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THE MONTREAL HERALD.

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95TH YEAR NO. 122 MONTREAL SATURDAY MAY 24, 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

Official Silence Is But a Blind to Prevent Undue Exultation of the Populace

Which Might Have Effect of Causing the Vereeniging Conterees to Shy at Peace Declarations.

ONLY OBJECT IS NOW TO "SAVE THE FACE" OF LEADERS

Stay of the Delegation at Pretoria is a Convincingly Hopeful Sign—Enormous Exchange and Curb Business in African Securities.

London, May 23.—The Associated Press has every reason to believe that peace in South Africa is practically secured. How soon it will be announced depends apparently more upon the convenience of the Boer leaders than upon the declination of the British Government. The private and official advices received to-night in London from South Africa all point to the same conclusion. The delay is technical, and to end the long war seems to be the desire of both British and Boer leaders. The latter, however, are unable to convince all their followers of the wisdom of acquiescing to the terms of peace.

Information as to what transpired at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet is closely guarded, but it is not likely that the Cabinet transactions were of vital importance. The surmise of the well informed persons is that the sum total of deliberations of the Cabinet ministers at a decision regarding points of peace agreement of entirely minor importance. Another surmise is that the Cabinet has merely sent a rather mock ultimatum to South Africa which can be used by the Boer leaders in explanation to their forces. Both these surmises probably contain an element of truth, but neither can in any way affect the widespread belief in the best informed quarters that the end of the war has come. In fact those persons who are best acquainted with the actual details of the present negotiations only qualify this optimistic expression of opinion by slender reservations concerning the extent of the personal control of the Boer leaders over their commands. Were the Boers a thoroughly disciplined force, dependent upon the action of their general officers, peace would probably be proclaimed to-night, but Botha, DeWet and other generals seem themselves unable positively to guarantee the degree to which their example will be followed.

DELEGATES ARE VERY EVENLY DIVIDED.

The delegates at Vereeniging, according to information in possession of the War Office, are fairly evenly divided; consequently extreme precautions are exercised both in London and Pretoria to prevent any premature action or report which might adversely influence the burghers.

The most pessimistic forecast heard to-night only admits that a few isolated bands of irreconcilables may be left in the field.

A member of the House of Commons, who is in close touch with the Government, said to a representative of the Associated Press to-day that he believed everything was settled, and the British terms would be found unexpectedly liberal.

GREAT INTEREST IN CABINET MEETING.

London, May 23.—The cabinet meeting adjourned at 5.10 p.m. The Associated Press has ascertained that the Government regards the war as practically ended.

Advices received by the War Office indicate that whatever decision the Vereeniging conference may arrive at, most, if not all, of the Boer leaders who went to Pretoria, will not continue the fight. The present negotiations are merely for the purpose of enabling the Boer leaders to "save their face."

After they learn the results of this afternoon's meeting of the Cabinet, the Boer leaders are expected to announce their reluctant acquiescence with the British terms. The War Office does not expect any serious defections of the rank and file from the line taken up by Generals Botha and DeWet. Every precaution is being taken at Downing Street to prevent premature publication in view of the possibility that a portion of the Vereeniging delegates might bolt and continue the struggle without their leaders. Privately, however, confidence is expressed in official circles that everything is over but the shouting.

Greater public interest was manifested in to-day's meeting of the Cabinet than has been the case in any meeting since the earlier stages of the war. The ministers reached Downing Street, (where the foreign offices, Colonial Office, and other Government offices are situated), from all parts of the country and were greeted by hundreds of people anxious for some sign of the probable trend of affairs.

The Stock Exchange has fully made up its mind how things are going, and declares that the bases of peace were signed at Pretoria yesterday.

BRITISH PUBLIC IS IGNORANT THOUGH INQUISITIVE.

The British public is still quite ignorant of the course of events in South Africa, and there are no demonstrations to-night on the London streets, although on all sides the question asked is, "Is it peace?"

On the other hand the stock exchange throughout the day was a seething mass of brokers, who eagerly bought South African shares, while long after the closing of the exchange nearly a thousand brokers crowded Throgmorton street and did a frantic curb business on the strength of the peace outlook.

PRODRICK WAS VERY NON-COMMITTAL.

The reception of Mr. Brodrick, the Secretary of State for War, at the Volunteer Service Dinner to-night, was watched eagerly in the hope of gaining an inkling of the Government's private frame of mind. But Mr. Brodrick's listeners had to be contented with one brief and strictly formal reference to the present situation. Responding to the toast, "The Imperial Forces," the War Secretary said:

"I would be to-day untrue to my duty should I enter into details of the communications which are now passing and which preclude, as we all hope, the surrender of the Boers."

Mr. Brodrick then proceeded to reiterate the official declared intention of the Government not to be drawn into any compromise which would jeopardize future peace in South Africa.

PRETORIA IS NOW MUCH MORE CHEERFUL

Pretoria, May 23.—The feeling here, which has been excellent for several days, is now more cheerful, though no real news of the conference between Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner and the Boer leaders has been allowed to leak out. It is known here that the leaders came to Pretoria as the result of a compromise decision at Vereeniging, where the peace party, led by Botha, Delarey, Lucas Meyer and the majority of the Transvaalers, though anxious for peace, refused to abandon their allies. This is the cause of the Boer delegation being now there. It was at first thought that the delegates would merely report refusal to accept the British terms. Everybody expected them to depart immediately, and that hostilities would actively recommence. To the general surprise, however, the leaders are still here, and the hopefulness of to-day is the outcome of the general conviction that some arrangement is being which may solve the difficulty at Vereeniging.

ANOTHER STREET CAR LOOP LINE

Road Committee Awards Several Contracts for Permanent Pavements.

At the meeting of the Roads Committee yesterday afternoon the tenders for sidewalk and roadway pavements were considered.

For sidewalks there were seven tenderers, and each company offered two or three different styles of composition. In cases where there was no competition the tender was accepted for the particular composition mentioned, which will be laid if applications were received from the public for it. In cases where there were two or more tenders for the same composition the contract was awarded to the lowest tender.

The only instance in which tenders were received for the same composition was in that of asphalt. The Sicily Company tendered at $1.96 per sq. yd.; Warren Bros. & Co., at $1.85 per sq. yd., and D. C. Drysdale at $1.75 per sq. yd. The latter obtained the contract.

The Alpha Paving Company obtained the contract for laying sidewalks of their own special composition at $1.70 per sq. yd.

The other tenders for permanent sidewalks were: M. Dinnen, Montreal Paving & Construction Co., Bellhouse, Dillon & Co., who tendered for a great variety of pavements, at prices ranging from $1.20 to $3.00 per sq. yd.

For permanent roadways tenders were received from the Montreal Pavement & Construction Co., the Sicily Asphaltum Co., Warren, Bros. & Co., Northern Paving & Construction Co., the Alpha Paving Co.

The contract was awarded to the Sicily Co. for Trinidad asphalt at $2.99 per sq. yd., and to the Alpha Paving Co. for its special composition at $2.20 per sq. yd.

CONGESTED STREET CARS.

In regard to the construction of a line of electric railway from St. Antoine Street north up Atwater Avenue to St. Catherine Street, Manager Wanklyn, of the Montreal Street Railway, wrote:

"I would say that in order to make the line of the greatest benefit to the public it is desirable that it should be continued northward from St. Catherine Street to St. Luke Street, and be run along St. Luke Street eastward to Closse Stree, and from Closse Street southward to St. Catherine, returning west along St. Catherine Street to Atwater Avenue, and I would respectfully request that your committee consider this further extension of the route at an early date, and grant the company the necessary permission to construct it along with the previous part of the route approved by Council."

This gave rise to a series of disjointed remarks to the effect that if the Montreal Street Railway was to be given any more extensions the same conditions should be imposed as in the case of the Terminal Company.

It was finally decided to refer the communication to the City Surveyor for a report on the width of the streets in question, no data on this point being at hand.

The purpose of the proposed loop is to relieve the congestion that has hitherto resulted from the public attending events in the Baseball Park or at the Arena. Formerly the cars stopping at either of these points have seriously interfered with the regular traffic on the St. Catherine Street line. The loop will enable specials cars to stand in the vicinity without interfering with the regular cars.

IMPROVE CHAMP DE MARS.

Lieut.-Col. Roy wrote to the committee requesting that steps be taken to have the Champ de Mars made more presentable for military parades. The grass is dead growing on the slopes, and the surface of the ground was rough. The City Surveyor was instructed to see that the surface was scraped and smoothed, all stones being removed.

LOCATION OF TRACKS.

Complaints were made that the Montreal Street Railway Co. was laying the new tracks on Commissioners Street too far from the centre of the wall opposite Bonsecours Market, and that the street would not be much wider at this point if the tracks were laid where the company was at present working. On motion of Ald. Lavigne, it was resolved that the Montreal Street Railway Co. be immediately notified to place their tracks at a uniform distance of twelve feet from the centre of the wall in front of Bonsecours Market as originally laid.

MORE WATERING CARTS.

Instructions were issued to the City Surveyor to have the two extra watering carts turned out at once.

ST. ANN'S STREETS.

Ald. Gallery drew the attention of the committee to the fact that he did not think that the streets in St. Ann's Ward showed any appreciable improvement, notwithstanding the fact that it had been said that a large amount of macadam had been put upon them. The City Surveyor was instructed to see that St. Ann's Ward received its fair share of the stone, and the Superintendent of Streets was asked to make a special report to Ald. Gallery's Ward in this particular.

HENRY SAXE ON STAND YESTERDAY

His Explanation of Why $20,000 Worth of Goods Were Hypothecated.

The examination of witnesses by order of the Superior Court for the purpose of assisting Mr. A. L. Kent in the liquidation of the M. Saxe & Sons, estate was continued yesterday afternoon.

Henry Saxe himself was sworn, and when asked by Mr. MacDougall, K.C. why he had hypothecated $20,000 worth of goods within five days of his assignment, to repeat that he had done it for the purpose of obtaining money to carry on the business. He thought that what he was at it he might as well get as much for it as he could, as he owed to his sisters. Of the $20,000 which he received from Hiram Lyon on the security of hypothecated goods, he said that he put $5,000 into the business and paid the rest over to his sisters.

When asked if he thought at this time that he would have to assign Mr. Saxe replied that he did not. About $25,000 worth of customers' paper was to mature on March 4, on which he expected to be paid $5,000. With part of this he intended to redeem the hypothecated goods. It was only on March 8th, he said, when he found that the customers' paper was not being taken up as he expected and that only about $1,000 was paid, and when the banks would not discount any more notes for the firm, that he realized they would have to assign.

After the assignment he borrowed the $5000 which he had recently paid over to his sisters, with the purpose of buying up the firm's bankrupt stock. Mr. MacDougall then asked where this money was now, but Mr. Archer objected to the question, and Judge Fortin took the question down there and then reserved it.

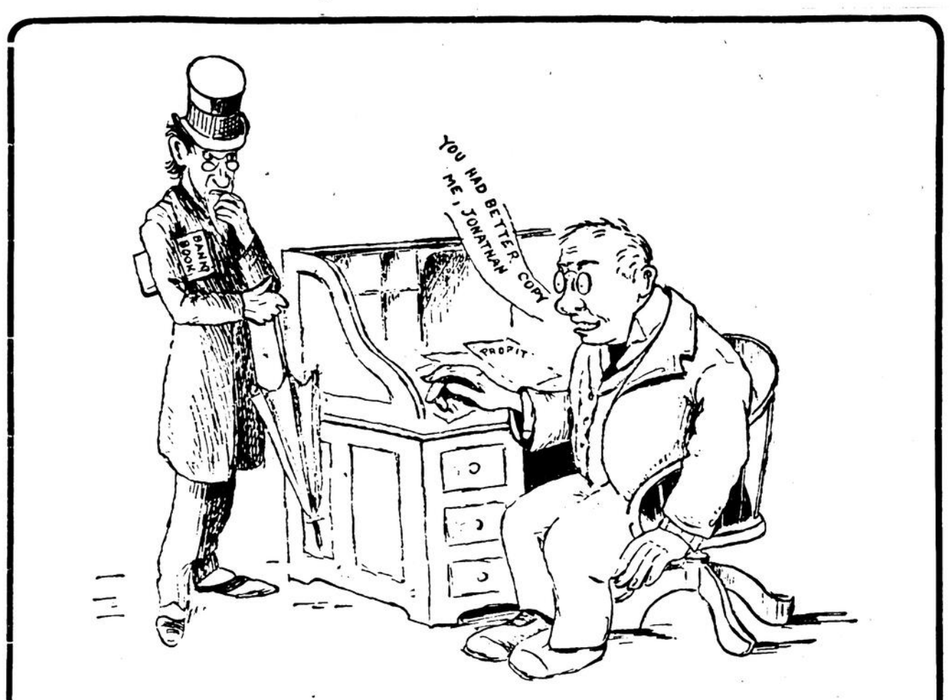
Mr. Samuel Saxe was also examined but showed that he had nothing whatever to do with the transactions alleged to be fraudulent.

The writ of capias issued by Gault Bros. was therefore withdrawn, in so far as it applied to him, and he was released.

HAYTI'S CIVIL WAR CLOUD PASSES

Port au Prince, Hayti, May 23.—The Haytian warship Crete A. Pierot, arrived to-day and landed Antenor Firmin, the former Haytian minister at Paris, who was recently at the head of the army of the north which advanced until within two days march of Port au Prince. He was accorded a very sympathetic reception and all danger of civil war appears to have disappeared.

Fearful Earthquake Blots Out a Great Mexican City.



RATHER TARDY REALIZATION.

Press Despatch:—The First National and other large Western banks are seriously contemplating advising the adoption of the Canadian system of large banks, with many branches, instead of the thousands of small individual banks throughout the West.

TORONTO'S CYCLONE OUT ON THE LAKE

Rochester, N.Y., May 23.—A terrific thunder storm passed eastward along the southern shore of Lake Ontario during last night, doing considerable damage to crops ashore and churning the surface of the lake into mountainous seas. A schooner, supposed to hail from Oswego, and bound for Charlotte, was struck by lightning a short distance east of Solus Point and burned to the water's edge. It has not been learned as yet if the crew escaped.

The schooner New Dominion, from Toronto, which was outward bound from that city, was caught by the storm in the middle of the lake. She was forced to scud before the wind under bare poles, and made Charlotte early this morning after great difficulty. Her foresail was torn to shreds by the force of the gale, and she will need other repairs.

MET WITH TORONTO MASONS.

Buffalo N.Y., May 23.—Members of St. Andrew's Lodge, A.F. and A.M., No. 16, of Toronto, were the guests of Buffalo Masons to-night. After initiating some new members a banquet was given at the Iroquois Hotel.

Past Grand Master E. T. Malone, of the visiting lodge, responded to the toast of the Grand Master and Grand Lodge of Canada.

S. P. Fowler gave a superb address on "The Saxons Job," John J. L. Hughes spoke of "The Silent Influences of Masonry." George Tate and W. F. Chapman, of the visitors jointly responded to "Saint Andrew's Lodge of Toronto."

Through The Herald's Sieve.

A BIG CYCLONE in Toronto, but then Toronto is always blowing about something.

IT IS PROBABLE that shirt waist men are also long pole jumpers and ice cream eaters.

AT ALFONSO'S coronation there were 36 bulls killed at the royal fight. The bulls are evidently jealous that it is a long time between coronations.

THE LACHINE MOSQUITO is doing what it can to ex'te a Mont Pelee set of feelings in the inhabitants.

IF THIS HOT WEATHER continues Cap. Bernier's North Pole trip will look more like a sane proposition.

Vacation.

The man who gets a week's vacation
Is feeling blue
And thinking of their glad condition



Who rest through two.
He thinks who gets two weeks' vacation
"How glad I'd be
If I could have some fine position
Where I'd get three."

THAT TORONTO CYCLONE should have been arrested for moving faster than the lawful rate of 6 miles an hour.

IN ADDITION to his other manly accomplishments the King of Spain is now able to eat without a bib.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN alliance has just been cemented again. Constant applications of international glue are necessary to make it stick.

Out in Westmount.

Subbubs—"Have you had the ping pong



wrist yet?"

Hubbubs—"No, but I have a well developed case of lawn-mower back."

KING ALFONSO says he would rather have horse races than bull fights. It is clear from this that Alf has never heard of ping pong.

IT IS NOW SAFE for a man to wear a straw hat without being arrested.

THE GAYNOR-GREENE situation will take a well-earned holiday to-day.

AMONG THE illustrious dead ones of late, none take a more conspicuous place than the Hon. Winston Churchill, future premier of Greater Britain.

IF THIS IS NOT summer it is certainly a pretty good imitation.

HAYTI HASN'T HAD a new president for a whole week.

IT WOULD BE safer for the flying machine men to just wait about it in the magazines.

WHILE SENDING FOOD for the Martinique sufferers also send a little nerve tonic.

MONT PELEE occasionally stops long enough to pitch up its sufferers, moisten its hands and get a fresh hold.

OWING TO A previous engagement, the Boers beg to announce that they will not send an embassy to the coronation.

Who's Payin' for it All?

(Chicago Record-Herald.)

"Most every day we hear about some rich chap with a daughter,
Or mebby an ambitious wife to take across the water
He buys a yacht that costs a lot, and hires crews and cooks,
And loads his women folks with gems supposed to help their looks.
And mebby he may think the price the splurge'll cost is small,
But still I can't help wonderin' who's payin' for it all.

"The man who heads the steamship trust or some big corporation,
Has planned to blow a million in to see the coronation,
He'll be away all summer long and travel like a king,
While I'll be workin' on the crops I planted in the spring,
He'll rent a castle from some lord that's crowded to the wall—
And I can't keep from wonderin' who's payin' for it all.

"The man whose mines are closed to bring the miners to submission
Will go on buyin everything for which his heart keeps wishin',
He'll take his women folks to court, and, Moses, how they'll blaze
With diamonds strung across their shapes in forty-seven ways!
They're goin' in their costly yachts; they won't come back till fall,
And I can't keep away the thought: 'Who's payin' for it all?'"

THE LACHINE MOSQUITOES are now presenting their bills.

PRESIDENT PALMA'S hardest work is still before him. There are some Cuban postmasters to be appointed.

THIS EPIDEMIC of Canadian women marrying Chinamen ought to be discouraged by law.

THERE WERE 200,000 people at the bull fight at Madrid. Out of that crowd there were probably 190,000 who would be too strong to go to church.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, Rudyard Kipling has not intensified the Mont Pelee situation with a poem.

TURKEY'S TREASURY is empty, which makes it look as if the Sultan may have indulged in a beefsteak dinner.

THE WORLD IS amazed at the enormous crowd of 200,000 people attending a bull fight, but just wait 'till the statistics are published showing the number of lawyers in the Gaynor-Greene case.

ST. VINCENT'S AGONY WILL LAST FOR YEARS

Governor of Windward Islands Fears Danger is Not Yet all Past.

London, May 23.—A cable despatch has been received at the Mansion House from Sir Robert Llewellyn, Governor of the Windward Islands, dated St. Vincent, Wednesday, May 21, and expressing the gratitude of the islanders for the generous English contributions, the message continues:

"I fear the distress is likely to continue for a long time. A fifth of the entire island is devastated, the largest of the sugar estates are ruined and their crops cannot be renewed in less than three years, if ever. The suffering of the injured from burns is beyond description. The rains here may revive vegetation a little but all the growing crops and fruit were destroyed. The sum of £7,400 ($35,000) is required immediately to build huts for the refugees—for the devasted area, who have lost everything.

A violent outburst on Sunday brought in many fresh refugees for relief. I fear all danger is not yet passed."

EXODUS FROM MARTINIQUE.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 23.—All is quiet here this morning. Up to the present nearly 2,000 tons of supplies from the United States have been placed in the Governor's hands. The people however are still more desirous of transportaion out of the island than of any other relief which can be offered them.

Another large party from Fort De France, numbering nearly 1,500 people, left here yesterday evening for Trinidad and other places.

END OF LOUBET'S RUSSIAN VISIT

Czar and Czarina Dine on the Montcalm—Protestations of Mutual Affection.

St. Peter-burg, May 23.—The French squadron escorting President Loubet left Cronstadt this afternoon for France. The Czar, M. Loubet and the Czarina proceeded together, on the Royal yacht Alexandra, and boarded the armored cruiser Montcalm, where the President entertained their Majesties at lunch. M. Loubet toasted the Czar as follows:—

"Sire: In coming on board the Montcalm with Her Majesty, the Czarina, you have done the French navy an honor which it will profoundly appreciate. The sentiments of our sailors for their brave comrades of the Russian navy manifest themselves on every occasion that offers, whether in the extreme Eastern seas, in the Mediterranean or elsewhere, their fraternity evidences the union of their countries. I shall carry away a warm and imperishable memory of my visit to this hospitable empire, and France, which has heard with joy the welcome extended to her representative, will remain faithful to the alliance, of which Russia, in common with France, so fully appreciates the benefit.

"I drink to the long life and glory of the valiant Russian navy."

The Czar replied:

"It is infinitely agreeable to the Czarina and myself to again find ourselves in the midst of the brave French sailors, and it is with especial pleasure that we are actually in France on board this fine vessel. We thank you cordially for your visit, Mr. President, and beg you to convey our most friendly greetings, as well as our best wishes to France, the faithful friend and steadfast ally of Russia.

"I raise my glass to the prosperity of the glorious navy of France."

SUPREME COURT JUDGE DEAD.

New York, May 23.—Supreme Court Justice Geo. T. Andrews, died at his home in this city at 2.15 o'clock this morning. He was in his 66th year.

Quezaltenango Meets the Doom of St. Pierre.

SEISMIC ACTIVITY APPEARS IN NEW FORM

Not Volcanic This Time, But Fully as Disastrous—Many Shocks in Mexico.

Hamburg, May 23.—A special despatch to the Hamburg Boersenhalle from Guatemala says that the town of Quezaltenango has been wholly destroyed by an earthquake which lasted three-quarters of a minute. Business is entirely suspended in Guatemala and a great part of the coffee crop there has been destroyed.

It was reported from Guatemala City April 20 that earthquake shocks, which were general throughout that country April 18 and 19, partly obliterated the town of Quezaltenango and badly damaged Amatitlan, Solola, Nahuala, Santa Lucia and San Juan. Two hundred persons were reported killed, mostly women, and many people were injured.

Quezaltenango has a population of about 25,000 people, is handsomely built and well paved, and has a richly decorated cathedral, several other churches and a fine city hall.

MORE VIOLENT OUTBREAK MAY OCCUR AT PELEE

New Crater Below the Old is Topped With 100 Feet of Cinders.

Fort de France, Island of Martinique, May 22.—(Thursday).—A torrential downpour of rain in the morning washed off the ashes from the vegetation on the mountain.

The U. S. Steamer Potomac made her usual trip to St. Pierre to-day with another party of scientists. She found the conditions there unchanged from yesterday. The top of the mountain was clearly visible for a considerable time. Captain Thomas G. McLean, of the United States cruiser Cincinnati, who has carefully observed Mont Pelee, agrees with other experts in reporting that a new crater has been formed below the old crater. In the new crater there is a great cinder cone more than a hundred feet high, from which steam and other volcanic matter is constantly pouring.

It is now the opinion of the scientists that this is an explosive volcano, no real lava or moya rock material having been poured out, only mud, steam, gases and fragments of the old crater beds. The scientists compare the mountain's outthrow to the steam of a boiler in which the pressure rises to bursting point and they think it possible that a more violent outbreak may occur. The scientists remark that the explosions have occurred at progressively longer intervals and that they have also been progressively more violent. Thus there had been three light eruptions of ashes. On May 5 there was an overflow of mud which caused the destruction of the Asine Guerinsi, on May 8 there was an outburst which destroyed St. Pierre and on May 20 after an interval of twelve days, the most tremendous outburst occurred.

A new period of rest is now on, and one of two things may happen. The pressure may be confined for a still longer period, and then explode with still greater violence, spreading destruction over a vast area, or, the motion may remain quiescent for another half century.

These explosions were unique in the character of the material ejected, choking, poisonous, blazing gases, hurled forth with fearful velocity and force.

FERNIE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN DESPAIR

150 to 175 Men Perished in the Crow's Nest Disaster—Firedamp Adds Horror.

Fernie, B.C., May 23.—A terrible explosion occurred last night about 7.20 in No. 2 shaft of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, extending to No. 3 shaft. Many were working in the mine at the time.

The work of rescue is being hurried, assistance from all available sources being rushed to the rescue. The presence of coal damp adds great danger to the hundred miners at work in the mine, at the time of the explosion. Only 35 or 40 are known to have escaped.

Over 10 dead bodies have been taken out. Of the 150 or 175 men entombed it is feared that a large percentage are lost.

Perfect order prevails although a terrible despair has set over the town.

The scene is heartrending in the extreme. The wail of the widows and orphans is heard on all sides.

Those known to be dead are Stephen Morgan, John Halley, James and Dougal Muir, Thomas Fairfield and son.

It will be impossible to get full particulars for some time.

WESTERN MEN WHO GO TO WAR

Recruiting List of 5th C. M. R., Which Sailed Yesterday for Africa.

Halifax, N.S., May 23.—(Special.)—The following is the list of the men of the 5th C. M. R., which left Halifax to-day:—

W. A. Acton, Brandon; Jas. Adam, Regina; L. Adamson, (Q.E.R.V.B.), Ottawa; T. D. Agnew, Prince Albert; J. P. Atchison, Slocan; J. A. Alexander (N.W.M.P.), Macleod; B. D. Alliston (R.C.R.I.), Winnipeg; A. L. Alpaugh, Pincher Creek; C. E. Anderson, Prince Albert; Arch. Anderson, Yorkton; Roy Armhurst, Pincher Creek; W. A. Armour, Regina; W. F. Arnold (2nd C.M.R.), Yorkton; E. W. Arnold, Winnipeg; R. Ashcroft, Cranbrook; H. Aspinall, Brandon; Alex. Atkinson, Winnipeg.

A. E. Blair, Prince Albert; H. J. Baird, Rossland; J. M. Barker (2nd C.M.R.), Calgary; W. C. Batishill, Brandon; E. Burrows, Macleod; K. Y. Bayntun (C.M



CAPT. O. L. POPE,

58th Regt., Now of C Squadron, 4th C. M. R.—(Taken at Halifax.)

R.), Kamloops; S. H. Peck (C. M. R.), Portage; D. Beckham (C. M. R.), Cranbrook; J. H. Belay (C.M.R.), Nelson, B. C.; A. S. Bellingham (3rd R.V.), Winnipeg W. V. Bellamy (C.M.R.), Virden; P. Bertois, Rossland; S. W. Bissett, Winnipeg; C. McD. Blackburn, Morden; F. R. Blain (71st), Portage; D. P. Blumberg, Rossland; A. B. Blandy, Nelson; J. H. Borgel, Winnipeg H. D. Bourke (6th D.C. O.R.), New Westminster; Jas. Bourne, Calgary; H. A. Boxer, Winnipeg; Geo. Bracken, Portage; W. R. Brett, Moosomin; W. Brew, Rossland; J. Brickman, Edmonton J.; P. Broadfoot (Guelph F.B.), Portage; P. Brockman, Nelson; A. Brosten, Grand Forks; Jas. Brown, Prince Albert; J. A. Brown, Souris; W. J. Brown, Cranbrook; F. E. L. Brown (C.M.R.), Souris; B. Bruce, Winnipeg; A. B. Brixden, Portage; G. Buck, Calgary; T. Buckett, Winnipeg; A. J. Bunyan (Ottawa F. B.), Calgary; W. G. Burbidge (Kent G. A.), Cranbrook; H. S. Baxton, Nelson; G. F. Butler (13th F.B.), Winnipeg; W. G. Burnham (12th Y.R.), Nelson.

W. S. Cain (Q.R. & R.G.), Carmen; J. D. Calder, Pincher Creek; W. K. Cameron, Victoria; A. E. Cameron, Victoria; G. Campbell, Portage; J. W. Cameron, Cranbrook; V. Campbell, Winnipeg; R. J. Campbell, Winnipeg; M. Carlyle, Moosomin; M. L. Carmichael (42 R.), Grand Forks; G. T. Carter (42nd R.), Winnipeg; A. K. Cates (13th F.B.), Winnipeg; S. L. Chappell, Vancouver; C. W. Church, Calgary; E. Clampett, Calgary; F. Clark 3rd R.C.R.), Carman; D. D. Clark, Revelstoke; E. J. Clark, Nelson; E. D. Clarke (C.M.R.), Edmonton; D. Clemis, Portage; H. A. Cleve (9th), Slocan; B. Clubine, Morden; A. Coghill, Edmonton; E. T. Coghlan, Calgary; O. Colby, Brandon; J. Collins, Cranbrook; A. L. Connor (49th), Deloraine; G. A. Coombes, Vancouver; R. Cooper, Rossland; R. Cooper (A.E.R.S.), Slocan; F. Corby (R.C.R. and D. of C.R.), Calgary; R. Cornborough, Cranbrook; W. Corrigal, Portage; F. F. Cowan, Brandon; Jas. Cowell, Cranbrook; D. A. Craig, Pincher Creek; W. Craik, Winnipeg; R. J. Cross, Pincher Creek; A. W. Crummey, Yorkton; A. K. Currie, Golden.

R. Darling, Winnipeg; A. W. Dalgleish, Grand Forks; W. David, New Westminster; E. Davies, Deloraine; A. W. Davidson, Edmonton; T. Davidson (Man. Drag.), New Westminster; J. O. Davis (D.C.O.R.), New Westminster; E. Dawes, Portage; F. J. Dell, Portage; A. G. Dennis (9th C.A.), Vancouver; Joseph Depew, New Westminster; A. Devereaux, New Westminster; G. T. Devereaux (5th C.A.), Victoria; J. J. Dixon (2nd Man. V.), Victoria; E. L. Donald, Winnipeg; G. G. Dougan, (15 B.), Winnipeg; W. J. Downey, Lethbridge; W. E. Draper, Calgary; W. L. Duff (47th B.), Calgary; R. S. Dundas, Yorkton; J. T. Dunn, Winnipeg; J. H. Ducker, Moosomin; W. A. Durie, Winnipeg; A. W. McD. Duval, (th R. R.), Rossland; F. Dyer, Cranbrook.

C. W. Eagle, Kamloops; C. H. Edkins, Rossland; L. N. Edmage, Maple Creek; C. Eagle, Calgary; L. T. English, Vancouver; F. Esmond (D. Mt. R. 11th Huss., G.G.B.G.), Vancouver; W. E. Evans (5th C.A.), Victoria.

J. M. Farmer, Rat Portage; W. R. Farrell, Vancouver; Jas. Ferguson, Souris; R. R. Finch, Calgary; J. W. Findlay (R.C.D. and C.M.R.), Winnipeg; J. E. Fitzgeorge, Souris; D. Fletcher (74th), Pincher Creek; A. Flett (N.W.M.P.), Prince Albert; W. J. Forbister, Portage; A. G. Fordyce, Brandon; W. T. Fawler, Winnipeg; J. F. Fowler, Halifax; E. A. Fraser, Pincher Creek; C. Frost, Calgary; Jas. Fuller (Strath. Horse), Vancouver; A. Milton (Ont. Mil.), Kamloops; S. W. Fyffe, Winnipeg.

W. J. Gallagher, Victoria; A. J. Galway, (R.C.R.O.), Winnipeg; E. M. Gardner, Winnipeg; A. H. Gibbon, Vancouver; E. H. Gibbon, Vancouver; H. Gibson, Winnipeg; Jas. Giddings, Souris; E. P. Girlwood (3rd R.V.), Vancouver; Neil Glass, (S. Horse), Prince Albert; D. Gledhill, Moosomin; C. E. Glenister (7th Fus.), Calgary; E. A. Goddard (9th A. and R.C. R.), Victoria; J. J. Gould, Brandon; A. W. Gowler (S. Horse), Winnipeg; H. Graham (C.C. Pol.), Pincher Creek; Joseph Graham, Pincher Creek; Jas. Grant, Cranbrook; W. Grass, Cranbrook; J. Gray, Cranbrook; R. Gray, Virden; A. Gray, Virden; P. Greaves, Vancouver; V. Greene, New Westminster; S. Gregson (L. Co.), Brandon; C. Grey (S. Horse), Vancouver; W. A. Graves, Calgary; E. E. Guille, Nelson; W. Gumey, Grand Forks; R. Gunn, Maple Creek; A. H. Gunn, Pincher Creek; J. A. Gunn, Yorkton.

W. Hall, Nelson; T. Harris, Rossland; A. Hall (R. Leinster Cons.), Grand Forks; J. Hall (7th R.F.), Winnipeg; H. Hamilton (90th), Grand Forks; W. J. Hamilton, Winnipeg; H. J. Harman, Vancouver; M. W. Harnett, Vancouver; H. G. Harris (I. Yeo.), Calgary; J. Harrop,



LIEUT.-COL. T. BOULANGER,

First Field Battery, Quebec, Now Commanding 4th Regt., C. M. R.—(Taken at Halifax previous to Embarkation.)

Cranbrook; C. R. McKinnon, Cranbrook; E. B. McNight, Pincher Creek; J. D. C. McLaughlin, Revelstoke; W. C. MacLean, Carman; G. MacLean, Kamloops; N. McLennan, Grand Forks; R. A. McLeod, Prince Albert; R. McLeod, Grand Forks; C. McMillan, Medicine Hat; D. A. McNeil, Winnipeg; J. McNicol (C.M.R.), Yorkton; P. H. McNicol, (C.M.R.), Yorkton; J. F. McPhail, Rossland; A. McPhee, Moosomin; A. McPhee, Cranbrook.

H. Neas, Pincher Creek; H. Neidorf, Calgary; A. E. Nellist, Vancouver; A. Neville, Winnipeg; W. S. Nicholls, Vancouver, A. N. Nicholson, Calgary; E. J. Nicholson (25th), Rossland; A. H. Nicol, (97th), Maple Creek; A. R. Nobbs, (5th C.A.), Victoria; J. Nohrenberg (38th), McLeod; J. D. Norgard, Pincher Creek; W. W. Northcott, (5th C.A.), Victoria.

H. B. Oliver, Rossland; J. S. O'Neil (3rd Huss., E. Kent), Calgary; P. O. Reilly (35th Bat. C.M.), Brandon; G. S. Osborn, Calgary; R. Oxley (N.W.M.P.), Maple Creek.

G. E. Park (G.G.B.G.), Rossland; G. Parker, New Westminster; G. S. Parker (N.W.M.P.), Brandon; J. Paterson, Lethbridge; J. S. Paterson (90th), Grand Forks; A. R. Pattinson, Yorkton; E. K. Pearch (Roberts' Horse), Winnipeg; J. Pearson (R.C.F.A.), Halifax; E. Peer, Yorkton; C. O. Peterson, Pincher Creek; W. Patter, Calgary; J. Pickard, Nelson; W. Puckering, (3rd R.C.R.), Winnipeg; E. S. Pringle, Regina; F. W. Pinniger, Vancouver; H. T. Piper (Hamps. and R.Y.), Calgary; A. Platt (D.C.L.I.), Kamloops; T. C. Pope (G.A.), Nelson; H. C. Popham (9th R.C.R.) Winnipeg; H. V. Powell, Lethbridge; J. Power, Pincher Creek; H. E. Prass, Cranbrook; R. P. Price, Vancouver.

D. C. Rae, Winnipeg; Le Ravines, Rossland; S. O. Rea, (E. Mt. Rang.), Rossland; J. Reid, Pincher Creek; P. S. Reid, Pincher Creek; R. L. Rice (R. of Y. Huss.), Winnipeg; G. A. Richmond, Winnipeg; J. E. Ritchie, Winnipeg; J. T. Roach (R.C. A.), Victoria; E. J. Robertson, Winnipeg; A. F. B. Robinson (S. Horse), Winnipeg; J. Rogers, Kamloops; H. Rooker (7th Hus.), Regina; J. L. Ross (C.A.), Yorkton. Ross alay Org (WD hW Rhodes k Mth Kf J. T. Ross (Str. Horse), Regina; J. W. Ross, Calgary; R. Le Rowe; Morden; C. L. Royds (G.A.), Victoria; F. C. Rush (R.C.D. and C.M.R.), Winnipeg; J. Rushworth, Brandon; Jas. Ryan, Medicine Hat; W. Ryan, Revelstoke; W. E. Rylands (Brabant's Horse), Winnipeg.



LIEUT. E. A. WILLIAMS,

Montrealer, of C Squadron, 4th C. M. R.—(Taken at Halifax.)

W. E. Saddington (Str. H.), Calgary; C. Salter, Yorkton; T. P. Sandercock (R. C.A.), Moosomin; J. P. Saunders (27th Souris; J. G. Scott (Winnipeg, F.B.), Rossland; F. Searancke (90th), Rossland; C. H. L. Sharman (N.W.M.P.), Maple Creek; M. C. Sharp, Virden; W. Shaw, Winnipeg; J. Shea (R.H.A.), Macleod; J. S. Shea, Pincher Creek; R. N. Shields, Rossland; V. Shilvock, (Rv. Mt. Rgs.), Rossland; T. M. Shoebotham (N.W.M.P.), Calgary; R. A. Shore, Nelson; M. Simmons, Victoria; A. Sinclair, Winnipeg; Jas. Sinclair (2nd C.M.R.), Yorkton; R. D. Sinclair (9th Lan.), Kamloops; W. L. Sinclair, Cranbrook; J. Slayter, Prince Albert; A. Smith, Grand Forks; J. H. Smith, Brandon; J. W. Smith, Nelson; S. A. Smith, Morden; A. Sharr (2nd Batt. E.Y.V.), Calgary; F. W. Snell, Winnipeg; J. Sorensie, Souris; T. J. Stacey, Portage; T. J. Stamp, Rossland; J. Standly (C.M.R.), Calgary; W. J. Stephenson, Portage; Jas. Stewart (2nd V.B.R.H.), Rossland; P. V. Stewart (N.W. Reb.), Nelson; G. Stillwell, Nelson; H. R. Stockton, (43rd O. and C.R.), Rossland; E. P. Stone, Brandon; K. C. Storey (1st S.V.), Calgary; G. Stratton, Calgary; C. M. Strong, Maple Creek; W. A. Stubbs, Winnipeg; M. W. Sullivan, Grand Forks; A. W. Switzer, Can. Mil.), Prince Albert.

R. Taylor, Pincher Creek; A. E. Tennant (C.A.), Halifax; W. G. Temsley, Winnipeg; A. P. Thornton (St. J. R.), Edmonton; A. Toole, Carman; R. Tozzalin, (H. K. Vol.), Vancouver; E. H. Trueman, Calgary.

E. F. C. Vardon, Calgary; D. K. Vanambers, Edmonton; C. F. F. Vollrath, Cranbrook.

F. J. Waddingham, Morden; W. Wakeham, Winnipeg; G. Walker, Calgary; C. J. Walker, Brandon; J. R. Wallace, Cranbrook; H. G. Ware (C.A.), Victoria; H. H. Watkins, Winnipeg; B. Watson (Str. Horse), Pincher Creek; O. Watt (C.A.), Victoria; W. E. Weaver, Slocan; A. Webb (16th), Golden; H. Webb (N.W.M. P.), Kamloops; J. A. Wells, Pincher Creek; G. B. E. White, Lethbridge; P. Whitmore (C.M.R.), Souris; W. Wilde, (C.A. and R.C.R.), Victoria; C. H. Willette, Maple Creek; C. F. Williams (40th Deloraine); F. McC. Williams, Calgary; R. Wilson, (R.H.A., C.A., S.A.C.S.), Moosomin; E. A. Wilson (N.S. M.L.), Cranbrook; K. Winfield (20th Huss., 1st C.M. R.), Nelson; R. A. Wincards (S.H.), Nelson; F. P. Winter, Moosomin; G. E. Wood Grand Forks; W. P. Wood, Slocan, F. Wood, Grand Forks; A. Woolings, Calgary; A. C. Wright, Winnipeg; W. Woolings, Calgary; T. W. H. Wright, Calgary; Fred Wyatt, Vancouver.

M. W. Yeaman (S.H.), Vancouver; J. A. York, Slocan; W. T. Young, Pincher Creek.

TOO MUCH

Exercise is as bad as too little for the growing girl. It is very easy for her to overdo, and this is especially dangerous at that critical period of a young girl's life when she crosses the line of womanhood. It is not an uncommon thing to lay the foundation for years of after misery by neglect of necessary precautions at the first "change of life."



The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription not only establishes regularity, but it gives health to the entire womanly organism. It is the best medicine for diseases peculiar to women because it cures the cause of disease completely and permanently.

"Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine nor any other narcotic. It cannot disagree with the most delicate constitution.

"For a number of months I suffered with female trouble," writes Miss Agnes McGowne, of 1212 Bank Street, Washington, D. C. "I tried various remedies, but none seemed to do me any permanent good. The doctors said it was the worst case of internal trouble they ever had. I decided to write to you for help. I received a very encouraging reply and commenced treatment at once. I had not used your 'Favorite Prescription' a week before I began to feel better, and, as I continued, my health gradually improved, and is improving every day."

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Send no Money. Simply tell me Some One Who Needs Help.

If you are sick let me know it.

If you have a friend who needs help, tell me his address. Let me send the book he needs. Let me offer the sick one a way to get well.

Do that much, and I will do this:

I will send with the book an order on your druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I will tell your druggist to let you test it for a month. If satisfied then, the cost is $5.50. If not, I will pay your druggist myself.

It shall not cost you a penny.

Please note what that means.

I furnish the treatment, give you my best advice, answer all of your letters.

If I succeed, the cost is only $5.50 and the result is health. If I fail, my effort and my medicine is free.

Can't you see that I must know how to cure?

The reason is this: I have spent a lifetime in learning how to strengthen the inside nerves. That nerve power is the force that operates every vital organ. It is to your body what steam is to an engine.

When any vital organ is weak and fails in its duty, I bring it the power it needs. The results are certain, and most chronic diseases cannot be cured in any other way.

My book will tell you why.

I don't mean that I never fail. I can always bring back this vital nerve power; but sometimes an organic disease, like cancer, makes a cure impossible.

But such conditions are rare. In any case, no matter how difficult, I will take the entire risk.

My records show that 39 in each 40 who get these six bottles pay for them—pay because they are cured. It is this remarkable record that makes such an offer possible.

There are 39 chances in 40 that I can cure you or your friend.

It is absolutely certain that in most chronic diseases my treatment represents the utmost that medicine can do.

It is certain, too, that no other physician will assume the risk, for no common treatment could stand a test like that.

No matter what your prejudice or doubts, remember that I take the risk. I alone am the loser if I fail. And if I succeed, you are well.

Be fair with yourself. At least get my book. I am sorry for the sick one who can say "no" to my offer.

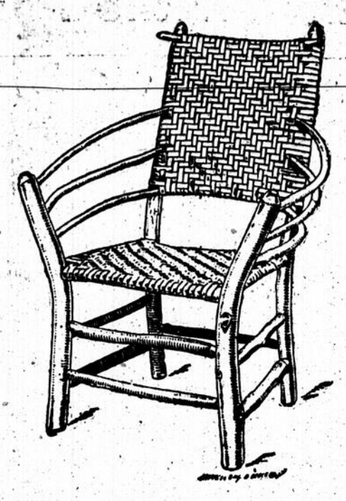
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Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
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Book No. 5. for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

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The most comfortable, durable and artistic article in the market for summer use. Especially suitable for verandahs, lawns, arbors, boathouses, clubs, hotel grounds, sitting-rooms and dining-rooms of country and seaside homes, etc., etc.

Impervious to the weather.
Retains its appearance to the last.
Moderate in price.

CHAIRS—Spindle Back .....$1.75 Rocker..$2.25
—Spindle Back, Three Arms..$2.20. Rocker..$2.70
—Woven Back .....$2.25 Rocker..$2.75
—Child's, $2.00, $2.50.
—$2.75, $4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00.
—Rockers, $3.25, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50.
—Stools, $1.25, $1.50.
—Settees, $6.00, $6.50, $8.00, $8.50, $10.00.

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Tabourettes, $2.50.

LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

A fine range of above, and other Summer Furniture now on view in our Show Rooms.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

VACCINATION WILL BE ENFORCED

Incontrovertible Chemical Proof is Very Much Stronger Than the Opinions of Ignorant Merchants and Dealers.

An additional amount of $500 was granted to the Hygiene Committee to enforce vaccination in manufactories and schools, this action being taken by the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Louis Laberge, the medical health officer, explained that it was of the greatest moment that vaccination should be made more general in the city. Though the Council had refused to make vaccination compulsory, another enactment virtually enabled the health officials to reach that end. Unless more money were forthcoming, however, all efforts in that direction would be unavailing.

Ald. Laporte agreed that the doctor should be assisted as largely as possible in this work. "We have already spent a large amount of money in order to stamp out smallpox," he added, "and we cannot very well afford to stop at this stage."

"For my part," asserted Ald. L. A. Lapointe, "I am tired of voting money to stamp out smallpox by employing extra hands for the Hygiene Department. It seems to me that the committee has sufficient employes already at its command to satisfactorily enforce vaccination without according work to outside parties."

"The money," remarked Ald. Carter, "should be voted. Vaccination can be none too general."

The money was voted.

The Ogilvy Store

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE REQUISITES.

This season we are specially well prepared for your demands. Our values are right, our variety is right, our goods are right, and you will be right in buying here.

Price temptations are misleading, a fair outlay for a good articles is the only true economy, and what we cater for.

Honey Comb Bath Towels.
Pure Linen, at 25c, 30c and 35c each.

BROWN LINEN TURKISH TOWELS.
At 40c, 45c, 65c, 70c, 85c and $1.00 each.

ROLLER CRASHES
At 7c, 9c, 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 16c and 18c per yard.

DISH OR KITCHEN TOWELING
At 12 1-2c, 13c, 15c, 17c and 20c per yard.

GLASS TOWELINGS.
At 10c, 12 1-2c, 15c, 17c, 22c and 25c per yard.

Swiss Tamboured Pillow Shams.
At 90c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00 per pair.

ALL OUR BEAUTIFUL SWISS WOVEN MUSLINS
Have been marked down owing to the very wet and unseasonable weather we had last month.

We have decided to take a discount of 10 per cent. off every yard.

BEST ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

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WIDENING ST. CATHERINE.

A delegation, headed by Ald. Bumbray, and including Sir William Hingston, Dr. Baril, P. Filion, and Ald. Wilson, and Henry Masson, waited upon the committee to make representation regarding the widening of St. Catherine Street between Harbour and Degery Street.

Several strong speeches were made. The delegation contended that when the village of Hochelaga was included within the city limits it had been previously stipulated that the residents would not be called upon to pay for the widening of St. Catherine Street at the point mentioned.

Notwithstanding these facts, the proprietors were now being asked to pay three-fourths of the cost of the work.

Sir William Hingston pointed out that he had bought two lots in St. Catherine Street for $2,000 and was now being asked to pay 33 per cent. on them.

Ald. Bumbray said that the promise to the ratepayers of Hochelaga prior to annexation was a verbal one. Apparently now it was forgotten. He regretted exceedingly that an agreement had not been drawn up in writing.

Ald. Laporte said he would be quite willing to suspend the collection of taxes until council had an opportunity to make an enquiry.

Dr. Baril said that the collection should most assuredly be delayed. The entire amount of $37,000 would, as it was, fall upon about 20 proprietors. That constituted taxation far in excess of the value of the work to those whose property was affected.

All the facts of the case will be investigated.

The Montreal Cold Storage Company asked for permission to draw water from the canal for manufacturing purposes.

The company pointed out that a similar privilege had frequently been granted to other concerns.

Ald. Laporte was opposed to manufacturers obtaining water in this fashion. Owing to precedents having been established, however, he did not see that any discrimination could be made.

After some little discussion, the requisite permission was granted.

The company will, nevertheless, have to pay the customary 7 1-2 per cent tax for water.

Alderman Gallery and Walsh appeared before the committee to ask that $1,000 be granted to the heirs of the late Ed. Smith, who was killed a couple of years ago while performing his duty as a fireman at a fire in Chaboillez Square. The aldermen pointed out that it was customary to deal in this fashion with those who were killed while actively engaged in the work of the brigade. The committee concurred in this view, and the sum of money was voted.

POINT ST. CHARLES

Cattle and horses are not welcome visitors on the parks in and around Point St. Charles. Park Officer Collins spotted six cows and a horse having a free luncheon St. Gabriel's Park yesterday and promptly went after them. The cows were landed in Ryan's pound, and were bailed out later on, but the horse was too fleet for John and escaped.

The Gallery Bath is resplendent in a new coat of paint and whitewash, and will be formally opened next week. Mr. John Tucker will once more have charge of the establishment.

The police of No. 9 station had a ghost hunt on Friday night. People on St. Patrick street thought that a ghost walk was being held on the roof of their home and sent for an officer. On his arrival nothing could be found, but the policeman found that some boys and young men were having fun with the residents of the house. The ghost escaped.

Ladies!

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FINE SERGE SKIRTS, in Black and Oxford Gray; Summer Skirts in Cloth, very fine Melton Skirts; Bengaline and Sicilian Skirts; Brilliantine, Alpaca and very fine Frieze Skirts. We have them in all colors, the latest styles. Not one of these Skirts worth less than $3.50 to $4.00. For these two days, only **$1.95**

DRESS SKIRTS.

25 Very Fine Cheviot Serge Skirts.
25 Sicilian Skirts, trimmed with Satin Applique.
30 Alpaca Skirts, trimmed with Fancy Applique.
20 Skirts in Fancy Stuff.
15 Very Fine Cloth Skirts.
All these Skirts are the latest style, made recently by ourselves. Not one of these Skirts worth less than $8.00 to $10.00. For these two days, only **$3.95**

WE HAVE SKIRTS in all kinds, trimmed with silk and satin applique, beside ours we have them from **$1.99** to **$55.00**, manufacturer's price.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES

A lot of Serge Costumes.
A lot of Cloth Costumes, trimmed with Silk Applique.
A lot of Costumes in Fancy Stuff.
All these Costumes are the latest style, just from our factory.
We have them in all sorts and sizes. Not one of these Costumes worth less than $15 to $18.... **$9.95**

WE HAVE THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF COSTUMES IN MONTREAL. We make them ourselves, and in all the latest styles. We have them in all kinds from **$3.00** to **$70.00**

CAPES! CAPES!

20 Silk Chiffon Capes, very long.
15 Silk Net Capes.
10 Silk Lace Capes.
12 Pretty Taffeta Silk Capes, with fancy braid.
25 Very Fine Cloth Capes, braided, with Chiffon Frills.
These Capes are the latest style. Regular price, from $10.00 to $12.00 ..... **$4.95**

Blouses! Blouses!

Pretty Lawn and Muslin Blouses, with lace insertion, worth $3.50, for **$1.25**.
Pretty Taffeta Silk Blouses, with cording and hemstitching, worth $6.00, for **$2.95**.
Roman Satin Blouses, latest style, worth $3.00, for **$1.95**.
We have Blouses from **39c** to **$20.00**.

THE MANUFACTURER,

MARCHAND

1869-1871 Notre Dame St.

BRANCH:

1453 St. Catherine Street.

HEROISM SHOWN BY RESCUERS AT FERNIE MINE

Coal-damp Renders Them Senseless, But Does Not Deter—A Few Who Escaped.

(See also page 4.)

Fernie, B.C., May 23.—As soon as the disaster in the Crow's Nest No. 2 shaft was known word was immediately sent to Fernie, five miles from the mines, and inside of twelve minutes from the time the accident occurred, relief parties were at work. R. Drinnan, Dr. Bonnell and True Witherby were the first to enter the mine. When about 500 feet into the workings Drinnan was overcome by firedamp, and had it not been for his two companions, would have perished. On being removed to the outer air he recovered and gave instructions to the rescue party to commence repairing the overcasts. The overcasts are the pipes which conduct the air through the mine, and as they had been completely destroyed, it was impossible to enter, owing to the afterdamp which prevailed. Volunteers were called for and a score of brave men sprang to the work. For nearly six hours this work was pursued with reckless energy. Every few minutes the men would collapse and were borne to the outer air and their places were quickly filled by volunteers.

The first body recovered was taken from No. 3 mine about 11 o'clock, and was that of Willie Robertson, a lad of 13. Several hours elapsed and three more victims gave the slightest sign of life, and were removed to the washouse. At 4 a.m. the relief parties had penetrated so far that the gas became unbearable and operations had to be suspended for an hour or two, in order to let the mine clear of afterdamp.

Among those who escaped from No. 3 mine were C. Barrows, James Baker, P. McNeill, C. Dunlop, A. Farquharson, Jas. Carr, James Dobie, John Sharp, H. Monahan, H. Salter and a number of others.

ACTS OF BRAVERY.

Many acts of bravery were witnessed during the night. The heroic work of a miner name True Witherby, who time and again entered into the pit where men were falling all around him, was particularly notable. So far only ten bodies have been taken from the mine, and several days will elapse before all are recovered.

The dead who were recovered are:—Steve Morgan, Joe Sangala, Willie Robertson, Victor Johnson, John Leadbeater, Frank Salter, John McLeod, T. Ferafull, Thos. Johnson and an Italian, whose name is unknown.

The mine is free from fire, and the bodies will be removed as fast as the after damp is cleared from the mine. The rescue parties are working four hour shifts, and the company are doing all in their power to assist in the work. General Superintendent Stockett and Superintendent Drinnan has been on the scene ever since the accident and are doing all in their power for the comfort of the men who are working.

The town is horror-stricken and heartrending scenes meet the eye on every side. All day the trains to the mine have been crowded with anxious friends and relatives of the imprisoned men hurrying to the scene of the disaster. A meeting of the Board of Trade has been called for to-night to organize a relief fund for the sufferers.

The cause of the accident is unknown, but the opinion of many of the miners is that it was the result of a shot from one of the machines.

SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

Ottawa, May 23.—Mr. Jas. McEvoy, geologist to the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, formerly of the Geological Survey, arrived in the city to-night. Mr. McEvoy stated that Nos. 2 and 3 mines are situated up Coal Creek, about five miles from Fernie. The same seam is worked from each mine, the seam being six feet in thickness. Both mines start in at the same point, the working being connected for about 500 feet. Then No. 2 continues on level for about 2,000 feet further. This mine is technically known as an adit or cul de sac. No. 3 mines has a slope of about ten per cent. Both mines have a perfect system of ventilation, a powerful reversible fan having just been installed in No. 2. Mr. McEvoy cannot account for the explosion except that some miner may have disobeyed orders. Naked lights are absolutely forbidden and miners are not allowed to open their safety lamps, nor to carry pipes or matches into the mines. Sometimes, however, a man may disobey rules and is instantly dismissed. Only white labor is employed.

GREAT THRONG FOLLOWED LATE JNO. CASSILS TO GRAVE

In spite of an intimation to "omit flowers," the wreaths at the funeral of the late John Cassils, from the family residence, 342 Peel street, yesterday afternoon, were very numerous. There was a very great attendance of friends and business associates.

The chief mourners were: Mr. Harry B. Cassils, son of the deceased; Mr. Charles Cassils and Mr. Andrew Cassils, brothers, and Mr. A. F. Evans, son-in-law.

The Dominion Express Company, of which the late Mr. Cassils was president, was represented by Mr. W. S. Stout, vice-president and general manager, Toronto, and H. L. Meyer, W. H. Brown, and Wm. Walsh, of the official staff here. The Montreal office was represented by Mr. S. T. Stewart, superintendent, and V. G. R. Vickers general agent.

The Merchants Bank, of which Mr. Cassils was vice-president, was represented by Messrs. Thomas Fysche and George Hague, joint general managers, and the following members of the staff: E. F. Hebden, W. M. Ramsay, C. N. Read, J. Gillespie Muir, R. Shaw, W. St. Ross, E. H. Heward, P. Boyd Tytler, W. H. Cairns, E. A. Bignell, J. M. Kilbourn and H. McCulloch.

Among those present were: Sir James Grant, Sir William Hingston, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Hon. James O'Brien, Hon. William Gibson, Senator Forget, Hon. Robert Mackay, Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Hillhurst, Que.; Hon. G. A. Drummond, His Worship Mayor Cochrane, Hon. F. E. Gillman, Hon. J. K. Ward, R. B. Angus, H. Montagu Allan, R. A. Alger, jr., Edward Rollins, C. R. Hosmer, William Wainwright, Hugh Graham, George Gillespie, Jonathan Hodgson, D. McNicoll, Charles Drinkwater, J. P. Dawes, Hugh A. Allan, I. G. Ogden, C. F. Smith, C. J. Hodgson, Eugene F. Doutre, E. S. Clouston, H. V. Meredith, Richard White, J. R. Dougall, Alex. McFee, S. O. Shorey, Selkirk Cross, R. C. Buchanan, Robert Ross, Gustave May, A. M. Crombie, E. B. Greenshields, James Ross, John McDonald, Geo. F. Hartt, Geo. T. Hartt, James Crathern, F. C. McIndoe, John Maclean, W. J. Singleton, C. W. Spencer, A. Labelle, W. O'Brien, A. Baumgarten, Colin Campbell, A. G. Nelson, Henry Holt, William Smith, M. Lonergan, Donald Macmaster, K. C.; H. R. Ives, Paul Gallibert, Harry A. Fisk, H. Macdougall, A. F. Riddell, B. A. Boas, Alex. Macpherson, James Flynn, A. Haig-Sims, J. B. Sutherland, John Turnbull, H. E. Suckling, F. Paul, H. L. Snowden, Samuel Coulson, E. A. Mumford, A. Ramsay, John Ogilvy, Bruce Campbell, D. L. Lockerby, John Watson, E. H. Copland, S. P. Stearns, James Johnston, J. P. Cleghorn, C. M. Holt, F. L. Wanklyn, E. N. Heney, C. M. Hays, Ernest Stuart, Charles Cushing, E. P. Hannaford, Robt. Reford, A. B. Chaffee, Jas. Wilson, W. J. White, K.C.; Robt. White, A. McCulloch, J. C. Holden, Robt. Archer, M. F. J. Quinn, K.C.; Paul Gallibert, H. J. Fisk, R. C. Buchanan, E. H. Lemay, W. O'Brien, J. P. Kelly, Alf. Lester, Louis Gallibert, H. G. Gault, A. W. Morris, S. Carsley, Walter Paul, Foster Chaffee, James McShane, Clarence Smith, A. W. Helden, Napoleon Tetrault, A. W. Clancy, A. H. Lynn, W. Weldon, E. Frank Mosley, G. T. Slater, J. C. Monon, Toronto; Leslie R. Dowker, A. Morris, M. Calcutt, Walter Wilson, James Crathern, A. W. Ramsey, Dupuis T. Peck, F. H. Mathewson, Col. Whitehead, Col. Stevenson, Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Lieut.-Col. Starke, Dr. Donald Hingston, Dr. Craik, Dr. Thorsby and Wm. F. Egg.

TO STUDY SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK

Ottawa Anglican Synod Prepares for an Interesting Conference.

Ottawa, May 23.—The standing committee of the Synod of the Diocese of Ottawa has concluded its two days' session. The Lord Bishop of the Diocese presided. The Episcopal Endowment Fund committee reported a capital of $..,500 on April 30, which, together with $16,311 in settlement with the Diocese of Ottawa, makes a total of $61,811. The balance now in hand is $18, and the amount paid to the Bishop during the year was $2,684.

The report of the education committee presented by Rev. George Bousfield, recommended that one evening during the session of Synod be set apart for a Sunday school conference, a sub-committee having been appointed to prepare a programme for such a conference. The committee has arranged for the printing of information regarding Sunday school organization in New York, and has also provided tabulated statements regarding the text-books in use in the Sunday schools of the diocese. In reference to religious instruction in public schools, the committee recommended that an effort be made to induce Church of England families to hold regular Scripture readings and family prayer.

RUSSIA'S RAILROADS TO GERMAN FRONTIER

St. Petersburg, May 23.—Russia has recently spent about 100,000,000 rubles in the construction of strategic railways, designed to facilitate the transportation of troops in the direction of the German and Austrian borders.

There are three such lines already under construction. The most important of these is the line from Bologoe, half way between St. Petersburg and Moscow (on the St. Petersburg-Moscow road), to the southwest into Poland, following the route Bologoe, Ostashkow, Welikl, Lukl, Polotsk, Velelka, Lida, Wolkovisk, Saidice. This line leads directly from the interior to the wedge of Poland projecting into Germany and between Germany and Austria, an area of the greatest importance strategically. The terminus is in the centre of the area, and is protected on the north (against East Prussia) by the fortified Narew line, and against the west and south (Silesia and Galicia) by the fortified towns of Warsaw, Ivangorod and Brest-Litowskil. It is evidently of great value as a line of advance to the strategic deployment of the army. The country presents no difficulties to construction, and it is expected that the line will be in operation in 1904. It will also serve as a connecting line, for the transportation of troops, for the lines crossing it, namely the Smolensk-Dunaburg line, the Minsk-Wilna line, and the Rovno-Wilna line.

Another new line will be in operation July 1, 1902, the line Kiev-Radomysl-Novgrad Volynsk-Kovel, running north of and generally parallel to the present greatly overloaded line, Kiev-Kasjatin-Rovno-Warsaw. The line is about 260 miles long. It will facilitite the transportation of troops from the southwestern part of Russia toward this same strategic point.

Russia will thus have six lines of advance to the frontier available for the transportation of troops, namely:

1—St. Petersburg—Wilna—Warsaw.
2—Bologoe—Polotsk—Seidice.
3—Moscow—Minsk—Warsaw.
4—Orel—Briansk—Warsaw.
5—Kiev—Kasjatin—Rovno—Warsaw.
6—Kiev—Radomysl—Kovel.

Nevertheless the distances in Russia are so great that in spite of these improvements and the fact that about three-fifths of the entire Russia army is concentrated in Kovno, Poland and Volhynia (on the German and Austrian border), Russia cannot yet hope to effect the strategic deployment of her army so quickly as either of these two countries.

Moreover, the transportation of reserves and supplies from the interior will be greatly delayed on account of the comparatively thin network of railroads in extensive parts of the Empire. To overcome this difficulty in a degree at least efforts are being directed toward building lines through the most thickly populated of these districts and connecting the principal towns on these with the lines running westward.

For this purpose the line Viatka-Vologda-St. Petersburg, running nearly straight east from the latter, about 690 miles long, has also been begun and other lines are planned.

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WITH HIS NOSE TO THE GRINDSTONE.

HALIFAX HERO IS DEAD OF ENTERIC

Ottawa, May 23.—(Special.)—Another Canadian has died of enteric fever in the person of Farrier Sergt. J. R. Margeson, of Halifax, with the second C. M.R. He died on May 22nd, at Vryburg.

SHERIFF DENIES THE RECEPTIONS

Quebec, May 23.—Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene were brought into the Superior Court this afternoon to swear to petitions for writs of certiorari. They were sworn before Judge Andrews and the petitions were served on behalf of the prosecution, and will be argued on Monday next in this city. The objects of these writs is to have all the documents and records in the case transferred from Montreal to Quebec.

Hon. C. Langelier, sheriff of this district, writes to the press stating that the reports circulated about the receptions given by Gaynor-Greene in the jail are completely false. The only persons allowed to see the prisoners are their lawyers and relatives, and they are submitted to the regular rules of the jail.

BIG COMBINE TERMS MODIFIED

Several concessions were made to Dominion Steel at the joint meeting of directors of that corporation and Dominion Coal yesterday. The finding of the committees of the previous day, along the lines of the famous April statement by Mr. Ross, was practically ratified. The royalty, however, payable by Steel to Coal on coal output in excess of 3,500,000 tons per annum, was cut down from 15c per ton to 7 1-2, a saving which is expected to reach a total of $150,000 a year in the near future. The Steel Company is also relieved of making the cash deposit of $600,000, and of the payment of about $2,000,000 representing its obligation to discharge all the Coal Company's debts.

The shareholders of the two companies will on June 12 be called together to examine and ratify if possible the agreebent entered into by the two boards of directors.

SLUGGED AND RIFLED.

John Batchford, of Delorimier avenue, was assaulted and robbed by two men on Commissioners Street last night. One of the men spoke to him and asked for a match, and when he put his hand in his pocket, the second man grabbed his watch and chain and ran toward the wharf. Batchford followed, but before he reached the bottom of the slip he was attacked by the first man, and in the mix up, Batchford got the worst of the argument and the thief and the man who assaulted him got away.

MANY THUNDERSTORMS.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds; for the most part fair and decidedly warm; but thunderstorms at many places.

EMPIRE JOTTINGS

THE LIBERAL VICTORY IN BURY.

The victorious return of Mr. Toulmin, the Liberal candidate for the constituency of Bury, Lancashire, is looked upon as a severe blow to the Government. A correspondent writing to the Times on the eve of the election predicted a victory for Mr. Lawson, the Liberal-Unionist nominee by a majority of 500 votes. Bury is a borough with a chequered political history. It afforded a safe retreat for Lord James, of Hereford, then Sir Henry James, when he was rejected by Taunton. Sir Henry was, of course, a Liberal, but when Home Rule came in 1886 he refused to support Mr. Gladstone's policy. He appealed at once to the electors to approve his action, and the appeal was not in vain. At the general election in July, 1886, the sitting member was returned without a contest.

But during the years between 1886 and 1892 the Liberal party took heart, rallied its forces, and reconstructed its organization. The party had lost many of its old leaders, who had become Liberal-Unionists. Of the rank and file of the party of 1885 nearly 1,000 had also become Unionists. But new recruits joined, and the Irish electorate in Bury was strong and active. A well-known and respected medical practitioner was selected as the Liberal candidate, and a very good one he made. But Dr. Parks was fighting a trained politician, who exerted himself to the utmost. The height to which the art of electioneering may be brought will be understood by the fact that on the night before the polling at the election of 1892 Sir Henry James handed to one of his committeemen, an alderman of the borough, a paper, saying, "Here is the number of votes I shall poll"—4,070 appears on the paper, which was often exhibited by Mr. Alderman Beverley—and when the poll was declared next evening it was found that 4,070 electors of Bury had recorded their votes for Sir Henry James, giving him a majority of 829. For the first time the Liberal party in Bury had sustained defeat at the poll. Then came the election of 1895. Sir Henry James, left the House of Commons, and the Unionists selected a first-rate candidate. Mr. James Kenyon had lived in Bury throughout his life, knowing everybody, so he was known by all. "Jim" Kenyon was regarded as a friend by the whole community. He is a shrewd man of business and a considerable politician. His political views are firmly fixed, and he expresses them without fear of consequences. Upon factory labor or upon any other subject he has never timoured to meet popular opinion, and so he gained the confidence, the increasing confidence, of his constituents. The majority of 675 he obtained in 1895 was increased to 841 in 1900.

Mr. Kenyon retired from the representation of the borough a few weeks ago owing to ill health. The Conservative leaders sought in vain for a local candidate. The Liberal-Unionists then stepped forward and offered Mr. Harry Lawson as a suitable champion of Unionism. He was interviewed by Colonel Walker (the chairman of the Conservative party) and others, and not found wanting. Their selection was immediately confirmed at a general meeting of both sections of the Unionist party.

The Liberals were already provided with a candidate. Mr. Toulmin had fought for them in 1895. He is the editor of a Preston newspaper, and belongs to the Wesleyan body.

Mr. Toulmin possesses no great gifts of oratory, no such store of political knowledge as were possessed by Mr. Lawson. When a question was put to him at a meeting he would ask for time to consider it; but many speakers helped him, and certain topics were vigorously urged and relied on. So far as Liberal speakers could they avoided Home Rule and the subject of the war. They quoted much from Mr. Lawson's sayings when he belonged to the Liberal party, and they denounce him as a pervert.

But then the horse they were riding to win was the 1s corn duty. It was dwelt upon by every speaker. The Bury elector was told that bread would be wanting to his family in consequence of the rise in its price. Opportunely the governing body of the local co-operative stores had by the vote of a majority, raised the price of bread, and no doubt the alleged departure from free trade had its effect upon a certain class of voters.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE TRUST.

For weeks past the world has, says the Daily News, been engaged in a vast guessing competition on the subject of the Atalntic trust. To-day the gaseous vapors give place to the concrete facts. Copies of the provisional agreements made between J. P. Morgan & Co. and the various shipping companies forming the much-discussed Atlantic combine have been placed in our hands, and appear elsewhere in our columns. It must be said at once that they disclose nothing sensational, beyond the sufficient striking facts that are now within the knowledge of all. The principal agreement is made between J. P. Morgan & Co. and four other parties, two of them American shipping concerns, and the other two the Liverpool companies owning the White Star and Dominion ships. The object of the agreement is the making over of these businesses, together with that of the Leyland line, to a new corporation as yet not organized. This absorbing company, which is the trust whose proportions have been the subject of so much exaggerations, is yet quite large enough for all practical purposes. Its capital is $120,000,000, or £24,000,000 sterling, and the whole of this stock is to pass to the vendors in consideration of the transfer of their property and business.

Out of the tangle some points emerge. The personality of Mr. Morgan is seen through the cluster of companies in such a provision as that which leaves it to him personally to settle the amount of compensation to be paid to Messrs. Ismay for their personal services in carrying on the White Star line until the time of completion of the purchase. For a moment he appears without the potent addition, "and Co.," and we catch a glimpse of the individual whose brain conceived the plan. Nothing, of course, is said about such matter of detail as the subsidies from the Admiralty; but it is provided that Messrs. Morgan, the purchasers, shall fulfil all contracts and engagements of the White Star Company current and unperformed at the time of the purchase.

It is further provided that questions arising under the contracts with the English companies are to be controlled and decided by English law. The trust, of course, is to be organized under the laws of the State of New York, or such other State as Messrs. Morgan may choose. The completion of the purchase is naturally only possible with the consent of the shareholders of the companies involved, and the English firms are given thirty days, from the time of being called upon by the purchasers to do so, in which to obtain this consent from 75 per cent. of the shareholders of the companies. If it cannot be had, the purchasers may declare the contract cancelled. It is not anticipated, however, that the shareholders will raise any difficulties, in view of the terms which are offered. Finally there may be noticed an agreement between Messrs. Morgan and the Belfast firm of Harland & Wolff, in which arrangements are made for the placing with that firm of all orders for new ships, or for heavy repairs or alterations, that require to be done in a British shipyard.

DEATH OF MR. W. J. COMMON

A Well Known Montreal Accountant Expires After a Prolonged Illness.

A conscientious public accountant and a noteworthy citizen passed away at the Royal Victoria Hospital last evening in the person of Mr. William J. Common, who, at the age of 49 years, held, as an associate with Mr. A. F. Riddell, a leading position as a financial representative in the city, and was universally respected and esteemed by all those with whom he came in contact, either in a private or business capacity. His widow, two daughters and five sons will have the very general sympathy of the community in the bereavement which has befallen them.

The late Mr. Common had been subject to anaemia for some twelve months past, and had a leg amputated about a year ago for blood poisoning. The foot of the other leg had to be removed a day or two ago, and shortly before eleven o'clock last evening he finally succumbed.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon from the family residence, 23 Essex Avenue, and the Rev. Dr. Mowatt, pastor of Erskine Presbyterian Church, of which the deceased was an honored member, will officiate.

THE CHURCHES

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Paul at Lystra.—Acts 14, 8-19. Verses 20-22 also should be carefully studied, and Acts 14 read.

Golden Text.—Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ.—2 Tim., 2, 3.

METHODS AND PLANS FOR TEACHING.

The outline presents four striking scenes: 1. The Work Wrought by Paul (verses 8-10); 2. The Worship of Barnabas and Paul as Jupiter and Mercury (verses 11-18); 3. The Gross Ingratitude of the Lystrans (verse 19); 4. The Apostles' Untiring Evangelization (additional study verses). The stay of the apostles at Iconium, as a connecting link with the last lesson and as an introduction to this lesson, should be considered (verses 1-7).

Five questions bring out the entire story of their stay in Iconium: What did they do? (verse 1.) How did they speak? (verse 1.) How were they opposed? (verse 2.) Did they remain or did they go? (verse 3.) How were they driven out? (verse 5.) "Having furnished certain seeds with wings, God sends rough winds for their transportation."—Hazard.

The miracle may be profitably compared with that of the impotent man at the Gate Beautiful. The Lystrans came to one sensible and one foolish conclusion. They were correct in concluding that by no merely human power could this wonder be performed. They were mistaken in their theology. The sermon of the apostles presents helpful thoughts. 1. They were horror-stricken at worship offered to any but God. 2. They distinctly declared their own humanity, but they had a message from the living God. 3. They presented God as Creator and as Father, as an indulgent, faithful and provident God.

THE LESSON HOMILY.

Christianity is Always Helpful. Christ went about doing good, and Christians should go about doing good. The story of the early Christian Church is one of doing good, and the story of the Christian Church down through the centuries is the same. It came to the impotent man and said, "Stand upright on thy feet," and "he leaped and walked." It came to crippled and impotent moral natures, and they were made whole and full of moral and spiritual vigor. It has come even to crippled nations, and they have received a new life. Christianity lifts up and gives new life to human nature—to the moral, to the mental, and even to the physical man. It is help-giving wherever it goes. The condition is faith on the part of the recipient. The impotent man had faith, and therefore the new power was possible—and certain.

A False Inference from a Good Deed. As soon as the cripple was healed the idolatrous multitudes, believing in gods who were deified men, or that the gods could come to the earth, rushed to the conclusion that Paul and Barnabas were deities, and cried out, "The gods are come down to us in the likeness of men." Barnabas, having the more majestic form, was supposed to be Jupiter, the chief god or the father god, while Paul, who was "the chief speaker," was called Mercury, the messenger of the gods, and hence the god of eloquence. This was a false inference, but a natural one for a people educated amid idolatry. There were no such gods. There is only one true God, but he could exert his power through human beings.

A Wrong Act from False Reasoning. It does make a difference what men believe. The belief of a man will influence his conduct. A man with right views is more likely to lead a right life than one who has wrong views. Having drawn a false inference, namely, that Paul and Barnabas were gods, the logical result was to worship them, and hence the priest of Jupiter "brought oxen and garlands unto the gates, and would have done sacrifice with the multitudes" (verse 13). It is of absolute importance that we seek right views, that we may live right lives. We are responsible for our opinions as well as for our acts.

Christianity is a Protest against Idolatry. So was the religion of the Hebrews. But Christianity is more emphatic in its protest. Christianity teaches there is only one God, that that one God is a Spirit, and that he is to be worshipped in spirit and in truth. Barnabas and Paul vigorously opposed both the purpose and the views of the idolatrous people who wanted to worship them, saying, "Why do ye these things? We also are men of like passions [or nature] with you, and bring you good tidings, that ye should turn from these vain things unto the living God" (verse 15).

Paul's Method of Address to Different Classes. Paul was a wise speaker, and adapted his address to his audience. Speaking to Jews, he would argue from their Scriptures, but now, speaking to those who did not recognize the Hebrew religion, he takes a different course. He finds a common ground and starts with that. They believe in a deity who is supreme, so he begins with a reference to "the living God, who made the heaven and the earth and the sea, and all that in them is," etc. (verses 15, 16). His plan is the true method for all teachers. We must find the common ground as a starting place and carry the hearer onward from that point.

God Has Always Given Evidence of His Existence. The Bible gives the clearest and noblest view of God, but all men, even where there is no Bible, have sufficient evidence of the existence, wisdom, power and goodness of God. "He left not himself without witness, in that he did good, and gave you from heaven rains and fruitful seasons, filling your hearts with food and gladness" (verse 17). Nature contains a revelation of God.

The Unreliability of Popular Applause. One day the people wanted to worship the apostles, but on another day, a little later, the same multitudes "stoned Paul, and dragged him out of the city, supposing he was dead" (verse 19). A fickle populace is not a peculiarity of any particular time. There are instances every day and everywhere. Shrewd manipulators may easily produce a reaction.

Cruelty Does Not Check the Advance of Christianity. Left for dead, Paul "rose up and entered into the city," and he and Barnabas went on with their ministry, planting new churches. So it has been with the Christian Church in all ages. There seem to be temporary checks, but there is always an advance.

ANGLICAN.

Christ Church Cathedral.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Frederick J. Steen, M.A., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral; Rev. H. T. S. Boyle, M.A., assistant.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Installation of new Dean of Montreal; Ordination with celebration of the Holy Communion by the Lord Archbishop of Montreal; preacher, the Lord Bishop Coadjutor of Montreal. 7 p.m.—Cathedral Service; preacher, the Vicar. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Sunday School and Bible Classes in Synod Hall at 3 p.m.

Grace Church.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. 11 a.m.—Preacher, Archdeacon Ker, D.D. 7 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. L. Whitty, B.A.

St. George's Church—Holy Communion after morning service also after evening service. 11.05 a.m.—Morning Prayer; preacher, Bishop Carmichael. 3 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes. 7.05—Evening Prayer; preacher, Rev. Dyson Hague. All strangers and non-seatholders entering by front door at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. will be directed to seats before divine service begins. Divine service on Wednesday, 8 p.m.

Trinity Church, St. Denis Street.—The usual services will be held. At the morning service the rector, Rev. Chas. G. Roblitt, will preach, and Rev. Herbert Charters, B.A., in the evening. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

All Saints Church, corner St. Denis and Marie Ann Streets. Divine Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Rector, Rev. Canon Evans, M.A. Seats free.

St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, Dorchester Street and Atwater Avenue.—Holy Communion at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., and 11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, 11 o'clock; preacher, Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 o'clock. Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock; preacher, the Dean. The Very Rev. Dean Evans, D.C.L., Rev. E. I. Rexford, B.A., Rev. M. Day Baldwin, M.A.

St John the Evangelist.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion (plain). 10.15 a.m.—Matins. 11 a.m.—High Celebration and sermon. 3.30 p.m.—Children's Service. 7 p.m.—Evensong and sermon. A special anthem will be sung, "Light of Light." It is the composition of Mr. George F. Le Jeune, organist of St. John's Church, New York. Forty years ago Mr. Le Jeune was a member of the choir and later organist of St. John the Evangelist. His compositions are of the highest order of merit, and are widely known and used in the Episcopal Church in the United States.

St. Mary's Church.—Rev. H. Jekell, B.A., Rector.—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. H. E. Benoit. 7 p.m.—Annual church service of Ionic Lodge, A.F. & A.M. Sermon by the Rev. H. Jekell, rector of the church, and chaplain of Ionic Lodge. All members of the craft invited. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m.

St. Martin's Church.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., Rector.—8 a.m.—Holy Communion. Usual services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Rector. Evening subject, "A Threefold Invitation." All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

Belcher Memorial Church, Verdun.—Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning Prayer at 11, Evening Prayer at 7; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Sunday School at 3.

Church of the Redeemer, Cote St. Paul.—Rev. H. Gomery, Rector.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 11; preacher, Rev. H. Gomery. Evening Prayer at 7; Dr. Leo H. Davidson, K.C. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3.

PRESBYTERIAN.

St. Gabriel's Church—11 a.m., preacher, Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D.; 7 p.m., Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D. Subject, "Seeing Visions," Acts 11, 5. Sunday School, 3 p.m. Rev. Dr. Campbell at Bible Class, 3.15 p.m., on "The Lessons of Spring." C.E. meeting at 8.15 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

Crescent Street Church.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. George McGregor, of Pickering, Ont., will preach at both services. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., Pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7. Seats free at Sunday evening services. Sunday School at 3.

St. Paul's Mission, St. Charles Street, Point St. Charles.—Rev. C. A. Doudiet.—Morning Service at 11, Evening Service at 6.30. Sunday School at 3, Sewing Class on Friday at 3 p.m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's.—Morning Service at 11; topic of sermon, "In the Wilderness." Evening Service at 7; topic of sermon, "Toil and Triumph." Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., D.D., will officiate.

METHODIST.

Sherbrooke Street Church.—Rev. P. L. Richardson, B.A., B.D., Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. The Pastor will preach morning and evening.

Dominion Square Church.—Rev. C. E. Manning, Pastor.—Morning Service at 11; Evening Service at 7. The Pastor will preach in the morning and Rev. Thos. Griffith in the evening. O. Steward Taylor, musical director. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Emmanuel Church.—Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., Pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject, "The Birthday of a Queen." Everybody welcome.

Point St. Charles Church.—Rev. W. R. Harvey, Pastor, will preach at both services. Evening subject, the last in the series on "Christianity and Social Reform," viz., "The Home, the Basis of Society."

Zion Church, corner of Mance and Milton Streets.—Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., Pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School and Bible Class at 3 p.m. The Pastor will preach at both services. Evening theme, "Growth in the Christian Life." Strangers welcome.

MISCELLANEOUS.

First Church of Christ Scientist, 41 Closse Street, Western Square.—Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject for the day, "Ancient and modern necromancy, or mesmerism and hypnotism." Wednesday at 8 p.m. All are cordially invited. Reading room on the premises open daily to the public from 10 till 12 noon and 3 to 5 p.m., where the writings of Rev. M. B. G. Eddy and the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society may be had. Strangers and visitors welcome.

Protestant House of Industry and Homes, Longue Point.—Divine service at 3 p.m. will be conducted by the Rev. Canon Dixon.

Of Special Interest to Ladies.

Unsightly warts can be removed in a few hours by Putnam's Painless Corn and Wart Extractor; it is reliable, safe and sure and costs but 25c. Insist on "Putnam's," it's the best.

THE BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Ottawa, May 23.—(Special.)—The Canadian section of the joint international boundary survey will leave Ottawa to-morrow. The purpose of the trip is re-survey the international boundary between British Columbia and the United States. The Canadian party will include a geologist and a botanist.

RUMORED HITCH AT YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING

Means Some Days' Delay, But Not a Discontinuance of Negotiations.

London, May 23.—A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day at the Foreign Office to consider Lord Kitchener's despatch with reference to the negotiations for peace in South Africa. Several of the ministers came long distances to attend the meeting. Mr. A. J. Balfour came from Gloucestershire, Mr. Chamberlain from Birmingham, Lord Cadogan from Ireland, Lord Selborne from Portsmouth and Lord Balfour of Burleigh from Scotland. A large crowd gathered in Downing Street to watch the arrival of the ministers. The Marquis of Salisbury first appeared, having driven across the Horse Guards parade. Mr. Chamberlain drove to the Colonial Office and then walked to the Foreign Office. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach walked from his residence, and Mr. A. J. Balfour, almost at the same moment, drove up rapidly in his carriage. The Lord Chancellor, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Earl Cadogan, the Marquis of Londonderry, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Akers Douglas, Mr. Hanbury and Lord Ashbourne followed in quick succession.

By 3.45 all the members of the Cabinet had arrived. The meeting lasted until 5.10.

Nothing is known as to the proceedings, but there is a tendency towards hopefulness. On the Stock Exchange consols rose one-eighth.

A REPLY SENT.

The Central News learns that the Cabinet approved a reply to the points raised by the Boer leaders and communicated to the Colonial Office by Lord Milner yesterday. Two or three days, it is added, will probably elapse before the Boer decision in regard to this reply is known.

The evening newspapers are very optimistic over the prospect of peace. The Pall Mall Gazette says there is good reason to believe that there has been very substantial progress since Sunday in the direction of peace.

It is likely, however, that a statement from the Government will be made in the House of Commons on Monday.

On the other hand, the St. James Gazette says that a despatch has been received of a controversial nature, which led to the summoning of a meeting of the Cabinet. No immediate decision can be looked for.

A RUMORED HITCH.

To-day's meeting of the Cabinet ended in a hitch. Beyond the fact that there had been a desire to assent to everything that would make the appearance of peace possible, nothing is really known. After the Cabinet dispersed there was a less sanguine feeling at the Stock Exchange. It is understood that the hitch, which undoubtedly occurred, involving probably some days' dispute, is not of a nature to prevent a continuance of the negotiations.

Secretary of War Brodrick spoke to-night at the dinner of the volunteers. He said the Government was determined not to purchase temporary immunity from trouble by sacrificing permanent peace in South Africa.

The only minister who remained in London after the meeting of the Cabinet was Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, who remains in communication with Lord Milner.

It is not likely that another Cabinet meeting will be held for some time.

CHAMBERLAIN SAW KING.

The Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, who, next to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is the chief supporter of peace, was the only absentee from the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Chamberlain, who is leader of the party that is determined to finish the war, irrespective of the convenience of the coronation, had an interview with the King after the meeting of the Cabinet.

FOR MILITIA MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Ottawa, May 23.—(Special.)—A course of instruction for militia medical staff who may not yet have qualified for their commission will be held at Ottawa from June 9th to 16th.

Captain and Major (temporary), C. W. F.F Gorrell, A.M.S., will be adjutant of this course. He will be assisted by Sergeant-Major Adair, A.M.C., as sergeant instructor.

Medical officers residing within military districts Nos. 1 and 6, and No. 10, desirous of taking the course, must immediately apply for authority to attend through their respective district officers commanding.

The course will commence at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 9th June, when all must be present.

Captain W. C. King, 46th Regiment, is substituted for Sergeant Bugler Broadhurst, 5th Royal Scots.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Ottawa, May 23.—(Special.)—The case of Wilson vs. Meldrum was taken up in the Supreme Court this morning. The appellant, defendant, obtained a patent for preserving eggs by immersion in lime water and other ingredients. This practice had been used for a long time and respondent, an exporter of eggs, brought an action to have the patent set aside for want of novelty; alleging that the only new feature claimed by the patentee is immersion in a mixture, which preserves the deposit of carbonide of lime formed by the pickling and restoring the egg to its natural appearance. The court below set aside the patent. Aylesworth, K.C., and MacKay for the appellant; Atwater, K.C., Masten and Duclos for respondent.

OBITUARY

Ottawa, May 23.—Mr. Jos. de l'Etoile, of the Interior Department, died this morning after a short illness. He had been in the civil service for twenty years and is survived by his wife and several children.

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VICTORIA DAY.

This is a holiday of special significance throughout the British Empire, for the reason that it perpetuates the memory of the great Queen whose long reign was marked by the most splendid triumphs for humanity and civilization that any age has witnessed—triumphs in art, in literature, in science, in invention, in discovery, in political and social development, and in all that is usually comprehended in the elastic term of culture.

It seems but yesterday that the fruits of Queen Victoria's long reign were garnered, so to speak, from the outcrop of the vanished years, to show what had been achieved by the human race, but more especially the portion of it that acknowledged her sway. Marvellous, incredible even were the results when compared with the products of previous centuries.

The twenty-fourth of May, which was for sixty-three years celebrated as the Queen's Birthday, is now held in honor not only because it perpetuates the culmination of a great era, the memory of an illustrious queen and a good and noble woman, but because the date at which it falls is particularly favorable for outdoor enjoyment. His present Majesty's birthday in November can never acquire the vogue that would naturally attach to a holiday in the early summer.

The May Day of "ye olden tyme" and Easter Monday are not sufficiently removed from the bleak winds of winter to command general popularity, but, as a rule, the last week in May can be counted on to provide the zest that comes from the breath of summer. This year there will be Coronation Day between this May fixture and Dominion Day, but a coronation will not come every year, and so it may be regarded as assured that Victoria Day will always be gladly welcomed by the Canadian people.

In the city the day is being observed in every department of commercial and industrial life. The post-office, the city hall, the banking institutions, the general offices of the railway companies are closed. The large business houses have given their assistants an opportunity to enjoy the fresh air or such amusements as may be found within the limits of the city.

Large numbers went out of town last evening and by the early trains today, but the streets show plenty of life and animation, and the holiday aspect of the city testifies that Montreal fully appreciates the holiday with its sweet and sad associations.

AN HISTORIC DEBATE.

The debate on Sir William Harcourt's amendment to the finance bill, which began on Monday, May 12, and occupied that and the following days, was one of much interest to Canadians, raising, as it did, for the first time, the question of preferential trade. This subject occupied but a small share of attention, but in view of what goes forward in this country such references as were made take on an additional interest for us.

Sir William Harcourt was very severe upon the grain tax, but made no reference at all to preferential trade. He called the grain tax the blackest spot of the budget, as bad in principle and worse in operation, and quoted Mr. Gladstone against the propriety of making a tax on food a permanent feature of the revenue. He called the tax protective, whatever may have been the needs or the intention of the Chancellor, and was surprised that Sir Michael, "with his great intelligence, his firm mind and his sound sense, should ever have meddled with corn at all." The tax, he insisted, was to be condemned as a financial measure and still more as a social and political mistake. The fundamental principle of finance he held to be that the burden shall not be cast on those who are least able to bear it. He taunted the government with having fallen far short of their promised scheme of old age pensions. "This is the sort of pension that you offer to the aged—to people who can no longer work. They ask you for bread and you give them a corn tax," and that with a million people receiving indoor and outdoor relief as paupers.

* * *

In the demonstration held in London the day before, big and little loaves were carried side by side in the procession. "You cannot," said one member, "build a big England on a little loaf." But it was Sir Henry Fowler who led up to the point that is of most interest to us.

The bill, he said, "is a change in the policy of the country. It is a small change, perhaps, but it is a change. It imposes not only a tax on the elementary food of the people, but a duty that is protective. It may be a small duty, but the principle of protection is there. The government ask us to reverse the policy of 1846. If we once admit the principle, where can we stop, or where ought we to stop? Why should you not tax bacon and butter as well as bread? They are not so essential as bread. At the present moment Canada has made very great concessions to us and given us preferential rates. We have met their views by saying it is against our policy to impose protective duties. But you cannot say that to Canada now. Canada may say:—'We only want to be put in the same position as Great Britain, as we are all members of the same Empire, with common interests.' Australia may put in a similar claim with respect to the meat which she sends over. In fact, this may be the commencement of a great zollverein of the British Empire. But you cannot stop. In my belief the House is getting 'into the rapids' on this question. It is going where perhaps the government did not intend to go, and certainly where the country will not go. It is not the question of the big loaf or the little loaf that has so much appealed to the people. It is the reversal of a great policy which the people know means cheaper food, prosperous trade, and good wages."

The Tory protectionists, it appears, vociferously cheered the prospect of a zollverein. The Liberals cheered the affirmation that the change in policy would be resisted and all references to the Bury election held two days before.

* * *

On the second day of the debate Mr. Redmond gave the House a bad half hour by showing what would be the effect of the tax upon certain sections of Ireland. Members listened in awkward silence as he quoted from government publications the expenditures made during a year by poor families. A commission appointed by Mr. Balfour had reported that "in certain parts of Ireland there are only two classes in the whole community—the poor and the destitute," and these were the people whose bread was to be taxed. At this point Mr. Dillon interrupted: "They never get bread." "No," was the correction, "whose yellow meal the Government are going to tax." A family use a bag of corn meal every fortnight or three weeks. From £5 17s to £7 14s a year (say $25 to $35) is the expenditure on meal for a year. The tax on this will amount to $1.50 or $2. Mr. Russell added that the tax on feeding stuffs would handicap the Irish stock-raising industry beyond what it could stand. Sir Robert Reid argued that "upon the very poor, upon the people on the verge of starvation, so numerous as one-third in the east end of London, this tax was cruel and inhuman. It drove them to hunger; it led them from partial starvation to greater starvation. It ought not to be imposed except on the direst necessity, and there was no dire necessity."

* * *

On the first night, while Sir Henry Fowler was talking about Canada, Mr. Borden and Sir Wilfrid Laurier were talking in Ottawa on the same subject. The dispatch to the Times quoted Sir Wilfrid as having said:—"There was now a duty on wheat and flour which placed Canada in a position to make offers which she could not make in 1897." We on this side have had the impression that it is not "offers" but "demands" that Sir Wilfrid intends to make. He has intimated no intention of "offering" anything, and is not very likely to assent to any further reduction of Canadian duties on British goods. However, the dispatch says "offers." Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman brought the incident to the notice of the House. His remarks, and those of Mr. Balfour in reply, are worthy of careful pondering. The Times reports Sir Henry thus:—

"I find an account of a remarkable discussion in the Canadian House of Commons last night. The leader of the Canadian Opposition said that the Opposition were prepared to support a resolution asserting their belief in the advantages of a system of mutual trade preference within the limits of the Empire. (Ministerial cheers). Now, not in any set speeches, but by the ordinary method of expressing opinion and sympathy in the House, these gentlemen, whose silence I was commenting upon, have become vocal. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—and there is no man more respected and admired in this country—in reply, stated his views on the question of Imperial defence. He declined to give any pledge that the Government was going to do anything in that direction. As to the commercial relations, the Premier said that he was going to England to discuss them on the invitation of the Imperial Government, and he could not conceive that Mr. Chamberlain would invite the colonial representatives to discuss that subject unless the British Government had something to propose. There was now a duty on wheat and flour—this duty that we are discussing now—which placed Canada in a position to make offers which she could not make in 1897. (Ministerial cheers). A step had thus been taken which would make it possible to obtain preference for Canadian goods."

Mr. James Lowther—He is a gold medallist of the Cobden Club.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman—That is nothing against him. A step has been taken. This bill is the step. Sir Wilfrid Laurier says he could not conceive the invitation to a conference unless there was something to propose. Is this the beginning of something? Is this the foundation laid for that something? I have observed that throughout these discussions the Secretary of State for the Colonies has not been prominently present. (Opposition cheers). We are entitled to demand to know now, in the clearest terms, is this your policy, is this policy which the Prime Minister of Canada, in the interest of his country, naturally and properly foreshadows, to be the policy of our Government? Are the free ports of England to be shut up by preferential duties? This would be a tremendous departure from the traditional policy of this country, and we are not going to have it smuggled into existence in the form of this innocuous little, imperceptible, intangible duty on corn. This aspect of the case gives an importance to the subject before us even greater than that which it had before. There was a strong case before. Now there is an urgent, an imperious, a vehement case. I repeat the demand to know whether this is the policy which you intend that the House of Commons and the country should adopt."

* * *

Mr. Balfour's answer to this was in the following words:—

"This ta xmay prove to be all that hon. gentlemen opposite say. It may prove to be that it will starve the widow and the orphan; but, whatever else it is, it is not a protective tax (hear, hear); and all these insinuations that are made that we are introducing a fundamental change of our free trade system are excessively ludicrous, not merely for the reasons which I have just stated, but because this tax was the invention of free-traders and was supported by a free trade Parliament. (Cheers). Further, it was recast by one of the greatest free trade Ministers this country has ever known, and I believe that the Corn Law League itself dissolved itself in a halo of glory on the ground that its work was done. (Renewed cheers). What has the right hon. gentleman to say to a simple statement of historical fact? He has seen a statement in the evening papers that in the Canadian Parliament Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the distinguished Prime Minister of Canada, has stated that he is going over to England—to Great Britain—on the invitation of the British Government in order to discuss the relations between the colonies and the Mother Country. Well, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's mission has absolutely nothing, direct or indirect, to do with this tax. (Cheers). This tax was put on for fiscal reasons. It was put on because in our judgment, and, I believe, in the judgment of the great majority of this House, it is necessary that a greatly increased revenue should be raised in the course of the present year, and because in our judgment this was a tax that was a fair tax, having regard to the needs of the country and the general incidence of taxation on all classes of the community."

* * *

After this, what is to be thought? The Daily Graphic suggests that the grain tax may be withdrawn altogether, while the Times, which refused to see in the Bury election any protest against the grain tax but only an injudicious encouragement of the Boers, rather encourages the zollverein idea. It criticizes the objection of "Sir Henry Fowler, whose Imperialism is but imperfectly developed, to anything that may open the door to preferential treatment of our colonies. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman sees confirmation of these fears in the speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which we report today. The Canadian Premier said that the duty on corn and flour enables Canada to make proposals which she could not make in 1897. That such a result follows from the duty is, to our mind, a very powerful argument in its favor, instead of being, as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman thinks, an argument against it. That Imperial federation to which the Empire must look for its future development will not We must establish some community of come about by platonic declarations. interest and reciprocity of good offices as nutriment and stimulus to the sentiments of loyalty and affection which have been so strikingly displayed during our troubles in South Africa."

But what are the "offers" Canada is to make, the "offers" on which all this depends? Mr. Borden was very anxious to agree upon a resolution, but when the Premier accepted the suggestion nothing more was heard of an agreement. Would it have been upon an "offer" to lower duties? Or upon an "offer" to further lower the duties on British imports? Or upon a "demand" for a preference without further concession?

THE ENUMERATORS OF 1891.

No one in Parliament had a word to say in answer to the strong indictment of the census of 1891 made by Sir Richard Cartwright, for the sufficient reason that every statement was seen to be well fortified by evidence. The proofs furnished of the stuffing of the census of 1891 were authoritative and conclusive. The score of counties in Quebec where investigations have been made need not be taken as the only ones in which crooked census work was done in 1891. Doubtless like results would be found in many other counties if the schedules were examined. But the simple fact that in the twenty counties selected for examination more than 30,000 people were recorded by name in the schedules who either did not exist or who had gone out of the country years before 1891 is ample warrant for the condemnation of the census of that year. When Sir Richard spoke he had in his hands the names of the persons who had been wrongly enumerated, and he laid upon the table of the House the papers upon which his indictment of the census was based. If there was "recklessness of statement" in any part of his speech, why did not Mr. Monk or Mr. Borden charge him with it there? They examined the papers in which the particulars of the stuffing were given, and the name of every investigator was furnished, and if the slightest ground was afforded for questioning the accuracy of the statements we may be sure that neither the leader of the Opposition nor his zealous lieutenant would have hesitated to cast doubt upon it. The evidence stands unimpeached, and in the face of Parliament it has been established that in twenty counties of Quebec in which an investigation of the census of 1891 has been undertaken more than 30,000 people were counted illegally and dishonestly. In one division of the city of Montreal alone more than 1,000 names were entered upon the schedules who by no manner of right should be there; and no one now living who knew the city at that time will pretend to say that those 1,000 persons were honestly recorded. The truth is that Sir Richard Cartwright spoke with great moderation and reserve when dealing with the census of 1891, in view of the evidence in his possession. The force of the exposure is not weakened in the slightest. The Minister of Agriculture did not see fit to lay the evidence in his possession before the officers of the census of 1891 and demand of them an explanation of their conduct. He took the very proper course of laying the facts before Parliament, the body to whom the reports of the census had been presented, and whatever further action may be deemed necessary or expedient in the matter, the least likely course is to call upon those who have done the wrong for explanations. The proofs are overwhelming, and the wrong-doing cannot be explained away.

THE UNION OF MUNICIPALITIES.

The executive of the Union of Canadian Municipalities have issued a statement of the aims of the organization and of its accomplishments since the foundation at Toronto last August. Mayor Howland, of Toronto, and Mayor Lighthall, of Westmount, have been the moving spirits, and the mayors of other places, including Mayor Cochrane, of Montreal, have participated in most of the undertakings. The particular object of the Union is to provide facilities for combined effort in defence of municipal interests, whenever legislation is introduced either at Ottawa or in the Provincial Legislatures of a character to affect the problems of municipal development. This naturally carries the further object of "securing united action for the protection of individual municipalities and municipal interests as a whole against legislative or other encroachments of corporations."

By way of putting their principles into operation, the members appeared on at least two occasions at Ottawa, took action respecting four important measures at Toronto and nine at Quebec, and in nearly every case had the satisfaction of finding their views accepted by the bodies before which they appeared. The municipal bodies at Montreal, Winnipeg and Fort William have already gone upon record in appreciation of services rendered by the Union in advocating their interests in particular cases of considerable importance. It is already plain that there is a large field of usefulness before such an organization, and its founders and supporters deserve great credit for the work they have done and support in what they undertake.

THE HERALD'S PORTRAIT GALLERY.



MR. C. TURGEON,

One of the French members of the Canadian Commons, who represents, not the Quebec, but the Acadian French, is Onesiphore Turgeon. He comes from Gloucester County, New Brunswick, where he conducts a newspaper. In 1896 he ran, but failed of election, in the county he now represents. Four years later he was given a thousand majority. He is a Liberal.

A PAGE FROM THE PAST.

The view of Sir John Macdonald that Canada ought to have been called a kingdom in 1867 is recalled by Mr. Watson Griffin, a Canadian journalist, in an article in the Empire Review. Sir John thought that if Canada had then been proclaimed an auxiliary kingdom, Australia would not have been long in demanding a similar standing. How many kingdoms there were to be Sir John does not appear to have indicated. New Zealand would have to be considered, no doubt, and afterwards South Africa. Mr. Griffin argues that Sir John wanted the colonies to grow up as separate kingdoms, the King of England to be King of each, and that in course of time the intervention of the British Parliament between the Canadian Parliament and the Crown would disappear. What is certain is that Sir John spoke, during the Confederation debates, of a time when Britain would be able to look to Canada not merely as a colonial possession but as a friendly nation "to stand by her in North America in peace as in war," and of a time when England would "be able to look to the nations in alliance with her and owing allegiance to the same sovereign, who would assist in enabling her again to meet the whole world in arms as she has done before." It is this idea of a pan-British alliance, as opposed to the other idea of a British Empire in the Roman or the Spanish sense, that Mr. Griffin attempts to work out. He begins by suggesting a radical change. He would have the Governor-General either elected in Canada or appointed by the King without reference to the British Cabinet. Then there would be a superior Privy Council, made up of the different premiers, who would advise with the King. There is enough in these two proposals to indicate to anyone familiar with the history of the struggles between Crown and Parliament, or who knows anything of the evolution of the Privy Council and the Cabinet, how difficult a business federation is. The King is a creation of the British Parliament. The colonies have been won and developed under the responsibility of Parliament. It would not be easy to deprive Parliament of a voice in colonial affairs. And if, assuming Mr. Griffin's Council of Premiers to be formed, there should be a difference of opinion between that Cabinet and the British Parliament's Cabinet, where would things be? The old theory of the Privy Council was that every member of it had a right to be present at the determination of matters of policy. Walpole, in his blunt way, put an end to that, and in putting an end to it laid the foundations of the Cabinet system under which British political institutions have reached their highest development. At the same time, while Mr. Griffin has indicated machinery that might be difficult or even impossible to work, he has undoubtedly suggested a broad principle that will meet with favor. That patriotic impulse most common in men is strongly appealed to by the ideal of separate states striving for individual pre-eminence, and recent good turns done by Great Britain and the United States towards each other, to say nothing of the action of British colonies in the past three years, have demonstrated beyond room for question that the offshoots of the British stock, whatever their political environment, are disposed to stand together in times of difficulty. If only that co-operation could be always counted upon, what need be feared for the world's peace or the world's progress?

ART AND ART WORKS OF THE DOMINION

"We can produce artists and art works as we have produced soldiers and won battles.

"The same national qualities are required to produce this art of a nation as to produce the heroism of a nation. Broad views, high ideals, boldness, bravery and determination are required.

"If our ideas are big and our ideals are true, Canada can achieve great things in any field of art, of industry, of commerce or of war."

These are the sentiments held and the views expressed by Mr. F. A. T. Dunbar, a Canadian who has followed his profession with success in Europe, in the United States, and in Canada. He is now in Montreal, and will be engaged in some work here for a few weeks.

Sculpture has not developed as fast, nor gained as many followers as other branches of art in Canada because it has not found the patronage that has fallen to the lot of painting. The patron is as necessary to art production as the artist. The two are the father and the mother of art.

A MODERN ART.

But Canada has not a great deal to complain of. Sculpture in England is a modern art. There have, of course, been dabblers in clay and carvers of stone since the time of the Druids. But until recently the true artist has not wielded a chisel in England.

British art in stone may be said to date from the Albert memorial. The Queen had determined this should be a monument worthy of the memory of a good man, and one who had filled a large place in the eyes and affections of the British people. The work was entrusted to a British artist of reputation. But reputation and ability do not always go hand in hand, and this was an instance. The artist, however, died with his labors uncompleted. Some difficulty was experienced in finding a man qualified to finish the task. Joseph Boehm (afterwards Sir Joseph) was chosen. He had but a short time before become a resident of London, having been fallen in love with by an English heiress, who met him, a poor artist, in Paris, and married him out of hand.

Boehm was a highly endowed artist, and his romantic alliance and his splendid work on the Albert memorial brought him into prominence. Orders poured in upon him, and in spite of the fact that he had married an heiress, his love for his profession was so strong that he undertook and carried out a great amount of work. His success created a great deal of jealousy and rivalry, which has resulted in the raising of British sculpture to a plane as high or higher than in Paris, Rome or any of the modern art centres. Both artists and patrons have been named.

BEING FELT HERE.

In Canada the effect of the movement in England is just being felt. The generation which took their ideas from Great Britain before this naissance are passing away, and the wealth and power of the Dominion are passing into the hands of a younger generation, with more love for the beautiful and more willingness to lend their countenance to the encouragement of art. In Toronto and Montreal there are now wealthy men who spend thousands of dollars a year upon their collections. It is to them that Canadian art must look for encouragement.

Mr. Dunbar had just returned from a examination of the statue of Queen Victoria in front of the Victoria College, which bears the name of Princess Louise as sculptor. That is a fine piece of work, but the touch is almost too cunning to be credited to royal hands. I have seen work done by the princess. I was some time at Rideau Hall making a bust of Lord Lorne, when he was our Governor-General. I have also seen the work of Clara Montalba, a true artist, who was a guest of the Princess Louise here for a long time, and the statue shows the touch of Miss Montalba. These things are not uncommon. There were two of the Montalbas. Clara was the sculptor and Louise worked on canvas. I have seen few men who could equal either of them. Their greatest regret was that their family would not permit them to take up art seriously as a profession. They were of the famous Rothschilds, and were prevented by them from taking the place in the world of art their talents entitled them to.

Mr. Dunbar may be remembered to Canadians by his bust of Mrs. Pierre Lorrillard, which attracted a great deal of attention in New York; by busts of Gov. Bazzardt and Gov. Lawrence, both of Rhode Island. In Toronto his busts of Dr. Ryerson and Dr. Nellis, both of Victoria University, are well known.

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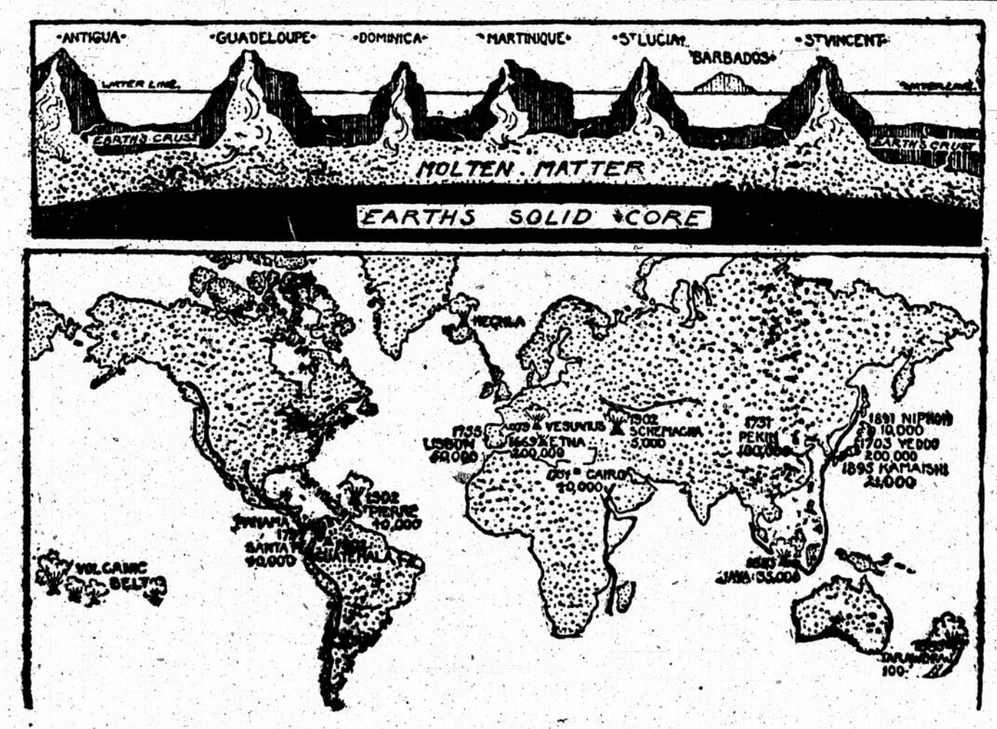
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HOW THE DISASTERS IN THE WEST INDIES OCCURRED.

As will be seen from the diagram, water is continually percolating through the ocean bed. When it reaches the molten rocks beneath it is converted into steam, which exerts tremendous pressure upon the earth's crust. As the pressure becomes greater, eruptions follow. Frequently the crater, or orifice, does not liberate the steam quickly enough, with the result that tthe entire volcano is blown to pieces. The map below the diagram shows where the principal volcanic eruptions have occurred, and also indicates the lines of weakness along the earth's surface. It will be noticed that one of these lines extends from Iceland to Edinburgh, which is itself built upon an extinct volcano.

When the earth first started to solidify, millions of years ago, the thin crust that formed pent up the raging gases within.

As soon as they gathered sufficient strength, they forced their way through at the weakest point, thus forming the first volcano.

Since that day, though the earth's crust gradually thickened and cooled until it was fitted to sustain life, the inner forces have always striven to break through, heaving up mountain ranges and archipelagoes in their endeavors to find a vent.

The volcanic forces follow the line of least resistance in a remarkable fashion.

These cracks in the terrestrial harness, roughly speaking, extend along the black lines shown on the map reproduced herewith.

No two volcanoes behave alike. Some, like Bandaisan, in Japan, remain quiet for more than a thousand years, and then one day the imprisoned steam and gases become too much for the "boiler," and it explodes.

Others "erupt" continuously, and their energy never being pent up, they do not become dangerous.

Mount Stromboli, in the Mediterranean, has been active without interruption for 2,000 years, yet its activity, though constant, is not excessive, and it has not the terrible record of an Etna or a Vesuvius.

Vesuvius, on the other hand, was quiet for centuries before the fatal August 24 in the year 79 A.D., when it overwhelmed Herculaneum and Pompeii.

"Extinct" volcanoes are more to be dreaded than those with smoking craters.

Under the verdure-clad "extinct" volcanoes tremendous forces may be at work, accumulating strength with time, till the moment comes when the weakened "skin" of earth gives way before the pressure of the subterranean steam and gases.

It is impossible to be certain that the crater really is extinct. The most noted extinct volcano in these islands is the eminence upon which the city of Edinburgh is built.

Krakatoa, the volcano that blew up in 1883, is perhaps the most terrible example of activity in recent times. Two-thirds of the island upon which it stood were blown into the air. Krakatoa had been "quiescent" for 200 years previously.

The sound of the explosion was heard 2,000 miles away, and the effects of the disturbance of the sea were witnessed in the English Channel. The volcanic dust in the air caused gorgeous sunsets all over the world.

Scroggie

Fancy Blouse Silks

Despite the goodness and cheapness of Ready-to-Wear Blouses, it is evident, from the great demand for goods by the yard, that there is a large number of ladies who prefer the made-to-order garment. To such will the descriptive hints that follow prove interesting, as well as a host of other grades of Suitable Silks, that lack of room obliges us to pass over.

Peau de Soie, in fancy stripes, newest shades, per yard 50c

Peau de Soie, with raised cords, stylish stripes, per yard 59c

Fancy Blouse Silks, with elegant Persian stripes, in pinks, mauve, fawn, green, sky, etc. Per yard 75c

Japanese fancy corded Washable Silks, in white and colors. Per yard 39c

Japanese corded Washable Silks, extra quality, 24 in. wide, in white and black only. Per yard 75c

Colored Peau de Soie, in plain colors, an immense range of latest shades, best quality. Per yard 50c

Fashionable Wash Goods

Everything combines to make business brisk in this section. Large assortment of the favorite fabrics—the variety of new colorings and designs being unusually fine, and the values exceptionally good.

Colored Dress Muslins, displayed on centre table. A quality that usually retails for 15c yard. Reduced to 10c

Ginghams, in a good range of colors, including pinks, gray, the new shade of green, linen color, pastel blue, and ox blood. Prices, per yard, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 19c, 20c, 22c and 25c

English Prints—all fast colors, and suitable patterns for Blouses or Dresses.

Galateas and Oxfords—sturdy material for Boys' Blouses or Ladies' Underskirts. Per yard, 15c, 17c, 19c, 20c, 22c and 29c

Suggestions From the Basement Depts.

These are articles that a continued spell of warm weather will emphasize the need for.

Extension Window Screens, from 20c

Screen Doors, stained wood. Usual price, $1.00 and $1.25. Reduced to.. 75c

Screen Wire, per yard, 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c

Coal Oil Stoves, great variety. If cared for will neither smoke nor smell. 49c to $2.00

Children's Garden Sets, 3 pieces 10c

Small size Picks, for children 10c

Ice Chests, made of Good Hardwood, from $5.50

Before purchasing a Refrigerator, "come in and look around." We have a very large stock of dependable makes, that are most reasonably priced.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, MINES AND FISHERIES.

WOODS AND FORESTS.

Quebec, 19th April, 1902.

Notice is hereby given that, conformably to Sections 1334, 1335 and 1336 of the Consolidated Statutes of the Province of Quebec, the timber limits hereinafter mentioned, at their estimated area, more or less, and in their present state, will be offered for sale, at Public Auction, in the Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, in this city, on TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JUNE, 1902, at ELEVEN o'clock a.m.

	Area Sq. Miles.
River du Lievre, N. W. Branch 3....	50
UPPER OTTAWA.	
River du Lievre, N. W. Branch 4....	50
LOWER OTTAWA.	
Harrington East River Rouge.....	6 1-5
Harrington West River Rouge.....	2¾
SAINT MAURICE.	
Manouan 1 North.....	50
Manouan 2 North.....	24
Manouan 3 North.....	35
Manouan 1 South.....	50
Manouan 2 South.....	50
Manouan 3 South.....	45
Manouan 8 South.....	30
Manouan 9 South.....	21
Rear Manouan 3 North.....	30
Rear Manouan A North.....	40
Rear Manouan B North.....	49
Rear Manouan C North.....	50
Rear Manouan D North.....	50
Bostonnais Island	10
Bostonnais 3 North.....	40
Upper Saint Maurice, Nos.1 to 40, each	50
SAINT CHARLES.	
River a Mars 3.....	20
River du Moulin 4.....	12
River Jacques Cartier N. W. Branch 2	27
River Jacques Cartier 2 West.....	42
River Jacques Cartier 2 East.....	38
River Jacques Cartier 3.....	30
River Jacques Cartier N. E. Brauch 1 West.....	42
River Jacques Cartier N. E. Brauch 1 East.....	31
River Jacques Cartier N. E. Branch 2 East.....	50
LAKE SAINT JOHN, CENTRE.	
Township Dequen, range 4.....	1
Township Metabetchouan, 1.....	1¼
River Oulatchouan, 141.....	19½
River Oulatchouan, 142.....	25
LAKE SAINT JOHN, WEST.	
Township Charlevoix, 2.....	1¾
LAKE SAINT JOHN, NORTHWEST.	
Range 1, North of Lake Saint John, 2	81
Range 1, North of Lake Saint John, 3	29
Range 2, North of Lake Saint John, 3	18
Range 2, North of Lake Saint John, 4	25
Range 3, North of Lake Saint John, 4	28
River Mistassini, 4.....	13½
Little River Peribonka.....	20
River au Saumon, 1.....	46
River au Saumon, 2.....	49
River au Saumon, 3.....	41½
SAGUENAY.	
River a la Chasse et aux Anglais.....	34
River Saint Lawrence, West.....	30
River Mistassini & Sheldrake, 1.....	32¾
River St. Nicholas West.....	25½
River St. Nicholas No. 2 East.....	7½
River St. John 7.....	12
River St. John 8.....	12
River St. John East Branch 1.....	22
River St. John East Branch 2.....	18
River St. John East Branch 3.....	30
River au Saumon 1.....	34
River Manicouagan 3.....	24
River Manicouagan 4.....	27
River Manicouagan 6.....	38
River Manicouagan, Nos 7 to 28, each	50
Saguenay West 1 A.....	10
Part of Saguenay 3 West and 4 West.	49
Part of Saguenay East A.....	7
River Magpie 3.....	32
River Magpie 4.....	32
River Magpie 5.....	32
River Magpie 6.....	32
River Magpie 7.....	32
River Magpie 8.....	32
Escoumains 5 East.....	34
Sault au Mouton 3.....	36
River Malbaie 8 A.....	40
River Malbaie 9 A.....	38
River Malbaie 10.....	60
River Malbaie 12.....	54
River Malbaie 11.....	57
River Malbaie 13.....	49
River Malbaie 14.....	38
River Malbaie 15.....	45
River Malbaie 16.....	32
Townships Callieres.....	15
Sault au Cochon 1 East.....	30
River Portneuf, N. E. Branch.....	50
River Marguerite 1 West.....	25
River Marguerite 2 West.....	20
River Marguerite 3 West.....	20
River Marguerite 4 West.....	20
River Marguerite 5 West.....	15
River Marguerite 1 East.....	25
River Marguerite 2 East.....	20
River Marguerite 3 East.....	20
River Marguerite 4 East.....	20
River Marguerite 5 East.....	15
Township Albert, No. 88.....	20¾
MATAPEDIA VALLEY.	
Township Matalik 1.....	18
Township Matalik 2.....	18½
RIMOUSKI WEST.	
Township Nolgette 2.....	3
Rear Mistigougeche	35
Township Macpes 5.....	38¾
Township Fleurilault	1
RIMOUSKI EAST.	
Township Matane 4.....	2
BONAVENTURE WEST.	
River Escuminac North 3.....	12
River Nouvelle 1.....	50
River Nouvelle 4.....	16
Grand Cascapedia 1.....	14½
Grand Cascapedia 2.....	21
Grand Cascapedia 3.....	31
Grand Cascapedia 4.....	18
Grand Cascapedia 7.....	18
Turner's Brook	32
Joshua Brook	27
Little Cascapedia 1.....	15
Little Cascapedia 2.....	28
Clark's Brook 2.....	4
Flatlands Brook 2.....	2
Township Restigouche	2
River Andre, West Branch 2.....	3¾
River Assemetquagan	10
Stuart Brook 1.....	3¼
Stuart Brook 2.....	10 1-3
River Skimenac West Branch.....	3¼
River Skimenac South Branch.....	9¼
Township Angers 2.....	8
Mann Brook East.....	7
Township Carleton 5.....	3¾
Township Carleton 3.....	4
River Andre, West Branch, township Ristigouche	4
GASPE WEST.	
River Cap Chat 1.....	47¼
River Cap Chat 2.....	45
River Magdalen 2 North.....	50
River Magdalen 3 North.....	20
River Magdalen 4 North.....	58
River Magdalen 5 North.....	31
River Magdalen 6 North.....	40
River Magdalen 1 South.....	50
River Magdalen 2 South.....	50
River Magdalen 3 South.....	54
Township Denoue	19
Township Taschereau	48
River a Pierre and Claude.....	32
GASPE CENTRE.	
Gaspe Bay South 3.....	10
Gaspe Bay North 1.....	14 1-3
Township Fox 4.....	7
Township Sydenham North.....	10

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

No limit will be adjudged at less than the minimum price fixed by the department.

The limits will be adjudged to the highest bidder on payment of the purchase price, in cash or by cheque accepted by a duly incorporated bank. Failing payment they will be immediately re-offered for sale.

The annual ground rent of three dollars per mile, with fire tax, is also payable immediately.

Those timber limits, when adjudged, will be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force or which may be enacted hereafter.

Plans of limits offered for sale or opened for inspection in the Department of Lands, Mines and Fisheries, in this city, and at the offices of the Crown lands and timber agents in the different agencies in which said limits are situated, up to the day of sale.

N.B.—No account for publication of this notice will be recognized, if such publication has not been expressly authorized by the department.

S. N. PARENT,
Minister of Lands, Mines and Fisheries.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 2188.

Henry Lester Putnam, of Montreal, real estate agent, Plaintiff, vs. J. F. McMartin, of Montreal, Defendant.

The Defendant is ordered to appear within one month.

L. D. GAREAU,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, 23rd May, 1902

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Umbrellas for rain, for sun, for boys, for girls, for ladies, for gentlemen, at The S. Carsley Co., Limited. Special Sale of Umbrellas all this week.—adv.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Silk Umbrellas, Alpaca Umbrellas by the thousand, for the millions, at The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.—adv.

Playbills, Programmes And General Philosophy

By Munday Knight

"The Lady of Lyons," that extraordinary production of the dramatic principles of another age, whose persistent life is a better proof of its inherent vitality than anything we can find in the work itself, was revived on Monday in New York, with Kyrle Bellew and Miss Mary Mannering in the title part, and marks another step in the process by which the former actor is disassociating himself from the intellectual in things dramatic and going over to that which depends purely on the stress of emotions. If Mr. Bellew were a great success in "The Lady of Lyons," one would have to forgive him, and to admit that a man who acted Claude Melnotte convincingly was really doing quite as well if not better than one who presented Hamlet—considering the fact that only great acting could conceal the hopeless artificiality and the repugnant bathos of the former. But from all accounts Mr. Bellew did not convince. He "bore himself well," says the New York Post, and no one who remembers the magnificent figure of Gaston de Musoe will have doubts on that head. But in the climatic scenes there was collapse.

"Mr. Bellew acquitted himself admirably in the opening scenes, but as gardener's son and prince, and delivered the palace speech with notable grace and skill. He bore himself well, too, in the brief interview with beauseant and Glavis after the wedding ceremony, but in the crisis of his exposure and humiliation his resources of emotional expression proved altogether inadequate to the occasion. This lack of power, if not of comprehension, was especially conspicuous in the treatment of his long exculpatory speech to Pauline, which he delivered with argumentative and nicely calculated emphasis, instead of with the impetuosity of long pent-up feelings which had at last burst through the dam of reserve. This defence, which Fechter charged with extraordinary feeling, fell tamely from the lips of Mr. Bellew, and the whole scene was strangely uninspired. This was due in great measure, doubtless, to the irresponsive nature of Miss Mannering's Pauline, which was curiously deficient in sustained emotion, although illuminated occasionally by flashes of power, as in the declaration of love for Claude at the end of the fourth act."

"The Lady of Lyons" is not even a novelty, having been kept alive by many a stock and melodrama company as a popular, "10 20 and 30 cent" drawing card. So once more the question arises: Why do they do it?

* * *

"All on Account of Eliza" is back in New York at the Harlem.) So is Eliza Proctor Otis in "East Lynne."

"'Aven," Bernhardt's curious little one-act drama, which is raising the curtain this week at the Theatre National Francais, was acted by that lady last week at a special performance in honor of the fiftieth stage anniversary of the actor Dendoune.

* * *

The office cat, after being kicked out into the cold (metaphorically cold) world by the manager of the Academy when he pockets the key after to-night's last high kick, will have one more opportunity to sneak back again for the summer. On July 3 and 4 Mr. Mansefild will utilize the spare hours between train arrival and steamer departure to show us what he looks like in Booth Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire." The play is so titled in the announcements, in spite of the fact that a while ago Mr. Mansfield promised us that it should be merely "Beaucaire," because so few of us knew how to pronounce the Monsieur. There are not many things they would be good enough to bring the office cat and the public back to the Academy about Dominion Day time, but I am inclined to think the Mansfield production will. Anyhow Mr. M. is wise enough to dodge the glorious Fourth on American soil.

* * *

It will be a very much more dignified conclusion to the Academy season than the conglomeration of musical comedy, acrobatics and burlesque which ends its sojourn there to-night. Not that the "Morocco Bound," is a bad piece, but it is hopelessly unimportant, and some clever people, who have not enough originality to make a poor show into a good one, but who could do excellent work if they had the vehicle to do it in, are wasting time upon it.

* * *

The next season will undoubtedly bring forth an interesting war of violinists. The young Bohemian, Kocian, who has been engaged by Rudolph Aronson, has been more successful in London than any other violinist since Kubelik, although he has never yet enjoyed anything like the favor of his better known predecessor. Mr. Aronson has gone about his plans very quietly, and it was not known, indeed, that he was in London.

As Kubelik is to remain in the West during the greater part of the season, the two players will not come frequently into actual rivalry. That is fortunate for all the parties. Kocian is somewhat younger than Kubelik and a native of Prague.

* * *

"Divorcons," which is decidedly the best production the Theatre de Nouveautes has yet achieved, will be revived twice next week. Unlike "Le Demi-Monde," which is emphatically a play of the 'fifties, "Divorcons", is still alive and applicable. "Le Demi-Monde" was saved this week by the beautiful quietude of M. Dane all through and the cleverness of Mlle. Meissonier in the one effective scene of the letters.

* * *

Ada Rehan has returned to the stage in London, but only for one performance and that in a private house. She acted in two short plays. In one the other parts were taken by Lena Ashwell, who became famous in a night in Margaret Anglin's part in "Mrs. Dane's Defence," and Paul Rubens, who wrote the words of many songs in "Florodora," and the music as well of "The Queen of the Philippine Island's."

* * *

The best piece of news of the week comes from Mr. Brunelle. Miss Lotta Linthicum comes to Proctor's for the summer, an oasis in the wilderness, a promise of wells and palm trees in the dreary desert of Montreal's theatrical holiday season. For Miss Linthicum is always interesting.

MUNDAY KNIGHT

AT THE FRANCAIS.

There is a prodigal richness of scenery and costumes, and a bewildering succession of songs, marches and dances and comedy situations combined, with an artistic blending of colors and lights in Hoyt's "A Milk White Flag" which easily accounts for its continued popularity at the head of many successes. The play-going public concerns itself very little with the cost of the stage productions, or with the exertions which theatrical managers undego to bring them to a state of perfection. Its chief interest lies in the satisfaction it gets from an evening's entertainment, but if a person will take the time to think of the immense amount of money and labor bestowed upon a performance devised upon the huge scale of "A Milk White Flag," they can easily see that the large business it invariably plays to, is necessary to return the interest on the amount of money invested in its production. It is famous for its beauty and completeness, and for the extremely clever satire on our popular militia which is embodied in the dialogue. "A Milk White Flag" comes to the Francais next week, with matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

AT PROCTOR'S.

Next week the powerful play "The Christian" is to be put on at Proctor's. The play is adapted from Hall Caine's novel of the same name. Mr. Etnier, the leading man, will be seen in the romantic part of John Storm. The play will be costumed and staged in the most elaborate manner. Few novels have attracted such wide attention, provoked so much discussion as "The Christian." The play has caused as much attention as the novel itself, and has drawn immense crowds where it has been played. There are very few writers more dramatic than Hall Caine, and "The Christian" has splendid dramatic situations, and a clearly worked out plot.

The following is the cast of characters which will appear in "The Christian" next week:

John Storm	Mr. Alphonse Ethier
Lord Robert Ure	John M. Sainpolis
Lord Storm	Wm. Carr
Mr. Drake	A. F. Buchanan
Father Lamplugh	Hudson Liston
Paul	John Walker
Parson Quayle	Claude Cooper
Archdeacon Wealthy	Sheridan Holmes
Faro King	Wm. Carr
Manager	Arthur Jarrett
Comissaire	Archie Tousley
Scrimpey	Claude Cooper
Smike	John Davidson
Glory Quayle	Miss Mattie Choate
Mrs. Cellondor	Mrs. Eva Vincent
Pollie Love	Miss Helen Ford
Betty	Miss Annie Buckley
Lotty	Miss Eugenie Hayden
Hetty	Miss Margaret Carvel
Liza (maid to Glory)	Miss Helen Harrington



MISS GERTIE REYNOLDS.
At the Theatre Francais, in "A Milk White Flag."

The following will be the scenes:

Prologue—The tilting ground in the ruins of Peel Castle, Isle of Man, Love's Cross Roads.

Act I.—Two years pass. The saloon of Colosseum Music Hall, London. The chaplet of flowers.

Act II.—One week passes. The club room of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Soho. The crow nof thorns.

Act III.—One week passes. Glory's apartments in 'The Garden House." Clement's Inn. The triumph of love.

Act IV.—One night passes. The club room of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Soho. Love's sacrifice.

AT THE ROYAL.

Peck's Bad Boy is coming to town and will take up his abode at the Royal next week. During his stay he will find ways that are new and means that are fresh to worry his Pa, make life a burden to the Policeman, and death a duxury to the good-natured old Groceryman. Joseph Madison, the favorite portrayer of the title role, will be more than well assisted by an excellent cast, including Mr. Fred. Wenzel, the eminent German comedian, his ninth season in the part. Then there is a strong specialty programme which will include, among others equally as strong, the Madison Brothers, two of the smartest boxers of their age before the public. We cannot name all the good ones here; come and see them.

AN INNOVATION AT PROCTOR'S.

An innovation has been inaugurated at Proctor's that will be much appreciated by the patrons who enjoy the popular game of ping-pong. The ladies' parlors at the theatre have been fixed up so that those who enjoy this fascinating game can engage in it either between the acts or at the close of the performances.

SOME NOTES.

Mr. Paul Lalonde has completed a very successful season with the Al. G. Field Minstrel Company, and is resting at his home in Belleville. He has been bass singer with this organization now for several seasons.

* * *

The Wesley Concert Company have been quite successful in their venture in Ontario. At Belleville they have secured the services of Miss Kate Bawden, a young lady who is said to possess a remarkable alto voice.

* * *

The Theatre Royal management have just booked for week of June 2nd, J. W. Moore's big double colored minstrel show, which is said to be made up of the best male and female colored talent in the country.

* * *

A newsboy comedian and monologue artist of Boston, known as "Baller" Quinn, has been taken up by the society people of the Hub, and is now the lion of their gatherings. Mrs. "Jack" Gardner introduced him. His specialty as a street arab dialect story of personal hoboe trip across the continent.

* * *

MISS IDA FULLER'S LATEST.

On Monday last Miss Ida Fuller produced at the Oxford an astonishing dance, the like of which has never been beheld in this country.

For this dance Miss Fuller holds patents in England, in France, in Germany, and in the United States, and the "dance" for which she holds all these patents is, like the productions of the White Knight, "all her own invention."

Miss Fuller appears in a gauze veil which, rising slowly twenty feet above her head, fills the whole stage with a gauzy mist.

Fountains play beside her, the sun rises behind her, sending out broad shafts of blood-red light. Then the clouds gather in, hail and rain descend in torrents, thunder rumbles, lightning flashes.

Last, Miss Fuller, with gestures of despair, is enveloped in sheets of flame, till she is apparently entirely consumed, only a few white ashes remaining.

"The whole effect," she explains, "is produced by lights playing upon a mass of waving gauze—gauze and effect," I call it.

"There is nothing 'serpentine' about this dance," she continued: "I merely pose in the midst of the gauze, which is moved by strong currents of air sent up from beneath the stage by means of powerful electric fans.

"It took me three years to think out the details of the dance. I used to hammer away at it in the workshop with my electricians, till at last I broke down from nervous exhaustion.

"I think Santos Dumont and I might cooperate. You see, we both deal with air, and might form a trust. It seems to me that his chief difficulty is in getting down to earth safely.

"Now I think I could help him in that if he could tell me how to dance in midair."

* * *

ROSTAND A PLAGIARIST IN U.S.

At Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, Judge C. C. Kohlsatt, in the United States district Court, issued a perpetual injunction against the production in the United States of M. Edmond Rostand's play "Cyrano de Bergerac,' in the suit brought against Messrs. Richard Mansfield and A. M. Palmer by Mr. Samuel Eberly Gross, of Chicago.

Theatrical folk expressed the greatest surprise when the decision of the court was made public.

Judge Kohlsatt's decision is based on a report filed by Master in Chancery Elijah B. Sherman, to whom the case was referred in July, 1899. The Master finds that "the similarities and identities between the two plays 'are confirmation strong as proofs of holy writ,' in the presence of which M. Rostand's denial of both resemblance and appropriation is scarcely worthy of consideration."

The Master also finds "that the play entitled 'Cyrano de Bergerac' consists largely of and is a piracy upon the play 'The Merchant Prince of Cornville' in plot, arrangement, situations, characters, ideas, and language and is an infringement of complainant's copyright."

Another suit based on this infringement is still pending in the federal court, the same parties being involved. This is a claim for $50,000 damages which Mr. Gross said was due him for continued production of the play after he had filed his bill for injunction. It is probable this suit will be dismissed.

The court in its order ruled that Mr. Gross was also entitled to an accounting of the profits from the play, but Mr. Gross waived this right and accepted $1 as satisfaction.

Mr. Gross is the author of a drama entitled "The Merchant Prince of Cornville," the leading character of which was distinguished by the big nose that made Cyrano famous.

This drama, Mr. Gross maintained, was printed for private circulation some time before the appearance of the celebrated French play, and, according to expert testimony, was the basis of M. Rostand's work. In court numerous parallels, both of action and language, were shown.

The most important of the similarities in the two dramas was the wording by proxy of the leading characters in a balcony scene like that of "Cyrano."

* * *

MRS. KENDAL'S STRANGE EXPERIENCE.

An extraordinary scene occurred on a recent Saturday night at the Leicester (England) Opera House, when a week's performance of Mr. and Mrs. Kendal's new play, "Conscience," was concluded.

At the close of the play Mrs. Kendal, whom most theatre-goers remember with affection, in response to the vociferous cries of the audience, stepped on to the stage to make a speech. The orchestra immediately struck up a lively march, and despite the gesticulations of the actress for them to stop, continued playing.

The audience, however, promptly came to the lady's aid, and finding that vocal demonstrations were of no avail, resorted to more forcible tactics. Oranges, biscuits, and anything else light and portable that the people could lay their hands on were hurled at the offending bandsmen, and for a few minutes a perfect pandemonium prevailed.

So hot and well directed was the fusilade that the orchestra were obliged to beat a hasty retreat, and having thus secured the victory the audience cheered vociferously.

A minute later, however, the place was in darkness, some one turning off the electric light. Fortunately the audience remained perfectly calm, and in the darkness listened to Mrs. Kendal's speech, in which she made complaints against the management of the theatre.

Earlier in the day the actress in opening a bazaar in the town made certain statements which the management allege cast reflections on the theatre, and the contretemps at night was the sequel.

The management of the Opera House last night issued an official explanation of the episode. They state that the somewhat unusual course which was pursued in not allowing Mrs. Kendal to address the audience was rendered necessary by the actress' speech at the bazaar, a repetition of which they considered might lead to a disturbance and a demonstration against Mrs. Kendal.

Special Notice.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

J. G. Globensky, dentist, has removed his dental office to 176 Bleury street, above John A. Nicolle's drug store, corner St. Catherine. Office open until 11 o'clock in the evening.

THERE IS NOT a more dangerous class of disorders than those which affect the breathing organs. Nullify this danger with Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil—a pulmonic of acknowledged efficacy. It cures lameness and soreness when applied externally, as well as swelled neck and crick in the back; and, as an inward specific, possesses most substantial claims to public confidence.—adv.

Blair's Pills
Great English Remedy for Gout & Rheumatism
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Society Flocks to the Lakes and Woods, and the Cottager's Heart Beats High

"For winter's rains and ruins are over,
And all the season of snows and sins,
The days dividing lover and lover,
The light that loses, the night that wins.

And time remembered is grief forgotten,
And frosts are slain and flowers begotten,
And in green underwood and cover,
Blossom by blossom, the summer begins."

Summer has come. Suddenly afterthe chill, uncertain days, when warmth and brightness seemed far off, and the lazy summer holiday a pleasant dream, warmth and brightness touch the earth, the flowers burst into life under the magical breath of the early summer, and the thoughts of all the dwellers in the great, crowded city turn longingly to the sweet, cool lake side, the shady country roads, where the trees meet overhead, and the salt water with its background of grand, dark hills, stretching beyond the range of vision.

Already many Montreal people, happy enough to be unrestricted, have left for country homes to stay through long days of pleasure and nights of ease till the fall of the leaf sends them back to asphalt, trolley cars and electric lights.

All the lake side is dotted with pretty villages. Summer cottages, which are the scene of much hospitality during the hot weather, line the roads, and open doors give a glimpse of low chairs, books, cool matting, not to mention the summer girl in her fresh white or linen frock and jaunty hat. Beaconsfield, Pointe Claire, Lakeside, Dorval, Dixie, Lachine, all have their admirers, and all have just claims to be admired. To-day sees a crowd of Montrealers enjoying the holiday, and revelling in country life on Lake St. Louis, while others have already left for their houses at quaint Ste. Anne's, where the water swirls around the piers of the bridge, and old Senneville, where a once famous fort stands, peacefully draped with green vine.

Over on the other side are the lovers of Hudson and Como, while beyond again more Montrealers will tell the charms of the trip to Carillon and St. Andrew's, and if they are well informed will speak of Dollard des Armeaux and his brave deeds.

A great contingent of Montreal people give their constant affection to the Lower St. Lawrence, and sing the praises of the cool nights, the long, bright days, the grand hills, and the wide, cold blue water which flows by Murray Bay—beautiful Murray Bay—and quaint Cap a l'Aigle, with its cottages full of industrious, polite habitants.

Cacouna, the Newport of Canada, has the same summer residents year after year, and there some of the most fashionable Montreal people have their beautiful houses—cottages only in name. Riviere du Loup attracts dwellers from Quebec and Montreal, and one of the loveliest spots is Tadousac, where Montreal people throng the hotel or live in the little cottages, and enjoy the wild beauty of the scenery at the mouth of the dark and stately Saguenay. Here is the oldest church in Canada, bearing its tribute to the last Jesuit missionary who died in the odor of sanctity years and years ago. The Saguenay trip is taken by many on the way to beautiful Lake St. John, while another great Montreal contingent drifts off to Metis, cool and fresh and healthy, or to beautiful Bic.

The Eastern Townships attract many people, though their charms bring almost as many Americans as Canadians. Lake Memphremagog, Hatley, North Hatley, Georgeville, Knowlton, Richmond, all have their admirers, and for those who love the everlasting hills there is Ste. Agathe des Monts, with its rival beauties of mountains, water, and woods.

There is no lack of lovely spots in which to spend a summer holiday, and poor indeed is the city dweller who cannot enjoy even a fleeting glimpse of one of the many lovely resorts near Montreal.

LACHINE.

The chilly weather of the past few weeks is no doubt responsible for the recent quiet that has prevailed throughout this pretty suburb. However, every house along the lake shore is now occupied, and this season bids fair to be the liveliest Lachine has known for years. A great drawback, however, is the absence of an up-to-date hotel. The Strathcona and the Lakeview are both at present closed. It is rumored that the Lakeview will shortly be re-opened under first-class management and refitted anew from top to bottom. It is to be hoped that this will prove to be a fact, for there is room for such an hotel in Lachine, and properly managed, is sure to be well patronized.

The street car service is now all that can be desired, with a twenty minute service until midnight. The new parlor cars fitted with air brakes make travelling to and from the city by this route enjoyable. The increase in the price of the tickets that were formerly sold at fifty cents for half a dozen, has been the subject of considerable criticism. It is presumed, of course, that the management of the M. S. R. know how to run their own business, but the fact remains that it is now really cheaper to purchase a ten-trip ticket via the G. T. R. and travel to and from the city in less than half the time it takes the M.S.R. cars to cover practically the same distance.

Suburbanites are, as a rule, great "kickers," and there was considerable "kicking" when the Grand Trunk cut Lachine out of the list of the stopping places of that fast suburban train the "six-fifteen." When one takes into consideration the fact, however, that from four o'clock until a quarter to six, there are three trains within an hour, all stopping at Lachine main line station, and the "six-twenty" to the wharf station, Lachine residents have little to grumble at in the way of train accommodation.

It was feared that the severe frost of some few weeks ago would have injured the shade trees and plants throughout this place, but such luckily does not appear to have been the case. A few valuable plants were destroped, but the trees are apparently budding anew.

A severe wind storm, the week before last, rather mixed up things around the Boating Club boathouse. The large pontoon wharves were driven ashore, and one completely broken up. The "war canoe" which was at anchor was also driven ashore, but fortunately sustained no damage.

Affairs in the Boating Club are on the boom, a new club house (?), a new war canoe, and the re-covering of the promenade roof being a few of the matters on the "tapis."

A deal of new blood has been infused into the "committee" this year, a majority of M.A.A.A. members now composing that august council. At the annual meeting of the Boating Club the members managed to prevail upon those two hardworking officials, the president and the secretary, to accept office once more, and it is certain that the club's interests could not be placed in better hands. Mr. Arthur Edwards has been elevated to the 1st vice-presidency, a well merited promotion, the gentleman in question being a most unostentatious and yet energetic member of the executive.

Mr. R. E. Cumming who was elected "captain" of the club, has, much to the regret of all concerned, been obliged to tender his resignation, family affairs necessitating his presence in the Old Country for a few months. Mr. Herbert Troutbeck, who has been elected "acting captain" during the absence of Mr. Cumming, will take charge of racing matters generally, this season.

The club has not yet given up all hope of being able to secure the Strathcona Hall for their various dances. If the hall can be secured, the intention of the club is to hold weekly dances.

Old Tom Golding, the genial caretaker of the Club House, is once more on deck, apparently as hale and hearty as ever, although over seventy. Mr. "Wallie" Dafoe will be much missed from the club council meetings, as it is not his intention this year to reside in Lachine.

On Friday evening next the nondescript players will present a comedietta entitled "Partners for Life." It is sufficient to say that the presentation will be given with that degree of excellence that always attends any production of this amateur dramatic organization, and those whose good fortune it may be to attend may rest assured of a most enjoyable evening.

Mr. J. G. Young, who for several years past, resided in one of the houses of Rydal Terrace, has taken one of Mr. Rawling's cottages on the lake shore for the season.

Mr. Haylock, of the Bank of Montreal, is staying at Mrs. Lee's this summer.

Mrs. O'Donoghue and family who, for many years, have been residents of Lachine, have removed to the city permanently.

Mr. Athur Edwards is with us once more and is residing this summer at Mrs. Lee's.

Mrs. Frye and Miss Frye are at present on a visit to Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Reinhardt and family are occupying one of the Boyer cottages.

Mr. Dreschel and family have removed to Dorval for the summer.

Mr. Hepburn and family are residing here this summer.

The Bell Telephone Company have completely reorganized their local office. A building for their own interests solely has been rented. A new set of long distance instruments, new switchboard, new operators, and a new manager, courteous and affable, complete the outfit.

Dr. Morphy has returned after an absence of six months in Europe.

Mr. C. Truscott is one of the recent arrivals in Lachine and is occupying his old quarters at Mrs. Lee's.

Mr. Mussen and family who for so many years resided here have taken up their residence in the city.

Vice-president Edwards' yacht the Adne, was the first of the fleet this year in sunny Lake St. Louis. Last Sunday Mr. Edwards, with Mr. Ronald Munson as crew, sailed as far as Pointe Claire, returning early in the evening.

The Sovereign began her daily trips last Tresday, but as yet the travel has been rather light. To-day will probably see that popular boat loaded down with excursionists.

Mr. H. Markland Molson's beautiful yacht the Alcyone, came up the canal Thursday last and tied up at the wharf over night.

Chief Engineer Pariseau is hard at work superintending the buoying of the new channel.

Mr. Homer Nichol has taken one of Mr. Amos Dawe's houses on Notre Dame Street.

Miss May Strathy left last Saturday on a visit to relatives in the Old Country, and incidentally to take in the Coronation.

Many canoes were to be seen on the lake last Sunday afternoon, the weather being all that could be desired for rthat branch of aquatic sport.

LONGUEUIL.

The summer season of 1902 is here and Longueuil has once again donned her festive gard. From present prospects this is to be a banner summer. All the cottages have been rented and are nearly all occupied. The boarding houses are practically filled and the tardy ones will have difficulty in finding lodgings. One wonders greatly at the numbers of new faces met in the streets. Mostly all of the cottage owners have moved over from town and the official opening of the boating club takes place to-night with a banner hop.

Mrs. Jack Hutchins has taken rooms at Mrs. McGillan's on Quinn Avenue, and will remain in Longueu l until October.

Mr. A Hutching and Bert McColl have taken up their quarters on St. Charles Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Marcou and family have taken possession of their cottage.

Mr. Maurice Stanway, who spent last summer at MadameSt. Marie's, has taken rooms on Quinn Avenue.

The annual meeting of the Longueuil Boating Club was held on the 10th of May and in point of attendance was one of the most successful in the long history of the club. The surprise of the evening was the close fight for the position of president between Mr. Walker and Mr. Percy Smith, the former winning out by a small margin of 7 votes. Mr. W. H. Dipple was elected vice-president, while Mr. H. Willson was chosen as captain of the club. Messrs. Hurtubise, McColl and Lightbourne will be the committee for the ensuing year, with Mr. Gray as treasurer and Mr. Pickard as secretary.

Mr. Lel. Whitley and Mr. F. Monk were visiting friends here last week.

Mr. J. Hicks and Mr. W. McKenna spent some time in Longueuil this week.

The bay is now filled with boats and yachts and nearly all the squadron is out. The contest this year for the club cup promises to be a keen one, as several new yachts have been promised and we look forward to some exciting racing.

Mr. James Bourne, of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, is in Longueuil again and has taken rooms at the "Bankers' Rest" for the summer.

Everything points fair to a most successful cricket season and we see no reason why our well earned laurels of last year should not be added to. All the old team will be out and some of the new material is very promising. The first game takes place to-day and as it is a holiday there ought to be a large crowd of suporters present.

Mr. E. Pickard and Mrs. Pickard have taken a cottage on St. Charles Street for the summer months and Miss Long will spend the summer with them.

Mr. W. H. Sipple, the new vice-president of the Boating Club, has moved over to his quarters at the "Bankers' Rest."

Mr. Sidney Bourke is with us again and has taken the same rooms as last year on St. Charles Street.

Mr. Caldwell, of the staff of the Bank of Montreal, has rented rooms for several months at Mrs. McGlashan's.

Mr. F. Percy Smith, who spent several days out fishing at Labelle, returned to town Monday. He reports the fishing as very good.

Mr. Grace, of Brunswick Street, Montreal, and family, are to spend the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Currie, and the Misses Currie have taken possesion of their summer house on Victoria Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Benoit have returned to Longueuil for the summer.

Mr. Charlie Armstrong, of the Dominion Bank, was in Longueuil during the week and will move over to the "Bankers' Rest" on June 1st.

Mrs. Margraf and her mother, Mrs. Baker, of New York, have moved over here to the same cottage they occupied last summer.

Mr. Edmund Margraf left some time ago for the Manoir Richelieu, Murray Bay, where he will remain for the summer.

Miss Fauna Smith, of Quinn Avenue, who has spent the last ten days in Quebec, the guest of her cousin, Miss Grenier, returned home this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hurtubise have taken possession of a pretty cottage on the water's edge.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Walsh have rented Mr. Tees' cottage on Bord de L'eau.

Mr. and Mrs. Labelle and family have moved over to their handsome river front house.

Mr. and Mrs. Brouth and family are again with us this summer.

The Messrs. Hurtubise have taken up house in the cottage occupied last year by their father, Mr. E. Hurtubise.

Mr. and Mrs. Turcotte and family have again taken possession of Mr J. E. Mullin's handsome house on the river front.

A concert is to be held Friday night in the school house in aid of defraying the expenses of lighting the church with electricity. The purpose is a laudable one. The programme is a good one, and the entertainment should be well patronized.

It was decided at the weekly meeting of the Boat Club that the electric lighting shoudl be installed in the Boating Club.

Mr. Harry Beard and Mrs. Beard, nee Clark, of Woodstock, Ont., have taken a pretty little house on St. Thomas Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Tremayne and family were among the first to move over here this year, and are living on St. Lawrence Street.

Mr. Sid Thornton, and his mother, Mrs. Thornton, have taken possession of the cottage occupied last year by Mr. R. Elliott.

Mr. A. Laurie has taken rooms over here for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael have rented a cottage over here for the summer season.

Mr. L. Walsh, and his sister, Miss Walsh, have taken the cottage formerly owned by Mr. W. Ryan, on Bord de L'eau Street.

An impromptu hop was held in the Boat Club last Saturday night and was most enjoyable. Among those present were the Misses Ahern, Cookson, Smith, Moffatt, Carmichael, Edson, Tremayne, Thompson, Walker, the Messrs. Marcou, Edson, McColl, Hughes, Bourne, Brown, White, Hutchings.

Mrs. Porter is to spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. McArthur.

Mrs. Louis Masson has taken the house on Quinn Avenue occupied last year by Mr. and Mrs. W. Weldon.

Mr. and Mrs. Gagnon are occupying their house on Labonte Street.

Victoria Day is to be duly celebrated in Longueuil this year. The young people have decided to have a picnic up to St. Helen's Island. They will sup at the fort, having obtained permission from the authorities to do so.

Mr. Willie Davis and his sister have opened up their house on Bord de L'eau Street. Mr. Davis has already launched his yacht, "Vixen," and she is one of the nattiest craft in the bay.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomson will spend the summer in Longueuil.

Mr. F. McClure has returned to Longueuil after passing three years in Portland as agent for the Dominion Line.

Mr. and Mrs. Chris Shaw have taken the same house as last year.

Mr. and Mrs. Rolly Elliott, of St. Lambert's, have taken a cottage on Lower St. Charles Street for the summer.

Mrs. Devierge and family have returned to Longueuil and have taken possession of their house on the river's edge.

POINTE CLAIRE.

Quite early in April houses began to open up here. Many of the people who have country homes are glad to get out before the first freshness of the spring is past, and are prepared to endure some intervals of bleak weather for the privilege. The early comers are able to rejoice in some delightful times beofre the rush of the season commences. In the last two weeks, however, the stream of summer sojourners has set in and cottages are fast filling up all along the lake. The houses for rentage seem to be taken up—every one. Everything points to a very gay season, with plenty of entertainment for the younger sporting element which will be much in evidence at the hops and parties of all kinds which will enliven the summer.

With the approach of warmer weather there is great activity upon the lawns and tennis grounds, where such a large part of the out-door life will be spent.

Among the first to occupy their country homes were Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Meredith with Miss Meredith.

Mr. Gerald Lomer and family came out last month to their pretty villa.

Mr. J. Haskell and family have been rusticating at their charming place "Rathby" since early in May.

Mr. Hy. Holland came to his summer home this week.

Mr. C. A. Saunderson and family, with Mr. T. Nelson, have taken a cottage here for the summer.

Mrs. Crawford has purchased the charming cottage at the corner of St. John's road, and is occupying it for the summer with her sister, Mrs. Oaks.

Mr. Geo. Napier and family took possession of their cottage on Cedar Avenue this week. Mr. Chas. Archibald is to be their guest for the summer.

Mrs. Henry Archibald has also taken a cottage on Cedar Avenue.

Mr. Letendre and family will occupy the same house as last year when they return this season.

Mr. G. Chillas and family have one of Charlebois' large cottages this season.

Mr. G. B. Rodier has returned this summer to a cottage here.

The point belonging to Mr. Tellier is looking charming and has been open since early in the month.

Mr. H. Allan's place will be opened shortly. The house has been undergoing extensive improvements during the winter.

The family of Mr. St. Cyr is expected to take up their residence here as usual for the summer.

Other arrivals expected shortly are those of Messrs. Laurandeau, Tiffen, Blanchette, Porcheron, Brown, Charlebois and McDougal.

Mr. Joseph Duchesne's family have returned to their country home in Pointe Claire.

Interest in sailing continues to hold its foremost place in Pointe Claire and, judging by the number of additions to the fleet of yachts that harbor here, will be greater even than last year. The Boating Club, it is expected, will receive stimulus from new and enthusiastic members, among whom may be mentioned Mr. Chas. Archibald, sailing champion, who is having built for himself a fine yacht.

End of the week invitations are always very popular and the two holidays have brought out many visitors to enjoy for a time the delights of the country, and especially excursions on the water.

Mr. Ethelred Nelson is spending a few days here prior to his departure for Winnipeg.

Mrs. P. McI. Smith is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Lilly.

On Wednesday and Thursday the village was en fete during the visit of the Archbishop who came out to hold confirmation services in Pointe Claire church.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE.

The uncertainty of the weather has delayed the season much later than usual. Among householders there seems to be a certain diffidence in trusting themselves to the conditions of our early spring, and among the hotel guests there is a corresponding scarcity. The beginning of June, however, is expected to change this state and the prospects for a successful season are the brightest. The new club house is already completed and shows itself an unpretentious rudimentary structure, pointing rather to the prudence than to the liberality of its promoters. Those who are acquainted with ancient history and remember the fate of Ste. Anne's former boating club, cannot fail to appreciate the wisdom of this course. The want of esprit de corps which was the bugbear of the late club has, it is likely, preserved some traces of its former strength and too much care cannot be taken to obviate its bad effects. The mere presence, however, of a club house is a favorable sign, inasmuch as it promises an assured continuance of those enjoyable weekly hops inaugurated last season by Manager Lalonde, of the Clarendon. It is moreover a guarantee of the renewal of our annual regattas which Ste. Anne's seems to have the knack to make such successes.

Ste. Anne's is perhaps better able than any other place on the lake shore to support a boating club in a fitting manner, and with the satisfactory committee now directing it, there can be but slight probability of failure. The club house is situated directly opposite the Clarendon Hotel on ground offered by Manager Lalonde.

Mr. and Mrs. Bastien were among the first guests to settle at the Clarendon for the summer.

Messrs. Fortier and Marquette have rented the house formerly occupied by Dr. Laviolette, situated near the Clarendon. They will room here and retain boarding accommodation at the Clarendon.

The new house being built for Mr. R. B. Angus on the site of his former residence, burned last fall, is still incomplete, and though work has been carried on uninterruptedly through the winter, there is no hope for its completion before the fall. The former residence of Mr. Angus was unrivalled as a country home by any on the Island of Montreal, and this new one promises to be more spacious and more magnificent.

Mr. Dumont Laviolette has leased a house for the summer in the northern extremity of Senneville.

Among the householders already settled for the summer in and below the village are Messrs. Meredith, Peters, Hubbell, Dwyer, Crowe, Adam, Reid, Fraser, Laurendeau, Adams, Nedeham, Kent, Kissock, Hughes, Col. Dowket, Vivian Dowker, Brown.

In Senneville are the following: Messrs. Greer, Brailslock, Heneker, Shallow, Grant, Quinn and Mrs. Tunstall.

Mr. St. George's house, "Raynham," will not be occupied by Mr. Russell Alger, jr., this summer. Mr. St. George himself will likely return.

It is understood that Mr. R. B. Angus has had a house adjoining his own arranged for the accommodation of himself and family, pending the completion of building operations.

Mr. Knowles and family have taken a house in the village near the foot of Grand Trunk Avenue.

Mr. Birks has given up his old residence on Grand Trunk Avenue and moved over the cottage, "Sunnybrook," near the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Shallow have left for a short trip to Chicago.

Mr. Donald Macmaster, K.C., has opened his house for the summer at Bay View.

The latest arrivals at the Clarendon Hotel are: Mr. James M. Aird, Geo. C. Reynolds, Charles De Witt, Mr. Bastien and wife, W. Tyre, William Stewart, Charles H. Routh, R. Tessier, M.D.

ST. LAMBERT.

The prospects for a capital and very enjoyable season this summer seem bright. There are very few houses vacant, and for the convenience of batchelors and others who wish to board, we understand there are prospects of a first-class boarding house being opened in the neighborhood of the river side. This a commodity sadly required here.

The fortnightly dance at the boat house is one of the attractions here, and always draws a crowd, both from our own town and the city; they are enjoyable, and are well managed. Then there will shortly be the trial boat races, followed later on by the regatta, which draws many outside entries, who are generally accompanied by a host of backers and friends. When the Sabbath day comes round we can supply churches for almost all denominations—Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic as well as Sabbath schools for the youngsters. There are trains nearly every hour in the day to and from the city, while in summer time one could hardly desire a prettier or better walk than across the Victoria Jubilee bridge, which only costs 5c each way, and then train tickets are also good for the bridge. There are some very pretty residences here, and taken altogether, a better, or prettier place as a summer resort, cannot be found in so close proximity to the city. There are baseball and tennis clubs, besides the boating club, in fact almost everything one finds in a city.

Mr. John Nichols and family have taken possession of their summer residence here for the season.

An alarm of fire was raised about 5 p.m. on Tuesday night, when a fire was discovered in the refreshment booth at the foot of the hill to the Victoria Jubilee bridge, which was entirely consumed. Some delay was caused in getting the hose reel out owing to the fact that the "runners" for winter use had not been changed yet, and the men, naturally, had to put on the wheels ere they could go out.

Mr. Patenaude and family have returned here and taken possession of their own residence, lately occupied by Dr. Leprohon, on Victoria Avenue.

Ex-Mayor P. M. Wickham is the recipient of many congratulations upon his appointment as resident manager of the amalgamated "Imperial-Alliance Assurance Co.," of which latter company only was he manager hitherto.

Have We Missed Your Need

In our Selection of



Specials —FOR— Monday.

These lines are bright, clean, up-to-date designs—not old stock or "Left Overs."

Quantities in most lines are limited, so we would advise you to come early.

Music Cabinet, mahogany, regular $15.00, for **$11.50**

Parlor Suite, 5 p.c., mahogany frame, regular $40.00, for **$32.00**

Parlor Lamp—a gem, regular $6.00, for **$4.50**

Sideboard, solid oak, regular $25.00, for **$18.00**

Sideboard, golden elm, regular $14.00, for **$9.85**

Diners, golden elm, regular 75c, for **50c**

China Cabinet, golden oak, regular $15.00, for **$10.50**

Extension Table, golden elm, regular $8.00, for **$5.75**

Child's Cot, brass and iron, regular $13.00, for **$9.50**

B. R. Suite, hardwood, golden or mahogany. Special **$9.75**

B. R. Suite, golden elm, regular $20.00, for **$14.75**

B. R. Suite, golden oak, regular $36.00, for **$27.50**

Chiffonier, golden elm, with mirror, regular $14.00, for **$9.75**

Dresser and Stand, white enamel, regular $20.00, for **$16.50**

Iron Bedstead, cream and gold, 4 ft. 6 in., regular $22.00, for **$16.50**

Iron Bedstead, white enamelled, brass rail and bow foot, regular $9.50, for **$5.50**

N. G. Valiquette,

1541-1547

St. Catherine Street, East.



What Summer Shoes ought to be,
What Our Shoes are.

There is probably more **art** in a **summer** shoe than in a **winter** shoe. The summer shoe needs to be **light, pliable, good-fitting, durable** and **stylish.** Every pair of our Summer Shoes for either Ladies or Gentlemen, in either store, is bought with reference to these qualities.

STEWART'S

237 St. James Street.
2295 St. Catherine Street.

DUPUIS FRERES.

RE-OPENING OF OUR PORTRAIT DEPARTMENT.

PHOTO BUTTONS OR CRAYON PORTRAIT, "UNMOUNTED," FREE. The one or the other option on every purchase amounting to $3.00. Artistic framing a specialty. Exhibition of fine works of art, First Floor.

Sale of Dainty Underwear

LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

OUR MAY SALE OF WHITE GOODS IS A GREAT SUCCESS. The women of Montreal who appreciate daintiness and liberal sizes buy Cotton Underwear here. And splendid bargains—because there is nothing of the bargain look about them; neat, dainty and desirable. Our stock was never so large and complete in both styles and novelties.

LADIES' NIGHTGOWNS, in good cambric, trimmed with embroidery and ruffles.... 90c

LADIES' CAMBRIC NIGHTGOWNS, V-shape collars, trimmed with embroidery insertion and lace $1.00

LADIES' CAMBRIC GOWNS, high neck, yoke of narrow tucks, with embroidery insertion and lace $1.25

WE SHOW NIGHTGOWNS in all prices from ..... 50c to $5.00

CORSET COVERS, fine cambric, trimmed with torchon lace 30c

CORSET COVERS, French fronts, trimmed with best torchon lace 60c

BRIDAL SETS (5 pieces), elaborately trimmed with torchon lace, chemise, nightgown, drawers, skirt and corset cover..$6.25

BRIDAL SETS (5 pieces), trimmed with embroidery insertion and lace $8.00

BRIDAL SETS at ..... $9.75, $11.50, $12.00, $15.00, $16.50, $22.50 and $23.50

Ladies' White Skirts.

WHITE CAMBRIC SKIRT, four rows of narrow tucks and 12 inch flounce fo Valenciennes insertion and lace $1.25

SPECIAL — WHITE CAMBRIC SKIRT, trimmed with torchon insertion (2 rows) and torchon lace, splendid value $2.25

Summer Costumes.

CRASH LINEN SUITS FOR LADIES. Eton Jacket, wide hemstitched hem $1.50

LADIES' CHECK DUCK COSTUMES, jacket and skirt trimmed with white braid, skirt finished with deep flounce $2.50

LADIES' SKIRT in white or tan pique, lengths, 38, 40 and 42 inch 75c

LADIES' SUMMER SKIRTS, either crash or white duck, full flare skirts at 95c

Dupuis Freres,

THE BIG EAST END DEPARTMENTAL STORE,

1571 to 1589 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

MAKE A SANDOW OF YOURSELF
By using the famous



SANDOW Latest Patent Spring Grip... DUMB-BELLS

They are Sandow's invention. He recommends them highly as a means of exercise for men, women and children. Comprises a dumb-bell, in two halves, connected by steel springs. It is these springs that give strength as a health giver. In addition to the usual dumb-bell drill, you at the same time maintain a tension which develops the muscles, many of which could not be benefitted by the use of the ordinary bells. Call on us and convince yourself it is a perfect dumb-bell by taking a few minutes' exercise. Complete in box with chart of exercise $1.50 to $3.50 per pair, according to strength.

ALBERT DEMERS & CO., Health and Physical Culture Supplies, 1836 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

RICHMOND.

Once more is the beautiful valley of the St. Francis clothed in verdant green. Already our summer friends are returning to us. Dr. Hayes, Mayor, has received a number of new applications asking for information as to accommodation, and quite a number of boat houses are being built along the river. A number of very desirable houses and cottages are to let or for sale in Richmond and Melbourne at extremely moderate rates. The three hotels the Grand Central, St. Jacobs and the Phoenix, all give first-lass board at the above prices.

This week has been a very gay one in Richmond. Wednesday night Mr. Ellsworth Plumstead, the celebrated American humorist, entertainer and character delineator, gave an entertainment in the Town Hall. A song recital was also given in the Town Hall Friday night by Professor Landry, of Montreal, and his pupils, Miss Barker, Montreal; Miss Ewing, Melbourne; Mrs. Landry, Montreal; Miss MacRae, Montreal.

PUL-MO IS THE ONLY ABSOLUTE CURE for Consumption and all throat and lung troubles. One dose gives relief. One bottle often cures. A FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE to every reader of this paper.

PUL-MO is for sale by all druggists at $1.00 per large bottle—15 cents for small size, or it may be ordered direct from THE PUL-MO CO., TORONTO, ONT.

Waring, the Thoroughbred, Dead.

Chicago, May 23.—Waring, Sam. Hildredth's great handicap thoroughbred, died at Worth to-day, a blood vessel in the stomach having been ruptured. Waring was by Mazotte-The Sweeper.

Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching, stinging; desire to scratch, most at night. If allowed to continue, tumors form, which often protrude, ulcerate and bleed. Instant relief; no pain; no knife. Certain cure—simply use

Swayne's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists, 50 Cents. To try before you buy, address Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, A SAMPLE BOX FREE.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

[Advertising Rates — Birth Notices, 25c; Marriage Notices, 50c; Death Notices, 50c.]

BIRTHS.

BALSER—At Moncton, May 14th, to the wife of John Balser, a daughter.

BROCK—At Hawkesbury, May 20th, the wife of James T. Brock, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, of a daughter.

MARTIN—At Penetanguishene, on May 20th, the wife of W. J. Martin, of a daughter.

McGIFFIN—At Ottawa, May 18th, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. McGiffin.

O'BRIEN—At Ottawa, Sunday, May 18, the wife of S. E. O'Brien, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HERINGTON-SARGENT—On May 20th, at Toronto, by the Rev. S. Cleaver, M.A., Percy Reginald Herington, New York, to Olive H. Sargent.

LAIRD-HOLDAWAY—On May 19th, Mr. Nathan Laird, of this city, to Mrs. Theakston, widow of the late George Theakston, of London, Eng., by Rev. T. Everett.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.

BLAGRAVE—At 67 Drummond Street, Montreal, on the evening of May 21st, 1902, Jane Palmer, relict of the late Robert Blagrave, aged 80 years.

BROPHY—In this city, on the 23rd instant, Harold Edward, infant son of John Brophy, aged 5 weeks.

COMMON—On the 23rd inst., at the Royal Victoria Hospital, William J. Common, aged 49 years. Funeral on Monday, 26th inst., at 2.30 p.m., from his late residence, 23 Essex Avenue.

DOHERTY—In this city, on May 23, Julia Carey, beloved wife of John Doherty, and a native of County Cork, Ireland.

EDDY—On Thursday, May 22, Lillian Doris, only and beloved child of Harry and Sadie Eddy, aged 7 weeks and 3 days.

FAUTEUX—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Edouard Fauteux, aged 60 years, 1 month and 10 days.

HORIE—On May 22nd, after a long and painful illness, at St. Margaret's Home, Montreal, Maggie, second daughter of William Horie, Gaspe Basin, Que.

MASON—On the evening of May 22, 1902, Richard Mason, in his 83rd year, for over fifty years a resident of Laprairie Parish.

McARAN—On Thursday, May 22nd, 1902, at her father's residence, 172A St. Antoine Street, Catherine Monica (Katie), dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James McAran.

PEARSON—At Montreal South, Eli Pearson, on May 22nd.

DEATHS ELSEWHERE.

AHIER — Suddenly, at St. Heliers, Jersey, Channel Islands, England, Philip Ahier, solicitor to the Royal Courts of the said island, and father of Mr. Frank Ahier, of St. Henri, Montreal.

KENNEDY—At Toronto, on the 20th May, Lucy Kennedy, widow of the late Rev. Thos. Kennedy.

KNIGHT—At Winnipeg, May 17, Lewis Ayshford Knight, R.N., of Regina, aged 45 years.

LEBLANC—At Fox Creek, N.B., May 20th, Calixte P. LeBlanc, aged 75 years.

MARTIN—At Toronto, on May 20th, Henry Martin, O.S.A., A.R.C.A., aged 71 years.

MATHEWSON—At Bradley, South Dakota, Hugh M. Mathewson, late of the Toronto Globe.

TELFORD—On May 18, at the residence of her son, D. H. Telford, 511 Spence Street, Jane E. Telford, relict of the late Wm. Telford, aged 67 years.

THOMPSON—At Petpeswick Harbor, Halifax, May 14th, Rachael, widow of Robert Thompson, formerly of Preston Road, aged 84.

A Well-known French Lady

likes lady charlotte gelatine, why not?

AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS.

Bell Telephone Up 2667.

WM. WRAY,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

2436 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Between Stanley and Drummond Streets.

Established 1840

Jos. C. Wray & Bro.,

Undertakers,

290 MOUNTAIN STREET,

One door below St. Catherine Street.

123 ST DOMINIQUE STREET,

Ambulance Headquarters.

CANADA,
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE TOWN OF WESTMOUNT

Town of Westmount

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the inhabitants of the Town of Westmount, and all whom it may concern:

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that at the ordinary session of the Council of the Town, to be held 2nd June, 1902, a By-law will be submitted for approval concerning the widening of Sherbrooke Street on both sides of the sections hereinafter mentioned: Section 1, from Claremont Avenue to the Western limits of the Town, to a uniform width of 85 ft. 3 ins.; and Section 2, from the Western side of Belmont Avenue to the former boundary between lots official Nos. 219 and 220, to a uniform width of 85 ft. 3 ins.; and Section 3, from the former boundary between lots official Nos. 214 and 215, and the former boundary between lots official Nos. 215 and 219, Parish of Montreal, to a width to include the portions of subdivisions 27, 27a, and 91, of official lot 215, not taken for the opening of Sherbrooke Street, under By-Law 20—the whole as per plan of Charles Booth, 1 April 2, 1900, and as per special plan of B. D. McConnell, P.L.S., of 12th April, 1900; said By-law provides, among other things, for the acquisition of the lands required for the said widenings, by amicable arrangement or by expropriation, and the levying of a special assessment on the fronting proprietors on both sides thereof, to pay for the cost of the same; and for other purposes.

WM. MINTO,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Westmount, 10th May, 1902.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Available Assets $61,187,213
Funds invested in Canada. $3,300,000

Security, Prompt Payment and Liberality in the adjustment of Losses are the prominent features of this Company.

Temporary Offices at 87 St. Peter St. (opposite Recollet Street) UNTIL MAY, 1903.

During rebuilding of the Company's New Offices at old address, corner St. James and Place d'Armes.

CANADA BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. F. Gault, Chairman.
Wentworth J. Buchanan, Deputy Chairman.
Sam'l. Finley, E. S. Clouston.
Hon. Sir Alexander Lacoste, K.C.M.G.
G. F. C. Smith, Resident Secretary.
Head Office, Canada Branch: Montreal.

Notice to the Public

William Dow & Co. will be grateful if the public will communicate with them when they have reason to suspect the genuineness of ale supplied either as "Bottled Dow" or "Draught Dow," and Wm. Dow & Co. hereby give notice that legal proceedings will be taken against any person who is detected selling as "Dow's" (either in bottle or on draught) ale which is not of their manufacture.

HERALD WANT ADVERTISEMENTS ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE POPULAR.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

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

WANTED — AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY town and village, to canvass for one of the best-known papers in Canada. Liberal commissions will be paid to good agents. Address Box K 85, Herald Office. tf

WANTED — EXPERIENCED OPERATORS in all departments. Steady work and good pay. Also girls to learn. Apply to Mr. Davis, at the Standard Shirt Co., Limited, Delorimier avenue. tf

WANTED — FANCY IRONERS. NEW YORK Steam Laundry, St. Catherine, corner St. Urbain. 123

WANTED — A YOUNG GIRL FOR LIGHT housework; no washing. Apply 411C Centre street.

WANTED — AT ONCE, AT 351 UNIVERsity st., a general servant. Must be good cook and well recommended. Two ladies in family.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, BENCH HANDS. V. E. Traversy, Josephat Lane, Papineau avenue. 123

WANTED — PLATE MOULDERS TO GO TO Hamilton, Ont. Highest wages paid. Steady work guaranteed. Apply 30 St. Dizier st., city. 124

WANTED — GIRL FOR PETTY CASH; good at figures, intelligent, and well recommended. Apply A. Ramsay & Son, 37 Recollet st. 123

WANTED — BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, FOR foreman of machine shops, making light castings and general iron work; good opportunity for advancement; state age and experience, with full particulars as to ability in any particular department of the work. Box 45, Central Press Agency, Toronto. 125

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT, GOOD wages, at 944 Cadieux. 125

WANTED — BY THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Commissioners, Westmount, male teachers holding not lower than Academy diplomas; also lady teachers, with Models or Academy diplomas, the latter preferred. Applications must state length of experience and be accompanied by testimonials. Address E. W. C. Raddon, Secretary-Treasurer, Westmount, which will be received up to Saturday noon, May 31st. 127

WANTED — MACHINISTS; GOOD WAGES to good men. Apply immediately, to Pillow & Hersey Mfg. Co., 94 Mill st. 125

WANTED — YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework for small family; good wages given. Apply 49 St. Christophe. 125

WANTED — MILLER BOYS AND GENeral hands. Linotype Company. 122

WANTED — CABINET MAKERS, WHO UNderstand desk making and repairing. Steady employment for good men. Apply Wm. P. Stanton, 9 St. John st., or 776 Palace st., after 6 p.m. 125

WANTED — MACHINISTS TO KEEP AWAY from Kingston. Strike on at Locomotive Works. 124

WANTED — GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family of three; small, convenient hat, near Wood ave. Apply Mrs. Cameron, 4121 Western ave., morning and evening. 123

WANTED — APPRENTICES AND IMPROVers for dressmaking. Apply at once, Miss Halsey, 689 Wellington st., Point St. Charles. 124

WANTED—BLANKET WEAVERS; STEADY work; good pay. Woollen Mills, Bolton, Ont. 124

WANTED — A BRIGHT YOUNG GIRL FOR light housework. Apply at 444 Grosvenor ave., Westmount. 122

WANTED — A GENERAL SERVANT FOR a family of three; no washing; wages $10. 193 Park ave. 122

WANTED — TWO MACHINE HANDS, CAPable of running matcher, moulder, bandsaw and other machines. Also three bench hands. None but first class mechanics need apply. Wages from $1.75 to $2.25 per day. Steady employment. J. Piggott & Sons, Chatham, Ont. 132

WANTED — OFFICE JUNIOR CLERK OR apprentice, about sixteen years of age, for wholesale hardware. Must write and be good at figures and be well recommended. Apply in handwriting, M 217, Herald. 122

WANTED — TWO SMART BOYS, TO RUN messages and to learn printing business; also one boy as apprentice on Gordon presses. Apply Foreman, Herald Job Dept.

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

MONEY TO LOAN.

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

MONEY TO LOAN — 5 PER CENT., IN town and country. Mortgages, assurance, bills. A low rate to institutions and corporations. Osw. Chaput & Cie., La Presse Building. 121

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

TO LET.

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

ROOMS — LARGE FRONT ROOM TO RENT, on bathroom flat, hot and cold running water in room; also a large back parlor; gas and all conveniences; very central and convenient to cars. 2081 St. Catherine st. 121

TO LET — LOWER FLAT, RENT $8.00. Person leaving town. 382 Bourgeois street. Immediate possession. 124

TO LET — STORE, ON CRAIG STREET, near Cote street. Moderate rent. Apply 589 Craig st. tf

TO LET — FLAT OF SEVEN ROOMS, BATH and w.c., at 105 Irvine ave., Westmount. Possession given 1st to 15th June. Rent moderate. 124

WANTED TO RENT.

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

WANTED — TO RENT, MAY 20TH, FOR summer months, small flat, nicely furnished; Westmount preferred. Write terms and full particulars, stating time in evening that advertiser can call. Address Box M 105, care Herald. tf

WANTED — BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, front parlor and breakfast, with a private family; centrally located; moderate terms. Apply M 216, Herald Office.

WANTED — TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for light housekeeping, where no other roomers are kept; east of Amherst street. State terms. Apply 71 Champlain st.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN TOWN OCcasionally, want permanently one or two furnished rooms, in good, quiet locality. No other boarders. Use of kitchen. Address E., P.O. Box 716, Montreal. 124

PERSONAL

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

PERSONAL — PROF. A. YOUNG, M.P.A., Phrenologist, Scientific Palmist. 30 years' experience. Hours, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Charges 50c to $2.00. 2304 St. Catherine st. Fowler's Phrenological Annual for sale, 25c. 140

PERSONAL — EMBOSSED OR PRINTED Badges for Societies, Socials, Bazaars, Conventions, Parades, etc. Also embossed price tickets for windows or show cases. J. P. Moncel, 210 St. James st., room 7. tf

PERSONAL — CITY, FORMERLY DOMINion Steam Carpet Beating and Renovating Company, Established 1872. 11 Hermine st. Telephone Main 798. Reliable. Punctual. Clean. tf

PERSONAL — MONTREAL CARPET BEATing Co., 622 Lagauchetiere st., head of Cote st., Montreal. Largest and best equipped establishment in the city. Telephone Main 716. 132x

BUSINESS CHANCES.

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

FOR SALE — DECEASED DOCTOR'S COMplete dental outfit, comprising Harvard chair, engine, lathe, vulcanizer operating instruments; only a short time in use; also medical books and instruments; will be sold cheap. Apply Mrs. Alex. Stevens, St. Felix de Valois, Que. 126

DOGS—WANTED, LOST, FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE — ST. BERNARD DOG, WITH pedigree, well marked, three years old. To be sold cheap. Can be seen at 1225 St. Denis street. 121

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

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

WANTED — HAVE YOUR MATTRESS REnovated without removal, avoiding possible contact with disease or vermin infected bedding, $1.50. Fraser, 425 Bourgeois st. 120

WE WILL REPAIR, RE-COVER AND POLish your furniture in first class style, make over mattresses, also submit designs for hand made furniture in any style; jobbing attended to promptly. Call or ring us up. Phone Up 1365. Biffin & Veitch, 2231 St. Catherine, cor. Bishop. tf

WANTED — POSITION AS COLLECTOR OR city traveller, by a young man having ha ten years' experience in general store; good salesman; good references; speaks French; knows city well. Address M 215, Herald Office. 123

WANTED TO BORROW.

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

WANTED — TO BORROW, ELEVEN OR twelve thousand dollars on first class, new, up-to-date city dwellings. Will pay 5 per cent. Apply M 213, Herald. 122

SUMMER BOARD.

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

LITTLE METIS — KILWINNING COTTAGE has been enlarged to accommodate twenty-five guests. Persons desirous of spending the summer months at the seaside can have first class accommodation and good board. Apply to Miss B. McIntyre, care of W. F. Robinson, Laurentide Pulp Co., Ltd., Grand Mere, P.Q. 120

The Herald's Puzzle Pictures

SOMETHING TO INTEREST OLD AND YOUNG.

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



"GOOD MORNING, NEIGHBOR." WHO IS SPEAKING?

Solution of Yesterday Puzzle Picture.—With the left hand side of the picture as base, the dog may be found in the centre.

SUMMER BOARD — AT RUSTIC LODGE, Bondville, Que. A few boarders wanted; good accommodation and board; fine bathing. W. D. Soles, Prop., Bondville, Que. 122

SUMMER BOARD — CHATEAUGUAY, Pointe aux Ormes. First class board, carriages, boats, swings, bath house, all at disposition of boarders; fifteen minutes from the station; good fishing, etc. Honore Laberge, Prop.

LOST.

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

LOST — SMALL PEARL BROOCH, DORchester street, Greene avenue, or St. Catherine st. $5.00 reward at 1146 Dorchester street. 121

LEGAL CARDS.

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

ROSS & ROSS, BARRISTERS, ETC., Ross Block, Sydney, Nova Scotia. Hugh Ross, LL.B., Howard S. Ross, B.A., LL.B.

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

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

STEPHENS, HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Advocates, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Temple Building, St. James Street, Montreal. C. H. Stephens, K.C.; Horace A. Hutchins, L. S. Margolese. Telephone Main 1565. Cable address, "Stepins."

COOKE & MULLIN, ADVOCATES, NEW York Life Insurance Building, 11 Place D'Armes Square, Montreal. Tel. Main 2279. J. P. Cooke, K.C., Crown Prosecutor; R. T. Mullin, B.C.L. Cable address, "Cookmull."

R. B. HUTCHESON, B.C.L., NOTARY Public, Commissioner for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, Marriage Licenses Issued. Mechanics' Institute Building, 204 St. James St., Montreal.

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

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

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

BUSINESS CARDS.

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

ROOMS AND BOARD.

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

ROOMS — TO LET, TWO NICE FRONT rooms, overlooking city, in Westmount. Apply M 108, Herald

ROOMS — TO LET, 31A PARK AVENUE, one front sitting room and bedroom, connected; also one double room first floor; modern conveniences. Prices moderate. 123

ROOMS—WITH BOARD, ONE LARGE AND one medium size room, on first or bathroom floor; pleasant outlook. Telephone and all modern conveniences. 47 St. Mark st. 123

ROOMS — NICE FRONT DOUBLE ROOM; also fine single, in rear. Accommodation for table boarders. 79 Union ave. 122

ROOM — NICE, LARGE BRIGHT ROOM and board, suitable for two young ladies or gentlemen. 302 St. Charles Borromee st., near Sherbrooke. tf

ROOMS — TO LET, FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for one or two gentlemen; private family. Address 14 Argyle ave. 128

ROOMS AND BOARD — LARGE FRONT room, vacant 1st May, suitable for two gentlemen or married couple; also single room, bathroom flat; every modern convenience; desirable locality and convenient; Auer light. 30 Berthelet st. tf

ROOMS — AND BOARD, DOUBLE AND single, suitable for young men; first class table board; transients accommodated also. 2484 St. Catherine st. Telephone Up 151.

ROOMS — TO LET, PLEASANT FRONT room; breakfast and late dinner if desired; private family; references essential. 1175 St. Denis st. 126

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

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

WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, family's washing; will go to Lachine, Dixie or Dorval for summer months. Apply 11 Courval st.

WANTED — LADY WOULD LIKE POSItion during the summer months of taking care of gentleman's house; references exchanged. M. D., Herald Office. tf

WANTED — BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WORK of any kind by the day; good worker; references. 107 Fulford st. 128

EDUCATIONAL.

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

WANTED — BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG man, a private teacher, to complete his studies of the English language. Apply to 290 University st. 122

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE — ONE STOREY BRICK HOUSE, four rooms, near cars, 73 LaBell street, Villray, north of Shamrock Grounds, $600.00.

FOR SALE — NOS. 10 AND 12 READING street, Point St. Charles. Must sell at once. Owner leaving city. Apply No. 10 Reading st. 123

FOR SALE OR RENTAL — WELL-EQUIPped foundry and machine shop, for light or heavy work, 50 miles from Montreal, main line G.T.R.; also water shipping facilities. Box M 218, Herald. 123

CALEDONIAN

Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

The Oldest Scottish Fire Office

Funds Over - $11,000,000.

Head Office for Canada, Montreal.

LANSING LEWIS, Manager

City Agents—E. T. Taylor & Sons and A. M. Nairn. Special Agent French Departments Pierre Gauthier.

MILTON L. HERSEY, M.A. Sc. (McGILL) Proprietor Montreal Testing Laboratory, Chemical Engineer, Analyses and Assays. City Analyst (appointed for Montreal). Provincial Analyst (appointed by the Quebec Government). Consulting Chemist of the Can. Pac. Railway. 146 St. James St., Montreal. Telephone Main 252.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
District of Montreal.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.—NO. 1300.

Leslie H. Gault, of the City and District of Montreal, merchant, Plaintiff, Alfred Jones, formerly of the City and District of Montreal, and now of parts unknown, et al., Defendants:

The Defendant, Alfred Jones, is ordered to appear within one month.

E. FRANCHAUT,
Deputy Prothonotary.

Montreal, 22nd May, 1902.

The Week at McGill

Last evening before the members of the post graduate course and the students of the senior years in medicine, Dr. Shepherd gave a lantern demonstration on diseases of the skin. The lecture was a most interesting and instructive one, and those who failed to take advantage of it lost an excellent opportunity for greatly increasing their knowledge in this branch of medicine.

A letter has been received from the secretary of the medical board of the Ottawa General Hospital stating that two vacancies for house surgeons in that hospital were vacant, and that the medical board of the hospital would be pleased to hear from any McGill graduates desiring such a position.

There is also a similar vacancy at the Jeffery Hall Hospital, Quebec. Any desiring to apply are requested to hand in their names to Dr. Ruttan.

Dr. Stirres proposes to give his course in neurology and neuro-pathology during the coming vacation. The course will include instructions in normal and pathological anatomy of the nervous system, with practical work in cutting, staining and mounting nerve tissue. In addition instruction will be given in the routine methods of direct examination of nervous and mental patients.

The course will extend over about five weeks, and those taking it will be expected to devote five hours daily to the work.

Those anxious to obtain further information with regard to the course are requested to call upon Dr. Shirres either at the neurological laboratory at McGill University, the Royal Victoria Hospital, or at his residence, 919 Dorchester street. The number of those admitted to the course cannot exceed twelve.

The course is especially intended for those students who are anxious to work, and is by no means restricted to those who have already given special attention to the subject. As no fee is asked, it is understood that only those willing to apply themselves closely and regularly need apply.

In the second year examination in materia medica, attention will be given to prescription writing and the possible incompatibilities in dispensing drugs.

Those of the fourth year who have not handed in their case-books at the Maternity Hospital are requested to do so before noon to-day.

Those students of the second and third years of medicine who propose presenting themselves before the Quebec Board Assessors at the approaching examinations are requested to hand their names in to the registrar that proper lists may be drawn up and dates of examinations arranged.

In the Faculty of Applied Science the following notices for the session of 1902-03 have been posted:

Field work in surveying will begin on Monday, August 25th, and lectures in all courses on Tuesday, September 23rd, 1902.

EXAMINATIONS.

For all students taking surveying field work, supplemental examinations will be held from Wednesday, August 20th, to Saturday, the 23rd, both dates included. For all other students the supplemental examinations will be held in September from Tuesday, the 16th, to Monday, the 22nd.

Examinations for exhibitions and prizes will be held as follows:

Mathematics, Saturday, September 20th, morning.

Theory of structures, Monday, September 22nd, morning.

Descriptive geometry, Monday, September 22nd, morning.

English, Monday, September 22nd, afternoon.

Summer reading, Monday, September 22nd, afternoon.

The fees are as follows: Surveying field work, $25, which must be paid to the bursar of the university on or before August 25th. The fee for the supplementals is $2 for each examining period (morning or afternoon), and must be paid to the bursar not later than the day before examination, and receipt for the same shown to the professor in charge before examination papers are distributed.

Biliousness Burdens Life.—The bilious man is never a companionable man because his ailment renders him morose and gloomy. The complaint is not so dangerous as it is disagreeable. Yet no one need suffer from it who can procure Parmelee's Vegetable Pills. By regulating the liver and obviating the effects of bile in the stomach they restore men to cheerfulness and full vigor of action. —adv.

POINTS A MORAL.

Canadian railway officials are watching with interest the result of the investigation which is being held in New York into the working of the immigration bureau there. No inconsiderable part of the immigration to Canada comes by way of New York. The steamers running between New York and continental ports in Europe bring over considerable numbers, as well as some of those crossing the Atlantic from Liverpool, who for some reason prefer to enter Canada by a foreign port instead of coming here direct by Canadian steamer. The investigation which has just been made shows that for many years abuses in connection with the immigrant traffic at Castle Garden, New York, were outrageous in the extreme, and wholly beyond the power of the local authorities to overcome. Immigrants were taken possession of by boarding house runners and others, literally robbed of all their savings, and turned into the streets without money with which to pay their passage to their desired destination. Despairing of all other means, the railroads took hold of the matter, and by ticketing them direct from Castle Garden to destination saved them from the trouble and loss which theretofore attached to the business. This naturally necessitated a division of the traffic between the roads interested, but as whenever a desire was expressed to travel by a certain road it was complied with, it would seem as if no one was injured. The Immigration Bureau at New York has improved matters somewhat. The immigrant is certainly benefited, for he is despatched quickly to his destination and usually by the most direct route; certainly much more direct than would be the case if each road maintained an individual agency in Castle Garden to solicit the business. It is not believed that under such circumstances any technical infraction of the law, if such has occurred, should be noticed, for the bureau accomplishes a result that could be brought about in no other way.

Agitation in the world of homeopathic medicine has been the very soul of progress, as in politics and religion—the differences of opinion and the individualities of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illustration of which truth stands the world-famous remedy to general debility and languor, "Quinine Wine," and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs. Northrop & Lyman, of Toronto, have given to the preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to their importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skillful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists sell it.—adv.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

GLASGOW SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. KASTALIA (cold storage) ..... May 24
S.S. ALCIDES ..... May 28
S.S. TRITONIA (cool air) ..... June 4
S.S. CONCORDIA ..... June 11
S.S. MARINA (cold storage) ..... June 18

—AGENTS—
GLASGOW..DONALDSON BROS.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. KILDONA (cold storage&cool air). May 23
S.S. IONA (cold storage) ..... May 30
S.S. HURONA (cold storage&cool air). June 6
S.S. FREMONA ..... June 13
S.S. DEVONA (cold storage&cool air). June 20

LEITH SERVICE.

S.S. JACONA ..... June 18

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

S.S. ESCALONA ..... May 25

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

COLD STORAGE fitted in special steamers of both lines.

LORD LINE

CARDIFF SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

S.S. LORD CHARLEMONT ..... May 25

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING.

Granted by any of the above lines to or from any point in

CANADA OR WESTERN STATES.

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

THE ROBERT REFORD CO.,

LIMITED.
23 and 25 St. Sacrament Street,
MONTREAL.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO.

(LIMITED.)

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

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

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

MONTREAL AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester. From Montreal.
May 16..... Manchester Importer .....June 7
May 18.....*Manchester Trader .....June 7
May 25.....*Manchester Commerce .. June 12

Accommodation for limited number of passengers.

*Fitted with cold storage.

QUEBEC AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester. From Quebec.
—.... Birmingham ..... May 31

HANSA-ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

MONTREAL AND ANTWERP.

From Antwerp. Steamer. From Montreal.
April 24.....Birmingham .....
May 11.....Potomac ..... June 5

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE.

MONTREAL AND HAMBURG.

From Hamburg. From Montreal
May 1.....Westphalia ..... May 25
May 22.....Polaria ..... June 17
May 30.....Teutonia ..... June 25

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

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

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.
....AGENTS....
44 St. Francois Xavier Street,
MONTREAL.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED

S.S. "CAMPANA."

Next Sailing From Montreal:
MONDAY, 2nd JUNE, AT 2 P.M.

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

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms, apply to

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

DOMINION LINE STEAMSHIPS.

Special Sailing for

CORONATION

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL

S.S. "Vancouver," Saturday, 7th June.

Superior Accommodation for all classes.

Choice saloon berths still vacant.

Apply to local agents, or—

DAVID TORRANCE & CO.,
17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal.

Black Diamond Line

Dominion Coal Co. Ltd., Owners.

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

FIRST INTENDED SAILINGS:

SS. BONAVISTA..On or about May 5
SS. COBAN .....On or about May 12

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

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

Telephone Main 57.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on MONDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. R. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 13th May, 1902.

ALLAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

24 Steamers, Aggregating 166,304 Tons.

NEW STEAMSHIPS.

Tunisian ....10,576 tons. Twin Screws
Bavarian. ....10,376 tons. Twin Screws
Ionian .....10,000 tons. Twin Screws
Pretorian ... 5,800 tons.

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

From Liverpool.	Steamer.	From Montreal.	From Quebec.
1 May.	Pretorian	17 May	17 May
8 May.	Numidian.	24 May	24 May
15 May.	Ionian	31 May	31 May
22 May.	Parisian.	7 June	7 June
29 May.	Tunisian	14 June	14 June

New Twin Screw S.S. Ionian

WILL SAIL FROM MONTREAL,
SATURDAY, MAY 31.

Rates, $75.00 and Upwards.

Special attention is called to the sailing of the New Twin Screw Steamer Ionian. The average time for the four trips the Ionian has made is 7 days, 6 hours.

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

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

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

Second Cabin—To Liverpool or Londonderry, $37.50 to $42.50 single, $71.25 to $80 return.

Steerage — To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast or Londonderry, including a plentiful supply of provisions cooked and served, and every requisite for the voyage, $26.

GLASGOW & NEW YORK SERVICE.

Calling at Londonderry (from New Pier, foot of W. 21st Street, New York).

From Glasgow.	Steamship.	From New York.
3 May.	Carthaginian	21 May 11 a.m.
10 May.	Mongolian.	28 May 1 p.m.
24 May.	Laurentian.	11June 11 a.m.

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

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

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

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

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMER LINES

Consisting of 120 Steamers, Aggregating 450,000 Tons.

BEAVER LINE

SUMMER SAILINGS.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.
Via Quebec.

From Liverpool,	Steamer.	From Montreal,
Tuesday,		Thursday,
April 22	Lake Manitoba	May 8
May 6	Lake Champlain	May 22
May 13	Lake Ontario	May 29
May 20	Lake Simcoe	June 5
May 27	Lake Manitoba	June 12
June 3	Lake Megantic	June 19
June 10	Lake Champlain	June 26

FIRST CABIN—Single, $52.50 and upwards; Round Trip, $100 and upwards.

SECOND CABIN — Single, $35.00 and upwards; Round Trip, $68.88 and upwards.

According to steamer, location and number of persons in room.

STEERAGE RATES—To Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow, Belfast and Queenstown, $24.50 and upwards.

THE KING'S CORONATION IN LONDON, JUNE 26th, 1902.

The fine new and large S.S. Lake Manitoba, 8,800 tons, twin screws, side keels, sailing from Montreal at daybreak, June 12th, will land her passengers in England in good time to view this great event. Passengers wishing accommodation on that date should make early arrangements for same.

MONTREAL TO BRISTO

DOOLEY CANNOT GET THE MAYOR

The Sterling Pitcher Absolutely Refuses to Sign a Contract.



ALTHOUGH DOOLEY has made many overtures he has so far been unable to secure Mayor Cochrane for his pitching staff.

Everyone who saw the Mayor pitch the first ball on Thursday agree that there has been nothing like it since August 32nd, 1746.

When the Mayor hurled the ball the fans saw immediately that a new Mathewson was born to the baseball world.

Mayor Prefontaine once made a feeble effort to twirl an inshoot but with dire results.

By actual measurement his effort went 43 feet from the objective destination while the serpentine curve twirled by Mr. Cochrane skimmed the plate by 41 feet 6 inches.

It is evident that the Mayor is holding out for a National League salary.

There will be two games with Buffalo out at the grounds to-day, one this morning and the other this afternoon.

The Cap. is well satisfied with his team and believes that when the long series begins on the home grounds there will be a new name up at the top of the standing table.

The new men are good ball players. We have all seen Jimmy Stafford be-



Few Will Ever Forget Mayor Cochrane's Pitching Effort.

fore and it is pretty generally understood that few flies hover in his vicinity. Kelly, too, is capable of good work, both men being pretty fair stickers. Bill Diggins, the old Wilkesbarre man, has been seen here before, and although Bill ought to be hitting the ball a little harder than he has been doing there is no complaint with his catching and throwing to bases.

The fans would like to see Raub get a little work to do, also Danny Sheehan, these two men forming excellent material for Dooley to fall back on.

There is a game to-morrow on the Shamrock grounds, then Rochester comes for a series on Monday.

Demontreville Suspended.

Kansas City, May 23.—In deference to a claim of the Rochester, New York, Baseball Club, second baseman Demontreville of the Kansas City League Club was suspended by President Sexton to-day. It is alleged that Demontreville signed with the Rochester club before he made a contract with the local league.

WORCESTER WON.

Newark, May 23.—Worcester made it three straight to-day by batting Cross and Hemming hard. Pappalau gave eight bases on balls, but was invincible until the ninth, when three singles, two bases on balls and a triple by Jordan scored five runs.

Newark	00100000[5]—	6	7	3
Worcester	01400024[0]—11	17	1

PROVIDENCE WON.

Jersey City, May 23.—Providence defeated Jersey City to-day by hitting the ball in the eighth and ninth innings. In those two innings the visitors made five singles, two doubles and a home run, scoring eight runs.

Providence	00000104[4]—	9	12	0
Jersey City	01000000—	1	6	7

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Rochester	12	6	.667
Providence	13	9	.591
Buffalo	10	7	.588
Newark	10	10	.500
Toronto	9	10	.474
Jersey City	9	11	.450
Worcester	7	11	.389
Montreal	6	11	.353

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg	00000010[1]—	5	5	3
New York	00000100[0]—	1	7	1

Doheny and H. Smith; Spark and Bowerman.

St. Louis	00023050[*]—10	17	2
Boston	00032001[0]—	6	15	2

Wicker and Nichols; Pittinger and Kittridge.

Chicago	00000020[0]—	2	7	2
Philadelphia	00100310[0]—	5	5	2

Gardner and Chance; Fraser and Jacklitz.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Pittsburg	27	5	.844
Chicago	18	10	.643
New York	15	14	.517
Boston	12	15	.444
Brooklyn	12	18	.400
Philadelphia	11	18	.379
St. Louis	10	17	.370
Cincinnati	11	19	.367

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland	00000002—	2	6	0
Philadelphia	02000310[*]—	6	12	3

Streit and Bemis; Plank and Powers.

Washington	05000000—	5	10	3
St. Louis	20020003—	7	14	1

Patten and Clarke; Harper and Sugden.

Boston	10004010[*]—	6	10	3
Chicago	02010000—	3	8	4

Young and Criger; Griffith and Sullivan.

Baltimore	00000110—	2	7	3
Detroit	00030000—	3	7	3

McGinnity and Robinson; Sievers and McGuire.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Chicago	14	9	.609
Detroit	14	9	.609
St. Louis	13	9	.591
Philadelphia	14	10	.583
Boston	14	11	.560
Baltimore	11	14	.440
Washington	10	16	.385
Cleveland	7	19	.269

Irritating Pimples and Disfiguring Blotches.

They place many young girls at a great disadvantage in life. The only cure is a blood purifier like Ferrozone. It cleanses the crimson flood of poisons and impurities, renews and strengthens it, and makes lots of red corpuscles that manifest their presence by a ruddy, healthy glow in the cheeks and lips. Ferrozone quickly masters all skin eruptions, builds up broken-down constitutions, and gives to weak, sickly women an abundance of spirits, vitality, energy and beauty. Try Ferrozone, it's all right. Price 50c per box, or 6 boxes for $2.50, at druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

BASE HITS

Two games to-day.

Stafford is all right.

Kelly is a good sticker.

Dooley is still hitting strongly.

Danny Sheehan may get a show when his arm improves.

The Star's special baseball poem last night was reproduced in The Herald a month ago from the Denver Post.

Brain, of Buffalo, is a smooth player.

Jake Gettman, of Buffalo, moves down to first about as fast as any man in the League.

Six teams have been shut out without runs thus early in the season. Newark and Rochester have been fortunate in not receiving a coat of whitewash. Buffalo has won three of the six games, which augurs well for its pitching staff.

Six extra-inning games have been played in the Eastern League up to date, the longest one being the celebrated fifteen-inning Newark-Toronto game of May 11. Jersey City has been a contestant in three of these long-drawn out affairs.

Fourteen errorless games have been played by Eastern League Teams. Montreal four, Jersey City and Buffalo have three each, Buffalo two, and Newark, Worcester and Rochester one apiece. Providence has not yet played an errorless game.

Mat and Ring

Ryan Defeatst Fitzgerald.

Chicago, May 23.—Eddy Ryan, the Chicago featherweight, defeated Willie Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn, in a six-round contest here. Fitzgerald was knocked down twice in the first round, and was on the floor when the bell sounded for the end of the round. For the next three rounds Fitzgerald sprinted around the ring and made no effort to do any injury to his opponent. In the two last rounds Fitzgerald appeared to gain courage, and used a left jab to good advantage. Ryan lauded several hard swings during the last two minutes of fighting, and had Fitzgerald staggering at the end of the contest.

Defeated the Canadian.

Baltimore, Md., May 23.—Referee Hantz stopped the bout at the beginning of the tenth round between Young Peter Jackson and Harry Walsh, of Canada, and awarded the decision to Jackson. Walsh was practically knocked out.

"Young Corbet" Got Decision.

Denver, May 23.—Wm. H. Rothwell, better known to the sporting world as "Young Corbett," gained the decision over Kid Broad, of Cleveland, at the end of a fast and furious fight to-night. Broad put up a very good fight, and in the ninth round had Corbett groggy, but the Denver lad came back strong and finished the round fresh. At no time was there any time lost, both men being willing to lead and force the fighting whenever necessary. This is the third time this pair have met. The first fight was on March 22, 1901, when Broad scored a clean knockout in the fourth round. On July 22, 1901, Corbett gained the decision over Broad in a ten-round fight. On both these occasions the principals claimed they were not in first-class shape. To-night, however, the boys said they were in fine fettle. Both men fight in much the same style, and are always anxious to "mix it up" at close range. They mighed in a 126 pounds at three o'clock this afternoon. The betting was 2 to 1 on Corbett. The Colorado A.C. contained 4,000 spectators, filling every inch of standing room.

Wheel

OTTAWA CYCLISTS EAGER.

Enthusiastic Enough to Form a New Club to Restore Interest.

Ottawa cyclists have become enthusiastic again and have organized under the name of the Ottawa Cycling Club. The club's prime motive is to restore cycling to the lofty eminence it once enjoyed at Ottawa, and to encourage road racing, especially century riding. The membership fee has been fixed at the extremely low fee of 50 cents. The election of officers resulted as follows: Hon. patron, His Excellency Lord Minto; patron, Ald. J. Coates; hon. president, Mayor Cook; hon. vice-president, Captain Bell, A.D.C.; president, Dr. A. T. Shillington; vice-president, Mr. Popham; secretary-treasurer, A. G. Penman; committee, M. Rosenthal, A. Payne, R. Holcomb, H. Ketchum, T. Seaton, D. Blyth and C. J. Booth. The first meeting of the executive will be held at the Russell House on Monday evening next at 8.30.

For the Indian Championship.

The tie for the Indian lacrosse championship of Canada will be played off at the Mascotte grounds on Sunday at 3 p.m.

Last year the Caughnawaga team and the Cornwall Island team played a tie and the weather got too cold to settle it. So Sunday's game is to determine the championship. Big John White will play with the Cornwall Island team.

MONOGRAPH RISES INTO POPULARITY

Brooklyn Handicap To-day Will be the Greatest Racing Event of Years.

New York, May 23.—There is every indication to-night that the field which will go to the post in the Brooklyn handicap at the opening of the spring meeting at Gravesend to-morrow will include about fifteen of the best thoroughbreds in the country, though if rain should fall during the night the number of entries doubtless will be considerably reduced.

Assuming that the rain holds off and that the track is dry and fast, the race will probably furnish the greatest betting event of any Brooklyn handicap in years, with Advance Guard, Blues and Monograph holding the first public favor. Blues will carry 124 pounds, and will be ridden by Turner. Advance Guard, with 117 pounds, will have strong support on account of his defeat of Heno at Morris Park yesterday.

The Western colt Monograph has sprung into popularity on account of a wonderful workout over a mile and a quarter in a little over 2.05 a few days ago. This is said to be the best trial that any of the candidates have shown.

Among the other horses which will be bet on freely, place and show, if not straight, are Herbert, Roehampton, Watercure and Pentecost. In the event of a rainfall, with a muddy track, Herbert and Watercure will probably attract most of the public attention.

The officials of the Brooklyn Jockey Club are looking for a record-breaking attendance of 40,000.

TATE'S CREEK FELL; FINISHED THIRD

Woodbine Steeplechase Afforded Plenty of Excitement Yesterday.

Toronto, May 23. — Woodbine Race Track—There was a large crowd at the G.J.C. races this afternoon, despite the fact that there was no King's Plate, and it was the day before a holiday.

The weather at times was threatening. On account of this the display of finery in the private members' paudock was not up to yesterday. The ladies on the lawn to-day could be heard discussing the destruction yesterday's severe, but brief, storm had caused to their dresses. The rain of last evening did not hurt the track for to-day's races, and the steeplechase field was in unusually good shape.

Speculation in the betting ring was good to-day, but prices were none too liberal. The pencillers claim to have got a severe scorching yesterday, and were evidently trying to get some of their money back.

Seven races made up the card to-day, including the Coronation Stakes, a sweep for two-year-olds; the Hunters' Flat Race and the Chester Purse.

No less than fourteen horses were carded in the Mount Royal purse. The seventh race was for polo ponies.

The only foreign horse to win first place was G. H. Shearer's Magentic, in the last race. Both George and William Hendrie won firsts. The sensation of the day was in the fifth race. Tate's Creek seemed to have the race when he fell at one of the jumps, throwing Moxley. H. S. Wilson caught him, mounted, got third place, and just weighed within the limit. Summary:—

First race, Strathcona purse; 5 1-2 furlongs—

Basuto, 110 (Dangman), 9 to 10			1
Young Henry, 110 (Wainwright), 3 to 1			2
Floret, 100 (Lorense), 25 to 1			3

Time—109 3-4.

Lamontagne, Charley Thompson, Fanny Blazes, Amanaga also ran.

Secon race, Coronation Stakes, 1-2 mile—

Ayrshire Lad, 118 (Walker), 8 to 5			1
Thessalon, 115 (Thompson), 6 to 5			2
Gold Cockade, 115 (Dangman), 8 to 1			3

Time—51 1-2 secs.

Love Token, Red Mint, Prince Arthur also ran.

Third race, hunters' flat race, handicap, 1 1-2 mile—

Wellington J., 158 (Blake), 1 to 2			1
Neponset, 160 (Carrol), 3 to 1			2
St. Sulpice, 163 (Holman), 10 to 1			3

Time—2.48 3-4.

Lippincott, Armada II. also ran.

Fourth race, Chester purse; 6 furlongs—

Springwells, 116 (Blake), 6 to 5			1
Beguile, 121 (Flint), 8 to 1			2
Gold Cap, 109 (Walker), 4 to 5			3

Time—1.16 3-4.

Commena, Fluke, Impressive, Miss Welter also ran.

Fifth race, Woodbine steeplechase, about 2 1-2 miles—

Saffust, 159 (O'Donnell), 10 to 1			1
Jack Carey, 150 (Gallagher), 4 to 1			2
Tate's Creek, 150 (Moxley), 4 to 1			3

Time—6.16.

Arequebus broke down; only four started.

Sixth race, Mount Royal purse, one mile—

Magentic, 110 (Dangman), 2 to 1			1
Bellcourt, 105 (Thompson), 10 to 1			2
Tip Gallant, 108 (Kingston), 10 to 1			3

Time—1.46 1-4.

Laurentian, Zolo, Filibuster, Lord Ogoldby, Frank McKee, Honeywood, Cherrywild, Princess Otillie, John Potter and Artificial also ran.

Seventh race, Hurlingham Cup, polo ponies, 1-2 mile—

Budge, 165 (Mr. Campbell), 3 to 5			1
Tiny Tim, 165 (Mr. Hendrie), 11 to 5			2
Roroahu, 165 (Osborne), 10 to 2			3

Time—57 1-2 seconds.

Wolfbite also ran.

TO-DAY'S ENTRIES.

First race, 3-4 mile, Grand Stand purse, 3-year-olds and up—Cobourg, 131, Sir Vere de Vere, 119; Martemas, 124; Annie Lauretta, Flaneur, Andrattus, 114; Lady Berkeley 112; Taxman, 105.

Second race, 5-8 mile, Woodbine nursery stake, 2-year-olds—Chamblee, 113; Hallucination, 110; Nodo, 113; Mda, 120; Geo. Perry, Lorne, 110; Cantilever, 121, Plantagenet, 113; Springbrook, 118; Woolsack, Eddie, T., 110; The Climber, 113; Little Dick, Miss Simplicity, 110; Dramatist, 113.

Third race, 1 1-8 miles, Breeders' Stake, 3-year-olds—Transfer, St. Rosanna, 117; Quarter Penny, Revelstoke, 110; Caller Herrin, 117; Circus Girl, Lyddite, Plumtart, Scotland, Yet Cardigan, 122; Lamontagne, 124.

Fourth race, 1 1-8 miles, Toronto Cup, 3-year-olds, and up—W. W. Dempster, 99; Orontas, 131; Merriment, 96; Easy Street, 101, Red Robe, 113; Gold Car, 121; Advocater, 117; April Showers, 111; Algie M., 112; Gold Cure, 99; John Ruskin, 121; Little Lois, 112.

Fifth race, about 2 1-2 miles, Prince of Wales Steeplechase—St. Sulpice, 170; Hero 168; Momentum, 170; Higbie, 182; Mayor Gilroy, 170; Wellington J., 175.

Sixth race, one mile, Ottawa purse, 3-year-olds, and up, selling—Apple Jack, 110; Obstinate Simon, 109; Zonne, 107; Easy Street, Butter Scotch, 106; Ocie Brooks, 105, Euclaire, 102; St. Lazaraus, 92; Tiffany, 90.

OTTAWA BATTERS DOWNED MONTREAL

Were Three Runs Ahead in the First Innings—Good Work on Both Sides.

Ottawa defeated Montreal in yesterday's match by a very close margin though on all round play they certainly showed themselves the superiors of the local willow wielders. Montreal had hard work standing up against Turton, Arblaster, their famous bat, stood up two balls to McGiverin and got one run. The third ball (Turton's first) sent the balls flying. Montreal had 20 for four wickets and the outlook was anything but bright. But those following, Gough especially, played careful cricket and the innings closed with Montreal only three runs behind. Turton was equally efficient at bat.

In Ottawa's second innings Bernard put together a splendid 71, including several boundaries. Southam also batted well. Arblaster did some peculiar bowling. He was hit widely at times and took snapped several wickets.

Ottawa and McGill play to-day at 11 a.m., stumps pulled at 6 p.m.

To-day's scores were:

OTTAWA.

A. E. Lewis, b Ferrabee	1
G. Pereira, b, Fleet	0
H. Ackland, b Fleet	6
D. Moore, b Fleet	1
J. D. Bernard, b Fleet	11
D. C. Campbell, b Ferrabee	3
H. B. McGiverin, b Ferrabee	4
E. E. Turton, b Ferrabee	28
E. Bourgeois, c Moberley, b Ferrabee	10
H. S. Southam, c Gough, b Ferrabee	1
A. Moore, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	73

MONTREAL.

Fleet, b McGiverin	1
P. Barton, b McGiverin	34
P. Dawes, b Turton	0
C. W. Dean, b Turton	0
F. Arblaster, b Turton	1
H. F. Saxe, b McGiverin	7
T. S. Gough, b McGiverin	13
C. M. C. Hughes, b Bernard	0
H. D. Kinston, not out	4
G. E. Moberley, l. b. w. Bernard	4
G. Ferrabee, b McGiverin	0
Extras	6
Total	70

OTTAWA—(Second Innings.)

A. E. Lewis, b Ferrabee	8
A. Moore, b Fleet	0
H. Ackland, b Fleet	0
D. C. Campbell, c Gough, b Arblaster	32
A. L. Bernard, b Arblaster	71
E. E. Turton, c Dean, b Arblaster	4
E. Bourgeois, b Fleet	6
H. S. Southam, not out	11
D. Moore, b Arblaster	0
G. Pereira, not out	0
H. B. McGiverin, did not bat	0
Extras	11
Total	143

OTTAWA VS. McGILL.

The Ottawa team meets McGill at 11 this morning in an all day match.

A Great Sufferer Cured.

Mr. Benjamin Dillon, of Leeds, Ont., was cured of Muscular Rheumatism by Polson's Nerviline, and says:—"I feel my duty is to proclaim Polson's Nerviline as an infallible cure for Rheumatism; it cured me after 30 years' suffering, and nothing I know of can equal its penetrating power. Nerviline simply has no equal in quickly relieving and curing Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, and Lumbago. A trial will convince anyone. Price, 25c.

Aquatics.

St. Lambert Club Opening.

The formal opening of the St. Lambert Boating Club was held last Friday evening, in the form of a most enjoyable bonnet hop, which was largely attended by the members and their friends. The music was all that could be desired, and the floor was in excellent condition. Dancing was commenced at 8.30 and continued until midnight. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. and Miss Williams, Mrs. and Miss Dawson, Mrs. Grose, Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. McConnell, the Misses Andrews, Wright, McKenzie, Finch, Goodchild, Grose, Tatum, Buchanan, Tetu, Horsfall, Doherty, Hooper, Souder, Chistie, Church, Solomon, Mrs. and Misses Macleod, Misses Johnson, Russel, Reid, Briens, Robinson, Locke, Robertson, Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Bender, Messrs. Bourne, Hart, Andrews, G. Dobbin, Farthing, Elliot, Smith, McCormick, Summerville, Ness, Osborne, Holland, Alloway, Clare, Sheppard, Evans, Hudspeth, Meunsell, Ryan, Johnson, Hooper, Church, Buchanan, Bann, Millichamp, McMullen, Harris and McKenzie.

ARGYLL SAYS LACROSSE IS THE GAME OF GAMES

In the Court Journal, the Duke of Argyll, the head of lacrosse in England, contributed the following article on "Lacrosse":—

"Men can play cricket, and play it well, until they are past fifty. We have, some of us, known men who thought they could play football well when past forty. But there are few who are really good at lacrosse after, let us say, thirty. The game is too fast. It requires anyone who wishes to be considered a firstrate player, to run at 'sprinting' or utmost speed so often that few who arrive at the years of discretion of the fourth decade of our lives can 'put on the pace.' And, for the reason that racing at the top of speed is required, the game is the prettiest of all athletic contests to watch. It is also the most interesting of all games for the spectator, because he has the advantage of seeing the struggle often proceeding immediately in front of him. At a football match it is possible for an onlooker to see very little if he is placed near one of the goals; the game may be carried on by a victorious side so that the ball is almost always at one end of the field only. A severe struggle may never take place at all so near the spectator that he can make out the prowess of each individual player in detail. At cricket, again, there are long intervals of cautious 'blocking,' when few hits are made and the game is 'voted slow.' But at lacrosse the ball is constantly travelling from one end of the field to the other. It may be that the ball is slung from the lacrose netting by a man near one goal and does not reach the ground until it is near the opposite goal.

THE INDIAN GAME.

"Quickness of eye, of wrist, of thought are as necessary as quickness of foot. It is severe work for the players, and many ugly knocks are received from rival sticks coming down on arms and hands, as the envious pursuer whacks at the weapon of his opponent, but it is only an unskilful player who can make so bad a miss as to hit a man over the head. Such things you do see, but chiefly in old pictures. The best of the ancient drawings, showing how the great matches were played in former times, are Catlin's drawings of what he saw among the wild Indians of the Far West, for the game is a red Indian game. It was from the Indians that the French-Canadians first learned it. Catlin shows high goal-posts with a cross-bar high in the air, making it seem as though the posts were placed rather near to each other. There is a whole tribe in the picture engaged in furious play. There are wounded men, bleeding from cuts in the head, who are being treated by their squaws, who are also seen pushing back into the battle the men whom they look on as maligners, and who should be scourged back to their duty in the fray. And the sticks the combatants used were rather different from those used nowadays. The present model may have been taken from other tribes than those Catlin depicts, for each tribe loved to have some distinctive fashion of their own. The Far West seems to have preferred a stick with the crook more bent, so that the netting was nearly round, and did not descend towards the handle in the present narrow strip, but stood out on the handle like a spider's web, round and strongly laced with buffalo's sinews. Gradually as the game 'came in' among the whites it was sytematized, so that there was only a team of eleven or fifteen on each side.

ADVOCATES QUARTER PERIODS.

"In the hot sun of Canada it is difficult to keep the game up at full tension for the long period we manage to make it last in temperate England, where three-quarters of an hour without stay or halt is the rule, with another three-quarters after 'changing ends.' In the sunny lands oversea the players are allowed several minutes after a goal has been obtained, so that each side may get its breath. Four bouts of twenty minutes' play each, with five minutes for rest between each bout, is perhaps best.

"The Toronto team consists of young men who can run and 'pass' and 'shoot' in a way which will put our heavier Englishmen to a severe test. Hitherto the Canadians have had it all 'much their own way.' Twenty-eight goals have been got by them, as I write, against five obtained by the English teams they have so far met. Something new, sporting swift and graceful must always attract the public 'at home,' and the British public will welcome a new experience showing how our sons have not lost stamina, and speed and skill under the brighter skies of the new world. Canadians are all as proud of the old land, and will be as proud of beating her, as any successful son is when he can show his aged parent how to do things which open the old man's eyes to new possibilities. We cannot here give them assurance of cloudless skies and gay sunshine, but we can all give them the brightest of welcome. We can all show that we are proud of them. If they enrich our sports with a new game we can also all remember with gratitude the enrichment their soldiers have also given to the Empire, in cementing afresh with their blood the unwritten bonds that unite us in our joint resolve to fight together the fight for just laws and the advancement of just rule wherever freemen's hands can meet together."

Argument

In favor of Grandas Cigars would be entirely unnecessary if smokers would at once adopt the simple, common sense method of trying

Grandas Cigars.

Any smoker who has tried Grandas has become a Grandas smoker. When you next buy a cigar

Try GRANDAS

You—Won't—Regret—It.

Unrivalled Position

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For comfort and convenience, stay at

THE LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND PLACE AND REGENT ST

EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT

MODERATE TARIFF.

U. S. COLLEGES ARE PLAYING CRICKET

Game is Becoming Popular and an Inter-collegiate League May be Formed.

Boston, May 23.—There is every reason to believe that within a few years cricket will become an inter-collegiate sport in the United States. Harvard University is already in the field with a fairly strong eleven, and the showing the team has made against some of the leading clubs of New England demonstrates the fact that the development to come during the season will have its effect in future strength.

The call issued early in the spring for the purpose of organizing a cricket club at Harvard brought forth upwards of 50 students who were more or less interested in the sport, and the formation of a club was promptly in order. A permanent organization was effected, officers chosen, and other details received necessary attention. Practice was inaugurated and soon games were arranged with several clubs, the members of which are old hands around the wicket. Thus far the Harvard eleven has played four match games, their opponents being Lynn, Brockton, Everett and Pawtucket. A victory was scored over Brockton, but defeat came in the other contests, although the showing made by the collegians against the old-timers was such as to arouse admiration and furnish food for thought as to what may be accomplished once the sport gains a firmer foothold in the various colleges of New England.

It is in fielding that the college eleven shows its main strength and in the games already played it was agility and cleverness in this department of the game which enabled them to show to advantage. Of course, good bowling is essential to successful achievement in cricket, as well as strong pitchers are needed to make a winning baseball team, but this will come as a natural sequence with the interest in the game. In Pasea and Carter, Harvard has the making of two splendid bowlers, while A. Tyng possesses much cleverness.

In the games played this season Harvard has faced a few of the best bowlers in New England, which has had its effect on the batting of the team. As is invariably the case with beginners at cricket there is too much anxiety displayed to knock the ball out of the lot, and it is just this feeling that courts disaster for the batsmen, as experienced bowlers find this class of players the easiest to bowl down. The exercise of cautiousness will soon overcome this failing.

Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, dean at Brown University, is a thorough cricket enthusiast, and one of the very best bowlers in New England. He is arousing much interest in the sport there, and the Harvard-Pawtucket game this week was played on Andrew's field to enable the students to become better acquainted with the fine points of the sport.

Dr. Meiklejohn will no doubt organize an eleven at Brown next season and there is every reason to believe that Yale will follow suit. A great many of the students at St. Paul's school, where cricket has a firm foothold, go to Yale after finishing their preparatory courses, and Yale might have a strong team if it desired. Dartmouth, Amherst, and Trinity may come in the fold in another season, by which time the idea of introducing cricket as an inter-collegiate sport will no doubt be more fully developed.

INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts in London a valuable paper on the timber resources of the Australian Commonwealth was read the other evening by Mr. Edward T. Scammell. Mr. Scammell dealt exhaustively with his subject, and a good deal of his paper was necessarily of a technical character, but incidentally he opened up the wide and important question of the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. The annual value of British imports of timber from all countries, Mr. Scammell pointed out, is about thirty millions a year. Of this vast sum only one-hundredth part goes to Australia; yet Australia has a forest area of two hundred million acres, producing timber of excellent quality and extraordinary variety. On the face of these figures it is plain that Australia does not get her due share of the home trade. Mr. Scammell urges that British importers should give favorable consideration to the claims advanced on behalf of Colonial woods. We do not doubt that they will do this, if only in their own interests; but it is surely too much to ask them, as Mr. Scammell goes on to do, "to make sacrifices, if necessary, for this purpose." It is no more to the interests of a man's family than of his business that he should buy the materials of his trade from a relation if he can get them more economically from a stranger. If the relative can supply his requirements as well and as cheaply as anyone else, then he has a strong claim to preference, otherwise any dealings with him is rather in the nature of charity than commerce. Our relations with our Colonies are subject to similar considerations. In matters of trade we can best help one another by finding out exactly each other's requirements, and endeavoring to meet them as satisfactorily as any foreign competitors. In this particular question of the timber trade much may be done by the organization of the industry in Australia and by the dissemination in this country of information like that so laboriously gathered and so lucidly arranged by Mr. Scammell.

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Summer Dress Goods

On Monday morning the Company will offer the most pronounced and unmistakable values in New Colored and Black Summer Dress Goods.

COLORED GOODS.

New Colored Crepeline Dress Goods, all wool, pretty range of coloring, in drab, silver gray, royal blue, gray. Special 65c

New Colored Taffeta Dress Goods, in latest summer shades, all pure wool, 42 inches wide. Special 70c

New Colored Shadow Armure Dress Material makes a handsome Summer Costume, newest colorings. Special, 74c

BLACK GOODS.

New Black Voile de Paris, all pure wool, fast black, rich finish, 48 inches wide. Special 60c

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New Black Silk and Wool Voile de Paris, extra quality and finish. The latest material for Summer Dresses. Special $1.25

2,400 Yards Lucerne Silk

REGULAR VALUE, $1.15. MONDAY, 68c.

The beauty of these Silks can only be appreciated on closer contact with them. 2,400 YARDS OF NEW LUCERNE DRESS SILKS, extra rich bright finish, made of all pure silk, in newest shades of old rose, mauve, castor, turquoise, reseda, purple, sky, silver gray, new brown, pink, etc., etc. Regular value, $1.15. Monday 68c

OUTING SUITS and SILK WAISTS

Crowded every day in this section, attracted by the immense stock of novelties in these favorite garments.



Outing Suits

Ladies' Outing Suit, made of natural Crash, very fine quality, waist and skirt trimmed with open work and pin head tucks. Price $3.75

Ladies' Outing Suit, made of Organdie, in black only, waist, collar and cuffs trimmed with rows of pleating, very neatly done, skirt trimmed with two frills Price $4.15

SILK WAISTS



Ladies' Silk Waist, in a full range of colors to choose from, trimmed all over with pin head tucks, high tucked collar of same, new flare sleeves. Regular value, $4.00. Price $2.85

Ladies' Silk Waist, in black, red, drab, gray and white, trimmed with tucks, few are made with open work, new flare sleeve, perfect fitting waist. Regular $5.00. Price $3.75

NEW PARASOLS

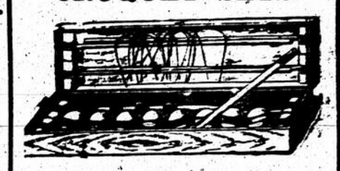


Ladies' Stripe Navy and White Parasols, with handsome natural wood handles. Special $2.20

Ladies' Parasols, in neat Black and White stripes, fancy black handles. Special $1.55

Ladies' New Parasols, in neat Black and White borders, open work design, fancy handles. Special $4.00

CROQUET SETS



Extra finish hardwood Croquet Sets, with five inch mallets, wire hoops and stakes, nicely varnished.

Price, 4 ball set $90c

Price, 6 ball set $1.20

Price, 8 ball set $1.35

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Don't Blame Your Feet

IF THEY ACHE. Temper-trying, to be sure. But why confound effect with cause? The fault is in the shoes. Better get your next pair from "Power," then you'll have comfort, as well as style, fit and wear. Best shoe values in town, all sizes and styles, for men, women and children. Lowest prices. Every pair warranted.

TRY A PAIR of our (warranted not to crack) PATENT COLT SKIN, $3.00 pair.

FRANK POWER,

1847 NOTRE DAME STREET.

(2nd Door West of McGill Street.)

SHIPPING

PORT OF MONTREAL.

Arrived May 23.

Agnar, Gundersen, Sydney, with coal, to Montreal Coal and Towing Co.

Pomeranian, Rennie, Liverpool, with passengers and general cargo, to H. & A. Allan.

Cleared May 23.

Kastalia, W. Webb, for Glasgow, with general cargo, by R. Reford & Co.

Lord Charlemont, H. Webb, for Cardiff, with general cargo, by R. Reford & Co.

Escalona, Ritchie, for Aberdeen, with general cargo, by R. Reford & Co.

Agnar, Gundersen, for Sydney, light, by Montreal Coal & Towing Co.

Herman, Emke, for Batiscan, by F. A. Routh & Co.

Numidian, Main, Liverpool, with passengers and cargo, by H. & A. Allan.

Rosarian, Henry, for London, with general cargo, by H. & A. Allan.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Belgian, J. R. Ellerman, below Sohmer Park.

Forest Brooke, F. Leyland & Co., Hochelaga.

City of Bombay, J. R. Ellerman, below Sohmer Park.

Westphalia, Furness Withy & Co., below Sohmer Park.

Birmingham, Furness, Withy & Co., Jacques Cartier Wharf.

Hunteliffe, McLean, Kennedy & Co., Hochelaga.

Herman, F. A. Routh & Co., Hochelaga.

Skallagrim, McLean, Kennedy & Co., Windmill Point.

Ramore Head, McLean, Kennedy & Co., Hochelaga.

Empress, T. R. McCarthy, Canal Wharf.

Mary Hendry, T. R. McCarthy, Hochelaga.

Turret Court, T. R. McCarthy, Canal Wharf.

Beeswing, F. A. Routh & Co., Hochelaga.

SAILINGS.

Lake Ontario, May 29, for Liverpool.

Manchester Importer, May. 29, for Manchester.

Westphalia, May 28, for Hamburg.

Ramore Head, May 28, for Belfast.

Rodney, June 2, for Rotterdam.

Aleides, May 28, for Glasgow.

Tiltonia, June 4, for Glasgow.

Yola, May 30, for Avonmouth.

Iona, May 30, for London.

Roman, May 31, for Liverpool.

Manxman, June 14, for Liverpool.

Pomeranian, May 28, for Glasgow.

Montevidean, June 11, for London.

City of Bombay, May 27, for Antwerp.

Mexican, June 10, for Antwerp.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Polarian, Hamburg-American Line, sailed yesterday from Hamburg for Montreal.

The Lake Ontario, Beaver Line, will arrive this evening with passengers and general cargo from Liverpool.

The Yola, of the Elder-Dempster Line, was reported inwards at Father Point yesterday.

The Loango sails to-morrow with cattle and general cargo for Bristol.

The Thomson Line steamship Iona left Sydney yesterday for this port. She is en route from South Africa.

The Devona, Thomson Line, passed Cape Vincent yesterday morning from South Africa for Montreal.

The Thomson Line steamship Jacona is due in Leith to-day.

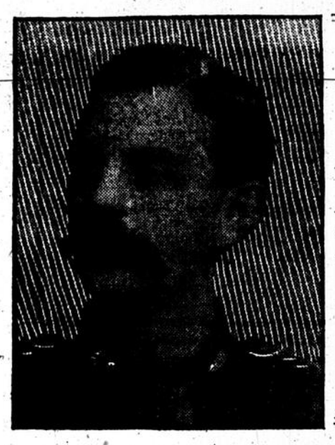
The steamship Kildona, Thomson Line sails to-day with cattle and general cargo for London.

The Dominion Line steamship Kastalia sails to-day with cattle and general cargo for Glasgow.

The Thomson Line steamship Manxman sails to

NEWS AND VIEWS OF MIITARY MEN

By Corpl. Trim.



MAJOR W. J. STEWART.

A well-known officer in Montreal is Major Stewart, who is assistant district staff adjutant in this district. Major Stewart was born in 1852. He joined the militia and attained the rank of major in the Halifax Artillery in 1893. Four years ago he came to Montreal, and his thorough knowledge of staff duties has made him an invaluable man for brigade and divisional parades. He also acts as a brigade-major at the annual camp held in this district.

Major Stewart is not only a soldier himself, but he has a son, Lieut. W. J. Stewart, with one of the Imperial field batteries.

Vics'. New Tablet.

When the Victoria Rifles erected a brass tablet in the Church of St. James the Apostle to the memory of the men who fell in South Africa, it was felt by all ranks that the names of the men who served in South Africa and lived through it should be enrolled in some permanent form. So the sergeants got up a concert in aid of a fund for this purpose, aided by the officers and men.

The tablet is now ready, and will be unveiled next Thursday evening after the C.O.'s inspection. The regiment will be marched to the armory door and formed as close as possible. The tablet, which is in the main corridor, will be unveiled by Lieut.-Colonel E. A. Whitehead, and Lieut.-Colonel (Judge) Davidson will deliver a patriotic address. The tablet will be guarded by the six color-sergeants. Lieut.-Colonel Roy and staff, the regimental staff and the captains of companies will be in the corridor. As the tablet is unveiled the band will play patriotic airs.

The tablet is in brass 6 feet 6 inches high and 3 feet wide, on a base of polished wood. It contains 97 names, and the lettering is in the green and red of the rifle regiments. At the top is the regimental crest and these words: "Erected by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles of Canada to commemorate the services rendered by members of the regiment in defence of the Empire during the South African war, 1899-."

The names are under eight headings, the Vics having sent men on every contingent: 2nd Battalion R.C.R., R.C.A., 1st C.M.R., Strathcona Horse, S.A.C., 2nd C.M.R., 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th C.M.R., S.A. Irregular Forces.

At the foot of the tablet is this quotation: "'Twas the voice of Empire calling."

* * *

Battery Service Medals.

Major G. W. Stephens has received long service medals for the following members of the 3rd Field Battery, who are requested to apply to him for them: Sergt.-Major T. Walker, Sergt. R. J. Kendall, Sergt. H. McIntosh, Corp. W. H. Kerfit, Corp. W. Cunningham.

* * *

Battery Drills Off.

Owing to the postponement of the annual inspection of the Field Battery from June till August, all battery drills from now till August 1 are cancelled. They will begin in August a couple of weeks before inspection.

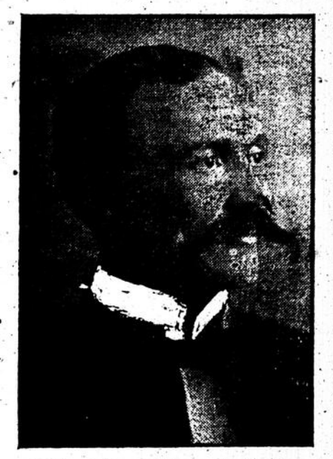
Next week the non-com's class will meet on Tuesday and Friday.

* * *

Vics'. Inspection.

The annual inspection of the Victoria Rifles takes place next week in two parts. On Thursday the C.O.'s inspection will be held and Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D.O.C., will inspect the regiment.

On Saturday the regiment will parade in drill order for attack and defence work. Two companies and the maxim gun will



Coronation Representatives.
COL.-SERGT. S. R. CAIRNS, 3RD V.R.C.

take up a position, and the remainder will attack. This will complete the inspection.

* * *

A.S.C. Coronation Men.

The three men who will represent No. 4 Company, Army Service Corps, of Montreal, will be chosen from the following, whose names are now in Ottawa: Privates Hagar, McNouwn, McNab, Featherstonhaugh, Lewis, Harper.

* * *

Highland Cadets.

The Highland Cadet Battalion goes to Cornwall on Victoria Day, where great preparations are being made to give the boys a rousing reception. The day will be given over to sports and fun. It is hoped that a large contingent of the city may go with the cadets. They are sure to find lots of amusement. The battalion will parade in the drill hall on Saturday morning at 6.45, in full dress with rolled coats. The full pipe band and bugle band will accompany the battalion.

* * *

Barrack-Room Chat.

The Prince of Wales Fusiliers are putting in their government target practice today.

The Hussars are spending the day in a ride out along the river as far as Dorval.

The Mount St. Louis Cadets have their annual inspection to-day.

The 65th were inspected this morning by Lieut.-Colonel Roy, D.O.C., and left at noon for Three Rivers. They will attend divine service there. Representatives of the other corps went with them.

Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton will inspect the books of the companies on Monday evening.

Thursday the Vics turned out 248 strong.

The Royal Scots put in their annual government target practice next Saturday.

Major H. P. Leader, 6th Dragoon Guards, a graduate from the Royal Military College of Canada, has been appointed to the command of the 1st Regiment Scottish Horse,



Coronation Representatives.
SERGT.-MAJ. R. T. R. HALCOMBE, 3RD V.R.C.

and granted the local rank of lieutenant-colonel. The Scottish Horse is a volunteer force raised in South Africa, and consists of two regiments, the whole commanded by the Marquis of Tullibardine, D.S.O., Royal Horse Guards.

Captain Thomas Stewart, of No. 6 Company of the Fifteenth Regiment, A.L.I., has returned to Belleville after an extended visit to his old home in Scotland.

* * *

Can. Officers in S.A.

The following are a few of the staff appointments in South Africa held by Canadians, taken from the Army List for April: Lieut.-Colonel Sir E. Girouard, K.C.M.G., R.E., director of railways; Brevet-Major H. C. Nanton, R.E., assistant director of railways; Brevet-Major H. G. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., deputy assistant director of railways; Major R. K. Scott, R.G.A., chief ordnance officer, base depot; Captain R. J. F. Hayter, Cheshire Regiment, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Sir C. Tucker, K.C.B.; Captain H. A. Thompson, Connaught Rangers, aide-de-camp to Major-General E. S. Brook, C.B.; Captain H. B. Strange, R.G.A., staff officer transport, Kimberley-Rhodesia districts; Major F. J. Dixon, Canadian Reserve of Officers, railway transport officer, graded as a staff captain; Brevet-Major G. M. Kirkpatrick, p.s.c., R.E., deputy assistant adjutant-general (intelligence); Captain P. H. du P. Casgrain, R.E., deputy assistant adjutant-general (intelligence); Captain D. H. Ridout, R.E., intelligence officer, field intelligence department, graded as a staff captain; Captain G. B. Laurie, Royal Irish Rifles, special service officer.

DRILLS NEXT WEEK.

The dates, hours and order of the parades next week in No. 5 M.D. are as follows:—

D. Y. R. C. H.
Monday, 8.15—Squadron drill. Dismounted, drill order.

2ND R. C. A.
Monday, 8.15 p.m.—A Company inspection.
Tuesday, 8.15 p.m.—B Company inspection.
Wednesday, 8.15 p.m.—C Company inspection.
All in Drill Order.

1ST. P. W. R. F.
Tuesday, 8.15—Battalion parade. Drill order.

3RD V. R. C.
Monday, 8.15—Battalion parade, drill order.
Thursday, 8.15—Battalion parade and inspection by C. O. and D.O.C., review order.
Saturday, 2 p.m.—Annual inspection completed.

5TH R. S. C.
Tuesday, 8.15.—Battalion parade, drill order.
Thursday, 8.15—Battalion parade, drill order, white jackets and trews.

A. M. C.
Monday, 8.15—No. 3 B. C. and No. 3 F. H. parade. Drill order.

A. S. C.
Monday, 8.15—Company parade.

HUGE SUMS PAID OUT IN INSURANCE

Montreal Estimated to Have Received $1,684,060 From Companies Last Year.

New York, May 23.—(Special.)—A very interesting statement is that which has been compiled by Frank Webster, editor of The Insurance Press, of the amount which was paid out to the beneficiaries under life insurance policies during the year 1901. While the figures necessarily do not represent the full sum paid, they come close to it. It has been found possible to localize the payment of $217,162,530, of which $136,000,000 was paid by the old line companies and the balance by fraternal and assessment societies. In addition to the $136,000,000 paid in claims, the old line companies distributed $48,000,000 in dividends to policyholders and for settlements by the surrender of policies prior to the maturity of contracts, but it is not practicable to distribute all of these millions locally. Thus the total payment to policyholders by the old line companies alone reached $184,000,000, on the basis of returns to the insurance department of the State of New York. Probably $6,000,000 or more was paid to policyholders by companies not reporting to the New York insurance department.

Hence it may fairly be said, in round numbers, that from $190,000,000 to $200,000,000 was distributed by the standard life insurance companies last year, and that the total payments by all companies, associations, societies and orders reached the $300,000,000 mark, this sum representing the aggregate amount distributed among the policyholders or members by all kinds and descriptions of life insurance organizations. That means about $1,000,000 for every business day. It measures, as closely as measuring is practicable, the actual distribution of money last year by or in the name of life insurance.

The payments in Canada aggregated $13,924,855.

In the United States, New York and Pennsylvania got the largest sums, New York State beneficiaries getting $43,448,810 and Pennsylvania people $23,438,558. Alaska had the smallest payment, $25,000.

MONTREAL'S SHARE.

The city of Montreal received $1,684,060, standing first among Canadian cities.

The payments made in some other cities were as follows: Toronto, $1,270,505; Ottawa, $552,964; Quebec, $430,336; Hamilton, $212,686; St. John's, Nfld., $183,627; Halifax, $166,509; Winnipeg, $138,237; New York, N.Y., $20,508,742; Philadelphia, Pa., $8,533,370; Brooklyn, N.Y., $6,380,648; Chicago, Ill., $6,281,096; Boston, Mass., $5,488,705; Baltimore, Md., $3,543,304; Cincinnati, O., $3,416,960; St. Louis, Mo., $3,353,668; Pittsburg, Pa., $2,640,381; Buffalo, N. Y., $1,792,504; Cleveland, O., $1,756,067; New Orleans, La., $1,685,142; Detroit, Mich., $1,671,708; Newark, N.J., $1,572,068; San Francisco, Cal., $1,513,384; Washington, D.C., $1,381,934; Milwaukee, Wis., $1,256,581; Providence, R.I., $1,206,041; Louisville, Ky., $1,190,970.

Smaller Canadian towns received sums as under: Alexandria, $3,500; Aylmer, $15,000; Brockville, $15,850; Carleton Place, $5,000; Cornwall, $6,000; Hull, $24,055; Kingston, $64,345; London, $95,825; Lachute, $8,242; Lancaster, $12,422; Perth, $5,000; Portland, Ont., $3,000; Prescott, $6,230; Rigaud, $2,000; Smith's Falls, $3,264; Vancouver, $43,432.

Individual payments which helped to swell the total were: W. E. H. Massey, Toronto, $110,000; J. P. Kesser, Penetanguishene, $20,000; W. J. R. Brunet, Montreal, $15,000; Mr. Justice Gill, Montreal, $14,175; Theodore Lyman, Montreal, $14,042; E. A. Small, Montreal, $14,565; J. W. H. Smythe, Greenwood, B.C., $10,900.

For twenty-four years Vapo-Cresolene has been extensively used for all forms of throat and bronchial troubles. All Druggists.

FLOWER SUNDAY.

An event that is always looked forward to with pleasure by the Sunday school children, is their special Sunday service held annually in the Olivet Baptist Church, and as the date arranged for it this year has been set for Sunday next, the teachers have decided to add to its attractiveness by making it a "Flower Sunday." Special music, appropriate to the occasion, will be used, and the hymns will be led by an orchestra and augmented choir. During the offertory Mr. Ernest A. Earl will play "Meditation" (Bach-Gounod) on the violin. The subject for the children's sermon will be "Consider the Lilies," and the service will be conducted by Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor of the church.

CATARRH

The Mother of Consumption.

How This Dread Disease May Be Prevented and Cured—The Opinions of People Who Have Been Cured by

CATARRHOZONE

Catarrh is very often spoken of as the mother of consumption, because when unchecked it extends from the place of beginning to the bronchial tubes, then deeper and deeper, till finally the disease becomes consumption of the lungs.

The safest and best remedy for any form of Catarrh is Catarrhozone. It is inhaled



in all parts of the breathing organs, kills the disease and drives it completely out of the system.

Mrs. Mary J. Whitney, of Clay Street, Topeka, Kansas, was cured of nasal Catarrh after twenty years suffering by Catarrhozone, she says:

"I owe to Catarrhozone an immense debt of gratitude. It cured me of Catarrh of the most disagreeable kind, after doctors without number had pronounced my case incurable. My breath is pure and my respiration regular, and I do not cough any more since using Catarrhozone. It has cured me perfectly."

Another case of chronic Catarrh that was cured quickly by Catarrhozone is that of Mr. G. L. Luce, of 1700 Navasota St., Austin, Texas. Mr. Luce says:

"I tried for four years to get rid of Nasal Catarrh, used salt douches, atomizers, tablets, stomach medicines, etc., but they did not do me much good.

"Then I tried Catarrhozone, and received relief in a few hours. It cured in a week so that I did not have a recurrence of my former trouble."

Miss Winer, who resides on May Street, in Hartford, Conn., was cured of throat trouble by Catarrhozone, and speaks of her recovery in the following words:

"Repeated colds finally resulted in a catarrhal condition from which I suffered more or less every spring and fall. Catarrhozone was the only remedy that relieved and cured me. I recommend it."

No treatment is so good for Catarrhal affections and Bronchitis as Catarrhozone. Its success is quite unequalled in the history of medicine. It will cure you quickly and surely and is well worth a trial. Two months treatment guaranteed to cure. Price, $1.00; small size, 25 cents. Druggists, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont. Buy it to-day.

The Dominion Securities Corporation LIMITED.

OFFER

BELL TELEPHONE CO. OF CANADA

5 Per Cent. Bonds, Due 1925.

Send Post Card for Particulars.

Montreal Office—Canada Life Building
E. C. NORSWORTHY. - -Manager.

WANTED

By every housekeeper, a thoroughly reliable



REFRIGERATOR

Something Useful and Ornamental. Our line of Hardwood Refrigerators fills the bill. Look at the prices:—

Single Door—$5.75, $8.50, $11.00, $15.00, $25.00, $35.00.

Double Door—$15.00.

Arctic Ice Chests—$4.50, $5.50, $6.50

—AT—

M. PHILBIN'S

Hardware Store,
2266 St. Catherine Street.

Est. D. J. Macdonald

Trust Funds to Loan

In amounts from $10,000 to $1,000. Interest 5 per cent.

Office, 79 Wellington St., Montreal.

MORTGAGE LOANS

Made on favorable terms, repayable by instalments or at end of three or five years (or otherwise to suit borrowers' requirements).

Montreal Loan & Mortgage Co.,
1763 NOTRE DAME STREET.

The Celebrated Thoroughbred Stallion

STONELEIGH,

The Best Bred Horse

IN CANADA.

Selected in England by Lieut.-Col. Dent, Imperial Remount Officer for Canada, for improving the breed of Canadian Horses, will be at our stables for the season of 1902.

The Telfer & Climie Co.,
19 St. Maurice Street, Montreal.

It's Written on the Paper.

A man or woman writes his or her character upon the stationery.

There is no surer test of one's refinement than the writing equipment affords.

Our elegant new line of note paper—

King Edward the Seventh

is the "swell" thing to use—correct in every detail—has the water-mark in each sheet—cream and white—kid surface—fashionable sizes.

Sold by all up-to-date booksellers and stationers.

The Barber & Ellis Co., Limited, Toronto.

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CAPITAL - - - - - $2,500,000
REST - - - - - - 1,850,000

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Montreal Branch, 157 St. James St.

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SAVINGS DEPARTMENT - - -
STERLING EXCHANGE - - -
J. A. RICHARDSON, Manager.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Limited.

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WILSON High-Class SCALES



HIGHEST MEDALS at Paris, France.

Dough Mixers and Sausage Machinery.

GASOLINE ENGINES. Get special terms to-day. **C. WILSON & SON,**

43 Esplanade St. East. Toronto, Ont.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Five Per Cent. for the current half-year (making a total distribution for the year of Ten Per Cent.) upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after Monday, the Second Day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Second day of June next.

The chair to be taken at One O'Clock.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON, General Manager.

Montreal, 11th April, 1902.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

C. C. Richards & Co.

Gentlemen, — I have used MINARD'S LINIMENT on my vessel and in my family for years, and for the every day ills and accidents of life I consider it has no equal.

I would not start on a voyage without it if it cost a dollar a bottle.

CAPT. F. R. DESJARDIN.

Schr. "Storke," St. Andre, Kamouraska.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN." LINIMENT

THE CANADIAN

COLORED COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

Cottonades, Tickings, Denims, Awnings, Shirtings, Flannelettes, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Skirtings, Dress Goods, Lawns, Cottons, Blankets, Angolas, Yarns, etc.

ONLY WHOLESALE TRADE SUPPLIED.

D. Morrice, Sons & Co

—AGENTS—
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

Chlorodyne

The Original and Only Genuine - -

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

Is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

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.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, etc.

Caution.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" in the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

The Opening Season now approaching
DO NOT FORGET

The Lake View House,

at KNOWLTON, P.Q.
Overlooking Broms Lake.
L. G. Greene, Prop.

Dominion Coal Company LIMITED.

Six Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds Due March 1, 1913.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of the trust mortgage dated April 25, 1893, by the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, to the New England Trust Company as trustee, THE FOLLOWING SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS DUE MARCH 1, 1913, of said Coal Company, secured by said deed of trust, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR PAYMENT, viz.:

NINETY-EIGHT (98) BONDS $1,000 EACH.

NUMBERS

17	330	686	996	1378	1797	2093	2436
25	397	722	1007	1385	1815	2104	2445
87	416	730	1019	1439	1819	2116	2448
130	443	731	1037	1440	1820	2140	2454
157	449	769	1046	1498	1829	2146	2540
174	516	790	1137	1525	1850	2159	2563
241	557	814	1148	1541	1858	2201	2605
254	574	835	1150	1557	1872	2214	
261	578	838	1164	1570	1941	2218	
280	598	895	1231	1600	1950	2292	
288	600	897	1266	1637	1971	2296	
290	606	903	1278	1673	2014	2362	
307	667	951	1370	1689	2078	2398	

AND THIRTY (30) BONDS $500 EACH,

NUMBERS

A4	A69	A89	A210	A367	A418	A545	A726
A25	A76	A91	A213	A378	A431	A625	A738
A65	A83	A119	A325	A390	A478	A630	
A68	A84	A139	A351	A404	A501	A703	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., ON PRESENTATION, at par and ten per cent. premium and accrued interest. THE INTEREST ON ANY OF SAID BONDS NOT PRESENTED BEFORE JUNE 1ST, 1902, TO CEASE FROM AND AFTER THAT DATE, in accordance with the terms of said trust mortgage.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., May 8th, 1902.

The Metropolitan STOCK EXCHANGE,

ROOM 2, STOCK EXCHANGE BUILDING, 11 St. Sacrament Street.

Incorporated, Capital $100,000, full paid

New York stock bought and sold for cash or on moderate margins. No interest charged. Commission, 1-4.

Gold and stock ticker service giving the volume of transactions at all times.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4151.

Mend the Roof Yourself.

You can do it with

Reed's Patent Asphalt Cement

Put up in 5 and 10 lb. cans ready for use.

Price, 35c and 50c.

George W. Reed & Co.,
Roofers, Asphalters, Etc.
783 and 785 Craig St.



Aronson & Rutenberg Pawn Brokers, 601 Craig Street.

Money to lend on jewellery, Clothing, Furs, Dry Goods, etc. Furs stored at low charges during the summer months.

Open from 8 a.m. till 8 p.m.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

VICTORIA DAY

TICKETS will be issued at

One Single First Class Fare

For ROUND TRIP.

GOOD GOING .....May 23 and 24
RETURNING .....May 26

SPORTSMEN'S TRAIN.

For the comfort of Trout and Salmon fishermen, a Special Sleeping Car will be attached to the Maritime Express, leaving Montreal on Tuesdays and Fridays, commencing June 3rd, to be cut off at Metapedia. Returning, this car leaves Metapedia Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN
COMMENCING MAY 3RD,
and continuing during the season,

SPECIAL FAST TRAIN
WILL LEAVE AT 7.45 P.M.
EVERY SATURDAY EVENING
FOR
RIMOUSKI,
stopping at the following places:

St. Hyacinthe, St. Rosalie, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Montmagny, L'Islet, Ste. Anne, St. Paschal, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Trois Pistoles, Bic.

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143 ST. JAMES STREET.

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H. A. PRICE, A.G.P.A., Montreal.

300,000 ACRES

MOBILE & OHIO R.R.

LAND

In Tracts to Suit Purchasers.

FRUIT GROWERS, TRUCK FARMERS, CATTLE RAISERS,

INVESTIGATE.

This land is not being given away, but the line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad must be settled up and the prices on Mobile & Ohio lands have been fixed with that end in view.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO GET A GOOD HOME,

Cheap rates made to prospective buyers. Write me.

JNO. M. BEALL,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, M. & O. R. R.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

MONTREAL TIME BILL.
Corrected to May 20th, 1902.

ST. JOHN, HALIFAX — Lv. †3.05 p.m. Ar. x3.35 a.m.
TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, CHICAGO—Lv. †8.55 a.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.10 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. *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m.
OTTAWA — Lv. Place Viger †8.20 a.m., †5.45 p.m. Ar. †12.20 p.m., †10.30 p.m. Lv. Windsor St., †9.15 a.m., *9.30 a.m., §10.00 a.m. †4.00 p.m., *10.05 p.m. Ar. *8.00 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.10 p.m., †7.15 pm., §9.40 p.m.
QUEBEC — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †2.00 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00p.m. Ar. *6.30 a.m., †3.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m., §6.30 p.m. (Sun. only.)
BOSTON—Lv. †9.00 a.m., *7.45 p.m. ar. *8.15 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VAUDREUIL—Lv. †8.55 a.m., †9.15 a.m., §10.00 a.m., (I)1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., x5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *10.00 p.m. Ar. *7.50 a.m., †8.40 a.m., †9.35 a.m., †11.50 a.m., †12.10 p.m., †7.00 p.m., §9.40 p.m.
SHERBROOKE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., (I)1.40 p.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.05 p.m. Ar. x8.35 a.m., (G)9.40 a.m., †11.55 a.m., †9.15 p.m.
VALLIETTE — Lv. †8.30 a.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †8.50 a.m., †6.20 p.m.
BERTHIER—Lv. †8.30 a.m., (I)2.00 p.m., †5.10 p.m. Ar. †2.10 p.m., †6.20 p.m.
ST. JEROME — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.45 p.m., †5.30 p.m., a6.20 p.m. Ar. †8.35 a.m., (G)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
STE. AGATHE — Lv. †9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.25 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. (G)8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m., †7.05 p.m., §9.45 p.m.
LABELLE—Thursdays only, 9.00 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (I)1.25 p.m., †5.30 p.m. Ar. (G) 8.40 a.m., †9.50 a.m. Thursdays only, 7.05 pm., §9.45 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days. §Sunday only. ‡Daily, except Saturday. xDaily, except Monday. aDaily, except Saturday and Sunday. (I)Saturday only. (W)Wednesdays only. (G)Mondays only.

Grand Trunk Railway System

WEST.

TORONTO, HAMILTON, BUFFALO, DETROIT, CHICAGO — Lv. a.m. *9.00; p.m. †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. *7.30; p.m. *6.00.
CORNWALL, BROCKVILLE, KINGSTON, BELLEVILLE, TORONTO—Lv. a.m. †7.40, *9.00; p.m. †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. *7.30; p.m. *6.00, †6.55.
CORNWALL, BROCKVILLE—Lv. a.m. †7.40, *9.00; p.m. †5.15, †8.00, *10.30. Ar. a.m. *7.30, †9.50; p.m. *6.00, †6.55.
COTEAU JCT., OTTAWA — Lv. a.m. †8.30; p.m. *4.10. Ar. a.m. *11.45; p.m. †7.25.
VAUDREUIL — Lv. a.m. †6.25, †7.40, †8.20, *9 30; p.m. *1.30, ||2.15, *4.10, †5.15, †5.45, †6.15, †8.00, *9.00, *10.30, †11.25. Ar. a.m. *7.30, †8.10, *8.40, †9.50, *11.45; p.m. *12.05, †3.20, ||4.05, *6.00, §6.25, †6.55, †7.25, †8.00, †9.50, *10.55.
LACHINE WHARF — Lv. a.m. †6.35, †8.00; p.m. †12.10, ||1.35, †5.00, †6.20. Ar. a.m. †7.25, †8.50; p.m. ||2.20, †5.50, †7.05.

EAST AND SOUTH.

POINT LEVI (QUEBEC), ISLAND POND, PORTLAND—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. *8.30. Ar. a.m. *7.00; p.m. †6.50.
RICHMOND, ARTHABASKA, SHERBROOKE ISLAND POND—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. †4.00, *8.30. Ar. a.m. *7.00; p.m. †1.00, †6.50.
ST. HYACINTHE—Lv. a.m. †8.00; p.m. †4.00, †5.15,*8.30. Ar.a.m.*7.00,†8.35; p.m.†1.00,†6.50.
MASSENA SPGS.—Lv.p.m.†4.30. Ar.a.m.†7.00.
LAPRAIRIE, HEMMINGFORD, ORMSTOWN, HUNTINGDON, COVINGTON—Lv.a.m.†8.50; p.m. †4.30. Ar. a.m. †7.00; p.m. †4.00.
NEW YORK—Lv. a.m. †9.01, †9.15; p.m., *7.40, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15, *7.40; p.m. †7.40, †10.15.
BOSTON—Lv. a.m. †9.01; p.m. *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15, *7.40; p.m. †7.40, †10.15.
ST. ALBANS, BURLINGTON—Lv. a.m. †9.01; p.m. †1.35, *6.05, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.40; p.m. †1.55, †8.10, †10.15.
ST. JOHNS—Lv. a.m. †9.01, †9.15; p.m. †1.35, †4.45, *6.05, *7.40, *8.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15, *7.40, †9.05; p.m. †1.55, †7.40, †8.10, †10.15.
ROUSES POINT—Lv. a.m. †9.15; p.m. †4.45, *7.40. Ar. a.m. *7.15, †9.05; p.m. †7.40.
FARNHAM, WATERLOO — Lv. a.m. †7.00; p.m. †5.00. Ar. a.m. †8.55; p.m. †7.30.
CHAMBLY—Lv. a.m. †7.00; p.m. †5.00, †5.45. Ar. a.m. †7.40, †8.55; p.m. †7.30.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only. ||Saturdays only.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Victoria Day 1902.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS will be issued to all Canadian Pacific Railway Stations in Canada, Port Arthur, Ont., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Detroit, Mich., and East at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

—ON—

May 24th.

Good for Return until May 26th.

Cafe Dining Cars on Day trains between Montreal and Toronto and Toronto and Detroit.

QUEBEC TRAIN SERVICE.
(From Place Viger.)
†8.30 a.m., †2 p.m., §3.30 p.m., *11.00 p.m.
*Daily. § Sundays only. †Week days.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,

Through Coach and Sleeping Car. From Windsor St. 7.45 p.m. daily, ex. Sunday.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE on Train leaving Montreal (Windsor St.), at 10.05 p.m. daily. Passengers from Montreal can remain in Sleeper until 9 a.m., and passengers from Ottawa can board Sleeper any time after 9 p.m.

LABELLE SUNDAY SERVICE.

Leave Place Viger 9.15 a.m., ar. ST. AGATHE 12.10 p.m., LABELLE 1.45 p.m. Returning leave Labelle 5 p.m., St. Agathe 6.35 p.m., arrive Montreal 9.45 p.m.

OTTAWA SUNDAY SERVICE.

Lv. Windsor Stn., 10.00 a.m., 10.05 p.m. Ar. Ottawa 1.20 p.m., 1.40 a.m.
Lv. Ottawa (Central Stn.), 6.25 p.m. Ar. Montreal 9.40 p.m.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

VICTORIA DAY--May 24,1902.

Return Tickets will be issued at first class

SINGLE FARE

between all stations in Canada, also to Detroit and Port Huron, Mich., Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N.Y., Massena Springs.

Tickets good going May 23 and 24.
Return limit May 26, 1902.

THE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Lv. Montreal daily at 9 a.m., ar. Toronto 4.50 p.m., Hamilton 5.50 p.m., London 7.42 p.m., Detroit 9.40 p.m. (Central Time), and Chicago at 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parlor Car is attached to this train, serving meals a la carte and refreshments, at any hour during the day.

MONTREAL & SPRINGFIELD, MASS

Short Line.	Double Service.
Lv. Montreal .....†9.01 a.m.	*8.40 p.m.
Ar. Springfield ..... 6.18 p.m.	*7.25 a.m.
Lv. Springfield .....†9.05 a.m.	*8.10 p.m.
Ar. Montreal ..... 8.30 p.m.	*7.25 a.m.

*Signifies daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Through coaches are run on day and night trains and Pullman sleepers on night trains in both directions.

CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street, or Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad

WINDSOR STREET STATION.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

8.50 A.M.—Day Express, arriving Burlington 11.55 a.m.; Albany 4.55 p.m., New York 8.45 p.m., Boston 7.31 p.m.

5.50 P.M.—Local for Burlington and intermediate stations.

7.10 P.M.—Night Express, arriving New York 7.30 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., and Worcester 6.28 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor Cars on through trains.

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

F. M. GILMAN, City Pass. & Tkt. Agt.

Glasgow Drug Hall

Popular Patent Medicines, Lowest Cut Prices.

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1780 NOTRE DAME

More Popular Every Year

R. J. TOOKE'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS

SILVER SPOONS and FORKS

Never so cheap as they are now, and will never be as cheap again. The price may not last long at the low figure we are selling them, but NOW you can get them very LOW. Enquire of others, then see ours.

GEO. G. ROBINSON & CO., JEWELLERS.
2397 St. Catherine Street.

The Wife's Logic Settling the Piano Question.

But, my dear, as I look upon it, it is not the $325.00 or $350.00 we have to consider most. It is the difference between those two figures.

Are you prepared to throw away $325.00 of hard earned money on an indifferent piano, just to save the slight difference of $25 on a really good instrument? That is the real question we have to determine. Now, I say decidedly, avoid all risks, choose the good instrument. Let us have value for our money, and select the **"Mason and Risch"** by all means.

FROM THE CAPITAL OF THE PROVINCES.

EACH DENOMINATION HAS LITTLE SCHOOLS

Demoralized State of Education in Newfoundland—The Want of Work.

St. John's, Nfld., May 23.—(Special.)—Confederation, Municipalization and Coronation continue to be topics of prime interest here. Every Canadian press comment is published by the papers and eagerly discussed. Nobody knows what, if anything, is to be the outcome, but everybody is expecting something. The Premier, Hon. Sir Robert Bond, leaves for London to attend the coronation on or about June 10th, and it is thought that when he returns he will be the bearer of certain propositions for union agreed upon between himself and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. If so, there is little doubt that they will be favorable to this colony, for Premier Bond is perhaps the least favorable to our absorption, unless upon exceptionally good terms, of any of our public men.

St. John's is now developing a heathy enthusiasm over its first mayoralty election. It has been provided with a new municipal charter enabling it to choose a mayor and six councillors at large to conduct civic affairs. The ward system has been abolished and there is no debt-raising power. The general government, which previously administered the town, assumed its debt over one million dollars. A charge of $140,000 for paving Water Street must also be borne by the city. Its revenues will be about $115,000, and of this sum the fixed charges—for interest, fire protection, etc.—will absorb $58,000, leaving $57,000 to meet all the other obligations of the metropolis of the island. The task of dealing with this problem satisfactorily will not be an easy one, but it is hoped that the incoming Council will be able to evolve a scheme whereby the whole system of civic taxation can be readjusted and the necessary increase in revenue obtained.

THE TEMPORARY EXODUS.

The critics who decry the exodus from Canada would be nonplussed by the conditions which prevail here. Men and women are leaving daily, fishing vessels cannot obtain crews, every industry is hampered by lack of operatives. And yet few, if any, observers complain. The real fact is that this is recognized to be a necessary concomitant to the new status which is being created here. Fishing has ceased to be remunerative. It involves too much hardship and too little wealth. It is better for us, say our workingmen, to go to Canada or the States and seek employment. We can get twice the wages and return at Christmas with our pockets well lined with cash. The great bulk of them are leaving, not permanently, but to return again at the close of the year and spend the winter with their families. The Newfoundlander is probably more closely wedded to his home ties than any other on this side of the water; a consequence, no doubt, of his isolation and remoteness. He toils for them incessantly, and ventures half across the continent to secure employment. But he is passing rich with $200, and with that is happy, and returns to his family during the slack season when he can live more cheaply there than elsewhere. The amount of money that must be brought into this island by these returning workmen is something enormous. Certainly, it is this new condition of things that keeps the ship of state afloat. Years ago, when our people did not migrate, but remained at home and depended on the fishery alone, we had frequent famine years and barren exchequers. Now, in spite of adverse fisheries and a lessening prosecution of them, we have generous revenues and a substantial degree of prosperity.

SEPARATE SCHOOL SYSTEM RUN MAD.

The education problem is working considerable discussion in the colony just now. In this respect we are probably the most backward state in North America; Quebec province has an unenviable reputation in Canada for its unprogression in scholastic matters, but it is very doubtful if it exceeds ours. Our annual appropriation for education is about $180,000, or 75 cents per head of the population. The trouble arises through its distribution. We have denominational education in its extremest form and with the detriments of sub-division accentuated by the sparsity of settlers along the coast line. The Catholics number one-third of our population and in olden days more than that, and that denomination has always been firm in demanding its own schools. These it was conceded in the early days of responsible government, and the Protestants were granted theirs. But when the Anglicans and the Methodists demanded a separation of their children into different schools, the matter took a more serious aspect. Latterly the Presbyterians and Congregationalists called for separate schools for themselves, and at the recent session of the Legislature an act was passed recognizing the Salvationists as a distinct body, with full powers under the Education Law. The moneys voted for education are all distributed on a per capita basis, according to the districts and the several sects therein, and each creed has its own local board to administer its little fund and carry out its little affairs, with its clergyman at its head. This system prevails in the city itself and in the remotest hamlets near Labrador, and the list of these boards is seemingly countless, filling numbers of pages in the official year book of the colony and giving a flavor of authority to hundreds of heads of families.

SMALLEST TRAMP STEAMER, 227 TONS

Unique Distinction of Port of Charlottetown—Elliott Behaves Well, Too.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., May 23.—(Special.)—Last Saturday's Herald recorded five fatal accidents, bringing bereavement to Prince Edward Island homes, and occurring in less than the above number of days. On Wednesday, the 14th, the last was chronicled. But the end was not then. On the following day came the news that Jerome Dunphy, a native of Souris, was drowned at Lawrence, Mass. The cause of the accident was unknown. The police found his body in the mud, and there were no marks of violence to indicate that death occurred from anything besides accidental drowning. The remains were brought to Souris for interment. On the 16th Robert McPherson, the engineer at Falconwood Insane Asylum, received a despatch from St. Louis, Mo., stating that his eldest son, Ronald, aged 30, had been instantly killed in that city. Deceased was in the employ of a transfer company, and had resided for some time in this Province before going to St. Louis.

On the 17th word reached the Island of the drowning of John T. Harper, a native of Wiltshire, in this Province, and a brother-in-law of a prominent merchant of this city. The deceased met his death in the Mystic River near Summerville, Mass., by the upsetting of a cranky row boat, while out fishing with two companions.

The third accident of this nature occurred off Boston Bay, where Joseph McInnis, a native of Souris, and one of the crew of the American schooner Speculator, from Gloucester, was washed overboard.

The Prince Edward Island military Coronation contingent, comprising three men from the Charlottetown Engineers, three from L squadron Mounted Rifles, two from the 82nd Regiment, one from the Field Hospital Corps, and four from the Garrison Artilery, includes six South African veterans. The members of the contingent are all young men of splendid physique. The officer representing the Province, Major H. M. Dawson, is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and one of the most popular officers in the Province. He is thoroughly posted on all matters pertaining to his military position, and his appointment will meet with general approval. The contingent will leave Charlottetown on the 28th, and must go fully equipped with arms and accoutrements.

Charlottetown has the distinction of possessing the smallest tramp steamer in America, the Elliott. This little craft, built of wood, nine years ago, has travelled thousands of miles between Prince Edward Island and the West Indies, besides visiting American ports. She is only 227 tons register net, and is 147 feet 4 in. long, 25 feet broad, 12 feet deep, and draws 10 feet loaded. Her building was the result of a disaster to another vessel. When the latter's career was ended the owner of the Elliott bought the machinery, and built a steamer to fit it. The Elliott reels of ten knots steadily, is economical of coal, and behaves well in a heavy sea.

The C. P. R. and Maine Central railways have made arrangements whereby the trains from Boston and Montreal will after June 15th, reach St. John one hour earlier than last season, which will be a great convenience to passengers for P. E. Island, besides giving the Island people a great improvement in their local service; their mails, too, will be received much earlier than in the past.

The inter-Maritime rifle match among teams from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island will be fired at Charlottetown on the 12th prox. This match is held alternately in each of the three provinces. At the last fired in Charlottetown the local men won the trophy.

A company is being organized in Charlottetown to raise poultry on a large scale by incubator. At the present time two incubators are being operated, and additional ones will shortly be procured. Poultry raising will be carried on throughout the Province this season more extensively than formerly. The Dominion Government have established fattening stations at various points, and the excellent prices realized from these products in the English market have opened the eyes of the farmers to the profits in the business. Good educative work was also done last fall by Professor A. G. Gilbert, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who delivered addresses on the subject before the Farmers' Institute. Farming operations in general are well advanced. The larger part of the grain is sown, and potato planting is well under way. Owing to the good prices of last season a larger acreage wil be under cultivation this year.

QUEBEC RHYMES ON GAYNOR-GREENE CASE

All More Serious Business Overshadowed by Jubilation at Prisoners' Return.

Quebec, May 23.—(Special.)—The first feeling of the outsider who calmly views the Greene-Gaynor case would be one of surprise, the second of amusement. If the outsider is a lawyer, it can be readily imagined that he will wail and gnash his teeth because he is not "next to such a good thing." If the proceedings continue on the same scale of expense as they have begun, by the time the prisoners are ready to be returned across the border, they will know whether Columbia loves them for themselves alone, or whether her motives are sordid, for judging from present appearances the prisoners' pockets will be pumped dry. The case is one which will certainly take a lot of unravelling, and when the whole matter is finally straightened out, it seems that the game will scarcely be worth the candle. There has been some misrepresentation in the Montreal press as to the position of the citizens of Quebec in the matter, and we have been accused of being anxious to keep the two fugitives here because they have plenty of cash which they are willing to spend liberally; in other words, we want them in Quebec because we need the money. This accusation is entirely unfounded. The indignation here was not because Gaynor and Greene were kidnapped, but because they were taken to Montreal in defiance of and in contempt for the Quebec authorities. The people of this old city have a large amount of pride which is easily wounded. Then the capture of the men was so sensational, so ultra-melodramatic and so audacious that the captors made an enemy of every Quebecker. More than that, the farce-comedy climax to such a thrilling situation, when the men were returned to Quebec and the tug Spray, the Flying Dutchman of the St. Lawrence, was seized by the Customs authorities, rendered the Montreal Hawkshaws a laughing-stock, a butt for Quebec's ridicule. Even the small boys have entered into the fun of the case and are singing about the streets some villainous verses, one of which runs in this wise :—

When Montreal was Gaynor,
Poor old Quebec was Greene;
They took the men in a special tug,
The swiftest ever seen.

But now Quebec is Gaynor,
And Montreal is Greene;
We have our beauties back again,
God save the King and Queen.

Well, the case is now in the hands of the courts. The question as to the ultimate destination of the two men is one that will be settled in due course. In the meantime they are safe in gaol, and the people of Quebec are taking a great deal of satisfaction out of the fact that the sky rocket of the Montreal detectives turned out to be merely a squib which refused to soar.

The Gaynor-Greene case has turned public attention away from the discussion of Provincial Cabinet possibilities. The recent death of Mr. Dechene has taken a Minister who had done wonders for the agricultural interests of this province, and whose loss will be deeply deplored throughout the length and breadth of Quebec. It was believed that Mr. Robitaille would have accepted the portfolio which was undoubtedly offered to him, and even yet he may do so. If he so decides, the Premier will have no cause to regret his selection. Mr. Robitaille is a gentleman of very great natural ability, he is a student and a man of affairs, and, above all, he is a skilled and practised debater. He speaks very freely and even brilliantly; his views on all public questions are sound and logical, and he would be an undoubted strength to the Government. If, however, he decides to decline the appointment, the two names most persistently mentioned for the office are Hon. N. Garneau and Mr. Geo. Tanguay. Mr. Garneau, formerly member for Quebec county, and now a Legislative Councillor, is a practical farmer and an enthusiast on agricultural questions, but it is doubtful if he would be able to accept the office. He has very large business interests, which demand a very great deal of his time and attention. Mr. Tanguay, member for Chicoutimi, is president of the Quebec Board of Trade, a harbor commissioner, and presdient of the Finance Committee in the City Council. He is a keen business man and thoroughly in sympathy with Premier Parent and his policy. He would undoubtedly make a good Minister, but he has been in the House only two sessions, and hence has not the claim to the office that a longer experience would give him. It is believed here that Mr. Robitaille will accept. There is absolutely no truth in the Quebec Chronicle's statement that Hon. Mr. Duffy is retiring from the Government.

Industrial Quebec is at present greatly interested in two subjects—the Wolvin syndicate and the Leyland line. During the past week five lake vessels from Duluth, each with about 40,000 bushels of wheat, discharged in this port, and all are now on their way to the West on the return trip. The other day, while the golden grain was being whirled out of the hold of one of these boats by the Great Northern elevator, one of the prominent merchants of the city said: "If poor Mr. Dobell was now alive he would see the heighth of his ambition—lake vessels discharging in Quebec harbor." Such is the general feeling. If the port of Quebec has now a prosperous future, the one man of all others to whom it is due is the late Hon. R. R. Dobell, who for over twenty years worked constantly in the interests of this city and this port. "Other men have labored, and we have entered into their labors." It is said that Mr. Wolvin's syndicate, the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Company, can carry grain at a profit from Duluth to Quebec at a rate less than ten cents a hundred pounds, and this even without return cargoes. If this be true, and there is every reason for believing so, the port of Quebec has scooped the bulk of the western grain trade for all time. No rail route or part rail route can compete with this, and the only question is supplying steamers enough to do the trade. With the large ocean steamers that Quebec can accommodate and unlimited grain to fill their holds, the position of this port is assured. As to the Leyland line and the Ship Laborers, nothing is yet known. By the end of this week the first two vessels, the American and Kingstonian, will have been loaded at Montreal contract prices and Quebec wages by Stevedore D. Griffin. As soon as the Kingstonian is gone Mr. Griffin will make up his figures, and the result will be made public. If the stevedore finds a profit the ship labor difficulty will be settled; if not, the question of ship laborers' wage scale will go to arbitration.

NOTES.

The caisson for the south pier of the big Quebec bridge was launched successfully at high tide to-day. The building of the pier will go on immediately, and will be completed by the early autumn. That will finish the masonry contract, and during next summer the steel superstructure will be erected.

Everyone is eagerly awaiting the arrival of the coronation contingent for mobilization at St. Joseph de Levis. There is great interest here in everything military, and the lucky ones who are going to the pageant will have many admirers.

The social event of the past week was the marriage of Miss Taschereau, daughter of the late Liniere Taschereau, K.C., to Surgeon Lieut.-Col. Fiset, of the Army Medical Corps, the young officer who made such a splendid record with the first South African contingent. The young couple are very popular here, and everyone's good wishes go with them.

Ground was broken on Thursday last for the new Quebec theatre. W. S. Barnes, of Detroit, is the architect.

J. E. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

NEVER MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY

And if in need of a piano or organ, either new or second hand, leave your name and address and particulars with Dayton Bros., 144 Peel Street, Dominion Square and we will try and suit you as soon as possible.—Adv.

LABOR BOYCOTTS A TORONTO STORE

Extraordinary Development of the Anti-Departmental Crusade.

Toronto, May 23.—(Special)—A campaign against a leading departmental store is being waged with much vigor by the union element of the city, the latest and boldest attempt to cut into the company's business being the distribution of thousands of button-hole badges bearing the advice "Don't patronize the ——— Company." Many of them are being worn on the streets. The crusade began by the Typographical Union calling on strike two union printers employed by the company on account of the refusal of the firm to run their composing room under union rules. The men obeyed and the five pressmen employed by the company also struck. Several bindery girls were then asked to do the work of these men and upon their refusal were discharged. Circulars denouncing the company have also been scattered broadcast, every union in Canada having received a consignment of them. Small tackets of a strain similar to the circulars may also be seen on telephone poles and other prominent places in the city.

The provincial nominations having been held and the finish of the contest for power in the Queen's Park being in sight, political prophets, false and otherwise, have got their pencils at work figuring out results. The Ross men are to the front with their guesses that the Government will be re-elected next Thursday with a majority of from 15 to 20 members, probably more, they say, certainly not less. He, who predicts victory for Whitney, is not prepared to put up any great wager on his prediction.

It is stated that the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Company is negotiating for the purchase of the British Canadian Loan Company. There is a difference of some $25,000 between them, however, and there the matter stands at present. The Imperial Loan and Investment Company may absorb the Peoples' Loan and Deposit Company at a price which would yield the latter about 42 1-2 cents on the par value of the stock. Some time ago the shareholders of the Peoples' Loan voted to accept an offer of 40 cents, but at a subsequent special meeting the motion was rescinded. A meeting will be held next month, however, to consider a new offer. Some time ago the announcement was made that the Colonial Investment and Loan Company was negotiating for the absorption of the Globe Loan and Savings Company, but latterly nothing has been disclosed to the public.

John D. Edwards, an investment broker, has been sent to the Central Prison for a year for misappropriating funds of the Ashnola Coal Company. He had been handling the stock of the company, a concern made up of Toronto men holding coal lands in British Columbia. He failed to hand over subscription money to the Union Trust Company, agents of the coal company, and an information was laid charging him with the theft of $3,700. Examination of his books showed the shortage to be larger than the amount stated in the warrant.

The Toronto Conference will meet during the first ten days of June, in the Metropolitan Church. It is generally conceded that Rev. Mr. Allen, of Sault Ste. Marie, formerly of Montreal, will be the new President, as he was well up in the face last year for the coveted honor. A large number of interesting subjects will be presented for discussion, several salient points in Methodist discipline having been already recommended for revision, and various district meetings. Rev. J. D. Fitzpatrick, an energetic young minister, will likely be appointed Conference Secretary in succession to the present occupant, Rev. T. E. E. Shore.

A. C. B.

Advertisement.

FREE ALKALI.

There are few women in Canada who have not heard of "free alkali," but there are many who do not understand the term. The term is always used in connection with soap. If any think it is meant to convey that it is alkali given free with the soap, then alkali is very dear at the price. But it does not mean that. A soap containing free alkali is a soap in which the alkali is not properly incorporated with the fatty acids used in the making of soap, and such a soap is most injurious to the clothing and hands. Free alkali in soap will burn the nap off wool and the surface off linen, coarsen the skin of the hands, rendering them liable to eczema, make the nails brittle and chip off. Such a soap does not possess thorough cleansing properties. The difference between a soap containing free alkali and a neutral soap is easily tested Sunlight Soap is a neutral soap, and no one who has once used Sunlight Soap for any time could with satisfaction go back to any of the common laundry soaps on the market. Complaints about the hands and the clothes are unknown where Sunlight Soap is used.

603.

The great lung healer is found in that excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages, and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.—adv.

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It's a great enough affliction to have to wear glasses without adding to it the annoyance of an ill-fitting pair. If you desire comfort with your glasses, consult

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SEATH'S $4 TROUSERS

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Robert Seath & Sons, The Trouser Makers, 1817 Notre Dame St.

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PROCESS:—By one pass through the dies, the bars are brought to EXACT DIMENSIONS specified, and with a bright, smooth surface. In the further operation of Automatic straightening they are given AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE POLISH by the action of planishing rolls. Bars finished by this method are very largely increased in TENSILE, TRANSVERSE and TENSIONAL STRENGTH, in consequence of the compression producing a considerable increase in density at and near the surface.

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Fly.. Screens

SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

THE MONTREAL HERALD.

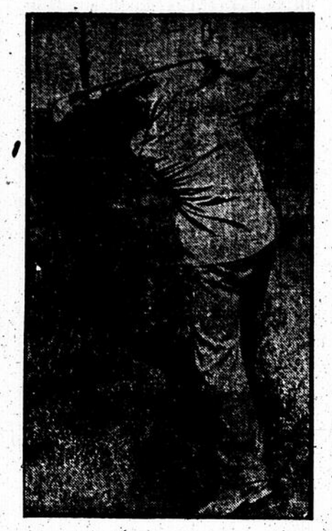
SECOND SECTION. PAGES 11 TO 20.

95TH YEAR NO. 122 MONTREAL SATURDAY MAY 24 1902 PRICE ONE CENT

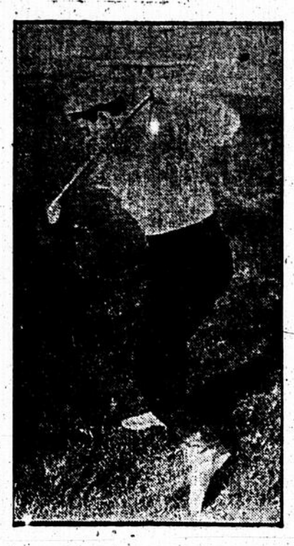
Montreal's Three Professionals Are Kept Busy Teaching Golf.



Black, Dixie.



THE BEGINNING OF THE DRIVE.
Hendrie, Metropolitan.



Murray, Westmount.

Golf has come, and has conquered on the island of Montreal. It is not a new game, not even on the island, for there was a club formed in 1872. But it is only in the last few years that it has taken any widespread hold on the community. Now it is on the boom with a vengeance, as the list of clubs will show. There are three what might be called city clubs, the Royal Montreal, the Metropolitan, and the Westmount Clubs. But there are almost a dozen others on the island in actual use or projected. There is the Pointe Claire Club and a new County Club which is being formed there; there is one at St. Anne's and another being formed; then there are the private courses of Hon. Senator Drummond at Beaconsfield and of Mr. Donald McMaster at Bayview. Crossing the river, there is one near Chateauguay and one being talked of at St. Lambert.

The fact of the matter is that professional and business men who are cooped up all day are beginning to realize that it provides just what they want in the way of exercise without being too violent. And the fair sex have made the same discovery. Now at any time in the day the game can be seen in progress at Fletcher's Field, at Westmount, and at Dixie. The business man plays a round in the early morn before tackling the business worries of the day; the professional man enjoys going over the course when the work of the day is over, or vice versa. And between times the courses are kept busy by the fair sex and those who are fortunate enough to have time at their disposal.

CLUBS ARE CROWDED.

Another indication of the popularity of the game is the fact that the clubs are almost overcrowded with members. The Royal Montreal has 250 members, with 40 on the waiting list, and 150 lady members, making 400 in all.

The Metropolitan Club has 250 members, besides a large number of lady friends of the members who have the use of the links.

The Westmount Club has a membership of 350, and the applications were so numerous that the club fee had to be almost tripled.

ALL THREE HAVE PROS.

A feature of this boom in the game is the businesslike way in which the clubs are going about it. All three have engaged professionals to teach beginners and old hands alike how best to play the game. The Royal Montreal Club has had a pro. for years. The fact that the two others have found it necessary to follow suit is a whole commentary on the interest which is being awakened in the game.

WHY GOLF ATTRACTS.

And, after all, it is no wonder that it is becoming popular. Besides the item of exercise, which is a great one, there is the fascination of the game itself. Once begun, it is seldom dropped. The fascination lies in the skill required. To play fairly well is easily acquired. But no matter how long you have been playing, you always find something to learn about the game. That is where the secret lies.

THE PROFESSIONALS.

From now on the three professionals will mould to a great extent the game as played here, at least the style of the players. These three men are J. A. Black, of the Royal Montreal Golf Club; P. L. Hendrie, of the Metropolitan Golf Club; C. R. Murray, of the Westmount Golf Club.

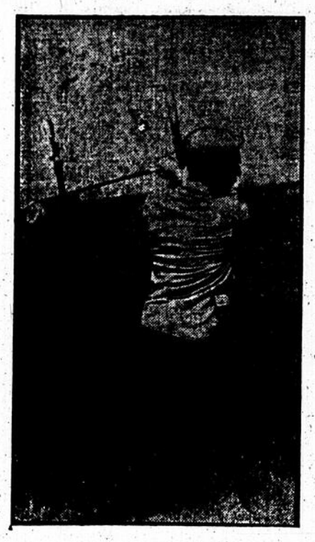
J. A. Black, who has been in charge at Dixie since May 1st, is from the famous St. Andrew links, Scotland. There he was a pupil of Tom Morris, "the father of golf." He was under him for seven years, and many a word of wisdom has he picked up as it fell from his lips.

C. R. Murray came to the Westmount links on April 1. He is a native of Dumfries, Scotland, and came to Canada ten years ago. He learnt the game and club making and repairing from George Cummings, of the Toronto Golf Club. This is his first club as the only pro.

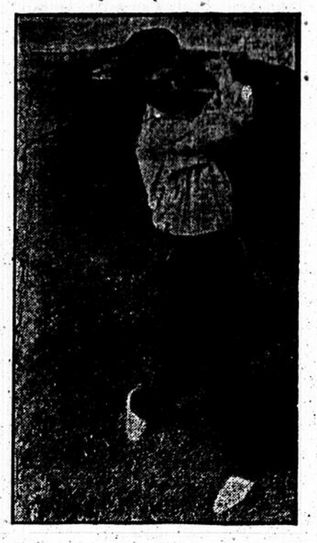
The Metropolitan pro. is from the old land. Ph. Hendrie came here the first of the month straight from the noted course at North Berwick, which is one of the best links in Scotland. And the man that is truly interested in the noble game can gratify his tastes by getting him into conversation about the games he has seen at "home." Get him talking of the match between Willie Park and Harry Vardon when the latter proved himself the master of the acknowledged master before 10,000 people, and you will have a treat.



Black of Dixie.



THE FINISH OF THE DRIVE.
Hendrie of the Metropolitan.



Murray of Westmount.



Black, Dixie.



THE FINISH OF A MASHIE APPROACH.
Hendrie, Metropolitan.



Murray, Westmount.

THE ROYAL MONTREAL CLUB.

The Royal Montreal Club is the oldest of the three. It has its course at Dixie. When it was first formed in 1872 the members played on Fletcher's Field. In 1896 they moved to Dixie, where they had a nine-hole course. This was last year increased to eighteen, but the ground across the railroad track has been found to be unsuitable, and so other fields have just been acquired, and the holes are now being prepared.

The grounds and the club house are much the largest in Montreal.

THE METROPOLITAN CLUB.

The Metropolitan Club was originally formed from members of the Royal Montreal who found the distance to Dixie cut them out of much playing. They took the course on Fletcher's Field, and since its organization the club has steadily grown in favor, especially with professional and business men. A number of these find that a round in the early morning or in the evening fits in well with their daily duties, and so the course is in use from about four o'clock in the morning till as late in the evening as it is possible to follow the flight of the ball. The only drawback is the publicity, which is unavoidable on a public field. Otherwise the course is a good one, with lots of natural bunkers.

The club course is nine holes, which have the following names and distances :—

Hole. Name.	Distance.
1—Dennistown	245 yds.
2—The Elm	300 yds.
3—Sidey	190 yds.
4—Hill Top	127 yds.
5—Gibraltar	150 yds.
6—The Meadow	233 yds.
7—The Cottage	180 yds.
8—The Orchard	200 yds.
9—Home	196 yds.
Total	1,821 yds.

THE WESTMOUNT CLUB.

The youngest of the trio is the Westmount Club. Its links are at the head of Lansdowne Avenue, on the Westmount mountain. It was formed three years ago, and has steadily grown from a modest beginning till its links are about the busiest on the island.

It has a nine-hole course. The distances of the holes are as follows :—

Hole.	Distance.
1	250 yds.
2	260 yds.
3	260 yds.
4	130 yds.
5	160 yds.
6	195 yds.
7	210 yds.
8	400 yds.
9	480 yds.
Total	2,345 yds.

Dominion of Canada's Opportunity at the Wolverhampton Show Well Taken

Beautiful Building is Filled With English Tourists.

IN MIDST OF A SPLENDID DISTRICT

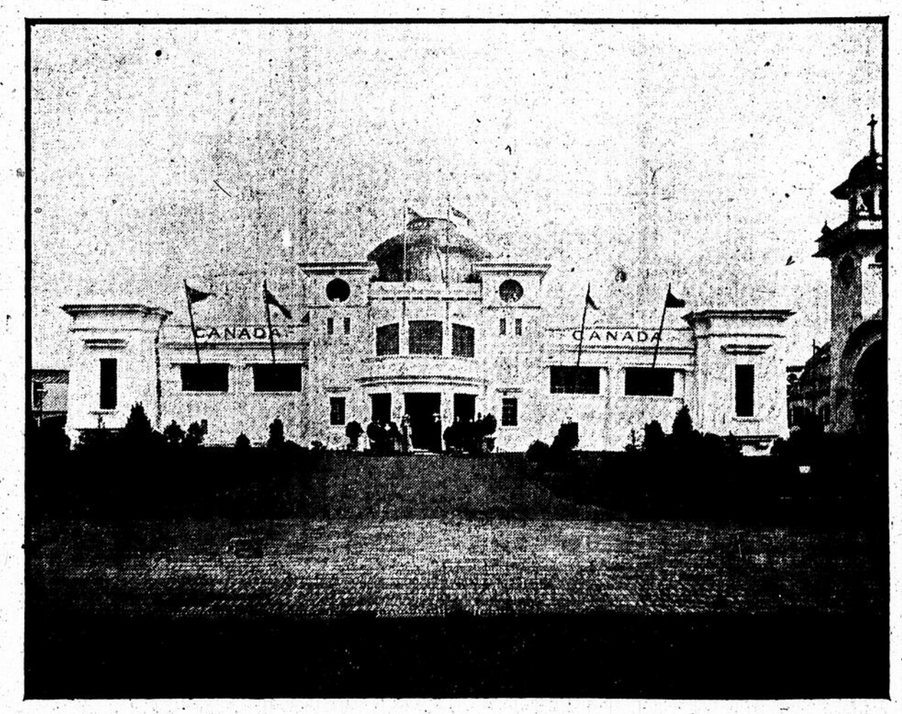
What Has Been Done to Put Canada Before the North of Englandman.

With 3 Col Cut .. Sat — WHAT Canada is..

Wolverhampton, May 11.—By invitation of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, a large number of journalists, representing London and provincial newspapers, paid a visit to Wolverhampton recently. Special arrangements were made for the comfort and convenience of the visitors, who were treated in the most hospitable manner during their stay. The party proceeded to the Municipal Art Gallery, which is a credit to the town, and inspected the pictures, and then drove directly to the exhibition grounds, which are very conveniently situated in the West Park, and may be reached in a few minutes from the centre of the town. The exhibition buildings are numerous, and cover 127,215 square feet. About $500,000 have been expended upon the project.

The exhibition buildings consist of the Industrial Hall, the Machinery Hall, the Canadian Pavilion, the Concert Hall, restaurants, etc. Numerous provisions have been made for the amusements of visitors, under the direction of representatives of the famous Mr. Kiralfy, of Earl's Court Exhibition, including the spiral toboggan, the "Canadian Water Chute," the Hall of Laughter, a "Trip to Fairyland," motor launches, etc.

About five o'clock the pressmen reached that portion of the park where the Canadian Government has a separate building, a pavilion with a colonaded front, and lofty gilded dome. It is one of the most striking and beautiful buildings on the grounds. It is rectangular in plan, covering an area of 8,000 square feet, and situated between the Industrial and Machinery Halls, the main front facing the park. On passing through the portico, which emphasizes the main entrance, one is immediately under the dome, which gives an imposing and dignified effect to the interior, and which is further enhanced by a most pleasing color scheme in royal purple and white. Additional entrances are placed in the sides facing the Industrial and Machinery Halls.



THE CANADIAN BUILDING AT THE WOLVERHAMPTON EXHIBITION.

GRAINS AND CEREALS.

The first object to claim attention on entering the Canadian Pavilion is the magnificent trophy of grains, grasses and cereals. This forms the centre piece of the large circular dome, which rises to a height of forty feet. The trophy is circular at the base, and rises almost to the top of the dome, at the base of which, about forty feet in circumference, four large arches are sprung to the walls, the whole being so arranged as to form a sort of temple of cereals. The grain and grasses are shown in sheaves and bunches festooned and wreathed in many varied and artistic forms. On the immense stand in the centre are grouped hundreds of bottles of all shapes and sizes, containing specimens of wheat, oats, barley, rye, Indian corn, peas, flax, millet, buckwheat, and, in fact, all the leading varieties of grains, grasses and fodder plants which grow to such perfection in Canada. These samples are all carefully labelled, giving the name and address of the grower, yield per acre, etc.

To the right of the trophy there is a splendid display of food products.

Canada is celebrated for her fruit, and here we find four pyramids, containing fruit of all kinds preserved in antiseptic fluid. A long table, artistically arranged, contains fifty varieties of apples, which have been preserved in cold storage since they were packed last autumn.

MANY MINERALS.

The mineral section contains a great variety of specimens, suggestive of Canada's richness in mineral resources, and the immense possibilities which will follow in the way of development from increased investment of capital. The exhibit is an extensive one, including gold nuggets, gold copper ores, nickel and nickel products, various gold ores from different provinces, petroleum, graphite, coal, silver lead ores, iron and steel exhibits, mica, asbestos, manganese, antimony, mineral paints, copper ores, ornamental and building stones, bricks and clays, corundum, etc.

Canada is famous for her richness in the wealth of her forests. The display in the Forestry section in the pavilion is attractive in appearance and pleasantly varied in the large number of exhibits of different classes of timber, many being shown in the log, square, as well as finished and polished. The specimens are all labelled. Photographs of many varieties of Canadian trees are displayed in frames made from the wood which they represent. A few pieces of furniture are also here shown, illustrating the manufactured product. This section includes splendid specimens (stuffed) of some of the noble animals in which sportsmen take great interest, and in which Canadian forests abound.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. show a number of paintings in oil, and photographs illustrative of the scenery in various portions of that great transcontinental highway. Much of this scenery cannot be surpassed in any part of the world, and as the visitor looks on the views of the company's trains in progress across the continent, he cannot fail to be struck with the wonderful engineering difficulties which were overcome in the course of construction in the Rocky and the Selkirk ranges of Mountains. These ranges are a veritable "huntsman's paradise." On this system, which extends from ocean to ocean, one may travel in a direct line, from Halifax in the East to Vancouver in the West, a distance of nearly four thousand miles.

SOLID FACTS.

Prominently displayed on the walls of the Canadian Pavilion are some solid facts regarding Canada's varied resources, forest, mineral, agricultural, fruit, fisheries and dairying. These are so arranged that they can be taken in at a glance, and in a minute or two enable the visitor to judge for himself of the progress which has been made of recent years. I noticed that not a few of my journalistic confreres copied these timely bulletins, which will be useful for reference hereafter. In a few days many thousand pamphlets will be available for distribution among visitors to the exhibition. Among the journalists present the concensus of feeling seemed to be that Canada had scored by erecting such a handsome building, and making such a fine display of some of her leading products.

A GATES COMPANY IN ALASKA.

Trenton, N.J., May 23.—The Valdez Copper River and Ukon Railway Company, capital $2,400,000, was incorporated here to-day. The company is authorized to build a railroad in Alaska. It is understood that the purpose of the company is to develope the mining industries of Alaska by building a railroad from Veldez on the Gulf of Alaska to Eagle City on the Ukon River and from the Ukon River to Behring Straits. It is also understood that W. Gates is behind the movement.

SOHMER PARK AND BALLETS.

Novelties are promised in plenty for this season at Sohmer Park. On Monday afternoon the gates will open and until the cold weather comes there will be two performances every day—even when the cold weather does come, it is rumored there is a possibility of the performances being continued. There are to be three ballets danced next week and three new vaudeville acts will be seen. Naynon and her troupe of tropical trained birds are spoken of as being wonderful entertainers, and Marguerite Segon comes with a reputation as a beauty who can sing well. Paul Stevens is a wire performer who has some new acts to introduce.

Lavigne's band has been doing some good rehearsing and is in readiness for the opening.

BIG CELEBRATION TO BE AT HALIFAX

Coronation Day There Will be Carried Out on the Best Style in Canada.

Halifax, May 23.—(Special.)—The old "city by the sea" is preparing to celebrate Coronation Day in fine style. Halifax is the most favored city in Canada for a celebration of this kind. It has so much to draw upon, at so little cost. First, we have the Imperial forces—military and naval. The military authorities are entering into the spirit of the thing heart and soul. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Charles Parsons, before leaving for the Pacific Coast, attended a meeting at Government House and expressed himself as willing to do all in his power to make the affair a big success. The admiral commanding the British North American squadron, Sir Frederick Bedford, has been communicated with at Bermuda, and although it is probable some of the ships will go to Montreal and Quebec for the event, others will be detailed to take part in the festivities here. The idea is that the marines and blue jackets will take part in a big review to be held on the common in the afternoon, and in the evening the ships will take part in the general illumination. Then we have a big militia force. In the city there is the First Regiment Canadian Artillery, the 63rd Rifles, the 66th Princess Louise Fusiliers, the Bearer Corps and the various corps of cadets, all with their bands. The Imperial land forces consist of the 3rd R.C.R., the Royal Engineers and the Royal Artillery. The Minister of Militia has been asked to allow the rural corps to come to the city, and altogether it is expected there will be at least 10,000 men in the review.

Services will be held in the various churches on that day. In the Anglican churches, St. Paul's and St. Luke's, and St. George's the services will be of the form set down by the Archbishop of Canterbury. St. Paul's is the church which the Lieutenant-Governor attends, and as it is the oldest Protestant church in Canada and is capable of seating 2,000 people, the service there is expected to be a grand one. The rector, Rev. W. J. Armitage, is an Ontario man. Rev. Dyson Hague, of St. George's, Montreal, was the rector for several years. The King while Prince of Wales, attended service here. The church, however, most associated with the royal family, as far as Canada is concerned, is St. George's, Halifax. This church was erected under the personal supervision of the Duke of Kent, the father of the late Queen, and grandfather of the present King. It was opened for public worship one hundred and one years ago. The other Protestant denominations will hold a joint service in St. Matthew's, Prof. Grant's old church. There will also be a big regatta and other features on that day.

The lads in karki we have with us no more. The city seems deserted in consequence. The Corinthian sailed to-day with the fifth regiment—the last of the two thousand and odd who have been in camp here. The boys took kindly to this old military town and the people took kindly to them. They have all left with pleasant memories of friends made here. A finer lot of young men could not be gathered together anywhere. They were the pride of the civilian and the envy of the regular Tommy. "Them blokes have a lot to learn," remarked a Royal Artilleryman, while watching a review at the concentration camp the other day. "Yes," remarked a civilian who stood by, "but they will never learn to hold up their hands." The regular saw the force of this and essayed no further comment. The Sixth Regiment adopted for its crest a fighting cock, and took as a mascot a fine monkey, which was brought out from the West Indies a couple of months ago.

Victoria Day falling on Saturday, in response to a largely signed petition, Mayor Crosby has asked the citizens to observe Monday instead. The usual salutes will be fired on Saturday.

MARTHA WASHINGTON ON STAMPS.

Washington, D.C., May 23.—Postmaster General Payne announced on Wednesday, that the portrait of Martha Washington had been decided upon as the first of an American woman to adorn a United States postage stamp.

This announcement was made because it is the centennial anniversary of the death of the wife of the first President. The portrait will be placed on the eight cent stamp of the new issue, which will appear next fall.

NO CONSUMPTION HOME.

The need of a home for consumptives in Montreal is felt severely, especially by those who work amongst the poor, and know the difficulty of providing for a consumptive patient. A gentleman recently endeavored to find a home for such a sufferer, but St. Margaret's Home was full, and the Moore Home was obliged to refuse the application. Finally the Grace Dart Home, on Gain Street, took in the man, and he is being cared for.

THE EDUCATION BILL, SECOND READING.

The Education Bill has, says the Daily Graphic, passed its second reading by a more than satisfactory majority, but a good deal of ground has to be traversed before the measure is placed upon the Statute book. A scheme for remodelling the educational machinery of the country must necessarily be complex, and must necessarily involve numerous questions which are fair matter for dispute. The main principle that there shall be a single educational authority in each area, and that this single authority shall be formed by the County Council, may be regarded as settled by the second reading division; but the actual composition of the educational authority and the extent of its powers are matters which have still to be discussed. A whole series of further questions arises in considering the relationship of the new educational authority to the voluntary schools, and even without deliberate obstruction the debates upon these points may be spread over many Parliamentary days. There is, therefore, very little chance of avoiding a prolonged autumn session, unless some compromise can be arrived at between the interests that are most actively concerned in the details of the bill. It is perhaps waste of effort to preach compromise to people who are divided by religious differences, but it is certainly a national misfortune that a measure of such importance as the present Education Bill should be blocked by sectarian disputes upon matters of administrative detail.

The debate has been maintained on the whole at a high level of excellence. It is beyond the wit of man to devise a scheme of education which would satisfy everybody in this country, and many of the speakers, even on the Government side, pronounce their approbation of the measure with certain qualifications and reserves.

BOYS' WAR BREAKS MANY WINDOWS

Plate Glass Insurance Men Blame the Small Boy's Fondness for Valor.

New York, May 23.—The small boy who plays ball and throws stones in the street is a thorn in the side of the plate glass insurance man. A short time ago a plate glass insurance man whose company had paid out thousands of dollars for damages, all caused by the ball-playing, stone-throwing small boy, ventured to write a letter on the subject of the suppression of the small boy to Police Commissioner Partridge.

A storm broke over him that he will not forget for many a day. The man who tried to suppress the hand organ in this city, had an easy time of it compared to what befell the man who wanted to deprive the small boy of his street pleasures and amusements.

He was cartooned and made fun of from one end of the country to the other, and he hasn't written another letter on the subject since, although his views have not undergone any change.

Listen to what F. A. Smith, claim agent of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company, has to say:

"The plate glass insurance man" says Mr. Smith, "has to pay every claim that is made on him. He never goes to law over what appears to be a fraud; he just pays up, and that ends the matter.

"He travels in more tough luck than all the other insurance people put together, because he has to pay for all the carelessness of people whom he isn't insuring, as well as that of those he insures.

"No one ever knows how a plate glass window comes to be broken. Usually a plate glass window just falls out by itself. It seems to get tired of standing up in a frame and so decides to take a tumble.

"You might as well try to extract information from a cigar store Indian as to get information about a broken window from any one. As a rule no one knows anything about it.

"Plate glass is destroyed in large quantities each year, especially in this city, for a variety of things contribute to this loss. As I have said, the small boy is the worst enemy we have.

"He is bad enough at all times, but for the past few years he has been worse than ever. This is on account of the Boer war.

"A war awakes the small boy's desire for glory. He hears about it from his parents or in school, and then he and his gang get up a little war of their own.

"One crowd plays Boers and the other crowd British. Then they advance on one another with sticks and stones, and you can see the result. A few windows are broken, the soldiers take to their heels; you couldn't fix the damage on any one to save your life, and so when the claim is put in you have to pay it.

"The small boy has already placed one kind of store beyond the pale of plate glass insurance. We will not insure Chinese laundries, save in good neighborhoods, for the small boy is never so happy as when shying bricks through the Chinaman's windows.

"If we can ever get the police to give us the protection we are entitled to in this matter of the small boy, we are going to get rid of the most expensive risk that we take now."

Adventurous Arctic Life of a Canadian Missionary In Most Northerly Inhabited Spot in British Dominions



MR. AND MRS. STRINGER, BOWINA V. STRINGER, F. HERSCHEL STRINGER, MR. YOUNG, ARCHDEACON McDONALD. PHOTOGRAPHED AT HERSCHEL ISLAND, AUGUST, 1900.

Picture in your mind a bleak, desolate, treeless island, ice-bound for nine months in the year, and surrounded by floating masses of ice during the short summer. There, in the most northerly inhabited spot in the British dominions, as well as the most inaccessible, fighting in the body against bitter cold and the danger of hunger and famine, and in the soul aginst heathenism and spiritual darkness, lives a brave young missionary with his little family, who has given up everything that may be numbered among the blessings of civilization to plant the banner of Christ among the Esquimaux and the remotest Indians in the land of the midnight sun in summer and perpetual gloom in winter.

This missionary is the Rev. I. O. Stringer, who returned to Eastern Canada a few months ago from Herschel Island, in the Arctic Ocean, seventy miles north-west of the mouth of the Mackenzie River.

Here is an educated man, a graduate of Toronto University and Wycliffe College, a recognized institution for training candidates for the ministry, who has for ten years been preaching the Gospel to the Esquimaux and the Indians at the mouth of the Mackenzie River. Surely such a man is worthy of something more than passing notice; this living light fountain which alone all these years has lightened the darkness of a world so remote from us in physical conditions that it is difficult to conceive that it is Canadian territory and in the British dominions. In him surely is manhood in its truest sense and heroic nobleness; no mere professor of a creed, or argumentative embodiment of a dogma, but a man who is living the religion of Christ in the spirit and in the letter as truly as it can be lived to-day.

Is there any more certain way by which man can bring himself into continuous relationship with the mysterious power of the universe than in working out his destiny under conditions which will be presently described? Can you imagine conditions under which a man may feel himself more strongly related to the spiritual elements of the unseen world than by

FIGHTING THE PLURALITY OF GODS

and the most primitive elements of physical force by preaching and practising faith in an invisible God, the only reality, and by displacing the rites of paganism with the mystery of true holiness?

Near the seventieth degree of northern latitude, where the Mackenzie River pours its waters into the Arctic Ocean, is no land of roses, and yet some wonderful sights are to be seen, as Mr. Stringer, who has an eye for the appreciation of nature in her sublimer moods, will tell you.

The contrast between summer and winter is nowhere more striking than here. In summer are midnights without darkness, without stars, in which, as a popular writer has said, the unwearied sun stands visible in the heavens like a victorious king throned on a dais of royal purple, bordered with gold; the sky above him his canopy, gleaming with a cold, lustrous blue, while across it may be seen flitting wandering clouds of palest amber, deepening, as they move, to orange color.

The scene on this small island, which Mr. Stringer says is ten miles long by four miles broad, and separated from the mainland at one point by only half a mile, is in the summer conditions just described like the fantastic dream of an imaginative painter; but no painter could do justice to the broad streams of light falling from the centre, as it were, of the magnificent orb, shooting across the waters, turning them from bronze to copper and from copper to silver and azure as the wave masses dance and heave towards the shore lands, which, although barren and flat, present a landscape as fair as the visions of Endymion could picture.

Such is the impressive sight of the majestic orb holding imperial revel at midnight amid scenes of unearthly radiance; but how different the winter, with its wild, howling tempests, with its two months of weird gloom in which the orb of day is never seen, in which the absolute blackness of perpetual night is relieved only by the shimmering whiteness of the snow and the picturesque brightness of the northern lights.

The Esquimaux, living in their houses of snow in those dreary months, imagine the heavens to be inhabited by all sorts of strange supernatural beings—devils with horns, wings and tails, stalking about, flying like bats through the air, and entering the bodies of human beings and causing sickness of every kind known to the Norse humanity.

After the grim winter comes the vernal spring, the most delightful season of the year, bringing with it the annual visit to Fort Macpherson, 250 miles distant, the most northern station of the Hudson Bay Company. This visit Mr. Stringer makes, accompanied by his escort of Esquimaux, who row up the waters of the Mackenzie in their canoes and batteaux. The ice has now broken, and a curious sight the floating masses present as they are borne along on the surface of the ocean.

Those who have passed through icebergs in the North Atlantic know the strange shapes which the huge masses sometimes assume. Now they tower up like spires and pinnacles of rock, anon they assume the shape of cathedrals, huge fortresses and battlemented castles. In the Arctic Ocean round by the mouth of the Mackenzie there are none of these Titanic playthings of the northern zone; but in their stead are all kinds of tiny ice peaks, grotesque in shape and fantastic in form. Looking over the waters on a clear day in spring, says Mr. Stringer, it seems as if the whole of animated nature were frolicking on the surface. The dazzled, astonished eye beholds animals of every kind, lions, tigers, elephants, horses, bears, kangaroos, wolves, dogs, ostriches, emus, eagles, birds of the jungle and of the mountain, monsters of prehistoric days, half bird half reptile, such as the Sauerian monsters of the early geological ages.

THE HERSCHEL ISLAND.

Herschel Island is nearly 1,000 miles from the Great Slave Lake, which a glance at the map will show lies near the middle of the huge block of territory that stretches from Hudson Bay to the Pacific coast. The island is many hundred miles north of the Yukon. It is near the entrance to that series of waterways which form the still half-mythical north-west passage which the early explorers conceived of as the highway by which the riches of India and Cathay would be brought to Europe. As far back as the reign of Henry VII., before the close of the fifteenth century, John Cabot and Master Thorne, of Bristol, went out in that direction in quest of the North Pole as well as the north-west passage. Many others followed in the succeeding centuries—Martin Frobisher, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Henry Hudson, Captain Baffin, the officers of the Hudson Bay Company—but down till nearly the middle of the nineteenth century the passage remained a matter of doubt and speculation. Indeed, till this day, it can be safely asserted that no single vessel has navigated the entire labyrinth of difficult and perplexing waterways which form the north-west navigation, but vessels from the east have overlapped those from the west, and each have returned their respective ways without going through the entire chain

It was while in search of this passage with the Erebus and Terror that Sir John Franklin and his gallant companions met their fate. Not for nearly ten years was the mystery solved by Sir Leopold McClintock discovering the remains of the ice-crushed vessels and the Franklin manuscripts near King William's Island. It was clear that Franklin had discovered the long-sought passage, inasmuch as he had traversed all but the entire distance between Baffin's Bay on the east of the continent and Behring Strait on the west.

The whalers, with whom Mr. Stringer has often talked on his bleak island shores, know too well the barrier which lay in Franklin's way. Almost directly north-east of the mouth of Fish River, which Sir George Back and Thomas Simpson, the Arctic explorer, brother of Governor Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Company, had both found, there lies a vast mass of ice which can neither move towards Behring Strait on account of the shallow opening there nor to Baffin's Bay on account of the narrow and tortuous winding of the channels. This, called by Sir George Nares the Paleocrystic Sea, bars the progress of any ship. Franklin had gone down on the west side of North Somerset and Boothia, and coming



REV. J. O. STRINGER,
In Eskimo Deerskin Suit.

against the vast barrier of the Paleocrystic Sea had been able to go no further.

THE FRANKLIN RELICS.

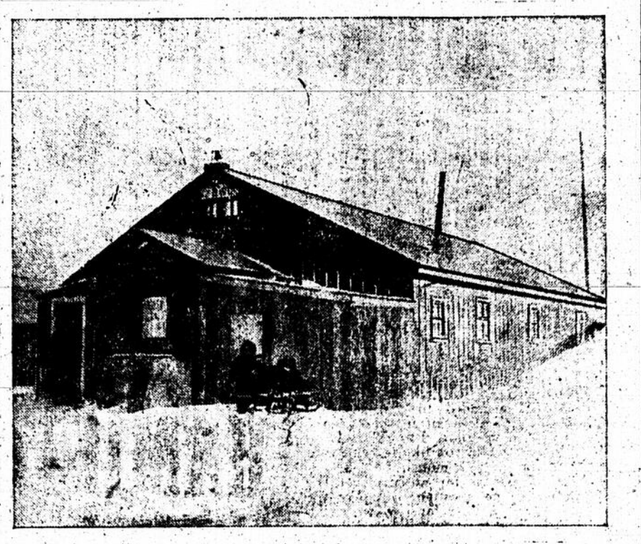
The finding of the Franklin relics were gratifying alike to sentiment, to geographical knowledge, and to empire. The catstrophe of the expedition led to seven thousand miles of coast being discovered and to a vast extent of unkhown country being explored. But there was another entitled to share in the honor of having disclosed the secret of the north-west passage. This was Commander McClure, who, in 1853, was in charge of an Arctic expedition from the Pacific, with whom it would probably have gone as hard as with Franklin had he not been rescued by Sir Edward Belcher, who went from this side of the Atlantic, and both he and his ship's company returned to Europe by way of Baffin's Bay.

Many of the whaling captains with whom Mr. Stringer has conversed have gone far down the channel from the entrance on the Behring Straits side, but while clearly convinced that the passage is continuous, they have never ventured through, deeming always that prudence was the better course. Such distinction as the sailing through the passage from end to end will confer is reserved for a twentieth century mariner, should one he found who is eager to gain such comparatively barren renown.

There is one expedition to these northern waters which was attended by a result so important to science that some reference to it here is desirable, more especially as it bears a certain relation to a branch of Mr. Stringer's work, the sending of meteorological reports to Toronto Observatory. It was that of Captain John Ross, which was undertaken after Franklin's celebrated overland journey by way of the Mackenzie River, and nearly twenty years before that intrepid explorer's last fatal expedition. Captain Ross's expedition was fitted out by a wealthy distiller, Captain Felix Booth. He took his ship, the Victory, by way of Baffin's Bay, through Lancaster Sound, Prince Regent's Inlet, southward, between Cockburn's Island and Somerset north, into an open sea called after his patron, Boothia Gulf, on the west side of which he named the newly discovered land Boothia Felix. Further to the west he discovered more land, and called it King William Land, but his ship became imbedded in the ice and he spent four winters in the Arctic regions before he was rescued by a whaler.

THE NORTH MAGNETIC POLE.

In the second winter Ross discovered the north magnetic pole on the west side of Boothia Felix. This is the point where the magnetic needle stands vertically as showing the centre of terrestrial magnetism for the northern hemisphere. His own account of the discovery is so picturesque that few will read it without interest. "The land at this place," says he, "is very low near the coast, but it rises into ridges about fifty or sixty feet high



MISSION HOUSE AT HERSCHEL ISLAND.

about a mile inland. We could have wished that a place so important had possessed more of mark or note. It was scarcely censurable to regret that there was not a mountain to indicate a spot to which so much interest must ever be attached; and I could have even pardoned anyone among us who had been so romantic or absurd as to expect that the magnetic pole was an object as conspicuous and mysterious as the fabled mountain of Sinbad, that it was even a mountain of iron or a magnet as large as Mont Blanc. But nature had here erected no monument to denote the spot which she had chosen as the centre of one of her great and dark powers; and where we could do little ourselves towards this end it was our business to submit and to be content in noting in mathematical numbers and signs what we could ill distinguish in any other manner. The amount of the dip as indicated by my dipping needle was 89 deg. 59 min., being thus within one minute of the vertical; while the proximity at least of this pole, if not its actual existence where we stood, was further confirmed by the action, or rather by the total inaction of several horizontal needles then in my possession. Amidst mutual congratulations we fixed the British flag on the spot, and took possession of the north magnetic pole and its adjoining territory in the name of Great Britain and King William the Fourth. We erected a cairn of some magnitude, under which we buried a canister containing a record of the interesting fact." This pole, it may be remarked, is almost directly north of the city of Winnipeg and within twenty degrees of it. One of Lady Franklin's captains, Captain Kennedy, who resided at Red River, elaborated a great scheme for tapping the central supply of electricity of the magnetic pole and developing it from Winnipeg as a source of power.

When Mr. Stringer went to Herschel Island he went not by sea, but up from Edmonton, following the course traversed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie when he first followed the river which bears his name until it emptied its waters in the Arctic Ocean. Sir Alexander, as many Canadians know, was a young Scotchman from the Isles, and his name is written in broad characters across the annals of the North-West. He was one of the founders of the North-West Company, which for a time flourished greatly. His power and influence were great when he undertook the exploration of the water-courses north of Fort Chipewyan. He took with him four canoes, and this was the way he arranged his party. He embarked a German and four Canadians with their wives in the first. The second was occupied by a northern Indian called English Chief, who was accompanied by his two wives. The third was taken up by two sturdy young savages, who served in the double capacity of hunters and interpreters, while the fourth was laden with provisions, clothing, ammunition, and various articles designed as presents to the Indians. In such fashion and in such numbers did they set forth. On the 4th of June, 1789, they reached the Slave River, which connects the Athabasca and Slave Lakes in a course of about 170 miles. Five days later they sighted the Slave Lake itself. Before they entered the stream which bears the name of the leader many impediments were encountered from drift ice, contrary winds, and the ignorance of their guide, whom English Chief threatened to murder for incompetence.

JOURNEY DOWN THE RIVER.

Journeying down the Mackenzie River under pretty much the same conditions as Mr. Stringer had to make the trip ten years ago, and as young Mr. Sprake Jones, a native of Wales, who has just left Montreal to become Mr. Stringer's lay helper, will have to make it before the present month is ended, Mackenzie made friends with the Indians on the banks of the stream by the judicious distribution of beads, rings, knives and other gifts. The travellers were somewhat appalled to learn from the Indians of the rigors of the journey which awaited them. These asserted that it would require several months to reach the sea, and that old age would inevitably overtake the party before their return. Demons of terrible shape and malevolent disposition were stated to have their dwellings in the rock caves which lined the river's brim, and these would devour whoever would be venturesome enough to continue the journey past them.

Very similar were the superstitious ideas which Mr. Stringer found the Esquimaux entertaining when he began his work ten years ago. Mackenzie and his party endeavored to receive the information with equanimity; they were more staggered by the narrative about two impassable falls. The stories of spirits or manitous which haunted the streams and of fearful rapids which would dash the canoes to pieces had a very perceptible effect on the Indian members of the party, although they troubled the leader but little. The guide decamped during a storm of thunder and lightning. It was the 12th of July when the explorer reached the arm of the Arctic Ocean into which the river discharges its waters; and the sight he saw was just what is to be seen to-day. He saw the vegetation growing rarer and rarer as he journeyed northward, and he saw night illuminated by the blazing sun, which everywhere denoted the proximity of the sea. On landing at a deserted Esquimaux encampment he found pieces of whalebone, and saw where the train oil had been split. All before them as far as they could see was a vast stretch of ice. They continued their course to the western extremity of a high island, and then found it impossible to proceed further. But the red fox and the reindeer, flocks of beautiful plover, some venerable white owls and several large white gulls were the only natives. But Mackenzie knew that he had triumphed, for as he stood on the promontory of Whale Island he caught sight of a shoal of those marine monsters from whom the island received its name. On the return journey they encountered a band of eleven Indians five days' journey to the south, belonging to a tribe which were perpetually at war with the Esquimaux.

SUMMER OF ARCTIC FLOWERS.

It is remarkable, says Mr. Stringer, that in the short summer of the Arctic flowers of infinite variety, including even rare and beautiful specimens, spring up; he has himself classified between sixty and seventy distinct floral types. While the soil offers no reward to the cultivator on the Arctic coast, it is an undoubted fact that up to the coast belt it may be cultivated.

What is to be said of the Empire which stretches all the way from Edmonton to the Arctic belt, millions of acres in extent, which will one day be inhabited? At present Mr. Stringer ministers to the whaler, the Esquimaux and the Indian, but one must not lose sight of the economic value of his work. This has been recognized by the Ministry of the Interior, who have directed their inquiries to him with a view to ascertaining more definitely than has yet been possible the character of the country and its possible resources. Here we have a missionary who is a factor in the development of our national life—a missionary, an educator and an economist.

But what, you will ask, attracted him to those Arctic wilds which, despite the glamor that poetic fancy may throw over the brief spell of the summer, must entail a life of nearly constant danger and privation and the banishment of all the refining influences of modern life except such as may exist within the home in which he lives with his wife and two children. His own explanation is that he was called to the work—that is to say, he felt the call in a personal sense. True there is no reason why he should have felt it more than the other students who graduated the same year at Wycliffe College. But the fact remains that he did and that he went.

Bishop Reeve, of the Mackenzie River diocese, was looking for a young clergyman to take up the work, and the need was put before the authorities of Wycliffe College. Mr. Stringer had contemplated engaging in mission work, but he had contemplated India. When the appeal was first made to him he resisted it; but again and again it recurred to him, and finally it fascinated him strangely, and he could resist no longer, so having made up his mind, he entered upon it with enthusiasm.

Physically, Mr. Stringer is of strong athletic build, with a strong, firm face, denoting determination, courage and the capacity for physical endurance, but his skin is white and delicate as that of a woman nurtured in a convent. His long residence in a region where the contrasts between summer and winter are so sharp has injuriously affected his eyesight, and this, notwithstanding the fact that his early life was spent on his father's farm, in Bruce County, near Kincardine, in Ontario, where he had abundance of outdoor exercise. He went north accompanied by another missionary, Mr. Marsh, but Mr. Marsh remained in the southern part of the diocese, and from Fort Macpherson, the centre of Archdeacon Macdonald's labors, Mr. Stringer, who was not then married, went to the Arctic coast alone.

VISIT TO FORT MACPHERSON.

As already stated, Mr. Stringer pays a yearly visit to Fort Macpherson, where one of the chief pleasures of his life is the reunions with Archdeacon Macdonald, of whom he speaks in terms of unstinted admiration. It would need the tongue of an angel and the pen of a cherubim to do justice to the archdeacon's life long work, for no mere man could tell half of what he has accomplished. It is written in letters of gold in the famous book of life. It is to Archdeacon Macdonald, Mr. Stringer says, that the credit is really due for the discovery of gold in the Yukon. In the early days, long before the rush, he noticed the presence of the precious metal, and kept it to himself for long because he dreaded the effect of it upon the Indians and Esquimaux, whose welfare he had greatly at heart, and he well knew the demoralizing influences of the mining camps. Years afterwards a prospector claimed the credit of being the original discoverer. The archdeacon was too magnanimous to publish to the world the real facts, and so they are known only to a few.

The archdeacon then had less objection to the coming of the miners, because he had accomplished to a large extent the work upon which he had set his heart. It was, Mr. Stringer says, in the vicinity of Fort Yukon that the archdeacon first found the gold in territory which is now claimed by the Americans, but he knew of its existence in the Klondike and other creeks, although he could hardly have suspected that their mineral wealth was destined to rival the famous sands of Pactolus or the riches of King Solomon's mines. The district which is the scene of the archdeacon's labors was a scene of Hudson Bay Company's activity from the early part of the century. Fort Yukon was established in the later forties, and it was held by the Hudson Bay Company for twenty-two years, when the territory of Alaska passed into the hands of the people of the United States. Rampart House was built within British territory, but it was abandoned by the company as unprofitable. A similar fate befel Fort Anderson, two degrees north of the Arctic circle. It was built for the eastern Esquimaux a few years before the transfer of the territory of the Hudson Bay Company to the Dominion of Canada. The withdrawal from Fort Anderson was hastened by a terribly fatal epidemic of scarlet fever, which prevailed all over the Mackenzie River district in the autumn and winter of 1865, when more than 1,100 Indians and Esquimaux of an estimated population of 4,000 perished. The hardships experienced by the men who established these remote trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company were great. Some of them became so reduced in supplies that they had to subsist on the skin thongs of their moccasins and snowshoes and on the parchment windows of their huts, which they boiled to supply the one meal a day that kept them alive.

Mr. Stringer says that the difference between the Esquimaux and the Indian tribes who inhabit the northern latitudes is strongly marked. As all who have given attention to the subject know, a perfect chaos of races is to be found among the Indians of British Columbia and Alaska, and their language is polyglot—the result seemingly of innumerable migrations from Malayan and Mongolian sources in Asia crossing the Straits at different times. While differing in many ways from each other, the Indians have always been turbulent and excitable.

THE ESQUIMAUX TRIBE.

The Esquimaux on the shores of the Arctic Sea and on the Alaskan peninsula are also Mongolian in their origin, but probably of a more recent immigration. Dressed in deerskin and sealskin clothing, they look quite picturesque, but their "labrits" give the males a grotesque appearance. They are wedges of ivory which are inserted into their lips in childhood—a process as painful as it is degrading. They usually dwell in huts of snow. Mr. Stringer says, but they are migratory in their habits—nomads of the snows, driving from place to place in sledges drawn by wolf-like dogs called "Kingmart." They live largely on the products of the sea, but they have shown considerable ingenuity in manufacturing articles and implements for themselves. Until Mr. Stringer's arrival next to nothing was done to evangelize them. There are at times as many as 500 of them on Herschel Island, and in the neighborhood, but the usual number is about 200, while many tribes are scattered in villages along the coast.

Captain Coats has put on record the opinion that these people are of the same lineage as the Chinese. He sees in them the bloated, flat faces, little eyes, black hair, little hands and feet, and listlessness in travelling which are characteristic of the Chinese. The women are very fair when free from grease, very submissive to their men, very tender to their children, and indefatigable in the gee-gaws with which they endeavor to please the men and children. They own no manner of government or subordination. The father or head of the family obeys no superior or accepts any command. He gives advice or opinions only. Consequently it is rarely that a great chief is to be found amongst them, although they select a leader when they go on their trading expedition and give him voluntary obedience. Although they are very friendly disposed to Mr. Stringer and his family, he is never quite sure of them, because one never knows at what they may take offence, and when they do so they are cruel and treacherous and would not hesitate to use the knife or firearms with which the whalers which frequent the coast are only too ready to supply them in exchange for necessaries of life.

There is no scarcity of food, for reindeer are plentiful, fowl, wild duck, musk rats, ptarmigan, grouse, partridge, and occasionally but not often musk ox. The only milk obtainable is the canned variety from the Hudson Bay Company's post at Fort Macpherson or from whaling vessels. The worst feature in the trade between the whalers and the Esquimaux is the traffic in liquor, which has a most demoralizing effect upon them. Under its influence, they roll about their huts in fits of frenzy, quarrelling becomes common, old disagreements long forgotten are revived, and after their revels many evil results are seen. With their duplicity, there is about them a trait of childish simplicity.

It is next to impossible to prevent the trade which causes this demoralization. Another fact which has given Mr. Stringer much concern in connection with these lowly people is their recklessness in the matter of infant life. This is the more singular from the fact that after a certain age the parents become really very fond of their children. But as regards infantile mortality among civilized races it would be appalling. Involuntarily, Tennyson's lines are called to mind:—

Are God annd nature, then, at strife,
That nature lends such evil dreams?
So careful of the type she seems,
So careless of the single life.

That, I, considering everywhere
Her secret meaning in her deeds,
And finding that of fifty seeds
She often brings but one to bear.

Man, her last work, who seemed so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes;
* * * * * *
Who trusted God was love indeed,
And love creation's final law,
Though nature, red in tooth and claw,
With ravine shrieked against his creed.

Under ordinary circumstances the Esquimaux would have large families, but the mothers at childbirth receive no attention, with the result that only one child out of several will live, and the race does not increase, but, on the contrary, if anything, is diminishing in numbers.

It was thirteen years ago that whaling vessels from San Francisco first began to make their appearance in the waters around Herschel Island, and from 1890 onwards nine or ten vessels a year have made a rendezvous of the coast, trading with the Esquimaux for meat, fish, whale, white grampas, the articles already specified, as well as flour and molasses, of which these people are very fond. Eight years ago as many as seventeen ships wintered off the island. The reason they winter there is because the summer season is so short that they are unable to get sufficient whalebone to make the voyage profitable until it is too late to get through the ice-bound waters. When they spend the winter there they usually sail out between the 10th and 15th of July. The whalers sometimes select Point Barry, Cape Bathurst and Franklin Bay for winter quarters, and have since 1894 chosen Herschel Island less frequently. They harpoon the whale, get it on board their ships, extract the whalebone from the head and body, and throw the carcass away. In the old days the oil, too, would be regarded as a valuable article of merchandise, but in these times oil from other sources is so abundant and so cheap that it is not worth storing and carrying to the market.



ESKIMO SUMMER ENCAMPMENT.

WHALEBONE VALUABLE.

The whalebone from the head is the really valuable article of merchandise. From one head as much as from 1,500 to 2,500 lbs. will be extracted. Some seasons a whaler will catch as many as from fifty to sixty whales during the summer, and the whalebone from these would be worth from $500 to $1,000 per head. It is a hazardous life, and the ships that engage in the industry often get lost in these stormy seas. The persons who engage in it are a rough class, about the lowest type of seafaring men, with little regard for God or man, and rarely susceptible to the influences of religion. The captains and officers are of a better class, for they have a certain amount of education and are civil and obliging. Sometimes they bring their wives with them, and the latter are generally eager to avail themselves of the opportunity of attending religious services.

It is to the whaling industry that Herschel Island owes the building which serves for church, school and pastor's residence. The Pacific Steam Whaling Company of San Francisco had nine ships wintering off the island a few yars ago, and the crews built a large, substantial shed, which they used as their winter quarters, bringing their stores there, and using it as a centre for forming expeditions into the interior of the country. The company's fleet never returned again in such numbers as to require this structure, which was solidly built, durable and weather-tight. It was made over to the Herschel Island Mission, and Mr. Stringer, with the assistance of his lay helper, converted it into a residence, a church, and school. The residential portion is at one end, and in it are Mr. Stringer's own apartments, furnished with chairs, tables and bedsteads made on the island from the lumber that floats down the Mackenzie River as driftwood. On the island itself, it is necessary to explain, there is neither tree nor shrub, but on the coast, twenty-five miles from the mouth of the Mackenzie, shrubs and stunted torms of tree life begin to appear, the latter increasing in size gradually as the more temperate latitudes are approached. But the Mackenzie River carries down to its mouth sufficient timber for all purposes required on the islands, and it is washed by the waves upon the sands and can by handy persons be converted into chairs, tables, desks, and so forth.

LIVING APARTMENTS.

One of the rooms in the residential part Mr. Stringer has fitted up as a parlor, with harmonium, his books forming a small library at one end. The other parts are equipped in the best manner possible for the purposes to which they are adapted. Services are held twice every Sunday in the large hall, which serves for a mission church, and the children of the Esquimaux and the Indians who frequent the neighborhood are taught at the school during the week. The results are not in all cases very marked, but they are willing to be taught, and make some progress in mastering the rudiments of knowledge. As time goes on Mr. Stringer hopes the effect of the teaching will be more apparent.

ing will be more apparent. He has had as lay helper up to the present Mr. W. D. Young, who returns to Ontario as soon as Mr. Jones arrives to take his place. Mr. Stringer's own work, it may be remarked, is meanwhile being undertaken by the Rev. C. E. Whittaker and Mrs. Whittaker.

Diseases of various kinds are unfortunately very prevalent. In this region, and severe colds frequently develop into pneumonia and cut off large numbers. Mr. Stringer did not study medicine at the university, but since he began his missionary labors he has provided himself with medical works and has devoted such attention to the practice that he has attended with success many cases of sickness.



AN ESKIMO FAMILY OF HERSCHEL ISLAND.



E. S. JONES.

BOERS MURDERED CANADIAN PRISONER BECAUSE HE WORE SOUTH AFRICAN RIBBON

Trooper Bidbrook's Account of Hart's River Fight.

ALF. SHERRITT SHOT WHEN TAKEN PRISONER

Only Explanation Given by Comrades is That He Had Fought in Africa Before.

The following graphic account of the Hart's River fight is contained in a letter from Trooper J. H. Bedbrook, of D squadron C.M.R., one of the men who enlisted from Montreal:

On the 18th, at 4 p.m., we arrived at Klerksdorp, a pretty little town amongst the kopjes. We were in camp one and a half days there, when we went out of town about seven miles to join Col. Cookson's column. From March 20th to 22nd, we were in camp in preparation for a big move. On the 23rd the whole column, about 7,000 men, left at 6 p.m. for a place amongst the hills about 40 miles away. I could not find out its name.

We arrived there about 3.30 a.m. after some very fast riding, and I may say it is considered by the authorities to be the record move of any column in this section of the country during the war. We captured 25 waggons and 30 prisoners. Two of Damant's Horse were wounded, and one killed, Canadians nil.

We then returned to camp about 5 p.m. having covered nearly 100 miles in the 24 hours. Our poor horses were played out, but after a good feed of oats and hay they picked up pretty well.

I had been on guard two nights previous to the ride, and that gave me 56 hours without sleep. To make things worse it was pouring rain as we camped; result, we were soaked to the skin, and had to sleep in the wet all night the best way we could. March 25th dawned a fine day, and we eventually got our things dry, and felt comfortable once more. Our prisoners were all sent into Klerksdorp on this date.

FELL IN WITH DE LA REY.

On March 26th at 7 a.m., we shifted camp and went to a point about 12 miles east of the town, reaching there about 1 p.m. We stayed there until 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th, when we started on trek. We kept moving, resting over night, of course; until March 31st, about 10.30 a.m., without seeing a solitary Boer, when we at last fell in with De La Rey and company. We at once gave chase, but our horses were in such bad shape that he got away from us; but not without getting a good dose of lead from our pom poms and rifles. I do not know the exact number of Boer wounded, but it was somewhere about 25 or 30.

However, our officers concluded that it would not be well to continue the chase on account of our horses, and we accordingly struck camp at Hart's River (a small clump of trees and a house in the middle of the veldt) for a short rest. We had hardly got our horses tied up when we heard the roar of a big gun, and a 15 pound shell came whizzing over the camp, closely followed by several more, and a heavy rifle fire.

It turned out that the Boers had stopped once they had got over the hill, and while we were fixing camp ran their guns—eight in all—which by the way they had captured from Lord Methuen, up to the top of it, and settled down to business. Our fellows at once began to crawl out as far as possible to get into range, and the gun section got their 15 pounders and pom poms to work. We also had a Maxim gun attached to the column.

Thereafter, we went at it hammer and tongs for about three and a half hours, when De La Rey and his colleagues appeared to think that things were a little too warm for them and they retired. The roar of the big guns and rifles was terrible, but the Boer gunners proved to be poor marksmen, and their shells and shrapnel did little or no harm.

KILLED BY RIFLE FIRE.

Not so with their rifle fire, however. We lost eight killed outright; two since dead, and about 70 wounded, besides about 125 horses, all hit by rifle bullets.

On the other hand, our practice seems to have been good. The range for the big guns was from 2,000 to 4,500 yards. One of our big guns put one of their 15 pounders out of business at 4,500 yards. The range of the rifles was from 200 to 1,800 yards, and we did some great work. I drew a bead on a chap at 500 yards, who was galloping upon his horse amongst some trees; at any rate, I hit the horse for it came down in a heap, and almost immediately the chap next to me let drive and knocked the fellow over just as he was getting up; but my escapes were numerous, and I will have to save the stories of them until I get home.

REAR GUARD ACTION.

While we were thus engaged, our rear guard which had not been able to come up with the column got into action with a party of about 500 Boers. Our rear guard that day was furnished by the 3rd and 4th troops of E squadron, about 68 men. They used up all their ammunition, and before the Boers closed in on them broke their rifles into smithereens, at which Mr. Boer was greatly disappointed, for they were laying for rifles and ammunition.

A CANADIAN MURDERED.

They contented themselves with shooting Alf Sherritt (who was wounded fatally), stripping the rest of them, dead and wounded, and sending those who could walk back into camp. Alf. Sherritt wore his S. A. ribbon on his tunic, and it is said that is why the Boers finished him. I send you a rough sketch of the battlefield. On the right, as you look at the plan, where I have marked "house and trees," we had a pomopom and a 15 pounder, the Boers were not aware of this and made a rush for it, which as you will see, would have given a chance for a pretty good shot at us. They got to about 200 yards of it when the two guns and our rifles opened fire on them and the result was terrible, 80 killed, and no definite estimate given of the wounded. It was just about half an hour after this that De La Rey sneaked off. All our wounded are doing very well, the majority of them not having been hit in vital parts, quite a number of them were hit in the back and legs during the cross fire.

Out of the two troops of the rear guard only 20 men are on parade, the balance are either killed or wounded. Eight of the poor chaps killed were buried in the garden of the house on the left of the plan where I have marked it. It was a sad job. I was in the burying party, the rain came down in torrents and seemed to make things fearfully dismal.

Poor West came out here to avenge his two brothers, both killed in action, and he was one of the first to fall.

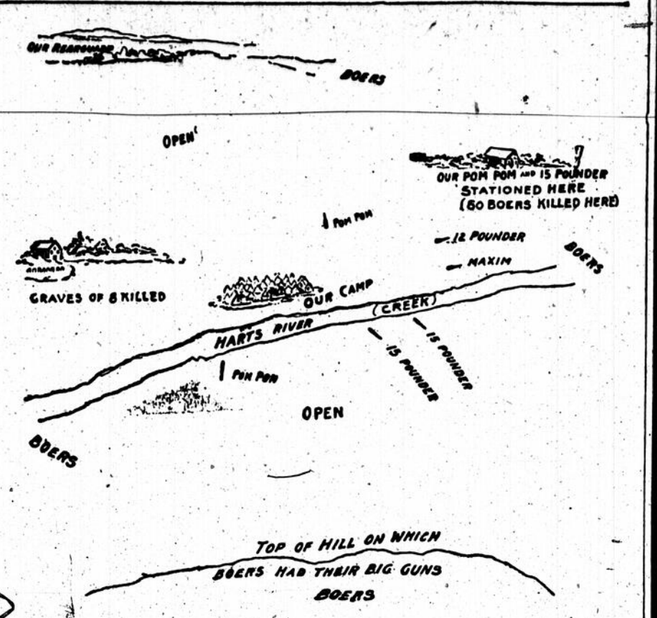
I understand it was reported to Gen. Kitchener that we had all been captured, and it was so reported to headquarters, and it will only make Canadians feel a little prouder when they know that instead of surrendering, we gave De La Rey a whole lot more than he was ready for.

From what I can gather, he thought he was up against some of the Imperial Yeomanry. These regiments are called the Boers ammunition columns, they have been captured so often.

The Boers simply hate the Canadians, they have met so many defeats at their hands, and the same remarks apply to all the Colonial forces, the Boers hate them like poison. Going into action makes a fellow feel a little bit nervous at first, but when you get settled down to the business it does not bother one at all. I forgot all about shells and bullets just as soon as I got the range of the Boers, and although it is not a thing to blow about, I don't mind telling you that I have several tacked on to my account, but they should not have got in the way.

I hope by the time I write again, which may not be for a week or two, as we expect to move away from here at any time, that we will have had another go at De La Rey, and square accounts with him. His casualties in our first engagement with him were about 300 killed and wounded, and we may possibly do a little better for him in our next. One of De La Rey's officers told our ambulance doctor that it was the hottest scrap he had had for eighteen months.

Lord Kitchener was in our hospital today and he told some of our wounded that he was prouder than ever of the Canadians, and our commanding officer said that he was proud of his command, and that we had upheld the reputation established by former contingents from Canada.



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF HART'S RIVER DRAWN BY TROOPER BIDBROOK, OF THE MONTREAL COMPANY).

ONLY SEVENTEEN BUT FIGHTING AT FRONT

One of the youngest members of the last Canadian contingent in South Africa is a Montreal boy, Bugler H. D. Johnston, of



BUGLER H. D. JOHNSTON.

D. squadron, 2nd C.M.R., who is only seventeen years old.

In a recent letter hom he speaks as follows of an engagement in which the command to which he is attached and Crookson's Fighting Scots took part in relieving an English column which had taken position in the rear of De La Rey's camp and outposts, and was being surrounded by the Boers: "We had a long, hard night ride to circle the enemy's camp, and at daybreak a hard fight with De La Rey's men. The result was that we captured 920 Boers and two pom poms. Our losses were eight killed and 78 wounded. I do not know what the enemy's casualties were, but from what a Boer doctor said they must have been very heavy."

Bugler Johnson is tall for his age, and of fine physique, and a general favorite with his classmates in Montreal.

PTE. FRANK JOHNSON OF THE VICTORIA RIFLES

Among the Montreal men who have gone to the front in South Africa from the ranks of the Victoria Rifles, is Pte. Frank G. Johnson. He is a member of the third regiment C.M.R., and the following letter written to his mother, who is the widow of the late Capt. F. G. Johnson, graphically describes his personal experience while under fire at the battle of Klein-hart's River, and gives some interesting and additional facts touching that memorable engagement.

"We left camp at three o'clock on the morning of March 31 and marched all day until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when we stopped and fed our horses. We were just looking around for our own dinner when we saw some men appear on the sky line. The officers at once got their glasses on them and decided that they were Boers. We were ordered out to dig trenches, and had no sooner got the order than, bang-whiz, went the first Boer fifteen pounder, the shell landing just a few yards past our camp. We were then ordered out with rifles and bandoliers into the firing line all around the camp. Bryson and I were running together when our fifteen pounder replied to the Boers from behind us. The noise it made, together with the concussion of the air knocked us both down, but we got up again and into our places and commenced to shoot. I cannot begin to describe my feelings when the first shell came into camp. I was not exactly scared, but I was rather nervous. When I got settled in the trench the fight was raging all around and the noise was pretty bad. On my left was an old man, about forty, and he posted me on the different sounds of the bullets whistling over our heads. We had been about an hour in our trench when the Boers got a cross fire on us, when we were ordered to vacate it and go about two hundred yards further on. I jumped up with the rest and we started to run as fast as we could go. The bullets were coming so thick that you would imagine that some one was playing a harp somewhere near us.

"The Boers had five guns I believe, and we also had five and they were each trying to put each other out of action for about two hours. One of our artillery officers bet £5 with another that he would put the Boer fifteen pounder out of action. He succeeded in hitting the gun, breaking it to pieces and at the same time killing about twenty-five Boers, all with the one shot, so the Boer doctor told us after the fight.

"The Boers led us right into a trap by all accounts. They were formed up into the shape of a horseshoe and we followed an empty convoy of theirs right into it. As soon as they had us right they closed in and there we were completely surrounded. They were shooting from all sides and nobody was safe on that account, because if we were firing from one side, their bullets were coming from all sides and there was just as big a chance of getting hit from behind as there was from the front. I was loading my rifle when a bullet came in and hit about two inches over my head and knocked about a pound of mud into my eyes. We had eight killed, two died from their wounds and there were forty-five others wounded, which will show you that it was pretty hot for a time.

"The Boers lost nearly four times as many men as we did as far as I can make out, but that won't make up for the poor chaps that we buried before we left. The fight took place at Boschbolt and I think there will be a bar for it. We left there about three o'clock the next day and were out all afternoon in the rain and all that night. We got into camp the following day and we are having a rest here waiting for remounts. We lost nearly two hundred horses altogether. As soon as we get our nags we have to start again and chase De La Rey till we catch him so we can expect a few more fights before we are through."

FIGHTING WAS ALL ON LEVEL GROUND

Another Montreal boy, Mr. J. Eakin, sends the following letter home, which is of more than local interest, and graphically tells of the engagement in which Canadians again proved their courage and ability to fight. It is dated Driekuil, Transvaal, April 4th, 1902, and is in part as follows:—

"At 11 o'clock on Easter Monday our advance guard sighted the Boers and exchanged shots with them, but when the main body advanced the Boers cleared off. We halted at 1 o'clock at Boschoit and formed a laager. We had just got our horse lines down, and were putting up a barbed wire entanglement round the camp when a shell from Johnny Boer came screaming through the air and exploded just outside our laager. There was a dozen or so of us standing together with Major Cameron in our midst when the first shell came. "Get under cover, boys," shouted the major, and the whole bunch ducked under the transport waggon. We only stopped there a minute, however, when we came out, picked up our rifles and got into the firing line. Half of our force was placed all around the camp, and the other half started making trenches. The Boers kept on pouring shrapnel on us from four guns, but lucky for us they are poor artillerymen, as most of their shells went over our camp; quite a few of them, though, exploded right in the centre of it. My troop got orders to saddle up, and I was saddling my horse when a shell came hissing through the air and ploughed a big hole in the ground about five yards from me. It failed to explode, which was lucky for me and several others who were near me. I let horse and saddle go, and made for the firing line. The Boers had now our camp completely surrounded, and were pouring a heavy rifle fire in on us. They galloped to within 800 yards of our lines, no doubt with the intention of rushing us and capturing the whole outfit, but we let our two 15-pounders, four pom-poms, one maxim and 1,000 rifles loose on them, and cut them up fearfully. The fight lasted for two hours and a half, when the enemy cleared off, having evidently got enough fight. The fight took place on the level veldt, with not a hill as far as you could see. The Boers had about 2,000 men, while our force only numbered 1,200 of all ranks. Our casualties were about 200 killed and wounded, while the Boers had between 200 and 300 killed, and goodness knows how many wounded. During the fight the men were alternately in the firing line and digging trenches, and I tell you I worked with that pick as I never worked before, the bullets flying all around; life was sweet during that time. After the excitement of the first few minutes all ranks were very cool. About the coolest man in the bunch was Andy Reford, who is a lieutenant in "C" Squadron. I saw him carry six wounded men from the firing line to the hospital, and a shell once dug into the ground about two feet from him.

"This is only an account of the part of the fight that I took part in. "E" Squadron of the C.M.R.'s, who were the rear guard, were cut off, and cut up badly, having eight men killed and about 30 wounded. A corporal and five men of "E" were cut off from their troop; they made for a kopje and held it for 20 hours against a force of 53 Boers, and did not surrender until two of their number were killed and two wounded."

PATHETIC AS WELL AS GLORIOUS SIDE

Mr. R. Foster, of No. 18 Kinkora Avenue, Montreal, in describing some of his experiences on the firing line in South Africa, writes as follows from Dreikneil on April 5th, 1902, and relates the pathetic as well as the inspiring and glorious side of war. In the course of his letter he says:

"We left Klerksdorp at 6.30 p.m. the 23rd of March. We did the 45 miles in seven hours, at the end of the run we captured a convoy and a few Boers. I was so tired that I laid down till daybreak in the mud to sleep. I drove my bayonet in the ground and tied my horse to it, after a while he laid down beside me, he was so tired after the long run. At break of day we started for a place called Odfair, and marched all that day, doing in all about 95 miles, so you can imagine how I felt. After we got out about seven or eight miles, the fun began by the horses stumbling in holes, of which the ground is full, and throwing their riders. I got thrown and had to chase my horse a long way. A lot of the boys were captured by the Boers, and stripped of everything they had, except Adam's garb. They came into camp in rags, the Boers had given them, they looked like tramps. Higgins of the Point was among them. One of the Boers told them if we had not fired we would have captured them, one smart Aleck was loading his gun and it went off, that settled it; off they went to.

"We had a big fight on the 31st march. It started about 2 o'clock and lasted till 6 o'clock. It was a hot one. The Boers say they did not expect such a good fight, but they got it just the same. We camped about 60 miles from any town, on the side of a big kopje, and had just got our horses tied down, when looking up we saw three big guns come over the top of the hill, the next thing we heard a big report and a smash right in the centre of the camp. Then there was a scramble for our guns and bandoliers and a run for the side of the river for cover. Then we let them have it good and hard. While it lasted it was hot for both sides. They say we killed or wounded about 300 Boers. We have 68 killed and wounded, and missing, in the Canadians alone. Several of the wounded have since died. One poor fellow lost his eye and an arm. Three of four officers were wounded, Mackay and Markum among them. Only one of the Montreal boys got hit, and he is doing fine, his name is Howard. He was wounded in the stomach. Some of the boys were hit in the queerest place you could imagine. I am all O.K. at present. How would you like to have your clothes on for nearly a month without taking them off and as for washing yourself that is out of the question. I have not been washed or shaved for two weeks. I look a sight, but I am not the only one. Harry Niven is about as bad as I am, he is sunburned, he looks like a niggar.

"All the poor fellows who have died from their wounds have been buried at the foot of the hill under a big tree, behind a destroyed Boer house. They have made a graveyard out of stones and barb wire, and have put their names on wooden crosses. It looks very peaceful. I saw one poor Argyle Southern Highlander laid to rest to-day. Poor fellow, he was shot by one of his own boys in the leg, they had to cut it off and blood poison set in. It was a sad sight to see his chums lay him to rest, there was scarcely a dry eye among the boys."

Y.M.C.A. NOTES.

Rev. J. L. Gilmour, pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, will speak on "Christian Patriotism" at the men's meeting in the Young Men's Christian Association on Sunday afternoon at four o'clock. The subject has special reference to Victoria Day. Miss Jarvis will sing.

Mr. John Currie, of Inspector Street Chapel, will be the leader at the young men's meeting on Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

Bible class as usual on Sunday at 9.45 a.m. for the study of International Sunday School Lessons, and 3 p.m. evangelistic Bible class.

Useful At All Times.—In winter or summer Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will cope with and overcome any irregularities of the digestive organs which change of diet, change of residence, or variation of temperature may bring about. They should be always kept at hand, and once their beneficial action becomes known, no one will be without them. There is nothing nauseating in their structure, and the most delicate can use them confidently.—adv.

EUCHRE AND PING PONG.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's Parish have decided that in addition to euchre at their entertainment of June 5 they will have tables for the very popular game of ping pong, the same ticket giving the holder the privilege of taking part in either of the amusements.

Curse of DRINK

CURED BY COLONIAL REMEDY.

Can be Given in Glass of Water, Tea or Coffee Without Patient's Knowledge.

Colonial Remedy will cure or destroy the diseased appetite for alcoholic stimulants, whether the patient is a confirmed inebriate, "a tippler," social drinker or drunkard. Impossible for anyone to have an appetite for alcoholic liquors after using Colonial Remedy.

Indorsed by Members of W.C.T.U. in United States.

Mrs. Moore, Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Ventura, Cal., writes: "I have tested Colonial Remedy on very obstinate drunkards, and the cures have been many. In many cases the Remedy was given secretly. I cheerfully recommend and indorse Colonial Remedy. Members of our Union are delighted to find a practical and economical treatment to aid us in our temperance work." Mrs. A. M. Townsend, 218 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. (for years secretary of the W.C.T.U.), states: "I know of so many people redeemed from the curse of drink by the use of Colonial Remedy that I earnestly request you to give it a trial." Sold by druggists everywhere and by mail. Price $1. Trial package free by writing or calling on Mrs. M. A. Cowan (for years member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 2204 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

Sold in Montreal by T. R. Goulden, 251 Bleury St.; E. J. Nadeau, Rachel and St. Denis; Gourlay's Pharmacy, 2213 St. Catherine St.


BEFORE USING B.B.B.

Skin Diseases

Come with the Spring.


AFTER USING B.B.B.

After the winter the blood is impure. The whole system is clogged up with impurities. The blood is thick, heavy and sluggish, and causes the skin to break out in pimples and boils. That tired, listless, all gone, no ambition feeling takes possession of you.

TAKE BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

THIS SPRING.

It will remove all the impurities, turn the Bad Blood into Rich Red Blood and fit you to withstand the hot summer months.

CLOSED TO-DAY, SATURDAY, VICTORIA DAY.

HAMILTON'S

Offer for Monday.

Goods that the season demands, in unquestionable qualities, in desirable styles, and at prices lower than the lowest you ever saw quoted.

ALL WOOL PRINTED AND SILK EMBROIDERED FRENCH FLANNELS, 27 inches wide, in a beautiful range of designs and colorings. Not a yard in the lot worth less than 50c. Many of them, especially the silk embroidered, worth 75c. Monday, your choice ..... 25c yard

FIGURED FRENCH DELAINES, 30 inches wide, white and cream grounds, with colored figures and satin stripes. A magnificent assortment. Regular 35c and 39c summer materials. Monday, your choice ..... 15c yard

WHITE LANSDOWNE CAMBRICS, full 36 inches wide, fine soft finish. Always sold 12½c yard. Monday, while the 20 pieces last ..... 7½c yard

Monday's Special Sale of Wash Suits and Skirts.

LADIES' FAST COLOR AMERICAN PERCALE WASH SUITS, trimmed white embroidery. Sizes 32 to 40. Special, at $1.79

LADIES' FINE BELGIAN LINEN WASH SKIRTS, new 7 gored flare $1.50
Better grades at $2.50, $3.50 and $5.00.

LADIES' WHITE PIQUE WASH SKIRTS, cut with deep hem, 7 gored $1.25
Better grades at $1.95, $2.50, $3.50, $5.00 and $7.50.

LADIES' WHITE ENGLISH LAWN WAISTS, trimmed 2 rows Swiss embroidery down front and clusters pin tucks, worth $1.00, for 69c
$1.50 for 98c

Monday's Great Sale of Summer Millinery.

LADIES' WHITE JUMBO STRAW SAILOR HATS, this season's styles, lined and trimmed with black, white and navy silk bands, 50c. Monday 25c

LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR HATS, New York's latest styles, all colors, trimmed Silk, Satin and Mousseline de Soie, up to $1.50. Monday 75c

THOUSANDS BUNCHES FLOWERS AND FOLIAGE, suitable for trimming Summer Hats. Values in the lot up to 50c. Monday, to clear 10c

Gloves for the Hot Weather at a Bargain.

LADIES' PURE PEARL SILK GLOVES, in black, white, mode and gray, every pair perfect in shade and fit. Gloves cheap at 35c. Monday's Price ..... 23c pair

Another Big Sale of Embroideries Monday.

ABOUT 1,000 YARDS OF 2½ INCH WIDE WHITE LAWN EMBROIDERIES, assorted patterns. None worth less than 5c. Monday ..... 2½c yard

ABOUT 1,500 YARDS HANDSOME WHITE NAINSOOK EMBROIDERIES, Ribbon Insertions and Beadings. Many worth up to 10c. Monday, your choice at, per yard 5c

Every Line a Money Saver For You.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES IN CHINA MATTINGS, suitable for country and seaside residences.

INLAID LINOLEUMS AND CORK CARPETS, from the best European makers, at right prices.

SPECIAL VALUES OFFERING ON MONDAY IN PORTIERES, new designs and colorings.

THE BALANCE OF OUR HIGH GRADE IRISH POINT CURTAINS clearing at cut prices.

We'll Sell a Line of Refrigerators on Monday at $5.99

That you can't equal in the city less than $7.50. Don't take our word for it, but come and use your own good judgment. We invite comparison. Only a limited quantity.

300 GOOD CARPET BROOMS, the size and quality all other stores sell at 20c. Not more than one to each customer. Monday, at 14c

In the Grocery on Monday for a "Quarter."

3 bottles Ammonia ..... 1 tin Baker's Cocoa
3 tins Egg Plums ..... 2 lbs. Breakfast Cocoa
1 lb. of Black, Mixed or Green Tea ..... 6 lbs. Sago
1 lb. Breakfast Cocoa ..... 3 tins Green Gages
2 boxes Shredded Wheat Biscuits ..... 6 bars Laundry Soap
25c

HAMILTON'S Cor. ST. CATHERINE AND PEEL STREETS AND DOMINION SQ.

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WILLIS & CO.

EMPIRE BUILDING,

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WILLIS & CO. have purchased the Bell business for the Province of Quebec, including stock at all Branch offices. All parties indebted to the Bell Company will make payments only to Willis & Co., Montreal, who have full power. Willis & Co. will run the East End of Montreal Branch, No. 1686 St, Catherine street, under the management of Mr. Edmond Archambault.

All parties interested, and the musical and general public will meet with due consideration. For further information apply to

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PAINT UP your house, your buildings, your fences, everything that should be painted, and do it well. Pay a fair price, but don't pay any more. Get

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And you get the best that goes in the world of paint making. You get pure colors, pure oil. Better than white lead or any other mixture, to preserve, to beautify; to last, and at the right price.

Drop us a card and ask for BOOKLET NO. 8, FREE, Showing how some homes are painted.

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Paint Makers. Est'd 1842.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME.

ONE POUND CAN 25¢

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TORONTO, ONT.

COKE DANDRUFF CURE



Stops all Falling Out of the Hair

and absolutely banishes any diseases of the scalp

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TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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THERAPION No. 1

In a remarkably short time, often a few days only without the slightest discomfort, inconvenience, or risk, effects a cure, superseding capsules and and astringent fluids.

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for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

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for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of dissipation, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION," as it appears on the Government stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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Ale and Porter Brewers.

Have always on hand the Various kinds of

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If you wish to have them ready by May. We have cash receipts to give away.

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MONTREAL.

The Coronation Spoon

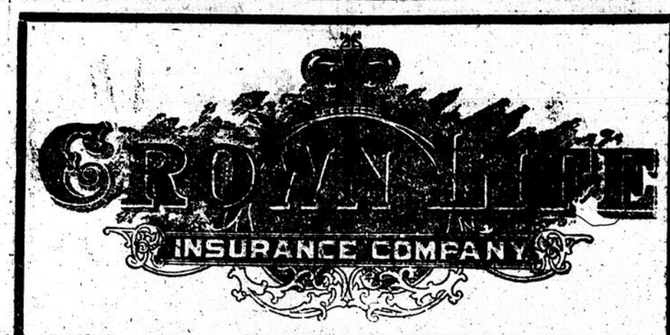
The Coronation Spoon is preserved amongst the regalia in the Tower of London, and is the only piece of mediæval metal work in that collection except the state swords.

WE ARE SHOWING AN EXACT REPRODUCTION OF THIS SPOON

In Silver-Gilt. The bowl is oval-shaped, divided by a spine down the middle, the stem twisted with a flat knob at the extreme end and where it joins the bowl a dragon's head is fashioned; the whole goes to make up a very interesting Souvenir.

MADE IN FOUR SIZES:—

4	inches long, Coffee Size	$1.00 each
4 1-2	inches long, Tea Size	$2.00 each
6 1-2	inches long, Dessert Size	$4.25 each
10	inches long, Table Size.	$8.00 each



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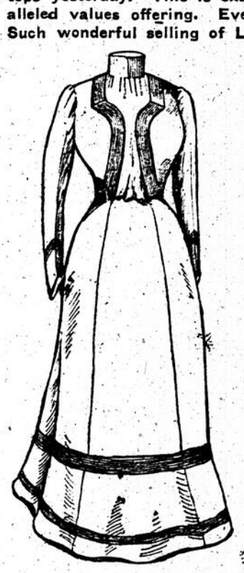
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Day after day the record of sales increases! To-day always tops yesterday. This is exactly as it should be with such unparalleled values offering. Every purchaser becomes an advertisement. Such wonderful selling of Ladies' Tailored Costumes is something new; as new, in fact, as what causes it—the amazingly low prices attached to such high-class garments. It is a chance for everyone to dress well at little cost. Don't miss it!



378 Cheviot Tweed Costumes, trimmed mercerized satin and stitched, style of cut, for **$2.98**
REGULAR VALUE, $6.50.

238 Gray Homespun Costumes, neatly tailored, Eton Jackets, lined throughout, flare skirt, for **$3.95**
REGULAR VALUE, $7.50.

285 Black and Navy Vicuna Serge Costumes, all-wool, Eton Jackets, lined, and stylish Flare Skirts, trimmed mercerized satin and neatly stitched, for.. **$4.95**
REGULAR VALUE, $8.50.

$2.98

Sizes in any of the above lines, 32-in., 34-in., 36-in., 38-in. bust measure.

Country Customers ordering any of these Tailored Costumes and not satisfied can have their money refunded.

250 stylish Washing Costumes, in muslin, linen and fine sateen, all newest styles, unequalled values; prices, $1.90, $2.25, $2.50, $2.65, $3.35, etc.

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2341 and 2343 St. Catherine Street.

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 2740. Corner Metcalfe

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Electric Power!

The Lachine Rapids Company having arranged for the control of the Electric Power at Shawinigan Falls, for the City and Island of Montreal, begs to notify its customers that it is now prepared to contract for Electric Power in large or small units and from one to twenty-four hours' service per day.

If interested write or 'phone us and our representative will call and discuss your requirements, terms, etc.

The Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Company, Ltd.,

33 VICTORIA SQUARE.

Literature

AT FANO.

(By Robert Browning.)

Dearly honored, great dead poet, still as living speak to me!
This is Fano, world-forgotten little Fano by the sea:

I have come to see that angel which Guercino dreamed and drew,
Since whate'er you loved and honored I would hold in honor too.

Like some sea-bird's nest the township clusters in its rampart wall—
Such a twilight on the byways, such an autumn over all:

Gloomy streets with silent portals, all the pulse of life they hide,
Throbbing toward that one piazza where its centres into pride;

House and palace, as their wont is in these Adriatic ports,
Turn their backs on darkling alleys and their faces on the courts,

Courts beyond each tunnelled entrance, where through vaulted arches seen
Glimpses flash of dancing sunlight, jets of fountain, glint of green—

Here I found him, ever watchful for the work of love to do,
That white-winged one whose great glory you interpreted so true;

Still he folds the little fingers of that kneeling child to prayer,
On the grave which tells the story why it needs the angel's care;

Still above the forehead's glory arch the great wings wide unfurled
As alert to shield and succor all the orphans of the world.

Yet hath he but little honor in his home at Fano there
O'er the cold neglected altar in the chapel blanched and bare;

Few come here to read his message in the little nest of towers—
Few that worship where he watches, none that deck his shrine with flowers.

Thence I passed out on the ramparts, high above the olive trees,
Skirting roofs and shadowy belfries, overlooking evening seas

Into such a rose of sunset, such a tender twilight hue
Where the orange sails came homeward on the Adriatic blue;

Oh, my poet, had you seen it, you had found the word to fit
That sweet world of peace at even with God's love enfolding it!

There across the rose of sunset, through the perfect hush of things
Stole a gentle rhythmic motion that might be the beat of wings—

Art thou free at last, dear angel, art thou free to fly above,
Leave that little one to slumber, quit the duty which is love,

Through the chiming Ave Mary spread those bird wings white as snow,
Whether starwards, whether sunwards, be the way their angels go?

One more service yet, dear angel, find him there beyond the blue,
Tell him how I loved the message he interpreted so true!

—Rennell Rodd.

BOOK REVIEWS

GOLDWIN SMITH'S COMMONWEALTH OR EMPIRE.

In the British Empire, Mr. Goldwin Smith, like Pierre Lotl in France, enjoys the rare good fortune of being only read by his admirers. This is at once the limitation as it is the reward of the writers whose most urgent appeal is an appeal to the literary instinct. At first sight it would seem indeed that Mr. Goldwin Smith's chief and distinguishing gift is that of definite vision. He sees the object before him—man and his relations to his fellow men—to government—with an easy, vivid precision. One is conscious always of the training, the school, the severe and self-imposed limitations, of the cold, clear and scrupulous writer, the man of intellectual riches, of clarified and supple phrasing, of swift and colored metaphor.

Mr. Goldwin Smith, with his definite but restricted vision, ponders, measures, selects, but his impressions are too vivid, too much filtered and elaborated to be popular. His latest book, a small treatise on "Commonwealth or Empire," is in all respects characteristic of the writer. It is compact of art and valuable because of its serious and careful beauty. The literary texture is from the hand of an accomplished craftsman; it is rich, deep and elaborate.

But beyond the admiration it will command as a work of art, the book will be ineffectual. The views of the writer are not those of the majority of his countrymen. He stands isolated as it were on a pinnacle and sees what he chooses to see with an elf-like minuteness, but to all beyond he rigidly closes his eyes. This treatise is addressed primarily to the American Republic, but what he says concerns the British Empire very nearly as much.

The great question which is propounded is "Shall the American Republic be what it has hitherto been, follow its own destiny, and do what it can to fulfil the special hopes which humanity has founded on it, or shall it slide into an imitation of European imperialism, and be drawn with the military powers of Europe into a career of conquest and domination over subject races, with the political liabilities which such a career entails?"

This, Mr. Goldwin Smith insists, is the main issue for humanity. To emphasize his point he shows that the nation has been brought with almost appalling distinctness to a parting of the ways—and never has a nation's choice been more important to mankind. Three forces, distinct and convergent, are now arrayed against the commonwealth—plutocracy, militarism and imperialism—and the three distinctively conspire to shatter the last vestiges of the Puritan ideals.

"The American Republic," we are told, "was the home of democracy and the hope of labor. It promised to do something more than the old world towards correcting the injustice of nature, equalizing the human lot, and making the community a community indeed. The eyes of the masses everywhere were turned to it. To the enemies of equality and popular government it was an object of aversion and alarm. Loud, almost frenzied, was the shout of exultation with which at the outbreak of the secession aristocracy and plutocracy in Europe hailed its apparent fall."

In some fine phrases the conditions of to-day are described: "The productions of a new and immensely rich continent, rapidly developed and manipulated commercially by master hands, railway and telegraph construction on the largest scale, financial speculation on a scale equally large, combined with the action of protective tariffs, which have enabled groups of capitalists to take toll of the consumer, have given birth to fortunes unprecedented in their magnitude, and having through the influence wielded by their possessors over the financial and commercial world a constant tendency to increase. There is now an apparent prospect of still further concentration and of fortunes still more swollen since the forces of commercial and industrial aggregation have begun to work, creating gigantic trusts, the largest share of the profits of which fall to those by whom the trust is organized and managed. The revenues of multimillionaires already exceed those of kings. . . . . Wealth with little regard to its source is becoming almost an object of our social worship. Intellect, literary or scientific, culture and art may still keep up a struggle against riches for social ascendency, but they will hardly be able to hold their own."

It is admitted that much of this wealth has been made by undertakings beneficial to the community, but some has been made in ways that are not so beneficial, but the best of millionaires has heirs whose characters, cradled in idleness and luxury, would be ill trusted with power over the state. Glimpses are given of the drawing-rooms of New York arrived by the side of the drawing-rooms of London and of plutocracy, giving birth to militarism just as rampant as the old feudalism of the Middle Ages.

This is not the place to discuss with Mr. Goldwin Smith the question of how far the military spirit is a thing to be or not to be commended in a community. One fact history teaches which Mr. Goldwin Smith has deliberately shut his eyes to, and that is the fact that wherever the warlike spirit has died out of a nation, the nation itself has either been swept out of existence by peoples less advanced in civilization than itself or has sunk into insignificance.

Again in his indictment against the British in respect of their South African policy, Mr. Goldwin Smith ignores the fact that the Boer oligarchy were the real aggressors and invaded Natal and Cape Colony with a firm purpose and conviction that they would drive th eBritish into the sea; at the same time it must be recognized that the capitalists who were interested in the Johannesburg mines were an important factor in the developments which culminated in the war.

Another point upon which many will join issue with Mr. Goldwin Smith is his declaration on the principle of antagonism in trade between Great Britain and the United States. "That Great Britain will ever renounce free trade, under which her wealth has increased threefold, seems," he says, "as unlikely as that the Thames will reverse its course. Mutterings of reaction, political rather than economical in their source, and local rather than national, are heard from time to time, but they die away."

One may leave the British grain tax out of consideration, because the treatise was evidently written before Sir Michael Hicks-Beach brought down his budget, and the authors of the tax emphatically disown any protectionist purpose in their policy; but there is unmistakable evidence that great philosophers are changing their minds on this subject. Two of the greatest philosophic writers of the age—Dr. Crozier and Mr. Benjamin Kidd—who, differing on many questions, are united on this, that free trade is not a political end to be realized on its own account as if there were virtue in its very name. Mr. Kidd, in his recently published work, "Western Civilization," says: "The mistaken conception of the Manchester school that the progress won for the race could be maintained, and that the ideal of an open, fair and free rivalry, under which all human capacities should have the right of universal opportunity, could ever be realized in the conditions of a process of competitive trade, regulated of necessity at the level of the qualities governing an international scramble for private gain, already belongs to the immature imaginings of a period beyond which the world has moved." Other passages in the same work can be cited, indicating that a modification of the free trade doctrine may not be reaction, but progress.

Mr. Goldwin Smith's dream of the ultimate destiny of the British Empire is not exhilarating, and few will be prepared to accept him as the prophet of the destiny of the race. But of the literary qualities of his work one can have nothing but unstinted admiration. (Toronto: George N. Morang & Company; New York: The Macmillan Company).

THE METHODS OF LADY WALDERHURST.

The readers of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's delightful book, "The Making of a Marchioness," will be glad to renew their acquaintance with Emily Fox-Seton in her new and exalted sphere of Marchioness of Walderhurst.

Here is presented the story of the early years of her married life, showing how the very poor but well connected young woman adjusted herself to the marvellous fortune which fell to her lot on the day the Marquis proposed to her in his direct matter-of-fact kind of way, transforming her from a hardworking maiden to one of the richest women in the country. Mrs. Burnett depicts with infinite subtlety the development of her charming heroine, unfolding her petal by petal like a flower.

After her marriage a new interest is awakened in her by the arrival from India of Captain Fred Osborne, his wife and child and Indian servant, Ameerah. The captain is the cousin and heir-presumptive to the Walderhurst title and estates, an unscrupulous scoundrel of the melodrama type, who sets to work in various mysterious ways, with the assistance of the Ayah, to ruin the health or take the life of the marchioness, whose marriage to Lord Walderhurst has ruined his prospects. The absence of Lord Walderhurst on an important Government mission to India leaves the field clear for his cunning plots, and Emily's own simple and unsuspicious nature renders her a comparatively easy victim to the wiles of the schemer. All unsuspicious of the hatred she has aroused, Emily spends her time in heaping kindnesses upon the Osborne family, especially upon Hester—Captain) Osborne's wife. The family are taken to the Walderhurst mansion and have abundant opportunity to lay their plans, but in the midst of the mysterious atmosphere which they create, Emily is protected by the vigilance of her maid, Jane Cupp, and the villainous, good-for-nothing captain gets his deserts.

The story is faultlessly written, and the interest is well sustained. (Toronto: William Briggs.)

CUB'S CAREER.

"Cub's Career," by Harriet Wheeler, is an interesting narrative of the incidents in the life of a cub bear adopted by a missionary's family, who live among the Ojibways of Lake Superior. The field is new, and there are many laughable incidents and romantic and tragic situations, which give piquancy to the pages of the book. Vivid descriptions of Indian habits and custo is in the Lake Superior region, and legends of Hiawatha are woven into the texture of the story. It is a capital children's book for the holiday season. It is illustrated by photographs taken in the Indian country, showing the educational processes that have been followed for the cub's development. (New York and Montreal: The Abbey Press.)

LITERARY JOTTINGS

THE POLITICS OF ARISTOTLE.

The completion of Mr. Newman's edition of "The Politics of Aristotle," an event on which both the editor and the world of scholarship are to be congratulated, is an opportune moment for the revival of association with the greatest thinker of antiquity.

In the curriculum of our universities "The Politics of Aristotle" has been rather overshadowed by its companion treatise, the "Ethics," and the study of both has suffered from their severance. Mr. Newman's edition will do much to restore the desirable equality between them.

Now that the teaching at the older universities is so largely directed towards the preparation of young men for various forms of practical life, and especially for the tasks of administration and government, there is certain to be a return to the "Politics" as the work that of all the works of antiquity contains the greatest amount of political wisdom. In it the foundations are laid of political science, and the causes of the success and failure of civic communities clearly traced. Aristotle, standing at the close of a period of rich and various political development, had abundance of material on which to exercise his patient observation and analytic skill.

The Greek States of Aristotle's time presented almost every conceivable variety of political organization, and small as most of them were—or perhaps because of their very smallness—the connexion between political cause and effect was more immediately apparent than in the more complex life of modern states. The lessons drawn by Aristotle from the experience of his own age are, in spite of the differences between ancient and modern civilization, still valid. It seems almost as if all the efforts of constitution builders had ended merely in the repetition upon a larger scale of the devices by which some one of the smaller states of antiquity had tried to organize its corporate life.

In the spirit of a true naturalist—and Aristotle was first and foremost a biologist—he records and classifies this almost endless variety of political experiments. With his eye always on the facts of experience he analyses the causes of success and failure. Yet with all this conscientious devotion to facts, he unites a high idealism, which is none the less sincere because his enthusiasm for it so seldom shows through his stiff and awkward style. He holds as firmly as Plato that the end of the state is "the best life," and that the only true claim to privilege and office is goodness of character. His presentation of this view, if less stirring than that of Plato, is often more effective and convincing.

Mr. Newman's notes are rich in illustrations of matter drawn from the editor's wide reading in ancient and modern literature, and some of the instances quoted are quite of recent date. Mr. Bryce's work on America supplies several confirmations from the United States of many of Aristotle's acute remarks on the minor symptoms of democracy, as, for example, the tendency (especially in the Western States) "to dislike, possibly to resent, outward manifestations of social superiority." The wisdom of Aristotle's view as to the constitution in which the moderately well-to-do are supreme is confirmed from a speech of Mr. Balfour's in 1890 on the unfortunate results to the social system of Ireland arising from the absence of a class intermediate between the occupying farmer and the landlord which might hold a balance between the two."

One of the most interesting parts of the work is the review of Aristotle's conception and scheme of education. It is remarkable that Aristotle actually proposes to devote to gymnastic training all the years from seven to twenty-one, with the exception of three. This is difficult to understand, even when we remember how necessary such training was under the conditions of Greek warfare to make effective soldiers, and that it was supposed to be so organized as to develop other than merely physical excellences. It is odd also that he should have relied for moral training during this period almost entirely upon the influence of music. He seems also to have thought that the reasoning faculties were not capable of much cultivation in boyhood. Mr. Newman thinks he was led into some of these positions by a mistaken disposition to give too much way to the natural distaste of youth for mental effort; he misses also in the Aristotelian scheme any attempt to train the will. Nevertheless, several of Aristotle's suggestions upon education remain of permanent value.

In such a work as this it is necessary to note closely where analogies break down. Ancient was not the same as modern democracy; in antiquity, for example, the Demos was itself a privileged class, generally, if not always, a minority of the whole actual population, not too large a body to meet together without the necessity of representation and exercising judicial as well as legislative and executive functions. Nor was ancient identical with mediæval tyranny; it arose from different causes, and met with a different fate. Yet, with all the differences between them, valuable lessons could be drawn from the one and applied to the other; and even now, in spite of still greater differences, the "Politics" of Aristotle remains, what in intention it originally was, a practical manual for statesmen. Narrow as its scope in some ways is, it is the golden book of the political wisdom of the ancients.

AUTHORS AND READERS

Five literary Englishmen are named as the proper recipients of titles in this, King Edward's coronation year—Mr. John Morley, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Meredith and Mr. Swinburne. But nobody yet knows whether any titles are to be conferred.

A copy of the first edition of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone" was sold in London the other day for $128. Two years ago another copy of the same edition brought $188.

Unused manuscripts relating to Longfellow's first wife, his early travels and his early writings have been put into the hands of Mr. Higginson for the purposes of the memoir of Longfellow to be included in the American Men of Letters Series.

The Campaigner—the violent old mother-in-law who made poor Clive Newcomb's life a burden to him and drove our beloved colonel into exile—how we hate her as we read! What a lifelike old harridan it is! A feminine correspondent of "The Spectator" says that she has discovered what Thackeray did not know—the secret of Mrs. MacKenzie's behavior. She drank.

Mr. Frank Norris has carefully studied the ways of the wheat market in Chicago, as a preparation for writing his new novel, the successor to "The Octopus." It is to be called "The Pit," and it deals with wheat distribution.

Mr. Andrew Lang mentions in the current "Longman's" that "a most hideous tale is afloat, to the effect that the celebrated Casket Letters of Queen Mary (on which thousands of essays have been written) were seen by mortal eyes only twelve years ago, and were probably used as pipe lights by an intelligent voter." Mr. Lang adds: "The story certainly sounds probable, but I am unwilling to reveal it without further inquiry. The scene of the discovery was—but no! It is not fair, without more certain testimony (which I expect to obtain), to tell this desolating anecdote. If the letters really were found, it was just where antiquaries ought to have looked for them, and did not. I leave the ingenious to conjecture about the scene of the archæological tragedy."

Fielding's "Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon" is to be brought out in exquisite form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The best of handmade paper, new type, and the finest press work promise to present a model of beauty. The frontispiece is to be a photogravure reproduction of Hogarth's portrait of Fielding. The edition is limited to three hundred numbered copies.

The tablet—not of brass, but of white marble on black—which is to be placed in Pentridge Church to the memory of Browning's footman forefather is to bear this inscription:

To the Memory of
ROBERT BROWNING,
of Woodyates, in this Parish,
who died Nov. 25th, 1746, and is the
first known forefather of
ROBERT BROWNING, the Poet.
He was formerly footman and butler
to Sir John Bankes, of Corfe Castle.
"All service ranks the same with God."—
Browning.
This Tablet was erected by some
of the Poet's friends and admirers, 1902.

Mr. Gosse's suppression in his biographical sketch of the poet of the facts in regard to this poor but honest and energetic footman has caused in England much amused but scarcely admiring comment.

Here is a list, found in "The London Academy," of the originals of the characters of Mr. W. H. Mallock's more or less well-known book, "The New Republic": Storks, Professor Huxley; Stockton, Professor Tyndall; Herbert, John Ruskin; Donald Jordan, Thomas Carlyle; Jenkinson, Professor Jowett; Mr. Luke, Matthew Arnold; Saunders, Professor W. K. Clifford; Rose, Walter Pater; Leslie, Mr. Hardinge; Sayden, Dr. Pusey; Lady Grace, Mrs. Mark Pattison (Lady Dilke); Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Singleton (Violet Paget).

Dr. William Barry, the author of that interesting novel "Arden Massiter," says that the villain of his book, Tiberio Storza, is a real person. There are passages in the book which forecast what has happened since its publication—the assassination of King Humbert.

Mr. Stanley Weyman proposes to bring out his new historical romance in the autumn. The publication has been postponed because the coronation is absorbing in England the interest which might otherwise be given to books.

A popular edition of Pope Leo's poems has just been published in Milan. Arranged in chronological order, these poems begin with one written when the author was twelve years old, and end with one penned in his eighty-sixth year. Mr. Andrew Lang and Francis Thompson have considered a few of the poems into English, but so far as we know no complete translation has ever been made.

Of Thomas Hardy, the writer of a sketch in a supplementary volume of the "Encyclopedia Britannica," says: "He is a fatalist, and he studies the workings of fate in the chief vivifying and disturbing influence in life, woman. His view of woman is more French than English; it is subtle, a little cruel, not as tolerant as it seems, thoroughly a man's point of view, and not, as with Mr. Meredith, man's and woman's at once. He sees all that is irresponsible for good and evil in a woman's character, all that is unreliable in her brain and will, all that is alluring in her variability. He is her apologist, but always with a certain reserve of private judgment. . . . His knowledge of woman confirms him in a suspense of judgment, his knowledge of nature brings him nearer to the unchanging and consoling element in the world."

The novels of "Sydney C. Grier"—whose real name is something else, and who is not a man but a woman—are to be brought out in this country by L. C. Page & Co. A story whose scene is set in the Balkans is to be the first issue.

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You may, perchance ask, "What will Paine's Celery Compound do for me, that other medicines have failed to accomplish?"

Paine's Celery Compound will accomplish vastly more for you in your distress than you can imagine. Its first great vital undertaking is the purification of the life stream from waste matter, the result of decomposition of the tissues. It will remove all morbid materials, saving you from uræmic poisoning, which so often proves fatal in kidney disease.

In addition to all this Paine's Celery Compound will establish nerve force and new nerve fibre; it will nourish the weakened system and restore the full vital functions of the kidneys.

If you value life, delay not the use of Paine's Celery Compound a single hour. Your present critical condition demands the immediate use of this great life-saver. Mrs. J. Currie, Dalaware Avenue, Toronto, Ont., says:

"No living mortal can imagine the sufferings I endured for four years owing to kidney troubles, sore back and headaches. I became very disheartened and morose; and though I tried hard to keep up courage, I always felt I would have to give up. I used many kinds of medicines and was under the treatment of doctors, but obtained no relief of any consequence, and my troubles would come back worse than ever. I thank God for having heard of some wonderful cures through Paine's Celery Compound. I at once procured the medicine and used it, and am happy to state it has worked a great change. My appetite is what it never was before, my nerves are as strong as a man's, and I sleep well, and am daily gaining strength."

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If you have a child that is sickly, fretful, nervous, restless at night, or suffers from stomach or bowel troubles of any sort, give it Baby's Own Tablets. Do not be afraid of this medicine—there is not a particle of opiate or other harmful drug in it. Give it to the sick child and watch the quick relief and rapid restoration to full health and strength.

The Tablets are good for children of all ages, and are taken as readily as candy. For very young infants crush them to a powder, or dissolve in water.

Mrs. Gaitskell Taylor, Paris, Ont., says:—"I have been using Baby's Own Tablets for my baby for some time. When I first started to give them to him he had indigestion, coupled with vomiting and diarrhœa. Before the indigestion came on he was a big healthy baby, but he kept growing thinner and thinner and was so cross I did not know what to do with him. I was advised to try Baby's Own Tablets and got a box, and had not given them to him long before he began to get better. The vomiting and diarrhœa ceased and his food began to do him good. He is now a fine, healthy baby and as good natured as can be. The Tablets did my baby so much good that I can highly recommend them."



Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in the house in case of emergency. You can get them at all drug stores, or they will be sent post paid at 25 cents a box by writing direct to

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The Tatler

Andrew Carnegie's spectacular offer to pay $20,000,000 to the United States to be allowed to announce to the inhabitants of the Philippines that they would be granted their independence as soon as a settled government could be established upon the islands, does not appear to have drawn forth very enthusiastic expressions of appreciation. It was a curious freak, to be sure.

The would-be philanthropist seems to have become dissatisfied with his ordinary attempts to make his name beloved of all people. The public is so slow to grasp the doctrines of his "Gospel of Wealth," and so skeptical about believing that his self-sacrificing reason for amassing millions is that those who toiled for him might enjoy "the advantages of poverty," of which he loves to talk, but which he so generously denied to himself. They are so slow to realize that with a father's love he starved their stomachs, only that he might feed their minds by public libraries. And in his disgust and desperation he conceives the stupendous idea of buying everlasting fame by purchasing the freedom of a nation. How he ever imagined that the United States could consider such an offer, I am at a loss to understand. Did he expect the government to admit that only for a monetary consideration was it willing to do justice to a weaker people? The very suggestion was so ridiculously inconsistent. With one breath he talks to workingmen about "triumphant democracy," and in the next he proposes to make the democracy of the United States the hireling of the plutocrat Andrew Carnegie.

His Fellowship a Sham.

I do not wonder that Henry George Jr., in speaking of Mr. Carnegie's address to the graduating class of a mechanical school in New York, in which he called them "brothers" and referred to himself as "one of your fellow-workmen," branded his pretences as sham and humbug. It is hard to conceive of much "fellowship" between workingmen and the capitalist who was the active head of the Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburg, when that corporation and its employes were engaged in some of the most frightful industrial wars that this continent has ever known. It may have been encouraging to these young men to hear the great master money-maker tell them that riches come from honesty and diligence alone, and to hear him say: "No one can cheat a young man out of success in life. You young lads have begun well. Keep on. Don't bother about the future. Do your duty and a little more and the future will take care of itself."

ASSURANCE FOR THE FUTURE.

That restful assurance of their future must have been somewhat shaken a few days later, however, if they happened to read the account of a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce at which the rum threatened to English interests by Mr. Carnegie's American steel trust was discussed, and the managing director of a large manufacturing establishment said:

"The most crucial question of to-day is how to meet the competition of the United States, the American peril. It can only be done by our getting rid, as the Americans do, of that army of employes from 50 to 60 years of age, who retard our industrial progress. It would even be cheaper for us to retire them at half pay and substitute young men. Americans don't employ men of over 45 years. Men after that age are forced to take positions at lower earnings. Even men with high salaries up to 45 are after that glad to work for one-tenth of what they had been getting when young."

The Fruits of Disinheritance.

"Has a father, who has brought up a son in affluence, and accustomed him to all the luxuries of wealth, the right to cut that son off without a penny, just because he does not approve of his choice of a career?"

This problem naturally propounds itself in connection with the shocking tragedy in which Malcolm Ford shot his brother, Paul Leicester Ford, the famous novelist, and then took his own life. It was on account of Malcolm's persistent determination to devote himself to athletics, that the father of the two boys, at his death, left the younger son not one dollar of his $2,000,000 estate. Harrassed with financial difficulties, Malcolm's mind became unbalanced, and the double tragedy was the sequel. From all that is said of him, he appears to have been an athlete and sportsman of the highest type, a man of exemplary habits, warm-hearted and industrious. By his contributions to the sporting columns of the New York papers, and the other products of his pen, he earned what would have been a comfortable income for the family of a man brought up under ordinary circumstances. But to the millionaire's son economy was an unknown art, and what would have been a competency to another man was poverty to him. The result was debt, anxiety, insanity, tragedy. The question is, "Who was to blame?"

Co-education and Higher Education.

"Co-education is the Main Pillar of the Republic," is the somewhat startling heading of a recent article by a prominent woman writer, in the Chicago Record-Herald; and I could not resist the challenge to take issue on the question. In the article itself, the writer appears to treat co-education and the higher education of women as one and the same thing. Now I am perfectly ready to concede the advantages of higher education for women. I believe that both boys and girls should receive the best education that circumstances may permit. And under present conditions, where the exigencies of business life compel the boys of a family frequently to leave school at an earlier age than the girls, the circumstances are rather in favor of the girls.

But co-education is surely quite a different question from higher education.

Equality vs. Uniformity.

I am not surprised, however, that an American woman writer should confuse the two. One of the most regrettable features of the utterances of public women in the Republic to the South of us, is the tendency, in advocating equal rights for women, to identify equality with uniformity. The ideal of too many American women is to be like the American man. They do not seem able to realize that their English sisters may have a distinctly feminine ideal and yet hold a position quite equal to that of the male members of society.

Demerits of Co-education.

No arguments are advanced in favor of co-education by the writer in question, who confines herself to the advocacy of higher education for women which she terms co-education. Now to my mind there are very distinct advantages to be derived from the education of the sexes in separate classes. I think that this is particularly the case when pupils are at an age where it is somewhat difficult to maintain discipline. Girls are naturally more sensitive and docile than boys, and it is a comparatively easy thing for a teacher to preserve order among them. But where there are mixed classes and a boy is impertinent to or even defies a teacher, his conduct must have a hardening effect upon the girls present; and with their immature judgment, some of the more hoydemish of them, especially, are likely to mistake boldness and effrontery for manliness and courage, and copy such unladylike behavior. There is also, it seems to me, a distinct advantage in having men teachers for boys, and lady teachers for girls. The ideal teacher is the one who can imbue his scholars with something of his own personality, and it is obvious that a woman teacher cannot serve as a model for boys, or a man teacher for girls.

The boy King of Spain who now takes up the sceptre as the heir of a line of ancestors who in previous ages filled land and sea with the splendid tumult of their deeds is the sole reigning monarch of that house of Bourbon which for centuries furnished monarchs to so many European nations.

For more than a thousand years since that great progenitor of kings, Robert the Strong, fell in combat against the Norsemen, the Bourbons, his descendants, have exercised the kingly office, sometimes weakly and foolishly, but always in a manner which has justified the aphorism which so perfectly describes the character of the race: "The Bourbons learn nothing and forget nothing." This is why the modern world has cast them off in France, in Italy and in America.

To redeem Spain, to make the name of Bourbon great and respected once more, is a task which, if the young King has the will, the genius and the power to accomplish it, will place his name with those of the most illustrious of his ancestors who slumber in the vaults of the Escurial or the tombs of St. Denis. But if the spirit of his race is strong in him so that he neither forgets nor learns, he will be the last of the crowned Bourbons, and the thousand years of that family's rule will end in disaster and disgrace.

At last the old ocean has been successfully broken to harness and at a place about eighty miles from San Francisco, the great Pacific is pumping water as steadily as an old blind horse in a treadmill.

At a point on the Pacific coast four miles north of Santa Cruz, where the waves surge against the sandstone cliffs that rise thirty feet above high tide, there are two wells in the sandstone sunk to six feet below the ebb, and opening at the bottom into the ocean. They are a few feet from the edge of the cliff. In the foremost well is a float, and in the second a common force pump. The float and the pump are fastened at the end of a sixty-foot timber, counterbalanced over a pair of small car wheels on the bank. The rush of the waves fills the wells, raising the float. Then, as the water recedes, the 600 pound weight of the float falls upon the piston of the pump and the salt water is forced into the tank 125 feet above the sea level.

The plant is the property of the city of Santa Cruz, and the water is used for sprinkling purposes. The machinery, which is in charge of the inventor, has been improved in several details since its erection in 1897, and it now develops about four horse power though a float equal to sixteen horse power could be put in. There is an average of seventy feet of down-stroke per minute in ordinary weather, which often increases to one hundred feet and over in rough weather, and never falls below thirty feet. The device may be considered practicable up to about twenty-five or thirty horse power, at a cost of $100 per horse power for installation; but, as the sites are innumerable along the coast, the units could be indefinitely multiplied. The cost of maintenance is almost nothing and the motor may be readily stopped at any time by filling a small counterbalanced tank of water, which raises the float.

There are on the patent records at Washington 231 appliances for utilizing the force of the ocean waves, but this machine at Santa Cruz appears to be the only one that has proved permanent or of practical value.

THE TATLER.

TWO LETTERS

THEY PROVE THE PERMANENCY OF CURES BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Over Six Years Have Gone by, and This Cure Still Stands.—Only One of Many Such Cases.

St. Mary's Ferry, N.B., May 23.—(Special.)—Mr. Thomas Harrison of this place has addressed two significant letters to The Dodds Medicine Co., Toronto.

The First One.

St. Mary's Ferry, Dec. 18, 1895.

Gentlemen:

I feel it my duty to you and to the public at large to tell what Dodd's Kidney Pills have done for me.

About one year ago I began to suffer with severe pains over the region of my kidneys, followed by a very lethargic feeling.

When I lay down it was torture to get up again.

This state continued for some time, and all the while I was still getting weaker and losing flesh rapidly.

My appetite was very much impaired, and at last I was obliged to call in a physician.

He gave my sufferings a very learned name, and doctored me for some time, but I got no better.

I called in several other physicians, but it was all no use; my sufferings got worse all the time until I began to despair of life.

A friend advised me to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. I was very skeptical but was prevailed on to commence a treatment; the first box made me feel some better.

I passed a stone that had formed in the bladder.

I continued the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills until I had used three boxes, and now believe that I have a radical and complete cure, as it is six months since I used any of the Pills, and have had no symptoms or return of the malady.

I know that my cure is due to Dodd's Kidney Pills, as I used no other medicine after commencing their use.

Yours truly,
THOMAS HARRISON.

The Second One.

St. Mary's Ferry, N.B., March 24, 1902.

Gentlemen:

What I said in 1895 I can at this moment most emphatically substantiate.

I have never had the slightest symptom of a return of my old trouble.

Yours truly,
THOMAS HARRISON.

SKY-SCRAPER'S WALLS BEING BUILT DOWNWARD

New York, May 23.—The monster building now being erected on the flat-iron block below Madison Square is the most striking example of modern office construction which people whose business and pleasure keep them above Canal street, have had the opportunity to watch in daily growth.

One thing about it that impresses those unfamiliar with present architectural methods is the fact that parts of the outer walls are being built downward from the twelfth or thirteenth story to the fourth. Below the latter there is not yet any exterior wall.

It makes a strange sight for those unaccustomed to the curiosities to be seen in far downtown Manhattan, and the fact that it is novel to many is apparent from the comments which one who passes among the Madison Square throngs cannot help overhearing.

NEWS OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

The library building at Bishops College, Lennoxville, is to be enlarged through the instrumentality of a fund raised in memory of James Richmond, an old boy of the school, who lost his life in saving one of the schoolboys in the Massawippi River two years ago. The plans are now in preparation by Messrs. Cox and Ames, and the cost will be $1,800, nearly all of which has been subscribed in the city through the instrumentality of Messrs. James R. Wilson and C. L. Porteous.

About a quarter of a mile from the school a rifle range is now being fitted up for the Cadet corps, the expense of which will be borne by Mr. W. Price, of Quebec, and Mr. C. S. Campbell, of Montreal. It is 200 yards long, and is for rifles fitted with the "Kynoch Adapter," so that it is equivalent to full range for modern arms. It is perfectly safe, and very strict regulations have been drawn up for its use.

The three sons of Mr. R. T. Heneker, for many years chancellor of the University, all of whom passed through its various grades, have presented a silver cup for competition in rifle shooting.

Col. Roy, D.O.C., recently inspected the cadet corps, which is now 75 strong, with a bugle band of 14 bugles and 7 drums, and expressed himself as pleased with its appearance, as well as with the state of the armory.

Lieut. Beverly Webster, of Kentville, N.S., who left the school in 1897, and while holding a commission in the Imperial army greatly distinguished himself, will have a brass erected to his memory in the chapel.

The school sports this year will be held June 5, instead of at the end of the term. The old boys' cricket match will be played Tuesday, June 17, and the dance will take place that evening instead of as in former years, in the Wednesday of convocation week. The school prizes will be given Wednesday morning, June 18, and the boys return home the afternoon of that day.

APPLY THIS TEST TO YOUR NERVES

If You Have These Symptoms Your Nerves Are Weak and Exhausted —You Can Get Well by Using

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Nervous diseases are little understood. They have long been enshrouded in more or less mystery by the medical profession. Many who are fast falling victims of nervous prostration, paralysis or locomotor ataxia think that they are merely not very well, and will soon be around again—so insidious is the approach of nervous diseases and nervous collapse.

Study these symptoms. They are for your guidance. You may not have them all, but if you have any of them your nervous system is not up to the mark, and a little extra expenditure of nerve force may bring the dreadful downfall.

Intolerance of motion, noise, and light; twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids; fatiguing sleep, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body; headache, indigestion, feelings of weariness and depression, and loss of interest in the affairs of life.

So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force must be increased, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy. Nervous diseases do not right themselves. They come on gradually as nerve force becomes exhausted, and can only be cured when the nerve force is restored.

No treatment for nervous diseases has ever received such universal endorsement by both physicians and people as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Crapper, 37 Salem avenue, Toronto, says:

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer from paralysis of the right side, which has confined me to the house. On recommendation of friends, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this treatment has proven of very great benefit to me. I realize that my ailment will not disappear in a few weeks, but I have improved so much already that I believe a continuation of this medicine will entirely cure me."

In the press of Canada you will find hundreds of earnest letters telling of the wonderful benefits derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c. a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

MONSOON

The object of this advertisement is to induce you to try MONSOON CEYLON TEA. Get a package, it really merits a trial. Lead packets. All grocers.



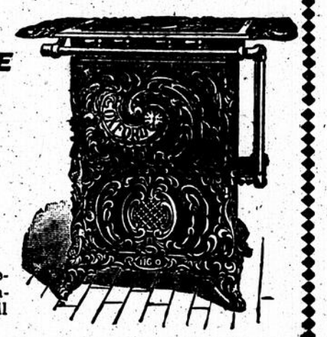
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Will thoroughly disinfect and deodorize your premises. It KILLS THE GERMS OF SMALLPOX and other Zymotic Diseases, removes all odors, and is harmless to everything else. Better than Carbolic Acid or Chloride of Lime. At all Druggists.

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OXFORD GAS RANGE

Their valves and burners are of a special perfected make that provides immense heat from an amazingly small amount of gas.

You'll be surprised to find how much less the season's cooking will cost you when using one of these reliable ranges—and of course you can fancy how much will be gained by a cool kitchen and the absence of dirt and ashes all summer. Better see which style or size suits you best—all prices are most reasonable.

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KANE & MONTPETIT	2526	Notre Dame Street.
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S. J. GRANGER	679	St. Catherine Street
E. ARCHAMBAULT	1610	St. Catherine Street.
J. & P. DAVIGNON	1062	Ontario Street.
HICKEY, AUBUT & McGOLDRICK	324	St. Antoine Street.
E. C. MOUNT & CO.	4278	St. Catherine Street.
HENRY MORGAN & CO.		St. Catherine Street.
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Trays, Medals, Brooches, Pins, Pictures of King and Queen, Charms of King and Queen.

And opening out Monday a beautiful line of Souvenir China—Something very handsome on Dark Blue China.

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A Soap that will not dissolve



aso soon as it is placed in water. Does not scald or burn the hands while washing with it. Whitens the clothes without injuring them, and can be used just as well for the toilet.

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Go-Carts from $1.50 up.

We Give Cash Receipts.

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Our new stock of Carpets and Oilcloths are well worth your inspection.

Parlor Suites	from $15.00 up
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Dining-room Sets	from $18.00 up
Roll Top Desks	from $10.00 up
Refrigerators	from $ 6.50 up

256 St. James. 2415 St. Catherine. 1837 Notre Dame. 2060 Notre Dame.

Parts of Europe From Which Recent U.S. Immigrants Come



EUROPEAN EMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, CONTRIBUTING DISTRICTS, COLLECTING POINTS, AND ROUTES FOLLOWED, 1900.
Compiled after M. V. Safford, M. D., U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Each dot represents 250 emigrants, stars represent collecting points, and broken lines show main and subordinate line of transportation.
—From Report of the Industrial Commission, 1902.

The remarkable increase in the number of immigrants arriving at the port of New York is attributed by the newspapers to the industrial depression in Europe and the prosperity in this country. During the week ending May 4, about 25,000 arrived. The greater number come from Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia, while those from the Northwestern countries of Europe are comparatively few. The number of immigrants arriving at New York during the four months ending April 30, was about 179,000. Of this number about 18,000 arrived in January, 30,000 in February, 57,000 in March, and 74,000 in April. The arrivals for these four months exceeded those of any previous year for the same period. The number of arrivals last year was about 439,000, and the number in 1882, which was the record year, was about 789,000.

The Italians have gone chiefly to points in New York State, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The Hebrews have stayed chiefly in New York, while some have gone to Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota. New York and Pennsylvania have received most of the Germans, while the Poles have gone to Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. No Southern States appear in the list. The Chicago Tribune says:

"Hard times at home or the reports of easy times in this country are precipitating the needy of Europe upon the shores of America. This is a flattering, but in some respects a dangerous tribute to the existing prosperity of the United States. Most of the men who are now arriving come because they have heard from relatives or friends who have been a little while in the country that it is easier to earn a living here than it is in the fatherland.

"Many come to escape military service. European governments are willing to let women and old men go, but they dislike to see the young men leave. The Italian Government has sent an army officer here to investigate the immigration from Italy to the United States. He can find causes at home. They are high taxes, low wages, and compulsory military service.

"There have arrived at the port of New York during the first four months of the year, 178,604 immigrants. This is an excess of more than 30,000 over the same period in any previous year. A large proportion of the newcomers are from Southern Italy and Eastern Europe. The percentage of illiteracy is high. So is that of unskilled labor. It is a question how long the United States will be able to provide employment for unskilled labor if it shall continue to pour in at its present rate."

GUNS AND ARMOR ARE ABOUT EVEN

Weapon is Perhaps Slightly Ahead To-day—History of the Contest.

London, May 23.—The contest between armor and projectiles, which began nearly fifty years ago, is still going on, and it is difficult to say what will be the outcome.

The first use of armor on ships was that of the French armored frigate Gloire in 1858, and during the first two decades of its use only wrought iron was employed. It is interesting to note that rifled cannon, which are now the great enemies of armor, were introduced in the same year.

The 4 1-2 inch plates used on the first armored vessels were sufficient to resist the shells of the heaviest smoothbores then in use aboard ship, but when the rifled guns came into general use, using chilled cast-iron shells, their calibres gradually increasing up to nearly 17 inches, the armor had to be made thicker and thicker, till at the end of the 70s it reached in the Italian ships Duilio and Italia the thickness of nearly 22 inches.

The great weight of this armor and of the great guns compelled a reduction in the armor belt, the maximum thickness being limited to the redoubts of the guns, and the rest being reduced in thickness. But this thin armor failed to protect, consequently it became evident that only improvements in the armor could help matters. This fact was known for some time before the improvement actually came.

Heretofore, it had been considered necessary to destroy the energy of the projectile by means of soft and tough armor material; but when it was attempted to give up this principle and adopt a harder material, it was found that the brittleness also increased as the hardness increased, and the plate was broken up without being perforated. This appeared to exclude steel altogether as armor material, but the discovery by Wilson that steel may be cast on a white-hot wrought iron plate, produced a compound plate, the hard face of which could resist penetration, while the soft and tough back prevented breaking up. The first of these compound plates were used on the British battleship Inflexible.

The principle of the compound plate still holds in armor manufacture, but the developments in metallurgy have greatly changed the mode of preparation.

The compound plates were introduced in all the great navies, but were never entirely satisfactory on account of the difficulty of obtaining a perfectly welded surface of junction between the two metals, the slightest defect causing the steel layer to peel off when struck by projectiles and thus exposing the wrought iron.

The projectiles have been correspondingly improved, among the best to-day being the Wheeler-Sterling, Holtzer and Krupp projectiles, with hardened steel points.

By means of a cap of unhardened tough steel over the point their perforating power is considerably increased, this being explained by the fact that while the plate is being bent back, almost to the point of rupture, by the impact, the capped projectile is penetrating its cap, and reaches the surface of the plate as the latter is on the verge of yielding, and is thus able to penetrate the already weakened hard face. An uncapped projectile would be shattered by the elastic resistance of the plate in the first place. The capped projectile merely has its cap shattered by that resistance. The cap is effective, however, only within limits, for the projectile must strike nearly normally in heavy plates; if it strikes more than 20 degrees off the perpendicular it will not act. In thin plates, however, it has been known to penetrate at an angle of only 40 degrees with the face of the plate.

It is evident, therefore, that projectiles and armor are very nearly balanced to-day. If the muzzle velocity of guns will shortly be increased to 4,000 foot-seconds, the projectile will probably be ahead; on the other hand, there is nothing to prevent further improvements in armor.

E. STONE WIGGINS ON MARTINIQUE DISASTER

An Ottawa reporter called on Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, celebrated as a more or less accurate prognosticator of earthquakes, eruptions and other disturbances, to ascertain his views regarding the great eruption of Mont Pelee, Martinique, on May 7th instant.

Prfo. Wiggins said: "We have entered upon a period of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes scattered over about two years. Here are my words of January 10th, 1898, fourteen years ago: 'Things will be lively about 1900, but the great earthquake period of North America will not commence till August 19th, 1904.' You see this is not an earthquake but an eruption of a single mountain, though both are produced from the same cause. I had put down this eruption of May 7th, 1902, for the mountains in Mexico."

"How did you foreknow this?" asked the reporter.

Prof. Wiggins: "I knew it by calculation. Look into the Nautical Almanac of 1902 and you will find the following phenomena: Moon in conjunction with the sun May 7th and 10 hrs. west of the meridian of London. In perigee or nearest point in her orbit to the earth May 8th and seven hours, north delinetion fifteen degrees. You see the earth, moon and sun were in the same straight line and the sun was eclipsed on May 7th. All the great volcanic eruptions in history occurred at the moon's conjunction with the sun."

AN INVISIBLE MOON.

"Would these phenomena alone produce the eruption of Mont Pelee?"

Prof. Wiggins: "No. We have another and invisible moon revolving outside the one we see, and in 1888 I calculated that its perigee would accord with our visible moon's perigee several times from 1900 to 1904, and this is one of those periods. That is this moon would be at its nearest point to our visible at that period."

"How do you know this moon exists? Did you ever see it?" asked the reporter.

Prof. Wiggins: "I know it exists from the advance in our visible moon's perigee and her librations or rockings as she travels round the earth. History also tells us that the sun has been eclipsed when our moon was not in conjunction.

"Tell me, why is it that volcanic eruptions take place in mountains and generally on islands?"

Prof. Wiggins: "Because the earth's electricity always is collecting on mountain summits, and the ocean, being constantly in motion on the surface, is forever generating electric energy, which runs to these island mountains, where this energy becomes so powerful that it changes into heat. This is the way there are no volcanoes in Africa. The people of Martinique were highly charged electrically immediately before the eruption, and greatly excited, as if God was warning them—and He probably was—of the dreadful danger."

"A city clergyman said in his sermon that the earth's volcanic power is increasing and that the world's end is near. What do you think?" queried the reporter.

Prof. Wiggins: "That clergyman is a better theologian than scientist."

"Do you believe Camille Flammarion, who says this eruption will be followed by red sunsets like the eruption of Krakatan in 1883?"

Prof. Wiggins: "It is very probable they will be seen in the western hemisphere. In 1883 they were seen all over the world, but that eruption was much greater than this one. It is also probable they will be seen in western Europe, for the volcanic dust will travel eastward on the great east-bound current which is five miles above the surface."

"Is our present cold weather due to this volcanic eruption?"

Prof. Wiggins: "It is rather due to the fact that our two moons are so near us, for the proximity of a heavenly body lowers the temperature. The moon's conjunction when in perigee always lowers the temperature for a few days all over the world. The tornadoes and mining disasters just past were caused by the conjunctions of May 7th."

"Lastly, let me ask you: will these seismic disturbances continue?"

Prof. Wiggins: "I dare not answer you. The present disturbance has moved eastward."

Special Notice.

FLETCHER MUSIC METHOD. TEACHERS' COURSE.

It is being announced that Mrs. Fletcher-Copp (formerly known as Miss Evelyn Ashton Fletcher) will open early in July, and at or near Boston, a five to six weeks course for teachers in the now universally famous Fletcher Music Method, Simplex and Kindergarten. Mr. Edmond L. Roberts, secretary of the Metropolitan School of Music, Toronto, is again acting as Miss Fletcher's representative for Canada, and from him can be obtained particulars as to Miss Fletcher's requirements on the part of applicants, information regarding the practical (pecuniary, aid other) advantages which the Method affords teachers, etc. Special rates of board will be arranged, and it is probable that members convening at Toronto on a given date, and others joining the party while en route, via Montreal, will be provided with an escort to their destination.

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Walter Baker & Co.'s
PURE, HIGH GRADE
Cocoas and Chocolates.



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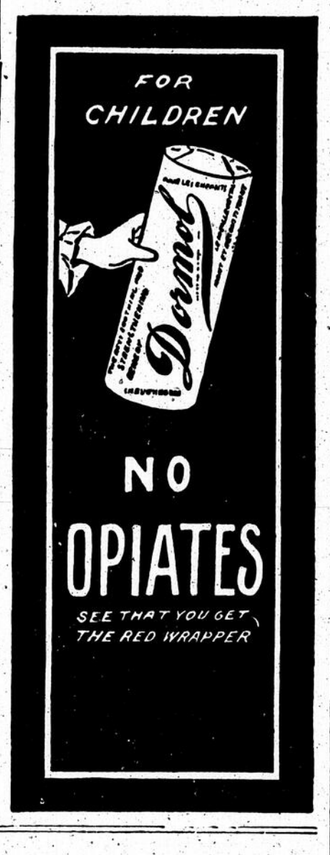
Breakfast Cocoa.—Absolutely pure, delicious, nutritious, and costs less than one cent a cup.

Premium No. 1 Chocolate.—The best plain chocolate in the market for drinking and also for making cake, icing, ice-cream, etc.

German Sweet Chocolate.—Good to eat and good to drink; palatable, nutritious, and healthful.

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BRANCH HOUSE, 12 and 14 St. John St., MONTREAL.
TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.

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Are the best value given in Montreal. They would be cheap at $7.50.
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"No Matter how Pale"
Vin St. Michel
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GIVES YOU
Red Lips, Bright Eyes, and a Clear Rosy Complexion.
DIRECTIONS: *Three wine glassesful taken daily before meals.*
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JUST ARRIVING
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Eastern Rugs
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Royal Quality Shoes
Are ROYAL in every respect. They are the **Shoe of the Day**, on account of the quality of the material, style and finish. **Try One Pair.**
See that they are stamped "ROYAL QUALITY"
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The Herald's Directory

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Removal Notice.
J. BRITTON, Optician,
Has removed to 2311 ST. CATHERINE STREET, between McGill College Avenue and Mansfield St.

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Established 50 Years.
Armstrong,
The Leading Undertaker,
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PARIS GLOVES AND CORSETS.
C./C.A. LA GRACE.
Straight Front Corsets.
I have a complete assortment, and have had extensive experience in fitting. See my line of Paris Gloves, just imported.
MISS IDA ARMSTRONG,
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The Art and Photo Emporium, formerly Cottingham's old stand. MOVED UP TOWN, now
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Specialties—Yeakley Patent Vacuum Hammer. Kingsley Patent Water Tube Boiler. Blake Patent Stone and Ore Breaker. Elevators of all kinds.

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THE SATURDAY-HERALD

WOMAN'S SUPPLEMENT

95TH YEAR. NO. 122 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1902. PRICE ONE CENT

By a Woman

Madge Merton's Weekly Talk with Her Herald Readers

"What I want to do," says the woman who is busy preparing her brood for the sea shore, the mountains or the dear, delightful country anywhere, "is to escape from all the care of a city existence." Of course she does. We all want to make life easier for ourselves, but sometimes, for lack of care or thought, we leap from the frying-pan into the even more uncomfortable fire. A woman who spends her spring days in sewing tucks and ruffles and her summer-time in worrying her children to keep clean, and in urging the laundryman to hurry back with the hamper of clean clothes, has not succeeded in reducing her burden of care. She may have shifted it from one shoulder to the other, but that method of easing one's self is, though a relief for the moment, of no actual benefit so far as real restfulness is concerned. A woman who has a family of five children has explained how she arrived at simplicity in the matter of dress. In the beginning she made for the summer the same dainty chambrays and ginghams and dimities that we all love to see. They faded. They were torn. They had frills and lace edges and tucks that were the despair of the country laundress and the harvest of the city one. Now she has for each of her girls a blue serge coat and skirt with two white silk shirt-waists and two cambric ones. The elder ones have a stout galatea skirt apiece with two shirt-waists to each, a dark print of the same, and white muslins and piques plainly made. The little ones have, instead of the dark print shirt-waists and skirts, little short-sleeved, low-necked slips of equally strong and equally dark material, with guimpes for cool days, and their galateas are made sailor-fashion. The delicate chambrays and the pretty blue and pink ginghams are altogether wanting. There are plenty of white muslins for the roasting, toasting days, and all the especial occasions, and white, be it said, is, after all, the most economical muslin to buy. It loses its freshness no sooner than the light-colored one, and it can be boiled, worn in the hottest sun, made over, let down and let out from year to year. Ruffles and tucks, lace frills and embroidery edgings are pretty, but they are not worth the trouble mother puts on them nor the restraint they put upon the children's pleasure. Soiled finery is vulgar; plain, clean gowns are always recommendations for their wearers. Pitifully overdressed little children are to be seen every day in the streets, and when their foolishly elaborate clothes mean that they are restricted in their play, and that their mothers are sewing or planning sewing when they might better be walking in the woods with their children gowned in the plainest of garments, it seems as if there must be something wrong. We women complain so bitterly of our cares—our housekeeping cares, our "social" cares and our burdens with regard to clothes. I wonder if sometimes we couldn't make things easier if we took for thoughtful, earnest planning the time we now fritter away in complaining.

Sweet as the early morning is, full-toned and grand as is the noontide, the twilight, with its alluring shadows, its slow-spreading grayness, its vesper songs from birdland, its crooning from babyland, is a peaceful time, with minor chords of tenderness in it. The twilight time of life, too, has its gentle joys, its restfulness and its shadows. Shadows in themselves are nothing—only a heap of darkness. We people them with gay little brownies or ugly imps. If we've lived out the daytime earnestly and helpfully, our twilight shadows will hold only sweet memories, with perhaps the recollection of an old sorrow to stir in us a twinge of pain. For we cannot live always free from the touch of grief, though, if we bear it well, there will be no memories of rebellion and weakness and despair to haunt our eventide. Youth, with its delightful exhilaration and its promise, middle age with its strength and its fulfilment of hopes, are precious times in life; but surely the evening with its glories of cloudland in the west, its mists and trailing shadows, its muffled voices, its echoes of the day and its peaceful, eternal stars above, has its own joys, its own music, its sweetness and its hope. We sometimes are thoughtless in our pity of those whose hair is gray and whose steps are slow. Age has its compensations. It is the reflection of youth, and the younger ones of the world are making the joy or the sorrow of their old age as they go along.

To find a secluded ravine in a wood, to seat yourself on a knoll carpeted with pine needles, to be armed with a pair of opera glasses—that is pleasure indeed, for if you keep still and are very patient, the birds will decide you are harmless, and go on marketing and practising their vocal lessons. A hermit thrush will come almost to your side, an oven bird will perch on the lowest branches of the tree nearest you, and then fly to the ground and strut about with his little chestnut-topped head, poking in and out with every step. Warblers of many other varieties will cheep and twitter far above you, eluding your glass and keeping their tell-tale markings out of sight, until you are out of patience with the whole tribe of dainty, bright-colored specks. A black and white warbler is more companionable. He comes to the tree trunk near you, and climbs up with his busy little head bobbing after a grub every instant. Brown thrashers are shy, but now and again you will see one, with its beautifully-marked breast and its long, curved bill, flitting through the tangle of blackberry and dogwood and alder near the bit of swamp beyond you. A catbird calls from a clump of cedars on the hill, or steals from branch to branch of a pine tree near—a slender, dainty fellow in a plain, soft, gray coat, with a tail and cap of black, and as he flies you mark a ruddy tinge in the under tail-coverts. It is in May you should look for birds. They are as boisterous and as happily-exuberant as children are at first reaching their summer home; and, more than that, the tiny leaves do not yet screen the singer, once you have heard the song. Phoebes and kingbirds are up on the hill side. A Baltimore oriole sings from the orchard near. A downy woodpecker climbs an elm tree, and a bobolink, in his spick and span wedding suit, loiters on a fence-post along the road. What a beauty he is, with that sleek, black throat and chest, that white gleam on his back and wings, and the pompon of yellowish tinge at the back of his tiny head. His song is debonnair enough to make you believe he is quite a man of the world, but if you listen there are undertones of sweetness and tenderness, which must go straight to the heart of his little sweetheart, in brown. Home you come full-handed and happy-hearted. You've gathered wild flowers—just a few trilliums and the latest of the hepatics, purple and yellow violets, sweet white Canada violets, frail anemones, pulpit-jacks, and some of the earliest bellworts. You've seen the shadbush with its shower of blossoms and noticed how, in the old orchards, the cherry and crab trees are white with bloom, and every branch of the apple trees are covered with coral buds, swelling to pink and white sweetness as the day shines longer and stronger. You've watched the aspens shaking with a breeze you could not feel, as the old and frail shiver in the rooms we find too warm. You've noticed the creamy and rose-tinged leaves of the oak trees, the vivid greens of the ash-leaved maples, the poplars, bronze and olive foliage and the tender green which has made the basswood young again. The woods and fields are filled with treasures past buying. You may go and possess them, and bring them home with you. They are not cumbersome to carry. They rest easily in your heart, and your footsteps are light because of them. They are the most enduring of life's treasures, for you have them always with you without the trouble of packing and unpacking. They never grow old-fashioned. They never wear out. You don't need to dust them or paint or varnish them. You have brought blessings with you, if you have gone out into the quiet places prepared to find them. Nature is very restful, very soothing, and her little children, tired with the world's wearying, will find a magic healing in the touch of her motherly fingers.

Laughter is the best tonic. If a doctor could, he would prescribe a disposition to laugh for many of his patients. He would know, too, that the laughing habit was better than pepsin for the sluggish digestion. But doctors cannot give you laughter, though they may tell you a funny story now and again, just to shake you up a bit and throw a hint of rose-color before your eyes. Happy-hearted people are happy because of the joy that is in them, not because they have more money or more health, more goods or more years to live than the pessimistic sufferers. The really cheerful woman is happy, not altogether because of her blessings, but in spite of her woes. She won't let the grimy cobwebs of life tangle up her wings. She'll stay away from trouble as long as she can, and if it does overtake her, she'll smile back at it, even with tears in her eyes. It may be nice to be born rich, and it may be true that it's better to be born lucky, but as a matter of fact, the woman who goes along through life, cheerful, hopeful, smiling, and enduring to-day's discomforts, because she knows they cannot last is the wealthiest woman in the world. She has weapons to fight rainy days, financial loss, physical suffering, the tyrannies of those with whom her life may be bound up and the keenest of mental anguish. She has a magic salve. It will heal pin-pricks and cure the gaping wounds of cannon ball. You cannot buy cheerfulness, but you can dig it out of your mind and heart. It is better than all things in the world beside, for it draws sunshine to your feet and fills your hands with golden blossoms to toss to those you love.

Did you get all your flannelly belongings tucked away as soon as they were out of use? Did you roll them in paper and tie them in white cotton bags, or did you carelessly leave them on the clothes-press shelf all folded with nice dark corners for mamma moth to creep into. Perhaps you were even more thoughtless, and left soiled wearing apparel about. You meant to have it washed, and you didn't, and when you go to look at your winter skirt or the blouse that would be quite wearable if it were only cleaned, you'll find a funny little sheath or two, a fat white grub, and perhaps a lot of ugly little holes just where grease-spots or dusty lines are. The fight with moths is not a successful one, if we merely try to kill the moths. We must store our out-of-wearing garments, and see they are put away clean, free of moth eggs, and with reasonable security. We must get out of the way of hoarding garments and house furnishings, and we must look carefully over the whole range of every-day possessions in every-day use. Once seized with the importance of keeping one's belongings in order, and once realizing the labor of doing it, we are on the way to simpler living, because if we would be clean and orderly, and yet not be slaves to mere woollens and furs and feathers, we must have fewer of them to look after. The woman of small means must learn that it is wisdom on her part not to encumber herself with the trappings which the wealthy woman may have without selling her liberty. The rich woman is able to pay for the care of her belongings. The poor woman is scarcely able to afford the things themselves, and she is a bond woman unto the care of them all the days of her life.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All readers are welcome to these columns. Handwriting is delineated, and drawings of the palm of the hand, showing the principal lines will also be read. Character will be read from photographs, which will be returned if stamps are enclosed.—Address Madge Merton, Herald Office.

K. K.—I've sent your anecdote on to the department which is attending to the competition. I'm glad to have had your letter. I do not think your writing is changing much, and I hope you are not.

Nellie. — Look through the advertisements, and I think you'll find what you want.

Josie.—Use a weak solution of borax, rubbing it on with cloth of the same shade as your goods. A half teaspoonful to a half cup of water is sufficient. The water should be warm and the borax well dissolved. If your goods is brightly colored try the solution on a small piece first. It is always a success with black, but not always with colors. Sometimes the appearance of nap may be given goods which is worn shiny by a brisk rubbing with a stiff nailbrush, and I have even known a woman who used a bit of sandpaper on a shiny edge sleeve. It stirred up a woolly nap, too, though I suppose the treatment didn't improve the wearing qualities of the serge. 2. You are methodical, decisive, independent, intuitive, hopeful, cheerful, artistic, and just a little too much devoted to your own little whimsies and your own little fads. Aren't you?

Frances. — 1. Don't say "a gentleman friend." Take it for granted that the people to whom you are speaking know that your friends of the opposite sex are all gentlemen, and say "a man friend." 2. The stationery is quite correct, and the monogram is good form and fashionable. It is usual to use the one stationery unless you are in business, and then you may have your business correspondence go out on paper a little plainer. 2. You are vivacious, impulsive, original, independent and sympathetic.

Topsy.—No, the two do not go together. I'm glad to study photographs and writing, and glad to give you any information contained in any book I happen to have if you don't have it. I'm also thankful to get recipes and your cookie recipe sounds as if it would taste good. 2. You are ardent, industrious, sensitive, fairly cheerful and fairly methodical.

Arbutus.—1. Oh, yes, we have some arbutus, though most of it has been hunted to death. 2. Indeed I do think the country is quite the loveliest place to live, and it would be delightful to see those tame squirrels of yours 3. Yes, read "Sesame and Lilies," "The Crown of Wild Olive," and "Athena," by Ruskin. 4. The seventeen-year-old girl wears ankle-length dresses, and if she arranges her hair with a pretty parted front, and braids and loops it at the back, it ought to look very nice. 5. You are generous, impulsive, happy-hearted, decisive, active and hopeful.

Kathleen.—No, I did not hear the singer. I'm glad she is a good woman, for it cannot be possible that the best of influences can go out through a voice, unless the heart and mind behind it, are sweet, and good, and pure. 2. I could tell you what people do without brothers, but I daresay you would think life wasn't really and truly worth the living. 3. You are affectionate, sincere, hopeful, energetic, persistent and a very loveable little person I should think.

Irish Kanuck.—Of course you like Ireland best. How could you help it? There's a difference, though, as you no doubt feel, between real love of country and a bragging crying out about your especial country, and a decrying of every other one. Wear your shamrock and your little harp and love your precious little green isle of the ocean, but while you're doing it, let me love my Canada, and the man of the plaidie his moors and heather and skirling pipes.

Prudence.—I very much question if a maid does make the housekeeping cost more. When the work is regularly and carefully done, the housemistress has time to look after everything. Nothing is neglected. Nothing is overlooked. Her mending and little sewing jobs are attended to when they should be. She has leisure to plan, and she will use more home-cooked food, than she is apt to, if she must do it all, on days when she doesn't feel brisk, or when she is over-tired, or over-busy, or the weather is very hot or very cold. If a girl is honest and respectable and truthful and has all her faculties, you can teach her whatever you will, and, saving your strength for the higher branches of scientific housekeeping, you will have a better-ordered house and be more companionable and less tired than you could possibly be if you tried to do all your housework yourself, spending in canned goods, ready-cooked foods and down-town meals enough money to have bought home-cookery materials and paid your little maid for the month. If you add a little sewing which you could not find time to do with all your cleaning and cooking, and a careful oversight of everything, so that there is no waste and no extravagance, I think you can pay your bills and keep things straight, with the same money It's a ticklish problem, but it can be done, and the freedom of having a house to yourself isn't a circumstance to the freedom of being able to go out when you choose and not to be obliged to consider the time that the parcels will come. I don't want to urge you into any extravagance, but think it out for yourself and see if you wouldn't choose to wear cheaper gowns and less jewellery and have a properly-served table and somebody who will wash the dishes while you and your husband read or talk, stroll around a block, or enjoy the quiet evening from your own gallery.

G. W.—Candor, some impatience, mirth, hope, fair decision and much industry.

A. D.—Executive ability, sympathy, candor, persistence, and ambition.

S. K. B.—Order, energy, vivacity sympathy independence and self-control.

Danville.—Intuition, energy, persistence, generosity, self-reliance and some pride which worries you a little and your friends a great deal.

Louise M.—Candor, affection, courage, and decision.

Pherson.—Candor, thoroughness, persistence, energy, sympathy and hope.

Deronda — Order, sensitiveness, generosity, ideality and decision.

Sam Hill.—Method, unselfishness, artistic sense of color, sympathy and sincerity.

Tanglefoot—Impulsive, vivacity, patience, and self-reliance.

Anita.—Hope, a little suspicion, determination, endurance and [illegible]ence.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

Readers are urged to send recipes to this column, also hints on caring for plants; on little economies and big ones; to tell of contrivances for lessening labor in households; of new inventions which they have found successful, and of plans they have discovered to be workable.

MEDICINAL VALUE OF EARLY VEGETABLES.

We know that the fruits and vegetables raised by artificial heat and moisture must be deficient in some of the elements which nature alone can furnish; and while often more attractive, they are of but little value aside from pleasing the eye. In May, in the central and northern states, we have the first home-grown vegetables; in looking up the composition of some of them we are surprised to find they contain some of the ingredients of the so-called spring tonics, and although the real nutritive value may be small, on account of these properties they are healthful and serve to tempt the appetite.

Asparagus is one of the earliest delicacies, and when young and tender is very digestible. The lower part should not be put on the table; it should be prepared by breaking the stalks, and the tough part which will not snap easily should be discarded. The most popular way of serving this vegetable is with a drawn butter or white sauce and served on toast.

Rhubarb or pieplant is variously classed as a fruit and vegetable. It is valuable in the early spring; it lends variety to our diet; it contains a small amount of sugar, and the sour taste is due to oxalic acid. The fibre is stringy, but thorough cooking renders it soft and digestible.

Spinach, cowslip and dandelion greens contains potash salts. As Emerson says, "There is a right way to do everything, even to the boiling of an egg," so even in the cooking of greens there is a right way, so that none of the delicate flavors be lost. The water should be freshly boiled, the greens added and kept boiling and the salt added at the last.—Sophronia B. Hurd in Good Housekeeping.

Stewed lettuce is a favorite Swiss dish, and those who don't know it have something to look forward to. An excellent way of preparing it is to quarter the heads, wash very carefully, and put in a double boiler with enough milk to cover it. Let this steam until the lettuce is tender, add a dash of pepper, a tablespoonful of butter. Let it stand till the butter is melted, and serve

The water in which vegetables are boiled if drained off, should be saved for the soup pot. Otherwise it should be allowed to simmer down and become part of the sauce, for it contains a great deal of the bicarbonate of potash which makes vegetables wholesome.

The French make a delicious dish by boiling young, tender peas in a little water, adding a tablespoonful of butter. A head of fresh, clean lettuce is set in with the peas and allowed to steam thoroughly until tender. The lettuce is then removed to a heated platter, a little milk added to the peas mixed with a teaspoonful of flour. When this comes to the boiling point the thickened peas are poured over and around the lettuce and served.

PINEAPPLE SALAD.

Shred two heads of lettuce, as fine as you would shred cabbage for slaw. Have ready one cup of English walnut meats, one cup celery cut fine, one small pineapple cut into quarter-inch cubes, one cup of mayonnaise and one cup of whipped cream. When ready to serve in the center of each plate scatter the lettuce, then on this sprinkle a tablespoonful of celery first, then one of pineapple, then one of nuts. Mix the mayonnaise with the whipped cream, and put a tablespoon of this on top of all—a very refreshing salad.

RHUBARB AND RAISIN SAUCE.

Trim off the end of the stalks and cut off the leaves. If the stalks are very young and tender, cut without peeling; if thick and a trifle old pull off the skin in long strips. Measure, and to each quart allow one cupful of sugar and one cupful of seeded raisins. Put the raisins in a large saucepan with the sugar and a few tablespoonfuls of hot water. After the sugar is melted simmer for five minutes, then add the rhubarb and cook gently until tender, turning through once or twice with a spoon, but taking care not to mash it. The time of cooking will depend upon the rhubarb; when young it will probably be done in ten minutes; serve cold.

TOMATO DAINTIES.

Tomatoes are still sold by the pound but they are comparatively inexpensive, firm and of good flavor. For broiling they should be cut into thick slices, drained for a few moments, dried on a towel, dipped into slightly beaten egg then into fine bread crumbs and quickly broiled over a hot fire. The cream sauce which goes with them should be served separately. For panning they are to be halved, dipped in flour, seasoned and laid, cut side down, in a pan containing a little hot butter, covered closely and kept over the fire until broken on the under side. They are then to be transferred (turning the browned side up) to a heated platter; a little flour is added to the butter in the pan, then milk sufficient to make a creamy sauce, salt and pepper; this is strained round the tomatoes and makes a dish sufficiently hearty to take the place of meat.

ANGELICA.

Angelica is prepared from an aromatic herb growing in abundance in many parts of Europe. The stalks, which are hollow like reeds, are candied and used for flavoring and for ornamenting candies and desserts; they are of a very pretty pale green tint. Angelica was at one time eaten like celery, raw or stewed, and the ancient herbalists attributed to it many virtues, especially that of driving away pestilence; the common name for it in certain rural European districts is "Holy Ghost Plant." It can be obtained from any first class confectioner and costs about fifty cents a pound.

GARBURE OR ONION SOUP.

Garbure is a term used in the south of France for a soup which necessitates the use of both fork and spoon, that is, which when served contains some ingredient which is of sufficient firmness and size, as large pieces of meat, dumplings, croutons, etc., to admit of the use of a fork. Nowadays the fork is usually dispensed with but the term remains.

Cut several slices of bread one-half of an inch thick, free them from crust and cut into inch squares. Immerse in smoking-hot fat until golden brown, or saute in a little butter. Just before serving the soup reheat them in the oven or in a hot pan.

Peel and thinly slice six white onions, put them in the soup kettle with one tablespoonful of butter and cook for ten minutes without browning. Add one quart of water, one pint of milk, one-half of a teaspoonful of white pepper, a pinch of mace and one-half of a teaspoonful of white sugar. Cook slowly for one hour, then rub through a puree sieve. Return to the fire, add one teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a little cold water and bring again to the boiling point. Cook for two minutes, then draw to the side of the fire and stir in the beaten yolks of three eggs, mixed with one cupful of cream. Take immediately from the fire and serve with the hot croutons.

PITTER-PATTER

MAY SONG.

O, I love the misty weather,
The misty, rainy weather,
When all things grow together;
The red, the white, the blue,
The tulip and narcissus
Say, "Bright drops come and kiss us,
The garden ways would missus
If it were not for you."

The sun will come outshining,
The tendrils will go twining,
The birds their nests be lining,
While joy the world will thrill,
The flower bells will be ringing,
The wild birds vie in singing,
And in the wind go swinging
The golden daffodil.
—Mary F. Butts, in Good Housekeeping.

The pearl cabochon is quite the correct thing for a veil pin. It is used to fasten the veil at the sides.

One of the extreme veils of the season is black mousseline, with a border in a lace design worked in pearls. A set of pearl cabochons are sold with the veil to hold it in place either at the sides or the back.

A pretty idea is to have the veil pin, or pins, match the prominent color tone of the hat with which they are used. There are turquoise veil pins for the hat with a conspicuous touch of turquoise blue. Where pink is the color, the filmy, black, open mesh veil may be fastened with a pin shaped and tinted like a pink wild rose.

A hair specialist says:

To give yourself massage seat yourself in a comfortable low chair opposite a mirror. Take your hair down, shake it out and part it in the middle. Brush it carefully and well. Brush always off from the face, never from the back of the head toward the face. Now place the tips of the fingers at the side of the head. Brace the fingers by pressure of the thumb, which should be firmly placed just back of the ear. Press the fingers well into the skin of the scalp and make a wheel-like motion with them. Move the hands all over the head, making this rotary movement. Rest for a few moments, as the movements are fatiguing to the arms, and tired hands will not give proper treatment. Next make what is called the shuttle movement. Press the fingers well into the scalp. Move the fingers back and forth shuttle fashion. Make this movement all over the head. Apply a hair tonic, if one is required, while making this movement. Now making the chucking movement place one hand on the brow, the other at the back of the head. Press the fingers well into the scalp, and with a sharp movement bring the hands toward each other. Continue all over the head in this manner. There are other movements in scalp massage, but these are sufficient for the person who is to give herself a treatment. Remember that the essentials in the management of the hair are cleanliness and friction. Cleanliness, I repeat, is only another way of speaking of soap and water. The hair should be shampooed at the very least once a week.

Young women who are ambitious to become trained nurses need not fear that the field is overcrowded. According to a trained nurse at one of the largest city hospitals, there are not nurses enough to supply the demand.

"I made the mistake," she said, "of being too captious in my selection of women who came to me, and tried to exclude all those applicants who seemed to me not to be suited especially to the work of nursing. I soon found that if I tried this plan there would not be enough women to do the work required. So I had to accept a larger part of those who came.

"The most difficult thing about passing upon applicants is to select those who are animated by something more than the money they expect to earn. Of course, all of them are attracted to a greater or less extent by this consideration, just as persons are in all walks of life. But I try to find girls who think of some other feature of the occupation; not only of the money they are to receive, but also of their duty and their responsibilities. There are many such women, of course, but there are others who go into the work for the financial reward and nothing else. There is still plenty of room for all who want to start to work as nurses."

Dresden figured mull, with tiny blue and pink flowerets on a buff background, is the material chosen for a striking gown to be worn by a brunette. It simulates the princess style with a bodice effect formed by plain buff mull laid on in pleats. It is tight-fitting to below the hips, where the whole lower part of the skirt consists of one deep flounce. Strings of coral beads hold the gown on the shoulders, and an old coral brooch is fastened at the front of the bodice.

The belt line is being obliterated and the old-style princess cut is reappearing. The narrow waist is not deemed at all desirable. Instead of the former constricted dimensions, long, sweeping curves are cultivated and the true proportions of beauty with which Venus was credited by the Romans are sought for. Where belts are used it is a belt much straighter than the ones exhibited in the fashion plates for a year or so past. In fact, the newest things in all gowns convey one and the same very forcible impression, namely, that the pointed belt which has been so madly the vogue is doomed.

Sashes are to be very much worn. They may be either of flowered ribbon or chiffon or velvet. They are fastened most often in the back, but if the gown requires it they may be tied on the side or even directly in front. But never are they tied in a bow. It is always a simple knot with two ends of any length. These may be very short, or they may fall to the bottom of the gown. On the chiffon sashes artificial flowers are knotted in the long ends.

A very quiet and unassuming little dress is made of sheer white mull. The bodice is puffed. The skirt is puffed over the hips and the flounce at the bottom is headed with puffing. A quaint collar of old lace, a family heirloom, edges the bodice. The girdle is of soft white liberty satin, knotted in the back and hanging in long ends.

White stockings are to be a fad of the summer. Already they are selling well. White silk with lace insets for evening wear and white lisle for everyday use. Occasionally a touch of black is introduced in an embroidered design. These white stockings are not only to be worn with white gowns and white canvas shoes, but with black patent leather Colonials and Oxfords. Much embroidery is shown on all the best quality stockings, and lace insets and embroidery designs are effectively combined, the embroidery framing the insets. Black silk stockings show diamond insets of black lace, bordered with little blue silk embroidered forget-me-nots or violets worked in their natural color. Rosebuds and tiny maidenhair ferns are used in the same way.

Washable kid gloves and perspiration-proof gloves are the latest for the outing girl. The wash gloves are of glace kid, and come in a variety of light shades. No longer need the summer girl worry about their getting soiled, for they look exactly as well after washing as when first purchased. The perspiration-proof gloves are extremely smart in black, with white stitching, and fastened with one conspicuously big pearl button.

It has been said that the most agreeable people to meet are good—that is, interested—listeners, and certainly to find a hostess or to meet an acquaintance who seems really to appreciate one's conversation, even if the seeming is but a polite pretence, is a pleasure that is as great as it is rare. Everybody likes to be listened to when they speak, and this whether they talk much or little; indeed, very often those who say the least require and expect most in the way of listening, while the garrulous folk—are satisfied with very little in the matter of quality. All they want is someone to whom they can hold forth at length, and whether that someone listens well or ill is to them a matter of but small importance.

Madge Merton

JOYFUL MATERNITY.

Hopeful Words to Childless Women.
Two Grateful Women Tell How They Were Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?

How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution!

Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, curing all displacements and inflammation.

Actual sterility in women is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers.



$5000 REWARD

Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuiness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., $5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the following testimonials are not genuine, or were published before obtaining the writers' special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO., Lynn, Mass.

The Story of Mrs. De Bett and Her Baby Girl.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I took your medicine I suffered for years. Life to me was a torture. I often wished I were dead. I had no children, and the doctor said I never could have. Menstruation was very painful, also suffered with severe pains in left ovary, had pains in my back and heart, terrible headaches, and weakness of the kidneys. I tried everything, had womb dilated twice but that did no good. I got discouraged and concluded to let the doctors go and try your medicine. After writing to you explaining my case, I followed your advice carefully and with the result that I never felt so well in all my life. I am indeed a new woman and have a loving little baby girl which is the happiness of my home. I feel that I owe my life to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine,** and feel very proud to recommend it to others. I hope that many others will follow my example and that homes may be brightened as mine has."—MRS. LUCY DE BETT, 80½ S. Halstead St., Chicago, Ill. (March 1, 1901.)

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. Before taking your medicine I was unable to carry a babe to maturity, having lost two—one at six months and one at seven. The doctor said next time I would die, but thanks to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I did not die, but am the proud mother of a six months old girl baby. She weighs nineteen pounds and has never seen a sick day in her life. She is the delight of our home."—MRS. A. D. JARRET, Belmont, Ohio.

Get Mrs. Pinkham's Advice.

It is free as the air. She has been the means of making many a miserable life turn into one of joy—no other living person has had such wide experience with woman's ills. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Some Quaint Old Ceremonies to be Seen at the Coronation

WHY WESTMINSTER ABBEY HAS BEEN FOR CENTURIES SCENE OF CORONATIONS

"The loveliest and most lovable thing in Christendom"—such is the description of an ancient writer when he proceeded to dwell, with tender love, upon the matchless beauty of Westminster Abbey. Great and undertable, however, though that beauty be, it is, nevertheless, far surpassed, in general interest, by the close and vital connection which has subsisted for well-nigh eight and a half centuries between the Abbey and the throne of England. Throughout all these long years one sovereign after another has sought the shelter of those sacred walls, in order that he might receive the benediction of the Primate of the English Church, and be "hallowed" with the same unction, and crowned with the same diadem, as all his fathers before him. Why was this?

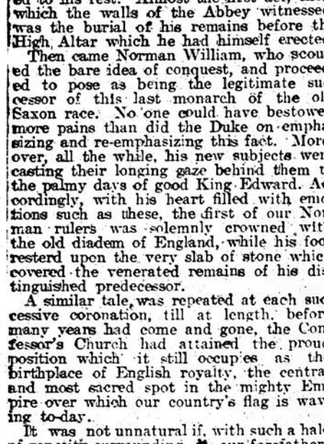
THE TOMB OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

The building of this great and beautiful temple was, literally, the pride and joy of King Edward's heart. For nearly twenty years did the building proceed, during which the King watched its progress with loving care. The Abbey Church was solemnly consecrated on the Feast of the Holy Innocents (December 28th),1065, but at that very moment the hand of death lay upon the King. Barely another fortnight passed away and he was gathered to his rest. Almost the first act, then, which the walls of the Abbey witnessed, was the burial of his remains before the High Altar which he had himself erected.

Then came Norman William, who scouted the bare idea of conquest, and proceeded to pose as being the legitimate successor of this last monarch of the old Saxon race. No one could have bestowed more pains than did the Duke on emphasizing and re-emphasizing this fact. Moreover, all the while, his new subjects were casting their longing gaze behind them to the palmy days of good King Edward. Accordingly, with his heart filled with emotions such as these, the first of our Norman rulers was solemnly crowned with the old diadem of England, while his foot rested upon the very slab of stone which covered the venerated remains of his distinguished predecessor.

A similar tale was repeated at each successive coronation, till at length, before many years had come and gone, the Confessor's Church had attained the proud position which it still occupies as the birthplace of English royalty, the central and most sacred spot in the mighty Empire over which our country's flag is waving to-day.

It was not unnatural if, with such a halo of sanctity surrounding it, our forefathers should have been impelled to place some of their most dearly-prized possessions beneath the protection of St. Edward, as it were, and within the shelter of his own Abbey Church. To this spot, then, were brought "the Black Rood" of St. Margaret of Scotland, the Cross of St. Neot from Wales, the Sceptre or Rod of Moses, the Ampulla of Henry IV., the sword with which King Athelstan cut through the rock at Dunbar, the sword of Wayland Smith, by which Henry II. was knighted, the sword of Tristen, presented to John by the Emperor, the dagger which wounded Edward I. at Acre, the iron gauntlet worn by John of France when taken prisoner at Poictiers"; and last, but most important of all, the Regalia of England. For century after century the Abbey was the home of these national treasures, and the mighty crypt which once contained them beneath Henry III.'s beautiful Chapter House, still remains to attest to their



The Marchioness of Londonderry, who will wear in her diadem some of the finest pearls and diamonds to be seen during the Coronation week.

presence, with its massive walls and deep-set windows. During the fourteenth century a serious robbery took place, which, though it left the Regalia intact, inflicted nevertheless, serious damage upon the remainder of the Royal treasures gathered in the crypt. The crowns, sceptres, and their companions were therefore removed to a still stronger chamber known as the Chapel of the Pyx.

With the Reformation the Tower began to replace the Abbey as the possessor of this great and coveted privilege. Still, for something like a century longer some of the Regalia at any rate continued to remain in their old original home. Then at length the minions of the Parliament commenced to lay their sacrilegious hands upon them. New Regalia were manufactured when the Stuart dynasty was once more restored to the throne, and for the most part these have continued in use down to the present time. Although comparatively modern in construction, the old landmarks are still retained. Our kings are still crowned with the crown of St. Edward, and their consorts with that of Queen Edith. The Abbey, it is true, is no longer their home, yet the old connec-



Princess Henry of Pless, who, among other priceless jewels, may wear her magnificent diamonds, many of which have been effectively set in her tiara, which is a masterpiece of delicate workmanship.

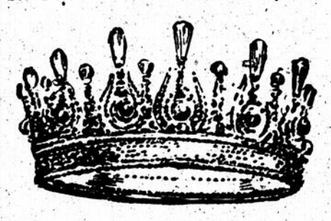
tion still continues to exist. The Dean and Chapter are still regarded as being, in a certain sense, the custodians of the National Regalia. The latter are brought to the precincts of the Abbey on the eve of the Coronation. They are placed for that night in the Jeru-alem Chamber. After the termination of the great service they are once more left in the care of these same Abbey clergy, being deposited on St. Edward's altar beneath the Confessor's ruined shrine.

MEDIAEVAL PRIVILEGES.

Ever since the Norman Conquest the Abbey has been regarded as being a Royal Peculiar, and as the recognized place of all our English Coronations. To be crowned beside the grave of the last Saxon King was a privilege which no English sovereign has ever dreamt of foregoing. Hence, great and important rights speedily accrued to the Abbot and brethren of the mediaeval monastery. The Abbot, or, in the event of his unavoidable absence, the Prior, was entrusted with the duty of giving the new sovereign full instructions in the somewhat complicated ceremonial of the service. It was also his duty to shrive the King's conscience, before he was consecrated, with the holy oil. He assisted the Archbishop in various ways, by carrying the crown from the altar, for instance in drying the places where the King had been anointed; and in administering the wine out of the great stone chalice of the Confessor. In return for these and other services the convent received the most ample tokens of the Royal bounty, in the shape of "one hundred simnels (or cakes) of the best bread, a gallon of wine, and as many fish as became the Royal dignity."

THE ABBEY AND MODERN CORONATIONS.

Curiously enough, nearly all the ancient privileges appertaining to the Abbey of St. Peter are to be traced to-day. The



Lily, Duchess of Marlborough—diamonds and pearls.

magnificent service-book, known as the Liber Regalis, dating from the reign of Richard II., is among the most cherished of its possessions. The claim of the Dean and Chapter to officiate at the service is still made in weird mediaeval French, and in language almost identical with that of centuries ago. It is the privilege of the Dean and Canons, attended by their choir, to meet the sovereign at the western door and to escort him to his place in the Sacrarium.

On this great occasion, the Dean and Chapter are vested in gorgeous copes, which have been preserved in the sacristy ever since the coronation of Charles II. It is their business to make ready the sacred oil, which, having been placed in the Golden Eagle, is then set down on the High Altar before the service begins. The Abbot has, of course, been replaced by the dean long ago, but to the latter there have descended nearly all the duties and privileges possessed by the former. He assists the Archbishop in his varied duties; he places the splendid Imperial mantle upon the Royal shoulders, he administers the chalice, and he carries the various articles of the Regalia from the altar.

Last, but by no means least, there is the interesting position assigned to the King's scholars of the ancient Abbey school. From their own special gallery the Westminster boys cheer the King and Queen in the Latin tongue as they advance up the choir. Indeed, it has been quaintly remarked that in the repeated shouts of "Vivat Rex Edwardus" and "Vivat Regina Alexandra" we hear the assent of the Commons of England to the election of the new sovereign.

Such, briefly, is the part which has been played by the Abbey at the Coronation for well-nigh nine changeful centuries. With a tale like this before us, we may readily perceive how the old Abbey Church has come to receive the description of being at once "the head, and crown, and diadem of the Kingdom."

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A LARGE BOTTLE. 25c.

Will it pay you to look after your own and your children's health?

Cowan's

Perfection

Cocoa

Aids digestion, promotes health and is very nutritious.

INTERIOR OF ABBEY BEING TRANSFORMED

The interior of Westminster Abbey has already been quite transformed under the direction of Mr. J. B. Westcott, architect of His Majesty's Office of Works, instructed by Lord Esher. Every monument is carefully enshrouded in timber, and the beautiful carved stone work inside the Abbey is now completely covered up wherever necessary with strong wooden screening.

In the transepts great timber beams have been fixed for the inclined galleries from which a large number of the privileged spectators will view the stately ceremonies. To avoid any risk of famine prices for timber, the Office of Works bought all the timber required last autumn.

REGALIA USED AT CORONATION

Highly Prized But Only Date Back to Charles II. Reign.

The Regalia of England, it must not be forgotten, are, to all intents and purposes, almost wholly modern in construction and date. With the solitary exception of one or two fragments, and a certain number of much-prized stones, not one of them can be traced to an earlier date than the commencement of Charles II.'s reign. The reason for this is not far to seek. Down to the year 1649 England possessed a set of Regalia of priceless historical interest, and probably quite unique in character. One of them was a "stone" chalice (i.e. agate, in all probability), which was used at the administration of the Holy Communion after the actual Coronation was terminated. It was believed to possess enormous value, and to have been at one time the property of the great King Edward the Confessor himself. Then there was the ancient crown of King Alfred—a most remarkable diadem if the account given of it be correct, seeing that it was composed of gold wirework; and it also comprised some curious appendages, in the shape of certain little bells!

In the above-mentioned year a great crisis arrived in the history of the English Regalia. They were seized upon by the agents of the Long Parliament. Sir Henry Mildmay, the Keeper of the Jewel House, was induced by hook or by crook, to deliver up his priceless charge. A very short time and the English Regalia had ceased to exist, for every single one was broken up and utterly destroyed.

THE NEW REGALIA.

Then came Charles II. New Regalia were obviously needed for the ensuing Coronation, for it was quite plain, after a careful examination had been made, that the Parliamentary agents had performed their work in the most thorough and complete manner possible. The King, however, gave the most stringent directions to all concerned that the new Regalia, the duty of manufacturing which was entrusted to the goldsmith, Sir Henry Vyner, afterwards Lord Mayor, were to be an absolutely identical representation (so far as possible) of those Regalia of which the nation had been so shamefully despoiled some twelve years previously.

First and foremost in general interest come the crowns. Not a few of our readers will be surprised to learn that more than one crown is used at the Coronation ceremony. The diadem with which the actual deed of Coronation takes place is entitled St. Edward's Crown—the old name being retained. This may be described as the Crown of England. It is of a somewhat weighty description, and is only worn until the actual conclusion of the service. Its construction may be described as being a rim or circle of gold, from which rise two golden arches. At the base of each of the latter is a crosspatee, as it is usually termed, and between the four crosses stand four golden fleurs-de-lys, rising from the circle or rim. All of this ornamentation is agrnished with rows of pearls, together with rosettes of precious stones. At the top the arches are slightly depressed, and here, at their intersection, is a great globe of gold surmounted by a richly jewelled crosspatee, which is itself surrounded with huge drop-pearls.

CROWN OF STATE.

The Crown of State is different altogether from the Crown of England. During the ceremony of the Coronation it remains upon a table behind the High Altar, generally termed St. Edward's Altar. The sovereign retires there after the final benediction, and exchanges the Crown of St. Edward for the Crown of State. The latter possesses, as it were, a personal signification. It has always been altered and sometimes constructed entirely afresh, for the new sovereign. The Crown of State belonging to Queen Victoria, a familiar object to visitors to the Tower of London, is composed in great measure of the materials which once helped to form other crowns. It is scarcely possible to imagine a more beautiful and graceful diadem than this. Just imagine the vast wealth of precious stones which it contains. Two hundred and seventy-seven pearls, 2,785 diamonds, 5 rubies, 17 sapphires and 11 emeralds help to make up the marvellous brilliancy of this famous crown. More than one of the jewels bears an intensely interesting historical character. One of these is a mighty ruby of curiously uneven shape, but of marvellous size. This majestic jewel was given to Edward the Black Prince after the battle of Najera, by Pedro the Great, King of Castile. It is curious to learn that this very jewel was actually worn upon the helmet of King Henry V. at the Battle of Agincourt.



Lady Londonderry—pearls and diamonds.

THE SCEPTRES.

Next to the crowns come the sceptres—the symbol of power and authority, together with the right to administer punishment. The first of these, which is placed by the Archbishop in the right hand of the King, is technically termed the Sceptre with the Cross. This, too, is of most exquisitely beautiful construction. The handle is a perfect mass of blazing gems of every possible kind, intermingled with lovely sprays of gold. At the top is placed an amethyst, shaped like an orb, and of a perfectly stupendous size. It is faceted all over with gold and diamonds, and a thickly-jewelled arched crown also forms part of its ornamentation.

The Sceptre with the Dove is of rather simpler construction, but very beautiful all the same. The dove was held to convey the idea of the Holy Ghost as controlling the general actions of the Sovereign. This sceptre is also called the Virge. It is terminated by a globe surrounded by a fillet of rose diamonds and surmounted by a cross bearing a dove with expanded wings, which is enamelled white. This sceptre is placed in the left hand of the sovereign at the ceremony of the investiture.

The Globe or Orb next demands our attention. This is the symbol of independent sovereignty, and can only be delivered to the actual ruler and wielder of authority. The Queen Consort is presented with both the sceptres corresponding to those of the King, but she receives no orb. Mary II. was the solitary exception to this rule, for the simple reason that she was crowned as joint sovereign in company with her husband, William III., and on an exact equality with him.

In appearance the Orb is a golden ball, some 6 inches in diameter. It is encompassed by two fillets of pearls and other precious stones. From the summit there rises a very fine cross-patee, standing upon a beautiful oval-shaped amethyst, and having three large pearls hanging from each of its extremities.

OTHER ARTICLES.

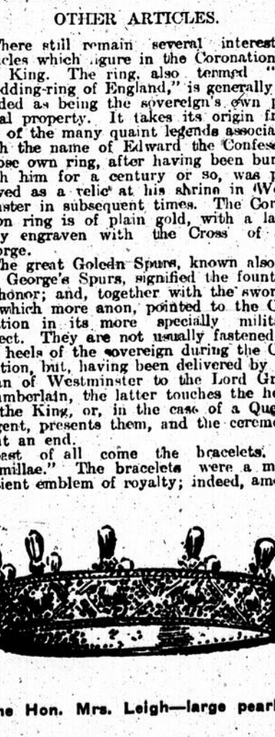
There still remain several interesting articles which figure in the Coronation of the King. The ring, also termed "the Wedding-ring of England," is generally regarded as being the sovereign's own personal property. It takes its origin from one of the many quaint legends associated with the name of Edward the Confessor, whose own ring, after having been buried with him for a century or so, was preserved as a relic at his shrine in Westminster in subsequent times. The Coronation ring is of plain gold, with a large ruby engraven with the Cross of St. George.

The great Goleden Spurs, known also as St. George's Spurs, signified the fountain of honor; and, together with the swords, of which more anon, pointed to the Coronation in its more specially military aspect. They are not usually fastened to the heels of the sovereign during the Coronation, but, having been delivered by the Dean of Westminster to the Lord Great Chamberlain, the latter touches the heels of the King, or, in the case of a Queen-Regent, presents them, and the ceremony is at an end.

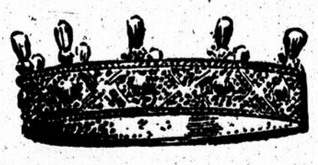
Last of all come the bracelets, or "armillae." The bracelets were a most ancient emblem of royalty; indeed, among certain northern nations they were considered to possess enormous value, and were frequently used to take an oath upon. These two "garters," as they were called at Elizabeth's Coronation, were used to fasten the King's sleeves about his wrists, symbolizing thus the firmness with which he undertakes his numerous obligations. They have long been disused at our Coronations, but a pair still remain in the Tower to attest their former importance.



Countess Cadogan, whose matchless Brazilian stones have been much admired during Lord Cadogan's term of office as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.



One of the 500,000 cups that will be given to the guests at the King's Dinner for the Poor.



The Hon. Mrs. Leigh—large pearls.

THRONES FORM IMPORTANT PART IN THE CORONATION CEREMONIES

Westminster Abbey at the time of a Coronation presents a strangely different aspect from that which it usually wears. From the western door there is spread a long carpet, generally of a blue tint. This carpet, which at one period became the perquisite of a certain privileged official—the Grand Almoner of the Sovereign—extends right along the whole length of the nave, through the choir, and does not terminate until it reaches the lantern of the Abbey. Here the grand scene of the Coronation ceremony is laid. Immediately beneath the lantern a large platform is erected. In the Coronation Service-books it goes by the curiously incongruous title of the "theatre." It is raised several steps above the floor of the Abbey; while upon it there stand two additional erections in the case of a double Coronation, consisting of two thrones, one for the King, which is usually raised upon five steps, and that for the Queen, which is placed upon a somewhat lower level.

At the eastern side stand two other chairs placed upon the base of the "theatre," which the King and Queen occupy on first entering the church. At this point the "theatre" joins on to the sacrarium of the Abbey, and here yet more chairs or thrones will be noticed. In the centre of all stands the time-honored, age-worn Coronation-chair, so dear to the hearts of all English people, while at the side facing north stand two other chairs with faldstools in front of them. What, then, is the object of all these different chairs?

THE CHAIR OF RECOGNITION.

The first chair to be dealt with is the Chair of Recognition. It forms the central point of a delightfully interesting ceremony, utterly unlike anything we are accustomed to see to-day. Its position has varied somewhat at different Coronations. At the Coronation of a single Sovereign it is generally found on the south side of the sacrarium. In the case of a double Coronation it is generally placed immediately in front of the "theatre," and facing eastward. The grand procession having entered the church, the Sovereign takes up his or her position in the Chair of Recognition, and after performing some preliminary devotions remains seated here until the music of the anthem, which is at that moment being performed by the choir, has concluded. Then the Archbishop advances to the "theatre" and proceeds to take up his position on the side nearest to him, facing eastward. He is accompanied by Garter King-at-Arms and several other great officials of the land, such as the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable, and the Earl Marshal. At the same time the King stands up in front of his chair while the Archbishop of Canterbury recites the following, or similar words:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King ——, the rightful inheritor of the crown of this realm; wherefore all ye that are come this day to do your homage, service, and bounden duty, are ye willing to do the same?"

Next, this group of officers passes on to the south side of the theatre, then to the west, and last of all to the north. At each quarter of the compass the same curious ceremony is repeated, the King standing all the time, and turning his face to the different sides of the "theatre" as the procession passes on its way. On each side as the question is asked the people shout out their willingness to accept the new Sovereign. Last of all the trumpets sound and the drums beat, and the Recognition is at an end.

The ceremony of Recognition has been performed at all English Coronations from time immemorial. That of Charles I. was, in a certain sense, the most remarkable of them all, though it must have been a performance calculated to fill the hearts of some of those present with dismal forebodings. Archbishop Abbot was the officiant on this occasion, and, when the usual formula was pronounced, for some other reason or other it was succeeded by an almost deathly silence. Not a soul answered, and at last the heralds, in desperation, advanced to the people who were placed nearest at hand and told them that it was their business to cry out, "God save King Charles." At last a faint response was heard and the ceremony continued, but the real reason of this strange event has never been thoroughly explained.

After the Recognition come the Litany and the sermon, during which the King sits or kneels, as the case may be, in his chair on the south side of the sacrarium, after which the Oath is taken.

THE CORONATION CHAIR.

The ancient chair of King Edward now begins to take its accustomed part in the Coronation Service. As soon as the "Veni Creator" is ended the Sovereign is first of all divested of his crimson Parliament robes, and then proceeds to take his seat in the chair. While sitting here he is anointed with the holy oil by the Archbishop, the Dean of Westminster assisting him throughout. The annointing has not always take place precisely in the same manner. It is recorded, for instance, that Edward VI. was laid full length upon the High Altar, while Cranmer knelt in front of him and anointed his back. Still, for many Coronations past it has been the invariable custom for the Sovereign to be anointed while sitting in the Coronation chair.

The next step in the service is called the investing with the Royal robe, and at the same time there also takes place the girding on of the sword or state and the investiture with the sceptre and ring. Last of all comes the actual Coronation itself. The Archbishop, having first consecrated the crown of St. Edward, standing in front of the High Altar, then proceeds to stand beside the King, who all this while remains seated in King Edward's chair. Then the Dean brings the crown and delivers it to the Archbishop, who places it upon the King's head, amid a perfect chorus of shouts and cheers, combined with the firing off of distant cannon, the beating of drums, and the clangor of trumpets.

So much for the Coronation chair, and to the use to which it is put during the ceremony. It is now necessary to say a word about the thrones or

CHAIRS OF STATE.

These, as already mentioned, stand upon the dais above the "theatre." They remain unoccupied all through the earlier portion of the service; but after the crowning and anointing have all been duly completed the Sovereign leaves the Coronation chair, and is led up, at the close of the grand Te Deum, to his throne, into which he is then lifted, being attended all the while by the Archbishop, Bishops, and other great officers of State.

Then comes the imposing though somewhat lengthy ceremony of the homage, during which and anthem is sung by the choir. Each member of the peerage ascends the steps of the theatre, their coronets having been removed for the moment, which done they proceed to touch the King's crown and kiss his left cheek.



Lady Stanhope, who will wear some of the prettiest jewels at the Coronation.

WHO WILL WEAR THE FINEST GEMS?

Costly Tiaras That Will be Worn During Coronation Week.

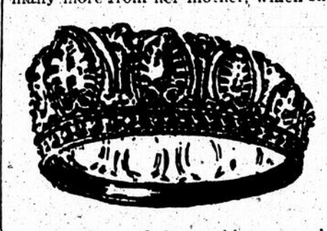
On Coronation Day there will be gathered together in Westminster Abbey all the wealth, beauty and nobility of England, and not the least gorgeous part of the historic pageant will be the wonderful display of flashing gems worn alike by their Majesties the King and Queen, as well as by the peeresses, royal guests, and the various foreign envoys and representatives who on this occasion are certain to be as resplendent with gems as their possessions will permit. Undoubtedly the scene will be the most brilliant ever witnessed. It was the Queen's wish that jewels should be worn, and this intimation was more or less expected when it was given out, as for some time past the jewellers had been beset with inquiries as to the cost of resetting and the time necessary to execute various orders, while several peeresses have taken time by the forelock and have their coronation jewels already reposing safely in their jewel-cases or at their bankers.

The British Crown Jewels, which will be seen on this occasion, although not quite so magnificent as those owned by Russia, whose regalia includes the "Orloff" diamond, which is the largest in the world, are nevertheless of very great beauty and value. They include not only the historic pear-shaped ruby which was worn in the front of the Black Prince's helmet at the battle of Cressy and Poictiers, but also the "Pitt" diamond, renamed "The Regent," which has had many adventures, and was sold to the French Government by a Hindu in 1717, was worn by Napoleon I. on the pommel of his sword, and fell into the hands of the Prussians at Waterloo.

Then also there will be the Koh-i-Noor with its wonderful history, as well as what may be called the private jewels of the Queen. The Queen owns some particularly fine diamonds, but her rubies and emeralds are not so beautiful nor so valuable as those owned by many of the peeresses. The pearls owned by the young Duchess of Marlborough, and now known as the "Vanderbilt" pearls, were once the property of Marie Antoinette and a part of the French regalia.

The largest row of pearls possessed by the young duchess contains some of the biggest and most beautiful which have ever been seen. Their value it is almost impossible to gauge, as one of them alone is said to have cost over £100,000, and their beauty is greatly enhanced by an idea of the duke's, who had placed between each one of them a wheel of white sapphire. These, too, will be worn in coronation week, as well as the magnificent diamond tiara with pearl points presented to the duchess on her wedding by the Duke of Marlborough.

Countess de Grey, who has recently paid a visit to Paris to have her jewels reset for the coronation, on special occasions wears a magnificent all-round tiara, the shape of the old royal crown, and the string of pearls she has round her throat was valued some years ago at £25,000, and must now be worth £5,000 or £10,000 more, so greatly has the value of pearls increased. The Marchioness of Londonderry, who owns some magnificent gems, has also had them attended to. Lady Londonderry has, it is said, eight different parures; but she very seldom wears anything but her diamonds and pearls, which are of great value, and these she is having reset. The Countess of Carnarvon, who possesses some magnificent emeralds worth many thousands of pounds, has lately received a good many more from her mother, which she is having specially worked up for the great occasion.



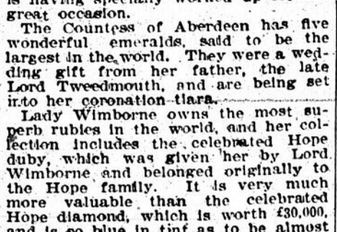
The Duchess of Devonshire—a curiously designed tiara.

The Countess of Aberdeen has five wonderful emeralds, said to be the largest in the world. They were a wedding gift from her father, the late Lord Tweedmouth, and are being set into her coronation tiara.

Lady Wimborne owns the most superb rubies in the world, and her collection includes the celebrated Hope duby, which was given her by Lord Wimborne and belonged originally to the Hope family. It is very much more valuable than the celebrated Hope diamond, which is worth £30,000, and is so blue in tint as to be almost like a sapphire. It is now set into a sapphire and diamond butterfly, but is not very often seen in public. Lady Wimborne's jewels also include a beautiful diamond crown and a splendid diamond chain, which she frequently wears. The Duchess of Devonshire's tiara is a very splendid one, and so is that which was the property of the late Duchess of Rutland, and may be worn by the Marchioness of Granby at the coronation festivities. The Dowager Countess of Wharncliffe has a noted turquoise of large size, which is engraved with Persian characters, and quite covers the front of her dress. She used to wear this ornament in the front of her gown among others of the same stones, of which she possesses a great number; and Lady Hothfield's turquoises are probably quite matchless.

The Countess of Ilchester's black pearls are not only famous, but absolutely unique and priceless on account of their size and uniformity. The string is said to have cost something like £25,000, and was once the property of the ex-Empress Eugenie.

Lady Rothschild has two rows of pearls the size of marbles, and the Countess of Shaftesbury had a pearl and diamond necklace given her by the late Duke of Westminster which is valued at £15,000, while her diamond tiara, too, is very fine. Countess Cadogan has a rather narrower tiara, but it contains some very bright Brazilian stones. Georgiana Countess of Dudley owns some fine diamonds, but



Princess Henry of Pless—diamonds.



Lady Wimborne, who will probably wear at the Coronation the celebrated Hope ruby, which is valued at over £30,000.

Star of South Africa, for which the sum of £11,200 was given before it came to England, belongs to the Countess of Dudley, and is mounted as a head ornament with ninety-five smaller brilliants.

Lady Carew's emerald and diamond tiara is a very fine one, and she also possesses a beautiful uncut but engraved ruby, which weighs 130 carats. She also has an exceptionally fine emerald, which was presented to her by the Shah of Persia, and this she will probably wear at the coronation. There was a marvellous sapphire given by George IV. to the Marchioness Conyngham of that day, and it is believed that this was made an heirloom in the family, and is now in the possession of the present marquis, but will probably be worn by the Dowager Marchioness Conyngham.

Emeralds and diamonds form the beautiful tiara of Lady Alington, and Mrs. Dudley Leigh has a beautiful all-round diamond crown with big pearls, as well as some matchless pearls. Lily Duchess of Marlborough has some magnificent jewels, including diamond tiara of great size, and Princess Henry of Pless, who, as she is not a peeress, will wear no coronet, will be seen with some of her magnificent diamonds, including her all-round crown, which is of delicate workmanship and of great value.

Altogether the blaze of jewels during the progress of the coronation festivities will be quite overwhelming, and it will perhaps be safe to say that at no other period has there been such a simultaneous display of gems that in the aggregate must have cost many millions.

Before deciding on the locality for your summer vacation, you will find it to your interest to make inquiries about the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, the new route to the far-famed Saguenay, and the only rail line to the delightful summer resorts and fishing grounds north of Quebec and through the Canadian Adirondacks to Lake St. John, the home of the celebrated "Ouananiche," and to Chicoutimi. Trains connect at Chicoutimi with Saguenay steamers. Hotel Roberval, Lake St. John, has first-class accommodation for 300 guests, and Golf Links. Train connections with the Great Northern Railway of Canada for Grand Mere and the Celebrated Shawinigan Falls, the Niagara of the East. A beautifully illustrated Guide Book free on application to Alex. Hardy, Quebec.

INCONTROVERTIBLE CHEMICAL PROOF IS VERY MUCH STRONGER THAN THE OPINIONS OF IGNORANT MERCHANTS AND DEALERS.

If a merchant or a dealer tells you that a dye prepared for coloring all-wool goods will successfully color cotton goods, do not believe him. The person who makes such a statement is a stranger to the chemistry of dyes.

Vegetable fibres such as cottons and linens require special dyes to produce fast, clear and brilliant colors. The manufacturers of Diamond Dyes prepare sixteen special Cotton colors in addition to their large range of wool and silk colors. These special Cotton colors are immensely popular with carpet, mat and rug makers. Rags, warps and cotton and linen goods dyed with the Diamond Dye Fast Cotton colors stand sun and washing; these colors never fade or wash out. When you are about to dye cotton, linen or mixed goods, ask your merchant for Fast Diamond Dye Cotton colors; he should have the full range for your convenience.

Thousands of Diamond Dye [illegible] Rag Patterns are sold every month. If you have rags, old garments or yarns, you should [illegible] Dye Rug [illegible] Wells & Richardson Co. [illegible] with [illegible]

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CIRCLS

TO JOHN.

At the very top of the row;
But to my satisfaction
You put half of me below.

But in rhyming to the members,
Why, John, you forgot yourself
And a favorite of mine, May Davis,
And that little witch, Violet Elf.

You see, John, I know a secret
Which alone I did not divine;
But I have one like it, Miss Westmount;
Now, see if you cannot guess mine.

—Thetis.

THE WICKED SPIDER MONKEY

This monkey had no name. No name was bad enough for him. He was a very bad monkey—indeed, born bad. He is now out in Jamaica Plain, a part of Boston, with several other bad monkeys, being reformed by an animal trainer. And this is the story of how he came there.

A dentist in Boston who is a great lover of animals went to the island of Jamaica a few weeks ago for a short vacation. In a little village there he met a native who had just captured a spider monkey. The little monkey was less than three feet in height, and thin as a rail, with arms and legs no bigger than a man's thumb. He had a black tuft of hair on his head that looked like the skull caps bald men wear, a keen face and a perfect set of little white teeth.

"What fun to fill those teeth some day," the dentist said. "He is so small and thin that he can't do any damage. I'll take him home with me."

So the monkey came to Boston. A nest was built for him on top of a book case in the library and all the callers and patients who came to the dentist's house said: "Oh, the cunning little dear. He looks just like a man."

He stayed in the house a week, and acted worse than any boy, if he did look like a man. Perhaps he was thin, but his arms were stronger than yours or mine. About the first thing he did was to stand straight on top of the bookcase, take a good brace with his long toes and spring for the gas fixture in the middle of the room. He caught it with his hands, gave it one twist, and gas fixtures, globes, monkey and everything crashed to the floor. He had pulled the pipe right out of its connection in the ceilling, and the gas poured into the room.

That scared him for the rest of the day. He sat on the bookcase when the damage was repaired, and was fed with bread and a cup of coffee. He dipped the bread in the coffee and ate it quickly. Then he drank the coffee. Then he threw the cup on the floor, where it was broken to pieces. During the night he unscrewed all the electric light bulbs in the room and took them to bed with him.

The next day he discovered that the dining room table would move about on its casters. He wasn't so tall as the table, but he took hold of one leg, set up a treemendous chatter of delight, and whirled the table round and round. Many of the dishes fell off and were smashed before he could be pulled away, frightened and kicking.

The next day he was so quiet that the dentist's wife said she knew he was planning mischief. This was the way her son used to be before he did something bad. He sat in the operating room, watching his master work and talking monkey talk to himself. At dinner he didn't even throw his tin cup on the floor, for after he had broken the cup he had tin dishes for his meals. The next morning were found in his nest a dozen dentist tools and a set of teeth his master had been making for a patient, picked half to pieces. That quiet day cost the dentist many dollars.

After coffee the followig morning—for he always drank all the coffee he could get—he proceeded to travel about the house without touching the floor. After pulling down three lace curtains and a picture, he came to a long, bare space on the wall, with nothing but a wire to swing from. That wire carried the current which ran the dentist's machine and was a live one. But the monkey had never seen a live wire before. He hooked on it with his tail. Then he sent out a most astonishing scream. His legs and arms stiffened straight out, and he hung in agony. A moment later he dropped to the floor and crawled back to his nest. From that hour the sight of a wire shaken in his face would send him shivering back to the top of the bookcase.

The cook kept no wires in the kitchen, but the monkey didn't like the cook, and the cook didn't like the monkey. When he got to the kitchen there was always sure to be trouble. On the seventh day of his life in Boston he sat by the stove pounding with a tin quart measure on the coalhod. The cook wanted the measure. She snatched it from the monkey's hand. With a little chatter of rage he sprang like a thin gray streak upon her shoulder and grabbed a fistful of her front hair. Then he pulled. The cook shrieked. The hair came out in the monkey's hand. His master rushed in and carried him away from the terrified servant.

"Shure," the cook declared, "either that animal goes or Oi go. Oi won't have me hair pulled out by the ugly little baste."

The monkey had cost enough already. The cook stayed and the monkey was sent away to be brought up properly and taught to behave before he will be allowed in the house again. That is why he still has no name.—New York Tribune.

YOUR IDEAL SUMMER HOLIDAY

What is your ideal for a summer holiday? Do you want to travel? Do you want to stay in the country and run wild? Do you want to boat and bathe, play golf, bicycle and enjoy yourself in similar ways? Or what would you like best to do this summer?

Every member of the Circle—boys and girls, both—is asked to write a brief description of their ideal summer holiday. Use one side of the paper only, write in ink, and send to Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal, not later than Thursday morning. The best will get a prize. Let each one try to be the best, and let every one try this competition.



Ladies and Gents—This is a wonderful mule. After years of constant training, he will—



do anything—



he pleases.
Copy by T.A.C., Lachine.

SOME LIVE LAMPS.

In India there is a bird called the bottle bird because it builds a nest which looks just like a bottle. But it is not the wonderful nest I wish to tell you about, but something much more wonderful, I think. You know, in India birds have many enemies, and these enemies are afraid of light.

So, when Mr. and Mrs. Bottle Bird make their home, they stick over so many balls of clay all around the front door. These are really candle sticks, but I do not believe you can guess what the candles themselves are. They are fire beetles. Fire beetles are something like our fireflies, only much brighter. Mr. and Mrs. Bottle Bird catch the fire beetles and stock them in the balls of clay, and there they stay, making the whole nest quite bright with light.

So you see, Mr. and Mrs. Bottle Bird, and all the little bottle birds can sleep quite peacefully all night, because they know they are safe from all enemies.

SOME OLD POEMS RE-PRINTED

Young readers—and others too—are asked to send copies of popular poems which will be published.

MAY EVENING.

(By William Cullen Bryant.)

The breath of Spring-time at this twilight hour
Comes through the gathering glooms,
And bears the stolen sweets of many a flower
Into my silent rooms.

Where hast thou wandered, gentle gale, to find
The perfumes thou dost bring?
By brooks, that through the wakening meadows wind,
Or brink of rushy spring?

Or wood-side, where, in little companies,
The early wild-flowers rise,
Or sheltered lawn, where, mid encircling trees,
May's warmest sunshine lies?

Now sleeps the humming-bird, that, in the sun,
Wandered from bloom to bloom;
Now, too, the weary bee, his day's work done,
Rests in his waxen room.

Now every hovering insect to his place
Beneath the leaves hath flown;
And, through the long night hours, the flowery race
Are left to thee alone.

O'er the pale blossoms of the sassafras
And, o'er the spice-bush spray,
Among the opening buds, thy breathings pass,
And come embalmed away.

Yet there is sadness in thy soft caress,
Wind of the blooming year!
The gentle presence, that was wont to bless
Thy coming, is not here.

Go, then; and yet I bid thee not repair,
Thy gathered sweets to shed,
Where pine and willow, in thine airy round,
Sigh o'er the buried dead.

Pass on to homes where cheerful voices sound,
And cheerful looks are cast,
And where thou wakest, in thine airy round,
No sorrow of the past.

Refresh the languid student pausing o'er
The learned page apart,
And he shall turn to con his task once more
With an encouraged heart.

Bear thou a promise, from the fragrant sward,
To him who tills the land,
Of springing harvests that shall yet reward
The labors of his hand.

And whisper, everywhere, that Earth renews
Her beautiful array,
Amid the darkness and the gathering dews,
For the return of day.

Young Contributors

All boys and girls are invited to write to the editor of this page with original stories, verses, and sketches. Don't make your contributions long, and use one side of the paper only. Address Pandora, Herald Office, Craig Street, Montreal.

THE MYSTERIOUS FOG-BELL.

Night had lowered her curtain
Over the sleeping sea,
When a fog-bell raised its warning tones,
What could the meaning be?

Hush! that solemn peal rang out again,
Each passenger held his breath;
"Oh, must we perish beneath the sea?"
Were the words which escaped at length.

A rush was made for the deck—
No black rocks met the eye;
No fog mist raised its frowning form,
Or enveloped the starry sky.

A calm, fair sea, stretched far and near,
To the sound of a traveller's croon,
And over head sailed the "Queen of the night,"
The round, fair, stately moon.

The mystery seemed to gather—
What could the meaning be,
Of a fog-bell sending its warning
Over that peaceful sea?

The captain stood among them,
Pale, though a man so strong!
Come, follow me, men, to the fog-bell,
For something is surely wrong!

As they climbed the stair together,
And gazed at the bell so untrue,
There floated down from its iron sides
A plaintive little "Mew."

A ringing shout of laughter
Came from the crowd below,
For "Snowball," the little white kitten,
Had been swinging it to and fro!

—Gladys Wright.

A PLEA FOR THE BIRDS.

The following pretty sketch, written by Alexandra Braener, is explained by her letter. It is a pleasure to hear from the boys and girls who are kind to their animal friends. Here is the letter, and also the story:

38A Fullum Street,
Montreal, May 11, 1902.

Dear Pandora,—Thank you for the suggestion about the pussy willows. I made some and took them to school, and the teacher was greatly pleased with them. I am sending a story about birds. The reason I wrote it the way I did was because the school teachers in Newark had been talking about the Audubon Society when I was leaving there. They were going to have one in the school for the children. It is a society for the protection of birds and animals. Though I do not belong to it, I feel it my duty to help them, the birds and animals, along. I think the story ought to be called a Sunshine story, for I do think that the birds need a little human sunshine too.

THE ADVANTAGES OF A LARGE BIRD.

"How did you paint your tail?" asked the eagle of the peacock one day.

"I didn't paint it at all," answered the peacock, indignantly.

"You needn't be so cross about it. But my! wouldn't you look lovely on a hat if you were not so large?" said the eagle, admiringly.

"I would not want the people to take and stuff me, and then put me on a hat, though I wouldn't mind giving them a plume now and then," answered the peacock, proudly, while he spread out his beautiful tail. "You would be a beauty on a hat," he said, with a sneer.

"Ha, ha, ha, I'm quite safe in this country," laughed the eagle, "for if the ladies wore me on their hats, they would be taken for Americans. Ha, ha, ha."

"How would I look on a hat?" said the loon.

"You are too silly," answered the owl, scornfully. "They would be more likely to wear me if I weren't so large. Are you not aware that I am a wise looking bird? A wise looking hat would cause quite a sensation."

"I am surprised that I have not been chosen to be worn on hats, because my beak is so ornamental, and would be so useful used as a purse. It would make women happy to have a purse in their hats, instead of carrying it around in their hands," said the pelican.

The Argus pheasant held his head very high, but I don't mean to say that he did it because he was vain, but because he was talking to the peacock, who stood on top of one of the cases.

"Look at my plumage," said he, spreading out his tail to such a great extent that I



BEFORE THE EXAMS.
By O. S. Walsh.

opened my eyes in astonishment, and stood as if fixed to the spot. "What a blessing it is to be large," he went on. "If I were a small bird, I'm sure I would have been perched on some lady's hat long ago."

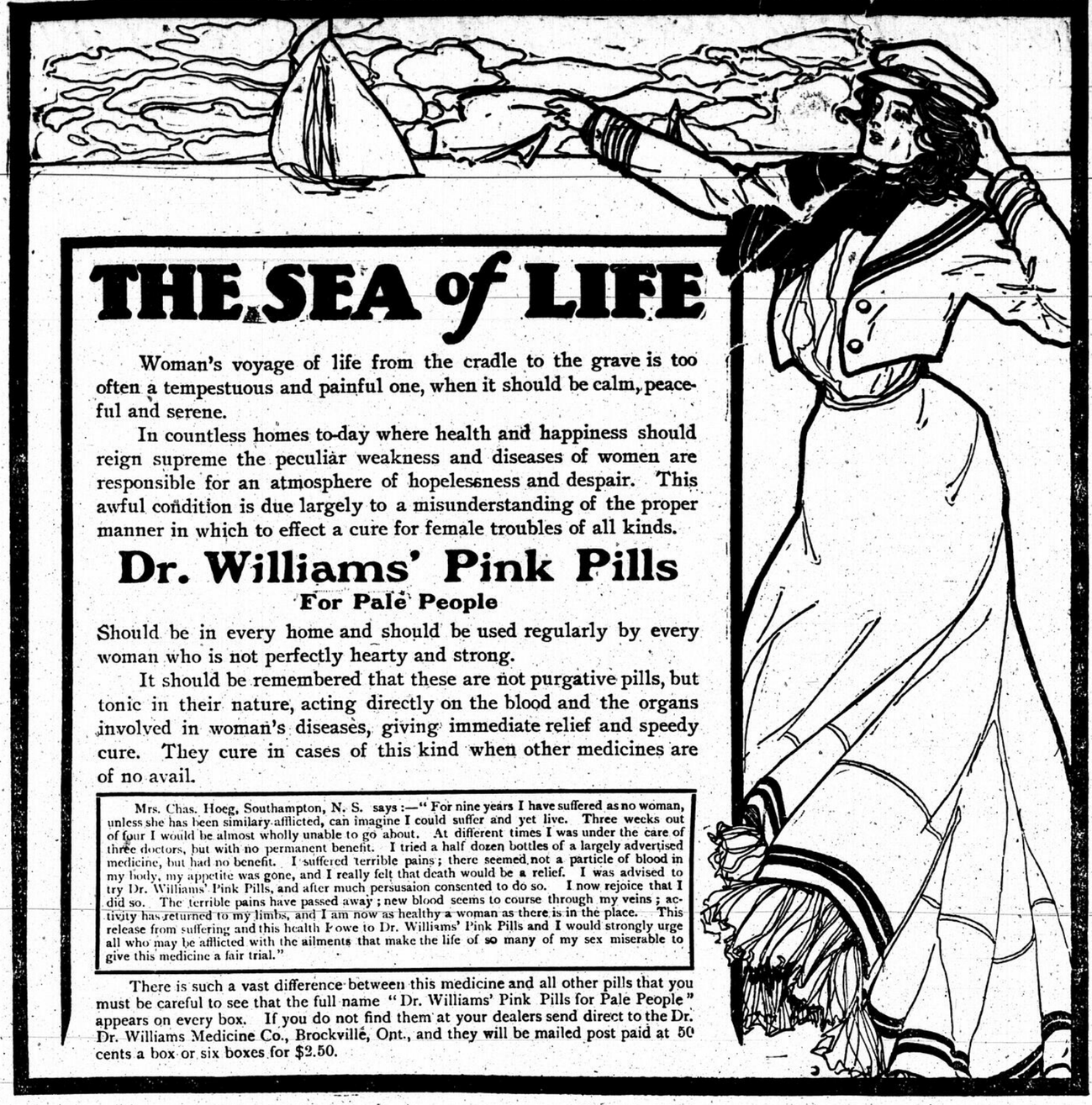
"Being large doesn't help me," spoke up the egret. "We have some lovely feathers in our tails, and that big bird that they call man, comes to get them just at the breeding time, for they know that that is the only time they can catch us. They frighten us so badly, that we are compelled to leave our nest, and our babies are left to starve to death. Man must be a bird, for he goes on two legs, and only animals go on four. He must be a bird of prey. How ornamental he would be on a hat, with his legs hanging down behind for streamers."

My attention was called to a corner of the room. Such a chattering and chirping was never heard before. After listening for some time, I found that the small birds were lamenting over their smallness. I will not repeat their pitiful stories, because of the anguish it will cause the boys and girls of the Circle.

The above conversation was heard in the Museum of Natural History.

—Alexandra Braener.

MONTREAL'S ART PRINTERS—HERALD JOB DEPARTMENT.



THE SEA of LIFE

Woman's voyage of life from the cradle to the grave is too often a tempestuous and painful one, when it should be calm, peaceful and serene.

In countless homes to-day where health and happiness should reign supreme the peculiar weakness and diseases of women are responsible for an atmosphere of hopelessness and despair. This awful condition is due largely to a misunderstanding of the proper manner in which to effect a cure for female troubles of all kinds.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
For Pale People

Should be in every home and should be used regularly by every woman who is not perfectly hearty and strong.

It should be remembered that these are not purgative pills, but tonic in their nature, acting directly on the blood and the organs involved in woman's diseases, giving immediate relief and speedy cure. They cure in cases of this kind when other medicines are of no avail.

Mrs. Chas. Hoeg, Southampton, N. S. says:—"For nine years I have suffered as no woman, unless she has been similary afflicted, can imagine I could suffer and yet live. Three weeks out of four I would be almost wholly unable to go about. At different times I was under the care of three doctors, but with no permanent benefit. I tried a half dozen bottles of a largely advertised medicine, but had no benefit. I suffered terrible pains; there seemed not a particle of blood in my body, my appetite was gone, and I really felt that death would be a relief. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after much persuasion consented to do so. I now rejoice that I did so. The terrible pains have passed away; new blood seems to course through my veins; activity has returned to my limbs, and I am now as healthy a woman as there is in the place. This release from suffering and this health I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I would strongly urge all who may be afflicted with the ailments that make the life of so many of my sex miserable to give this medicine a fair trial."

There is such a vast difference between this medicine and all other pills that you must be careful to see that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" appears on every box. If you do not find them at your dealers send direct to the Dr. Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and they will be mailed post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50.

The Post Bag.

All young people are welcome to this column. The editor is pleased to receive letters and will answer as soon as possible. Please don't write, with dignity to say that as your letter was not answered the same week you are sure the editor does not wish to be troubled, and you will not write again.

Thetis.—Emmy Lou will appear next week. I am always glad to hear from you. A number of members have an "alias." Please write about your ideal holiday. Thank you for being so sunshiny. How is your circle?

Donald.—Both the letters came safely, and thank you, dear. Thank you also for that enclosure; and of course I went. I hope you saw the newspaper notices. You were very good, and of course all your friends were pleased. Now about those clothes. Will you write to Mrs. H. M. Boyd, 31 St. Mark Street, and ask her for an address. A bale for which just such things were wanted for an Indian girls' school in British Columbia has gone, I fear, but someone else is sure to need the things. Will you also send your magazines to Mrs. Boyd. The city express will call for and deliver them for ten cents.

Laura LeBlanc.—Your drawing came too late to be acknowledged last week.

O. G. Walsh.—The mosquito drawing was simply blood-curdling. Please do find out about that Canadian publication, as my correspondent will be glad to know. Yes, the verses were good. I fear I must fall you on the subject of how printer's ink is made, and the foreman is so busy I daren't enquire of him. If you enclose a stamped (American stamp) addressed envelope to the Queen City Printing Ink Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for the information, they may help you.

Robert Glegg.—Your picture was too late for last week.

Roma's Cousin.—The verses are not especially attractive, and scarcely worth being reprinted. If you want them returned send a stamped addressed envelope large enough to hold them.

Careen.—Has your cold departed yet? This warm weather should cure it. I read the little sketch and think it is good. I am glad you explained that the verses were all original, as someone thought she had already seen those published last week. It is a good plan to jot down sentences and phrases which may be of use later. You should also be sure that your sentences are grammatically correct, as even good writers sometimes make grammatical errors. Avoid long, involved sentences, which weary the reader. Observe all you can, and read the works of good writers. I am anxious to be obliging, but I draw the line at putting my picture in the paper. Write whenever you like.

Harold.—The first contingent sailed by the Sardinian on October 30, 1899. For the other date consult an English history.

SUNSHINE
CANADIAN NEWS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SUNSHINE SOCIETY

GOOD CHEER.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not meant for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

Mr. William Ewing Love, St. Louis, Mo., has sent the editor of this column several copies of his poem, "Remember the Living," which is given below. It is dedicated to the Sunshine Society:

REMEMBER THE LIVING.

O my friend, if you think aught worth saying
That may cheer me along on life's way,
Do not lessen the good by delaying:
If I merit, commend me to-day.

For better is one kind word spoken
To fall full on the sentient ear
Than profusion of tribute and token
To the dead who no longer can hear.

Have you praise, then defer not the giving;
Have you wreaths, place them now on my head:
For one rosebud is more to me living
Than a flower-strewn grave to me dead.

All who desire to become members of the Sunshine Society should write to Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, 96 Fifth Avenue, New York, who will forward forms to be filled in with the names of the officers and members.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

The Wallingford treasury's low;
So to keep up our Sunshine supply,
We've got out our rags,
And are all making bags
As fast as our needles can fly.

Will you aid us by sending just one?
'Twill easily reach us by mail—
Any sort, shape or size,
We'll hail as a prize:
June 5th we are having a sale.
Address Mrs. W. B. Kirkham, 144 S. Main Street, Wallingford, Conn.
Does any member want to lend a hand?

HUNTINGDON BRANCH.

The Huntingdon Sunshine Society held a very pleasant meeting on Thursday, 15th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Mitchell. Although very few in number, only eight being present, still an enjoyable afternoon was spent. Miss M. M. Cunningham enlivened the meeting by a piano solo, enjoyed by all. Since the last meeting several articles of clothing have been brought in, which will be forwarded to Mrs. Boyd, of Montreal Branch, for distribution.

MONTREAL BRANCH I.S.S.

The regular monthly meeting, held on Tuesday evening, May 20, proved a very interesting and enjoyable one. The kind hospitality of Mrs. Wilson, 178 Metcalfe Avenue, made it possible to meet at her residence, and nearly every member responded to the roll call. After the reading of the minutes by the secretary, routine business was taken up. A request for an invalid chair having been made through The Herald column, offers of the requisite article were received from H. B. Carmichael, Mrs. Hutchinson and others, but the president, Mrs. Boyd, had been able to supply the want personally. A charming letter from the president was read, thanking the members for the testimonial of regard recently presented. This was received with hearty applause. Very interesting acknowledgments were read from Miss Bule, nurse in charge of the Lytton, B.C., hospital for the quilts sent some time ago, also from Miss Isabel McKay, Middleton, N.S., a "shut-in," who was glad to receive the gleam of sunshine forwarded her. It was moved by Mrs. G. Brown, seconded by Mrs. James Thom, that contributions from the general fund be sent to the fresh air fund and to the new summer school and playground movement. This was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Boyd reported that a box of clothing had been sent to the Indian mission at Alert Bay, B.C.; a box of books to the Rev. R. C. Brewer, River Desert, and to Rev. Mr. Belford, Gladstone, B.C.; and a quantity of books and clothing to the Salvation Army Barracks here. These last had been passed on by the Huntingdon Branch. The Grace Dart Home being very much in need of bed clothing, each member pledged herself to prepare some article during the summer vacation. A cushion sale was also proposed, each member to make a cushion, which will be sold for the benefit of the funds. It was decided that the International day, to be held in the autumn, take the form of a summer sale, and Mrs. Thom was made convener of this committee. The business meeting closed with a statement of finances by the treasurer, after which refreshments were served by the kind hostess. Before leaving, votes of thanks were tendered Mrs. Wilson for her hospitality; to the president, for her splendid work during the year, and to the secretary for the active interest necessary to her position. Miss Jones contributed by her music to the success of the evening.

WESTMOUNT BRANCH.

The Westmount Branch acknowledges with thanks these donations: Mrs. David Hodgson, Lacolle, Que., box of magazines by express; magazines from Miss Greig and Mrs. Ryder; $5 from Mrs. George Moss, also boxes of magazines and pictures; $1 from Miss Sax and postage from Miss Moore; books and magazines from friends.

The following letter shows how literature is appreciated:

Loring, Parry Sound District.

The boxes of literature have been received. The delay in receiving them was caused by our roads, which have been in a very bad state this spring. We have to team our goods 42 miles by wagon. You will thus understand the delay. The books received are very fine, and are very much appreciated by the different people reading them. I gave some six to eight books to each person, and when they had read them they returned them and got another supply. In this way every one has reading matter. Again thanking you and wishing you every success, I am, yours sincerely,

E. L. KELCUY.

The Westmount Branch knows of an invalid in Hamilton. He is very sensitive, and does not like to receive letters from women, thinking they were dictated out of pity. He told his doctor he would be very grateful to receive letters from cheerful men.

There will be a meeting on Tuesday, May 27, at Victoria Hall, of the Westmount Branch. All members are asked to attend.



Old Men feel young when they start the day WITH
Abbey's Effervescent Salt

A teaspoonful of Abbeys Salt in a glass of water shortly after rising will keep you in perfect health.

It purifies the blood, keeps the head clear and stomach sweet.

A positive cure for chronic constipation.

Recommended by the Medical Profession.

A Record...
HARD TO BEAT.

Prizes awarded the Bailey Combination System of Dressecutting in the past 12 years. Diploma, Paris, 1889; Medal, Chicago, 1893; Medal and Honorable Mention, Buffalo, 1901; Diploma, Ottawa, 1901; Diploma, Quebec, 1901. Classes of Drafting and Cutting with the above system at

219 BLEURY ST.

MISS MAIDEN, - - - Instructress.

A Blaze of Glory

By—JOHN STRANGE WINTER,
Author of "Bootle's Baby."

(COPYRIGHT.)

CHAPTER XXI.—Continued.

Her thoughts were bitter indeed. She knew or felt fairly sure that she had unwittingly stumbled on a secret that had made all the difference on earth to her. Woman-like she had been quick to take note of the change in Victor L'Estrange's manner towards her. You cannot hide it from a woman when a man is not quite as much in love with her as he once was, and though he may gallantly try to act as if nothing had come to make any change in him, yet all his efforts do not deceive the woman who loves him, even though every other person in the world be blinded to the truth. She had been puzzled; she had worried, in a way which would have astonished L'Estrange himself, who had always looked upon her as a girl who was dominated by a lofty, chill indifference to all at least most of the passions which, from time to time ho'd poor humanity under their sway. But she had never until now come within an ace of the truth. Now she saw it all, all. It was this soft-voiced, soft-eyed thing who had come in between them. How well she remembered the very last time that he had been on leave from Blankhampton when they had been staying at the same country house in Ireland, that one wet afternoon they had all been playing at some ridiculous game with a slip of paper and a pencil apiece. Surely it was called "opinions," and consisted of each player writing his or her full name, and below it, "These are my —— opinions," filling up the blank with an adjective and then passing the paper on to the next player. When a dozen leading questions had been answered, and the papers were full, then each player read the paper which had stopped with his or her left-hand neighbor. When Joy Brooke's turn came she had read her paper aloud, laughing with the others to see how incongruous a set of opinions the turn had made. But then she came to the question: "How high should one's sweetheart be?" and believed the answer in Victor L'Estrange's handwriting was the familiar quotation: "Just as high as my heart." She had thought but little of it at the time, but now it came home, home to her very soul.

It was late in the afternoon ere she and Betty met, Betty still pale from the effects of her swoon, but declaring stoutly that she was perfectly well.

It happened only a few minutes before dinner that Joy found herself close to Mrs. Le Gendre, "You feel better, Mrs. Le Gendre?" she said, abruptly.

Betty began quite eagerly to reply, when Miss Brooke ruthlessly cut her short: "Do you believe in dreams, Mrs. Le Gendre?" she asked, almost curtly.

"Yes, at least I don't know that I do. I never dream very much," Betty replied.

"No! I dream things. I dreamt about you last night."

"About me?" half-startled.

Miss Brooke turned half round on the seat. "It was rather an ugly dream," she said, deliberately, "I thought that you —"

"Don't tell me," cried Betty. "Don't tell me. I don't want to know. You don't know me. You could dream nothing serious about me."

"Yes, I've seen you before," persisted Joy.

"No, no," cried Betty, "I never knew you."

"You and I have an interest in common," Miss Brooke went on pitilessly.

"We have nothing in common," said Betty, passionately, "not even humanity."

"You knew him! Just as high as my heart," Miss Brooke continued.

Betty got up from the seat, her face like ashes, and shaking in every limb. "Miss Brooke," she said, with a brave attempt at dignity, "your manner and your words are equally extraordinary. I never saw you, to my knowledge, before yesterday, and I profoundly trust when we leave Schaffhausen that I shall never see you again. Good day."

She hurried away, her face ablaze with indignation, running suddenly right into her husband's arms.

"Hello!" he exclaimed. "Where are you running to at such a rate, young lady?"

Betty clutched hold of him. "Wing," she said, "I wish you would take me away out of this. I hate the place. I'm afraid of mad people."

"Mad people! And who strikes you as mad?" he asked.

"That Miss Brooke, the girl with the L'Estranges. She's mad, Wing, quite mad. I'm terrified of her. She will do me an injury if we stop here," and Betty looked round as if Miss Brooke might be coming after her with a knife or some other murderous weapon.

Colonel Le Gendre fairly laughed aloud. "Well, that's a good joke and no mistake about it. What makes you think there's anything wrong with her? I dare say she is off her head a bit to-day since she got the news of her young man's bad luck, poor chap."

For a moment Betty stood stock still, scarcely able to believe the evidence of her own senses. "I—you," she gasped, "I tell you I am afraid of that woman. I tell you she is mad, mad, and I want o go away, now, at once—and you only laugh at me. It wouldn't take much to make me hate you."

CHAPTER XXII.

THE THIN LINE OF DEMARCATION.

Probably Colonel Le Gendre had never been so thoroughly astonished in all his life as when gentle and tractable Betty turned upon him like a young fury and told him that it would not take much more to make her hate him. For a second or two he stood staring at her blankly.

"Why, my darling," he burst out at last, "do you mean it? Are you serious? Do you really want to go on? I thought you quite liked these new people whom you had picked up."

"Like them!" echoed Betty, with a vehemence which was quite incomprehensible to him; then her rage and emotion proving altogether too much for her self-control, she turned and fled away into the house just as the dinner-bell clanged out over the quiet garden.

It was ruefully enough that Le Gendre hurried after her, to his dismay finding her flung face down upon her bed, her slim young form shaking with passionate, tearless sobs. Not for some time was he able to stop them. In vain did he assure her that he believed her to be joking, in vain did he try to get out out of her what had passed between her and Miss Brooke, and it was only when he declared that he should go to Mrs. L'Estrange and lay a complaint of Miss Brooke's conduct that Betty, with a great effort, pulled herself together and entreated him to do nothing of the kind.

"Mrs. L'Estrange is nice enough," she said, sitting up and pushing the heavy hair back from the flushed face. "She can't help it if her son is engaged to a lunatic, and he, poor fellow —— There I can't talk about it. But I want to go away, Wing. I hate outside people. They worry me and ask dozens of silly questions. Do let us go away, and don't let us pick up any more people. I hate it."

"My darling child, I didn't foregather with the L'Estranges," he said, smiling.

"No," ruefully, "but they foregathered with me, at least, the old lady did, and I could not very well help myself without being downright rude. But do let us go on at once."

(To be continued).

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FREE SAMPLE OF LIEBIG'S FIT CURE.

If you suffer from Epilepsy, Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus Dance, or have children or relatives that do so, or know a friend that is afflicted, then send for a free trial bottle with valuable Treatise, and try it. The sample bottle will be sent by mail, prepaid, to your nearest Post Office address. It has cured where everything else has failed. When writing, mention this paper and give name, age and full address to THE LIEBIG CO., 178 King St. West, TORONTO, CANADA.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

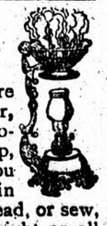
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Every mother and lady should use it. Used successfully by thousands of ladies. 25c. sizes for sale by all Druggists, or direct. THE T. A. SLOCUM CHEMICAL CO., TORONTO, CAN.

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LACE HOUSE.

New Styles in Shirt Waists.

Very SHEER WHITE MUSLIN, also in Black, fine tucks and insertions. Prices, $1.35 to $4.00. The latest Waist Lengthener to adjust the Blouse for the dip front effect. Price..... 25c

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242 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

Two Second Hand Safes

Lot of Shelving and Office Furniture and Stationery Supplies.

For Sale Cheap.

THE TIMMIS-NOBLE CO.

Some Interesting Anecdotes Told by The Herald Readers

THE HERALD'S request for anecdotes was even more largely responded to this week than last, and the following are gleaned from the large number sent in as the best and brightest of the lot.

With such excellent material it was exceedingly hard to make a choice, but the two prizes of $1 each were finally awarded to Lieut.-Col. Ponton, of Belleville, for his military anecdotes, and Miss Mary S. Williams, of Knowlton, Quebec, for a new story of Mark Twain.

The prizes will be repeated again next week, but it has been found necessary to limit the anecdotes submitted to 300 words.

MILITARY AND OTHERWISE.

Young Lieutenant on furlough falls in love. Writes to Colonel asking permission to be married. Colonel wires back, "Join at once." She interprets this to mean "Marry at once." They marry. He wires Colonel, "Have obeyed orders, have joined, and the happiest dog alive." Colonel's remnant of strength only permits him to wire in reply. "Every dog has his day."

Young Lieutenant on furlough with some back pay coming to him wires his commanding officer for same, getting rather gay, as follows: "Ready for the needful." C. O. replies, "Needful not ready."

Caesar's "Veni, vidi, vici" is equalled by Napier's "Peccavi"—(I have Scinde), but it is not true that Dewey wired Washington after Manillas, as follows, "Cantharadis"—(The Spanish fly).

See letter of Sir Boyle Roach giving his account of the Irish Rebellion. Inter alia, he says, "I write with a sword in one hand and a pistol in the other." And in a fit of generous hospitality he says, "I hope, my lord, if you ever come within a mile of my house, you will stay there all night."

Sergeant-Major, by direction of Colonel on eve of solar eclipse, in India announced to regiment that "by order of the Colonel, there will be an eclipse to-morrow, and the Colonel will explain its tactics if the day is fine, the eclipse will take place in the barrack yard; if the day is stormy the eclipse will take place in the gymnasium."

A little son of a Boer looked upon his father's prisoners as something to play with, and on a British soldier being removed to another place the little fellow began to cry, whereupon his father promised to catch some more to-morrow, which he did.

"Now, sonny, here are the soldiers I promised you." The little fellow looked them over carefully. Then his lower lip began to pout, and tears rolled down his cheeks.

"What's the matter, my son," asked the astonished father, "doesn't he like his khakis?" "No, daddy," replied the little chap, striving with his tears. "Why not, my lad?" Then the child's restraint gave way, and he burst out: "Oh, daddy; they're not—(sob)—soldiers at all:" They were two of the C.I.V.

Returned fighter—"And as I was being carried away in the ammunition waggon——"

Listener—"Don't you mean the ambulance waggon?"

Returned Fighter—"No sir, I was so full of bullets they put me in the ammunition waggon."

Rather bald but inexperienced young officer making a confidant of his Colonel—"I should like to find something not intrinsically valuable but interesting, because it is rare to send to my sweetheart. What would you advise me to send her, Colonel?"

Colonel—"Nothing easier, my dear fellow, send her a lock of your hair."

Brawny soldier, off duty standing on street corner, tapped on shoulder by policeman, who asked, "Do you play draughts?"

Soldier—"Yes, I do. What's that to you?"

Policeman—"It's your move. Move on."

Angry at this interference with a wearer of His Majesty's uniform, the brawny soldier threw the policeman into the street. After being overpowered, he was arrested by the force and his case was heard at the Police Court the next morning. After the evidence for the prosecution, he was convicted without being heard—of gambling! He protested most indignantly but was answered by the magistrate that the evidence was clear he had been tossing "coppers" in the street.

Grady knows how to run a newspaper, too. He noticed a citizen as dead. The citizen appeared alive: "Can't correct it," said Editor Grady; "but I'll put you in among the births."

At a fire in the town of Longford, a man who had been aroused from sleep by the alarm had time only to slip on his trousers, which in his hurry, he put on the wrong way about, and jumped from the window. "Are you hurt?" asked a bystander. "No," he replied, looking down, and his voice quavered, "but I'm afraid I'm fatally twisted."

Officer meeting Salvation Army lassie, jocularly, "So you belong to the Army, too?" "Yes," was the reply, "the Bible army." "Now, you don't believe in the Bible, do you?" "Yes," she said, "all of it." "What! Do you believe the whale swallowed Jonah?" "Well," she said, "when I get to heaven I'll ask him." "But supposing he is not there." "Then you can ask him."

A RECENT MARK TWAIN STORY
(Said to be authentic).

Mr. Clemens was staying at Lake Saranac, and the various "guests" then present hung eagerly about in hopes that they might hear some of the anecdotes, funny stories, or uncatalogued "jokes" inseparably associated with the renowned humorist.

But there are times when even being "funny" becomes a bore, and Mr. Clemens' attitude showed an uncompromising aversion toward storytelling.

Finally the guests lost hope, and wandered about in dejected resignation.

But irresistible is the force of habit. One day a circumstance occurred which resuscitated the faculty of reminiscence, which was, for the time being, lying dormant in Mr. Clemens' brain.

"That reminds me of a story," he began.

Without doubt the faces of the "guests" revealed ecstatic delight, and Mr. Clemens paused severely!

But the "die was cast," and he could not now effect an honorable retreat.

"A certain lady of my acquaintance," he resumed, "was a great lover of Shakespeare. She read untiringly all works attributed to him, and her admiration frequently overflowed in her conversation.

"She was conversing with a gentleman, about the time that the disputed authorship of the plays was under discussion, and ultimately the subject reverted to the topic then foremost in her thoughts.

"I wish I could know whether Shakespeare really wrote his plays, or even a part of them," she said, "and if he did not write them, who did, anyway"

The gentleman politely sympathized with her perplexity; but finally, growing weary of a prolonged discussion of theories, he suggested, in a slightly aggravating manner, that, as it was absolutely certain her curiosity upon this point could never be satisfied, it might be well to abandon the disturbing speculation.

"Well," she returned, with reproachful energy, "when I get to heaven the very first thing I shall do will be to hunt around and find Shakespeare, and then I'll ask him who wrote his plays, and then I'll know!"

"Suppose you don't find him there?" he queried, and twirled his moustache in aggressive masculine triumph.

The lady considered. Presently feminine wit and the instinct of retaliation rose victorious.

"Then I'll let you ask him," she said.

M. S. W.

THE VICAR'S DOG STORY.

I never listen to our Vicar's sermons without there coming to my mind that much-quoted line of the late lamented Laureate:

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."

"I have a dog," said the Vicar after dinner one evening, "and he has convinced me that animals have the reasoning faculty. In my house the supper is always cold on Sunday evening, and we take it early, immediately after our return from church. Everything is put on the table before we start from home, in order that the servants may attend the evening service. Last Sunday there was no one left at home but my dog. There was a cold pigeon pie on the supper table, out of which one piece had been cut. When we sat down to supper that evening, the first thing I took out of that pigeon pie was a sponge. My dog had got on the table, pulled out the pigeon, found that the gap would betray him, had gone into the hall, bitten off the sponge, hanging by a string to the slate kept for callers, jumped on the table with it, and rammed it into the pigeon pie with his nose."

M. F.

HOW HE BECAME A MEMBER.

A sort of secret society having been formed in a certain town, by a party of young men, a very quiet and respectable young man was invited to present himself at their lodge and be initiated. He complied, and several of the members laughingly told him but one qualification was necessary, he must be able to tell as good a lie as any of them.

"Well," he proceeded to say, "you all are acquainted with old Jones' bull?" They all nodded, the above mentioned bull having gained a reputation of his own as a fire-eater.

"I was crossing old Jones' field the other day," he went on, "when I heard a wild bellow, and glancing up, I saw the bull not 30 yards away, and charging me, with lowered head and a wicked light in his eyes.

"I could not move, I was so frightened, and——"

"And how did you ever manage to escape?" several asked breathlessly.

"Oh, that was dead easy," said the young fellow, "I simply rammed my hand in his mouth, caught his tail, turned him inside out, and—he ran the other way."

He was admitted and subsequently appointed president.

G. C.

HARD TO KILL.

The death of James Scott Kellogg at his home in Central New York, age 101 years, recalls to the writer an interesting story. Mr. Kellogg was a hard drinker all his life and thereby met with many accidents. Once he was shot in a brunken bout. Another time he fell into the canal and was drowned, being brought to with great difficulty, and worst of all he fell into a large kettle of boiling water at the salt works, where he was employed. From each one of these episodes he barely escaped with his life. At the age of 97 Mr. Kellogg was taken down with double pneumonia. His case seemed hopeless, and being a Catholic, the priest was called, the doctor employed had given him up but was calling again (as doctors do), whereupon Kellogg sat up in bed and said: "Doctor, I have been burned, shot and drowned and I will be hanged if any "cold" will take me away." And he lived four years longer!

WHAT HAPPENED AT OUR PICNIC

It was one day last summer that a party of us girls went on a picnic to the woods. When lunch was over three of the younger members thought that it would be grand fun to go wading in a small brook which flows through the wood and adds greatly to the beauty of the place. After much coaxing and teasing we conceded and while they played about in the water we read at quite a distance from them. Time passed merrily and we had almost forgotten the children, when suddenly there arose upon that calm summer afternoon, a scream of alarm, proceeding from the direction of the creek.

"Oh!" cried Birdie, my little sister's special friend, "they are eating our stockings. What ever shall we do?"

We left our books in haste, and ran to see what was the matter. The three children were sitting on the grass at a safe distance from the creek, while two cows were playing "catch" with their shoes and stockings. Suddenly one caught up a black stocking and began eating it. Inch by inch it masticated it, until at last, to our utter amazement, it disappeared altogether: "Oh, I am sure it is my stocking," the three cried in one breath.

We charged upon our enemies with unflinching courage and soon put them to flight. After a close examination we discovered that the stocking so ignominiously done away with belonged to Birdie.

A. B. C.

TOOK IT HERSELF.

A story is circulating which tells how a fair young lady went to a drug store, on St. Catherine Street and told the man in charge to fix her up a dose of castor oil, and to mix it with something to take the taste away. The man told her to wait. In a few minutes he asked her if she felt like taking a glass of soda water. She accepted the invitation, and drank the beverage. Presently she asked the roller of pills why he didn't give her the castor oil. The man smiled a triumphant smile, and said: "Madame, you have taken it. I mixed a maximum dose with that soda." She turned pale; sank into a chair; she gasped: "Immortal Jove! I wanted it for my mother.

W. E. P.

WHAT HE WANTED.

The other day a seedy looking farmer who was passing down the main street of a large town, stopped before a clothing store and began to look over the goods displayed in the window. As he seemed to be looking for something he could not find, an employe of the store stepped out and said to him:

"Is there anything I could show you?"

The seedy stranger replied, "Waal, I guess you ain't got what I'm lookin for."

The clerk seeking to further enlighten him said: "Just look at this lovely line of trousers at $1.99 and those nobby suits"; but still came the answer, "You ain't got what I want."

"Well," said the polite clerk, "just step in and perhaps you will see what you want."

They entered and the sturdy tiller of the soil was shown everything in the store but still came the same exasperating reply, "You ain't got what I want." The clerk losing all patience cried out: "Well what in the name of thunder do you wat!"

"Waal," drawled the hayseed, "I guess I'm looking for a double-barrelled shot gun."

The clerk's reply is not recorded and if it was, it would not be fit to print.

S. B.

IRISH WIT.

Some years ago Pat left the Emerald Isle and came to America to better his fortunes. He established himself in business by purchasing a donkey, which he christened Barney, and a cart. This transaction exhausted Pat's slim resources. By doing odd jobs, in cart, he was able to keep himself and Barney from actual want. By constant association, the two became fast friends and Pat's spare time was spent in teaching Barney tricks, some of which were quite clever, such as sitting down, smoking a pipe etc.

Hearing that men and teams were wanted to work on the canal, a few miles distant, Pat hitched Barney to the cart and set out. Across the river he could see gangs of men at work. He shortly came to the bridge, which he discovered, to his consternation, was a toll-bridge. Calling a halt Pat proceeded to study the situation, and although his pockets were empty, he was rich in "natural resources."

After long, and deep cogitation, an idea seemed to strike him, and he exclaimed: "Shure Barney, me love, Oi hav it."

Hastily unhitching the willing beast, he lead him to the back of the cart. After repeated failures, and many back breaking lifts, Barney was finally boosted into the cart, and commanded to sit down. Placing his pipe in Barney's mouth and his cap on the animal's head, Pat stepped back and viewed the transformation with unbounded satisfaction, remarking, "Begorra Barney, but yese look lvery bit the gintleman, an' now whin the ould spalpeen axes yese fur the toll, just yese say niver a wourd."

Taking his place in the shafts Pat resumed the journey. Reaching the bridge, the keeper demanded the toll. Pat apparently deaf, trudged on. Repeated demands not meeting with a response, the toll-keeper, in a rage, rushed up to Pat shouting, "you miser'ble ole skinflint, don't you intend to pay toll?"

Pointing over his shoulder with his thumb, while his face wore a look of childlike innocence, Pat replied. "Faith, just ax the droiver."

PHILIP DUNHAM.

NO REST FOR THE WICKED.

Three friends came down from Toronto the other day to see Jones on business and Jones entertained them at the club with blowing soap bubbles cutting up picture books, playing ping pong and other such harmless games.

The sun was just rising when Jones came home, stealthily and quietly he stole into the house—as if he were an adept at the game. He had almost undressed and was breathing easily when he accidentally dropped one of his boots.

"John, dear, are you just come?" asked his wife.

"No, love!" he answered in a painful voice. "I have a terrible headache; so I thought that I would dress and take a long walk. The spring air will do me good."

"Indeed, dear," she replied; "you needn't come in till breakfast now. I'll have it ready at eight."

So Jones walked around the block for three hours, debating whether or not his wife was knowingly avenged, and ate his breakfast with a last month's relish.

J. L.

LEGAL WITS.

Away back in the forties and fifties of the last century, there was no state in the American Union more celebrated than North Carolina for its legal talent and the learning and wisdom of its Bench and Bar. Indeed, the delivered opinion of North Carolina judges have been quoted as authority by the highest courts of judicature in Great Britain. Among some of the illustrious lawyers of the State at that time were Governor Swain, Hon. Thomas Dodge, Judge Hillman and Col. Robert Demes—celebrated no less for their brilliant wit than for their legal acumen and forensic ability.

On one occasion in a criminal case Mr. Dodge had been retained to aid in the prosecution, and Hillman, Swain and Demes appeared for the defendant. During an interval in the proceedings, the counsel for the defendant put their heads together to have a little sport at the expense of their friend Dodge, and wrote off the following:

"Here lies Tom Dodge who dodged all good,
And never dodged an evil;
But after dodging all he could,
He couldn't dodge the devil."

It was a great hit of course, and caused much suppressed merriment, as it was circulated among the members at the bar, but when it came into the hands of Mr. Dodge, he proved himself equal to the occasion and sent back the following rejoinder:

"Here lie a Hillman and a Swain,
Their lot let no man choose;
They lived in misery, and in pain,
And the devil got his Dewes."

D. R. C.

RESEMBLED GLADSTONE.

This humor of the last provincial election in Nova Scotia has hitherto had a select, but very limited, private circulation. With names substituted I think you will agree that it deserves to be introduced to a wider circle for appreciation.

A candidate was seeking re-election in a county noted for its culture and its wealth. Physically, he was squat and tubby, with squinting eye and a perennial smirk. On seeing him for the first time, reflective persons were usually reminded of a pig—sometimes of a rat. His endowment of brains might be described as scanty, his culture was nil, and neither his professions nor his practice conformed to an extremely high moral standard. His style of oratory was decidedly provocative of mirth, consisting in short sentences, terminating in guffaws. Essentially vulgar, he was not very popular with the lower orders, being in the habit of accosting indiscriminately every person he met, and always ready to do a favor. In successive contests he invariably led both the field and his own ticket.

In the centre of culture in this county lives Professor P.——, on the faculty of one of our colleges. A man of acute mind, ripe scholarship and high character, he is also blessed with a keen sense of humor. A few days previous to the election, he was confined to his room by an attack of gout, and was attended by Doctor D.——, a local physician. Physician and patient were both political opponents of the candidate mentioned above. After ministering to the sick man, the doctor stepped out into the hall and conversed for a few moments with Mrs. P.——, in tones meant to be low, but which were at times audible in the sick room.

Presently the name of this candidate was mentioned. Instantly from the sick room came, between groans, in a tone most impressive, and between an exclamation and an audible reflection, these words:

"A mod-ern Glad-stone! A mod-ern Glad-stone!"

The doctor, with difficulty, controlling his face, walked into the room, and approaching the couch, inquired.

"In what way, Professor?"

Like a flash came the answer, in the same impressive voice:

"By way of contrast."

GINDHAR EIRRUC.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

There is a story well known to the law dispensers in Western Ontario.

A negro was arrested for stealing chickens from his next door neighbor.

The negro had a sign hung over his shop, which caused amusement to the stranger at first reading, but always brought the negro under suspicion of the law whenever a theft of chickens was complained of at the police station.

The sign read, "Chickens roost HIGH, but they must come down."

Complaint being made, the police suspected Senix and arrested him.

Senix, arraigned before the Magistrate pleaded "not guilty," and said: "Your Honor, I'se been on particular social terms with chickens, but their mighty queer creatures, aint got no verbum verbosity, forgets yesterday and thinks of to-morrow, likes the sunny side of the road and aint no wise particular about his relations, Just as soon belong to a white man as a black man, cause he's color blind. I dun want to tell you there aint no patriotism about a chicken, so I keeps the chickens and my neighbor a nice warm chicken house. One night my chickens get the union fever and strike. They belong to the diggers union, and am most independent cusses you ever knew, cause they know digging pretty good anywhere. A white man can run for alderman, a black man bang fast color won't run."

The Magistrate interrupted. "Here, here, I don't understand all this nonsense."

The prisoner indignant, said: "Your Honor, I aint responsible for your ignorance."

THE IRISHMAN AND HIS "CAR."

The following story is a rather humorous experience of a gentleman travelling in Ireland.

"I had occasion a few months since to travel in the south of Ireland, and, I hired the usual 'jaunting car.' The driver gave me good reason to suppose he had been liquoring pretty freely. After terrifying the life out of me by specimens of the most reckless driving, he landed me about two miles from my destination, and refused to go further, on the plea that his horse's mother-in-law lived in that parish.

"But," I said, "what am I to do?"

"It's not for the like of me to advise a jintleman like your honor, but I know what I'd do. I'd jump on the car and go back, if it was only to warm the horse and give poor Pat a duram."

"I found he had a "pal" who kept a 'shebeen' just handy, and he made up his mind to desert me.

"Under these circumstances, as I had paid him well for the hire, I felt justified in tipping him a threepenny piece. Before taking it he went carefully to the horse's head and taking out a ragged bandanna, he bound the animal's eyes. I naturally asked him what he was about." "Shure, I wouldn't like the horse to see how mane you were, and I'd never be able to drive him agin if he knew I'd take a dirty threepenny." Saying this he joined his "pal," leaving me two miles from the place I wanted to go."

TWO FROM GLENGARRY.

Glengarry is a great place for nicknames. Owing to the numbers that have the same patronymic it is necessary to distinguish them in some way. There used to be a family—and they weren't "Macs" either—who went by the name of "Spogan Dubh." The story goes that in the early ages when the U.E. Loyalists were seeking out new homes in the Glengarry wilds, one brave woman, with her husband, was tramping through the woods, her twin boys in a blanket at her back. They stopped at a spring to get a drink, and when they had gone a short distance further the woman discovered that one of her boys was missing. Turning back they found the little fellow wallowing in the mud. "Spogan Dubh" (black paws), exclaimed the delighted mother, and "Spogan Dubh" the child was to his dying day, and his grandchildren after him.

Squire Mac. was a well known Charlottenburg farmer in the old times, who was wont to get "over the bay" occasionally. Once he went a mile or two up the Black River from Lancaster to get a load of hay, and his neighbor from whom he bought the hay was so hospitable that when the Squire departed for home he was completely "mulrathered." Like the "Fine Old Irish Gentleman" of the song. On his way the team took matters in their own hands and backed down the bank into the river. The rack and the hay floated off, and the horses, relieved of their burden, trotted off toward the home place. When they arrived at the gate, the boys were somewhat alarmed and started westward to find their father. They had not gone far when they spied the load of hay sailing down the river, and the amateur Noah on the top of his ark, oblivious to his surroundings and singing the well known "Fhir a Bhata."

C. W. Y.

THE WRONG ONE.

A young lady was going to New York to pass the Christmas holidays with some friends. When she entered the car only one seat was vacant. She therefore took it. Just then a gentleman came in and seated himself next to her. At seeing him she was a little afraid. He looked strange, she thought, and she immediately thought of her purse. A sensation that he wanted to steal her purse came over her, when suddenly she felt he was putting his hand in her pocket. She was so much afraid that, without a moment of reflection she put her hand in her pocket and seized his so that he would not be able to take it out. She told herself that on getting to the next station she would scream for the police. Ten minutes passed; ten minutes of anxiousness and terror for the young girl, who dared not look at the man. Then the car stopped at Albany. The young girl, turning to her companion shouted aloud: "Sir, please take your hand from my pocket or I shall call the police." "I beg your pardon, Miss," was the reply, "but it is you who have your hand in my pocket." In her horror the girl then saw that in her excitement she had put her hand in his coat pocket, which was touching her dress. She then told him her story very simply and he, with an American's courtesy, attended to her baggage and saw her to her friend's house. He politely asked to call on her and after six months this little "imbroligo" ended by a joyous wedding.

A. L.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

A tender-hearted old citizen of Carrollton, says an American paper, went to the cars the other day to see his daughter off. Securing her a seat, he passed out of the car and went around to the car window to say a parting word. While he was passing out, the daughter left her seat to speak to a friend, and at the same time a grim old maid took the seat and moved up to the window. Unaware of the important change, he hurriedly put his head up to the window and said: "One more sweet kiss, pet." In another instant the point of a cotton umbrella was thrust from the window, followed by the wrathful injunction, "Scat, you grey-headed wretch."

N. T.

IN THE DARKNESS.

I don't know if this anecdote can be considered at all "funny," it had anything but a humorous effect upon me at the time. Some time ago I was invited to spend an evening in a country house, not far distant from the city. The house itself was very large, and old-fashioned, built after the fashion of an English country gentleman's manor house, and on a "dour" November evening, when the wind howled down the deep fireplaces, there might even be a nodor of "ghostliness" pervading the whole place. After being conducted in state to the guest chamber, I blew out the light and got into bed and was soon fast asleep, but woke suddenly, feeling myself bathed in a cold perspiration. Surely there was someone else in the room; but was powerless to investigate, but lay listening to my heart beats. At last I screwed up enough courage to open my eyes, and there standing by the side of the bed was, what appeared to be a "Mannikin," with two large, round, staring eyes, almost mesmerizing me. It only lasted half a minute, and therefore kept the soul in my body. Because, when I looked again, it had disappeared. I need not say there was no more sleep for me that night, expecting momentarily to see the "Terrible thing" again. In the morning I found that my dread visitor had been a tame owl which one of the boys had wounded slightly while out shooting, and had taken it home, where it had remained ever since as a pet. How it escaped that night to pay its respects to me has ever since remained a mystery, but I suspect one of the boys rather mischievously wished to give me a little fright, and he succeeded only too well.

KEITH KINGSLEY.

ONE ON THE SCHOOLMASTER.

There is a little town in Ontario that boasts of an old stone school house, and several illustrious graduates. Memories of it are always associated with a certain school master who instilled knowledge and meted out punishment there for almost half a century.

Some years ago, to keep pace with the times the trustees of the school proposed replacing the old fash ioned stoves which had kept out the wintry blast and had done heroic service through many a cold snap. The result was the installation of a furnace, and several months.

It was the early months with the cold nights and the bright warm days, when the odor of burning sap from the nearby groves made many a truant. The boys went to school more from a sense of danger of being reported absent, than all the well known consequences, than from any keen anxiety to learn. The holidays acted like whetting a hungry man's appetite and something had to be done.

Every morning the school master came in, looked at the thermometer, and if it was found registering anywhere in the fifties the nine o'clock bell for dismissal rang out through the halls and playgrounds. Many a hard word was said about the new furnace, and the fun cutting it in had an altogether unpleasant time.

All went well. Every morning the thermometer keeping almost at freezing point, and holidays came regularly. One morning the schoolmaster noped in the local weekly paper and read the following item, entitled "The boys deserved a holiday." Some of the residents near the school, having noticed one of the pupils scraping off the frost of the sidewalk and carrying it into the school early every morning, got anxious and looked in. They were surprised to see the little ball of frost jammed down into the bottom of the thermometer. They promised not to give the scheme away, but it has since leaked out. This probably accounts for the cold times recently in the school house."

That ended the holidays, and anyone afterwards mentioning that the room was cold had cause to regret it.

REMINISCENT.

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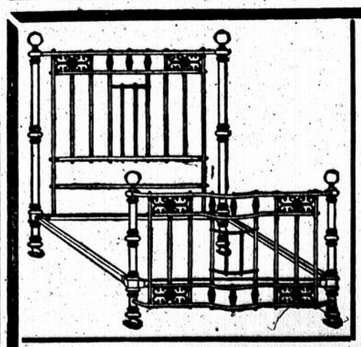
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