * *

Mr. Andrew Clark has gone to St. Agathe to rest for a few days before taking the long journey to Winnipeg.

* * *

The Misses Hart, of New York, who have been visiting Mrs. Springle, left for Berthier last Monday.

* * *

Miss Von Ebberts is a guest of Mrs. Stuart Howard.

* * *

Mr. B. Tooke has entirely recovered from his attack of hay fever and left for the seaside with Miss Tooke, Miss Mary Tooke and Miss Samuel, leaving Miss Gertrude and Mr. Arthur Tooke in charge of his delightful country house, "Breeze Lodge."

* * *

Mr. Read spent Sunday in Beaconsfield.

Quite a number of Pointe Claire and Beaconsfield people drove down to Lachine Saturday to see the regatta. The different races were very exciting, but the war canoe between the Dorval Juniors and Pointe Claire was very close indeed. Pointe Claire was justly proud of its winning crew, as it was the first time in years that they had been victorious.

* * *

A sewing and reading class has been formed by the Beaconsfield ladies under the able guidance of Miss Margaret Samuel every Wednesday morning, and the proceeds of the membership fees are to be devoted to charitable objects.

* * *

Miss Nora Clarke leaves for Nova Scotia with her friend, Miss Florence Stream, on Monday for a few weeks' visit.

* * *

Every few days Miss Riley's genial, smiling face is seen coming down from the 1.30 train either to play at "The Grove" or to delight all the young people down at the boat house, who all vote with one accord, "dancing is very little fun without Miss Riley's music."

* * *

A great deal of disappointment has been felt each other day by people either wheeling or driving here, to see the regatta, one day "too much wind," another "no wind," and still another they were met with a thunderstorm, and many had to return to their homes in a very wet condition.

* * *

The second series of the tennis tournament was finishing Saturday. Miss Winnie Roth, Miss Florence Jordan, Rev. Dr. Hackett, Mr. Claire Shaw, Mr. Harold Hackett, and Mr. Fred. Robb being the successful competitors.

* * *

Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald is to be the guest of the rector, Rev. Dr. Hackett, during the month of August.

* * *

Mr., Mrs. and Miss MacNab arrived at "The Grove" Monday for the rest of the season.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Arthy and family are guests at "The Grove."

* * *

The Pointe Claire Tennis Club have challenged the Beaconsfield Club. Every one is looking forward to a very fine game.

* * *

In spite of the changeable weather, Mr. Lacase's ice-cream parlors are crowded every evening with all the youth and beauty of both villages.

* * *

Miss Ramsey, of Hamilton, is visiting her cousins here.

* * *

Mrs. Geoorge Hyde, accompanied by her son, Master Walter Hyde, has gone to the States for a short visit.

* * *

Miss Holland, of Plattsburg, who has been visiting Miss Elsie Hyde, returned to her home last Saturday.

* * *

Miss Minnie Jordan, who is studying at the New York Hospital, arrived Tuesday for two weeks' holidays, to the great delight of her family and many friends.

* * *

Col. Bacon, of Ottawa, is the guest of his son, Mr. Fred. Bacon.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sault were the guests of Mrs. George Labbee last Thursday.

* * *

Mrs. and Miss Lockhart are the guests of Mrs. Ernest Judah.

* * *

Mr. Lampiough is the guest of Mrs. A. C. Clark.

* * *

Miss Boyd is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Turpin.

* * *

The Pointe Claire Boat House dance on Wednesday evening, although very enjoyable, was not so crowded as usual, probably owing to the wet night. Among those present we noticed Mrs. Fred. Bacon, Miss Bacon, Miss Holland, of New York, Mrs. Howard, Miss Howard, Miss Geary, of Toronto, Miss Von Eberts, Miss Parke, Miss Ethel Armstrong, of Dorval, Miss Florence Jordan, Miss Demers, Miss Letendre, Messrs. Jordan, Bacon, Mudge, Shaw, Ward, Reck, Judah, Desbarats, Ambrose, Clift, Armstrong.

* * *

The Little Church in the field is growing more popular. Every Tuesday crowded busses come from Beaurepaire, Lake Side, and Valois for both morning and evening services. Rev. Dr. Hackett's present course of sermons are more than usually interesting.

* * *

Mrs. Thomas MacDougall and Mrs. Richard White spent Thursday with Mrs. Robertson in Beaconsfield.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holt have taken Mr. Upton's cottage for the rest of the summer, and took up their residence there Thursday.

* * *

The severe storm of last Sunday just missed being direly disastrous to Beaconsfield. Two of the latest additions to the village's proud fleet of yachts "The Conony" and "The Doromothy," which were anchored at their customary moorings off the Point, were tossed and buffeted until their cables parted, and they were dashed furiously on the bowlders which line the shore. Fortunately for the younger generation, both yachts escaped without serious injury, although the Conony's centre board was badly jammed.

ABERNAKIS SPRINGS.

There is an old saying to the effect that a prophet is without honor in his own country, which may be applied as well to things immaculate and might be brought to bear with emphasis in connection with the place that bears the name at the head of this article. When our yearly exodus takes place, the one idea seems to be to get away as far as possible from home and friends, and very often much discomfort and even martyrdom is evidenced in the carrying out of this fatuous notion. Here we have about two miles from the mouth of the St. Francis river an ideal spot for an outing, which does not seem to be very well known to summer tramps, and about which it is a noticeable fact, that a second visit is almost invariably paid. A pleasant sail on the steamer Berthier brought us to Sorel where, after a walk through that characteristic town we reembarked on the Sorel and steamed up one of the beautiful little rivers which abound in Canada, passing on the way, the club house which the Abenakis Springs Co., have lately acquired and which is available for camping and fishing parties and preeminently fitted for such purposes. Passing on, willow copse, fishing hamlets, flowery banks and fertile field fading one by one in the distance, we arrived at last at our destination, and saw awaiting us as a means of transfer, a coach which is well worth the whole journey to see. Like the ocean it is broad, deep, and many-hued and rolls on majestically, unheedful of such trifles as bad roads. Our Jehu's one idea seemed to cover distance, and the rate at which we were whirled along suggested a flight from justice or a runaway match. As we drew near to the House a pleasant sight met our eyes. Enthusiastic croquet players were wrangling over the last hoop, on the other side devotees of tennis were carrying on a spirited game, while the verandah was full of onlookers, enjoying the activity of others.

* * *

Refreshed by the cup that cheers, we were able to enjoy the music, games, and merry chat of our fellow guests. The House is well fitted in every way for a summer hotel, being cool and airy, with a large dining room, billiard room and fine bath rooms and the manager and his assistant are most courteous and untiring in their efforts to ensure the comfort of their guests.

The facilities for boating are excellent, there being a number of good boats for the use of guests and the river being interspersed with islands and not very swift, makes the pastime perfectly safe. Further up the river is the pretty village of Abenakis, where about four hundred Indians belonging to that tribe, live and carry on a flourishing business in basket work.

* * *

St. Francois de Lac is within two miles of the Spring House and Yamaska, six miles, both of which are pleasant drives, the latter especially as it winds through pine groves full of health and fragrance.

The county of Yamaska is said to be a very rich one, so that ths wonderful mineral spring is not situated in a barren sand plain, as is often the case, but in a country where there is something else to do besides drinking mineral water and comparing ailments, although of course the quantity of water one can drink and its effects form very interesting topics of conversation. There are two springs the Saline and the Sulphur, both health giving and pleasant to the taste. The company is at present fitting up a building with the necessary machinery for areating the spring water, which will ensure its patrons of getting the "Simon Pure" article as it would be infinitely more trouble to doctor well water than to bottle it straight from the spring which runs clear and full, close at hand. Although the trip by boat is a pleasant one and has the added charm of being cheap, still there is no doubt that railroad communication would, in many cases be preferable, especially for week-enders; so to those we would just say that there is every probability that by Xmas, the rail road will be through to St. Francois de Lac, and will be in fine running order next summer, so that there need no longer be any doubt as to where to go to spend Sunday.

A Visitor.

LACHINE.

Saturday's regatta was one of the most successful ever held here. The attendance was large and the events were all well contested, while the weather was simply perfect. The bonnet hop in the evening was highly successful, Miss Riley's excellent playing contributing its share to the enjoyment. There was the usual attendance of Lachine people, with a large contingent of visitors from town and from the lake shore resorts.

* * *

We were disappointed a little at the failure of our four at Brockville; but it is not the fault of our representatives, as they were all four in splendid trim and rowed pluckily and well; their shell was inferior to those of their opponents, and the necessity is now apparent of a completely new outfit of racing and working boats for the club. This, it is hoped, will be seen to as soon as possible. There are other matters at the boat house which seem to demand attention.

* * *

The Dorval Junior have been practising in their war canoe during the week, and hope to return the tables on Pointe Claire to-day. They coach each other very energetically.

RIVER DU LOUP.

The Point has been quite as gay as usual, nearly all the cottages being full, while rooms at the hotels are at a premium. There are so many pretty girls and the ladies' toilets are the admiration of all.

$ $ $

Mr. Ernest Pacaud and his charming family are again in their pretty cottage, also Mr. G. F. C. Smith who is entertaining a large house party, Mrs. W. Dotell, who has Miss Ethel Strathy as her guest; Mr. and Mrs. Harry Oswald at the Venist, Mrs. W. Warner, Miss Baby, Mrs. and the Misses Sewell at the White House, as well as many others.

KING NOW WEARS ARMOR

Milan Will Wear Nothing But Bullet-Proof Clothes.

Is in Hourly Fear of Assassination and Goes Nowhere Without a Body Guard.

Moscow, August 4.—Private advices from Belgrade, state that Ex-King Milan is almost frightened to death. He dreads, or pretends to dread, assassination, wears bullet-proof armor and is constantly attended by a bodygard. Those who will be tried immediately for the attempt to murder or the conspiracy against the Ex-King now number twenty-six. Owing to the intervention of foreign diplomats in Belgrade the accused have been accorded better treatment in prison, and the recent outrages against them have been discontinued.

DRAGGED TO DEATH.

Quebec, Aug. 4.—(Special.)—A boy of 12 years, son of Mr. Severin Laroche, a farmer of the parish of St. Remi, went out yesterday morning to a field a little distance from the house to catch one of the horses. He had no difficulty in catching the animal, but foolishly he tied the halter strap around his waist. The horse became frightened and ran away, dragging the boy the whole length of the field, trampling upon him and inflicting such terrible wounds that when the horse was recaptured the lad was dead.

OFFICERS OF SHOEMAKERS' UNION.

Shoemakers' Union held a meeting Thursday night for the election of officers. Following were the results:

Camille Lamarche, president; Alfred Legendre, first vice-president; Ovila Lamontagne, second vice-president; Cyrille Thouin, secretary of archives and corresponding secretary; Louis Gaouette, treasurer; Arcade Saint Amour, financial secretary; Jos. Paquin, marshal; Alfred Beauchamp, J. Bte. Panneton and Oscar Lachance, syndics; Philippe Paris and William Bohemier, auditors.

MINORITY NOT SATISFIED.

Ottawa, August 4.—(Special.)—The Conservative minority on the Public Accounts Committee are not satisfied with the findings of the committee, and will submit a minority report asking that the evidence be reported without comment. In one particular case a lengthy recommendation will be submitted

VIGOR IN ELECTRICITY FOR WEAK, NERVOUS MEN

The DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT, with special attachment for men, represents the efforts of my 30 years' experience as a specialist. It embodies all the best elements of every electro-therapeutic appliance known to science. It cures

WITHOUT DRUGS

all effects of youthful errors, later excesses, etc., because Electricity is STRENGTH, and properly applied MUST return lost vitality.

6,000 unsolicited testimonials were received in 1898. Currents instantly felt, though made mild or strong with little regulator thumb screw.

Write to-day for free book, which explains all, or drop in and consult me in my office, free of charge. We are pleased to show the only genuine Electric Belt protected by United States and foreign patents. Beware of quacks, with their bogus "free trial" offers.

DR. T. SANDEN, 132 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
Office Hours; 9 to 6. Sundays, 11 to 1.

"Penny Wise Pound Foolish."

A man usually sows as he reaps—his home comfort largely depends upon the kind of a Radiator he uses for his steam or hot water heating. He is assured of "peace" with The Safford Patent Radiator—It is the original invention in pipe-threaded screw connections.

A man is "a penny wise and a pound foolish" who buys a Radiator that depends upon bolts, rods and packing to prevent its leaking at the joints—some day or other that Radiator will leak and leak badly. That is why he should send for our free illustrated catalogue telling all about the twenty-five different styles, workmanship and quality of

The Safford Radiators

FOR HOT WATER AND STEAM HEATING.

AGENCIES AT Montreal, Quebec, Winnipeg, St. John, N.B., Vancouver, London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Belfast, Antwerp, Berlin, Christiana, Auckland, N.Z., Johannesburg, S.A.R.

THE DOMINION RADIATOR CO., Limited.

AGENTS: **H. McLAREN & CO.,** 706 Craig Street, Montreal, Que.

HERALD WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

Situations WANTED FREE. Other notices SIX Insertions for the PRICE of FOUR.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

FIRST-CLASS boss finisher wanted for fancy tweeds and face goods; also designer for same. Apply Law Whitely, manager Cobourg Woollen Mills, Cobourg, Ont. 183

WANTED—For the Grove, Beaconsfield, girl or boy for pantry. Apply 24 Hospital street. 183

WANTED—Lady to teach English language to Chinaman. 59 St. Urbain st. 182

WANTED—By a leading British fire insurance company, a stenographer and typewriter, one understanding French preferred. Apply in applicant's handwriting, with references, and salary expected, to P.O. Box 858, Montreal. 183

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

FOR SALE — FARM, 100 ACRES, WITH good buildings, at Lake Weedon, price $600; 100 acres, with good buildings, at Winslow, price $500; 100 acres, with good barns and house, four miles from South Durham station, price $1,000; 400 acres, with buildings, for two farms, good hay farm, at Clarenceville, price $9,000; three hundred acres of land in culture, nice cottage, double house, cheese factory, good stock, nice crop and nice sugar bush, 7,000 maples, near St. Hyacinthe, price $14,000; exceptional chance, 200 acres of good land, free from stones, nice sugar bush, good stock, nice crop, good buildings, 400 cords of pulp wood, etc., at Cookshire, price $2,800. The whole with great facility of payment. Write to J. D. Theunissen, Cookshire, Compton Co., Que.

TO LET — 115 MILTON ST., BETWEEN Mance and Park ave., commodious dwelling, with separate kitchen entrance; two verandahs all modern conveniences; freshly decorated throughout. Rental $450, without taxes. Apply 37 Ste. Famille st. x

TO RNET — DESK ROOM, OR PART OF large office, with use of vault, well lighted and heated; convenient to Post Office. Address J 30, Herald Office. tf

MONEY TO LOAN

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

Marriage Licenses Issued.
MONEY TO LEND
—BY—
JOHN M. M. DUFF, Accountant and Commissioner
107 St. James Street
And 345 Prince Arthur Street.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE holding permanent positions, with responsible concerns, upon their own names, without security; easy payments. Tolman, 302 New York Life Building.

PERSONALS.

CORNS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR drawing blood, 25c each. Bunions, Warts, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, Moles, Frosted and all Diseases of the Feet skilfully treated by Prof. L. Harris (established 32 years), No. 62 St. James st. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st. tf

PALMISTRY.

PALMISTRY — NEW YORK'S MOST CELEbrated Palmist and Phrenologist, Mme. Spencer. Do not fail to visit this lady, as she is recognized as one reading the most accurate and scientific of any in her line. Parlors, 69 Osborne st. Hours,

SITUATIONS WANTED- FEMALE

WANTED—Dressmaking by the day or week, ladies' or children's clothes; fit and finish guaranteed. 105 Mansfield St. 183

WANTED—By first-class dressmaker, work in private families, ladies', misses', children's dress and bicycle costumes; best city references. T. B., Herald. x

WANTED—Work by the day, of any description, by respectable woman. Apply 148 St. Antoine st. 180x

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—TO RENT, BY 1ST OCTOBER, a modern dwelling, west of Park ave. preferred; rental not to exceed $30 a month; not less than four bedrooms; family of four; no small children. Address K 15, Herald Office. 172x

APARTMENTS WANTED — SMALL FURnished flat, convenient location; good part of city. Apply, quoting terms, Box K 22, Herald. tf

LOST.

LOST—Between Stanley street, along Sherbrooke street, down Elm avenue, to Westmount Park, a green purse, containing one five-dollar bill and one one-dollar; also a Maltese cross, with name on; finder will be rewarded. Address 200 Peel street. 184

FOR SALE

FOR SALE — FOUR CASES OF BIRDS, squirrels, eggs, butterflies, etc., mounted in glass cases. Some rare specimens amongst the lot. All in splendid condition. Collection includes snow owl, American horned owl, black and red birds, blue jays, robins, woodpecker, mocking bird, golden aureoles, hawks, kingfisher, corncracker, snipe, golden plover, game bantams, lot of Anticosti shells, eggs, black, grey, red and flying squirrels, weasels, snakes, moles, and a number of butterflies and water insects. Price very reasonable. Address J. H., Herald Office. x

FOR SALE—Carter's carriage, in good condition. 1550 Notre Dame street. 185

FOR SALE—One express wagon (Laurie type), six springs, shaft and pole; price $60.00. H. Oligny, No. 3318 Notre Dame street, Ste. Cunegonde. 183

FOR SALE — FAMOUS BED-BUG, ROACH, rat and mice killer, in tins, 25c, 50c and $1.00. Money returned if it does not clear your house. 71 Main st., wholesale and retail. x

FOR SALE—A second-hand bicycle, almost new. Apply during the day at 23 Bleury street. evenings. 724 St. Catherine street. 183

FOR SALE
A New Bicycle "Tribune"

Never in use. 99 model. Regular price, $75. At a bargain. Also, a last year's "Dominion" in perfect condition. Bell and Solar Gas Lamp. Cost $55.00, will sell at a sacrifice. Both wheels equipped with Dunlop Tires.

Apply, V Herald.

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE HERALD.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

RESPECTABLE married couple, without children, seek situation to take charge of institution, Church of England preferred. References. Address F., Herald Office. 183

WANTED—Theatrical young man, who has had small speaking part with well-known English actress, wishes position as walking gentleman, or assistant proprietor. R. Todd, 72 Manning ave., Toronto. 3tdtf

WANTED—By young man, aged 26, situation as driver, thoroughly understands the care of horses; best of references. Address T. H., 14 St. Monique st. 185

WANTED—Young man wishes to learn journalism in country office; has worked two years in printing office, and is a good collector. T. Gilmore, 134 Farley avenue, Toronto. 3tdtf

WANTED—Situation by first-class machinist, all round man. Apply K 20, Herald Office. x

WANTED—By a young Englishman of good education, light employment; accustomed to office work; would not object to position as indoor servant; has good knowledge of cooking and everything pertaining to housework; excellent city references. Oswald Thomas, 60 Laprairie street, Point St. Charles. 182

WANTED—By respectable, sober man, position as night watchman; holding fireman's certificate. Address 500 St. Urbain street. 182

MISCELLANEOUS

Advertisements under this head 1c per word.

HIGH CLASS FURNITURE, MANTELS, Cabinets, etc., in Antique, Louis XV., Rococo, Sheraton and Chippendale styles, made to order; also hair mattresses made over, furniture repaired, polished and upholstered, in first-class style; window draperies and portieres hung and remodelled. Designs and prices submitted on application. Call or ring us up. 175 St. Antoine st. 'Phone, Main, 2964.

FOR SALE — HOTELS, SALOONS, GROceries, Dry Goods, Cigars, Confectioneries, Boarding Houses, and all other kinds of businesses. Also houses, stores, rooms and tenements, furnished or unfurnished, to let in different parts of the city. Apply to L. Harris, Real Estate Agent (established 32 years), 62 St. James Street. Evening Office, 374 Sherbrooke st., corner St. Denis st.

ROOMS TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board, by day, week or month. STILLWELL'S Temperance House. 711 and 713 Craig st. tf

WANTED—One or two young ladies or gentlemen to room; vicinity of St. Antoine and Vinet streets; whole or part board if desired. Address "Boarder," Herald Office. tf

VISITORS to the city can be accommodated with good rooms, by the day, week or month. 58 University, opposite English Cathedral. 187

ROOM—CENTRAL, FIVE MINUTES' WALK from Post Office, single front room, neatly furnished, gas, hot water, with or without board; home comforts. 600 Lagauchetiere st. 176

FURNISHED ROOMS — With or without board, by day, week or month. Stillwell's Temperance House, 711 and 713 Craig street. tf

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED — BEGINNERS FOR PIANOforte lessons. Terms, two dollars per month (two lessons per week). Apply 105 Park ave. x 9 to 8. 183x

NEW RAILWAYS BUILT IN CANADA

There Are at the Present Time 125 Lines Authorized or Being Built in the Dominion by Ninety Companies.

The Railroad Gazette of last week publishes in a special supplement of fifteen pages as complete a list of the railways building and proposed to be built in the United States, Canada and Mexico as has probably ever appeared in any publication. The list includes over 1,100 different projects by some 900 companies. Nearly 300 of these proposed lines are actually in process of construction. In addition to the railways, a very full list is given of bridges of all kinds now proposed, and for which as yet the contracts are not let. The list for the United States contains some 960 new lines to be built by about 780 companies. The numbers for Canada are 125 different lines by 90 companies, and in Mexico 39 lines and extensions by 37 companies. The following is the list of the new Canadian lines, those marked by a star (*) being in course of construction :—

Alaska and Northwestern.—Pyramid Harbor, Alaska, north through Chilkat Pass, via the Dalton Trail to Fort Selkirk, N.W.T. Incorporated in West Virginia last year to build the American end of the road. Applications to be made to Canadian Parliament for incorporation. N. Pierre Humbert, jr., and F. W. Ames, of Boston, Mass., interested.

Algoma Central.—Application made to the Ontario Government for a charter to build this line from Sault Ste. Marie north along the shore of Lake Superior to Michipocoten river, and thence to the Michipocoten Harbor. Delegation before Canadian officials as to subsidy of 64,000 acres land and $3,200 per mile. Henry C. Hamilton, Toronto, Ont., solicitor.

Amherst & Eastern.—Amherst Head, N.S., east about 20 miles via Chapman Settlement to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. J. A. Dickey, Amherst, N.S., secretary (Feb. 10, 1899).

Arrow Head & Kootenay.—See Canadian Pacific.

*Atlantic & Lake Superior.—Extension from Carlisle, Que., north-east 100 miles to Gaspe. C. R. Scoles, New Carlisle, contractor.

Bedlington & Nelson.—See Canadian Northern.

Barkerville, Ashcroft & Kamloops.—Ashcroft, B.C., north to Barkerville in the Cariboo District. A. J. Galresche, Victoria, B.C.; G. H. Ward, Spokane, Wash., promoters. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Brandon & South-western. — Brandon, Man., south-west 90 miles to Waskoda. Surveyed. Robert Waddell, Trenton, Ont., contractor. Work to be begun soon. The Canadian Pacific supposed to be back of it. J. E. Evans, Winnipeg, Man., chief engineer.

British Columbia Roads. — Quesnelle Forks, B.C., to Hazelton, near the junction of the Wat-Saw-Kwa and Skena rivers. Wilson & Sinkler, Vancouver, B.C., solicitors.

—Point near outlet of Kamloops Lake, B.C., via plateau of Bonaparte river, to mouth of the Quesnelle river, thence to Hazelton and Atlin Lake. Bodwell & Duff, Victoria, B.C., solicitors.

—Taku Arm, near mouth of Atintoo river, to run up that river to Atlin lake. J. P. Walls, Victoria, B.C., solicitor.

—Point on International boundary, headmaters of Taku Inlet, to Atlin City, B.C., with branch to south end of Taku Arm of Tagish lake. Robert Cassidy, Victoria, B. C., solicitor.

—Fort Simpson, B.C., to Glenora or Telegraph Creek, on the Stikeen river. Robert Cassidy, solicitor.

—Wardner or Cranbrook, B.C., via the St. Mary's river to Kootenay lake, with branches to Fort Steele and Golden. Fell & Gregory, Victoria, B.C., solicitors.

—Point on the C.P.R. near Lytton, B.C., via the Fraser river to mouth of Quesnelle river. McPhillips & Williams, Victoria, B.C., solicitors.

—Point on the C.P.R. between Ashcroft and Kamloops, B.C., north to the Quesnelle Forks, thence north-west via Hazelton. Lewis & Smellie, Ottawa, Ont., solicitors.

—Revelstoke, B.C., on the Columbia river, north along the Columbia and Canoe rivers to the 53rd parallel of latitude. Bradburn, Dumbleton & Maxes, Victoria, B.C., solicitors.

—Midway, B.C., west up Kettle river, and the West Fork to mouth of Beaver Creek. W. T. Thompson, Midway, B.C., and D. B. Vincent, Butte, Mont., applicants.

—Victoria, B.C., via San Juan along west coast of Vancouver Island to Hardy Bay. Solicitor, Mills, Victoria, B.C.

—Ashcroft, B.C., or Kamloops, or from a point between the two, to run north to Barkerville in the District of Cariboo, and thence to Glenora on the Stikeen river. Gemmil & May, Ottawa, Ont., solicitors.

—Beechy Bay or Padder Bay, Vancouver Island, to a point at or near Langford station on the Esquimalt & Naniamo RR., and also to maintain railroad ferry boats between the ports of Victoria, the harbor of Beechy Bay and Port Angeles, Wash. Probably in connection with the Port Angeles Eastern. Frank Higgins, of Victoria, B.C., director. (See under United States.)

—The above are proposed incorporations made during the last few months for railroads in the Province of British Columbia.

British Columbia Southern.—Branch from Ft. Steele, B.C., to Golden, on the C.P.R. Extension of charter until 1904 applied for.

British Yukon.—Ft. Selkirk, N.W.T., to Dawson City, and west to the Alaska boundary, with a branch from Cariboo Crossing or Tagish House to Teslin Lake. Application made to the coming Canadian Parliament.

Canada Atlantic.—Spur to Parry Sound to be operated as part of the new James Bay road.

—Central Counties extension from Glen Robertson to Vankleek Hill, 14 miles. Subsidy of $2,000 per mile granted.

*Canadian Northern.—Ontario & Rainy River line from Port Arthur, Ont., west to connect with the Manitoba & Southeastern line in Minnesota. Building. Ontario grant of $1,000 per mile for 205 miles to Fort Francis, and for 75 miles to the mouth of the Rainy River.

—*Manitoba & Southeastern line from Winnipeg, Man., southeast through Northern Minnesota to Duluth. Incorporated in Minnesota in April, 1899, as the Minnesota & Manitoba. Completed last year to a point 46 miles from Winnipeg. Under contract to the International boundary line. Neil Keith, contractor.

—*Lake Manitoba Ry. & Canal Co.'s extension from Sifton Junction, Man., northwest to the Saskatchewan River. Completed for 65 miles last year and to be finished this year to a point 300 miles above Winnipeg. Later to be extended toward Edmonton at the rate of about 100 miles a year.

—*Kootenay Railway & Navigation line from Bonner's Ferry, Ida., north 52 miles to Kootenay Lake, B.C. Idaho section incorporated under Kootenay Valley, and British Columbia under Bedlington & Nelson. Permission granted to use from 8 1-2 to 15 miles of the C.P.R. tracks through the Crow's Nest Pass on payment of mileage rates. Lines located by N. D. Miller, Chief Engineer of the Great Northern, and that company, according to report, is financing the roads, to be completed by August. Foley Bros., Larson & Halverson, St. Paul, contractors. To be completed by August.

—*Kaslo & Slocan extensions being built into the Trout River District, B.C. The first 35 miles to be completed by September.

—See also Canadian Yukon Ry. & Transportation; Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern; also Minnesota & Manitoba under United States.—All of the above lines are owned by Mackenzie & Mann, of Toronto, Ont., general contractors.

*Canadian Pacific.—Columbia & Western extension from Robson, B.C., west 105 miles to Midway. Over 90 per cent. graded and track laid nearly to Grand Forks, Mann, Larson & Foley Bros., main contractors.

*Columbia & Western spur from Eholt Pass, B.C., south 11 1-2 miles to Wellington Camp, with spur to Summit Camp, 2 1-4 miles; to Greenwood Camp, one-half mile, and another spur of one mile. Building.

—*C. & W. spur from Anaconda, B.C., northwest six miles to Deadwood Camp. Mann, Larsen & Foley Bros., contractors. Building.

—C. & W. extension from Midway, B.C., to Penticton, 90 miles. Under survey.

—*Arrow Head & Kootenay extension from Arrow Head, B.C., up Fish River and thence to Trout Lake, following along the west side of the lake to the Lardo River to a point near Argenta. Building.

—Extension from Norwood, Ont., north about 40 miles to Apsley. Under survey.

—Straightening the Columbia & Kootenay line between Nelson, B.C., and Robson. A number of solid rock cuts required. W. P. Tierney & Co., Nelson, B.C., contractors.

—Waskada & Western extension from Deloraine, Man., westward about 25 miles. Under survey.

—Double tracking the line from Winnipeg to Fort William, Ont. Under survey. To be built at once.

—Branch from Kalabar, B.C., to the marble quarries on Marble Lake, via Flinton, Harlowe and Cloyne, giving access also to the gold, iron and mica mines in these regions.

Spur lines in Manitoba from points on the Pembina branch to the International boundary. Urged by residents. Legislation to enable to build this season may be asked by the company.

Nakusp & Slocan extension from Three Forks, B.C., east about 15 miles to White Water. Favorably reported by the Dominion Railway Committee. Locating surveys made.

—Crow's Nest Pass extension from Lethbridge, N.W.T., west 330 miles to Nelson, B.C. Track laid for 257 miles to Cranbrook. To be completed within two years. Work suspended.

—Extension from Penticton, B.C., west 250 miles to Hope, B.C. Under exploration.

—Extension from Midway, B.C., south and west along the Okanogan Valley to the Lake Chelan region in Washington. To be surveyed soon.

—*Connecting line from Fort Steel, B.C., north up the east side of the Kootenay River to Windamere and thence to the Revelstoke branch. Building between Cranbrook and Kimberley.

—Extension with the Yimi and Salmo districts. Surveyed.

—Extension from Vancouver, B.C., to Laggan and to Cariboo.

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—Pipestone branch extension from Reston, Man., west 76 miles to the Moose Mts. Completed to Caryisle, 26 miles. Rest building.

—Rockwood branch from Toulon, Man., to a point on Lake Winnipeg, about 20 miles, to be built this season.

Extension from Vancouver, B.C., to New Westminster. Under survey. Work to be begun soon.

—Extension from Hartney, Man., west 28 miles.

—Extension from Toronto, Ont., north 22 miles via Kleinburg, Allandale and Barrie to Sudbury. Surveyed.

—See also Brandon & Southwestern; Great Northwest Central.

Canadian Yukon Railway & Transportation.—Point on the Stikeen River in British Columbia, north to Teslin Lake and thence to Dawson City, N.W.T.; also from the Stikeen River south to a point in British Columbia capable of being made an ocean port; also a line from the Lynn Canal via Mt. Selkirk to Dawson City. Renewal of charter asked for by Mackenzie & Mann, Toronto, Ont.

Canso & Louisburg.—In Cape Breton, N.S., from Hawkesbury via St. Peters, L'Ardoise and Grand River, and through the Loch Lomond district to the head of Mira River; thence toward the shore near Gabarus Bay, and on to Louisburg, with several branches.

Cariboo-Omineca Chartered Co.—Owners of the Ashcroft & Cariboo charter for a line from Ashcroft, B.C., north to Barkerville, in the Cariboo district. Reported under survey. R. G. Tallow, Victoria, B. C., general manager.

Carp, Almonte & Lanark.—Carp, Ont., southwest via Almonte to the junction of the C.P.R. and Grand Trunk near Madoc. Andrew Bell, Almonte, Ont., Chief Engineer. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Cassier Central.—Glenora, B.C., north via Dease Lake to Teslin. Surveyed. D. Self, Ft. Wrangel, Alaska, general manager.

Central Counties.—See Canada Atlantic.

Central Ontario.—Extension from Coe Hill, Ont., north 21 miles, to Bancroft. Tenders asked. Subsidy of $3,000 mile granted.

Chilkoot RR. & Transportation.—Proposed extension from Crater Lake, N.W.T., to Lake Linden, 10 miles. O. E. Darling, Tacoma, Wash., acting secretary.

*Coast Railway of Nova Scotia.—Yarmouth, N.S., along the Atlantic Coast to Lockeport, 97 miles. Completed to Lower East Pubnico, 36 miles, and 15 miles from East Pubnico to Barrington now under construction. Surveys completed from Lockeport to Halifax 150 miles. H. J. Townsend & Co., of Yarmouth, N.S., contractors.

Cobourg, Northumberland & Pacific.—Cobourg, Ont., via Centreton, Campbellford and Rawdon, to a connection with the C.P.R. and the Central Ontario, 50 miles. Bonds offered in England to the value of £91,200. Application made to extend limit of charter to Dec. 31, 1903.

Columbia & Kootenay.—See Canadian Pacific.

Columbian & Western.—See Canadian Pacific.

Dolan City & Dawson.—Organized at Louisville, Ky., to build a railroad from a point on the Copper River in Alaska, to be known as Dolan City, to run north to Dawson City, N.W.T. D. J. Mackey, of Louisville, president.

Edmonton & Saskatchewan.—From near South Edmonton, B.C., to run to Victoria, and thence back to Edmonton by way of Beaverhill's Hat. Bill passed at Ottawa in June, 1899. Dr. Roughsedge, of Edmonton; Henry MacLaren, of Ottawa, interested.

Edmonton District.—South Edmonton, B.C., to Edmonton, thence northwest via Albert and across the Athabasca and Peace rivers to Telly River, with several branches. Under survey. Building to be begun soon. Hon. W. Pugsley and A. G. Blair, jr., among the owners. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Grand Marias & North Shore.—Grand Marias, Ont., to Port Arthur, 185 miles, with a branch to Gunflint Lake. Surveyed. E. E. Lewis, Duluth, Minn., a projector. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Grand Trunk.—Proposed extension of Peterboro branch from Lakefield, Ont., northeast about 35 miles to St. Olo, to connect with a proposed extension of the Pembroke Southern.

—Kingston, Smith's Falls, Richmond & Ottawa extension from Kingston, Ont., northeast to Ottawa. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Granville & Victoria Beach—Victoria Beach, N.S., to Middleton. Negotiations concluded with M. J. O'Brien to build and equip the road as soon as the necessary subsidies from the provincial and local governments are secured. D. S. Noble, chief engineer of the Midland of Nova Scotia, has begun preliminary surveys.

*Great Northern (Canada). — Extension from Hawkesbury, Ont., northeast to Quebec. J. R. McQuiggs, Arnprior, Ont.; Sherwood & Christie, Otawa, Ont.; Carwell & Gibson, Iroquois, Ont.; Nicholson & Fay, St. Catharines, Ont.; McDonald & Mulhern, Cornwall, Ont.; Robert Scott & Sons, Doucet's Landing, Que.; Rogers & Quirk, Montreal, contractors. Building in progress.

Great Northwest Central.—Extension from Hamiota, Man., west 50 miles to Beula. Surveys in progress.

—Extension east 60 miles from Portage la Prairie, Man., to connect with a new road proposed by the C.P.R. from McGregor. Under survey. This line is now controlled by the Canadian Pacific.

Haliburton, Whitney & Mattawa.—Haliburton, Ont., north to the Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound, and then north to Mattawa, on the C.P.R. about 100 miles. The Ontario Government has granted subsidy of $3,000 per mile for the 30 miles to Whitney. Messrs. Gordon & Sampson, Toronto, Ont., solicitors.

Halifax & Colchester.—The Nova Scotia Legislature has granted this company a charter to build through the Stewiacke Valley from Brookfield to Eastville.

*Inverness & Richmond.—Port Hawkesbury, N.S., via Port Hood and Margaree, to Cheticamp, with a branch to Orangedale, on the Intercolonial. Subsidy voted by the Dominion Parliament of $3,200 per mile and by the Provincial Government of $4,000 per mile for the first 53 miles to Port Cave Mines. This section surveyed and about 15 miles partially graded. Thirty miles must be completed by December 31. D. D. Mann, of Mackenzie & Mann, Toronto, Ont., contractor. Peter Ryan, Toronto, Ont., interested.

James Bay.—Sudbury, Ont., north 175 miles to Lake Abittibi. Ontario grant of $2,500 cash and 5,000 acres per mile.

Kaslo & Slocan.—See Canadian Northern.

Kitamaat.—North end of Kitamaat Inlet, B.C., northeast via Copper River, Telegraph Creek and Babine Lake to mouth of Germansen Creek on Amonica River. Incorporated by the British Columbia Legislature, February, 1899. Bodwell & Duff, Victoria, B.C., solicitors.

Kootenay Railway and Navigation.—See Canadian Northern.

Kootenay Valley.—See Canadian Northern.

Lake Bennett & Klondike Railway and Tramway Co.—Railroad to run on either side of Miles Canon and White Horse Rapids, N.W.T.; also tramway from head of Marsh Lake, N.W.T., northeast to the Hootalinqua River F. M. Rattenbury, Victoria, B.C., an incorporator. (February 10, 1899.)

Lake Erie & Detroit River.—Extension from Bridgetown, Ont., northeast about 65 miles to St. Thomas.

Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Co.—See Canadian Northern.

Lindsay, Bobcaygeon & Pontypool.—New line in Ontario 40 miles long, to connect the three cities named in the title. Dominion subsidy. W. C. T. Boyd, Bobcaygeon, and H. J. Weekham, Ontario, interested.

Manitoba & Southeastern.—See Canadian Northern.

Manitoba Roads.—From the international boundary near the first principal meridian northwest via Portage la Prairie, Rapid City and Birtle, Man., to the western boundary of the province, with branches from Carman to the Red River; also to Gladstone and Brandon. Thomas L. Metcalf, Winnipeg, solicitor.

*Midland of Nova Scotia.—Windsor, N.S., east 57.5 miles to Truro. M. J. O'Brien, of Ontario, and S. R. MacDonald, of Stormont, Ont., contractors. Graded for 45 miles. To be completed by September 1. W. O. Strachan, Montreal, Que., president.

Minnesota & Manitoba.—See Canadian Northern.

Montfort Colonization.—Extension from Armidle to Gatineau, Que., 85 miles.

Montreal Terminal (successor to the Montreal Belt Line).—Elevated road across the city of Montreal to connect with the wharves and railroads, also spurs to connect with various shipping interests.

Musquodoboit.—Windsor Junction, N.S., east 40 miles to Parker's Corners, with power to extend to Halifax or Dartmouth. Preliminary surveys made. William Chisholm, Halifax, N.S., interested.

Nakusp & Slocan.—See Canadian Pacific.

*Nanaimo-Alberni.—Connecting the two towns named in the title on the Island of Vancouver, B.C. Building. W. K. Lighten, of Nanaimo, B.C., is Secretary.

*Newfoundland.—Extension from St. Ann's east nine miles to St. John's.

—*Extension from Notre Dame Junction north 9 1-4 miles to Burnt Bay. Both building.

Northwest Territory Roads.—Edmonton, N.W.T., via Clower to Victoria, thence via Beaver Lake to South Edmonton. Long, Heed & Bennett, Calgary, N.W.T., Solicitors.

—Dawson City, Yukon District, to the forks of Eldorado and Boundary creeks, and to the head of Dominion and Sulphur creeks, in the Klondike mining division; also branch lines not exceeding 30 miles each. Eberts & Taylor, Victoria, B.C., Solicitors for charter.

Northern Pacific.—Portage la Prairie branch extension in Manitoba northwest about 200 miles toward the Saskatchewan Valley. Application made for charter. Right of way being secured.

—Extension from Morris, Man., east or southeast to the International boundary line. Application made for charter.

—Spur line from near Portage la Prairie, Man., north to Lake Manitoba. Under survey.

—Branch from Elgin, Man., on the Belmont-Hartney branch, to run southwest about 40 miles to Wascada. Surveys completed. Effort being made to obtain Government aid.

—See also in the United States.

Nova Scotia Southern.—Annapolis, N.S., to Liverpool, with several branches. Robert G. Hervey, 80 Broadway, New York city, among those interested. Reported building.

Ontario & Rainy River.—See Canadian Northern.

Ontario, Belmont & Northern.—Extension north seven miles toward Belmont and Lake townships, Ont. Subsidy of $3,200 granted.

Ontario, Hudson Bay & Western.—From Missenabie Station, Ont., on the C. P. R., to the mouth of Moose River on James Bay, 240 miles. Ontario grant of $2,000 per mile.

Orford Mountain.—Extension from Kingsbury, Que., north across the St. Francis River to Richmond. Will require a bridge costing $75,000. Time for completion extended to Dec. 31, 1902.

*Ottawa & Gatineau.—Extension from Gracefield, Que., north 28 miles to Maniwaki. Work in progress on the bridge jointly owned by this company and the Pontiac Pacific Junction. H. J. Beemer, Montreal, Que., contractor. P. W. Ressenway, Ottawa, Ont., General Superintendent.

—Further extension under consideration north to Eagle Bay.

Pacific & Yukon, Pyramid Harbor, head of Lynn Canal, Alaska, via Chilkoot Pass and Dalton's Post, N.W.T., to a point below the Five Finger Rapids, on the Lewis River. Charter applied for.

Pembroke Southern.—Extension from Golden Lake, Ont., south about 50 miles to St. Olo. Bonds authorized.

*Pontiac Pacific Junction.—Extension from Aylmer, Que., northeast 10 miles to Hull, Que. Work in progress on the bridge between Ottawa and Hull. Being built jointly by this company and the Ottawa & Gatineau.

—Extension from Waltham, Que., southwest 16 miles to Pembroke. Surveyed. G. C. Dunn, Ottawa, Ont., Acting Chief Engineer.

Portage du Fort & Bristol Branch.—Guyou Village, Que., east 100 miles through Onslaw and Eardley to Hull, and thence by bridge to Ottawa; also to acquire all the franchises of the Deschenes Bridge Co.; and to build a railroad from Deschenes Rapids into Ottawa, with power to build a bridge across the Ottawa River at Portage du Fort and extend the line through to the town of Pembroke, Ont. Application for charter made by Perkins & Fraser, Ottawa, Ont. Charter, granted in July, 1899, requires that running rights be secured over the Pontiac Pacific Junction from Guyon to Hull, Que.

Prince Edward Island. — The Canadian Government, which owns this line, is asking for tenders for 1,000 tons of rails to complete the road, including a bridge for railroad and other purposes across the Hillsborough, giving an outlet from Charlottetown to the southern end of the island.

Quebec Roads.—Chute aux Iroquois, Labelle County, Que., on the C.P.R., west via Lake Nominingue, to Lake Temiscamingue. Application made to Canadian Parliament. Thomas P. Foran, Hull, Que., solicitor. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Red Deer Valley.—Calgary, N.W.T., to Knee Hill, 55 miles. Negotiations reported under way for immediate building.

*Restigouche & Western.—From a point on the Bay of Chaleurs southwest about 110 miles to the St. John river in New Brunswick. Malcom & Ross, St. Leonard, N.B., contractors. Ten miles of track laid to Glencoe.

Russell, Dundas & Grenville Counties.—Application made to the Parliament of Canada to incorporate this company to build a line from South Indian, in Russell County, Ontario, to run south to Prescott. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Rutland & Noyan.—Noyan, Que., to International boundary. The Canada Atlantic already has a line from that point south to Alburgh, Vt. Application made to Canadian Parliament by men connected with Rutland Railroad, which is buidling a connecting line in Vermont.

St. John Valley River.—Along the left bank of the St. John River from Fredericton, N.B., County of Woodstock, 69½ miles, paralleling a road on the opposite bank, operated by the Canadian Pacific. Surveyed, more than half of the right of way secured, and about five miles graded. Thought to be an outlet for the Grand Trunk via the Temiscouata road and the continuation of the St. John Valley line from Fredericton to St. John, about 70 miles. Bought by a New York syndicate.

Saskatchewan Railway & Mining.—Humbolt, B.C., eastward to any point on the line of the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northwest Central or the Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal companies' lines, and westward from Battlefield to the Rocky Mountains. Charter granted in June, 1895.

Sault Ste. Marie & Hudson Bay.—From a point on the C.P.R. at or near Missenabie Station, Ont., to navigable water on Moose river. Land subsidy of 5,000 acres to each mile of crown lands granted. Blake, Lash & Cassels, Toronto, Can., Solicitors.

South Shore (Canada).—Extension from Sorel, Que., northeast along the St. Lawrence about 150 miles to Levis. The line now runs from Montreal to Sorel. Subsidy of $6,400 per mile from the Canadian Government.

Thessalon & Grand Portage.—T. E. Williams, Solicitor, of Thessalon, Ont., has applied to the Ontario Legislature to incorporate this company to build a line through Thessalon in the district of Algoma, to run north to Grand Portage on the Mississaga river, about 30 miles.

Thunder Bay, Nepigon & St. Joe.—Port Arthur, Ont., via Dod Lake and Nepigon Lake to Albany river, near Lake St. Joseph. Surveys made to Lake Nepigon. Plans under way for building the first 20 miles. Reported building. D. F. Burk, Port Arthur, Ont., General Manager.

Tilsonburg, Lake Erie & Pacific.—Extension from Tilsonburg, Ont., to Woodstock to connect with the Canadian Pacific. The company wants the usual Government subsidy of $3,200 per mile.

Toronto and Hudson Bay.—Toronto, Ont., north through Barrie and Parry Sound to Moose Factory, a point on the James bay, an arm of Hudson Bay, with a branch extending to the North Pacific Junction R.R. near Gravenhurst, and another extending southward from the Tanagini Lake to the North Pacific Junction R.R. near North Bay. Preliminary surveys made. Plans approved by the Government Commission. Application made for subsidy of $6,000 per mile. W. T. Jennings, Toronto, Ont., consulting engineer and secretary. John Shaw, Mayor of Toronto, interested.

Toronto, Lindsay and Pembroke.— Bancroft, Ont., northeast about 70 miles to Pembroke. Application for charter made to the Ontario Government. McLean & McCallum, Toronto, Ont., solicitors. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Trail and Salmon River.—Trail, B.C., east via Sayward to Salmon and south down the Salmon River to the Pend d'Oreill. Charter to be applied for to the B.C. Legislature. Frank Fletcher, Nelson, B. C., president.

Vancouver, Northern and Yukon.—Vancouver, B. C., north via Quesnelle and Hazelton to the boundary line of the province, with several branches. Charter granted by the B. C. Legislature, February, 1890. Messrs. McPhillips & Williams, Victoria, B.C., solicitors.

Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern.—Vancouver, B. C., east 330 miles via Penticton to Midway, B.C., connecting with the Columbia and Western extension of the C. P. R. Surveyed in part. Grading to begin soon. McKenzie & Mann, of Vancouver, B. C., and Toronto, Ont., owners.

—See also Canadian Northern.

Waskada and Western.—See Canadian Pacific.

White Pass and Yukon.—Narrow-gauge line from Taku City to Atlin, N. W. T., about three miles. Reported building.

See also under United States.

Winnipeg and Stoney Mountain.—Chartered in October, 1898, to build a line about two miles long from a point on the C. P. R. west of Winnipeg. Colin H. Campbell and Daniel E. Sprague, Winnipeg, Man., directors. (Feb. 10, 1899.)

Worthington and Onaping.—Worthington, Algoma District, Ont., north about 50 miles via the Sultana Nickel Mine to Onaping, on the C. P. R., and thence the Vermillion Valley, with a branch not to exceed 12 miles in length. Contracts were to be let in May. W. H. Evenden, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., a director.

Yukon and Hudson.—Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay, west to the Great Slave Lake. This lake connects with the Mackenzie river, on which vessels will be run northwest through the territory. There will also be required two sections of railroad about 60 miles in length around rapids on the river. Charter granted by Dominion Government in June, 1899.

Yukon Mining, Trading and Transportation.—Taku Inlet, Alaska, north about 165 miles to Teslin Lake, N. W. T. Surveyed. Incorporated in 1897 in Delaware and in Canada. W. A. Pratt, Wilmington, Del., chief engineer.

Heat Rashes.

In the warm weather, many suffer from various forms of eruptions, known as "heat rashes," which often cause considerable discomfort on account of their intolerable burning and itching.

These skin diseases are simply an outward manifestation of the impure, perhaps over heated blood and can easily and permanently be cured by

Burdock Blood Bitters.

It keeps the bowels regular, the kidneys free, and stimulates the liver to healthy action. In this way, through the natural excretory channels of the body, it removes all poisons and impurities from the blood, and in consequence the skin becomes clear and smooth and free from spot or blemish.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause, and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by B. E. McGale, 2123 Notre Dame, and J. T. Lyons, corner Craig and Bleury Sts.

A GIANT UNDERTAKING.

The present is an age of such giant undertakings that almost any proposal of engineering skill seems to come within the range of possibility. The difficulties, therefore, of constructing a tunnel through a mountain range, by which full rigged ships reaching 180 feet high can sail right through the mountain four abreast, will not be looked upon as unsurmountable. The originator of the idea is G. A. Karwiese, a German engineer, of remarkable ability. The site of the proposed ship canal is across the Isthmus of Panama, and the object is to make the quickest possible cut between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The canal would be but eleven miles long, and only one and two-thirds miles of this distance would be a tunnel through the mountain. Engineer Karwiese claims that the work could be accomplished in two years for $48,000,000. The proposed Nicaragua canal, which the United States Government has had repeated surveys made for, will have to be 160 miles long. The lowest estimate for the Nicaragua canal is $118,000,000, and give five years' time for construction. Mr. Karwiese's plans will be submitted to President McKinley in a short time.

FROM BROCKVILLE.

St. Lawrence River Town Knows the Value of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. W. H. Odell is One of the Host who Praise Dodd's Kidney Pills—Was Cured of Lame Back—What He Told an Enquirer.

Brockville, Aug. 4.—People all along the St. Lawrence River are well aware what a blessing it is to have a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house, seeing that Dodd's Kidney Pills correct instantly any fault in the action of the kidneys. Raftsmen, loggers, lumbermen, fishermen, bargemen, and farmers especially, they being exposed so much to the weather and so often wet to the skin, find Dodd's Kidney Pills a blessing, exposure always making its attack through the kidneys. Lame or aching back is the first symptom; Rheumatism and Bright's Disease the final stages when backache is neglected.

Mr. W. H. Odell, brick manufacturer, Downey Street, Box 476, Brockville, Ont., has this to say about Dodd's Kidney Pills:

"I have suffered for over a year with Kidney Disease. I have had the pain in my back so bad I could not stand to work. I saw the advertisements of the cures made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I tried them. I have taken six boxes and I am completely cured. I must say Dodd's Kidney Pills are a miracle in the way of curing backache."

Mr. Odell was written to recently and asked if his cure by Dodd's Kidney Pills was entirely satisfactory. Here is his reply:

"Brockville, June 28, 1899.

"Dear Sir,—I received your letter of 22nd May and I intended to answer it before this, but I am ashamed to say neglected to do so. Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me the world of good. They are a splendid cure for the kidneys and I am always ready to say so. I remain, yours truly,

"W. H. Odell."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are for sale at all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by the Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

PALE AND WEAK WOMEN

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for "Pale and Weak Women" will cure female troubles in all its forms. They will cure just as sure as there is a sun. They are not a "cure all." They will make weak women strong. They make rosy cheeks by making blood. All that we say about Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for "Pale and Weak Women" is true, it is proven by thousands of genuine testimonials.

Here are a few :—

Mrs. E. Rendell, 277 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Writes :—I wish I had known your remedy before, I would not have suffered so long from female weakness, they have cured me when nothing else could ; they are an excellent remedy, and I strongly recommend them.

Mrs. M. McGill, 4312 North Water Street, Bay City, Mich.,

Writes :—Your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills have done me a world of good for general debility. I will take nothing else if I become run down again, as they are cheaper than anything else I ever used before. I am much better to-day than I have been for years.

Mrs. Nat. Otis, 54 Merrimack Street, Manchester, N.H.,

Writes :—I used to have such headaches, and I was so weak that I was utterly discouraged. Life was a worry to me. I wish I had known Dr. Coderre's Red Pills before, they have done me so much good. I am very glad oo recommend them to all suffering women.

Mrs. Hattie Lewless, 837 S. Eleventh Street, Saginaw, Mich.,

Writes :—I am much better since I am taking Dr. Coderre's Red Pills: I have suffered for years with female weakness, nothing could cure me—but Dr. Coderre's Pills have done so. They are a very good remedy, and there is no doubt but that every sick woman can be cured as I have been by them.

Mrs. M. Cook, 15 Valley Street, Providence, R.I.,

Writes :—I was suffering from dyspepsia and stomach trouble for several years. Every woman knows how miserable she is when she is suffering so, there is nothing under the sun that I did not try to get better, but it was not until your Dr. Coderre's Red Pills were recommended to me, and after taking a few boxes that I began to feel better. I am to-day cured. I believe very much in your remedy. Everything I said is true, and I recommend them.

Mrs. J. Ashley, 264 Highland Avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich.,

Writes :—I have taken your Pills for irregular menstruation. I have not taken enough of them yet to be cured, but I know that they can cure me by the good they have already done. I shall keep on taking them, since I know them to be the cheapest and most convenient remedy far my troubles.

Write to-day for our FREE book, **"Pale and Weak Women."** If you need the best medical advice, write to our Doctor Specialists. Their consultations are FREE, either by mail or by calling on them at 274 St. Denis Street. You will not know what we can do for you until you have consulted our physicians and taken our Dr. Coderre's Red Pills.

Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for Pale and Weak Women sell at all first-class dealers, 50c a box or six boxes for $2.50. We mail them all over the world upon receipt of 50c in stamps for one box, or $2,50 by registered letter, money order or express order for six boxes. They are mailed the same day that the money is received. All letters addressed as follows are opened and answered by our Doctors only:

The Franco-American Chemical Co.,

Medical Department, Montreal, Canada.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

CHANGE OF AUDIENCE.

When woman says she needs a rest,
Her least desire no man should balk;
She merely means it would be best
On some far porch to sit and talk.
—Chicago Record.

SHOCKING.

"Do you say the overhead wire must come down?" asked the Fifth avenue merchant.

"Certainly I do," said the Van Buren street man, "providing it don't come down while I am standing under it."—Chicago News.

PAPA'S DAY DREAM.

She has gone, with twenty trunks, down to the sea,
She has gone and left the hired girl and me—
Gone and taken Sue and May
Seven hundred miles away,
Where the salty breeze is blowing fresh and free.

She is happy where the bounding billows play,
Flinging money I have had to earn away,
She is choosing others' sons
For my darling little ones—
Ah, the younger of them's twenty-six today!

She has gone, with twenty trunks, down to the sea
To try to find two sons-in-law for me,
And while I labor here
I am pestered with a fear
From which I vainly struggle to be free.

She is far away beside the ocean blue,
With the darlings that we live for, May and Sue—
Oh, when they quit the shore
Shall I have to toil for four
Instead of merely working on for two?
—Chicago Times-Herald.

SOLD AGAIN.

New Arrival—Your booklet stated that a full band of redskins was your chief attraction this summer. Where can I see them?

Hotel Keeper—If you wish to see the redskins watch the bathers in the sun.—Chicago News.

NOT THE RIGHT WAY.

"Here's a story of a New Haven Italian," he said, "who has bought seven wives at fifty cents each, and now makes them do all his farm work."

"Outrageous!" she exclaimed. "The idea of buying wives for fifty cents each!"

"It does seem wrong," he admitted. "What he ought to do is to get them for nothing, and then put in the rest of his life trying to make enough money to keep them, the way more civilized men do."—Chicago Post.

HIS EVERLASTING PUSH.

In youth he pushed a mower
Through the grass upon the lawn,
But the mower's old and rusty
And his youthful days are gone.

To-day I see him pushing
As he had to push of yore;
But a baby carriage rattles
Where the mower did before.
—Chicago Times-Herald.

EFFECTIVE.

At Cupid's ancient weapon
No little fun we poke;
But the fact remains that arrows
Make neither noise nor smoke.
—Detroit Journal.

A SUGGESTION.

Cannot the scientific schism be reconciled on the theory that Satan entered the garden in the form of a large bacillus?—Detroit Journal.

OUT OF THE GINGER JAR.

EXPECTANCY.

When father plugged the melon, how we children crowded round,
And watched with anxious eagerness to see if it was sound.
Oh, dear and pungent time of joy, as in his knife he dug—
If it was ripe the littlest boy would get to eat the plug.

WHITE LIGHT OF PUBLICITY.

"I'd hate to be president of the United States."

"Why?"

"When he doesn't go to church all the newspapers tell on him."

JOY AND EXPENSE.

"Albert, isn't it lovely here at the seashore to see the silver waves come tumbling in?"

"Yes, Edna, and to see the silver dollars go tumbling out."

AMPLE EVIDENCE

"I should like some evidence, young man, that your intentions are serious," said the old gentleman.

"Evidence!" exclaimed the young man. "Haven't I bought three boxes of candy at sixty cents a pound, two matinee tickets and six plates of ice cream in less than two weeks? How much evidence do you expect from a man in moderate circumstances?"—Chicago Post.

THE SOCIAL OVERPLUS.

"I have nine invitations to dinner."

"What will you do about them?"

"I'm trying to trade some of them off for invitations to breakfast."

CURES FOR INSOMNIA.

"Jonas, the newspaper said that if you hold your breath you can get to sleep."

"Martha, you hold yours and let's see how that works."

HIGH LIGHTS.

The woman in a new frock always thinks how much she will enjoy it next summer, when it is so old she won't have to take care of it.

Never go away with people who don't like to hear you tell your old stories.

It is selfish people who discover the selfishness of others.

A boy always gets the grass cut faster if the hammock is taken down.

Things we do would be pleasanter if we were not always hurrying through them to do something else.

By meditating on our own tendencies we think we get the key to universal conduct.

When the summer husband is left all by himself in the house he can't remember what it was he intended to do first.

Marriage proposals are like surprise parties—no surprise at all.

Every woman who owns a cat thinks she has it under perfect control.

Only women over forty like to take a trip without a trunk.

JUST A PROSAIC GIRL.

Her hair has not the wondrous hue
Of glittering gold so bright;
She doesn't sip the mountain dew,
And her brow's not marble white.

Her teeth do not resemble pearls,
Her mouth's not like a rose;
She's just one of those charming girls,
That nature sometimes grows.

FROM DIFFERENT POINTS OF VIEW.

Inventor—"What is your candid opinion of my device?"

Friend—"It is practically worthless."

Inventor—"Yes; I suspected as much; but even a worthless opinion is sometimes better than none."

THE CONFIDENCE OF YOUTH.

"And now that you are through college what are you going to do?" asked a friend of the youthful graduate.

"I shall study medicine," was the grave reply of the ambitious young man.

"But isn't that profession already over crowded?" asked the friend.

"Possibly it is," answered the knowing youth, "but I propose to study medicine just the same and those who are already in the profession will have to take their chances."

A farmer in Sullivan County, New York State, is laughing at how he outpointed the drought. He planted onions and potatoes in alternate rows, and the onions drew tears from the eyes of the potatoes sufficient to keep the land in a healthy state of moisture, and the crops are thriving correspondingly.

MERELY A SUGGESTION.

Long—"Have you forgotten that $5 you borrowed of me some time ago?"

Short—"Oh, no; I still have it in mind."

Long—"Well, don't you think this would be a good time to relieve your mind of it?"

AN EXPLANATION.

"The tears rolled down the maiden's cheeks
As she quaffed the bitter cup."
So wrote the poet—no doubt because
The tears could not roll up.

AN INDICATION.

Knives of colored folks remind us,
Also smiles from ear to ear,
That the great and likewise glorious
Watermelon now is here.

ANOTHER VICTIM.

"My father," said the sweet young thing, "is a gold bug. Are you?"

"No," replied the young man. "I belong in the melanoeste picipes class."

"Good gracious!" she exclaimed, "what's that?"

"That," he hastened to explain, with the aid of a practical illustration, "is the scientific name of the kissing bug."

A NATURAL INQUIRY.

Softleigh—"A bwilliant—aw—idea stwuck me lawst evening, doncher know."

Miss Cutting—"Indeed! And did it have a fender on it?"

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA **MAGNESIA**

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Life and Health Fully Protected in August.

Paine's Celery Compound Makes Sick People Well.

If you are still enduring the tortures and agonies of disease in this almost unbearably hot weather, your position is one of extreme danger. The enervating effects of the heated term, that test even the strength and endurance of the robust and healthy, must bring you to the very brink of the grave, unless you take the care and precaution that thousands are now exercising.

At this time your safety and life depend upon the use of Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that is giving new life and vigor to the weakly, nervous and broken down, and that is rescuing from death rheumatic sufferers and those afflicted with blood diseases and liver and kidney complaints.

The testimonials sent in weekly by happy and grateful people saved from suffering and disease are the strongest proofs of the marvellous health-giving virtues of the great medicine. A trial of one bottle in this season of danger will convince the sick that there is life and health in each drop of Paine's Celery Compound.

WOODEN SHIPS.

For a time wooden vessels were a drug on the market, and it looked very much as if, by ocean tramps, they were going to be driven off the sea and become a thing of the past. But a change has taken place, and to-day their is more demand for wooden vessels than there has been for many years. For a long time the county of Cumberland reaped a rich harvest from its shipbuilding industry, and in many places it was the one thing which brought life, business and activity. The new demand now being made gives promise that once more wooden shipbuilding will look up.

A TALE OF THE CAMP.

"It's no use talking," said Jack Henderson sitting down on the end of a log, "this baking bread in a frying pan is not the thing."

"What's the matter?" said his chum, who was packing his pipe preparatory to an after-supper smoke.

"You might as well eat wet clay," said Jack in the greatest disgust.

"Well, there's lots of clay," said his chum, laughing.

"Stuff like that bread we had to-night, for instance. It wasn't bread, it was a crust with a lump of dough in the middle."

"You ate it, just the same," said his chum.

"What benefit can a fellow get out of his holidays subsisting on stuff like that?" continued Henderson. "Here we come out on this canoe trip miles away from civilization to build up and put on muscle. We want to go back to town feeling brand new. This is the way we do it. Live on wet dough and fried fish, (generally burnt) with boiled tea half the time to wash it down. It'll take three week's of mother's cooking to build me up after we get through with this."

"I'll just bet you I'm over five pounds heavier since we started this trip," said his chum.

"You get more nourishment out of the grub than I do, then," said Henderson.

"Good reason why."

"Why?"

"I take a Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablet after every meal."

"What's that do?"

"It digests that dough just as well as if I was eating bread at twelve cents a loaf at home."

"The deuce you say," said Henderson; "you'd better divide up those Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets before we go a step farther."

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50; or will be sent on receipt of price by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

... MADGE MERTON'S ...
WEEKLY TALK
With her HERALD Readers.

....BY A WOMAN....

A PAGE FOR WOMEN
... ABOUT WOMEN ...
Correspondence and Chatter.

"If all the year were playing holidays,
To sport would be as tedious as to work."
—Shakespeare.

If one had to be so busy making ready for work as it often happens we are to make ready for play, what a fuss we would make about it, and how abused we would feel. But let us once get it into our heads that we are on the verge of nice, long play-days, and we perspire smilingly and do forty-eleven things in thirty-eleven minutes and enjoy all the fluster and fuss. What a relief it is to settle back in a car seat and answer in the affirmative all the mental and otherwise queries as to this and that and the other, and if it was brought or finished or remembered.

For perfect independence, a wheeling trip is to be recommended, but the company must be carefully chosen. Ardent wheeling folk have not always enough of the laissez-fair of holidaying about them. It is necessary to determine that boats and trains are nice, useful travelling aids, and to see that the bicycle route is not too far from the easier modes of making long distances. Then punctures lose their terrors, and so do sandy roads and difficult hills and the rain that spoils the outdoors for a few hours.

The railway ride to Plattsburg has its own especial interest if the road is new. When the sky is gray with shower-clouds, when the sun, near its setting, struggles through the rifts, when the glory of storm and mist redden all the west, and the night gathers in a dark mystery with a hint of thunder rumble now and again; when the lightning darts across black clouds and gashes them into ragged-edged pieces, the trees, the houses, the towns and cities lessen in importance, and the "inverted bowl we call the sky" rivets the eye and startles the imagination to work in an easy-going holiday-making way.

Plattsburg in a driving rain was only a name, and the nice, clean Champlain boat a most inviting destination. Before breakfast next morning the Vermont was moving down the lake, and the blue water was all a-sparkle with sunshine. The shores, crowded with hills, are of constant interest, the air has magic in it, and the eye is never tired of the ever-changing hills as they come into view and fade away again, and are wrapped in the ghostly mist of distance. The towns are clustered in the valleys and spread over the plains, while some adventurous little villages climb the hills themselves and sit perched on the slanting earth winking their wise little window-eyes at the gadabouts who sail by in the boats.

The historic interest of the blue lake adds a spice to its present-day loveliness, and the tourist looks wonderingly at crumbling earthworks and ruined walls and almost hears the dip of paddles and the boom of cannon.

Altogether the run down to "Ti," as a deck-hand irreverently called the ruined Fort Ticonderoga, is most interesting and a very restful way of doing the initiatory part of a wheeling trip. The Vermont is the white-haired lassie of the fleet of steamers, large, comfortable and dainty with white paint. Her neat little state-rooms bore every inspection, and her big decks invited one to enjoy sunshine and breeze, and begin the uncomfortable work of changing a fairly comfortable face to one which burned like a good, old-fashioned mustard draught and looked like an underdone steak.

The mountains at the foot of the lake, Anthony's Nose and Mt. Defiance, are covered with trees, and are very peaceful now, but the wave of a hand transforms the peace into war, and one can almost see the trail of the cannon up the rugged side of Defiance.

A little railway journey around the corner and up a little brings us to Lake George, where the Horicon is in waiting. The captain is good enough to give a series of lecturettes on the historical attractions and natural beauties of this trip. He is quite an autocrat, too, and the weak-eyed man and the fidgetty woman, who thought they required umbrellas to keep off the sun and break the breeze, and incidentally spoil the view of many people, were admonished in a good-natured but authoritative way. He named the mountains for us, pointed out a young eagle of the variety which are bald-headed in youth as well as in age. They are protected by the state, and the penalty for killing or attempting to kill makes one wonder how many states are equally particular, and where all the eagles' feathers decking the hats of the summer girls really come from. As we passed along the channel crowded with islands, we were told that the little lake has two hundred and twenty-two islands, that all but thirteen belong to the Government, and that the leases, which expired in June, will not be renewed. Parkman Island is there, and Cooper and Jogues, in memory of three great men, and hosts of others bear names in honor of those who made the country or wrote of its making. Bays and points were indicated, voyagings and battles were pictured, and we were told of the finding of cannon and ship bottoms, relics of the old days of strife, when, perhaps, there was less salt and thought of the brotherhood of man, and even a peace conference would have been an impossibility.

Everyone was sorry to leave Lake George. The splendid sheet of water, with its great hills circling about, dark and sombre in the shadow, emerald in the sunlight, with its lovely islands, its summer homes, the gay people on the docks in holiday attire, welcoming friends from the boat or wishing bon voyage to the departing, all combined to reach a very high altitude in pleasure land. The Champlain and Lake George trip is one to be looked forward to, to be remembered always, and to be taken a second time if the opportunity offers.

Two engines pull the coaches up hill from Caldwell, and then the way lies through foot-hills and rolling land into a sandy plateau, and Saratoga Springs is reached.

An ingenious advertiser of Saratoga gives it a geological, a historical, a medical and a fashionable importance; boasts of its elevation of 300 feet above tide water; talks of its splendid natural drainage, its balsam-laden air, and then declares that the springs add a "saline zest" to the atmosphere, and thus combine the good qualities of sea air and mountain breezes. The air is certainly delightful. The springs are wonderful and taste very nasty, and the people, if not as fashionable as those who thronged these greatest of summer hotels in years gone by, are yet decidedly interesting, and some are good to look at.

There was a tall girl in black at the Saturday night hop who was most attractive until she said something mean about another girl—her dearest enemy, perhaps—and then her face was not so sweet, and the wolf had peeped from beneath the sheep's clothing.

An elderly woman with a leathery complexion and a profusion of lace and diamonds was talking to an elderly man. "Most people like Saratoga on account of the waters," she was saying, but he dissented with a shake of his head.

"If one goes on taking them, a thirst is created for them," she continued firmly, but he shook his head again very obstinately and very knowingly, and my private opinion is that he had come direct from one of the Congress Springs, which is, perhaps, a little worse than the others. The lovely drawing room of "The United States" is an artistic combination of delicate blue and white relieved by old gold. Its magnificent garden and broad piazzas are cool and attractive in the daylight and entrancing when lights and shadows flit and lurk about, and the gay summer girl in her pretty finery makes a dash of color and adds a very human interest to the scene. A special importation of men must have been arranged for. There seemed to be no dearth of them in the ball room, and if some of them were rather young—it wasn't their fault ,poor laddies.

"All you can drink for five cents," is the generous announcement in some of the shops where the water from the springs is sold. It is further declared that you may purchase tickets at a reduced rate, and there is a bit of pathos under all the gaiety—with which much of the water is imbibed. To some, it is the last hope. There were bloated figures, men with halting steps and pale faces ,and a worn-looking man in shabby brown clothes. They all drank the evil-smelling draughts with a confidence which is, after all, a good road to a cure.

From Saratoga Springs to Albany is an interesting ride through a country of hill and dale, along the river bank, beside the canal, where mules were tugging up and down, through bits of pine land, and past great willows and cedars and poplars. There were ox-eye daisies, too, orange lilies, golden rod and the last of the clover. We ran through Troy's rear garden and then backed out and down and across and presently reached Albany. The State Capitol beckons even the most casual visitor to come and look at it. It is indeed set upon a hill, and cannot be hid. It was gloomy inside, winding about its corridors and tramping up and down its many stairs, but a glimpse of the chambers, with their rich furnishings, and the onyx wall decorations, and the grand staircase, were almost worth all the stairs.

A wheel through Washington Park, with its statues and little lake dotted with row-boats and a spin along Madison avenue, where handsome homes line each side of the street, make it possible for us to again believe we are on a wheeling tour.

The Hudson River has been quoted by everyone and compared to everything, and while it is possibly not over-rated in real interest, people from the region of the St. Lawrence have many qualms about the depth of the channel and the water supply from above, and they grow very tired of flat marsh lands and reeds and rushes and swallows. But that is only in the beginning. After a little the land of Irving, and Willis, Kosciusco, Ingersoll and the monied owners of summer homes is reached. Howells has crystallized West Point in that sweetest of love-stories, "April Hopes," as, indeed, he mapped out Saratoga as it has come to be, and idealized the Congress Spring Garden. There are Falls named by Irving, and a mountain called Storm King by Willis. The old man of the mountain lies on his back, as he has lain for years, and he is even easier to trace than the elephant, which has rested so long beside Lake Memphremagog. Rip Van Winkle fell asleep in the Catskills, Irving rests in Sleepy Hollow, good old John Burroughs lives in a brown cottage near the Hudson and writes of his beloved birds and fields and woods. Henrich Hudson is a memory in many places along this river of his, and Andre and Arnold are commemorated in a house and a dock.

The winding of the river between the chain of hills called "The Highlands," the Palisades, the ivy-covered church at Yonkers, the gray towers of Edwin Forest's old home, are images that are impressed upon the mind, and come trooping up memory's road with much pleasure in their wake.

It was late afternoon when we sailed past the splendid tomb of General Grant. There was a good deal of interest and some sentiment in the hearts of most of those to whom the gleaming white mausoleum was new, and a little silence gathered about the bow of the boat. Presently a sharp voice broke in: "Henrietta! Where is Henrietta? I want her to see Grant's tomb." Henrietta was a sulky-faced girl of twelve or fourteen, who was travelling with "poppa" and "momma." She seemed to have an idea she was going about in search of a good time, but her mother wanted her to improve her mind, and they spent many a bad quarter of an hour together.

At Poughkeepsie three women had come on board. They regaled themselves with bananas and entertained all the people within range of their sharp, loud voices.

The guide-book says Vassar College cannot be seen from the river, but these enterprising travellers selected a building at random and said how appropriate it was, and how lovely; and one declared Vassar always made her think of Tennyson's Princess, and then she quoted from it in a sing-song and none too accurate fashion, and the three grew sad and sentimental and devoted themselves entirely to bananas.

New York and Jersey City are waiting for us down where the placid Hudson flows into the harbor, and then there is din and smoke and dust and crowded thoroughfares much twisting about under horse's noses and between cars and carriages, and at last that delightful thing after a day on the water—a very good dinner.

If you know just three people in a strange city, and you have a suspicion your hair looks untidy, that your collar is not above reproach, and that your boots are dusty, it's altogether likely you'll meet those three people face to face. Something similar happened to a nice-looking woman with a sunburnt nose, who was waiting in the entry to a roof garden while her hubby bought tickets. She was tapped on the arm by a friend resplendent in her second-best bib and tucker, and introduced to the friend's husband. They might have had a nice little chat only that the sunburnt nose took such a time to tell how they had just run in from Long Branch, how she didn't expect to see the only person she knew in the city, and how she wished she had brought more than a hand bag with her. I daresay she felt dowdy, for, as a rule, a shirt-waist and a travelling hat become passe to their wearer before they quarrel with other people.

If you know New York, perhaps you wouldn't care to be perched up on a 'bus on Fifth avenue, and have the Windsor hotel ruins pointed out to you and the houses and their owners attached to one another by the driver. If you don't know it, you'll enjoy the novelty of the ride at the time and see the ludicrous side afterwards when some one else is doing the perching. If you are interested in Helen Gould, you will be glad to see her home, and probably decide if you were her, you'd live up at Lyndehurst on the Hudson, most of the time. If you are interested in the Chinese element you will want to go to the Mott street district and look at the queer Chinese shops and John himself. You will look at the Chinese toddlers playing about their mothers in the doorways, and resent the disapproval with which the Chinese women in bloomers look at your bicycle skirt.

Perhaps you will go to Wall street and look down upon the floor of the Stock Exchange. The tinkle and jingle of telephone bells, the click of telegraph keys, the bustling about of messengers, the scurrying of brokers is all an interesting medley. A man comes upon the scene, cool and neat looking, with a bit of old-fashioned stock in his buttonhole. He greets a friend or two and gets a few messages, and then in five minutes his face is red, his bald head is pink, and he is shouting and clawing at the man he wants to sell to or buy from, "Five-and-a-half! Five-and-a-half!" One man cried in a monotonous way. Things went this way and they went the other way, and still he cried upon every occasion, "Five-and-a-half! Five-and-a-half!" which was just so much word of mouth to the strangers in the gallery. Now and again things dulled a little and the crowd thinned out. Then a man would make a remark or ask a question, and if he was a possible buyer or seller he would be instantly surrounded by a clamorous crowd. The entire absence of business formality, and the entire absence of common politeness are very noticeable. A few scratches in a note book, a nod of the head or a muttered word are taken as a matter of course and relied upon, by men who wouldn't sell puppies to each other without guarantees of good behavior and receipts for the money paid. One particularly energetic man ran across the floor from his telephone. He pushed his way into a knot of men, reached for one man's collar and then lurched in another direction and caught another man's coat. He pulled them towards him through the crowd, shouted at them and proceeded to do business in a loud voice with a perfect babel about him, and the monotonous rise and fall of the deep bass voice which reiterated, "five-and-a-half! five-and-a-half!"

If you are interested in newspapers and newspaper buildings, you will find your way to the newspaper homes about City Hall square, and get a crick in your neck trying to count the thirty-three stories of the Park Row buildings on your way up. You will look at the gilded dome of the World, and read the names of the others, and then perhaps you will go up town and declare to yourself that, after all, the odd low building of the New York Herald is much handsomer than the towering walls that rise from the crowded streets where the down town offices are. You will see churches of course, and wonder privately why any one should come to New York from Montreal to look at quaint or graceful or beautiful ecclesiastical buildings.

If you do not take naturally to noise and filth and crowds, you will be very glad to take the boat down to Long Branch. You know what to expect at Long Branch, when you recollect it has been said that "it is the only resort on the coast which supports a synagogue." There are crowds of summering folk there, a lavish display of gowns and driving outfits, crowds of bathers, crowds of bicyclists, and most alluringly beautiful gambling places. The magnificent hotels are well-filled, and there are always gay summer girls in gay summer clothes on the streets or the beaches. You will probably a-bathing go at eleven in the morning, and you will think the beach fairly good and the water deliciously warm. The surf is not sufficient to interfere with timid swimmers or floaters or divers, and is yet enough to give those who cling to the life-lines plenty of fun and plenty of "jumping the breakers."

Leaving the beach proper, you reach the north beach, as it is locally called, and if you are lucky you may see a boat-load of fish brought in by rough fellows in oil-skins, who have been out lifting their nets. The greater part of the catch is weak fish, which will be translated into sea-trout if you enquire further. There are plaice and flounders in the bottom and a few "sea-robin," with queer wing-shaped fins and snub noses. "It's bad fishing these few days. I ain't seen a bluefish this week," said the owner, as he looked after the men who were cleaning the fish, sorting them into creels, and tossing the poor little sea-robins and flounders back into the sea. Some children were gathered about a pail of water on the sand, and swimming about in it was a ribbon-fish with its long and dainty streamers trailing behind it. The children's father was in a bathing suit, and was very busy trying to decide which youngster should have the fish and why, and guessing when another ribbon-fish would be caught and whose little fishie it would be. The colors of all were very beautiful—steely blue, rich brown, silvery white, gray and red, and the boat speedily became too much like an abattoir to be pleasant. The men worked away, another boat came in and was drawn up on the beach by horse-power, the fish were loaded on a waggon and taken away, and some gulls swung in near shore and waited for their dinner until the men should be gone.

The road from Long Branch to Asbury Park is a splendid wheeling road, and Ocean Grove, just beyond, is quite well worth a visit. Asbury is crowded. Excursionists make merry on the beach and throng the wharves and line the streets. Ocean Grove is quieter and cleaner. Its auditorium and canvas tents and tiny cottages are evidences of camp meetings to come, and many of the men one meets in the streets are clergymen.

The plank walk along the shore is a delight on summer evenings, and the air is very soft, even beside the sea. The summer girls were wearing delicate muslin gowns with necks and arms covered only by the sheer fabric. They carried wraps, but the Jersey evening air was very mild and the breeze was only cooling, not cold.

Wheeling into Long Branch, you will notice the splendid homes along the road, turretted and towered, covered with ivy, surrounded by great lawns and gay with flowers. If it rains suddenly you will hasten to take refuge in a bathing pavilion and reach your hotel between showers. The wind blows about the windows, the surf pounds on the shore, and you go to sleep without knowing that a tug went down twelve miles out and seven men rowed ashore.

They were waiting for the boat to New York next morning. "It took some of the bark off us," said one, showing his hands with broken blisters on the palms. "Hadn't time to get anything; just brought what we had on," said another. They were looking for "deep vessels," which they kindly translated to mean "vessels from foreign lands." "We bum around all day, and then lie in to shore at night, and it was twelve miles out she went down." And the odd thing about her was that the "she" was named George Deane.

Perhaps if we could really believe that Kipling said this, we could forgive him for the coarse caricatures of womanhood, which he sets before us so very often: "The maidens of Devonshire are comely and sweet, those of the better parts of London refined and gracious, the damsels of France, shy demure and fascinating but the girls of America are over and above them all."

We seem to be on the verge of an upheaval as regards headgear in church. There is, certainly, a move in the right direction, and perhaps it will not be so very long before we women folks will wear opera hoods, fedoras and rough rider felts to church, and leave them in a dressing room or tuck them under our arms, and drop them down under the pews.

The Brooklyn Eagle says:

"It is possible to get rid of hats in a theatre, where there is not supposed to be any particular consideration on the part of the audience, and a worldly demeanor is expected, surely it is theoretically possible to do the like in a church where every one is supposed to want to be good, and where even a woman with a new hat is not supposed to insist on obtruding that possession on the eye of the produce merchant behind her, when he is eager to fix his eyes on the countenance of his pastor. So when Plymouth Church asked for the lessening of hats there was considerable response, enough, at all events, to encourage the people of the Hanson Place Methodist Church to prefer a similar request. The deacons were afraid to ask this right out in meeting, so they posted notices at the doors, but few women paid any attention to them, and the appeal was considered a failure. As it is known that the pastor is in favor of the reform, however, and as women value the opinion of their ministers, it is probably not a failure, and one of these times they will no doubt be asked, right to their faces, to take off the obstructions, and some of them can not refuse."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, however, dissents from this view of the subject, and thinks there can be no comparison between the theatre, where there is a spectacle to be observed, and the church, where one does not come for visual amusement. It says:

"After all there seems to be no good reason why in church the hat should not stay on the top of the feminine head. There is no irreligious or sacrilegious idea mixed up with it, and in many ways it is the highest sort of reverence for the member of the congregation to appear at the service in the best she has."

There are so many elderly women who refuse to believe in the progress of the world, who insist that it is a wickeder and less happy place than it was in the used-to-be, who declare this generation less capable, and more ignorant, than their own, that it is a relief, and, too, somewhat of a surprise to read of a dissenter from the general run of women who have raised a family," as the phrase goes :—

"I always smile to myself," said a sweet old lady the other day, "when I hear old-fashioned folk pooh-pooh the ways of the modern mother. I just wish I had known as much when the stork brought my first little one. Did I have a thermometer to test the water of his bath? No, indeed, and there's no telling how often the little cherub was nearly parboiled. And those dreadful long-tubed nursing bottles! I understand that the present-day mother would as soon give her little blossom a dose of poison. I don't wonder at it. The milk always did sour quickly in them, and of course it never occurred to me to boil the paraphernalia. Another thing that I've noticed is that this generation of women make such sensible mothers. They read up-to-date books on baby training, and they know such a lot about pulse-beats and temperatures and things of that sort that we always relied upon the family doctor to tell us about."

"The world of baby-raisers is getting wiser all the time," she continued, "and it's a good thing, for there was plenty of room for improvement. Mothers have better care given them, too. Now, when I was young it was thought that a drink of cool water would kill a woman whose baby was only a few days old, and the poor creatures actually suffered from thirst. As for cracked ice—why, one would have been mobbed or burned at the stake if one had dared to suggest it.

"I often think of the time when my first baby made this earth a paradise for me. My mother always superintended the daily bath. It was a great event. The room was got boiling hot, and all the clothes were laid out, and if a single garment was overlooked and had to be hunted up after the bathing performance had begun I was called to task for my negligence in good shape. The whole family stood about in awe as the event progressed. Baby was dabbled as gently as if he were a piece of cut glass or made of real lace and chiffon. We used to think that the water must be put on carefully and removed with the greatest gentleness. It was all in great contrast with the work of the mother of to-day, who puts her baby into a tubful of water and lets him splash and kick and enjoy life. My baby was pinned so tightly into his clothes that when once dressed his little body felt exactly like a bolt of ribbon or a pudding bag—a full, well-stuffed pudding bag. And those pins! They nearly were the death of me. We didn't have safety pins those days, and the most amazing number of the little sharp steel ones were used. Sometimes I've undressed my younker half a dozen times just to see if the pin-points weren't sticking in the wrong and pain-giving direction. But it's different now. A mother told me the other day that only one safety pin was used in the wardrobe of her small daughter, and that they'd been thinking seriously of doing away with that one, only they hadn't found anything that was quite so convenient in the way of buttons or tapes.

Did you do it? Of course you did and you felt as foolish as you do on April fool days when some one gets a little joke off at your expense. I'm talking about those blessed street cars and the near side of the street. But if you had come from another city and had taken a long time to learn to cross to the far side and then—suddenly read in the paper that on and after August 1st, the cars would stop before crossing the streets, you'd feel like a section of marble cake, most fearfully muddled up.

LEAF-GREEN CLOTH GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

The tendency of all autumn gowns is toward plain fabrics. We shall presently see plain black and dark colored silks in great numbers and more sober tones in cloth, although these will be relieved by band trimmings of velvet, lace, contrasting cloths of various weaves. An advance design for early autumn from Harper's Bazar is chosen herewith. The skirt is a shallow circular that spreads wide at the three darts so that, when stitched, a tiny pleat is formed at the foot of each dart that yields a pretty fulness to the lower skirt. Flat cream satin bands are smoothly fitted over the long hip darts, and these are stitched in place with green silk, and finished at the lower point by large silk tackings. The skirt has a centre back seam and a ten inch train, finished with seven-stitched, inch wide tucks. The Eton jacket has a seamed and fitted back, and one dart in front. The long rolling collar reaches quite to the waist line, and is ornamented with small gilt buttons distributed in groups of three. The sleeves are sheath-fitting about the upper and lower arm, but have a shirred effect at the elbow in both back and front seams. The cuffs are artistic novelties, having an inner and outer point, both lined with cream cloth stitched with green silk. The shoulders are also capped with cream cloth epaulettes over green cloth, and interlined with crinoline. Cream cloth was the medium employed for the vest in the original model. This should be made upon lining and interlined with thin canvas, crinoline, or stiffened lawn.

To make this costume of plain cloth 54 inches wide, 7 yards of material will be required, together with 1-2 yard of white opera cloth.

Correspondence

(TO CORRESPONDENTS.)

All readers are welcome to the correspondence columns. Queries are answered carefully. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines, will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned carefully if stamps and an address are enclosed.

Don't send more than one handwriting study in one envelope, and don't send quotations. A simple request for delineation is sufficient. Not much can be read from a signature alone.

Linn writes.—"If any one suffering from red hands, would always wash them in very hot water, with a little carbolic acid, wash well, soap and nail brush, pour off that water, rince in hot water, no soap, but a little acid, dry, rub well, in a little glycerine, in a short time the hands will improve. Never put hands inclined to be red into cold water." I had a long drive in the street cars the other day. It was lovely, I could see the lake nearly all the way and the islands with their pretty summer cottages. In some of the parks out of the city, Toronto, they have the old horse cars and let them for a trifle to families from the city, who spend the summer there, on the lake shore. The children play in the water all day, and the hubbies go out in the evenings, returning to their business in the morning, quite an idea.

I am very glad to get your letter and I trust the little girl who was enquiring how to treat red hands will follow your advice. With many of the things you say about men and women, I heartily agree, but don't you think there are as many evil-minded women, as evil-living men. After all a lie is as wicked a sin as can be sinned, an impure thought is as wicked in a purely ethical way, as an impure action. Envy is almost theft and gluttony is almost on a par with drunkenness. Don't you think so? We have come to regard some sins as big ones, and some as little ones, and I'm afraid we women like to pat our peccadilloes on the back, while we shudder at the short-comings of the other sex.

D.M.C.—I do not wonder you are sad at heart. Life, if you love it, is very dear, and the feeling that your days are almost numbered is likely to throw a shadow over everything you do. But there are many who walk through the streets and know that death is dogging their footsteps. It is only a matter of time for all of us, and it is just a question if half a life well lived is not worth a whole one; if we cannot put into two score what might be spread over four if we were not watching. Years are only arbitrary after all. Try to fill the time that is left you with the best kind of living. Nothing will help you "bear death," as you say. You will probably fall asleep and waken when the mystery is all solved, and you are free from the body which wore out too soon. It is not pleasant to be pointed our as one whom death is waiting for. You can avoid that by being so brave and so cheerful that even your enemies will not pity you out loud. Don't sit down to wait for the last. Make it a race, and keep just as far ahead as you can. Fill in the time with doing things for other people. Don't settle down into invalidism as long as you can avoid it. There is a great deal of will power. You believe it. Prove it for yourself. I don't think suicide is a brave thing, though it is altogether likely some poor souls who have taken the short cut thought so, for there have been self-destroyers who were too kindly, too unselfish and too loving to wish to heap grief and the world's dishonor upon the friends they left behind.

There was a brave thought in the mind of a man who said to me not long ago, "If I were ill of some disease which meant certain death in a certain time, I would give the remnant of my life to some work in which the chances of death were so great that those who loved life seldom undertook it." Being pressed for an example of such work, he said, "Oh, taking care of lepers or something of that kind."

Lena—I'm so glad you liked the bicycling jaunt down by Lake Memphremagog, and I hope you'll be interested in this week's account of a holiday journey, which will reach its happy conclusion in next week's paper. If you will read Ruskin's "Athena" I think you will be charmed with the poetic way in which he speaks of birds and flowers and cloudland.

Jedda—Some people object to stair-climbing on general principles, and some really do injure themselves because they go the wrong way about it. We may scoff as much as we please about it, and yet it is altogether likely that there is a way to go up steps which will result in no injury and little or no fatigue. This is the opinion of a doctor who has thought about it. A physician, who declared that few persons knew how to walk upstairs properly, was asked to describe how it should be done. He said: "Usually a person will tread on the ball of the foot in taking each step. This is very tiresome and wearing on the muscles, as it throws the entire suspended weight of the body on the muscles of the legs and feet. You should in walking or climbing stairs seek for the most equal distribution of the body's weight possible. In walking upstairs your feet should be placed squarely down on the step, heel and all, and then the work should be performed slowly and deliberately. In this way there is no strain upon any particular muscle, but each one is doing its duty in a natural manner. The woman who goes upstairs with a spring is no philosopher, or at least she is not making a proper use of her reasoning faculties. The habit, too, of bending over half double when ascending a flight of stairs is exceedingly reprehensible. In any exertion of this kind when the heart is naturally excited to a more rapid action, it is desirable that the lungs should have full play. The crouching position interferes with their action, the blood is imperfectly aerated, and there is trouble at once. Give the lungs a chance to do their work everywhere and at all times."

Bernhardt.—Decision, placidity, affection, order and fair patience are shown here.

Yantha.—Systematic, ardent, amiable and resolute.

Magpie.—Industry, impulse, generosity and fair ambition.

Guff.—Daring, courageous, affectionate, exacting, cheerful and artistic.

Bijou.—I hope you had a merry holiday in our city. Your writing shows decision, industry, an ardent temperament, ambition and much persistence. You are cheerful and also blessed with adaptability.

Peggie.—Affectionate, diligent, fairly determined, vivacious and generous.

Violet B.—The principal lines should be drawn in the hand, and the outlines of the fingers traced. I can see you are artistic, not very energetic, and scarcely decisive and self-reliant enough; but that is all I can tell you unless you send the lines also.

Semper Fidelis.—Resolute, warm-hearted, sanguine, intuitive and persistent, though you could never be content to plod along towards your ambition as some people must do towards theirs. You fly, or you decide you don't want to go anyway. You are systematic in precept, but you don't worry about putting your precepts into any personal practice.

Ne Plus Ultra.—Intuition, sensitiveness, order, courage and industry.

Molly.—Vivacious, impulsive, determined and executive.

Isabel A.—Don't quarrel with your stoutness. Just be very glad that you don't belong to the scrawny sisterhood. Your writing shows the artistic temperament, a habit of going around the corner to meet trouble, energy, some suspicion and much generosity.

Orient.—I'm afraid I can't tell you anything from this hand. You must draw the lines for me and get the outlines of each finger distinctly.

Matilda.—Energy, perseverance, unselfishness, self-reliance, order and industry are shown here.

Jack.—Your writing shows some selfishness, courage and diligence.

Nebbo.—No, I'm not dead or lost. I've been having two blessed weeks of rest—weeks when I didn't care a Yankee cent how many letters were waiting to be answered, or what time of day it was. It's very good of you to write so nicely of the woman's page. It does me a great deal of good and makes a warm little glow in my heart. Do you know, it's never wasted time to write kind things or say kind things? It is such a blessed influence, for it heartens the somebody who receives it, and the somebody feels amiable and passes it along. Talk of the ripples made by a stone cast in the water! They are nothing to the wideness of the blessed influence of a few kind words.

Miss Blackeyes.—Your writing shows affection, some vanity, artistic impulses, fair generosity, energy and self-will. It's too bad you don't think bicycle riding ladylike. You are missing a lot of fun, and nursing a delusion.

Papata.—Precision, amiability, affection, ambition and much sympathy are shown here.

Dorothea.—Geniality, affection, a sunny disposition, much hope, persistence and sensitiveness.

Toronto.—Perhaps you are—perhaps not. I suppose your conundrum epistle means in plain English that you would be very glad if I would delineate your handwriting at my earliest convenience. Don't you think it might be a good plan to say so and save wear and tear on the gray matter in my alleged brain? You are extravagant, energetic, ambitious, luxurious in your tastes, fairly generous, fairly amiable, self-willed and somewhat self-esteeming.

Kissing Bug.—Sensitive, self-willed, proud, faithful in friendship, but very exacting, intuitive, ambitious, artistic and generous.

A Little Flirt.—Flirts are not nice—little visitor to Montreal. Be just as merry, gay and pleasant as you will, but don't pretend you care when you don't. Years after when it is all over, you'll have sorry times with yourself, if your conscience tells you that you were ever insincere, or less than kind. Your writing shows vivacity, impulse, some carelessness, not much diligence and fair decision.

Pliny.—Determination, amiability, energy, self-control, adaptability and affection.

Tip.—Affection, persistence, prudence, hope, self-control and conscientiousness.

Kentucky Belle.—Impulsive, ambitious, generous, executive, intuitive and sanguine.

M. E. B.—Decision, vivacity, generosity, a never failing fund of good-humor, tireless energy and much sympathy and sensitiveness.

William L.—Your are orderly, fairly patient, not very hopeful, sensitive, generous, too impulsive, candid and affectionate.

E. A. T.—Sensitiveness, candor, vivacity, fair hope, generosity, adaptability and persistence are shown here.

Etta, Knowlton.—Run along little girl. Disguised hand-writing only takes my time for nothing, and wastes your good two-cent stamp. How could I tell anything that you were when you deliberately falsify your writing.

M. F. L.—Courage, energy, self-control, good executive ability and cool-headed judgment.

Jean.—Capricious, vivacious, impatient, affectionate and a little selfish.

May.—Order, intuition, patience, vivacity and prudence.

E. L. M. D.—You must have missed the answer. All of that date were answered in June. This shows courage, thoroughness, decision, an imperious will and much system.

Curiosity.—Impulse, candor, affection, resolution, intuition, order and self-control.

Kittie.—Sensitiveness, hope, charity, extravagance and resolution.

Ivy S.—Method, determination, evenness of temper, candor and fair courage.

Holly D.—Ambition, order, resolution, some artistic perception and much sincerity.

Dell H.—Suspicion, self-control, intuition, detemination and self-reliance.

Daisy Chain.—Merry, methodical, a little whimsical, very diligent and sensitive.

Infield.—Resolution, generosity, affection, patience, a warm temper fairly well curbed, much industry and endurance.

Olive G.—Merry, ambitious, artistic, imaginative, somewhat methodical and very determined.

Maple Leaf.—Energy, industry, vivacity, self control and sympathy.

H.G.M.—Unassuming, unselfish, persistent, decisive and candid.

Carnation R—Prudence, amiability, a hint of suspicion, energy, affection and Scotch persistence.

T. H. F. Sympathy, originality, wit, sensitiveness, generosity and decision.

Alexis.—Affection, order, prudence, unselfishness and determination.

A Sincere Friend—You brave-hearted girl, with your hands full of work and your heart questioning your fitness for it. So long as you feel as you do you are sure to be capable of it all. It is only when we are over-sure that we make serious blunders. Bless you little twenty-one and may you feel as well as a true-hearted girl may, the vacant place left for you. Your writing shows sincerity, order, neatness, thrift, persistence, affection and self-control.

J.R.S.—Promptness, energy, sincerity, order and ambition.

Annie Laurie.—Generous, dainty, dignified, sensitive and self-reliant.

Duxie.—Affection, ardor, self-esteem, some pride, a tempestuous nature, much sensitiveness and much sympathy.

B.M.A.—Energetic, vivacious, resolute ambitious, relentless and a little careless.

Gretchen S.—Neatness, order, sincerity, sensitiveness self-control. The name at the head of your letter recalls a dear delightful day spent at the old seigniory.

M.B.A.—Unselfish, ambitious, artistic, sensitiveness and fairly candid.

Eveline—Generous, sincere, industrious, resolute and self-controlled.

C.J.P.—Fairly affectionate, a little selfish very sincere and conscientious, ambitious and persistent.

The Maltese Cat—Generous, impulsive, intuitive, tempestuous, emphatic, persistent, and vivacious.

Z.—Send any writing you choose. I shall be glad to delineate it for you. You have evidently artistic tastes, good executive ability, self-control, unselfishness and resolution.

L.M.C. Sask—Generous, prudent, self reliant, energetic and philosophical.

T. E. D.—Intuitive, cheerful, self-reliant, sensitive, sympathetic and methodical.

Chap.—Candor, cheerfulness, generosity, decision and some carelessness.

Daisy.—Vivacious, resolute, sincere, merry and perhaps, a little quick of temper.

Yum.—Affectionate, sensitive, a litttle capricious., orderly and self-reliant.

Prospectus—Energetic, philosophical with artistic impulses and a great deal of adaptability, determination and sheer pluck.

Madge Merton

Chatter

"Gold and mother-o'-pearl,
Tortoise-shell, satin and lace,
To veil the enchanting eyes of a girl,
And the light of her laughing face;
Feathers in fringe embrace,
Ivory sticks enspan,
The Cupids swinging in rosy space,
On a bit of a painted fan."

An extraordinary novelty for the bicycle girl who has the courage to wear it is a curious little Dutch cap with strings to tie under the chin. It is supposed to be to this year's bicycle girl what the sunbonnet is to the golf girl. The bonnets are made of lawn or fine linen, and are designed to be worn only in the country. Though they are a trifle too odd to become popular, yet the fact that they tie on makes them a novelty worth considering.

A Boston physician, Dr. Simpson, maintains, according to Cosmos, "that the use of artificial teeth is bad for old persons, because it enables them to eat meat. The teeth, he affirms, fall out naturally at a certain age, because nature means that at this particular time of life we should limit ourselves to a vegetable diet. Dr. Simpson insists that his ideas on this point are by no means as paradoxical as they seem to some people."

When making mint sauce ,after washing the mint wet it with vinegar before chopping; it will then not turn dark, but retain its fresh green color.

"The heart of a child,
Like the heart of a flower,
Has a smile for the sun
And a tear for the shower;
Oh, innocent hours
With wonder beguiled—
Oh, heart like a flower's
Is the heart of a child!"

The bargain in the thing you want is generally advertised the day after you have bought it at the regular price.

"Cheese," said some wiseacre long ago, "digests everything but itself." "Never was there a greater error perpetuated by a popular proverb," says a writer, "(though the class of sententious sayings, which pass for concrete wisdom, are responsible for many and great mistakes). It aids in the digestion of nothing, and being almost totally indigestible, simply adds another burden to an already overburdened digestive system. The feeling of comfort produced in a person of robust digestive faculties by partaking of a little—a very little—cheese is due entirely to the excitation of the flow of digestive fluid, provoked by the ingestion of a completely indigestible substance."

"The beard," says the British Medical Journal, "has lately fallen under suspicion of being the haunt of bacilli. It has been hinted that surgeons who wish to keep inviolate the aseptic faith should for conscience sake sacrifice what Paroles calls 'valor's excrement.' . . . But the beard may, we are now told, be a means of conveying infection quite apart from surgical operation. Dr. Schoull, of Tunis, has long been so convinced of the dangers which lurk in the beards and moustaches of men suffering from tuberculosis that he has made it a rule to insist on the thorough disinfection of these masculine adornments when the wearer will not consent to part with them. He has made experiments by inoculating material obtained from the hairs of the beard and moustache in guinea-pigs, and the results have convinced him that the danger to which he calls attention is a real one."

The rapid discoloration of the exposed cut surface of an apple is so common a thing that probably few have ever thought it in any way worthy of interest; yet, according to Mr. G. C. Nuttall, who writes on the subject in Knowledge (London, June 1), the reason was long sought in vain, and light has only recently been thrown upon it. It is apparently connected with what is still a chemical mystery, the existence of certain substances that cause a chemical change without being in any way affected by it themselves. Says Mr. Nuttall: "The latest and most thorough explanation is only lately put forward by a chemist named Lindet, and it is an explanation of considerable interest. Within the cells of the tissues which make up the fleshy part of the apple—the part that is eaten—there is produced in their jelly-like contents a certain product to which the name malase or laccase has been variously given; and this product belongs to a curious class of substances known as enzymes. Now, an enzyme is a production of the activity of the cell which has the unique power of influencing other substances in its neighborhood, and yet remaining unaltered in any way itself. This particular enzyme in the apple is at the bottom of the discoloration business—at least according to the present explanation. Its peculiarity is that it causes the oxygen of the air to unite with the tannin in the apple forming dark-colored compounds.

The statement that the Empress of Germany has presented a gold cross to a cook in recognition of fifty years of continuous service in one family, raises the question whether so long a term of employment in that capacity in the same household is a desirable achievement. Variety is essential to gastronomic enjoyment, and a half century of undiversified cookery is suggestive of monotony.

It was Martin Luther who said "a plant in the window was often powerful enough to keep the devil outside."

The cantaloupe takes its name from the little town of Cantaloupe in Italy, whence this variety was brought into England.

The self-made man ought never to put on airs, as it rarely happens that his work rises above the amateur class.

A woman dislikes a man who is awkward at love-making and she is suspicious of the one who seems to be familiar with the methods.

Husk one dozen ears of young corn, score each row of kernels with a knife and scrape out all the pulp. Put in a double boiler over the fire to heat. In the meantime rub together to a paste one tablespoonful of butter and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Add this to the corn when steaming hot and stair until it is smooth and very thick. Add one-half of a teaspoonful of salt and one-third of a teaspoonful of pepper and turn out on a greased platter to cool. When cold and firm form into croquettes, dip each into slightly beaten egg, roll in fine bread crumbs and fry golden brown in smoking hot fat.

Miss Bucknum during the past winter visited Washington, D.C., in the interests of her work, and while there brilliantly and successfully demonstrated the possibilities of vegetarianism in a dinner of ceremony of eighteen covers. The function was given by Mrs. John B. Henderson, in honor of Herr and Mme. Von Rottenburg, Germany. The table was beautifully laid and decorated for the service of the following delicate and delicious menu:

MENU.
Soups.
Vegetable.
Royal Paste. Nut Sticks.
Entrees.
Nut and Jelly Sandwiches. Lettuce Garnish
Broiled Tomato Nuttolene with Tomato Sauce.
Rice with Whole Wheat Wafers.
Roasts.
Lentils and Crystal Wheat with Brown Gravy of Nut Oil and Browned Flour.
Protose made of Nuts served with Cream Gravy Ripe Olives.
Salads.
Apple and Banana Salad. Cream Dressing.
Nut Salad. Granose Biscuit. Almond Butter.
Desert.
Lemon Meringue Pie with Granola Crust
Nut Bromose Fig and Apricot Bromose Cafe.
Caramel Cereal. Demi Tasse.

It doesn't seemb right for men to have naturally curly hair.

The veil is one of the most important items in the summer girl's get-up. In fact, two veils more frequently than one are worn. A black dotted affair—the dots of velvet and as large as dimes—goes first, than either a blue or brown chiffon; the former is the more becoming, though the latter seems generally to be acknowledged to have more style. As the thick one is most of the time draped back on the hat its utility is questionable, but it is a fad, consequently as such takes its place prominently in the warm weather wardrobe along with the foolish little sun-shades that have no more power to keep off the rays of old Sol than so many wafers.

The person who has once found a quarter in the street is buoyed all his life by the hope that he will sometime pick up five dollars.

The youth who takes delight in rowing his sweetheart in an old flat-bottomed, hard-pulling boat is generally too tired to move the lawn.

HALF A DOZEN TRUTHS.

"Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly."

"Pride costs more than hunger, thirst, or cold."

"How much pain we endure for evils that never happen!"

"Take things always by the smooth handle."

"We seldom confess having eaten too little."

"Remember that incomes are like shoes; if too small they gall and pinch us; but if too large, they cause us to stumble and to trip."

A gentleman who is as unscrupulous in fashion matters as was the late Ward McAllister recently remarked to a fashion writer that the woman who did not wear white next to her neck made a great mistake. "If she can afford it she should always wear a white collar or a white ruffle or something white to set off her face. This gives an indescribable delicacy and gentleness to the chin and neck, like a flower set in white sepals."

That is all very well to say—namely, that a woman must always wear white next to her neck, but the fact remains that white is very expensive, and when it comes to the fluffy delicate yokes of summer they mount up in a way that is positively startling.

Is there anything more exasperating than to put out of doors some strange and forlorn feline visitor, only to have the neighbors persistently in turn ring the bell and say, "We have brought back your cat?"

Until a young father starts in to discipline his infant son he hasn't the most remote idea what the word "will" implies.

The man who was run down by a bicycle and had his scalp cut open was obliged to admit that he had wheels in his head.

English physicians used to say a cucumber should be carefully sliced, well dressed with pepper, oil and vinegar, and then —thrown away.

Many a man feels his first pang of jealousy when he realizes that the new baby is first in his wife's affections.

Everything comes to him who waits except a closed car on a rainy day.

Ye bring sweet flowers to strew upon a coffin,
Ye break thine alabaster boxes there,
And all thy treasured perfumes of affection
Ye gladly spend upon the empty air.

'Tis well—but, oh! a thousandfold more precious
Had been thy daily proof of love no less,
Ere cold had grown those lips and unresponsive
To thrilling word or passionate caress.

Then do kind deeds while living hearts may quicken,
Speak loving words while living ears attend,
And send thy flowers to gladden with their presence
The home which yet doth shelter living friend.

And when departed has thy friend forever,
Bring, if ye will, thine offerings and tears;
But think ye not, thy box of alabaster
Will cast its fragrance backward o'er the years.

"It is a custom," said a well-known hotel man, "for managers of some seaside and mountain hotels to employ women to introduce guests to one another. A clever woman of tact can earn from $15 to $25 a week and board at this. She must be educated, tactful and pleasant, and must have the rare faculty of being able to ingratiate herself into the good graces of women guests and introduce them to others, so as to make them feel at home, and provide company for those who otherwise might be lonely during their stay. There is no better advertisement for a hotel or summer resort than a good newspaper to get people to patronize the hotel, and the next best thing is to treat them so well that they'll go away and talk about the hotel to their friends and return again themselves.

How different are our sentiments toward bicyclists when we are driving a horse from those we entertain when riding a wheel.

THE SCORCHER.

He scorched along the boulevard;
He scorched across the hill;
He scorched into a cable car;
We think he's scorching still.

GOD

[This wonderful poem was written by the Russian poet Derzhavin. The Emperor of Japan has had it translated into Japanese, richly embroidered in gold and hung up in the Temple of Jeddo. It has also been translated into the Chinese and Tar languages, written on appropriate pieces of rich silk and suspended in the Imperial Palace of Pekin.]

Translated from the Rusisan into English by Sir John Bowling.

O Thou Eternal One; whoe present bright
All space doth occupy—all motion guide;
Unchanged through Time's all devastating flight,
Thou only God! there is no god beside.
Being above all beings! mighty One!
Whom none can comprehend and none explore,
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone,
Embracing all—supporting—ruling o'er,
Being whom we call God— and know no more.

In its sublimist research, philosophy
May measure out the ocean deep—may count
The sands or the sun's rays, but God! for Thee
There is no weight nor measure; none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries, Reason's bright spark,
Though kindled by Thy light, in vain would try
To trace Thy councils, infinite and dark;
And thought is lost ere thought can soar so high,
Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness did'st ca'l
First chaos, then existence. Lord, in Thee
Eternity had its foundations; all
Sprung forth from Thee—of light, joy, harmony;
Sole origin—all life, all beauty here,
Thy word created all, and doth create.
Thy splendor fills all space with ray divine;
Thou art, and wast, and shall be—glorious, great!
Life-giving, life-sustaining potentate.

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround,
Upheld by Thee—by Thee inspired with breath;
Thou the beginning with the end hast bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from Thee;
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of heaven's bright army glitters to Thy praise.

A million torches lighted by Thy hand
Wander unwearied through the blue abyss;
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss.
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light?
A glorious company of golden streams?
Lamps of celestial ether burning bright?
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams?
But Thou to them art as the noon to night.

Yes, as a drop of water in the sea,
All this magnificence in Thee is lost!
What are ten thousand worlds compared to Thee?
And what am I then? Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed.
Against Thy greatness—is but a cipher brought
Against infinity! What am I then? Naught.

Naught—but the effulgence of Thy light divine,
Pervading worlds, hath reached my bosom too;
Yes, in my spirit doth Thy spirit shine
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew.
Naught! but I live and on hope's pinions fly,
Eager towards Thy presence: for in Thee
I live, and breathe, and dwell; aspiring high
E'en to the throne of Thy divinity;
I am, O God, and surely Thou must be!

Thou art! directing, guiding all, Thou art!
Direct my understanding then to Thee;
Control my spirit, guide my wandering heart;
Tho' but an atom 'midst immensity.
Still I am something, fashioned by Thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt heaven and earth;
On the last verge of motal being stand,
Close to the realm where angels have their birth,
Just on the boundaries of the spirit land.

The chain of being is complete in me;
In the is matter's last gradation lost,
And the next step is spirit—Deity,
I can command the lightning and am dust!
A monarch and a slave; a worm, a God!
Whence came I here? and how so marvelously
Constructed and conceived unknown? This clod
Lives surely through some higher energy.
For from itself alone it could not be.

Creation? yes, Thy wisdom and Thy word
Created me, Thou source of life and good,
Thou spirit of my spirit, and my Lord!
Thy light, Thy love, in their bright plenitude,
Filled me with an immortal soul, to spring
O'er the abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere,
E'en to its source, to Thee—its author there.

O Thou ineffable! O vision blest!
Tho' worthless our conception all of Thee,
Yet shall Thy shadow'd image fill our breasts
The soul shall speak in tears of gratitude.

The Curing of Ills No Longer a Luxury.

Old Hutch, the one time Chicago Wheat Plutocrat, leaves the formula of a cure for dyspepsia, given him by the greatest dietetic specialist in the world, a bequest to suffering humanity; made up into tabules heavily coated with chocolate, and called Hutch Tablets, that the benefit of the billionaire's legacy may be within the reach of all. Ten Hutch Tablets can be obtained for ten cents. Endorsed by the most prominent physicians of Canada and the United States Hutch Tablets as a cure for dyspepsia are regarded by them as the only preparation which works in a natural and healthful manner. Never before has a preparation received so many marks of distinguished approval as has Hutch Tablets, the cure for stomach troubles with a special feature of giving instant relief to and permanently curing indigestion. From the instant of its conception in the brain of the great dietetic specialist of New York up to the present moment of writing, the progress of Hutch Tablets has been a succession of triumphs, unique in the history of proprietary preparations. The reason of its marvellous success is that it is efficacious. It assists digestion, increases the secretion of the gastric juices, causes perfect assimilation, and by being gently cathartic expels all excreta which may remain in the intestines to poison the system with its pestiferous gases and poisonous liquids. In this way Hutch advances all the organs in a healthful natural manner, and no organ is invigorated at the expense of another; Peter is not robbed to pay Paul. Peter-robbed-to-pay-Paul policy is that of all other dyspepsia cures and is bound to end disastrously. The formula of Hutch will at once be made known to your family physician and will be placed on the prescription lists of the hospitals. No more headache. Headaches result from a sick stomach and excrement which is not expelled from the intestines. The matter remains in the system, forms gases as stated before, and poisons the blood with its deleterious liquids. These reach and inflame the delicate organs of the brain—hence that dull maddening throb. Hutch by being instantly solvent is able to start work immediately. Its value as a headache cure is evident. Already a large number of testimonials have been received from cases cured and deriving much benefit from Hutch Tablets. It is not claimed that Hutch Tablets are infallible. Quacks and Impostors do that for their so-called "remedies" and "cures." What is claimed for Hutch is that it will cure the most obstinate stomach troubles and give relief where all others fail in ninety-nine out of a hundred cases. None such as Hutch. Ten for ten cents. At all first-class drug establishments.

☞ WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICE LISTS (SENT POST FREE), AND SAVE FIFTY PER CENT.

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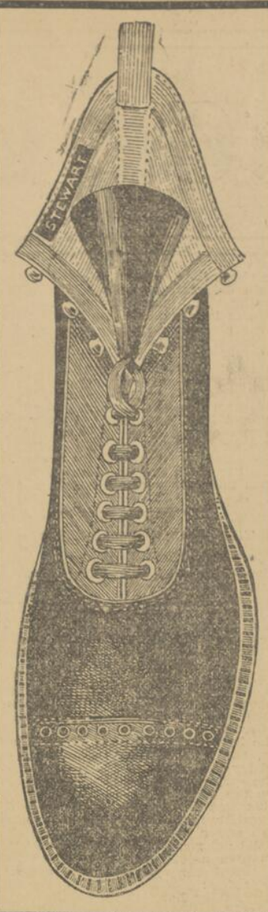

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Boys' and Girls' Circle

By.. Orth O. Dox.

OUR WEEKLY STORY.

MONTAGUE AND CAPULET.

By Mary McHenry.

At Christmas-time a woodchopper brought me a present which he took from his pocket wrapped in a red handkerchief. His last present having been a little snake of a beautiful opalescent green color with a forked scarlet tongue that was always very much in evidence, I watched the unfolding of the handkerchief with curiosity mingled with some distrust.

"A mouse!" I exclaimed, as I saw a pointed little nose and a pair of bright beady eyes.

"A squirrel," said my father.

"A flying squirrel," announced the chopper.

"Not much of a flying squirrel. Why, he hasn't any wings at all!" said young Richard, with his wise air.

The squirrel had no wings, but an expansive skin stretching from fore leg to hind leg answered the purpose, and served to buoy him up in his long leaps from the tree-tops.

The little creature in the woodsman's hands was smaller than a chipmunk, of a brownish-gray color, white underneath, with a big brush of a tail, and a coat finer and softer than anything I had ever touched except the back of a bat.

The great difficulty was to find a cage for the frisky little fellow. First we tried a bird-cage. Like a gray flash he was out of that, flattening himself like a sheet of paper to slide between the wires. Then there was a great commotion. The feminine members of the family stood on chairs, held up their skirts, and schreeched shrilly, while the rest of us engaged in an exciting chase after the extremely nimble and slippery pteromys.

The woodchopper finally caught him, and fastened him up in a stoutly built wooden box with wire mosquito-netting tacked over conservatory opening from the dining-room, and I congratulated myself that my latest Christmas present was safely housed.

The next morning that box was empty. The flying squirrel had gnawed a way through the wire netting. Later in the day he was found curled up among some dead leaves in an empty flower-pot.

We left him alone there, placing some nuts near, and for nearly a week the little creature remained in strict seclusion, curled up under his bushy tail in the flower-pot. Then he began to venture out at night, running about over the shelves, and among the plants, scrambling up the windows, and sometimes taking a flying leap out into the dining-room.

Thinking the dead geranium-leaves a poor substitute for the presumably luxurious furnishings of a hole in a tree, I placed some cotton and some dry pine-needles in the old flower-pot, and a very cozy retreat Mr. Flying Squirrel arranged out of the material thus provided. He constructed a cave approached by a tunnel, so that the only way to be sure whether he was at home or not was to stick your finger through the cotton roof of the cave. If he was there, you got a convincing nip from the long, sharp teeth.

Two weeks later, the woodchopper brought me a second flying squirrel out of the same hollow chestnut where he had found the first. Since they had lived in the same tree, we felt sure that the two squirrels must be near relatives, or at least intimate friends. We were anxious to witness their joy upon being reunited.

But they failed to manifest any joy. When the newcomer was placed in the conservatory, he scuttled up the side of a window as fast as he could. The other flying squirrel scuttled up another window as fast as he could, without stopping to welcome the long-lost brother.

There they sat and glared at each other for three days. They chattered and chirrd in shrill defiance, deadly wrath shown in every twitch of their sensitive whiskers.

We were convinced that the fatal mistake had been made of bringing together two deadly enemies in that narrow room, members no doubt of rival families among the flying squirrels.

Our member of the Shakespeare Club named them Montague and Capulet, and, for want of anything else, so we continued to call them.

There was great suspense and excitement during the time the sharp-toothed little creatures under the roof of the conservatory sat and watched each other as two lions on the verge of mortal combat might watch. We feared they might fight it out while we slept. And so it was; the crisis came and passed unnoticed.

One morning the tops of the windows were empty: Montague and Capulet had disappeared! I looked for scattered fur, bloody footprints, marks of a hard-fought battle, and quite expected to find the mangled corpses of both my lately conquered pets.

What I did find when at last I gently peeped under the cotton in the old flower-pot was this: two little flying squirrels cozily curled up in the same nest. Montague's fore legs were lovingly laid across Capulet's neck, and the pink tip of Capulet's little nose poked out contentedly from under Montague's shoulder. I replaced the cotton, feeling that I was only an eavesdropper after all.

After that the squirrels lived together, apparently well content with each other and with their surroundings. They slept all day in their nest of cotton, and scampered about among the plants and through the house all night. It is the habit of flying squirrels to feed and travel about principally at night.

They were very shy. Remembering former success in the taming of a gray squirrel, we were disappointed at the difficulty of gaining the confidence of our little pets. They learned to take a nut from my fingers, but would not submit to any familiarity in the way of handling or fondling.

At the approach of strangers they would whisk out of sight and hide among the flower-pots. They were as unsatisfactory as small children in that we were never able to show them off "before folks."

With all their friskiness they did but little damage to the plants among which they lived. It was one of our pleasures to watch their graceful and amusing antics as they chased each other over the shelves and flower-stands.

After a time they would venture into the dining-room in the evening, when the lamps were lighted, and entertain us by an exhibition game of tag around the cornices and over the pictures and tops of the cupboards.

But it was when the house was dark that they had their fun. They would scamper through all the rooms, and chase each other madly up and down the banisters. Then, if you had not shut your bedroom door and fastened the transom, there was likely to come a scratching and scampering and a tip-tip-tipping across the carpet. Then a rustling among the papers on your desk told that your midnight visitor was eating the latest letter from your dearest friend, or a crash on the bureau left you sure of the destruction of your favorite perfume-bottle. Or there might follow a scrambling up the headboard of the bed, a rush through the air over your head, a thud on the counterpane, and the pat of four little feet galloping away over your recumbent body.

Oh, there is fun in having a pair of frolicsome flying squirrels thoroughly at home in a house!

Sometimes they forgot themselves or were overtaken by drowsiness during their nightly romping, and would go to sleep in the fold of a curtain or in a convenient slipper.

One morning, as an aged and highly respected guest of the house was putting on his fur cap in the hall, there came a mighty yell. There stood the dear old gentleman staring blankly into his cap, and there, on top of his gray head, sat Montague winking and blinking at being so rudely aroused from a pleasant nap.

As warm weather came on, the troublesome question was, What to do with the flying squirrels during the summer? With the doors and windows standing open they could not be kept in the house, and escape about the grounds meant their almost certain destruction in the claws of some prowling cat. To shut the active little creatures in a cage seemed a poor return for the pleasure they had given us during the winter; besides, it was doubtful if we could find a cage from which they would not manage to escape.

One fine day we put them into a covered basket and carried them out to the woods on the hillside near the place where they had been captured. When the basket was opened they sat for a moment twitching their whiskers, then whisked out and scampered off across the grass, without a backward look or a single chirp of thanks for their winter's board and lodging.

THE ENCHANTED PRINCESS.

By Clara J. Denton.

There was once upon a time a queen named Agnes who was very unhappy because her son was about to marry a beautiful but ill-tempered princess.

"He cannot be happy with her; I know he cannot," she would moan to herself in the still hours of the night as she lay awake brooding over the future.

But one night, after several hours of anxious tossing, she fell asleep, and a dream so beautiful came to her that when she awoke in the morning a happy smile was on her lips.

She lay quietly thinking for a few minutes, and then she said to herself, softly: "I'll try it."

She crept out of bed and seated herself upon the floor.

This was not an easy task for her, for the swiftly flying years had made her quite stout, and a little stiff in the joints. But she did not mean to be overcome by trifles.

As soon as she was comfortably seated she closed her eyes and said aloud, but very softly:

"Fairy, fairy Lovelight, with the wand of gold,
Come and do my bidding ere the day grows old."

Then she waited, and in a few minutes she heard a soft rustling behind her.

She turned her head and saw in a large chair near by a dimpled, chubby little woman wrapped in a long gray cloak and looking at her with kindly eyes.

"So you obeyed my dream-children?" said the little woman.

"Yes," answered the queen, "of course I did. There was nothing else to do."

"Umph!" said the little woman, crossly; and then she began to grow smaller and smaller, until the queen, fearing she would disappear entirely, threw her arms out toward her and begged:

"Oh, don't go yet."

"I am not going," said the fairy. "I am only growing smaller because I am offended."

"Oh!" said the queen, ready to cry, "I understand, and, indeed, I don't wonder that you are offended. It was certainly neither kind nor polite to say what I did, but I am sure you will forgive me when you know how desperate my situation is."

"I know all about it," said the little woman, who, being mollified by the queen's ready apology, was now rapidly regaining her natural size.

"If I hadn't known all about it, I should not have taken the trouble to send my dream-sprites to you. I am the fairy Lovelight for whom you were calling. I have always looked after the Hioldern family, and now that this trouble for your son Theobald is so near at hand, it seemed best for me to interfere. But before we go any further, suppose you get up and sit in a chair. I am sure you will be more comfortable, and as I only ordered you to sit on the floor to test your obedience, it is quite useless for you to remain there any longer."

Although it had been hard for the queen to sit down on the floor, it was much harder for her to rise from it. She made two or three vain attempts, and finally, as a last resort, caught at the large chair in which the fairy sat, and by its help, after much tugging and groaning, managed to stand upright.

She had been so absorbed in her struggles that she had not noticed her visitor, but now, as she turned her eyes that way, she saw, to her horror and amazement, that the small figure had grown so large that it nearly reached to the ceiling.

At this unexpected transformation the queen stood transfixed to the floor in terror, gazing with frightened eyes at the rapidly growing form.

Presently her wits returned to her, and she turned to flee from the room.

Then the fairy called out, in her soft, silvery voice:

"Come back, come back! you have nothing to fear."

Slowly the queen returned, keeping her eyes warily on the fairy, however, who now began to dwindle away very fast.

"You are weak-hearted indeed," she said, "to run from a little thing like that. I was only laughing."

"Laughing!" exclaimed the queen, in great amazement.

"Yes; you have seen that when I am offended I grow smaller; by the same rule I grow larger when I am pleased or amused. That is my way of both smiling and laughing."

"Oh!" said the queen, "then I suppose one can tell, by the rate at which you expand, the amount of pleasure you feel?"

"Exactly," said the fairy; "you really catch the idea very clearly."

"Then you must have been greatly pleased just now, though I cannot imagine what you found to laugh at."

"If you could have seen yourself getting up from the floor!" said the fairy, beginning to expand again.

"Oh, well, never mind, never mind," said the queen, much annoyed, and secretly thinking the fairy a very rude person; "we will let that pass. I dare say I was a funny sight, but I am sure you did not come here simply to see me show my awkwardness. I am sure you can and will help my poor child Theobald."

"I will try," said the fairy, who had by this time returned to her natural size, "but it is not an easy thing to do. The Princess Salome, whom your son wishes to marry, is enchanted by a wicked fairy. I don't know what would become of you poor mortals if it were not for the law in fairyland that for every evil enchantment placed upon you there exists a counter one that makes it powerless if the person happens to hit upon it. But if it should be revealed to him or her by any one, it loses its power. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes," said the queen: "you mean that if you should go to the Princess and tell her what to do, she could not be helped by obeying you."

"Yes," said the fairy, "that is it; we must manage matters in some way so that the Princess will not only want to do the thing that will help her, but will carry it out fully, without any advice or command from any one; and, of course, it remains with you to arouse this desire."

"Oh, I will do anything, anything," promised the queen quickly.

"There is another difficulty," continued the fairy. "If the enchantment is not broken before the close of her twentieth birthday, there is no power that can effect it until her thirtieth birthday."

"Oh!" sobbed the queen, "and her birthday is so near!"

"Fortunately," continued the fairy, hopefully, "the charm requires but one day in which to work. Now listen, for my time is almost up, and I cannot repeat the directions. This is the charm that will save the Princess. From the time she is dressed in the morning until she is undressed for the night, she must not spend one idle moment. It is of no consequence what her work may be, but she must keep at it continually, pausing only for her meals. If she can do this for one whole day between now and the close of her twentieth birthday, her evil temper will be gone, and she will be the most charming princess in the round world. Her character will be as beautiful as her face."

"It sounds very simple," said the queen, with a sob, "but I fear it can never be done. You know, of course, that the Princess is as idle as though she were dead. She never did a single useful thing in her life."

"I know it, and if she spent some of her energy in work, she wouldn't have so much to waste in temper. But now my time is up, and you must manage as best you can."

There was a soft, whizzing sound, a tiny spark of light that went out in a second, and the queen was once more alone.

Then you may be sure she set her wits to work. She thought and thought, planned and studied, and by and by she had an inspiration.

The next day the court ladies were all summoned to the queen's presence, and she made them this little speech:

"I have invented a new sort of quilt which will be useful to poor people, and I want to begin one right away, so that they may become the fashion before winter sets in; but I must have your help. Therefore I ask you to bring to me to-morrow as great a variety as possible of small pieces of silk and satin. The one who brings the largest and best collection shall have a ball given in her honor as soon as the quilt is finished."

The queen's next move was to invite the Princess to be present on the following day to help her to decide on the claims of the various collections.

By this means the Princess was present when the queen commenced what she called a "crazy quilt," which had never even been heard of before.

As the good queen had hoped, the Princess Salome became infatuated with the beautiful "crazy quilt," and declared her intention to make one "some day."

Then the wise queen told her that if she would work with her she might have the beautiful and novel quit for her own when it was finished.

It took the Princess nearly a whole day to make up her mind, but, as every lady at court had begun one of the new-fashioned quilts, she was caught on the wave, and rose one morning so full of thoughts about the silk "crazy quilt" that she could hardly wait to begin it.

The good queen kept close beside her all day, fearing every moment that the natural indolence of the Princess would assert itself and thus destroy all her hopes.

But the Princess worked on and on, scarcely stopping to eat until the clock struck the midnight hour. Then, you may be sure, the good queen went to bed with a quiet mind.

When the quilt was finished, the queen sent a herald to proclaim through the land that there should be a week of feasting and rejoicing.

Great merrymaking followed. Everybody was given a holiday; even the poorest wood cutter in the land took part in the general joy.

Many people wondered why there should be so great a celebration over the introduction of a new-fashioned quilt, even though it were useful to people who wanted to use up bits of scraps.

But Queen Agnes kept her own counsel, and no one knew all that the quilt meant to her; for the enchantment was broken, and Salome ever afterward was both sweet-tempered and industrious.

SELECTED.

WHAT MADE THE DIFFERENCE.

The new boy was sitting on a big stone post at the foot of his driveway, when Peter drove the cows to pasture.

"Hallo!" drawled Peter, as he walked slowly by.

"Hallo!" said the new boy, pleasantly. "Come fishin', will you?"

"Can't," drawled Peter. "I've got to work! Wish I was you," he said, enviously, "an' didn't have nothin' to do but go fishin', an' sit on a post and let my feet hang down!"

The new boy laughed. "We have cows," he said, shortly; "a whole dozen of them!"

"But you don't have to drive them to pasture," declared Peter.

"Don't I?" said the new boy. "I take them away down to Mr. Lane's pasture every morning 'fore breakfast."

Peter eyed him curiously from top to toe. "Well, you're a queer one," he said, "but perhaps if I only had the cows to drive, I'd get up early, too!"

The new boy laughed again. "We've got hens," he said, quickly, "an' chickens an' pigs an' horses, same as you have! I guess what makes the difference 'tween you an' me is 'cause you don't do your work by my grandma's rule."

"Seeing I never heard of it, I guess I don't," replied Peter, with a grin. "Supposing you tell it to a feller!"

"I 'most know that you've heard of it," said the new boy, "only you've forgotten. It's 'work while you work,' an' 'play while you play!' An' I tell you its a fine one!"

"Ho! ho! ho!" laughed Peter. "That's a dandy rule, isn't it? Maybe it does for you, but when a feller has to work all the time, same as I do, why then it's only 'work while you work' an' no time to 'play while you play,' at all!"

"Are you working now? asked the new boy, with a smile.

"Not 'zactly!" answered Peter.

"An' you're not playing, are you?" he inquired.

"No," said Peter, "I aint!"

"Then you're doing nothing," declared the new boy.

"Same as you be," said Peter, crossly. He knew that he was lazy, but he didn't enjoy being told about it, one single bit.

The new boy jumped down from the post in a hurry. "You're right," he said, with a laugh. "Supposing you let me drive your cows while you run home an' do the rest of your work. An' supposing you an' I go into partnership, an' take my grandma's rule for our motto. "An' then every morning after we get our chores done, supposing we go fishin'!"

Peter looked at him in surprise, and then he said earnestly, "Shake on it!"

And oh dear me, weren't those fishes sorry!

MARGARET DANE.

FINDING FAULT.

The winds refused to blow;
"No use," said they, "to try,
From North, or South, or East, or West,
These folks to satisfy.
The North Wind 'is too cold!"
The West Wind, 'bold and rough.'
The East is 'chilly,' they complain;
The South, 'not cool enough!'"

And so the windmills stopped,
The ships lay idly by,
The sun beat down from morn till night
Because no clouds could fly.
The people sighed for wind;
"Blow hot or cold," said they,
"From North, or South, or East, or West,
'Twill be the wisest way!"

—Youth's Companion.

HE DID NOT KNOW.

Perhaps some American boys and girls often wonder what a Papal bull means. An American who was travelling in Europe, when he visited the Vatican, the residence of the Pope, asked to see the cattle pens? The attendant was very much surprised, and said, "Cattle-pens? Why we have nothing of the sort, signor." The response was, "Where in the world do you keep the Papal bulls?" If you do not know what a "Papal bull" is look in a dictionary.

AT BOARDING-SCHOOL.

He was writing a note to his mother,
For you see he had so much to say,
A great many questions to ask her,—
He had been from home nearly all day!

Of course he must be very careful
Not to tell her he missed her to-night,
Nor how he had worked all day, trying
To keep the tears back—out of sight.

But he'd ask if the pony was lonesome,
And whether the kittens had grown,
And if Jack had his place at the table
Close by her—"But it isn't his own,

"And you tell him he can only keep it
Just while I'm away." This he wrote
While the tears kept coming and coming,
And big lumps swelled up in his throat.

Then he told her what he'd been doing
Since he left home such ages ago,—
'Twas really only this morning,
But some days are long ones, you know.

"Give my best love to Jack and the puppies—
I must get into bed, mamma dear,"
Then the poor little baby lips trembled
As he added, "I wish you were here.

"I do want to say 'good-night' awful,—
I wonder so much if you know;
But, mamma," the sobs now came faster,
"Don't think I'm one bit homesick, though!"

—Selected.

THE MOUSE THAT TOOK A JOURNEY.

By M. C. Rankin.

Mrs. Raymond was packing her trunk, because she was going to visit her sister who lived in Springfield. She had it nearly full when she remembered that her nephews were very fond of nuts. So she went to the storeroom, filled a large paper bag with hickory-nuts and chestnuts, and put it in the trunk.

It was nearly night then, and she was going early the next morning; but she left the trunk open, so that her dresses would not get wrinkled.

The next morning she got up early, put a few more things into the trunk, and locked it. Right after breakfast she started on her journey, and didn't reach her sister's until almost night.

When she began to unpack her trunk, she called in Will and Harold, her nephews, as she had brought several things for them. There were a new book and a game for Will; a tennis-racket and a knife for Harold, and the nuts for both.

Harold peeked into the bag, and dropped it, with an "Oh! oh!"

"What is it?" cried his aunt; and then, as the nuts went rolling over the floor, she espied a little mouse, half frightened to death, running as fast as he could.

Then what a time they had trying to catch it! The doors were all closed, so that it couldn't get out of the room, but it could run so fast and dodge so quickly that not one of them could get near it.

"I'll go and get the cat," said Harold. He ran out of the room, and soon came back with the cat; but just as he came in, the mouse slipped out, and that was the last ever seen of the it. Whether it ran down stairs and out of the open door, or whether it found some safe hiding-place, no one ever knew.

But whenever any one heard a mouse gnawing, or found a nibbled apple, the boys would say: "I guess that was Aunt Kate's mouse I wonder how it likes Springfield?"

LITTLE-OH-DEAR.

See what a wonderful garden is here,
Planted and trimmed for my Little-Oh-Dear!
Posies so gaudy and grass of such brown—
Search ye the country and hunt ye the town,
And never ye'll meet with a garden so queer
As this one I've made for my Little-Oh-Dear!

Marigolds red and buttercups blue,
Lilies all dabbled in honey and dew,
The cactus that trails over trellis and wall,
Rosies and pansies and violets—all
Make proper obeisance and reverent cheer
When into her garden steps Little-Oh-Dear!

And up at the top of that lavender-tree
A silver bird singeth as only can she;
For, ever and only, she singeth the song,
"I love you! I love you!" the happy day long!
Then the echo—the echo that smiteth me here;
I love you—I love you, my Little-Oh-Dear!

The garden may wither, the silver bird fly—
But what careth my little precious, or I?
From her pathway of flowers that in springtime upstart,
She walketh the tenderer way in my heart!
And, oh! it is always the summer-time here,
With that song of "I love you," my Little-Oh-Dear.

—Eugene Field.

GOING TO SCHOOL.

(By Mary F. Butts.)

How we like, in wind and snow
And wild winter weather,
To hurry down the dazzling street,
Flocking close together:
Tall Ned and little Fred—
What a noisy rally!
Plump Mate and slim Kate
And black-eyed Sally.

Hark! the bell goes kling, klang;
From the school-house steeple,
With a hop, skip and jump
Go the little people:
Short Fred and tall Ned—
What a noisy rally!
Slim Kate and plump Mate
And black-eyed Sally.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.

Always wear your thinking cap;
'Twill often save you from mishap.

—Youth's Companion.

A DIFFERENCE IN MEANING.

The boy in his primary geography will appreciate this:

A lady who has recently returned from a Mediterranean trip says that as the ship was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-dressed lady passenger approached the captain, who was pacing the deck, and, pointing to the distant hills covered with snow, asked, "What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow, madam," answered the captain.

"Now is it really?" remarked the lady. "I thought so, but a gentleman just told me it was Greece!"

HE TOLD.

The teacher told the class to make the numerals from 1 to 12. The class went to work, and one little boy got through very quickly. The teacher praised him for getting through his lesson so well. He looked frankly at her and said, "Yes 'm, I copied them from the face of the clock; the rest did not."

SHE HAD HEARD.

A little girl was writing her geography lesson on the Arctic Ocean. Among other things she said: "The Arctic Ocean is used principally for purposes of exploration."

Among the many pretty legends of lace-making is one that a Venetian sailor gave to his lady-love, to keep in memory of him while he made a sea voyage, a beautiful piece of seaweed. After he sailed the girl found that the seaweed was slowly drying up. She caught the fine leaves and branches with thread against a piece of linen, and invented lace.

NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA.

A Young Lady in Trenton Released from Suffering.

She Suffered Untold Agony from Stomach Troubles and Sick Headaches—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Cured Her.

(From the Courier, Trenton, Ont.)

Some years ago we reported the case of William Pickering, Trenton, being cured of locomotor ataxia. He was not able to move and was confined to his bed for weeks. Upon advice he tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and immediately obtained relief. He is still free from the terrible excruciating affection, and enjoys active, robust health. We have just learned of another positive cure through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It is the case of Miss Cassie Way, who has been an acute sufferer from that common foe of humanity and the foundation for many other ills, dyspepsia. For nearly eight years Miss Way suffered untold agonies with sick headache and pains in the stomach. She tried several doctors without any material benefit. A year ago she came to live with a friend in Trenton, Mrs. W. L. Derbyshire, and was so reduced that she could not sit up an hour. She feared her trouble would drive her crazy. She was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She replied that she had used a box before and they had done her no good. It was urged that she could not hope for relief from one box, and she commenced them again. She continued using the pills throughout the year, with the result that she has completely recovered her health. Her appetite is good, she has gained flesh rapidly, and is able to attend to all her household duties. She voluntarily offers this testimony as a tribute of gratitude for the benefit she has derived with the hope that others suffering as she has, may be induced to try this health-restoring remedy. Mrs. Derbyshire adds her testimony to the correctness of the statements of Miss Way.

Allow me to add that for four or five years the editor of this paper has suffered from an itching rash that attacked all his joints and all the ointments within reach failed to banish it. He took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills last year and is nearly well.

Dyspepsia, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, kidney trouble and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and build up and renew the entire system. Sold by all dealers or sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

"Thought I seen the devil last night," remarked Alkali Ike, as he drained the glass of the last of his little old forty drops of soothing syrup.

"Had 'em ag'in?" queried Appetite Bill.

"Nope, not exactly. Tell you how it happened. Along in the middle of the night, while I was in bed in my room in the Buzzard Roost Hotel, first thing I knowed, I thought I shore saw the devil glarin' at me over the footboard. Hard a lookin' old cuss as I ever had the pleasure of meetin' up with—horns, fangs, tail, blue smoke, and all. You better reckon, about that time, when he says, in a gratin', bloodshot voice, that he'd come after me, I could feel my hair rise up and begin to crawl around my head like it was a great gang of ants, and heary my teeth rattle like a bag of dry leaves. As he continued to glare, I sets up in bed, and begins to slowly injun my guns out from under the pillers.

"'I have come after you!' says he, ag'in.

"'Aw, I don't know so much about that!' says I, grippin' the guns firmly. 'Yere is the way I've got this thing figgered out, old boy. If you are the devil, as you let on to me, then I'm in a devil of a fix, but if you are some waggish cuss that is tryin' to play the devil, you are in a devil of a fix yourself!'

"With that, I turns the guns loose and pours a couple of slugs plumb through him right at the wishbone, and woke up to find that I'd played the devil, by havin' the nightmare and shootin' through the partition into the next room and hamstringin' a tourist from the East by puttin' a bullet through one of his legs."—Tom P. Morgan, in Life.

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

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Before and After Dinner Pills
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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and the whole story of the Defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 10.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
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The Illustrated London News of September 28th, 1895, says: "If I were asked which single medicine I should prefer to take abroad with me, as likely to be the most generally useful, I should say CHLORODYNE. I never travel without it, and its general applicability to the relief of a large number of simple ailments forms its best recommendation."

Dr. J Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.
The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. — See Lancet, December 31, 1864.

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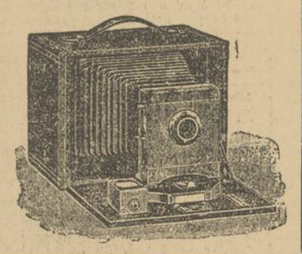
"We'll tak' a cup o' Kindness yet for Auld Lang Syne" sang Burns. Thousands of Scotia's bairns now fill that cup with Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.



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Under the provisions of an Act of the Ontario Legislature, assented to 1st April, 1899, the Toronto General Trusts Company (the pioneer Trust Company of Canada), and The Trusts Corporation of Ontario were amalgamated under the name of

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS CORPORATION

The two companies now amalgamated have since their organization (the former in 1882 and the latter in 1889) administered and distributed estates and assets to the extent of many million dollars, and at the date of their union the combined business remaining under their care, and which has been passed over to The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, aggregated nearly $20,000,000.

Under its Charter of Incorporation and Letters Patent the Corporation is authorized to undertake and execute EVERY KIND OF TRUST, and to act as EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, COMMITTEE OF LUNATIC, GUARDIAN, RECEIVER, ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR, Etc., Etc.

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THE VOICE OF PUBLIC OPINION

THE CLOTHING WAS BAD

A Montreal Wholesale Clothier Speaks His Mind Regarding It.

The Old System Produced Badly-fitting Uniforms Which Should Never Have Been Accepted.

Sir,—Having read carefully the entire discussion in the House of Commons in reference to the militia contracts, and as entirely disinterested parties, and as wholesale manufacturers of over twenty years' experience in this city, we feel justified in stating our opinion in this matter, which we know must interest every citizen of this country. That the militia of this country have been so long silent and accepted the clothing furnished by the department is to us a mystery, for a glance at the kind worn for years past, and which has been made by country hands at low, starvation prices, justifies us in saying that it certainly was the poorest furnished by any solvent country in the world. Is there a single manufacturer that will testify that clothing can be made by women in the country, as well as by skilled labor obtainable only in large cities? And why should not our militia have clothing, uniform, properly made, and with a semblance of fitting? Of late efforts were made by the Department of Militia and Defence to improve the style of uniforms, and now when union factories were opened and skilled labor employed, and the clothing no doubt made up properly, having an entirely different appearance, a hue and cry is raised that the contractor is overpaid and the Government swindled. How members of the House of Commons, without any knowledge whatever of how clothing is made, can attempt to blame the Government for any partiality and the ignoring of low tenderers, is conclusive proof in itself that they do so to gain notoriety, and to satisfy some contractor left in the cold. The Government should pay no heed to howling, but keep right on making its clothing for the militia in the very best possible manner, and imitate the mother country, where no expense is spared, and where clothing is made under Government supervision, by competent skilled labor.

A Wholesale Clothier.

AN ANTI-PROTECTION LETTER.

Editor of the Herald:

Sir,—The very substantial increase in our customs revenue which followed the reduction in duties in 1897 and 1899 should allay the fears of those who asserted that such reductions would result in a loss of revenue and force the Government to resort to some form of direct taxation. As it becomes generally known that a reduction in productive duties, no matter in what country enforced, results in an increase of revenue, the main objection, as far as Canada is concerned, of getting back to a revenue tariff will diminish.

We have to trace the influence such reductions must have on effective demand to understand why it is that an increased revenue from imports results. To do this we must keep in mind two well established facts, namely, that about 90 per cent. of the people are wage-earners, and that about the same proportion live up to their income. A good deal of the confusion which surrounds many economic questions might be avoided were these two facts kept in mind. With our eyes open to our surroundings, and these facts before us, a simple but logical explanation of the seeming anomaly is possible.

We all know that after the Fielding tariff was brought down a general scaling down of prices took place. In 1898 when the preferential duties went into full force this scaling down process was repeated. Now inasmuch as 90 per cent of the people spend all the money they have whether prices are high or low, this scaling down would immediately give rise to a proportionate increase in effective demand. To supply the increased quantity demanded would certainly require an increase in the number of persons engaged in production and distribution—thus decreasing the number of the unemployed. A decrease in the number of unemployed invariably forces wages to rise.

We have, therefore, as a necessary result of the lowering of the tariff, an enormous increase of the number in receipt of wages and an actual increase in the average wages of those who were employed prior to the reduction.

The degree to which these improvements in the position of the wage-earners must have influenced effective demand may be understood when we consider the simple, but not very well understood fact, that all the wealth of all things produced each year by the community represents, less a small fraction, the amount of wages paid for their actual production and distribution. Judging from an estimate of the annual production of our farms made by an official of the Agricultural Department the annual production of wealth from all sources in Canada must be in the neighborhood of $1,500,000,000. Now, as this sum roughly represents wages paid by employers and wages paid to those who employ themselves and pay themselves out of the proceeds of the things they produce, it is easy to understand why an increase in the average number and pay of the wage-earners under contract, and an increase in the purchasing power of wages generally, which a decrease in the price of commodities necessarily involves, must have produced the business activity that has characterized it last, and the first ten months of the present fiscal year. The general increase in the wages and in the number of people in receipt of wages enables the community as a whole to spend more money in the purchase of the cheapened commodities than they could possibly spend when wages were lower, wage-earners, fewer, and prices higher. Imports would increase in proportion to the increased purchasing power of the people.

Allowing for all conditions under which production is carried on, it is easy to see that the Fielding tariff must have increased the purchasing power of wages fully 20 per cent. Assuming the aggregate annual production of wealth to be $1,500,000,000 prior to the reduction of the tariff, this increase of 20 per cent. in the purchasing power of wages would give rise in the course of a year to a demand over and above what, up to this point, had been called for of some $300,000,000 worth of commodities.

The extra hands necessary to produce and distribute this increased quantity is sufficient to account for the decrease in the number of the unemployed, and consequent increase in wages which has occurred since that tariff was put in force. This increased demand has kept our own engines of production and distribution busy beyond their ability to supply it, thus forcing us to increase our orders abroad. Hence the increased revenue from imports.

Many influences are at work under the conditions produced by our yet excessive protective tariff which will tend to check the expansion of our foreign trade for the next year, and must shorten the period of our present spell of prosperity.

The most unfavorable circumstance we have to contend with at present is the rapid expansion of our protected industries and the formation of trusts and combines known to be going on. All protected manufacturers and their advocates, both in and out of Parliament, maintain that in the absence of protective tariffs their products would sell for less than it costs to produce them, and there can be little doubt of the truth of this contention.

This contention of the manufacturers being true, a considerable percentage of the total output of all our protected industrial establishments must represent an actual destruction of the wealth of the community. This destruction of wealth is represented by the difference between cost of production under protection, and what the selling price of the same products would be in the absence of protection.

Assuming the output of our protected industrial establishments to be $500,000,000 for the current fiscal year (about the total for 1891), and the difference between cost of production under protection and the selling price in the absence of protection to be 10 per cent., the wealth destroyed by these protected establishments would equal $50,000,000 during the year, thus contracting the purchasing power of the community to that extent. Under present conditions we know the output of these industries to be increasing enormously, necessarily retarding the expansion of the profit-producing undertakings, from which all the disbursements of the community must be drawn.

It should be kept in mind that the protected industries are, like the Government, the idle and indigent, a charge on those citizens in our midst who devote themselves to the production of things which would sell for more than cost of production in the absence of protection.

Knowing these facts, it may be predicted with some degree of certainty that our revenue on imports for the next fiscal year will show less buoyancy and trade generally less expansion than was experienced during the past two years.

Could we get the tariff below the protective point, our expansion in population, wealth, manufactures and trade would be rapid beyond the dreams of the most sanguine. Under such conditions, all industries would add wealth to the state, for those that did not would be quickly abandoned.

H. Washington.

Ottawa, July 21, 1899.

LEARN TO SWIM, COST WHAT IT WILL

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—To avoid further cases of drowning, as occurred last week, I think it will be very useful for the many readers of The Herald to publish in the next issue of your valuable paper, the following rules for accidents on water:

When upset in a boat or thrown into the water and unable to swim, draw the breath in well, keep the mouth tight shut, do not struggle and throw the arms up, but yield quietly to the water; hold the head well up and stretch out the hands only below the water; to throw the hands or feet up will pitch the body head down and cause the whole person to go immediately under water. Keep the head above, and everything else under water.

Everyone should learn to swim; no animal, aquatic fowl or reptile requires to be taught this, for they do it naturally. Few persons exist who have not at some time or other seen a bullfrog perform his masterly movements in the water, and it would detract from no one's dignity to take a few lessons from him. In learning, the beginner might sustain himself by a plank, a block of wood, an attachment composed of cork, an inflated bladder, a flying kite or a stout cord attached to a long rod held by an assistant on the land.

I repeat again: Learn to swim, cost what it will.

M.D.

PANTALEON STREET.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—A notice signed by Mr. Robb, City Treasurer, has just been received by a certain number of proprietors interested requesting them to settle without further delay the special tax imposed on their properties with regard to the costs of expropriation of this street, and further stating that the contestation of the special roll has been decided in favor of the city. Has it become necessary to resort to subterfuge at the City Hall in order to extort money from the real estate owners? Let it be known to those interested that absolutely no judgment has been rendered in this matter, except, perhaps, by the magnates at the City Hall. The municipal elections are not very far off, and perhaps the aldermen may be too daring in counting on the continued apathy of the electors.

It has been admitted for the last few years that the personnel of the City Hall, both administrative and clerical, was the enemy of the citizens, and a great wave of dislike is gradually growing against this house, where so much iniquity is hatched. The bomb will explode of necessity one of these days; in the meantime let us look into this famous Pantaleon street question. According to Vic. 57, ch. 57, the last law with reference to this matter, the cost of the widening of Pantaleon street must be paid one-half by the proprietors of the district fixed by the expropriation commissioners. Pantaleon street has not been widened except for about one-half of its total length; the balance has been opened up across ground where no vestige of a street previously existed. The case of Pantaleon street is analogous to that of Lagauchetiere street, near the C.P. Railway station, in which case the courts decided that the words enlarging or widening were not synonymous with the lengthening of a street or the opening up of new ground as a continuation of an old one. The case of Beaudry street, continued from Craig street to Notre Dame, is still before the courts, and certainly if the sum of $163,000 given by the law to the City Council for the construction of the Brock street tunnel was found insufficient, it is no reason to force the real estate owners of the district to furnish the balance necessary to correct the false estimates of the engineers. The law does not allow the alteration of the limits of such a district.

As to Pantaleon street, the district cannot be called to pay for any part except that actually widened, and not for the continuation of the said street, which said continuation could only be made on the demand of the majority in value and number of the fronting proprietors. At the City Hall it is known that the citizens are not formed into a compact mass to resist this kind of thing, and advantage is taken of this fact to despoil them little by little, especially is this the case of proprietors of real estate.

We may also add that the strictly legal aspect of the position assumed by the City Hall in this matter is sufficiently doubtful to warrant their looking twice into the matter before launching the city in a suit against any citizen capable of defending himself against their pretensions.

A Proprietor.

THE NATIONAL GRAIN ROUTE.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—For some years past the construction of a line of railway from Georgian Bay to Toronto has been advocated, and especially so during the past year by the newspapers, the City Council, the Board of Trade and the citizens generally of Toronto. The object of this railway is to open up the shortest route for grain from the head of navigation on the Upper Lakes to ocean navigation at Montreal, utilizing the minimum of land and maximum of water carriage.

This line of railway—generally known as the Air Line—would probably be built from Collingwood to Toronto, as being the shortest portage between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, as well as being a route without any obstacles in the way of construction and with easy grades.

This railway, in connection with lake vessels of the largest capacity on Upper Lakes, and between Toronto and Montreal, and connecting again at the latter place with ocean steamships, would be in a position to offer through rates from Chicago, Duluth, Fort William, etc., to Liverpool, Glasgow and other ports that could successfully compete with any grain route on the continent, and not only so, but reduce the cost of the transport on grain to such an extent as to be of immense benefit to the western farmer. The question of through rates would hold good as regards imports destined for western consumption.

With all our natural advantages Canada gets but a small proportion of the grain trade of the west, some 27,000,000 of bushels last season, as compared with nearly 250,000,000 of bushels, passing through Buffalo alone.

It would seem that this scheme, offering as it would a large saving in time, distance, and freight rates, to the west, increasing the carrying trade of the Dominion and the business of its chief cities is a matter that might well be urged on the attention of the Dominion Government, and on those of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

If the Montreal Board of Trade were to heartily join the Toronto Board in urging the Governments to aid this project as a national undertaking, it would not be long before it was consummated.

This route would not interfere with traffic of the present Trunk lines, except, perhaps, as to rates, as it would introduce a new volume of trade into the Dominion. Unfortunately I am not able to enter into figures, as all my original estimates, tables of distances, rates, etc., are in the east, but I have no doubt all those particulars will be furnished from Toronto.

A feature of this route that might be worth mentioning, and that is a cargo of grain arriving in Collingwood in the morning would be on its way down Lake Ontario to Montreal in the evening. I am,

Yours truly,

Frank Moberly.

Lossing, July, 1899.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—A great deal that is uncomplimentary has lately been said about the Experimental Farms, both in Parliament and out of it, and the danger is that many persons who know nothing of their aims and objects, nor of experiments in agriculture and horticulture, may regard all that has been said as well founded, and believe it, and, naturally enough, will condemn the Experimental Farms and all connected with them.

If there was the smallest grain of truth or of reason, not to say of good common sense, in many of the statements made, the expenditure on the farms is a tremendous waste of public money and should at once be stopped, but generous, fair-minded men, will, on fuller consideration, allow that the Experimental Farms are a necessity, and that all they cost is money well spent.

It is gratifying to observe that a few members of Parliament do appreciate the Experimental Farms and the work that is being carried out on them, though judging from their speeches in the House their praise lacks warmth and earnestness, and has the air of being apologetic rather than justificatory.

If those members of Parliament who offhand condemn the Experimental Farms would read the reports issued annually, or oftener, of work done, and thoughtfully consider what had been accomplished, the probability is that their hasty condemnation would be turned into laudation, and from enemies they would become the best friends of the Farms, and would use all reasonable means to promote the good work that is being done, rather than to hinder it.

Are the Experimental Farms accomplishing the ends for which they were created? The name "Experimental Farms" explains their object. They were to demonstrate what were the best kinds to sow under any given circumstance or conditions. Now, any fair-minded, disinterested critic cannot but acknowledge that the Farm experiments prove that certain kinds of grain were so universally productive and good that they might safely be sown almost anywhere in the Dominion with perfect certainty that the result would be satisfactory, and vice versa that certain other varieties invariably were unsatisfactory; and, again, by sowing the same seed at several different dates, it is proved that the best returns from some grains are from the earliest sowings; from others the better yields were from medium early sowings, and so on. Again, it is shown from experiments with regard to the best depth at which grain should be sown, that the earliest sowings may be shallower than the later.

If the result of these experiments with many varieties of seed grain is to add one single bushel per acre to the yield of the Dominion's farms, then surely the candid critic will acknowledge that the Experimental Farms have justified their raison d'etre.

The captious may rejoin, "Oh, any farmer might have done all that for himself, and have published the result for the benefit of his fellows." Well, such a rejoinder is unanswerable.

If the wonderful impetus given to dairying be taken into consideration, and the consequent immensely augmented output and export of cheese and butter, in great measure due to the influence of the Experimental Farms, it will be easily and readily acknowledged that the value of the Farms in that department is incalculable.

In fact there is hardly any one branch of farm economy that has not profited immensely by the experiments carried out and reported at these Farms. But there always will be cavillers, and if it were not that the public might be misled by their imprudent statements they might be let severely alone.

Yours truly,

Robert Hamilton.

Grenville, July 27, 1899.

IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATION.

Editor of The Herald:

Sir,—To a stranger who has been but a short time in your city, the article which appeared in The Herald on Saturday containing extracts from a correspondent in the True Witness seemed ridiculous in the extreme. In what other city but Montreal on the American continent would a citizen make such opinions public? The contentions therein seem preposterous to an ordinary observer. The writer claims for the Irish Catholics a larger representation in the City Council than it obtains at the present time—not because of their business capacity nor of their capability of filling the offices with credit to themselves and their constituents, but for the simple reason that they are Irish Catholics. Have they any better right to such a representation than the English or French Catholics, the Anglicans, the Scotch Presbyterians, the Methodists or any one of the numerous religious sects which go to make up the population of Montreal? Is a member of any of the above sects who has the qualifications necessary for the position of alderman in a city of nearly 400,000 inhabitants to be set aside because he does not happen to be one of the 60,000 Irish Catholics? If it is a question of sects, each has a right to be proportionately represented, but if such was the rule, what a funny old Council we should have! As long as such ideas prevail as those advocated by the True Witness correspondent, just so long will the corrupt nature of Montreal's civic affairs be the talk of the whole Dominion. The numerous expositions of the rottenness of Montreal's municipal machinery set before the public by The Herald during the past year or two should act as a deterrent to any such scheme as that advocated by the correspondent. The common-sense method is to elect the best business men that can be induced to come forward, no matter of what race or creed—men who would have the interest of every inhabitant of the city at heart, and not those who would narrow down their labors for the benefit of one-sixth of the population. The writer complains that two or three offices which were once filled by Irish Catholics, who have since passed away, are now occupied by members of other races or creeds. If these departments are not being administered to the satisfaction of the public, then he has a perfect right to protest, but the ground to take is not one of race or creed. The only qualifications which the people should look for in an aspirant to a seat at the Council board should be capability, honesty and integrity, and when all classes of citizens realize this and eliminate the race and religion question from civic politics, the necessity for The Herald to open up subscription lists for the purpose of keeping the streets in a respectable condition will cease.

H. St. V.

Montreal, July 31.

THE ECONOMICAL GOLFER.

I do not practice with a cleek,
And scar the lawn like any vandal,
But limber up my muscles with
My umbrella handle.

I do not "putt" into a hole
That makes the grass look brown and gloomy,
But into a tomato can,
Whose open end is roomy.

When missing strokes I do not waste
Swear words as lurid as a garnet,
But rest content with milder terms,
Like "Hully smoke!" and "Darn it!"

Nor do I squander pennies on
Real caddies that are bad and muggy
But place reliance on my dear
Beloved little Puggy.

And when I'd practice my address,
Unlike some wasteful scions,
I do not use a brand new ball,
But whack the dandelions.

—Harper's Bazaar.

DOMINION PIANO.

We hold the exclusive agency of the Dominion Organ and Piano Co., Limited, of Bowmanville, Ont. The Dominion Piano occupies a foremost position on the market for its universally recognized superiority.

Inspection Invited.

FOISY FRERES,
1760 to 1766 St. Catherine St.

COAL OIL

"Crown Acme"

Brand is a Water-White Oil, made expressly for Family use. It is entirely free from Sulphur and gives a bright white flame without smoke or smell. Sold at a lower price than American oil.

Ask Your Dealer for It.

Quotations and samples furnished to the Trade on application to

The Imperial Oil Co., Limited

Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.

Telephones 552 and 899. Main.

To the...
WALL PAPER TRADE, 1899-1900

Our New Line is complete.

Our Colorings are rich and beautiful and our designs popular.

Our Travellers are now on the road, and it will be to the interest of every wall paper dealer in Canada to see our samples. They are the most attractive we ever produced.

Wait for them.

COLIN McARTHUR & CO.,
Montreal Wall Paper Factory
1030 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

HOTELS.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL
135 to 139 St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
HENRY HOGAN, Proprietor.
The best known hotel in the Dominion.

BALMORAL CASTLE HOTEL
MONTREAL.
American Plan ..... $2 00 to $4 00
European Plan ..... $1 00 to $2 50
Free 'Bus to and from all trains and boats.

THE ST. ELMO,
Cor. of McGill and Recollet Streets.
The Best 25c Dinner in the city.
BEST ALES, WINE and PORTER on draught or in bottle.
Polite Attention. Prompt Service.

THE GROVE,
BEACONSFIELD.
REDUCED RATES—SEASON 1899

Cottage, containing 4 bedrooms, sitting room, bathroom, etc., furnished complete, $150.
Board, $6.00 per week; children and servants half rate.
Double room, with board, $8.00 per week.
Single room, with board, $5.00 per week.
To Young Gentlemen making arrangements from June 1st or earlier, a special rate of $25 per calendar month will be given.
No allowance for absence.
As the accommodation is limited, application should be made without delay to

FRANK UPTON,
24 Hospital Street
Montreal, March 13th, 1899.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

The most charming resort in the Province to spend the hot months. Magnificent scenery, boating, fishing; overlooking St. Francis River; under new management, and thoroughly equipped with every possible accommodation for the comfort of guests.

Aberakis mineral water is famous for its medicinal value, which is free to guests, and is shipped all over Canada and the States.

Write for terms.

Address Manager, Abenakis House, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

Or H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent, R. & O. Navigation Co., 128 St. James Street.

Office Supplies.

No house in Montreal is better equipped with office supplies of all kinds, stationery, etc.

Printing, Bookbinding, Ruling, Embossing, Reliefs, etc., quickly and cheaply executed.

JOSEPH FORTIER,
254 ST. JAMES STREET.

Wedding Presents
at Reasonable Prices.
Silverware of Every Description
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, etc.
REPAIRING DONE ON THE PREMISES
JOHN WATSON,
2174 St. Catherine St., Art Ass'n Building. Opp. Bible House.

SUMMER JEWELLERY.

We place before you the choicest line of summer jewellery ever shown. These articles have been selected with great care and represent the very latest and most unique designs of the season. And they are by no means dependent on handsome appearance for their attractiveness. The high standard of quality will certainly prove a strong point in their favor.

Narcisse Beaudry & Sons,
270 ST. LAWRENCE ST.

Electric Signs.

Advertise your business with electric signs which is the cheapest and most effective method of advertising. Special rates on application.

Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Limited.

IS YOUR
ROOF LEAKING?
If so, Telephone Up 1241.
DOCKRILL & CO.,
55 METCALFE STREET.

SHIPPING.

Dominion Line
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
LIVERPOOL SERVICE
Via LONDONDERRY.

Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Vancouver	Aug. 5, 9 a.m.	Aug. 5, 7 p.m.
Dominion	Aug. 12, daylight.	Aug. 12, 2.30 p.m.
Cambroman	Aug. 19, 9 a.m.	Aug. 19, 7 p.m.
Scotsman	Aug. 26, daylight.	Aug. 26, 2.30 p.m.
Ottoman	Sept. 2, daylight.	Sept. 2, 2.30 p.m.

BOSTON SERVICE.

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Boston.
Aug. 5.	Derbyshire	Aug. 16, 5 p.m.

RATES OF PASSAGE — Cabin, $50.00 and upwards single, $100 and upwards return, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $35.00 and $37.50 single, $66.50 and $71.25 return, according to steamer.
Steerage—To Liverpool, Derry, London, Queenstown, Belfast and Glasgow, $22.50 to $25.50, according to steamer. Steerage outfits furnished free.
Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.
For further information, apply to any agent of the company, or to
DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
General Agents, Montreal.
17 St. Sacrament Street.

The Ottawa River Navigation COMPANY.
DAILY MAIL LINE STEAMERS.
(Sundays excepted) Between
MONTREAL and OTTAWA,
$2.50—RETURN—$4.00.
CALEDONIA SPRINGS.
Day Trips to Carillon, Hudson, Como, Oka, $1; Saturday to Monday, $1.50.
The most pleasant day's outing in Canada. Take 8 a.m. quick train for Lachine to connect with Steamer SOVEREIGN.
Rapids Excursion to Lachine, 5 p.m. train. Trip.. 50c
Rapids Excursions to Hudson, on Lake Two Mountains, by 1.30 p.m. C.P.R. train, Saturdays only. Trip.... $1
MARKET LINES STEAMERS.
Str. Princess to Carillon, etc., Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a.m., from Canal Basin, foot Nazareth street.
Str. Maude to Brown's Wharf, Papineauville, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 6.30 p.m.
Get Snap-Shots Guide Book at Ticket Offices—No. 128, No. 137, No. 143, No. 178 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 165 Common street, Canal Basin. Telephone 1029.
For Special Charters—New steel steamer Duchess of York, for Sherringham Park or elsewhere, or trips down Lachine Rapids and Moonlights.
Apply at Head Office, 165 Common street.

Johnston Line.
Weekly Freight and Live Stock Service
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL
Intended Sailings:

S.S. Ikbal	July 13—8000 tons
S.S. Ismore	July 20—9500 tons
S.S. Maplemore	July 27—9500 tons
S.S. Sedgemore	Aug. 3—7000 tons
S.S. Hinemore	Aug. 10—9500 tons

And Weekly Thereafter.
For rates of freight, through bills of lading, information, etc., apply to all Railway Agents, to Wm. Johnston & Co., Limited, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Patterson, Ramsay & Co., Baltimore, or to
WM JOHNSTON & CO., LTD,
Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

LEYLAND LINE.
Steamers of this well-known line are intended to be despatched as follows:
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. VIRGINIAN.. Aug. 3
S.S. PHILADELPHIAN.. Aug. 10
S.S. GEORGIAN.. Aug. 24
S.S. VIRGNIAN.... Sept. 7
MONTREAL TO ANTWERP.
S.S. ASSYRIAN.. Aug. 17
S.S. ALMERIAN.... Aug. 24
S.S. ALBANIAN.. Sept. 7
Through Bills of Lading are issued to and from all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES, by the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific Railway, and their agents, or from
FREDK. LEYLAND & CO., LIMITED,
309 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal.
A limited number of cabin passenger carried by above steamers at moderate rates.

AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
New York—Southampton—London.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

St. Louis	Aug. 9	St. Louis	Aug. 30
St. Paul	Aug. 16	St. Paul	Sept. 6
New York	Aug. 23	New York	Sept. 13

RED STAR LINE.
New York—Antwerp—Paris.
Sailing every Wednesday at 12 noon.

Westernland	Aug 9	Noordland	Aug. 23
*Kensington	Aug. 16	Friesland	Aug. 30

*These steamers carry Cabin and Third-class passengers at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 and 15, N. River.
Office—73 Broadway, New York.
W. H. Henry, 116 St. Peter Street.
Mechanics' Institute Building, Montreal.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT
I was CURED of Black Erysipelas by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Inglesville. W. RUGGLES.
MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

Electric Fans.

In order not to be disappointed, you should order your fans for next summer, now. If you place your orders with us, we will give you special rates for electric current.

Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co., Limited,
28 VICTORIA SQUARE.

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

SHIPPING.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE.
GLASGOW Service, from MONTREAL.

S.S. ALCIDES	Aug. 3
S.S. LAKONIA (cold storage)	Aug. 10
S.S. TRITONIA	Aug. 17
S.S. AMARYNTHIA	Aug. 24
S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage)	Aug. 31
S.S. SALACIA	Sept. 7

—Agents—
Glasgow.....Donaldson Bros.

THOMSON LINE
WEEKLY LONDON SERVICES.
FROM PORTLAND.

S.S. PLANET MERCURY	Aug. 4
S.S. CUMERIA	Aug. 11
S.S. KILDONA	Aug. 18
S.S. FERNFIELD	Aug. 25
S.S. FRESHFIELD	Sept. 1

FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. DEVONA (cold storage)	Aug. 2
S.S. CERVONA (cold storage)	Aug. 9
S.S. HURONA (cold storage)	Aug. 16
S.S. EUXINIA	Aug. 23

Newcastle Service.
S.S. BELLONA .. Aug. 17
Or other steamer.
Leith Service.
S.S. JACONA .. Aug. 5
S.S. BELLONA .. Aug. 17
Aberdeen Service.
S.S. HORDA .. Aug. 1

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

COLD STORAGE FITTED IN
Special Steamers of Both Lines.

LORD LINE.
TO CARDIFF.
Regular Sailings during the coming Season FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. LORD IVEAGH	Aug. 9
S.S. LORD ANTRIM	Aug. 30
S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT	Sept. 7

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in
CANADA OR WESTERN STATES
For further information, apply to Henderson Bros., Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Riddell, Stratford, Ont., or
THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,
LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament St.,
MONTREAL.

Newfoundland
The quickest, safest and best Passenger and Freight Route to all parts of Newfoundland is via THE
NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
ONLY SIX HOURS AT SEA.
Str. BRUCE
leaves North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening on arrival of the I. C. R. express, connecting at Port-au-Basque with THE NEWFOUNDLAND RAILWAY.
Trains leave St. John's, Nfld., every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday afternoon at 5 o clock, connecting with the I.C.R, express at North Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning.
Through Tickets issued and Freight rates quoted at all stations on the I.C.R., C.P.R., G.T.R., and D.A.R.
R. G. REID,
St. John's, Nfld.

ULSTER S.S. CO., Ltd.
"HEAD LINE."
MONTREAL AND QUEBEC—TO BELFAST AND DUBLIN.
The following first-class steamers are intended to continue the regular summer service between the above-named ports:

Steamer.	Tons.	Steamer.	Tons.
Rathlin Head, building	10,000	Inishowen Head	5,000
Torr Head	10,000	Bengore Head	4,500
Ramore Head	8,500	Dunmore Head	3,300
Glenarm Head	7,500	Teelin Head	2,500
Malin Head	6,000	Glen Head	2,400

The proposed sailings are:
TO BELFAST.
SS. GLENARM HEAD ..on or about July 25
SS. TORR HEAD .....on or about Aug. 6
TO DUBLIN.
SS. MALIN HEAD .....on or about Aug. 1
SS. RAMORE HEAD ....on or about Aug. 15
To be followed by other steamer weekly.
Through Bills of Lading granted from all points in Canada.
For freight and particulars, apply to G. Heyn & Sons, Belfast, Managers Ulster Steamship Company, Ltd.; Palgrave, Murphy & Co., Dublin; Harold Kennedy, Quebec; Wm. Thomson & Co., St. John, N.B.; or
McLEAN, KENNEDY & CO.,
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, Montreal.
Toronto Agency—F. C. THOMPSON, 37 Yonge Street.

Quebec Steamship Co., Limited,
S.S. "CAMPANA,"
1,700 TONS.
Next Sailing from Montreal,
MONDAY, 14th AUGUST, at 2 p.m.
And afterwards on every alternate Monday, leaving Quebec the following day at noon For FATHER POINT, GASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, CAPE COVE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTETOWN, SOURIS and PICTOU.
Excellent accommodation for passengers. No cargo received after noon of sailing day. For freight, passage and staterooms, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,

SHIPPING.

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
34 Steamers, Aggregating 130,600 Tons.
Tunisian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw, Building.
Bavarian, 10,000 tons, Twin Screw, Launched.

Montreal, Quebec and Liverpool Royal Mail Service.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From Montreal.
6 July	CALIFORNIAN	26 July
13 July	TAINUI	27 July
20 July	PARISIAN	3 Aug.
27 July	LAURENTIAN	10 Aug

New S.S. BAVARIAN, 10,000 tons, twin screw, will sail 24 Aug. and 21 Sept.

The saloons and staterooms are in the central part, where least motion is felt. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers any hour of the night. Music rooms and smoking rooms on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.
RATES — Cabin, $50 and upwards. A reduction is made on Round Trip Tickets.
Second Cabin — To Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $35 single; $66.50 return.
Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions, cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $22.50 and $25.50.

Glasgow and New York service.
Calling at LONDONDERRY (from New Pier foot of W. 21st Street, New York.)

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
7 July	MONGOLIAN	21 July
21 July	STATE OF NEBRASKA	5 Aug.
4 Aug.	MONGOLIAN	19 Aug.

Rates—1st Cabin, $47.50, return tickets, $90. Second Cabin, to Glasgow or Londonderry, $32.50; return tickets, $61.75. Steerage, $23.50.
The Steamships Mongolian and State of Nebraska are not surpassed for excellent accommodation for all classes of passengers.
The Saloons are forward; Staterooms near the centre of the ship. Promenade deck the entire width of the vessel, and two-thirds of the length. Electric lights throughout, and electric bells in every stateroom.
H. & A. ALLAN.
25 Common Street, Montreal.

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.'S STEAMERS
BEAVER LINE.
REGULAR SAILINGS.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL

S.S. LAKE SUPERIOR	July 26
S.S. LAKE HURON	Aug. 2
S.S. LAKE ONTARIO	Aug. 9

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak. Passengers embark the evening previous, after eight o'clock.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—Single, $42.50 to $50.00. Return, $80.00 to $90.00.
SECOND CABIN—Single, $31.50. Return, $60.00.
STEERAGE — Outward, $20.50. Prepaid, $22.00.

DOMINION LINE.
Regular Lines of First-Class Steamships.
MONTREAL TO BRISTOL
(Avonmouth.)

*S.S. MONTEREY	Aug. 16
*S.S. IKBAL	Aug. 17
*S.S. ARRAWA	Aug. 24
*S.S. MONTFORT	Aug. 31

*Cold storage.
The S.S. Arawa has splendid first cabin accommodation amidship, large and airy staterooms, music and smoking room, ladies' cabin, etc., also excellent accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers, and is lighted by electricity.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—$45 and $50 single; $85 and 90 return, to Bristol or Liverpool.
SECOND CABIN—To Bristol (Avonmouth) Liverpool or London, $32.50 single; $61.75 return.
STEERAGE—To Bristol (Avonmouth) Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, outward, $22.50.

MONTREAL TO LONDON

S.S. YOLA	Aug. 5
S.S. MEMNON	Aug. 12
S.S. MILWAUKEE	Aug. 19
S.S. MONMOUTH	Aug. 26
S.S. MOUNT ROYAL	Sept. 2

For rates of freight and other particulars, apply to
ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,
6 St. Sacrament Street.
MONTREAL.
Toronto Agency—80 YONGE STREET.
Chicago Agency—JNO. E. EARLE & CO.

Black Diamond Line
The A 1 Iron Steamships of this line will run regularly throughout the season from
Montreal to
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
*Sydney, C.B,
St, John's, Nfld,
Freight received daily at Black Diamond Shed, ISLAND WHARF.
INTENDED SAILINGS:
FOR CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., NORTH SYDNEY, C.B., AND ST. JOHN'S, NFLD.

S.S. COBAN	on or about	Aug. 12
S.S. BONAVISTA	"	Aug. 17
S.S. COBAN	"	Aug. 23
S.S. BONAVISTA	"	Sept. 4
S.S. COBAN	"	Sept. 14

KINGMAN & Co.,
14 Place Royale, Montreal.
Telephone Main 57.

Furness, Withy & Co., Limited
AGENCIES.
Manchester Liners Limited.
The only direct and regular steamship line between CANADA AND MANCHESTER.
It is proposed to despatch the steamers of this line on or about the undermentioned dates:

From Manchester.	Steamer.	From Montreal.
	Manchester Trader	Aug. 3
	Manchester City	Aug. 10

Steamers are fitted with cold storage.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
AND
FURNESS LINE.
MONTREAL, ANTWERP AND HAMBURG.
PROPOSED SAILINGS ARE:

From Antwerp.	Steamer.	From Montreal
July 5	Sylviana	July 20
July 15	Sophie Rickmers	Aug. 10
July 25	Antwerp City	A

ACCIDENT OR DESTINY

STORY OF AN ATLANTIC LINER.

Hot Weather Reading

THE BISHOP'S EXCURSION

Danny Nowlan's Experiment in Goats.

THE BISHOP'S EXCURSION.

An Episcopal Misadventure at the Seaside.

The Bishop of Graytown had returned to England for a holiday, after twenty years in Australia. In mind he was still a young man; it was only in figure that his age had begun to tell. He had a round and somewhat rosy face, kindly blue eyes, a thick mass of iron-gray hair, and a genial and friendly address that had always secured him a welcome among even the roughest of flocks.

There would have been no necessity to describe the bishop's appearance so minutely but for the unfortunate adventure which befell him soon after his arrival in England. On that occasion it happened that his somewhat unclerical manner played an important part.

Dr. Carhart had paid a number of calls in town only to find that all his friends were in the country. He accepted the fact with great good humour, wrote a sheaf of letters arranging for a round of visits, and cast about in his mind for the best means of spending a happy day.

It was in this mood that his eye fell upon an advertisement of cheap day trips to Sanwell-on-Sea. As he read the placard a mist came up before his eyes. Fifty years rolled away as at the touch of a fairy's wand, and Thomas Carhart, was a small boy once again, with his trousers tucked up as high as they would go, building castles in the wet sand under a noonday sun. It was always summer at Sandwell-on-Sea! First-class return 7s. 6d. It was ridiculously cheap. What a glorious idea it would be to go down and spend the day by the sea!

All the way down in the train the bishop felt his spirits rising. When he reached Sandwell-on-Sea, if it had not been for the traditional costume he wore, Dr. Carhart would have been quite capable of buying a spade and bucket, and proceeding at once to the serious business of building castles on the shore. As it was, he confined himself to wandering about the little town, and discovering the many changes that had taken place.

At last, he found himself upon the beach, hot and dusty, and somewhat tired. The bathing men were busy with the machines; the tide would not be full for an hour or two, and only a few of them were occupied. An irresistible longing for the water came over the bishop. It was years since he had tried to swim, but he felt full of vigour and confidence, and decided to indulge himself.

As Dr. Carhart approached the bathing vans he smiled to himself on recognizing how exactly his feelings resembled those of the schoolboy fifty years ago.

When the bishop emerged from his machine he took note that there were only three others at the water's edge, and that his was at the end of the row. The numbers were rather difficult to decipher, as the paint had peeled off in places, but he made out that his van was number five, and that the others were all in double figures. This point settled, he abandoned himself to the enjoyment of his bath.

It certainly was a glorious day. The water, which had crept slowly in over the sun-dried sand, was deliciously warm. Sandwell has a perfect beach. It slopes so gradually that timid bathers can swim for a long stretch without getting out of depth. The bishop found, after a little practice, that he could go for quite a long distance, without stopping. If he got a little out of breath, that was only because he had put on a good deal of flesh since last he bathed in the sea. And even that had its advantages, for he found he was much higher in the water than when he was a boy.

The number of bathers had greatly increased by the time the bishop was ready to go ashore, and the line of bathing boxes straggled along the beach nearly as far as the rocks. Number five had been drawn back a little way as the tide advanced, and it now had a row of boxes beyond it on the left, while those on the right had been drawn up, high and dry, half an hour before. Dr. Carhart signalled to the bathing man, and presently he, too, was drawn up on to the shingle.

The horse had barely been unyoked, and the bishop was divesting himself of his wet bathing suit, when he made a dreadful discovery; he had got into the wrong box! He hastily wrapped the towels round him, and called to the man to come back.

"My man," said Dr. Carhart, "I am sorry to trouble you, but I have made a mistake in the number, and I find I am in the wrong box."

"What number was yours, sir?" asked the man.

"Number five," said the bishop.

"This here is number five."

"The number was very indistinct," said the bishop, "I may have been mistaken. But it was a single number, certainly, and there cannot be many now in the water that look at all like five. Go down, like a good fellow, and see if you cannot discover the right one. You will very easily identify my clothes. I am the Bishop of Graytown, and you will see my gaiters near the door."

"Oh, come, that won't do!" said the man, looking very wise all at once. "We hain't been so crowded with bishops as all that. We 'ad a bishop, a very pleasant gent, early on. I drawed him out of the water myself 'arf an hour back. He's gone this long time, gaiters and all."

Dr. Carhart surveyed the garments that lay in confusion in a corner of the van, and a light broke in upon him.

"He has stolen my clothes," he said to himself, with conviction. "What was the number of his box?" He asked, after a moment.

"Number three."

"It may have been a mistake—at first. The numbers are very much alike," said the bishop to himself again. Then he added, aloud: "What was he like, this bishop?"

"A very nice gent," said the man. "An' he tipped you a shilling like as if he was giving the benediction. There wasn't no mistake about him. He was a bishop, every inch of him."

The man's manner had become slightly aggressive, and Dr. Carhart judged it wise to draw in his head, and to don the clothes that had been left in place of his own. At least he must have some decent covering before he could make any further enquiries. The clothes fitted him fairly well, that was some comfort; but they were anything but clean, and it was only after a good deal of hesitation that as he left the machine he found himself arrayed in a pepper-and-salt suit, a colored shirt, a "dickey," and a red tie—a very different garb from that in which he entered it.

Dr. Carhart has admitted since that the great mistake he made at this point was in not going direct to the police station. He did not at once realize the importance of losing no time, and he still had a lingering hope that he might find his clothes in one of the other bathing vans. He paced backwards and forwards along the beach many times, and went up to each van as it came out of the water. He met with no sympathy in his quest. Some of the bathers were simply angry, and others treated the enquiry as a joke.

At one van, however, there seemed to be a ray of hope. The occupant, a fair-haired, pleasant-looking young man, listened to the bishop's question, which had by this time become a formula, with every appearance of interest.

"A bishop's dress?" he repeated, thoughtfully; "gaiters?"

"Yes, yes."

"High up, choke-you sort of thing round here?" indicating his neck.

The bishop nodded.

"Fit a stoutish figure?"

"Exactly!" The bishop's excitement had become intense.

"No," remarked the young man, "there's nothing of that kind in this box. I wish I could oblige you, I'm sure. I don't know where you will pick up a rig-out of that description, unless you go to a theatrical costumer."

"Then you've not seen——" faltered the bishop.

The young man broke into a laugh.

"It's a good line, and it's not been done before, that I know of," he said; "but I'm not taking any this time, thank you."

The bishop turned away despondently. He was too deeply disappointed for reproach. A few yards away he met the bathing man, who stopped short, eyeing him suspiciously from head to foot.

"I don't want any loafing round my boxes," he said, roughly; "you'd better keep on the promenade."

The fair-haired young man sauntered up at that moment, putting the finishing touches to his toilet as he did so.

"Excuse my troubling you," he said to the bathing man, with an excellent imitation of the bishop's way of speaking, "I have had the misfortune to lose my clothes, by mistaking the number of my van. Do you happen to have seen a bishop's dress—the gaiters——"

The bathing man gave a start of recognition, and turned to the bishop.

"Well, I'm blowed!" he said; "so you was the bloke as was pertending to be a bishop! You'll just clear out of this, or it'll be the worse for you, I tell you straight."

Dr. Carhart's first natural impulse of anger subsided suddenly as he looked at the clothes he was wearing, and realized that in appearance he was a regular "sundowner." He turned meekly and walked towards the town. He saw at last that there was no hope of recovering his own garments except with the help of the police.

He had not gone many paces along the promenade when there was a little stir of excitement among the loiterers near the bathing boxes. The group rapidly grew into a crowd, and the bishop's late companions hastened towards it. There was a murmur of excited voices, and suddenly that of the bathing man was heard loud above the rest.

"That's him! Pepper and salt and a red tie. It's the bloke as wanted to personate a bishop."

The crowd surged forward, and scattered across the roadway. Two figures detached themselves from the rest, and came rapidly forward. One of them carried an official-looking paper. He put his hand on the bishop's shoulder.

"I've had a nice hunt for you," he said.

"I was just on my way to the police station," said the bishop.

"Well! you're a cool hand," said the bathing man, admiringly.

"Anything you say will be used as evidence against you," said the man who held his arm, as if he were repeating a lesson.

"I beg your pardon, I dont' understand," said Dr. Carhart.

"Well, we'll make it a bit clearer when we get to the station." The man chuckled at his own wit, and was greeted with a roar of delight by the crowd.

The bishop luckily did not lose his head. At the police station he found, to his consternation, that he was arrested on a charge of sending begging letters, and obtaining money under false pretences.

"It's all a most unfortunate mistake," said the poor bishop, while they were emptying his pockets, and discovering no end of incriminating documents. "My name is Carhart—Dr. Carhart. I am the Bishop of Graytown. I am staying at present at Bord's Hotel, Charing Cross."

The inspector paused with his pen in his hand, and looked keenly at the bishop.

"This is a very extraordinary statement," he said.

"It's an extraordinary affair altogether," rejoined Dr. Carhart. "I came down here from London this morning; I spent an hour or two in the town, and then went on to the beach. I bathed, and stayed in the water thirty-five or forty minutes. I found when I came out that I was in the wrong box. When I stated this to the man in charge, he told me that a person wearing the dress of a bishop had left half an hour before. I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the owner of the clothes I am now compelled to wear has stolen mine and made off with them."

"Have you any evidence to bring in support of this charge?" asked the inspector.

"I have no evidence on the spot," said Dr. Carhart, "unfortunately the bathing man, who might have assisted me, takes me for an imposter."

"Well, I'm afraid I can't do anything with an unsupported statement," said the inspector. "You wil lhave an opportunity of saying whatever you wish when you are brought up before the Magistrate to-morrow. There's nothing else for it, that I can see."

"Do you mea nto say that I am to remain here, in custody, until to-morrow?" cried the bishop, aghast.

The inspector nodded.

"But surely, at least, you can take some means to test the truth of my story. Telegraph to Bord's Hotel. . . Inquire at the station. Let me go to London, where I can establish my identity."

"You'll go to London to-morrow, in custody, I've no doubt," said the inspector, grimly; "I don't see why I should spend anything on useless inquiries."

The bishop pointed some small silver coins lying on the table among the contents of his pockets.

"You can use that money, and I will refund it to the person to whom these clothes belong," he said.

The inspector hesitated; for the first time he seemed to have a doubt.

"Very well," he said at length; "I will send a wire to Bord's Hotel, and one of our men shall inquire at the station."

Dr. Carhart sat down to wait in perfect good humor. The man who had been sent to the station came back presently. He grinned at the bishop as he passed through to the inspector's room. The door was left open, and Dr. Carhart heard his report quite plainly.

"The bishop heturned to town by the 11.25 train. He changed his return excursion ticket at the booking office for an ordinary one. The porters had noticed the bishop when he arrived earlier in the morning, because he walked about the station a bit. They did not see any difference in him when he returned, except that he seemed to be in a hurry."

When the telegram arrived Dr. Carhart was summoned again into the presence of the inspector.

"The bishop returned an hour ago, and is now in his room." The inspector read the message out with professional unconcern. He glanced at Dr. Carhart, and then went on: "My instructions are to send you up to town to-night, to be ready to appear before the magistrate to-morrow morning."

The bishop made no response to this; his mind was dwelling on the vision the manager's telegram had conjured up. "That man! In my room!" he ejaculated in horror. It was hardly conceivable that a suit of clothes could accomplish so much.

The following morning, at the police court, Dr. Carhart's case came on for an early hearing.

The inspector stated that he would only offer formal evidence of arrest, as he wished to ask for a remand. The case was a serious one, involving a widespread system of blackmailing, and in securing the prisoner, Robert Wilson, it was hoped they had got at the root of the conspiracy.

The magistrate was a brisk little man, and the business between him and the inspector passed so quickly that the bishop found himself being led away before he realized that the proceedings had begun.

Two policemen were then called, who identified the poor bishop as Robert Wilson, and proved his conviction at Sandwell, two years back, for petty thefts from bathing boxes.

The bishop here attempted to speak. "Sir," he said, "I must ask your permission to make a statement." But he was somewhat abruptly silenced by the magistrate.

"The case is adjourned till this day week," he said. "You will have an opportunity then of producing any witnesses you like. I cannot waste the time of the court by sending for them now."

While the bishop was kept at the police station chafing at his enforced inaction, events were moving rapidly outside. Strange discoveries had been made at Bord's Hotel, and the manager had paid an early visit to Pollock's Bank. From there he had driven hurriedly to Scotland Yard, and a few minutes later he was on his way, with an inspector, to the police court.

Inspector Clowes, who had charge of the bishop's case, was still at the court. He was startled for a moment out of his professional manner when he heard the manager's story.

"But you got my telegram from Sandwell?" he said.

"Yes, yes, of course—I inquired and found the bishop had gone up to his room."

"And you suspected nothing until——"

"Until this morning, when the chambermaid found the doctor still locked, and could not make Dr. Carhart hear. We broke in and found the room in disorder, and the bed not slept in. Then I thought of the cheque I had cashed the day before, and I took it at once to Pollock's. It is a barefaced forgery. Someone has made away with the bishop, occupied his room, rifled his boxes and stuck me for fifteen pounds."

"The bishop—well, the bishop is all right, I think," said the inspector, reluctantly. "Have you any clue to what time your man went out?"

"The porter thinks he saw him at twenty-five to three."

"Charing Cross—Folkstone. I thought so. He's given us the slip right enough, and very neatly too. Well, now there's nothing to be done but to get Dr. Carhart discharged."

"Discharged? The bishop?" echoed the manager.

"Yes," said the inspector, drily, "we've made an unfortunate mistake, and remanded the bishop on various charges of blackmail. He'll be very glad to see you, Mr. Smith."

The proceedings the second time the bishop's case came up for hearing were very brief, and almost before he understood the turn that events had taken Dr. Carhart found himself discharged "without a stain upon his character."—

ACCIDENT OR DESTINY.

A Thrilling Incident on an Atlantic Liner by J. Lawrence Hornibrook. in Harmsworth's Magazine.

We were all assembled at dinner in the saloon of the mail steamer Imperial. His Excellency the newly-appointed Governor-General of Canada occupying a seat of honor on the captain's right.

The dinner passed off in brilliant style, and dessert had already been placed before us. Suddenly I became aware of an abrupt lull in the conversation, as if the attention of the company had been arrested in the midst of the chatter and laughter. What had caused it I was at a loss to understand. From my seat at the captain's table I glanced around the spacious saloon, and immediately saw what had occasioned this sudden suspension of the conversation.

Coming slowly down the centre of the saloon, between the long line of crowded tables, was a woman, upon whom all eyes were turned. The instant I beheld her I ceased to wonder at the abrupt silence. It was not so much the beauty of her refined and somewhat saddened face that struck the beholder; it was the queenlike carriage, the pose of her shapely head, and the unconscious grace of her every movement.

I was so intent upon watching her, so wrapt up in contemplation of her beautiful form, that I had eyes for nothing else. It was Frampton, an old college friend, who was seated next to me at the table, who drew off my attention in another direction. Leaning eagerly towards me, he whispered in my ear, "Good heavens, Whitaker, look at the captain!"

And truly, as I faced round towards the head of the table, the sight that met my gaze was a startling one. Captain Kennedy-Edwards had half-risen from his chair, his hands tightly clutching the arms as if he was about to spring to his feet. With staring eyes, and a startled, almost dismayed look in his face, he watched the woman as she moved slowly towards him. It was as if he beheld one whom he had believed long dead.

For her part she gazed upon him with a singularly calm and steady look. Not a muscle of her mobile features moved; no gleam of anger or resentment flashed from those beautiful eyes. And yet, one instinctively felt that there was something amiss between these two, that the memory of some great wrong was in the minds of both.

With steady step and unfaltering manner she approached the head of the table, her gaze still steadily fixed upon the captain. Pausing for a moment, she looked at him in a strangely earnest manner. I fancied that I noticed a faint trace of a curl upon her lip, and waited—watched—wondering what was coming. Then with slow deliberation, and in a voice devoid of emotion, she said, "Captain Kennedy-Edwards, in the hour of your greatest need may your false heart fail you."

That was all: but if some awful doom had been pronounced, if some terrible judgment had been thundered forth, I doubt whether it would have had a more thrilling effect than those few simple words, spoken in a calm, unimpassioned voice. The instant they had fallen from her lips, she moved on in the same stately manner, and the next moment disappeared from the saloon.

In the widespread murmur that followed and while eager questions were being asked on every hand, I saw His Excellency lean forward towards the captain. The latter had sunk back into his seat, as if the tension which had held him spellbound for those few brief moments had suddenly given way. There was a peculiar, ashen look in his face, and a bluish tinge about his lips, which, as a medical man, struck me as ominous. The woman's words seemed to have pierced to his very soul.

By a powerful effort of that iron will which had made the entire crew of his ship so subservient to him, he pulled himself together, and sat upright in his chair. The color came back to his face again, though the intense emotion which had overpowered him had plainly left its mark behind. He spoke to those around him, drank a glass of wine, and made an attempt to renew the conversation which had been interrupted in such an unexpected and startling mannner. But I could see his heart was not in it, that his thoughts were far away, and that every moment he remained at the table was little short of torture to him. His Excellency must have seen it too, for with instinctive courtesy he rose from his seat and withdrew.

Captian Kennedy-Edwards quitted the saloon hastily and went on deck. Ascending to the bridge, where the second officer was in charge, he paced restlessly from side to side, as if his mind was a prey to doubt or fear. He remained up there until a late hour. When he came down at last, he went straight to his own cabin and shut himself in.

For the remainder of that evening the incident which I have described formed the all-absorbing topic of conversation. In the saloon, in the smoke-room, among the scattered groups on deck, nothing else was spoken of. Who was that beautiful woman? What had called forth that solemn denunciation?

The purser was appealed to for information, but he had little to impart. Her name, it appeared, was Miss Oakshot; she was travelling in the company of Mr. and Mrs. Vereker, whom she had met on the Continent; and it was understood that she was about to visit some relations of hers in Toronto. Beyond that, the purser could afford no particulars regarding her. Who or what she was, he was unable to say.

As may be imagined, this scanty information did not serve to allay our curiosity. For the next day or two all sorts of rumors were rife concerning this Miss Oakshot and her connection with the Imperial commander. The lady herself rarely made her appearance on deck, or even in the saloon. When she did, her demeanour was subdued—almost approaching to madness, in fact. She conversed only with Mr. and Mrs. Vereker, between whom she sat at table, and who appeared to take a special interest in her.

As to Captain Kennnedy-Edwards, the change in him was remarkable. On former occasions when I had crossed with him, he had been the life and soul of the ship, mixing freely with the passengers, presiding at concerts, and acting the part of host as well as commander. Now he seemed desirous of shunning all on board, and practically lived on the bridge. More than once he excused himself from appearing at dinner on the plea of indisposition. When off duty he generally retired to his own cabin, where he shut himself up for hours together.

His manner, too, was abrupt; sometimes irritable. He had always the name of ruling his ship in a firm and even stern manner, but now his rigid discipline was strained to actual harshness. At times I noticed a strange look in his eyes, as if some vague terror had suddenly sprung up in his mind. I watched him narrowly, and as the days went on I became convinced that a secret, abiding fear, a premonition of evil or disaster, weighed upon him continually. In some subtle and undefined way, this foreboding appeared to be communicated to many of those on board, myself among the number. Still, the great majority of the passengers reposed the utmost confidence in the captain, knowing the reputation he had made, and the good fortune which had hitherto attended him.

One night I happened to run up from the saloon rather late for a mouthful of fresh air. As I stepped out on the deck an icy gust struck full in my face, sending a cold chill through me. This somewhat astonished me, I must confess; in the earlier part of the evening, though not exactly mild, there was none of that nipping sharpness in the air which now prevailed. I was at a loss to understand this sudden change in the temperature.

While I stamped up and down, trying to get myself warm, Mr. Catling, the first officer, came along. He was a bluff, hearty individual, with a face the color of a brick—one of the old school, apparently. A man of few words, his mind seemed to be constantly running upon the duties that lay before him.

"Well, Mr. Catling," I said, as he approached, "what do you think of the change in the weather?"

"Bad," he replied, shaking his head gravely.

"How's that? What does this sudden cold betoken?"

"Ice!"

"Is that really the case?"

"It is. Depend upon it there's a berg knocking about somewhere; not a hundred miles off, either."

"That is not a very pleasant look-out, is it?"

"You're right there. Don't know a worse myself. I'll not get five minutes' sleep to-night, that's certain. I never do when I know we're not far off a berg."

Off he went, growling over the prospect of a wakeful night. I walked forward towards the bridge, and as I rounded one of the deck-houses on my way back ran right into the arms of Captain Kennedy-Edwards himself.

I don't know whether my sudden appearance startled him or not, but he started back, caught his breath with a quick gasp, and seemed to experience a sharp spasm of pain. Even in the semi-darkness I noticed that grey, ashen hue in his face again, and felt alarmed.

"I fear you are in pain, captain," I said, stepping up to him.

"I am," he replied, in a hollow voice, as he pushed back his cap, and passed his hand over his forehead. "It is nothing unusual with me now. Come to my cabin for a moment, doctor; I should like to have a word with you."

It was with a vague apprehension; a growing doubt that there was something seriously amiss with the Imperial's commander, that I followed him. As we stepped in from the deck, he switched on the electric light, sat down before his desk, and let his head fall upon his hand. He remained in that attitude for a minute or more, apparently buried in gloomy thought. I waited patiently until he roused himself to speak.

"Whitaker," he said at length, swinging round towards me, "can you imagine what it is to feel yourself in the grip of a terrible, an inexorable fate? Though you may struggle against it, though you may strive to shake off the hold it has laid upon you, the consciousness remains that you are powerless to avert the calamity. That is what I feel; that is my position at the present moment."

"May it not mean that your nerves are out of order, and that you are giving way to morbid fancies?" I ventured to say.

He shook his head gloomily, and once more relapsed into silence. As I watched him, I felt certain there was something on his mind which he wished to reveal, and yet hesitated to confide it to a comparative stranger.

"Look here," he said suddenly, as if he had made up his mind to speak, "I had better state the case fully, and then you can judge for yourself whether this presentiment that is over me is the outcome of a morbid imagination or not.

"You probably noticed that lady whose appearance caused such a sensation at dinner the other evening," he went on, with some slight hesitation of manner, as if the subject was a painful one for him to dwell upon. "You may have observed that her coming upon me in such a sudden and unexpected manner—for until that moment I had not the faintest idea that she was on board—was a surprise, I may even say a shock, to me. It was that, and more. It was a death-blow!

"And yet, though she has been the victim of a great wrong, though I acted towards her in a heartless and cruel manner, there is nothing strikingly out of the common in the circumstances of the case. I do not advance that as any excuse for my conduct; I am well aware that from beginning to end, I was grievously to blame. The story is simply this:

"Years ago, before I joined the Atlantic service, I was first officer on board one of the P. and O. boats. This lady, Miss Oakshot, and her mother were among the passengers on one of our homeward-bound trips. The girl—for she was only a girl then—was engaged to a young officer in India, who had come on board before we sailed to see his friends off.

"Miss Oakshot, I need scarcely say, was the belle of the ship on that particular voyage. I don't know whether her attachment for the young officer was a particularly deep one; at any rate, she did not appear to be greatly cast down at parting with him. This fact gave rise to a good deal of comment, for the interest she aroused on board was extraordinary. There were some who declered that on her return to England she would throw over her Indian lover; but others maintained that she would remain true to him.

"This topic cropped up among the young officers of the ship one evening soon after we had sailed. I happened to come in while they were in the heat of the discussion, and they immediately appealed to me for my opinion. I told them that I was no believer in constancy, either in man or woman, and that the young lady in question could be soon made to forget her absent lover. They scouted this idea; I declared that I would prove the truth of it.

"How?" they asked with one breath.

"By becoming engaged to her myself," I answered.

"The derisive laugh that was raised on every side nettled me considerably. On the spur of the moment, without thinking of what it might possibly mean for the girl herself, I declared that before the voyage ended I would have won her. They scoffed and jeered, but that only made me more resolved to accomplish my purpose.

"It was a wild, a thoughtless freak; but it quickly became a serious matter for both of us. On my part, a passionate attachment soon sprang up; and though she held me at arm's length at first, I could see that I was steadily gaining ground with Miss Oakshot. You will understand, I am sure, that it is a painful subject for me to dwell upon, therefore I will pass over the events of the voyage. All I need say is, that as we were steaming up the English Channel we met on deck one moonlight night, and—well, it ended in an engagement.

"I did not see much of her after we arrived in England, for she and her mother went up north. Shortly afterwards I was off to sea again. By degrees the keenness of my attachment began to wear off, and though a desultory correspondence was kept up between us for twelve months or so, even that fell through at last. It came to my knowledge that in some way she had learned how the whole affair had originated. Knowing what her feelings must have been, I could not bring myself to face her again. I made no attempt to see her during the brief intervals I was in England; never once have we met since then, until I saw her in the saloon the other evening.

"No doubt, you heard what fell from her then. It is that which has weighed so heavily on me ever since. I have a strange foreboding that her words will come true. The thought that, should any sudden emergency arise, I might not be able to cope with it, has haunted me from that moment. It has been a nightmare to me— a horrible, torturing nightmare."

"There is one thing I feel pretty sure about," I said, looking at him keenly. "My observation leads me to suspect you have some heart trouble."

"I daresay you are right," he answered, in an abstracted manner. "But that can wait; we will have a chat about it to-morrow. I must take a turn on the bridge again; I fear we are nearing ice."

He switched off the light and we stepped out on deck again. When he had left me, I continued to pace up and down there, despite the nipping cold. The story I had just heard, and, above all, the strange presentiment which seemed to oppress the captain, had made a profound impression upon me. What if the woman's words were really destined to be fulfilled.

At every turn I glanced up towards the bridge, and there I could dimly discern the tall figure of the commander as he moved slowly from side to side. I don't know how it was, but I felt a strange depression stealing over me, that drove all thought of sleep from my mind.

Presently I walked forward along the deserted deck, and took up a position just in front of the bridge. While there, the second officer passed me, and went towards the chart-room. As I glanced at him I was struck by his thoughtful air and the grave look in his face.

I was plunged in profound thought, when from the bows a sudden and startling cry rang out through the night. The one word I caught was "Iceberg!"

For one brief moment I gazed out ahead, and there, looming vaguely through the darkness, I saw a great white mass, blocking our course as if a solid wall was stretched across it. The next second I whisked round and glanced up at the bridge, expecting to see the captain keenly on the alert, with his hand on the engine-room signal, taking prompt measures to avoid the disaster which threatened us.

Good heavens! How the sight that met my gaze shocked and appalled me. To my dying day I will never forget it. Captain Kennedy-Edwards was leaning far out over the bridge rails, motionless—spell-bound, it seemed—his eyes fixed in a wild, unearthly stare upon that threatening mountain of ice.

As I faced round again towards the bows, someone dashed past me and made for the bridge. It was the second officer. But I had no thought now for anything save the sight before me—a sight which I can only describe as one of stupendous and appalling grandeur. The berg had already drifted into the fringe of light which surrounded the ship. Its jagged crags, its smooth, glass-like slopes, its dark caverns, and the great towering spur that shot up into the blackness of the night, were all distinctly visible. And towards it, like some blinded creature rushing to its doom, the huge liner was tearing at full speed.

I heard a shout from the second officer who was now on the bridge. I heard the engine-room signal click; but it was too late to avert the disaster. A minute or two of breathless, thrilling expectancy, and then, with a horrible, grinding crash, the Imperial struck.

Down came the ice upon the deck— tons upon tons of it falling in solid blocks. I felt the planks quiver beneath my feet, there was a rasping and tearing sound in the bows, and the ship seemed to come to a dead stop. The next minute she began to back slowly away from the berg.

It was then, as I glanced round, I saw Captain Kennedy-Edwards deliberately descend from the bridge and walk into the chart-room. For the next half hour or so a scene of the wildest confusion and terror prevailed.

A hasty examination of the liner showed that, though her bows were battered and stove in, there was no reason to apprehend any immediate danger.

The officers held a consultation upon the bridge, and it was decided that, as the weather was fine, the Imperial might proceed upon her voyage. Not till then, when our safety was assured, did our thoughts turn to the captain. Mr. Catling came down from the bridge, and I accompanied him to the chart-room.

We pushed open the door and entered. Before the table on which the charts were usually spread out Captain Kennedy-Edwards was seated, his arm resting upon it, and his head bowed down so that his face was hidden. I stepped up and touched him upon the shoulder but he did not move.

The woman's wish had come true. His heart had failed him.

DANNY NOWLAN'S EXPERIMENTS IN GOATS.

BY GERALD BRENNAN.

Perhaps it was through some of the varied cross-strains which go to make up Irish ancestry, that Danny Nowlan inherited vague leanings toward the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. Maybe he had found intimations of the doctrine in sundry stray volumes of his schoolboy past, and the seeds of thought thus generated, left quite unguarded, had become a warped and weird growth. Perhaps he had scoured up his strange theory from the depths of his inner life, in the fashion of the proverbial German. At any rate, Danny Nowlan had this theory; and he not only professed but practiced it.

This famous theory is best described as Danny himself described it to me, years ago, in Ballycarney churchyard.

I had strolled into the churchyard, partly because of its quaint old gravestones, and partly to peep at the lichened church through which Noll Cromwell's cannonballs had whistled their Puritanic war-hymns. To my disgust, I found the paths in every direction infested by goats! Goats browsed among the tombs, clanking their hobbling-chains over the graves of the departed. There were goats in the ruined chancel where those staunch old chieftains, the O'Carneys of Ballycarney, rested shoulder to shoulder. There were goats in the bleak, nettle-grown inclosure to the north—Ballycarney's potter's field.

One could scarcely stir for goats, of every size, age and color, from the ill-tempered patriarch of his tribe to the bleating kid of yesterday's weaning.

It was not strange, under these circumstances, that I should anathematize goats; I did it and with emphasis. The words were barely out of my mouth (to use an Irish idiom) when from the old church stepped forth a gray and wizened hunchback. It was Danny Nowlan, the parish sexton, tutelary genius of the place.

"Take shame to yourself!" cried the gravedigger, "for spakin' words the like o' them. Little ye know, I'll go bail, that my goats are no common ones. Little ye think, that comes among em wid a gibe on your lips,' that the soul of a man dwells under the hairy hide of every goat in Ballycarney churchyard."

I have "fads" of my own; and lunacy is but an exaggeration of "fads." So I did not smile at this queer hunchback, lunatic though he might be. Instead, I craved his indulgence and the pardon of his goats, pleading ignorance in excuse for my hasty language.

Danny Nowlan was mollified. "Sure an' if you didn't know," he said, "you couldn't be expected to understand. Sit down on the tombstone there—'tis ould Sir Geoffrey O'Carney's, by the same token—an' I'll tell ye all about myself an' my goats."

I took my seat, accordingly, on Sir Geoffrey's sepulchre, while Danny Nowlan expounded to me his theory. "As sexton of the churchyard,' quoth the hunchback, "I have the rights o' the grass—meanin' that I can graze any bastes belongin' to me on the graves. An' 'tis good grass an' rich, your honor, that grows in a churchyard. But the stuff that's in the grass, surely differs wid every grave—an' that's where my thayory begins.

"I started wid one solitary goat, because I was poor then, an' hadn't got wisdom. That single goat, combined wid a naatural gift of observation, taught me all I know. To-day I have a neat house beyant, an' fifty-five pound in Kilmore Bank. All along o' the goats—an' the grass o' the graves!

"You see I didn't like to put my one goat on the graves of the dacint people, because I thought their childher an' them that belonged to them mighn't like it. So I just hobbled my first goat over there beyant, on the north side, where the potther's field is, an' all the tramps an' niver-do-wells are laid. Would ye believe, your honor? After three months' feedin' in potther's field, chains couldn't hould that goat. He became the worst blackguard an' the worst wanderer—savin' your presence, for 'tis a wanderer you are yourself—in the barony of Kilcarney. Divil a mornin' but I had to go stravaglin 'afther him—a mighty hard thing for a poor boy wid a back like mine, avic.

"Well, one day while I was leadin' Oliver Crummle—I called the goat Oliver Crummle because I could get no good of him—as I was leadin' of him home to his ould quarters in potther's field, word came to me of a buryin'. So I just tied Oliver to the nearest grave, an' left him there. I never noticed at the time that the grave belonged to Father Roger Walsh (God rest his sowl!), the best priest an' the best man that ever lived in the parish of Ballycarney. You can tell what a saint Father Roger was by readin' his cynotaph—though sorra guide that is, for there's many a dirty blackguard that has the fine tombstone. But Father Roger's raal tomb is in the hearts o' the people; an' 'tis the good, honest man he was, entirely.

"Anyhow, I left my goat overnight on the priest's grave. Next day, when I got out o' bed, I remembered him; an' I says—'I'll go bail that my bould Crummle is half-way to Carney Hall back gate by this time!' So out I goes; an' there, if youl'l believe me, was Oliver Crummle, squattin' quietly on his hunkers, eatin' away at the grass on Father Roger's grave.

"'Arrah, Oliver, ma bouchal,' says I, 'if your new quarters suit you so well, you may as well stick to them.' So I left him tied to the priest's tomb.

"Your honor, that goat got so good that at last I took the chain off his leg altogether. You couldn't coax him away from the churchyard; an' he used to look so sad when I called him 'Oliver Crummle,' that I hadn't the heart but to change his name to 'Dan O'Connell.' The farmers heard tell of his conversion, an' came from miles around to see him. In his ould, wicked days he asked nothing better than to break out an' ate Madam Carney's fancy garden hedge at Carney Hall beyant. His change of sperit so pleased Madam Carney that, 'pon my sowkins, she offered me five pound for the baste; an' wid the money I bought two young goats instead o' one. But I larned a lesson from Dan O'Connell, late Oliver Crummle. No more goats went to graze on potther's field. I kept 'em tied to the pillars of Father Roger's gravestone; an' the result was that the fame o' my goats spread from Ballycarney to Kilmore city, an' I made money hand over fist. Every pound I got went back into goats; until I had so many that divil another goat could find room over Father Roger Walsh. So I took a quiet rayson wid myself—an' it was then that I laid down my thayory.

"I says to myself: ''Tis not th grass, avic, but the man that's buried underneath, that counts.' Graze a goat over a niver-do-well or a tramp, an' that goat turns out tramp or niver-do-well. But graze your goat over a good, honest man, an' you'll have a good, honest goat. 'Tis mighty easy to see the dayduction I drew from them facts—as Mr. Carney himself admitted to me.

"Anyhow, Father Walsh's grave bein' occupied, I had to look around for a new piece o' good man's grass. 'I'll try the quality next,' says I; and so I tied the goats to the very tomb you're sittin' on—the tomb of ould Sir Geoffrey O'Carney, Mr. Carney's ancestor, that was lord here afore Crummle's time. Well, avic, the goats turned out well enough in point o' dacincy; but they got so mortial proud off that O'Carney grass, that they were no use to see any more. They turned up their noses at thistles an' prassheoch. Nothing but the best an' tindherest grass, if you please, would suit 'em. Sure the ould O'Carney sap had got into their veins, an' there's no finer an' no ouldher blood in all the County Kilmore than them same O'Carneys—or 'Carneys' as they call themselves, since every gombeen-man sticks an 'O' to his father's name. Arrah, that's a sample o' their pride; for they'd rather sacrifice the 'O' they fought for, six hundred years an' more, than share it wid people that have no call to it. Well, anyhow, the goats that grazed on Sir Geoffrey's grass turned out so haughty that I had to give 'em to the priest—because, ye know, 'tis the custom to give anything you can get no good of to the church, in these parts.

"My thayory worked so well, an' I made so much money by grazin' goats over good, quiet men, that by an' by I could afford to expayriment—as Mr. Carney calls it. Them expayriments would fill a book!

"I grazed a goat on Marty Dowling, the poacher's, grave; an' that goat never cared for his own grass, but loved nothing better than breakin' out an' stealin' from his neighbor. Another goat that fed over Larry Gaffagan (the best hurler, runner an' jumper in the parish was Larry!); an' the divil himself couldn't hould that baste. Wid my own two eyes I saw him take the big inthrance gates at Carney Hall, in one bound. He could run faster than the wind; an' Mr. Carney called him 'the athlete.' You can see for yourself how he came to be an athlete.

"But the last of my expayriments was wid the goat I took outside the wall to where they lay the murdherers an' suicides—mighty few o' the likes is in Ballycarney, thanks be to the Lord! One dark night that poor crayture burst his chain, gored two other goats to death an' was found drowned in the River Feor next mornin'. There he lay—murdherer an' suicide in one; an' 'twas all my fault for grazin' him where I did.

"That brought me remorse o' conscience, an' I followed out the thayory, widout any expayriments at all. The good goats, that could stand a bit o' divilment, I put on the graves o' playboys an' merry fellows; an' the bad goats, that was far gone in wickedness, were hobbled over the bones o' fine, dacint men, like his reverence. But them goats that was too poor o' sperit an' humble beyond rayson, I brought to the O'Carney graves, where the grass is so proud it scorns to grow daisies.

"An' the outcome o' the thayory, your honor, is that my goats keep at the same level all the year round—an' divil a finer breed o' goats you'll find in Kilmore County."

Here Danny paused abruptly—his crooked figure assuming an attitude of the keenest attention. Indeed there was something strongly suggestive of his own goats in the little man, as he listened eagerly—snuffing the air, goat fashion, as though scenting distant trouble. Then clambering upon Sir Geoffrey's tomb, and shading his eyes with one hand, he looked to the eastward with head bent as far back as his deformity would allow and his uncouth nose well cocked up.

For several minutes, it seemed, there was an absolute and almost painful silence, so intent was Danny upon something, which I could neither see nor hear. At last a light of comprehension spread over his wrinkled old face as he laboriously hopped down from the tomb.

My duller ear now caught the sound which had doubtless disturbed my mentor—the distant noise of clashing goat-horns.

"Wirrah! wirrah!" cried the little sexton—"'tis the thayory workin', your honor. Last night I shifted a dacint goat from Father Roger's grave to where Lanty Houragan—the swearin', fightin', swaggerin' blackguard—lies undher the whitethorn beyant; an' the goat that was browsin' over poor Lanty I dhragged wid great throuble an' a power o' persuasion to Father Roger's blessed grass. 'Tis me last expayriment, your honor. Faith, I'm thinkin' I'm but the half-witted boy to have done it, for I know my thayory works as sure as the sun and the expayriments bring little but throuble.

"An' what, think you, is the result of the thransfer? There's Lanty Houragan's savage goat, turned as mild as spring water, grazin' peacefully an' forgettin' his evil past, when along comes the very same nice, gentle, dacint goat that I took from the priest's grave only last night. May I die an Orangeman, if Father Roger's goat hasn't been utterly ruinated by one single night o' Lanty Houragan's grass; an' if I don't make haste, he'll make goat-flesh o' my latest convert! for 'tis the new-born rapscallion is now afther breakin' loose an' a spreein' an' cavorting all over the dacint graves."

Danny hobbled away with as much haste as he could to put a stop to a too violently practical exhibition of the theory of the "grass o' the graves."