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MINNEAPOLIS THURSDAY

DAWSON'S ADDRESS.

WHAT THE RETIRING PRESIDENT SAID.

To the Assembled Scientists at Westminster Church—A Most Interesting Address, Touching Upon Various Things Which We All Ought to Know About—A Geologist's Ideas Clearly and Forcefully Expressed.

In the evening the association assembled at Westminster Church to listen to the annual address of the retiring president, Dr. J. W. Dawson, principal of McGill University, Montreal, Canada. There were in the pulpit all the past and present officers of the association. Dr. Dawson was introduced by Prof. C. A. Young of Princeton, the president of the association, and spoke as follows on "Some Undiscovered Truths of Geology".

My predecessor in office remarked in the opening of his address that two courses are open to the retiring president of this association in preparing the annual presidential discourse. He may either take up some topic relating to his own specialty, or he may deal with various or general matters relating to science and its progress. A geologist, however, is not necessarily tied up to one or the other alternative. His subject covers the whole history of the earth in time. At the beginning it allies itself with astronomy and physics and celestial chemistry. At the end it runs into human history and is mixed up with archaeology and anthropology. Throughout its whole course it has to deal with questions of meteorology, geography and biology. In short, there is no department of physical or biological science, with which geology is not allied, or at least on which the geologist may not presume to trespass. When, therefore, I announce as my subject on the present occasion some of the unsolved problems of this universal science, you need not be surprised if I should be somewhat discursive.

Perhaps I shall begin at the utmost limits of my subject by remarking that in matters of national and physical science, we are met at the outset with the scarcely solved question as to our own place in the nature which we study, and the bearing of this on the difficulties we encounter. The organism of man is decidedly a part of nature. We place ourselves, in this aspect, in the sub-kingdom vertebrata and class mammalia, and recognize the fact that man is the terminal link in a chain of being, extending throughout geological time. But the organism is not all of man, and when we regard man as a scientific animal, we raise a new question. If the human mind is a part of nature then it is subject to natural law, and nature includes mind as well as matter. On the other hand, without being absolute idealists we may hold that mind is more potent than matter, and nearer to the real essence of things. Our science is in any case necessarily dualistic, being the product of the reaction of mind on nature, and must be largely subjective and anthropomorphic. Hence, no doubt, arise much of the controversy of science and much of the unsolved difficulty. We recognize this when we divide science into that which is experimental or depends on apparatus, and that which is observational and classificatory—distinctions these which relate not so much to the objects of science as to our methods of pursuing them. This view also opens up to us the thought that the domain of science is practically boundless, for who can set limits to the action of mind on the universe?

except in so far as denser material might exist toward its center, and a crust at first approximately even and homogeneous, and subsequently thrown into great bendings upward and downward. The question has recently been ably discussed by Mr. Crosby in the London Geological Magazine.

In short, the fundamental gneiss of the Lower Laurentian may have been the first rock ever formed; and in any case it is a rock formed under conditions which have not since occurred except locally. It constitutes the first and best example of the chemico-physical, aqueous or aqueo-igneous rocks, so characteristic of the earliest period of the earth's history. Viewed in this way the Lower Laurentian gneiss is probably the oldest kind of rock we shall ever know—the limit to our backward progress beyond which there remains nothing to the geologist except physical hypothesis respecting a cooling incandescent globe. For the chemical conditions of these primitive rocks, and what is known as to their probable origin, I must refer you to my friend Dr. Starry Hunt, to whom we owe so much of what is known of the older crystalline rocks as well as of their literature, and the questions which they raise. My purpose here is to sketch the remarkable difference which we meet as we ascend into the middle and upper Laurentian.

In the next succeeding formation, the true lower Laurentian of Logan, the Greenville series of Canada, we meet with a great and significant change. It is true we have still a predominance of gneisses which may have formed in the same manner with those below them. But we find these now associated with great beds of limestone and dolomite, which must have been formed by the separation of calcium and magnesium carbonates from the sea water, either by chemical precipitation or by the agency of living beings. We have also quartzite, quartzose gneisses, and even pebble beds, which inform us of sand banks and shores. Nay, more, we have beds containing graphite, which must be the residue of plants, and iron ores which tell of the deoxidation of iron oxide by organic matters. In short, here we have evidence of new factors in world-building, of land and ocean, of atmospheric decay of rocks, of deoxidizing processes carried on by vegetable life on the land and in the waters, of limestone building in the sea. To afford material for such rocks, the old Ottawa gneiss must have been lifted up into continents and mountain masses. Under the slow but sure action of the carbonic dioxide dissolved in rainwater, its felspar had crumbled down in the course of ages. Its potash, soda, lime, magnesia and part of its silica had been washed into the sea, there to enter into new combinations and to form new deposits. The crumbling residue of fine clay and sand had been also washed down into the boards of the ocean, and had been there deposited in beds. Thus the earth had

ENTERED INTO A NEW PHASE, which continues onward through the geological ages, and I place in your hands one key for unlocking the mystery of the world when affirm that this great change took place, this new era was inaugurated in the midst of the Laurentian period.

Was not this time a fit period for the first appearance of life? Should we not expect it to appear, independently of the evidence we have of the fact? I do not propose to enter here into that evidence, more especially in the case of the one well characterized Laurentian fossil, *Eozoon Canadense*. I have already amply illustrated it elsewhere. I would merely say here that we should bear in mind that in this later half of the Lower Laurentian, or if we so choose to style it, Middle Laurentian period, we have the conditions required for life in the sea and on the land; and since in other periods we know that life was always present when its conditions were present, it is not unreasonable to look for the first traces of life in this formation, in which we find for the first time the completion of those physical arrangements which make life, in such forms of it as exist on our planet, possible.

This is also a proper place to say something of the doctrine of the origin of life.

Palaeozoic. I have, I may say, satisfied myself, in regions which I have studied, OF THE EXISTENCE AND ORDER OF THESE ROCKS

as successive formations, though I would not dogmatize as to the precise relations of those last mentioned, or as to the precise age of some disputed formations which may either be of the age of the older Eozoic formations or may be peculiar kinds of Palaeozoic rocks modified by metamorphism. Probably neither of the extreme views now agitated is absolutely correct.

After what has been said, you will perhaps not be astonished that a great geological battle rages over the old crystalline rocks. By some geologists they are almost entirely explained away or referred to igneous action or to the alteration of ordinary sediments. Under the treatment of another school, they grow to great series of Precambrian rocks, constituting vast systems of formations, distinguishable from each other, not by fossils, but by differences of mineral character. I have already indicated the manner in which I believe the dispute will ultimately be settled, and the president of the Geological Section will treat it more fully in his opening address.

After the solitary appearance of Eozoon in the Laurentian, and of a few uncertain forms in the Huronian and Taconian, we find ourselves in the Cambrian, in the presence of a nearly complete invertebrate fauna of Protozoa, Polypa, Sclerodermata, mollusks and crustacea, and this not confined to one locality merely, but apparently throughout the ocean. This sudden incommensurate introduction of successive groups of invertebrates, and finally of vertebrate animals, furnishes one of the greatest of the unsolved problems of geology, which geologists were wont to settle by the supposition of successive creations. In an address delivered at the Detroit meeting of the association in 1875, I endeavored to set forth the facts in this succession, and the general principles involved in it, and to show the insufficiency of the theories of evolution suggested by biologists to give any substantial aid to the geologist in these questions. In looking again at the points there set forth, I find that they have not been invalidated by subsequent discoveries, and that we are still nearly in the same position with respect to these great questions that we were in at that time,—a singular proof of the impotency of that deductive method of reasoning which has become fashionable among naturalists of late. Yet the discussions of recent years have thrown some additional light on these matters, and none more so than the mild disclaimers with which my friend Dr. Asa Gray and other moderate and scientific evolutionists have met the extreme views of such men as Romanes, Haeckel, Lubbock and Grant Allen. It may be useful to note some of these, as shedding a little light on this dark corner of our unsolved problems.

It has been urged on the side of rational evolution that this hypothesis does not profess to give an explanation of the absolute origin of life on our planet, or even of the original organization of a single cell or of a simple mass of protoplasm, living or dead. All experimental attempts to produce by synthesis the complex albuminous substances or to obtain the living from the non-living, have so far been fruitless, and indeed we cannot imagine any process by which such changes could be effected. That they have been effected we know, but the process employed by their maker is still as mysterious to us as it probably was to him who wrote the words:—"And God said let the waters swarm with swarms." How vast is the gap in our knowledge and our practical power implied in this admission, which must however be made by every mind not absolutely blinded by a superstitious belief in those forms of words which too often pass current as philosophy.

But if we are content to start with a number of organisms ready made—a somewhat humiliating start however—we still have to ask:

HOW DO THESE VARY SO AS TO GIVE NEW SPECIES?

It is a singular illusion in this matter, of

lutionists, in his at Cambridge, England, only two "possible as to the origin of structure" or the "gather of the material new species separated from another" by small successive changes. Comparing these models of the first, he says that "this was which he rested when kind he had adduced in the threadbare reproduction and species, and the more or less similar neither of them have ever on the origin of cause of the observed reference to the true that no certainty obtained either by or sound induction.

THE MORE of any species, and that there are numerous grouped usually into late creation, modification and growth, and that almost all know in the main characteristic of the species must have been but in many ways mentary on the capacity with these great questions fact that this little gymnasium should have university lecture unattended audience. It notice that though the development of the New his principal illustration touches no weight to the positive sense deduced of all others most I with these animals, cephalopods.

Another example is recently delivered at London by Prof. Flower. "The Whales, Past and Probable Origin." The well known, Gaudry given up. "We have says, "these strange ereigns of the Tertiary ancestors,—they leave Flower is bold enough and he does so in a though limiting himself of slow and gradual at once, as every anatomist of an origin from fish, thinks the ancestors have been quadrupedal obliged for good reason and the others, and turn though here also the difficulty. Finally, he has primary ancestor, suppose marshes and rivers of and to have been inter hippopotamus and dolphins in diet. As this is unknown to geology or much less difficult to accept whales themselves, he says "Please to recollect, he a mere speculation." But that such speculations are use," but this will depend not they lead men's mind legitimate science into baseless conjecture.

Gaudry, in his recent *Mémoires du Monde Animal*, advocate of evolution, is to resume to say, "Il ne laissent mystère qui entoure le développement des grandes classes de Nul homme ne sait comment les premiers individus de polypes, d'étoiles de mer. Les fossiles primaires ne nous fournissent de preuves positives animaux d'une classe à classe."

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...ede lecture" delivered holds that there are alternative hypotheses" species—(1) that of "con- mechanical putting of tials and parts of each ely; and (2) that of "evo- form of life "proceeded the "establishment of erences." After com- much to the disadvan- concludes with the state- his case for evolution, lly on arguments of the "—these arguments be- false analogy of ordinary the transformation of e succession of forms r in geological time, ing any bearing what- any species or on the ved succession. With alternatives, while it is evidence has yet been experiment observation s to

...OF ORIGIN is known to show ous possible methods, er the heads of abso- creation, critical evo- lution. It is also ing we certainly the differences sses Orders, genera and eal, not in one or two. An *Antropoide* com- ity of our age to deal tions is afforded by the piece of clever mental e been practiced in a in presence of an ed- is also deserving of a lecturer takes the de- ill and their allies as ion, he evidently at- argument in the op- by Barrande, the man rofoundly acquainted from the Palaeozoic

...afforded by a lecture he Royal institute in ver. The subject is, e Present, and Their e latter point, as is try had candidly ve questioned," he and gigantic sov- oceans as to their us without reply." to face this problem, ir and vigorous way, to the supposition ange. He gives up mist must, the idea s or reptiles. He of the whales must mammals. He is s to reject the seals s to the ungulates, e cuties are formid- course to an imag- d to have haunted the Mesozoic age, mediate between a phin, and omnivor- imal is altogether zoology, and not ount for than the ery properly adds: wever, that this is e trusts, however, "not without their d upon whether or s from the path of the quicksands of

...work, "Enchaine- though a strong bliged in his final e point percer le reloppment prim- monde animal. ent out etc formes foraminiferes, de de crinoides, etc. us out pas encore de passage des ceux d'une autre

plasm, and if so, what cause, this difference? What is a "machine?" Can we conceive of a self-produced or uncaused machine, or one not intended to work out some definite results? The results of the machine in question are said to be "vital phenomena;" certainly most wonderful results, and greater than those of any machine man has yet been able to construct And why "vital?" If there is no such thing as life, surely they are mere physical results. Can mechanical causes produce other than physical effects? To Aristotle, life was "the cause of form in organisms." Is not this quite as likely to be true as the converse proposition? If the vital phenomena depend on the "construction" of the machine, and the "energy supplied to it," whence this construction and whence this energy? The illustration of the clock does not help us to answer this question. The construction of the clock depends on its maker, and its energy is derived from the hand that winds it up. If we can think of a clock which no one has made and which no one winds, a clock constructed by chance, set in harmony with the universe by chance, wound up periodically by chance, we shall then have an idea parallel to that of an organism living yet without any vital energy or creative law, but in such a case we should certainly have to assume some antecedent cause, whether we call it "horology" or by some other name. Perhaps the term evolution would serve as well as any other, were it not that common sense teaches that nothing can be spontaneously evolved out of that in which it did not previously exist.

There is another unsolved problem in the study of life by the geologist to which it is still necessary to advert. This is the inability of palaeontology to fill up the gaps in the chain of being. In this respect we are constantly taunted with the imperfection of the record, but facts show that this is much more complete than is generally supposed. Over long periods of time and many lines of being we have a nearly continuous chain, and if this does not show the tendency desired, the fault is as likely to be in the theory as in the record. On the other hand, the abrupt and simultaneous appearance of new types in many specific and generic forms and over wide and separate areas at one and the same time, is too often repeated to be accidental. Hence palaeontologists in endeavoring to establish evolution, have been obliged to assume periods of exceptional activity in the introduction of species alternating with others of stagnation, a doctrine differing very little from that of special creation as held by the old geologists.

THE ATTEMPT HAS LATELY BEEN MADE TO

ACCOUNT FOR THESE BREAKS by the assumption that the geological record relates only to periods of submergence, and gives no information as to those of elevation. This is manifestly untrue, in so far as marine life is concerned, the periods of submergence are those in which new forms abound for very obvious reasons already hinted; but the periods of new forms of land and fresh water life are those of elevation, and these have their records and monuments, often very rich and ample, as for example the swamps of the Carboniferous, the transition from the Carboniferous subsidence to the Laramie elevation, the Tertiary lake basins of the West, the terraces and raised beaches of the Pleistocene. Had I time to refer in detail to the breaks in the continuity of life which cannot be explained by the imperfection of the record, I could show at least that nature in this case does advance *per saltum*—by leaps, rather than by a slow continuous process. Many able reasoners, as LeConte in this country, and Mivart and Collard in England, hold this view.

Here, as elsewhere, a vast amount of conscientious work is required to enable us to solve the problem of the history of life. But if so, the more the hope for the patient student and investigator. I know nothing more chilling to research or unfavorable to progress than the promulgation of a dogmatic decision that there is nothing to be learned but a merely fortuitous and un-

that the great Laurentian mass of central Newfoundland has acted as a protecting pier to the space immediately west of it, and has caused the gulf of St. Lawrence to remain undisturbed area since Palaeozoic times. Immediately to the south of this, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are folded back. Still farther south as Guyot has shown, the old sediments have been crushed in sharp folds against the Adirondack mass, which has sheltered the tablelands of the Catskills and of the great lakes. South of this again the rocks of Pennsylvania and Maryland have been driven back in a great curve to the west. Nothing, I think, can more forcibly show the enormous pressure to which the edges of the continents have been exposed, and at the same time the great sinking of the ocean beds. Complex and difficult to calculate though these movements of plication are, they are more intelligible than the apparent regular pulsation of the flat continental areas, whereby they have alternately been below and above the waters, and which must have depended on somewhat regular recurring causes, connected either with the secular cooling of the earth or with the gradual retardation of its rotation or with both. Throughout these changes, each successive elevation exposed the rocks for long ages to the decomposing influence of the atmosphere. Each submergence swept away and deposited as sediment the material accumulated by decay. Every change of elevation was accompanied with changes of climate, and with modifications of the habitats of animals and plants. Were it possible to restore accurately the physical geography of the earth in all these respects, for each geological period, the data for the solution of many difficult questions would be furnished.

It is unfortunate circumstance that conclusions in geology arrived at by the most careful observation and induction do not remain undisturbed, but require constant vigilance to prevent them from being overturned. Sometimes, of course, this arises from new discoveries throwing new light on old facts; but when this occurs it rarely works the complete subversion of previously received views. The more usual the case is that some over zealous specialist suddenly discovers what seems to him to overturn all previous beliefs, and rushes into print with a new and plausible theory which at once carries with him a host of half informed people, but the insufficiency of which is speedily made manifest.

Had I written this address a few years ago, I might have referred to the mode of formation of coal as one of the things most surely settled and understood. The labors of many eminent geologists, microscopists and chemists in the old and new worlds had shown that coal nearly always rests upon old soil surfaces penetrated with roots, and that coal beds have in their roofs erect trees, the remains of the last forests that grew upon them. Logan and I have illustrated this in the case of the series of more than 60 successive coal beds exposed at the South Joggins, and have shown unequivocal evidence of land surfaces at the time of the deposition of the coal. Microscopical examination has proved that these coals are composed of the materials of the same trees whose roots are found in the underclays, and their stems and leaves in the roof shales; that much of the material of the coal has been subjected to subaerial decay at the time of its accumulation; and bituminous shale earthy bitumen and some kinds of cannel, which have been formed under water; that the matter remaining as coal consists almost entirely of epidermal tissues, which being suberose in character are highly carbonaceous, very durable and impermeable by water, and are, hence, the best fitted for the production of pure coal; and finally that the vegetation and the climatal and geographical features of the coal period were eminently fitted to produce in the vast swamps of that period, precisely the effects observed. All these points and many others have been thoroughly worked out for both the European and American coal-fields. But several have no doubt on the suggestions observed on

...ene times, and in avoiding the yawning crevases by which it traversed. No conclusions of geology seem more certain than that GREAT CHANGES OF CLIMATE

have occurred in the course of geological time, and the evidence of this in that comparatively modern period which immediately preceded the human age is so striking that it has come to be known as pre-eminently the ice age, while in the preceding tertiary periods, temperate conditions seem to have prevailed even to the pole. Of the many theories as to these changes which have been proposed, two seem at present to divide the suffrages of geologists, either alone or combined with each other. These are (1) the theory of the procession of the equinoxes in connection with the varying eccentricity of the earth's orbit, advocated more especially by Croll; and (2) the different distribution of land and water as affecting the reception and radiation of heat and the ocean currents, a theory ably propounded by Lyell, and subsequently extensively adopted either alone or with the previous one. One of these views may be called the astronomical, the other the geographical. I confess that I am inclined to accept the second of Lyellian theory for such reasons as the following: (1.) Great elevations and depressions of land have occurred in and since the Pleistocene, while the alleged astronomical changes are not certain, more especially in regard to their probable effect on the earth; (2.) When the revival theories are tested by the present phenomena of the southern polar region and the North Atlantic, there seem to be geographical causes adequate to account for all except extreme and unproved glacial conditions; (3.) The astronomical cause would suppose regularly recurring glacial periods of which there is no evidence, and it would give to the latest glacial age an antiquity which seems at variance with all other facts; (4.) In those more northern regions where glacial phenomena are most pronounced, the theory of floating sheets of ice, with local glaciers descending to the sea, seems to meet all the conditions of the case, and these would be obtained, in the North Atlantic at least, by very moderate changes of level, causing, for example, the equatorial current to flow into the Pacific, instead of running northward as a gulf stream; (5.) The geographical theory allows the supposition not merely of vicissitudes of climate quickly following each other in unison with the movements of the surface, but allows also of that near local approximation of regions wholly covered with ice and snow and others comparatively temperate which we see at present in the North.

If, however, we are to adopt the geographical theory, we must avoid extreme views, and this leads to the inquiries as to the evidence to be found for any such universal and extreme glaciation as is demanded by some geologists.

The only large continental area in the northern hemisphere supposed to be entirely ice and snow-clad is Greenland, and this so far as it goes is certainly a local case, for the ice and snow of Greenland extend to the south as far as 60° northern latitude, while both in Norway and in the interior of North America the climate in that latitude permits the growth of cereals. Further, Greenland, which is separated from North America only by a narrow sound, has a comparatively mild climate, and as Nares has shown, is covered with verdure in summer. Still further, Nordenskiöld, one of the most experienced arctic explorers, holds that it is probable that the interior of Greenland is itself verdant in summer, and is at this moment preparing to attempt to reach the interior oasis. Nor is it difficult with the aid of the facts cited by Weickoff and Whitney to perceive the cause of the exceptional condition of Greenland. To give ice and snow in large quantities, two conditions are required: first, atmospheric humidity, and, secondly, cold precipitating regions. Both of these conditions meet in Greenland. The south side receives and condenses the sea on both sides of the vast accu- Hence the vast accu-

of about 250 feet, and known as the "Missouri Coteau." It is in some places 80 miles broad and 180 feet in height above the plain at its foot, and extends north and south for a great distance, being in fact the northern extension of those great ridges of drift which have been traced south of the great lakes, and through Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and which figure on the geological maps as the edge of the geological glacier, an explanation obviously inapplicable to those western regions where they attain their greatest development. It is plain that in the north it marks the western limit of the deep water of a glacial sea which at some periods extended much farther west, perhaps with a greater proportionate depression in going westward, and on which heavy ice from the Laurentian districts on the east was wadded southwestward by the arctic currents, while lighter ice from the Rocky mountains was being borne eastward from these mountains by the prevailing westerly winds. We thus have in the west on a very wide scale the same phenomena of varying submergence, cold currents, great ice flows and local glaciers producing icebergs, to which I have attributed the boulder clay and upper boulder drift of eastern Canada.

A few subsidiary points I may be pardoned for mentioning here. The rival theories of the glacial period are often characterized as those of land glaciation and sea-borne icebergs. But it must be remembered that those who reject the idea of a continental glacier hold to the existence of local glaciers on the high lands, more or less extensive during different portions of the great Pleistocene submergence. They also believe in the extension of these glaciers seawards, and partly water-borne in the manner so well explained by Mattien Williams, in the existence of those vast flows and fields of current, and tide-borne ice whose powers of transport and erosion we now know to be so great, and in a great submergence and re-elevation of the land bringing all parts of it and all elevations up to 5000 feet successively under the influence of these various agencies, along with those of the ocean currents. They also hold that at the beginning of the glacial submergence, the land was deeply covered by decomposed rock, similar to that which still exists on the hills of the southern states, and which as Dr. Hunt has shown would afford not only earthly debris but large quantities of boulders ready for transportation by ice.

EROSIVE ACTION OF LAND ICE.

In 1865, after a visit to the Alpine glaciers, I maintained that in these mountains glaciers are relatively protective rather than erosive agencies, and that the detritus which the glacier streams deliver is derived mostly from the atmospherically wasted peaks and cliffs that project above them. Since that time many other observers have maintained like views, and very recently Mr. Davis of Cambridge and Mr. A. Irving have ably treated this subject. Smoothing and striation of rocks are undoubtedly important effects both of land glaciers and heavy sea-borne ice, but the levelling and filling agency of these is much greater than the erosive. As a matter of fact, as Newberry, Hunt, Belt, Spencer and others have shown, the glacial age has dammed up vast numbers of old channels which it has been left for modern streams partially to excavate.

The fill or boulder clay has been called a "ground moraine," but there are really no Alpine moraines at all corresponding to it. On the other hand, it is more or less stratified, often rests on soft materials which glaciers would have swept away, sometimes contains marine shells, or passes into marine clays in its horizontal extension, and invariably in its embedded boulders and its paste shows an unoxidized condition, which could not have existed if it had not been a subaerial deposit. When the Canadian till is excavated and exposed to the air, it assumes a brown color, owing to oxidation of its iron, and many of its stones and boulders break up and disintegrate under the action of air and frost. These are unequivocal signs of a subaqueous deposit. Here and there we find associated with it, and especially near the bottom and at the top, indications of powerful water action, as if of land torrents acting at particular elevations of the land, or heavy surf and ice action on coasts, and the attempts to explain these by glacial streams have been far from successful. A singular objection sometimes raised against the subaqueous origin of the till is its general want of marine remains; but this is no means universal, and it is well known that the conditions of the extension of marine life, and that the period of time covered by the till, must have been short compared

ACTIVE WEDNESDAY.

THE EXCITEMENT LESS, BUT FEVERISH MARKETS YET.

Northern Pacific Securities Gain Three and One-half Per Cent.—A Raid on Western Union Expected.—The General Markets—Yesterday's Quotations.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—There was less excitement in Wall street today than for a week past, but the market was feverish at the opening of the stock exchange and business was large in volume and lively enough to suit the most active operators. It was ascertained that there was large buying yesterday for investment, and many orders were filed for execution today and the demand was good for the dividend payers. The covering was quite general, and the opening figures were considerably above last night's closings. It was generally believed that the free selling had about ended and that the bears would take a rest after reviewing the disastrous result of their raid. The short interest having been fully provided for, the buying now is almost wholly for long account, and many heavy investors can afford to keep their holdings. The failure of C. C. Steadman & Co., stock brokers, was so small that it had little or no effect. Northern Pacific was strong and closed 3 1/2 per cent. higher than yesterday. Oregon & Transcontinental was very active and gained 3/4 during the day. Northwestern, Rock Island and Burlington advanced sharply. Prominent operators expressed themselves as thinking that the market had turned. Work purchased Oregon up to 6 1/4. After the middle hour the market became weak in tone, but the decline was subsequently recovered in part, and during the last hour the feeling was better. The

NORTHERN PACIFIC DIRECTORS met this morning and adjourned until tomorrow, when the question of a dividend will be decided. Insiders believe 4 per cent. will be declared without a doubt. Villard has the greatest confidence in the property. At the close Western Union was weak, but feeling was stronger on the general list, with a fractional recovery and a good gain for the day. The earnings of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba decreased for July \$239,000, but the stock was strongly held at 1 1/2 over yesterday. Western Union is to be subjected to some hammering yet, and it is marked for lower prices. There are rumors that the next dividend will be passed, but Gould is holding it by his teeth and the bears cannot shake out the bulldog grip. The short interest is still considerable in Jersey Central and New York Central. The market will be active for several days, and Brody advises purchases on all depressions. Oregon Railway and Navigation sold at 134 1/4. It is believed that if the Western Union can withstand the bear raid tomorrow that there will be a strong advance, but if that property is depressed the entire list may be badly demoralized.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.

Money—Money market easy at 3@3 1/2, closed at 4. Prime mercantile paper—5@6. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 43 1/4; sterling exchange on demand, 46. Government bonds—Firm. Brokers, who have all the year, took the early trains to the city this morning, and Wall street was alive long before the usual hour for beginning business. In the Wind-

Wabash preferred were taken for that account.

Table with columns for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STATE BONDS, and MINING SHARES. Includes items like U.S. new 4s, Pacific 6s of 1885, and various state bonds.

Table with columns for RAILWAY AND GENERAL STOCKS. Includes items like Adams Express, Allegheny Central, and various railway stocks.

Table with columns for FOREIGN MONEY MARKET, CONSOLS, and UNITED STATES SECURITIES. Includes exchange rates and bond prices.

Table with columns for UNITED STATES RAILROAD SECURITIES. Lists various railroad bonds and their prices.

Table with columns for COMMERCIAL. Lists various commercial items and their prices.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The tendency was upward in wheat at lake markets, and an advance of 1/2 cent over Tuesday's closing prices for September delivery was reported. Corn showed more strength, but the advance was small. Oats were practically unchanged as also was pork and lard, in each of which a small falling off was noticed. Mil wankee wheat was firmer. Cables report a stronger feeling in wheat at Liverpool, and a similar condition at Mark Lane, with unsettled weather in England. Of the local situation the current issue of the Northwestern Miller says: It has been a long time since so bad a feeling existed in the milling business as this week. The demand for flour is better, prices are higher, and the situation in every respect is improved. Under these conditions the mills are being run stronger, and the output is larger. On Tuesday there were 19 mills in operation, but owing to the lack of wheat, two were shut down for the day. The average daily production for the week will be about 13,500 barrels, against 11,300 barrels a week ago, and 7000 barrels for the same time in 1882. Our millers show a desire to run their mills up to higher capacity, and take advantage of the present favorable turn, but some are deterred from doing so by a lack of the necessary wheat. The majority, however, have wheat or know where they can get it. The wheat stored in Minneapolis elevators, against 11,300 barrels a week ago, on Aug. 14 was 750,000 bushels. There was about 340,000 bushels in the mills, making a total amount of wheat in store in the city 1,090,000 bushels, against 1,100,000 bushels last week. The wheat stored at St. Paul is about

Print and roll, best... 10 @ 12c
Print and roll, good... 8 @ 10c
Common shipping grades... 6 @ 8c
Cheese—Full cream, 10 @ 11 1/2c; part skimmed, 5 @ 8c.
GREEN FRUITS—New apples, \$2.50 @ 4.50 per bbl 55 @ 75c per box, oranges, Rodi, \$3 per box; California, \$3.50 @ 4 per box. Lemons \$6.50 @ 7 per box; Blueberries \$4 @ 4.50 per bu., \$1.35 @ 1.50 per box, 1/2 bushel; Peaches, \$1 @ 1.25 per box of 1/2 bu., \$1.10 @ 1.50 per basket. Pears \$4.50 per box. Concord grapes, per boxes, 12 1/2 @ 1.25, 15 lb. boxes, \$1.50, \$1.40 per basket. Figs, new crop, 18 @ 22c per lb. Dates, skin, 7 @ 9 1/2c; Persian, coannts, 12c; black, Fard, 10 @ 17c. Co-12c; Peanuts, raw, 9 1/2c @ \$1 per doz. Bananas, raw, \$4.50 per bunch. Raspberries, 20 @ 22c per qt. Pineapples, \$5 @ 5.50. Plums, per crate 2 dozen, \$4.
BEANS—Hand picked navy \$2.50 @ 2.75; hand picked medium fine, \$2 @ 2.25; common \$1 @ 1.50.
VEGETABLES—Onions, bunch, green, 12 1/2 @ 15c per dozen; potatoes, 30 @ 50c per bu; new Minnesota potatoes, 40 @ 50c per bu; cabbage, 40 @ 70c per doz; new turnips 50c per bu; beets, 15 @ 20c per doz; 15 @ 20 doz bunches; lettuce, 15 @ 20c per parsley, 35c per doz; radishes, 10 @ 15c; cucumbers, 15 @ 20c per doz; tomatoes, 65 @ 80c per crate of 18 lbs; Minnesota 8c per lb; pie plant, 1 1/2 @ 1.50 @ 3 per doz; green peas, \$1.75 per bu; string beans, 50c; wax beans, 75c per bu; celery, 75c @ \$1 per doz.; green corn, 8 @ 10c per doz.; Minnesota squashes \$1.50 @ 2 per doz.; summer squashes 40c per doz.
HIDES—Green city butchers... 7 @ 7 1/2
Green salted... 7 @ 7 1/2
Green calf... 10 @ 11
Green salted calf... 10 @ 11
Dry salted No. 1... 11 @ 12
Dry salt No. 2... 11 @ 12
Unwashed... 11 @ 12
Piece washed... 11 @ 12
Tub washed... 11 @ 12
HONEY—New comb, 18 @ 20c per pound.
MAPLE SYRUP—12 @ 15c per pound.
POULTRY—Dressed turkeys and geese, turkeys first, 15 @ 16c; 10 @ 11c; turkeys, live poultry, chic \$2 @ 3 per doz. 14 @ 16c; live spring chickens, heavy, \$7.50 12c; light, \$7 @ 7.50; h; pork, \$7 @ 7.50; @ 8; light, \$7 @ 7.50; h; pork, \$7 @ 7.50; beef loin, \$13.50 @ 14; rib, 9 @ 11; mutton, 7 @ 9c.
LIVE STOCK—Best grade steers, heavy, \$4.50 @ 5; best grade light, \$4 @ 4.50; best \$4.50 @ 5; best grade heavy, \$3.50 @ 4; grade cows and heifers, \$4 @ 5.50; veal common mixed butchers, \$5 @ 5.50; sheep, calves, \$6.50 @ 7.50; hogs, \$5 @ 5.50; spring lamb, 5 @ 5 1/2c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—The following tabulated prices of wheat, corn, oats, pork and lard at Chicago, are compiled from special reports received by Messrs. Pressay, Pierce & Co., commission merchants, 257 First avenue south:

Table with columns for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, and PORK AND LARD—CHICAGO. Shows prices for different grades and quantities.

Table with columns for PORK AND LARD—CHICAGO. Shows prices for different grades and quantities.

1 white nominal, 1 1/2; No. 2 red August, sales 96,000 bu at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4; September sales 128,000 bu at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4; October, sales 270,000 bu at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4; November, sales 376,000 bu at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4; December, 600 bu at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4. Corn spot lots 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4. Calas 170,000 bu at 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4. Corn spot lots 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2, closing at 1 1/4. Higher and firm; receipts 72,000 bu; exports 60,000 bu; ungraded 60 @ 63 1/2, No. 3, 50 @ 53; 20 @ 24; store 15 1/2 @ 16, closing at 16 1/2; Septem-ber 12 August 64 @ 64 1/2, closing at 64 1/2; October 62 1/2 @ 62 1/2, closing at 62 1/2; November 62 1/2 @ 62 1/2, closing at 62 1/2; December 62 1/2 @ 62 1/2, closing at 62 1/2. Oats, 1/2 @ 1c higher; receipts 35,000 bu; exports 1500 bu. HAY—In good demand and firm. HOPS—Quiet but steady. COFFEE—Quiet but firm. SUGAR—Dull; refining weak. Quiet but firm. standard at 8 1/2-16; cut loaf and crushed, 9; granulated 8 1/2-16. MOLASSES—Dull and weak. RICE—Quiet and unchanged. PETROLEUM—Dull; refined, 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. TALLOW—Firm at 7 1/2. TURBINE—Steady at 4 1/2. EGGS—Western fresh. FINE—Firm at 4 1/2. LEATHER—In fair shade steady held; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weight, 20 @ 25 1/2. WOOL—Steady; fairly active; domestic fleeces, 32 @ 46; pulled 18; unwashed, 10 @ 12. TEXAS—14 @ 27. UNWASHED, 10 @ 12, active and firm; new mess, 14 1/2 @ 15. BEEF, quiet and unchanged. Cut 6 1/2 @ 7. Pork, quiet at 13 1/2 @ 14. LARD—Steady; heavy quiet but firm; long clear middles 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Lard steady; prime steam, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4. CHEESE—Dull. Lard steady. Lard unchanged. BUTTER—Dull and unsettled. LEAD—Dull; refined, nominal, 4 25. Others unchanged.

CINCINNATI Aug. 15.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged. FLOUR—Dull and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat in demand, fair and prices higher; No. 2 red winter soft 1 1/8; September, 1 1/4; receipts 24,000 bu; shipments 20,000 bu. Corn, stronger 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 13 1/2 @ 14. LARD—Steady at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Lard steady; heavy quiet but firm; long clear middles 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Lard steady; prime steam, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4. CHEESE—Dull. Lard steady. Lard unchanged. BUTTER—Dull and unsettled. LEAD—Dull; refined, nominal, 4 25. Others unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Firm. GRAIN—Wheat, strong, No. 2 red elevator, 1 1/4; August 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; September 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; October 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; November 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2; December 1 1/4 @ 1 1/2. Corn firm, 5 1/4 @ 5 1/2. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at 13 1/2 @ 14. LARD—Steady at 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Lard steady; heavy quiet but firm; long clear middles 7 1/2 @ 7 3/4. Lard steady; prime steam, 8 1/2 @ 8 3/4. CHEESE—Dull. Lard steady. Lard unchanged. BUTTER—Dull and unsettled. LEAD—Dull; refined, nominal, 4 25. Others unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts 230 head; shipments 140 head; quiet with no material change in prices; exports 5 85 @ 6 10; good to choice 5 50 @ 6 80; common to fair 4 60 @ 5 25; grass Texas and Indian steers range at 3 1/2 @ 4 50, bulk of sales at 4 00 @ 4 20. Sheep, receipts, 2800 head; shipments, 3500 head; steady; fair to good 3 25 @ 4 00; prime 4 10 @ 4 40.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Cotton, nominally unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 100 bales; American 8000 bales. Corn, new western mixed 5 1/2. American lard 43s 9d. Cheese fine American 48s. Bacon, short clear 42s 6d.

Sanford's Ginger

PREPARED with the utmost skill from IM-PORTED GINGER, CHOICE AROMATIC, and the purest and best MEDICINAL FRENCH BRANDY from the world-renowned vintners, Messrs. OTARD, DUPUY & CO., COGNAC. Rendering it vastly superior to all other "Ginger" all of which are made with common alcohol, largely impregnated with poisonous fusil oil, and strengthened with cayenne pepper.

UNRIPE FRUIT, Impure Water, Unhealthy Climate, Unwholesome Food, Malaria, Epidemic and Contagious Diseases, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Pains, Indigestion, Colic, Chills, Simple Fevers, Exhaustion, Nervousness, or loss of sleep that beset the traveller or householder at this season are nothing to those pro-duced by a timely use of SANFORD'S GINGER, the Delicious Summer Medicine.

DELICIOUS SUMMER MEDICINE!

As a PURE FRUIT STIMULANT, for the aged, mentally and physically exhausted, careworn or overworked, for delicate females, especially mothers, for those recovering from debilitating diseases, and as a means of reforming those addicted to an excessive use of alcohol, it is unequalled in the whole range of medicines. Beware of imitations, SANFORD'S is the finest ginger in the world, and, notwithstanding the high cost of its ingredients, is the cheapest family medicine. Sold every where.

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For sale by the leading Druggists of the Northwest. SPECIALTIES: Jockey Club, Arcadian Pink, White Rose, Ylang-Ylang, Mann's Frangapanni, Lily of the Valley, REGULAR ASSORTMENT—Musk, Jasmine, Night-Blooming Cereus, Tuberosa, Ocean Spray, Magnolia, Patchouly, Upper Ten, Eglantine, Mimosa, Pond Lily, Violet, Ess. Bouquet, Millefleurs, Rose Geranium, West End, Frangipani, Moss Rose, Stephanotis, Verbena, Helio-trope, Musk Rose, Sweet Pea, Wood Violet, Honeyuckle, New-Mown Hay, Tea Rose, Bandelita trope, The above put up in 1, 2, 4, 8 and 16-ounce glass-top bottles. Mann's Toilet Preparations, Cosmetics, etc., put up in elegant style and design. Also Mann's Flavoring Extracts For sale by the trade. C. A. MANN & CO., Office and Laboratory corner Fifth street and Seventeenth avenue southeast, near State University. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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For the Principe De Gales, La Perles, Key West Perfection, the Billy and Straiton & Storms Cigars. American Pluck, Silver Leaf and May Flower patent jars fine cuts; the Glory, F. C. and Big Diamond Plug Tobaccos.

This last consideration suggests a question which might afford scope for another address of an hour's duration—the question how long time has elapsed since the close of the glacial period. Recently the opinion has been gaining ground that the close of the ice age is very recent. Such reasons as the following lead to this conclusion. The amount of atmospheric decay of rocks and of denudation in general which have occurred since the close of the glacial period are scarcely appreciable. Little erosion of river valleys or of coast terraces has occurred. The calculated recession of waterfalls and of production of lake ridges lead to the same conclusion. So do the recent state of bones and shells in the Pleistocene deposits and the perfectly modern facies of their fossils. On such evidence the cessation of the glacial cold and settlement of our continents at their present levels are events which may have occurred not more than 6000 or 7000 years ago, though such time estimates are proverbially uncertain in geology. This subject also carries with it the greatest of all geological problems, next to that of the origin of life, namely, the origin and early history of man. Such questions cannot be discussed in the closing sentences of an hour's address. I shall only draw from them one practical inference. Since the comparatively short Postglacial and recent periods apparently include the whole of human history, we are but new comers on the earth and therefore have had little opportunity to solve the great problems which it presents to us. But this is not all. Geology as a science scarcely dates from a century ago. We have reason for surprise in these circumstances, that it has learned so much, but for equal surprise that so many persons appear to think it a complete and full-grown science and that it is entitled to speak with confidence on all the great mysteries of the earth that have been hidden from the generations before us. Such being the newness of man and of his science of the earth, it is not too much to say that humility, hard work in collecting facts, and abstinence from hasty generalization should characterize geologists, at least for a few generations to come. In conclusion, science is light, and light is good; but it must be carried high, else it will fail to enlighten the world. Let us strive to raise it high enough to shine over every obstruction which casts any shadow on the true interests of humanity. Above all, let us hold up the light and not stand in it ourselves.

She Wanted Cheese All the Time.
The country storekeeper's method of conducting business fills the breast of the city man with holy awe. A gawky female in a sun bonnet comes into the store and leans against the counter. After a few minutes the storekeeper, who has been splitting wood in the back yard, washes his hands at the pump, and comes in behind the counter.
"There hain't nothin' I can do for you this mornin', is there?" he asks, wiping his hands on his pants.
"No, I reckon not," says the woman, looking out of her sun bonnet at the city man as though it were a telescope and he the planet Saturn.
A long pause.
"You hain't got no codfish, have you?" asks the woman.
"No, we hain't, but (brightening up) we've got some mighty good apple-butter."
"Well, then," says the woman, "give me half a pound of that cheese."
And she wanted cheese all the time.

Somerville Journal: "Have you got any 4-o'clocks in your flower garden?" asked one Somerville gentleman of another. "Four-o'clocks," was the reply; "no, sir, there is no 4-o'clock about mine; it is all day with my flowers; the hens have been at 'em."

Such rumors are made by brokers that are anxious to be on the spot to look after their customers interests. Hundreds of Wall street men are away on vacation, but were summoned back by telegraph last evening. At 10 this morning the neighborhood of the stock exchange presented a strange appearance for the middle of August. There were groups of well known brokers in every office window, and messenger boys were actually running before business began on the floor of the stock exchange. The visitors' galleries were crowded with persons who came to see a wild scene and were disappointed. There was apparently a restoration of confidence to a very considerable extent in the stock market in the forenoon. The disquieting rumors circulated last night all proved without foundation. Market opened 1/4@1c higher, later Canada Southern, and continued alternately strong and steady throughout the forenoon. Net result of trading up to 12:30 being an advance of 1 1/2@3 1/2 per cent. on the general list of active stocks over closing figures last night, the largest extreme advances being Oregon & Transcontinental 4 per cent., Northern Pacific 2 1/2 per cent. on both common and preferred, Erie 2 1/2 per cent., Central Pacific 2 1/2 per cent., Burlington & Quincy 2 per cent., Wabash 1 1/2 and 1 1/2 per cent., Canada Southern and Illinois Central 1 1/2 per cent., St. Paul 1 1/2 per cent., Denver, Union Pacific and Jersey Central 1 1/2 per cent., Lackawanna, Northwestern and Omaha each 1 1/2 per cent., Louisville & Nashville 1 1/2 per cent., Kansas & Texas 1 1/2 and Canadian Pacific, Reading and Texas Pacific each 1 per cent. From these extreme advances there was a reaction of 1/4 to 1 per cent. about noon, but this reaction was again partly recovered by 12:30, leaving net advance for the forenoon only a little below the extreme advances above stated. At one time, about opening, Western Union was weak and declined 1 1/2 from last night's closing price to 72 1/2, but afterwards advanced to 74 1/2 and 74 1/4, this advance of the forenoon was made in face of heavy sales. This weakness of Western Union was attributable to operators' strike combined with prospective competition in the work of telegraphy. Total sales up to 12:30 o'clock were about 250,000 shares; after 12:30 the market was at first very strong, and there was further advance of 1/2 to 2 per cent., the latter for Northern Pacific common, and preferred to 42 1/2 and 82 1/2, but after 1 o'clock on the announcement of the failure of E. O. Stedman & Co., there was a reaction of 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent., the latter on Oregon & Transcontinental to 63 1/2. Northern Pacific common also lost its entire advance of 2 per cent. The decline on other stocks was 1/2 to 1 1/2, the latter on Northern Pacific preferred to 81 1/2, wite 1 1/2 on Wabash preferred to 31 1/2, 1 on Northwestern to 123, and 1/2 on Lackawanna to 121 1/2 and Union Pacific to 88, and 1/2 on New York Central to 115 1/2, Missouri Pacific to 94, Jersey Central to 83, Omaha to 40 1/2. In the last hour the market was generally lower, being 1/4 to 1 1/2 per cent., the latter on Western Union to 72 1/2, with fractional declines on the remainder of the list. In the final dealings the market was strong and there was a general advance more than recovering the decline and making the highest prices of today. The result of today's business was a general advance over the closing prices of last night, ranging from 1/2 to 3 1/2 per cent., later on Oregon & Transcontinental with 2 1/2; on Northern Pacific, common and on preferred; Burlington & Quincy, 1 1/2; Canada Southern, 1 1/2; Central Pacific, 1 1/2; Lackawanna, 1 1/2; Kansas & Texas, 1; New Jersey Central, Northwestern, Rock Island 2 1/2, St. Paul 1 1/2, Omaha 1, preferred 2, Texas & Pacific 1 1/2, Union Pacific 1, Wabash preferred 1, and Oregon Improvement 4 per cent. London fell in our market today, and St. Paul, Lake Shore, New York Central, Denver, Erie and

In leading grains the condition in Minneapolis is unchanged in any important particular. The offerings of No. 1 hard wheat were limited and placed on the basis of \$1.15 in store, but the bids were the same as yesterday—\$1.14. No. 1 northern by sample was sold at \$1.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.04. Some sample sales were recorded at prices ranging as usual. The inquiry for No. 1 hard of future delivery was met by offerings at \$1.06 1/2 for seller the year. Some sales of No. 2 corn were made at 49c—an advance of 1c on yesterday's prices. There was little inquiry for oats the outside figure obtainable for No. 2 being 28c. Other lines show no great animation. Eggs are easier, but the sales were generally at 18 cents, at which the movement was good, and there is no probability of lower quotations this week. The supply of vegetables continues good, with values unchanged in any line except summer squash, which bring 40 cents—a drop of 20 cents. Blueberries are the only feature of fruits which show any change, and prices are marked up, the best offered selling at \$4.50. Watermelons are arriving occasionally, and bring \$3.50@4. Nutmeg melons are in the market, and are obtainable for \$2@2.50. The supply of fruits and vegetables, and especially the latter, is better than last year.

The following were the receipts and shipments at this point for the past 24 hours:

RECEIPTS—Wheat 53,000 bu., oats 1800 bu., flour 125 bbls, lumber, lath and shingles 110,000 ft, barrel stock 1 car, coal 451 tons, wood 28 cars.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 995 bbls, millstuffs 87 tons, wheat 2000 bu., oats 800 bu., lumber, lath and shingles 240,000 ft, coal 64 tons.

The inspection of grain at this point today is as follows:

Wheat No. 1 hard.....	Cars.....	7
No. 2 hard.....	.....	7
No. 1 regular.....	.....	15
No. 2 regular.....	.....	42
No. 3 regular.....	.....	24
Rejected.....	.....	4
Condemned.....	.....	3
Total wheat.....	.....	102
Rejected barley.....	.....	1
Total.....	.....	103

The following were among the sales on 'change yesterday: 1 car sample wheat, in store, 1.02; 1 car No. 2 mixed oats in store, 28c.

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Patents \$6@6.75; straights, \$5.25 @6.50; bakers', \$4.50@5.25; low grades \$1.75@3.

MILLSTUFFS—Quotations: Corn meal, \$19@20 per ton; bolted, \$28@28; bran, \$8.50 @9 per ton on track; No. 1 chop feed, \$19.50 @20.40 incoming, \$21@21.50 outgoing; shorts, \$11.50@12.50.

WHEAT—Millers' association: No. 1 hard; \$1.07; No. 2 hard, \$1.02; No. 1 regular, \$1.00, No. 2 regular, 95c; No. 3 regular, 88c. On 'change: No. 1 hard, \$1.14 No. 2 hard, \$1.08; No. 1 regular northern, \$1.06; No. 2 regular northern, \$1.02.

CORN—No. 2 47@48c; no grade new 45@46c.

OATS—No. 2 white 30@32c; No. 2 mixed 23.

RYE—No. 2, 53@54c; rejected, 50@52c.

DAY—Quotations: Baled, bar lots

No. 1 time by \$1 ton.....	9 50@10 50
No. 2 time by \$1 ton.....	8 50
No. 1 mottly \$1 ton.....	9 00@7 50
No. 2 wild \$1 ton.....	9 00@8 00
No. 3 wild \$1 ton.....	8 00@6 50

Missouri valley..... 6 00@6 50

Eggs—strictly fresh, 18c.

JIBBER—\$6.50@7 per bbl., 20@23c. per gallon; Duffy's, 26c.

BUTTER—

Creamery, choice.....	18 @20c
Creamery, good.....	16 @17c
Dairy, choice.....	16 @18c
Dairy, good.....	14 @16c

The following were the prices at Chicago of the articles named a year ago today:

Milwaukee	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Year.
Wheat.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat.....	1 02	98 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2
Corn.....	77 1/2	76 1/2	75 1/2	.....	67 1/2
Oats.....	41 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2	.....	35
Pork.....	21 20	21 20	21 35	.....	19 50
Lard.....	12 80	12 35	12 45	.....	.....

CHICAGO.

RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Wheat.....	Bu. 28,336
Corn.....	505,235 290,958

MILWAUKEE WHEAT.

Opens.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Sept.....	1 03 1/2	1 03 1/2	1 03 1/2
Oct.....	1 05	1 05 1/2	1 05 1/2

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—In fair demand.... GRAIN—Wheat, stronger; 1 02 1/2 for cash and August; 1 03 1/2 for September; 1 05 1/2 for October. Corn, higher; No. 2, 51 1/2; rejected, 45 1/2. Oats dull; nothing done. Rye, lower; No. 1, 59; No. 2, 57. Barley dull; No. 2, September 66c; extra No. 3 September 62.... PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork, 12 20 cash and September; 12 35 October. Lard, prime steam, 8 20 cash and September; 8 30 October.... LIVE HOGS—Higher; 5 00@5 50.... PRODUCE—Butter, quiet and steady; 19@20. Cheese quiet but steady; 9@9 1/2. Eggs, firm; 16@17.... RECEIPTS—Flour, 9000 bbls; wheat, 11,000 bu; barley, 3000 bu.... SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3000 bbls; wheat, 500 bu; barley, 2000 bu.

LEWIS, Aug. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat, good demand; prices a shade higher. No. 2 white Michigan, 1 11 1/2; No. 2 white Michigan, 1 02; rejected, 72. No. 2 red winter cash and August, 1 12; September, 1 13 1/2; October, 1 14; January, 1 20 1/2; No. 3 red 1 06 1/2; No. 4 red, 1 00; January, 1 20 1/2; rejected 91. Corn dull and nominal; high mixed, 57; No. 2 cash 53@53 1/2; August 55 1/2 asked; September, 53 1/2 bid; October, 54 1/2 bid; rejected, 48 1/2; no grade 44 1/2. Oats, quiet; No. 2 cash, August and September, 28; October 29 bid.... RECEIPTS—Wheat, 160,000 bu; corn 22,000 bu; oats 800. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 121,000 bu; corn, 2000 bu; oats, 2000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Steady and firm.... GRAIN—Wheat, regular firm and a shade higher; 1 02 1/2@1 02 3/4 August; 1 03 1/2 September; 1 06 1/2 October; 1 07 November; 1 02 1/2 @1 02 3/4 the year; No. 2 spring 1 02 1/2; No. 3 @1 02 1/2 the year; No. 2 red winter 1 09 1/2@1 10. Corn strong and higher; 52 cash and August; November, 49 1/2; 50 1/2@50 1/2 October; 48 1/2@49 firm; 23 1/2 cash; 23 1/2. Oats fair demand and firm; 20 1/2@20 1/2. Corn, 20 1/2@20 1/2. Barley dull at 62 1/2. Flaxseed dull at 7 1/2. PROVISIONS—Pork irregular, but fairly active; 12 15@12 20 cash or August; 12 30@12 35 September; 12 30@12 32 1/2 October; 11 80@11 85 November; 11 75@11 80 the year. Lard August; 8 25 September; higher; 8 20 cash and August; 8 12 1/2@8 15 November; 8 10 @8 30@8 32 1/2 October; 8 12 1/2@8 15 November; 8 10 the year. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 5 85; short rib 6 30; short clear 7 10.... PRODUCE—Butter quiet and unchanged, and eggs weaker.... WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.... CORN to Buffalo firm 33 1/2.... RECEIPTS—Flour Corn to Buffalo firm 33 1/2.... SHIPMENTS—Flour 145,000 bu; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 505,000 bu; 13,000 bbls; rye, 37,000 bu; barley, none. Oats 145,000 bu; rye, 37,000 bu; wheat 29,000 bu.... SHIPMENTS—Flour 5000 bbls; wheat 29,000 bu; corn, 251,000 bu; oats 56,000 bu; rye, 21,000 bu; barley, none.

DULUTH, Aug. 15.—[Special] Markets on 'change today were inactive, nothing doing. Quotations remain nominally unchanged.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—COTTON—Easier; futures steady; August 10 22; September 10 25; October 10 16; November 10 14. December 10 13; January 10 25; February 10 39; March 10 51; April 10 62; May 10 73.... FLOUR—Firm; receipts 15,000 bbls, exports 850 bbls; common to good, extra, 4 15@4 50; extra Ohio, 4 15@4 75; St. Louis, 4 16@7 10.... GRAIN—Wheat, spot lots opened 1c and options 1 1/2@1 1/2; higher; receipts 98,060 bu; exports 76,000; No. 2 spring 1 13 1/2; spot ungraded red 1 03@1 22; No. 4 red 1 06 @1 06 1/2; steamer No. 3 red 1 03@1 17; No. 2 red, @1 16; steamer No. 2 red 1 12; delivered, 1 19 1/2 @1 20 1/2 @1 21 1/2; elevator 1 22; ungraded 1 20 1/2; afloat, 1 18 1/2@1 19. f. o. b.; ungraded white 86 1/2@1 20; steamer No. 1 white, 1 10. No.

DAUT, CAVANAGH & CO.,
204 Washington Av. N., Minneapolis, Minn.

JUST THINK OF IT

NO PAIN! NO DANGER! NO BAD EFFECTS!

If you have your teeth extracted with Hurd's

VITALIZED AIR and NEW SYSTEM

It is used only at

JOHNSON & PURINTON'S

Where the best sets of teeth are made on rubber for \$8.

Nicollet avenue, corner of Fourth, Mackey-Legg Block, Room 16. Take elevator

RICHARDSON BOYNTON CO.,
New York and Chicago, exclusive manufacturers of the

CELEBRATED

BOYNTON FURNACES!

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HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS,
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Fashion Books, Seaside.

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H. E. SIDDALL, Manager. Subscriptions received for all periodicals

BELLEVIEW FLAT Steele, Birdwell & Ford,
HANDSOMELY Successors to Birdwell & Ford,
—WHOLESALE—

Furnished Rooms WINDOW GLASS


To rent by the day, week or month, in Chute Block, corner of Central and University avenues, East side, Minneapolis. Good accommodations for business men, either permanent or transient. Two lines of cars pass the door to all parts of the city. Rooms from 50 cents to \$1.50 per day, and from \$2 to \$6 per week. Everything strictly first class.

Also Plate, Stained, Enameled Embossed, Cut and Ground, Skylight and Sidewalk Glass, Iron Beams and Building Columns, Tin Plate and Solder. Fancy Art Windows a specialty. Prices on application. Give us a call.

16 South Third St., Minneapolis

C. H. BATES & CO
Vitalized Air, Gas, Ether or Chloroform,
NO PAIN. 329 Nicollet Avenue, corner
Fourth Street, Extracting Free

BEST TEETH \$10 PER SET



At the banquet held at the New Haven House, 17 days thereafter (long enough to send all over Europe), this jar of treated cream was opened, and the contents were, with the exception of a slight mold on top) found to be perfectly natural and sweet, whilst it rendered the coffee luscious. The average temperature of the apartment (Prof. Johnson's private laboratory) in which this cream underwent this test, was 70° Fahr.

PROF. S. W. JOHNSON'S ENDORSEMENT.
He had, of course, exclusive control of this experiment with cream, as well as all kinds of meats, etc., and the following is the pith of his report, leaving out the details:
"TRY-FIVE-DAYS' TRIAL."
"My tests of 35 days in daily mean temperature of 70°, on meats, cream, etc., bought in open market have certainly been severe and I am satisfied that the different brands of Rex Magnus, the Humiston Food Preservative, with which I have experimented, have accomplished all claimed for them. So far as I have yet learned, they are the only preparations that are effective, and at the same time practicable for domestic use."
Rex Magnus is safe, tasteless, pure, and Prof. Johnson adds this in his report: "I should anticipate no ill results from its use and consider it no more harmful than common salt."
KEEPS THIRTY TO FIFTY-NINE DAYS.
Edward Burnett's Deerfoot Farm cream has been sent to Europe to different responsible people, who report that from 30 to 59 days after it was treated with "Rex" in Boston it was eaten in England Italy and Switzerland sweet and perfect! Six jars were consecutively opened and used by Mr. Joshua Blake of Boston, on a recent trip to the Mediterranean in the steamer Archimede of the Florio line of Italian steamers, and the last was as good as the first.

HOW TO DO IT.
The special brand of Rex Magnus adapted for the preservation of cream is called "Pearl." This brand is very concentrated in order to do what it claims. It is advisable to use milk to dissolve it in, as this increases the quantity of cream, which has a slight tendency to thicken. If kept over 10 days, a half pint of fresh milk may be added to each quart of cream before putting on the table. If a slight mold should appear it will do no harm. It will do all that is claimed for it, and a trial will prove this statement.

HOW TO GET IT.
A trifling expense on your part will establish this fact to your entire satisfaction. You do not have to buy a county right nor a costly recipe; we sell neither the one nor the other.

SAMPLES MAILED POSTPAID.
We do offer, however, to supply you—in case your grocer, druggist or general store keeper hasn't it on hand—to mail a sample pound box of the "Pearl" brand of Rex Magnus, which is prepared especially for cream, on receipt of the price, \$1—of the "Snow Flake" brand, for milk, etc., on receipt of 10 cents. The other brands are "Vandine" for preserving meats, "Wave" for preserving oysters, lobsters, etc., 50 cents per lb.; "Queen" for preserving eggs, \$1 per lb.; "Aqua Vita" for keeping fluid extracts, etc., \$1 per lb. Samples mailed on receipt of price, except Aqua-Vita which is put up in bottles.

WILL BRING GOOD PROFITS!
The popular favor and acceptance which will doubtless follow this great food preservative, are subjects entitled to receive serious contemplation and investigation, as the keeping of cream and milk for long shipment is a matter, wherein a large profit can be made. Where others fail this succeeds. Mention this paper and address

THE HUMISTON FOOD PRESERVING CO.
72 Kilby street, Boston, Mass.
For sale in Chicago by Sprague, Warner & Co., wholesale grocers; Van Schaack, Stevens & Co., wholesale druggists.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

The New York markets are glutted with fruits of all kinds. Sweden has given the degree of doctor of philosophy to the daughter of an army officer. The Crow Indians have advanced far enough in civilization to put rocks in the holes of hay they sell to the government. Hattie Hutchinson, a girl of 10 years, is operator in a Texas telegraph office, and a girl of 14 has charge of seven railway switches at Chicago.

Nearly 500 silver medals have been distributed among the non-commissioned officers and privates of the British army "for long service and good conduct." Senator Butler of South Carolina believes that the negro farm laborer in that state has lost 50 per cent. in efficiency, and the white farm laborer gained in the same proportion.

An ingenious correspondent suggests that if those Californians cannot settle among themselves whether their beautiful lake should be called Lake Tahoe or Lake Big Bear, they might compromise after the John Phinizis style and call it Lake Tahogier. "Who'll poor mother do?" were the only words uttered by a Boston newsboy after being mortally wounded by a railroad train. A passenger had offered him 50 cents for a certain paper, and he was trying to hastily get it at a station when the accident occurred.

The Maison du Roi, on the Grande Place at Brussels, where the Duchess of Richmond gave the historic ball on the night before the battle of Waterloo, is undergoing alterations, preparatory to its occupation by the financial department of the city government. The growing interest of humane people in the health and happiness of poor city children is illustrated by the fact that a single issue of the London Times recently noticed appeals from 24 London churches and missions for funds to take such children to the country for a day.

As an illustration of the extent to which the practice of dueling is spreading in Europe, it may be mentioned that an advocate not long ago challenged the president of a court at Bromberg on account of some observation officially made by him in the course of a trial. At excitement prevails in Russell, Illinois west of that place, which assays 23 in silver and \$11.12 in gold per ton. The ore extends all along the line between Red and White rivers. It is at Salado, Greenbriar and near Horn.

Publin is just now given over to the four winds, of whom an unusual number, especially in America, fill the hotels. The "makers of history" have at least contributed an historical spot to the Phoenix Park. Crowds of tourists may be daily seen viewing the scene of the murders, while artists make it their favorite study.

An English company, with a capital of 2,000,000, has been organized to develop the Haycock iron mines, just opposite Ottawa. The government has assisted the enterprise by offering a bonus of \$1.50 for every ton of ore smelted for three years. This encouragement is likely to lead to the development of immense deposits of iron in the Hall Mountains.

Some of the Louisiana papers admit that should the railroads take charge of the levees, crevasses will become things of the past, and our lands will be eagerly sought after by men of capital from all parts of the country. There is no reason why a plantation yielding 20,000 annually should not be worth \$200,000, except it be a mere fear of being crevassed which is taken hold of the people, but particularly of strangers.

The Chinese government lately received a formal notice from King Kalakaua that he would accommodate no more emigrants from the Celestial Kingdom. The Hawaiian land, not long ago, were advertising for an increase of population, but when the United States shut out the Chinese, Honolulu became a too convenient substitute for the Mongolians, who crowded thither in numbers as to threaten the overrunning of the islands.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the English temperance advocate, has been somewhat interested in the following drink statistics: During the year 1882 there were 38,377,820 gallons of proof spirits distilled in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of which 13,206,892 gallons were distilled in Scotland, 10,124,467 in England, and 9,046,261 in Ireland. England, however, consumed 16,811,494 gallons, Scotland 6,502,935, and Ireland 5,293,845.

In Central Africa white ants are boiled in water and eaten as a relish to such porridge. They often rise in such showers or clouds that the view is obscured, the surface of lakes completely covered, and high ridges of them washed ashore. It is said that they are swept up by the natives, made into bread or cakes. At the Palmas, Africa, enormous Goliath ants are eaten by the natives, who say they are very fat and sweet. One of every 1000 Parisians only 322 are in the metropolis, while 33 come from other communes of the department. The various departments or colonies, and the various departments or colonies, are taken by the natives, who say they are very fat and sweet.

killed by a blow on the head, and it was after midnight before they got him disentangled from the wheels. He was the style of snake known as the mountain runner, and measured 12 feet 4 inches. When stretched tightly between the wheels he was much longer.

A HUMORIST'S LOVE STORY.

A Man Who Makes Fun for the Masses at the Bedside of a Sick Wife. Bob Burdette, says the Atlanta Constitution, is known the country over as the humorist of the Burlington Hawkeye. He is the most successful of our funny men. His books have a constant and increasing sale. His salary from the Hawkeye gives him a handsome income, and his little sketches command the best prices from the magazines. In addition he has \$150 to \$250 a night whenever he wants to take a lecturing tour of one or twenty weeks. His humor is delicate, true and abundant, and he is an honor to the lighter American writers, because of his literary achievements.

But better and more honorable than all this is the story of his heartstone. When he was a young man of 23 he was engaged to Miss Carrie Garret of Peoria, Ill. She was a frail and delicate girl, and one evening Burdette was summoned to her bedside with the message that she was dying. Little hope was entertained for her life when he reached her. It was determined, at the wish of both he and she, that they should be married, even if death should at once claim the bride. The ceremony took place in 15 minutes, the little lady being able to respond only by a motion of the eyes and a gentle pressure of the hand. In spite of the doctor's predictions, she rallied, and was finally well enough to move to the quiet and cozy home her husband had provided for her.

But she has been an invalid all her life. More than once her life has been despaired of. Usually she had been confined to her room and unable to walk. One night at a theatre in Philadelphia, the writer saw a pale and earnest man making his way to a private box, with a delicate, clinging woman in his arms. Her girlish face was full of a pathos that passes description, but was wonderfully pretty. Any strangely happy, too-filled with content. Everybody made way for the little lady, and her great tender eyes seemed to send thanks to every gentleman who moved aside in courtesy. It was Bob Burdette and his invalid wife. This is an index of his life. The temptations of the world, the dazzle and glitter of the society that has welcomed him—the converse with brilliant men, the club, the theatre, wealth, fame—all and either of them woman who sat at his fireside and lived on his life and sympathy.

Nor was there lacking a practical reward of this devotion. Mrs. Burdette has been the inspiration of her husband's life—at once his spur and his consoler. She first discovered the rich quality and spontaneity of Bob's humor, and the homely flavor that would carry it to the heart as well as the intelligence of the public. Imagine the humorist reading the most laughable stories at the bedside of his invalid wife. He tells himself of how she forced him to write his first lecture, in these words:

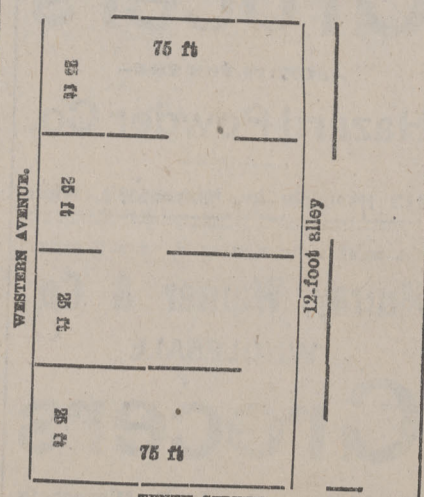
"One day, when she was lying helpless, she said she believed that I could write a lecture and deliver it successfully, and so she sat me down to write that lecture, and from time to time I rebelled with tears and groans and prayers. I told her that I was too little, that I had no voice, and that I couldn't write a lecture anyhow. She kept me at it, and, in due time, we had a lecture on our hands. 'The Rise and Fall of the Mustache.' This was all right enough; but now, how to get the audience. I thought I would try it first at Burlington, even though it were tame, tamer, tamer, I thought they might put me on the book. But Keokuk hated Burlington, and I knew it was flat, the Keokuk people would say so. Mrs. Burdette said, as she was responsible for that lecture, she was going to hear it delivered. So I carried her aboard the cars. We went to Keokuk, and the people pronounced it good."

From that day he has prospered wherever his homely, insignificant little figure has been seen.

J. D. BLAKE, Real Estate Agency

Room 1, No. 327 Hennepin Avenue. ESTABLISHED, 1856. Invites correspondence and interviews concerning real estate in this city and county. MARKET LAND OFFICE. A. J. CONNELL, A. W. DAINES, Real Estate.

J. C. PLUMMER, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 243 Nicollet Ave.



I have the exclusive agency of the above desirable business corner, Western Avenue and Tenth Street. As a whole or in parcels it is a bargain.

BARGAINS IN BLOCKS IN Van Nest's Add'n!

\$200 to \$350 per lot by the block, W. P. MEALEY, AGENT Under Security Bank, 318 NICOLLET AVENUE.

GOING! GOING! GONE!

One new house to rent, 2420 Seventeenth Avenue south; 7 rooms; \$18 per month. Same for sale, if not rented, in easy terms at \$2200; good lot. Also for rent, three fine tenements in new brick block, Sixth Avenue south corner Seventh Street; well finished, modern improvements. 2512 Third Avenue south, 60 feet fronting east, double house, 6 rooms each, \$4500. Three new houses on Portland Avenue, corner Twenty-fourth Street, good, \$4500, \$4500 and \$5000. Full lot on corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue south, small house rents for \$7, \$1000. Very cheap. \$800 to \$800. Easy terms for improvement. Good house on Mount Curve Avenue. Price, \$5500. House, No. 2433 Portland; good; \$4000. House, 2438 Third Avenue south; fine neighborhood; fronts east; \$3750. House, No. 1910 Hawthorne; lot 60x150; call and get description and price. FIRE INSURANCE—Every man building a house can save money by calling on me before insuring.

Chas. A. J. Marsh, Room 10, Boston Block, HARLOW A. GALE'S Real Estate Agency

FOR SALE, 12x157 to alley, on Sixth Street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues. \$1800—For two lots on Twenty-first Avenue south, near Franklin Avenue. \$24,000—For 4x100 on First Avenue north, with 8-story and basement brick building. \$7000—For a fine residence and large lot on Seventh Avenue south, near Eighth Street. \$9100—For a large lot on First Avenue south near Fourteenth Street. \$1200 per foot—68x100 to 10-foot alley, on Washington Avenue, corner of Second Avenue south; easy terms. \$2340—68x120 to alley, on Fifteenth Avenue south. \$2000—Will buy a 50-foot lot on Minnehaha Avenue on Twenty-fourth Street. \$3000—For a large double house, corner of Seventeenth Street and First Avenue south. \$375 per foot—80x115, with a large house, on Nicollet Avenue; cheapest property on the avenue. \$200 per foot—50x157 to alley, on Eighth Street, near Nicollet Avenue.

FOR LEASE, 44x132 feet on First Avenue north, near Second Street. FOR RENT, \$30—House of seven rooms on Twelfth Street. A house of seven rooms, Portland Avenue, near Franklin; rent \$30 per month. K. R. JOHNSON, (SUCCESSOR TO JOHNSON & JARGER.) Real Estate Agent, 304 First Av. S. BARGAIN.

See Substantial IMPROVEMENTS! -NOW MAKING ON- Elwell's Additions

Lots that are fairly worth \$1000 each now selling for \$750. A boom of \$250 in each lot in favor of the purchaser. Come and look over the property. Only a limited amount to be sold at these rates.

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CORSER & CO., 10 Washington Av. S.

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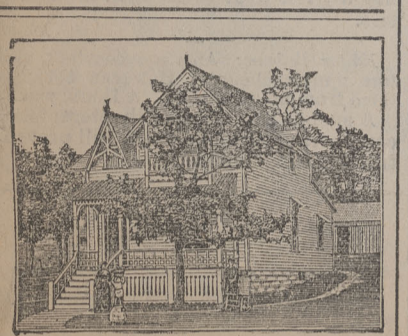
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HAMLIN & BROWN, 303 HENNEPIN AVENUE.

Money to loan in large and small sums, 7 to 8 per cent. \$850 per foot on Fourth Street, near Hennepin. A bargain. EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. 1/4 acre with good house, within 300 feet of the Chamber of Commerce, for \$230 per foot, if sold before August 1. Four lots (each 41 1/2 x 112 feet) corner Ninth Street and Twenty-sixth Avenue south. All for \$2500. Large lots fronting on Lake near Hotel St. Louis, only \$400 each. \$1300 is cheap for lot 23, block 8, Westfall's addition. First Avenue south and Sixth Street is good. First Avenue near Third is HARD TO BEAT.



A CHOICE LOT AT A BARGAIN!

FOR WHOLESALE BUILDING. \$400—Lots on Motor line, near Lake Street. \$950—Lots on Twenty-fourth Street. \$400—Will buy house and lot in Oak Lake addition. Splendid business lot on Washington Avenue near Second Avenue south; the best 5 acres now platted. By

CONE, WHITE & PAUS, 301 Hennepin Avenue

R. M. MARTIN, SUCCESSOR TO TOUSLEY & MARTIN, REAL ESTATE, Loans, Insurance and Collections, 555 Hennepin Avenue.

I still have a few good new houses on monthly payments near car shops, on Ninth Street near Sixteenth Avenue south, which horse car is on; one on Fifth Avenue south near Franklin, and one near Calhoun, besides lots with material in time. Consider this and stop rent, and you will find my list complete. A good list of every kind of property, improved and unimproved, inside and outside, and will be pleased to take you in my buggy and show you anything you may wish to see.

J. W. & J. A. ROBINSON, DEALERS IN REAL ESTATE AND PINE LANDS

Rooms 9 and 11 Wood's Block, 319 Nicollet Ave. \$800 for fine double tenement house on First Avenue south near Fifteenth Street. \$2000 for splendid lot on Sixteenth Street near Park Avenue. \$3500 for new 12-room house on First Avenue south near Twenty-seventh Street. \$2200 for new 7-room house on First Avenue south near Twenty-sixth Street. \$800 for east front lot on First Avenue south near Sixteenth Street. \$300 for fine double tenement on Fourth Avenue south, lot 65x126.

North Minneapolis. BARGAINS!

This is the safest and best place to buy. The finest and largest public park in the city is here also a new \$20,000 schoolhouse. Street car now being extended. \$2400—Will buy 14 large lots, only two blocks from the great 40-acre park and four blocks from the new school. \$900—For a fine corner lot, Twenty-sixth Avenue north and Eighth Street. \$900—For large corner, Sixth Street and Twenty-fourth Avenue north. \$800—For fine lots adjoining above. \$500 to \$1000—For splendid lots in Fairmount Park. \$11,000—Finest block in Woodland Park, directly opposite the Public Park. SETH ABBOTT, REAL ESTATE, 31 WASHINGTON AV. S.

Gale & Co. Office Open Saturday Evenings.

They still sell building lots to laboring men all on long time, and furnish part of the material for a dwelling. They have now just brought into market two new additions for this purpose, FOREST HEIGHTS, a beautiful park-like region, adjoining Highland Park on the west, and CROFFUT'S addition on Western Avenue. Come and see us. GALE & CO.

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49 SOUTH THIRD STREET. Over Union National Bank. Houses near Milwaukee car shops on long time, \$800 each. Choice lots on Motor line with material. Lots on time to parties who will improve. \$1200—Nice corner lot near Lake Calhoun. \$1600—For two lots in Calhoun Park. \$1600—For house and lot near Motor line. \$2000—For house and two lots near Motor line. Lot in Fenimore's addition, cheap. Block on Park Avenue for \$300 per lot. Choice acre property for plating, 1 1/4 miles from postoffice, stock; bargain. Choice blocks at low prices near Lakes Harriet and Calhoun. We are prepared to give great bargains in lots, with or without material, on long time. Farms, well improved, clear, in exchange for city property.

NORTH STAR EXCHANGE, G. W. Nash, E. M. Runyan.

90x115 feet, First Avenue south and Sixth Street. 100x165 feet, Second Avenue south and Sixth Street. 25x80 feet to alley, Nicollet Avenue, between Washington Avenue and Second Street. 44x165 feet on Third Street, between Nicollet and First Avenue south. 40x132 feet on First Avenue north, between Third and Fourth Streets. 22x80 feet on Washington Avenue south, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Avenues south, with building. For bargains in choice residence property call at No. 9 Washington Avenue north room 1.

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WOODARD & SON, 315 Hennepin Avenue, Room 33.

Two choice lots in Highland Park addition also three in Motor Line addition. 24 lots in Groveland addition. 8 choice lots in Bellview addition. 12 lots near Twenty-sixth Street south and Thirteenth Avenue. Lots in Cochran's addition. Lots in Ragan's addition, near car shops. 80x257 feet on Second Street south, near Union Depot grounds. A bargain in Remington's Second addition. Also houses and lots in all parts of the city.

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Table with columns: Departing Trains, Leave St. Paul, Leave Minneapolis. Rows include River Division, La Crosse, Dubuque, R. I. & St. Louis Ex., Milwaukee & Chic. Ex., Wabasha Passenger, Milwaukee & Chic. Ex., IOWA & MINN. DIV., South'n Minn. & Ia. Ex., Calmer Accomoda'n., Mason City so. & west Ex., HASTINGS & DA. DIV., Aberdeen & Dakota Ex., Shakopee & Prior L. & Keokuk Ex., Aberdeen & Dakota Ex.

Table with columns: Arriving Trains, Arrive St. Paul, Arrive Minneapolis. Rows include River Division, Chic. & Milwaukee Ex., Wabasha Passenger, Chic. & Milwaukee Ex., IOWA & MINN. DIV., Mason City so. & west Ex., Calmer Accomoda'n., South'n Minn. & Ia. Ex., HASTINGS & DA. DIV., Aberdeen & Dakota Ex., Shakopee & Prior L. & Keokuk Ex., Aberdeen & Dakota Ex., A means daily, except Sunday, E except Saturday, F except Monday.

Additional trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis via "Short Line," leave both cities hourly; for particulars, see Short Line time table. St. Paul—Chas. Thompson, City Ticket Agent, 162 E. Third Street. Brown & Knebel, Ticket Agents, Union Depot. Minneapolis—G. L. Scott, City Ticket Agent, No. 17 Nicollet House. A. B. Chamberlain, Ticket Agent, Depot.

TOWARD THE RISING SUN THE "ALBERT LEA ROUTE,"

which is composed of the MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & ROBERTS AND THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & FAULTON RAILWAY. Announces to the people of Minneapolis, St. Paul and the Great Northwest that it is now running two trains daily to Chicago, connecting Southeast and South, affording travelers unsurpassed accommodations, sure connections and quick time to CHICAGO, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC and in fact to all Eastern points in the United States and Canada. The 6:30 p. m. train from Minneapolis runs through to Chicago arriving in the latter city at 8:30 p. m. in ample time to connect with the limited air "Fast Express" trains to the East. Travellers from NORTHERN MINNESOTA, DAKOTA AND MANITOBA. Will find this the best and most convenient route to the East, as connections are made in the Union Depot at Minneapolis, guarding against loss of time. REMEMBER: St. Paul Passengers leave the Union Depot at 7:40 A. M. and leave the Union Depot at 7:40 P. M. at Minneapolis at 7:00 P. M. Fare always as low as any other route and baggage checked through. Ask for your tickets via this route and be sure they read "Albert Lea and West Liberty." S. F. BOYD, B. F. MILLS, Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Agt., Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agt., M. & St. L. Ry. C. E. & N. Ry. Gen. Tkt. & Pass. Agt., C. E. I. & P. Ry.

The city office of the ALBERT LEA ROUTE is in Minneapolis at No. 8 Washington Avenue, opposite Nicollet House, and in St. Paul at corner Third and Sibley Streets.

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THE ROYAL ROUTE! EAST, SOUTH AND WEST No change of cars to Chicago, Des Moines or Kansas City. Departing Trains, Live Minneapolis, Leave St. Paul. Des Moines Fast Express, 7:05 a.m., 7:50 a.m. Green Bay and Appleton, 7:40 a.m., 8:25 a.m. Sioux City & Sioux Falls, 7:45 a.m., 8:30 a.m. Shakopee & Merriam Junction, 7:30 a.m., 8:20 a.m. N. Wisconsin & Superior, 7:30 a.m., 8:15 a.m. Chicago Day Express, 7:30 a.m., 8:15 a.m. Omaha & Kansas City, 7:45 a.m., 8:30 a.m. Shakopee & Merriam Junction, 7:30 a.m., 8:15 a.m. River Falls, 7:40 a.m., 8:25 a.m. Milwaukee & Chicago Ex., 7:40 a.m., 8:25 a.m. Dining cars on all trains to and from Chicago, and this is the only route that runs dining cars on all Chicago trains every day in the week.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

ALBERT LEA ROUTE. Leave Minn. Arrive Minn. Chicago Express, 7:40 a.m., 8:25 a.m. Des Moines Express, 7:40 a.m., 8:25 a.m. St. Louis Fast Express, 7:40 a.m., 8:25 a.m. Chicago Express, 7:40 a.m., 8:25 a.m. *Daily, except Sundays. *Except Mondays. For time of local trains to and from Stillwater—15 trains on week days and 7 trains on Sunday—call at the following offices: Minneapolis offices—No. 10 Nicollet House Block and depot, Washington Avenue north. St. Paul offices—150 East Third Street, opposite Merchant's Hotel and Union Depot.

Table with columns: Departing Trains, Leave Minneapolis, Arrive Minneapolis. Rows include Chicago Express, Des Moines Express, St. Louis Fast Express, Chicago Express.

English officers, in whose presence at Darford the Nordenfeldt "machine guns" were recently exhibited, were amazed at the rapidity with which they were discharged, although familiar with many devices for rapid firing. The estimated services from the 12-barrel gun, weighing about 250 pounds, is 1150 rounds a minute, and the test proved the estimate true, for 600 rounds were fired in less than 32 seconds. A single barrel, for cavalry service, was discharged 54 times in 30 seconds, and all the shots hit the target within a circle of the diameter of two feet.

It would be naturally supposed that the remarkable coolness of the summer would tend to the preservation of the ice supply so that, last winter's harvest having been enormous, low prices might be expected for the rest of the year. But this is not the way it works. On the contrary, it is reported along the Hudson that the cool weather, the great crop and the low prices hitherto have led to enormous waste, so that in case September should be a hot month the poor public will suffer as usual. The ingenuity of this program is worthy of the emergency.

The following are the totals for the population of the great cities of Europe: London, 3,832,440 inhabitants; Paris, 2,225,910; Berlin, 1,222,500; Vienna, 1,123,110; St. Petersburg, 876,570; Moscow, 611,970; Constantinople, 600,000; Glasgow, 555,940; Liverpool, 552,430; Naples, 493,110; Hamburg, 410,120; Birmingham, 400,760; Lyons, 372,890; Madrid, 328,000; Buda-Pesth, 361,530; Marseilles, 357,200; Manchester, 341,510; Warsaw, 339,340; Milan, 321,840; Amsterdam 317,010; Dusseldorf, 314,650; Leeds, 309,480; Rome, 300,470; Sheffield, 284,410; Breslau, 272,910; Turin, 272,830.

Something New In Snake Stories.

On last Thursday night, says the Carson Appeal, as the stage was coming from Parkville the road seemed to get very heavy near Woodford's Canon. The nearest horse could hardly drag their load, and they seemed to have harder work at every step. Finally they stopped to rest at the top of a little knoll just this side of Woodford station, and when the driver attempted to start the horses they could not pull at all. He dismounted and took a lantern to examine the running gear, when to his astonishment he found, as he supposed, a rope had been tied between the wheels. Laying his hand on the rope he started back with a yell of surprise on discovering that a live rattlesnake had twisted itself between the hind wheels, and was holding the stage as if the wheels had been tied together with rope. The reptile had evidently tried to block the stage for a long time, and when the horses stopped it had improved the opportunity to coil so as to effectually prevent the stage from starting again. The passengers got out and tackled the snake with clubs and stones, and, as the snake crawled about under the wheels, they finally killed it with terror. He was finally

10, Remington's second addition. A bargain of 18 lots in Baker's Belcongs, near the Motor line from \$600 to \$700 each.
1, French's addition, on Chicago av., \$450.
1, Chicago av., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth sts., \$1000.

ONE-PRICE Real Estate Office.

GARVIN, GOSSARD & NEWCOMB.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

\$2500 will buy a house that rents for \$20 per month, and lot 55x112, fronting on Franklin avenue, near the corner of Twenty-fourth avenue south. Very cheap. \$7700 will buy a 10-roomed house on the corner of Park avenue and Fifteenth street. Also an adjoining lot, 56x124 with a good barn, for \$3075. \$1370 will buy a house of 8 rooms, within two blocks of Lake Calhoun; corner lot. \$200 per acre will buy from 2 1/2 to 2 acres, within 3 and 3 1/2 miles from Washington and Plymouth avenue. Call and see us. 400 Nicollet avenue. Second Floor.

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Real Estate, Collections, Insurance and Notary Public.

Houses, Lots and Lands for sale and rent. Collections a specialty. Office corner Washington and Nicollet avenues, over First National Bank room 2, Minneapolis.

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2022 Cedar Avenue,
To lease for term of years, 200 feet track frontage near Short Line junction of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.
Custom mill for sale or trade.
Steam laundry for sale. Also boarding house, best location in South Minneapolis.

LAUDERDALE & CO., Real Estate & Loan Agents

North Minneapolis Property a Specialty
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W. H. HAYES, Architect

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REFERENCES - 300 buildings and 12 years experience.

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SUCCESSORS TO TWITCHELL & BROWN,
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Have houses, lots and blocks of lots to sell cheap. Call early.

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A. J. CONDIT & CO.
405 Hennepin Avenue.
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FOR SALE

At a bargain and on easy terms, four acres of land, which would make 20 handsome, good-sized lots, lying between railroad and Main street, on East side and directly north of the ONE HUNDRED ACRE TRACT recently bought by the NORTH-EASTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD on East side, to be utilized for yards, shops and warehouses. Here is a chance to make some money.

WM. RAGAN, Real Estate Agent.

56 acres on Western avenue; best unimproved tract on market. Cheap.
Minneapolis property to exchange for farms and other property.
66x165 feet on Sixth street near Nicollet, with good house. Very cheap.
16 South Third St. Ground Floor

Refers to Security Bank, Minneapolis, Clinton National Bank, Clinton, Iowa; S. V. White, Banker, No. 8 Wall street, New York; David P. Kimball, 21 Monks' building, Boston, Mass.

INVESTORS

Look at This!

Twenty-seven beautiful lots in Baker's addition. Only \$400 per lot; one-quarter cash, balance on time. Call and see us.

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Office, Room 3, over Hennepin County Savings Bank.

Real Estate Agent.

304 First Av. S.
BARGAIN.
\$1000 each for lots on Nicollet avenue.
\$480 for four lots on Portland avenue.
\$600 each for lots on Twenty-eighth street near Hennepin avenue, on new street car line.
\$10,000 for the best business corner on Franklin and Minnehaha avenues with improvements.
\$6600 for large house and full lot on Hawthorne avenue.
\$3600 for six lots on Twentieth avenue south near Lake street.
\$400 each for large lots in Milburn's second addition.
Many fine bargains in houses and lots.
Office open Saturday and Monday evenings.

S. C. Gregory & Co.

211 Hennepin Avenue.

A choice bargain in 10 acres of nice land near Lake Calhoun for \$1500.
To exchange, horse and buggy for a lot or house and lot.
Stock of goods to exchange for city property.
House and lot corner of Twenty-ninth and Lindley avenue for \$1100.
40 feet lots for \$450 on Motor line near Lake street.
\$850 buys a large east front lot on Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street.
Farm lands to trade for city property.
211 S. C. GREGORY & CO., 211 Hennepin.

STORES

Can be Rented on **FRANKLIN AVE.**

We have a desirable corner, 110x112 feet, at a price that will pay you to buy, either for speculation or as a good business corner to improve.

CONRAD & CO.,

329 NICOLLET AV., ROOM 2.

LOUNSBERY & WHELOCK
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
331 Hennepin avenue, Room 16, Third Floor.

Now is the time, before the fall boom sets in, to buy property cheap. Call in and see the many good bargains we can offer you in improved and unimproved business property; acres on Portland, 1023 feet, east front on Park; lots on Portland, Cedar and Third avenues south. Also many good houses and lots.

SETH ABBOTT, REAL ESTATE

253 First Ave. South.
Meidelssohn Lots—100 by 175 feet, \$125 to \$250; also, 1-acre lots. Easy payments.
Emma Abbott Park—Large lots at moderate prices.
Excelsior—Dwellings and lots with fine lake views.
\$1,500 buys dwelling 6 rooms, cellar, cistern, Third avenue south, near Twenty-eighth st., \$500 down.
80 dwellings for sale.
100 lots on easy terms.

Miner Ball & Co., CLARK HOUSE.

\$4200—Corner, 66x165, with 9 room house nicely furnished, 5 blocks from business center; East side.
\$1000—43x128 above grade, near Oak Lake.
\$1650—30x150 above grade, Portland near Twenty-fifth.
\$3000—4x108, with 4 room house renting for \$15; Portland near Grant.
\$4200—Nicely furnished 11 room house, First avenue north near Tenth.
Lots all on time; lumber furnished.
Farms in Hennepin and adjoining counties for sale and to exchange for city property.
Fine lot, 60x127, above grade, on Second avenue, one-half block from the Washburn residence; Price, \$2100; one-half cash.

MINNETONKA!

Eighty acres of splendid land for plating, in the loveliest part of the upper lake, only one-quarter mile from railroads, covered with fine old trees; long stretch of beautiful pebble beach.
This will plat into over 300 lots that will sell from \$100 to \$500 each. There is \$20,000 profit in this. Price, \$150 per acre for a few days.

Mitchell, White & Co., EXCLUSIVE AGENTS,

405 NICOLLET AVENUE

READ THIS

ONE 5-room house near car shops, \$1800.
TWO 5-room houses in the same vicinity, \$1250 each.
THREE 7-room houses in Fairmount Park and two lots with each, \$3800 each.
FOUR 5-room houses in South Minneapolis, \$1500 each.
FIVE good new houses on the Motor line from \$1600 to \$4000 each.
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Special bargains in lots: \$500 each will buy two large nice lots on Third av. S., terms easy, a bargain; \$600 for a beautiful lot two blocks from Motor, with building material, all on time; \$1400 for a beautiful lot for a residence 40x150 ft., one block from Adams school, one-half block from street cars, \$200 down, balance on time; \$500 for lot on Bloomington av. and Twenty-seventh st. S. We have nice residence lots in other localities very cheap. All large business lot next to chamber of commerce. Lots on monthly payments. Lots with lumber, all on time, etc.

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250 HENNEPIN AVENUE.

Buyers, here are many good chances for investment. Sellers are thronging our office, hoping to make quick sales. Our list comprises choice property in all parts of the city. We make many good exchanges of farms for city property.

Dayan & Parker, REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Room 1, 331 Hennepin Avenue.
Wanted—Lots in North Minneapolis to sell and elsewhere in the city.
We have some choice bargains to offer in business property and residence lots.

F. H. GRAY, Real Estate,

38 Washington Av. South.
Bargains in business property.
Bargains in residence property.
Bargains in vacant lots in all parts of the city.

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T.R. NEWTON & CO

49 South Third Street.
Fine lot in Washington Yale addition, 61 feet front, only \$3100, for a short time.

J. W. TOUSLEY & SON.

242 Hennepin Avenue.
7 lots on Twenty-second street south and Third tenth av., 40x140 feet each, for \$5650.
Lot 24x80, corner of First avenue south and High street; \$360 per foot.
Lot 66x100, corner of Third street and Ninth avenue south; \$140 per front foot.

	neapolis.	neapolis.
Chicago Express.....	*7:40 a.m.	*8:45 p.m.
Des Moines Express.....	*7:40 a.m.	*8:45 p.m.
St. Louis Fast Express...	*8:10 p.m.	*11:20 a.m.
Chicago " Express...	*7:00 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Des Moines Passenger...	*3:10 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Winthrop and Waconia...	*4:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.

Lake Minnetonka trains leave Minneapolis at 7:15 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 11:50 a. m., *4:00 p. m., 6:45 p. m., 7:15 p. m. Returning leave Lake Park at 7:05 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 10:45 p. m.; also from Excelsior *10:30 a. m.
* Ex. Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, 6 Monday, Wednesday and Friday. ¶ Paul passengers leave via St. P., W. & M. Ry. at 6:25 a. m., 2:50 p. m. and 6:20 p. m.
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FARM AND GARDEN.

LIST OF COMING FALL FAIRS.

Gen. T. H. Barrett's Farm—Curthbert Raspberry—County Poor Farms—Stacking Grain Properly—Other General Matters.

Coming Fall Fairs.

Secretaries of fair associations in Minnesota, Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Montana are requested to send us the date of their annual exhibitions at as early a date as possible for publication. This list will be added to from week to week, as we receive the dates of exhibitions.

MINNESOTA.

Northwestern at Minneapolis, Aug. 27 to Sept. 1 State Fair, at Owatonna, Sept. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 Yellow Medicine county at Granite Falls, Sept. 10, 11 and 12 Blue Earth county at Garden City, Sept. 12, 13 and 14 Dakota county, Hastings Industrial, at Hastings, Sept. 12, 13 and 14 Chippewa county, at Chippewa Falls, Sept. 12, 13 and 14 Brown County Agricultural Society, at New Ulm, Sept. 15, 16 and 17 Meeker county, at Litchfield, Sept. 18, 19 and 20 Noble county, at Worthington, Sept. 18, 19 and 20 Nicollet county, at St. Peter, Sept. 20 and 21 Le Sueur county, at Le Sueur, Sept. 20, 21 and 22 Wright county, at Howard Lake, Sept. 25, 26 and 27 Fillmore county, at Preston, Sept. 25, 26 and 27 McLeod county, at Hutchinson, Sept. 25, 26 and 27 Stearns county, at St. Cloud, Sept. 26 and 27 Renville county, at Bird Island, Sept. 28 and 29

IOWA.

State fair, at Des Moines, Aug. 31 to Sept. 7 Northwestern Iowa, Sheldon, Sept. 12, 13 and 14

WISCONSIN.

State fair, at Madison, Sept. 10 to 15

ILLINOIS.

State fair, at Chicago, Sept. 21 to 23 Chicago fat cattle, at Chicago, Nov. 14 to 22

MONTANA.

Territorial fair, at Helena, Sept. 3 to 8

OHIO.

Ohio, Columbus, Sept. 3 to 8 Ohio Central, Mechanicsburg, Sept. 11 to 14 Ohio Southern, Dayton, Sept. 24 to 28

INDIANA.

Indiana, Indianapolis, Sept. 24 to 29 Indiana Northern, Fort Wayne, Sept. 10 to 14 Indiana Northeastern, Waterloo, Oct. 1 to 5 Steuben county, at Angola, Oct. 9 to 12

KANSAS.

Kansas, Topeka, Sept. 10 to 14 Kansas City Exposition, Kansas City, Mo. Sept. 17 to 21 Kansas Fat Stock Show, Kansas City, Oct. 1 to 8

MICHIGAN.

Michigan, Detroit, Sept. 17 to 22 Michigan Central, Lansing, Oct. 1 to 5 Michigan Eastern, Ypsilanti, Sept. 25 to 28 Michigan Northeastern, East Saginaw, Sept. 24 to 28 Michigan Western, Grand Rapids, Sept. 24 to 28

OTHER FAIRS.

Arkansas, Little Rock, Oct. 16-20 California, Sacramento, Sept. 10-15 Colorado, Denver, July 17 and Sept. 30 Dominion Exposition, St. John, N. B., Oct. 2-7 Inter-State Exposition, St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 3-8 Kentucky, Lexington, Aug. 28, Sept. 1 Mississippi, Meriden, Oct. 29, Nov. 3 Mississippi Exhibition Association, Aberdeen, Oct. 22-27 Missouri, St. Louis, Oct. 1-8 Nebraska, Omaha, Sept. 3-8 New York City, American Institute, Oct. 3, Dec. 1 Nova Scotia, Truro, Oct. 25, Oct. 31 Ontario, Toronto, Sept. 11-22 Pittsburg Exposition, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 6 to Oct. 13 Provincial Exposition, Guelph, Ont., Oct. 1-8 Texas, Austin, Oct. 16-20 Tri-State, Toledo, Sept. 10-14 Virginia, Richmond, Oct. 31, Nov. 2 West Virginia, Wheeling, Sept. 10-15 Western National, Lawrence, Kan., Sept. 3-4

Gen. Theo. H. Barrett's Farm.

We learn from Hon. L. Gorton of this city who has just returned from a trip over the Manitoba railroad, that Gen. Barrett, of Hennepin county, in this state, has a field of 1000 acres of wheat now ready for the sickle, with every prospect of an average from 25 to 30 bushels per acre. Mr. Gorton says he never saw so fine a field of wheat, and why? Simply because Gen. B. thoroughly cultivates his land. His ground is prepared in the most workmanlike manner, his soil is effectually pulverized by being plowed, harrowed and cultivated free from lumps, with an even

built by the farmers themselves. We know by experience that there is not one man in 10 on the farm that is capable of building stacks that will withstand the rain storms that always visit us in September. No person should be permitted to do this work unless he has served an apprenticeship at the business. It is as much a trade as it is to build a house or do any other kind of work that requires a good deal of skill. When the services of a person who understands stacking grain cannot be secured these directions may be followed, and if properly observed there will be a probability that the stack will be properly built: Lay your stack on as level ground as it is possible to find, say on the top of high ground, which top is generally flat, commence in the middle, setting up the bundles as for a stack; build all around until you get as large a bottom as is desired. Now commence at the outside layers, having the butts of the bundles about even with the bottom, or a little farther out if the grain is damp. When this row is formed, lay the second with the butts four to six inches of the bands of the first row, and so on until you get the gap filled up. If you find the middle getting too full, lay them a little farther. Here let us caution all against filling up the middle of the stack with loose or broken bundles; if you have such bind them up or lay them on the outside, for the middle of the stack must be solid. Don't walk any further toward the outside of the stack than is really necessary. When you come to topping out the stack be careful to keep the middle well filled up, and the outside as even as you can; but mind you don't get as much as one bundle with the heads the lowest. If such places occur, lay some bundles on the inside, filling up the hollow before laying the outside ones, for one bundle pitching the wrong way often lets in a great deal of water. In finishing, when you have no more middle to fill, keep in the center, laying a bundle wherever it will be the lowest, until completely topped out. Force a long, nicely trimmed stake down well into the stack to keep the wind from blowing off the top. Many good stackers find it a good plan to top off the stack with two or three cocks of hay. The objection to this is that the hay is liable in a violent storm to blow off. A wheat stack that is properly built should be secure from all rain storms.

Clean Pigs and Dirty Pigs.

Pigs enjoy the reputation of having a real liking for dirt, and certainly the way in which they are kept by some farmers would show that their owners are determined to give them ample opportunities for carrying out this liking. No notion can, however, be more erroneous than this, as none is certainly so productive of loss to the keeper. Let any one convinced of this try the two modes of pig-keeping—the dirty and the clean—the food in both cases, and other general treatment being the same, and the result will show him which of the two is the best in the end. A good deal depends upon the mode in which they are housed. Mr. Raines of Mills adopts the following: A large outhouse is enclosed at the sides, so as to be warm and dry. The floor is paved, and sprinkled over with burnt clay, and ashes obtained by burning weeds. In this the pigs are fed; while for resting and sleeping they have a compartment railed off at the other end which is amply provided with clean straw. In another case, the principle of box-feeding has been applied, the pigs being kept in a pit, into which the manure from the cow stables and the horse stable is put. The pigs tread this down, and enjoy themselves amazingly.

Plowed Ground a Source of Health.

The plow, harrow and hoe, according to recent discoveries in science, contribute more to the health of the country at large than all the human sanitary arrangements that have been devised.

not much dreaded by corn growers, as it can be obviated by planting clean seed.

Editor Tribune: My Marblehead corn was fit for cooking in 70 days after it was planted. Are there any earlier varieties?

A MINNEAPOLIS GARDENER. No, we think the Marblehead corn is the earliest of all, and the Early Minnesota the second on the list. If the Marblehead required 70 days this cold season to mature, we expect in a fair, average summer 60 days would suffice.

Editor Tribune: Will you please inform me whether a farm hand is not obliged to work more than 10 hours a day, if his employer demands it, in this country?

LABORER.

We do not think there is any law obliging a hired man to work 10 or any other number of hours in a day; nor do we think a hired man should complain if he had to work 12 hours per day during haying and harvest time. Custom has a good deal to do with these matters.

Editor Tribune: Ants are constant visitors in my cupboards. How can I banish them from my premises? A HOUSEWIFE.

A sponge saturated with creosote or camphor, placed on a shelf, will prevent them visiting cupboards.

DIRECTORY

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading is sorted for \$12 a line for one year.

ARCHITECTS & SUPERINTENDENTS. GOODWIN, GEO. M., room 10, Windsor Building. HAYES, W. H., 408 Nicollet avenue.

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COTTRELL, J. DUNCAN, room 10, Knowles' block. CROSS HICKS & CARLETON, 220 Mio. av. LERTWICH, T. J., 10 Wash. av. S., up stairs. QUINN, JOHN B., 42 Washington av. south. SMITH, ALBEE, 26 Boston Block. WILSON & LAWRENCE, 92 Washington av. S.

CARVERS AND SCULPTORS.

JARRATT & BAIRD, 806 Third street south.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

BAKER & GILMORE, 101 Central avenue. COOLEY, GEO. W., 521 Nicollet av. FOSS & PATTERSON, room 23, Boston Block. NUTTER & PLUMMER, cor. Wash & Henn.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LOTTGEN & CO., M. O., 42 Washington av. S.

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BAILEY, O. M., 208 Central avenue. BAUSMAN, A. L., 242 Nicollet av., up stairs.

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OSANDER & CO., 110 Third street south.

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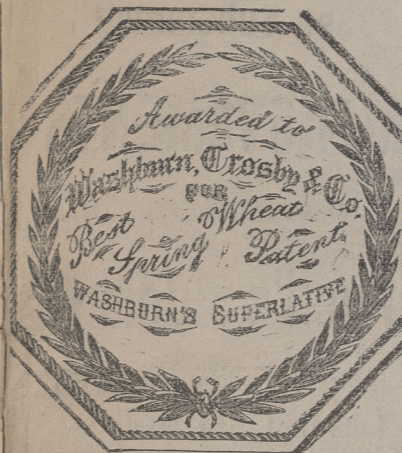
BAIRD, J. W., Flour and Meal, P. O. box 686.

HOUSE MOVER.

FOLSOM, J., 512 Second avenue south.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.

BUTZ, A. M., Presley Block, Room 5, St. Paul.



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MANUFACTURERS OF CHOICE FLOUR PILLSBURY A. PILLSBURY B. and ANCHOR MILLS

Capacity 7,000 Barrels Per Day "Pillsbury's Best" the Best For sale by all first class grocers. OFFICE, Second floor Windem block, cor. Washington and Second Av. S.

SIBLE, FLETCHER, HOLMES & CO.

Proprietors of the NORTHWESTERN ROLLER MILL

Manufacturers of the best grades of Patent Roller Granulated Flour.

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And Wholesale Dealers in Grain, Feed and Hay, Room 1, 408 Washington Avenue South, Minneapolis. Representing E. P. Bacon & Co., Milwaukee; L. Everingham & Co., Chicago. Orders, consignments and correspondence solicited. Refer to any bank or mill in the city.

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They can get TOP PRICES for BUTTER, EGGS and OTHER PRODUCE.

Write them before you ship.

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Prompt shipments and returns made. No. 24 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis. References—He. Spink County Bank, H. G. Harrison & Co., Minneapolis; Manning, Maxwell & Moore, Francis H. Leggett & Co., New York; J. Russell Jones, B. H. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.

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Blueberries, Apples, Vegetables, Cheese, Eggs, Live Poultry a specialty. Car loads Grain and Hay receive prompt attention. Consignments solicited and orders promptly filled.

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PROPRIETORS OF THE MINNEAPOLIS SHEEPSKIN TANNERY.

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Extra facilities for supplying COARSE GRAIN orders. Usual advances made on consignments, with bills of lading attached.

Rooms 44 and 45, Hennepin block, 327 Hennepin Avenue.

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The undersigned announces to the traveling public that he has assumed control of this well known public house.

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Which has recently been greatly improved by the addition of a new office on the ground floor (the finest lobby in the Northwest). Passenger elevator, electric bells, new furniture, etc., and every department thoroughly renovated. Rates reduced to from \$3 to \$4 per day, according to location of rooms.

Represented in the Northwest by J. A. Worman and W. A. Morse, Sample Rooms, 5th Floor, Boston Block, Minneapolis.

Plowed Ground a Source of Health.

The plow, harrow and hoe, according to recent discoveries in science, contribute more to the health of the country at large than all the human sanitary arrangements combined. Investigations have proved that the deodorizing powers or fresh earth make it the best disinfectant ever discovered. As this is true, does it not present the design of Providence in a striking and beautiful light? In the winter, when the air is purest and needs no purifier, farmers would if they could, do their plowing, but freezing and snow forbid. In the spring and fall, however, when the atmosphere is most charged with malarious and other poisonous gases, man is compelled to plow. This is not all that is good and beneficent in the arrangement. This poison which the earth extracts from the air is a fertilizer, and returns in the form of wholesome food for man's subsistence. It is not hard to conceive, if it were not for the fact that fresh earth is a purifier of the atmosphere, that man could not exist on the earth; for it is the decay of vegetable matter which chiefly poisons it, and were there not some antidote the health of the country would not be as good as it is in the cities, where so much care is bestowed to sanitary purposes.

Curthbert Raspberry.

From samples of this excellent fruit received from C. C. Chase, Richfield, we are led to believe that it must become a favorite variety of the raspberry family for this soil and climate. We believe its hardness is not questioned, while the flavor and size of the fruit cannot be excelled. Mr. Chase has experienced no difficulty in cultivating it, and it is to be presumed that with a little care all of our farmers could, in like manner, be successful in its cultivation, thus affording them and their families a luxury that could not fail of being appreciated.

County Poor Farms, or Homes for the Poor.

These are a necessity in most every county in the state. The good book informs us that the poor are always with us, and fortunate it is for these people when they find such pleasant, comfortable homes as the Hennepin county poor farm. It is a model in most every way that can impart contentment and comfort to those who have been unfortunate, who have no friends to care for them and have no homes of their own. The county is fortunate in securing the services of such a man as Capt. T. Connelly as superintendent and who, with his excellent wife is so kind to the inmates. The buildings are large and convenient, shaded with trees, with vine-clad porches, and gladdened with choice flowers leading to the dwellings. The management on the farm is excellent. It has been found by experience that a farm of this kind can be made a good deal more self-supporting by raising stock than by cultivating broad acres of grain; and here is a lesson for those who have the management of county poor farms: Keep all the stock that can possibly be cared for. By doing so, the cost will be reduced to such an extent that no complaints will be heard in regard to the taxes necessary to be raised in order to keep such institutions.

Stacking Grain.

Bad stacking is the cause of most of the really damaged grain in the market. Much of the No. 2 wheat that is offered for sale was No. 1 when it was stacked. Then do not those who grade it receive countless blessings?—when the fault should be given to the quality of stacks

Plowed Ground a Source of Health.

The plow, harrow and hoe, according to recent discoveries in science, contribute more to the health of the country at large than all the human sanitary arrangements combined. Investigations have proved that the deodorizing powers or fresh earth make it the best disinfectant ever discovered. As this is true, does it not present the design of Providence in a striking and beautiful light? In the winter, when the air is purest and needs no purifier, farmers would if they could, do their plowing, but freezing and snow forbid. In the spring and fall, however, when the atmosphere is most charged with malarious and other poisonous gases, man is compelled to plow. This is not all that is good and beneficent in the arrangement. This poison which the earth extracts from the air is a fertilizer, and returns in the form of wholesome food for man's subsistence. It is not hard to conceive, if it were not for the fact that fresh earth is a purifier of the atmosphere, that man could not exist on the earth; for it is the decay of vegetable matter which chiefly poisons it, and were there not some antidote the health of the country would not be as good as it is in the cities, where so much care is bestowed to sanitary purposes.

OUR LETTER-BOX.

Editor Tribune: I have a bed of verbenas which I have been very proud of until a few weeks since, when they ceased to blossom. They are constantly watered and appear to be healthy. I should esteem it a favor if you would inform me if it is age that causes the difficulty.

No, we think not. Vick hands down the following in order to keep verbenas blooming: To keep verbenas in good flowering condition during the season, pick off the seed vessels. When the flower fades, the strength of the plant goes to the seeds; and, if they are permitted to remain, the number of flowers will become less and less. I once had a beautiful bed of verbenas that bloomed well for a time, and then gradually produced fewer flowers. Thinking it might be the maturing or seeds that had checked the flowering, I commenced cutting away the stems of the fallen flowers, and continued until I had nearly filled a milk pan. In a few days that verbenas bed was a blaze of brilliancy. I continued to remove the faded flowers after this, and they bloomed until in November. The first Sunday in November I cut a bouquet of verbenas for a sick friend.

Editor Tribune: What is the best way to winter bees in this climate? Novice, Central Wisconsin.

We respectfully refer Novice to Hon. C. F. Greening, Grand Meadow, Mower county, Minn., for an answer. He understands all about bees. We do not.

Editor Tribune: Can cherries be grafted on plum trees? C. B.

Yes; and plums can in like manner be grafted on cherry trees.

Editor Tribune: I planted last spring for early corn the variety known as the Marble-head. The seed was pure, for I obtained it from Mr. Gregory himself, but in gathering it for the market, I find large quantities of the ears so smutty that it cannot be used. Will you explain the cause of the smut in the corn, and the remedy, if any? MINNEAPOLIS GARDENER.

It is fungus or parasite, destroying or replacing, when it develops, the organs in which it is developed. The remedy is not to plant any seed corn taken from the ears that contains the smut. It is

HOUSE WORK.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.
FOLSON, J. 512 Second avenue south.

LIFE INSURANCE.
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HUMPHREY, O. M. 728 Nicollet avenue.
PUTNAM, G. W. 259 Hennepin avenue.

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VINCENT, G. (sign painter), 211 Hennepin v

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haha avn.
FITZGERALD, E. J., office 257 Nic., room 1.

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SUTTON, C. A., 211 Nicollet av.; money loaned
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RICHARDSON, J. G., 114 Third street east.

GAS FIXTURES



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MANUFACTURERS OF
Doors, Sash, Blinds
MOULDINGS and STAIR WORK.
Corner Division and Taylor Sts., at Minneapolis Junction, East Minneapolis, Minn.

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—WHOLESALE—
IRON AND STEEL
Wagon & Carriage Material.
Sole Agents for BROWN & CO.'S

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

MILLER BROTHERS
BOSTON BLOCK,
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IS THE PLACE TO BUY

Builders' Hardware
The Largest Variety in the City and Lowest Prices.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF
REAL BRONZE GOODS
Brocade, Plain Bronze, Etc.
OPEN UNTIL 9 o'clock EVERY EVENING

CHICAGO SCALE CO.
2 TON WAGON SCALE, \$40. 3 TON, \$50.
4 TON \$60. Beam Box Included.
240 lb. FARMER'S SCALE, \$5.
The "Little Detective," 1/4 oz. to 25 lb. \$3.
300 OTHER SIZES. Reduced PRICE LIST FREE.
FORGES, TOOLS, &c.
BEST FORGE MADE FOR LIGHT WORK, \$10
40 lb. Anvil and Kit of Tools, \$10.
Farmers save time and money doing odd jobs.
Blowers, Anvils, Vices & Other Articles
AT LOWEST PRICES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

John T. West, Proprietor.

FURNACE WORK a Specialty.
We keep a complete line suitable for any kind of work, both wood and coal. Prices suitable to all classes of buildings.

POND & MILLER
(Successors to A. A. Pond.)
25 WASHINGTON AVENUE EAST

THE SINGLE MEN'S Endowment Association
OF MINNESOTA.
General Office, 319 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Organized in March, 1881, and legally incorporated under the laws of the state of Minnesota.

It is not like any other in this country, and is carefully and economically managed. Every endowment has been paid promptly, and no unpaid claims are on its books. If you wish to make the best investment of your life call at the office or drop a postal card for full information.

A handsome set of picture cards sent to any address for 3 cents in stamps.

NORTH STAR IRON WORKS CO.,
Manufacturers of the
Improved Corlies and Marine Engines
Steel and Iron Boilers, Saw Mills,
—AND LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN—
FLOURING MILL MACHINERY.

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FARM MACHINERY.
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EYE, EAR AND THROAT
418 Second Avenue
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244 HENNEPIN AVENUE.
COMMISSION BROKERS.
MEMBERS OF CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS STOCK EXCHANGE.

Buy and sell all kinds of stocks, grain, bonds and mortgages either for cash or options, in large or small amounts. Make good investments for non-residents.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MINNEAPOLIS.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY,
Authorized capital.....\$1,000,000
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K. SIDLE, Pres't. E. B. AMES, Vice-Pres
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DIRECTORS:
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General banking business transacted. Drawn on all the principal cities of the accounts of County Banks and Country merchants solicited. Our customers can see by express on our season contracts.

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This is the only Savings Bank in this state that has a guaranteed capital to protect its depositors from loss. This bank pays the highest rate compatible with safety. Interest semi-annually. Deposits on or the 1st of the month commence to draw interest.

FAMOUS FURNITURE
SOLD BY PHELPS & BRADSHAW
Superior style and workmanship. Superior spring. Looks like a bedstead, but is not like a box. Many styles in stock. \$25 to \$125. It saves room; is an ornament; and is easily handled. Bedding all foldable and is See our immense general stock of furniture.

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Best Teeth
\$5 Per Set
MINNEAPOLIS, -

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EYE, EAR AND THROAT
418 Second Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, -

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF REVIEW—JUDGMENTS.

MONTREAL, April 30.

Present:—Justices JETTE, TASCHEREAU, GILL, LORANGER, DAVIDSON and PAGNUELO.

Mr. Justice Jette, at the opening of the court, desired to call the attention of the Bar to the rule made some time ago, that depositions should be written or printed on one side of the paper only. This applied also to country cases. If the rule were not complied with the court would be under the necessity of ordering a copy to be made at the expense of the party disregarding it. His Honor also called attention to the improper expressions sometimes used in factums, in reference to the judgment appealed from. The court would refuse to allow fees on factums which offended against propriety in this way.

GREGOIRE vs. GREGOIRE.—The judgment of the Superior Court, Iberville, was modified by increasing the damages awarded to \$250, with costs of both courts.

HUGHES vs. POTTER.—Judgment confirmed.

LAMOUREUX vs. LOZEAU.—Judgment reversed; but the defendant's counsel was deprived of the fee on factum by reason of an improper expression contained in it.

CITY OF MONTREAL, and LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, and FAUCHER.—The award of the commissioners was increased by the sum of \$461.

CITY OF MONTREAL and LAGAUCHETIERE STREET, and T. GAUTHIER.—The person expropriated had been already allowed compensation for the same property when Cathedral street was widened, and the commissioners refused his claim for the Lagauchetiere street widening. The court confirmed the decision of the commissioners.

CITY OF MONTREAL and H. LABELLE.—Award confirmed.

CITY OF MONTREAL and ESTATE F. X. BENOIT.—Award confirmed.

CITY OF MONTREAL and H. MILLEN.—Award confirmed.

CONNOLLY vs. ROUX.—Judgment confirmed.

JEAN LALANCETTE vs. ELIZA LALANCETTE et vir.—DAVIDSON, J.—The judgment under revision dismissed plaintiff's action with costs. Radiation is sought of the mortgage which protected \$300 coming to the female defendant as one of the vendors of lot No. 260 in the parish of St. Aime, county of Richelieu. On the 10th of July, 1890, the two defendants, husband and wife, with the two sisters of latter, sold to plaintiff their respective lots (leur droits respectifs de propriete) on the lot in question. The interest of the said Paul Poirier was one half, acquired by purchase from Louis Lalancette, on the 16th of July, 1890; that of the said Eliza Lalancette, her two sisters, who are in the same cause, one-sixth each, as under the will of their late mother, the late wife of and in community with the said Louis Lalancette. Plaintiff was to pay \$1,900, whereof \$1,000 was to be paid to Poirier, and \$300 a piece to the three sisters, payable on the 1st of July, 1891. This sale was made with ordinary legal warranties, the use of franc et quite not appearing in the deed. On the 28th of April, 1891, plaintiff notified defendants that he was ready to pay the \$300, although the deed, and called on them to radiate the mortgage resulting from a tutorship of the said Louis Lalancette pere, which had been discovered to be on the property. The said tutorship mortgage defendants had entered a radiation on the 26th of April, 1892, and three days afterwards plaintiff notably tendered the \$300 so due to Eliza Lalancette, but without in-

plus grand de la publicite." The prosecution was instructed in the name and on the information of the wife. The accused could not testify in his own behalf, and was for the moment helpless. In the present action they are on more equal terms, for neither can be sworn to support their own pretensions. It is impossible for us to ignore this express qualification of his admission of guilt, which appears on the certified copies as forming part of the record. We cannot divide his statement. The plaintiff is a result without proof of his demand and the judgment is confirmed with costs.

BEAUPRE vs. CASTONGUAY and BROSSARD et al., tiers saisis, and defendant, contestant. DAVIDSON, J. In obedience to a writ of seizure after judgment the tiers saisis have filed declarations, from which it appears that they are indebted to defendant for rent in amounts aggregating more than that of the judgment. Defendant has the usufructory enjoyment of the property occupied by the tiers saisis as tenant under the last will and testament of his mother, which declared its revenues to be for aliment and exempt from execution. So defendant contests the seizure, urging these limitations and claiming that the rents cannot be distrained to pay the judgment which has been obtained against him. Plaintiff answers that in consequence of an expropriation for the widening of St. Lawrence street, it became necessary as a matter of administration "to erect new buildings on the property"; that these have added to its value and largely increased the revenues, and that the bricks, the price of which forms the basis of the condemnation against defendant were used in their construction. By the judgment rendered on this issue and now under review, it was found that 1,000 of plaintiff's bricks, worth \$40, had been used in the new buildings, that of this amount \$30 had been paid on account and the seizures are declared good for the balance, with costs as in an action of the like class. The legal position of the parties is no longer in dispute. Plaintiff is entitled to seize the revenues, but only to the extent that he can prove that his bricks were used for the new buildings. He asserts that the numbers were 26,000, worth \$130, while defendant will not go beyond the 8,000 allowed by the judgment. It appears to us that the quantity of bricks received and their value are finally settled by the original judgment on the merits. By it defendant was condemned for 20,000, at \$5 per 1,000, and he got credit for \$30 paid on account. That would leave a balance of \$70. On these points we refuse to re-open the discussion and we maintain the objections taken to the evidence made in relation to them. We have only to determine as to how many of the bricks so delivered were used in the buildings. The proof is positive. They were all made use of. As a result we reverse the judgment, and maintain the seizures to the extent of \$70, with costs, taxable as in the class of the original action.

PREFONTAINE vs. CAMPBELL.—Confirmed.

PAQUIN vs. GRANGER.—Confirmed.

GIRARD vs. TREMPER.—Confirmed.

ROBIDOUX vs. POUPART.—Confirmed.

SMITH vs. ANDERSON.—Reversed, and judgment for the amount claimed.

GIGUERE vs. BRAULT.—Reversed.

LEBEAU vs. DESLONGCHAMPS et al.—Motion of defendant to suspend proceedings dismissed with costs.

KEARNEY vs. GERVAIS et vir.—Confirmed.

PAYNE vs. BOOMHAUR.—Confirmed.

BRISSETTE vs. MAYER.—Confirmed.

LAMARCHE vs. CARTIER et al.—Reversed.

ROSS vs. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE Co.—Confirmed.

PAPINEAU vs. CHENIER.—Ordered that the record of the action *en garantie* be transmitted to the Court of Review.

The court then adjourned to May 5.

SUPERIOR COURT.

our homes more desirable. This state is now frequently sought by people from other states as a summer residence, and by a due observance of Arbor day we can add to its attractions, so that our young people will remain with us and others will be induced to have their homes within its borders."

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Fees Bill Passed—The Railway Resolutions Put Through.

[From our own correspondent.]

TORONTO, April 30.—The proceedings this afternoon in the Legislature were very slow in contrast with the somewhat exciting incidents of Friday evening. The municipal bills were first put through, that is those amending the Municipal act, Assessment act, Ditches and Water Courses act and Drainage act. Slight amendments were made as these went through committee. The only other matter taken up during the afternoon was the bill to amend the act respecting fees to certain institutions. This bill, which was down for its third reading, called forth three amendments from the Opposition. The first, moved by Mr. A. F. Wood, declared in favor of handing over to the municipalities the amount received by the officials concerned, registrars, sheriffs, division court clerks, etc., over and above the amount allowed as income instead of allowing it to be given to the province. The bill provides for this being done in the case of registrars, but not of other officials. The Attorney-General said the province could not afford to forego this revenue in view of the relief it was affording to municipalities continually. The amendment was voted down by 34 to 20. The second amendment was in favor of fixing a maximum salary for the officials concerned, which being reached all subsequent fees should go to the public. This was voted down also, but Mr. Kirkwood, member for East Wellington, and a supporter of the Government, voted in favor of it. The third amendment was in favor of a system of auditing in regard to these offices by which a better check would be kept over their disbursements. The Government opposed this on the ground that the inspector of registry offices already had to do with the very matter and had full power to do all that it was suggested an auditor should do. The amendment was voted down and the bill was read a third time.

In the evening the railway resolutions were taken up. The Irondale Bancroft and Ottawa railway receives \$3,000 a mile for 15 miles from a point 25 miles from Irondale; the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway company receives a cash subsidy of \$6,500 for the construction of a spur line, a mile and a half long from Burks Falls, to connect with the navigation of the Magnetawan; the Ottawa Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway company receives \$3,000 per mile for 35 miles westerly from a point 35 miles west of Barry's Bay; the Ontario and Rainy River Railway company receives \$3,000 per mile for three miles from a point at or near Land Lake, north-westerly to or near Kawawigamog River. Mr. Meredith objected strenuously that proper information had not been supplied in regard to the railways to be aided. Some of them, he held, were being aided for partizan purposes.

All the rest of the evening was spent in concurrence on the estimates. The Opposition challenged a large number of items and succeeded in several in capturing the support of the two independent members and of a couple of Government supporters, pulling the majority down to 13.

New Advertisements.

Auction Sales.

By Benning & Barsalou,

TRADE SALE OF DRY GOODS

BY AUCTION.

The subscribers will sell at their Stores, Nos. 86 and 88 St. Peter Street, on

WEDNESDAY, the 2nd MAY,

- A complete assortment of **DRY GOODS** suited to the Spring and Summer Trade. Also
- 4 cases Shirts and Drawers.
- 2 " Serge Coatings.
- 3 " Linings.
- 3 " Fancy Dress Goods, Mantle Cloth, Assorted English, Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Fine 3/4 Worsted, Diagonals.
- 6 " Assorted Cotton Hosiery, Women's and Misses'.
- 4 " Shirtings, Cottons, Prints.
- 2 " Ready-made Clothing, Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits, Coats and Vests, Pants, etc.
- 2 " Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Neckties, etc.
- 5 " Men's Rubber Coats and Circulars.
- 30 " Assorted Dry Goods.
- 8 cases Housekeeping Linens, consisting of Shoe Duck, Crash, Table Cloth, Damask, Oatmeal, Huck, French, Block and Towel Towels, Doilies, Napkins, etc.

The whole without any reserve, and in lots to suit the trade.

SALE AT TEN O'CLOCK.

BENNING & BARSALOU,
102 Auctioneers.

By Fraser Bros.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

.....BY AUCTION.....

Insolvent Sale in re George Bishop, Insolvent, Montreal.

The following valuable properties will be sold by Public Auction in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James street, on

FRIDAY, the 4th May, 1894, at Eleven o'clock a.m.

The handsome semi-detached Modern Stone Residence,

No. 1006 Dorchester street.

The substantial Stone Front Residence,

No. 84 Osborne street.

The beautiful nearly new Solid Brick Residence,

Cor. Sussex ave. and Tupper street.

Three handsome New Rough and Cut Stone Finished Front Residences,

Nos. 30, 32 and 34 Seymour ave.

Two splendid New Rough and Cut Stone Finished Front Residences,

Nos. 124 and 126 Stanley street.

Just above St. Catherine St.

And the valuable property,

UNITY HALL, Solid Brick Building.

Nos. 590, 592, 594 Wellington street.

comprising two fine stores and two assembly halls.

Particulars can be had from

DENOON & FAIR, Curators,

Temple Building, St. James St.

FRASER BROS.,

Auctioneers.

New Advertisements.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT YOUR BLINDS?

WHY NOT USE THE BEST

BAYLIS' FRENCH PERMANENT

plaintiff notariarily tendered the \$300 so due to Eliza Lalancette, but without interest, and called for a discharge of its accompanying mortgage. For the sake of avoiding litigation defendants shortly afterwards offered to waive their interest and accept the capital alone. Then plaintiff insisted that they must pay the cost of his second protest, and on this trivial difference plaintiff has taken the present action against his sister. He deposits the \$300 in court, sets forth the foregoing facts and insists that defendants ought to be compelled to discharge him. The pleas assert that the acquaintance was not exigible without payment of interest, that plaintiff has enjoyed the fruits of the property, and if he wished to escape payment of interest he ought at the outset to have made deposit of the amount according to law; that he knew of the tutorship mortgage which did not really constitute a danger, and that in any event, it only affected the undivided half of defendant, Paul Poirier. The deed contained no special warranty as to title, and we are, at the outset, called upon to distinguish between the ordinary *garantie de droit* and a special clause of *franc et quitte*, in so far as the difference affects the respective positions of these parties.

Aubry and Rau (A. 4, p. 27) lays down in clear terms what appears to us to be the undoubted doctrine of the French law. A purchaser who simply holds under the warranty declared by law cannot demand security so long as payment of the price is not demanded. So C. C. 1535 does not apply to a case like the present. It would be otherwise had the deed contained a special guarantee that the property was free and clear of all encumbrances or causes of trouble. Our own jurisprudence also speaks with certainty on this question in law. Frothingham (1881) 1, Dorion, Q.B., 253; Talbot v. Beliveau 4, Q.L.R., 104; McDonnell and Gaudry (Q.B., 1877, 22, L.C.Q., 222; (Q.B., 1859) 9, L.C.R., 300; Beaudette v. Lormier (Review Q., 1890; 16, Q.L.R., 71; Dessert v. Robidou, 16 Q.L.R., 118; see also Rolland de Villagnes, 60 *franc et quitte*, No. 1. The plaintiff would, therefore, have to fail on the broad principle that his deed does not give him right of his present action, so long as he was not

debarred by either his vendor or any person else. The fact also appeals to us that the sum of money was not due until 1892. Had these points not made in favor of defendant (a third defect in plaintiff's position would also have been fatal. He is in enjoyment of the fruits and revenues of the property and would therefore be in any event bound to pay interest. The precedents which I have cited cover this point as well. Under these circumstances it becomes unnecessary to discuss the sufficiency of his first offer of payment, or the nice question as to what is sufficient in ordinary cases and in regard to an offer of payment or an actual tender under 1162 and 1164 C.C. to relieve a debtor of interest for the future. Judgment confirmed with costs.

CHOQUETTE vs. McRAE.—Confirmed.
PROVENCHER vs. PINARD.—Confirmed.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. vs. BARRON.—Reformed.

FRANCOIS SIMARD vs. ALDERIN CREVIER.—DAVIDSON, J.—Plaintiff claims \$500 as damages resulting from two alleged indecent assaults on his wife, by defendant. Judgment went dismissing the action for want of proof. The plea is a general denial. The injuries charged are consequent illness of the wife, expenses connected with a prosecution before the Police Magistrate, and outrage to the feelings to both husband and wife. Of the offences charged the only proofs of record are the convictions of the Police Magistrate on defendant's pleas of guilty. But as appears on the face of these convictions the admission was accompanied by a statement that the accused protested his innocence, and so pleaded to avoid a public scandal. The exact words on the Police court record are: "L'accuse proteste son innocence mais dit qu'il plaide coupable pour eviter le scandale

By Mr. Justice ARCHIBALD.
DUNNING vs. RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION Co.—The plaintiff alleged that she was a passenger on defendant's steamer Columbian on 15th August, 1892, on a trip between Round Island and Montreal; that her trunk containing her personal effects was damaged by water to the extent of \$283, which sum she claimed by the present action. The defence was that the loss occurred through the peril of navigation, and not through any negligence on the part of the company defendant. The court held that this plea had not been established; on the contrary it was proved that the damage was caused by the negligence of the company defendant in not providing proper rudder-chains for their steamer. The action was therefore maintained for the sum claimed, \$283.

LACROIX vs. JASMIN.—The action claimed \$118 damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff's son, which injuries, it was alleged, were inflicted by defendant's mule. The defendant denied responsibility for the injuries. The court found from the evidence that the mule was allowed to escape from defendant's premises through his negligence; that the mule was vicious, and had seriously injured the plaintiff's son. The judgment awarded \$50 damages for the plaintiff.

WANLESS vs. TAYLOR, and DOUGALL, opposant.—The defendant's effects being under seizure, his wife filed an opposition claiming that the same were her property. The court maintained the opposition as to the effects seized, with the exception of a piano.

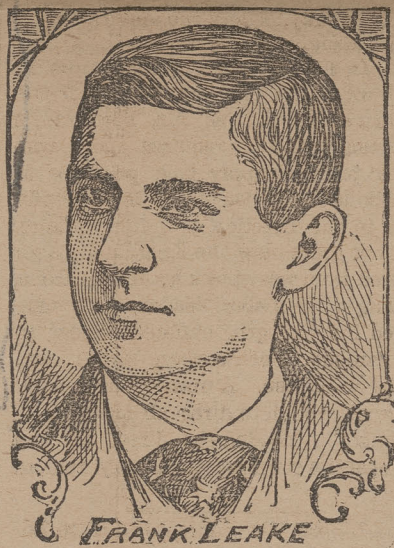
St. PIERRE et al. vs. LEGAULT & LEGAULT, opposant.—The opposant filed an opposition to the sale of a certain immovable, and asked that the same be sold subject to the charge of permitting him to take firewood from the property for the purpose of heating the house in which he may live until the death of his father. The right claimed was based on a certain deed of sale, under the conditions of which opposant was obliged to furnish wood for his father and mother. The court held that these conditions no longer applied, and that the right to take wood was only a personal right, and no longer existed.

VIPOND vs. MORRIER.—The plaintiff claimed \$100 damages which he alleged he had suffered by reason of defendant's breach of contract in failing to deliver wood as agreed. The defence was that the plaintiff saw and approved the wood which defendant was ready to deliver within the time stipulated by the contract, but that he had subsequently refused to accept the same in completion of the contract. The court held that the defendant had established this defence; moreover, no damages were proved. Action dismissed.

By Mr. Justice TAIT.
GIGUERE vs. LAMB.—The action was by a tenant claiming \$316 damages because the defendant had failed to give him possession of a store on St. Lawrence street, which he had leased to plaintiff under the terms of a lease passed in March, 1893. The court maintained the action to the extent of \$141.84.

By Mr. Justice OUMET.
EGLESON vs. St. MARIE, and FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE Co., T.S.—The declaration of the garnishee had been contested, but by the judgment of the court the contestation was dismissed, and the policy of insurance annulled.

Arbor Day in Connecticut.
Governor Morris, of Connecticut, has issued his proclamation designating Friday, May 4 as Arbor day in that state. He says: "I recommend that the people of this commonwealth observe the day by planting fruit and ornamental trees along our highways and around our homes and public school buildings. And that in our schools the day be observed by suitable exercises tending to develop the love of the beautiful in nature and public spirit in all things that will make



FRANK LEAKE
Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. I was very anxious about him, and having read

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures
so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.
N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

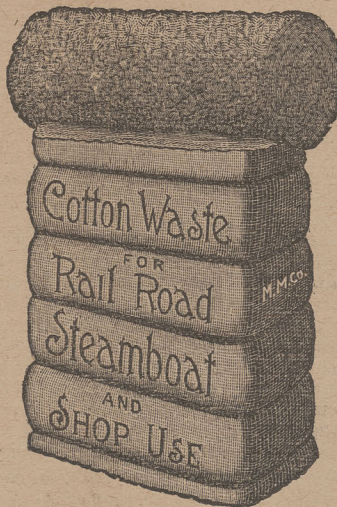
Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

F. ROBERTSON

DEALER AND SHIPPER IN

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal.

Foundry and Furnace Coke delivered on lines of Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways, and their connections.



FOR SALE BY
S. FISHER,

57 St. Sulpice Street,
MONTREAL.

PERMANENT GREEN

Surpassss in brilliancy, in durability and in strength any other in the market

BAYLIS MANUFACTURING CO
MONTREAL.



TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS marked "For Mounted Police Provisions and Light Supplies," and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Privy Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, 4th June, 1894.

Printed forms of tender containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application at any of the Mounted Police Posts in the Northwest, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Canadian bank cheque for an amount equal to ten per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller N. W. M. Police.
Ottawa, April 23rd, 1894.

"Montreal : Branch,"
375 ST. JAMES STREET,

FOR THE FAMOUS

RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER.

This remedy is now recognized the world over, as the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER ever produced. It cures by destroying the disease germs in the blood and tissues, without harm to the human system. Beware of imitations.

Main Office for Canada, at Toronto, Ont.
Radam Microbe Killer Co., Ltd

TO LET,
(WITH STEAM POWER)

The 3-Storey Brick Factory

Formerly occupied by R. MILLARD & CO. now in perfect order.

....APPLY TO....

H. R. IVES & CO., - QUEEN STREET

A. LEOPRED

(Graduate of Laval and McGill.)

.....MINING ENGINEER,.....

HEAD OFFICE: Quebec.

BRANCH: Montreal, 17 Place d'Armes Hill 231

NOTICE.

Public Notice is hereby given that the "Employers Liability Assurance Corporation" of London, England, has ceased to transact the business of Fire Re-insurance and has applied to the Honorable the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada, for the release of its securities deposited on account of Fire Re-insurance Department, on the 9th day of July, 1894.

And notice is hereby given calling upon all Canadian Policy Holders of the said Corporation, opposing such release, to file their opposition with the Honorable the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General of Canada, on or before the 9th day of July, 1894.

F. STANCLIFFE,
General Manager for Canada.
Montreal, April 9th, 1894. 86

CONVOCATION OF M'GILL.

Three Faculties Close Their Years
Yesterday.

HONOR LORD ABERDEEN

By the Degree of LL.D.—His Lordship's
Speech—Sir William Dawson and
the Vice-Principal Make In-
teresting Addresses.

That convocations are appreciated was abundantly demonstrated yesterday afternoon, when the Windsor hall was crowded to excess at the convocation of the faculties of law, applied science and arts. The hour for commencing the proceedings was set for three o'clock, but long before the hands of the clock had reached that hour, all the available space was occupied by an enthusiastic and fashionable audience. Many of the ladies were forced to stand for hours in crowded aisles, but they stood it out nobly, so interested were they in the proceedings. Of course there was considerable enthusiasm among the students, who broke loose from the restraints of college routine for a time. While the audience were assembling, and pending the arrival of the members of convocation, many of the college songs were sung with the old vim.

To the strains of the National anthem His Excellency the Governor-General, heralded by Mr. J. W. Brakenridge, acting secretary; Sir Donald A. Smith, chancellor, entered from the rear and took their seats on the platform. There were likewise on the platform Dr. Johnson, vice-principal; Sir William Dawson, Sir Joseph Hickson, Bishop Bond, Mr. Justice Archibald, Mr. Justice Wurtele, Mr. Justice Davidson, Rev. Principal Shaw, Rev. Principal Henderson, Rev. Prof. J. Clark Murray, Rev. Prof. Cornish, Rev. Prof. Scrimger, Rev. Prof. Coussirat, Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist church; Rev. Dr. Barclay, Rev. Dr. Barbour, Rev. Dr. Smyth, Rev. F. M. Dewey, Rev. Mr. Love, Rev. E. I. Rexford, Rev. Mr. Morrin, Dean Trenholme, Dean Boye, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Mr. C. J. Fleet, Mr. W. C. McDonald, Mr. E. B. Greenshields, Mr. Samuel Finley, Professors Moyes, McGoun, Carus-Wilson, Chandler, Cox, Wesley Mills, McLeod and Darey, Drs. Kelley, Stewart, Craik, McCallum, L. H. Davidson, Ruffan, J. C. Cameron, Robins, Proudfoot and Henry M. Am, representing the Ottawa Valley Graduates society; Messrs. N. J. Evans, W. McLea Walbank, J. R. Dougall, Donald McMaster, A. T. Taylor and others.

The Viceregal party consisted of Gen. Montgomery Moore, C.B., the Hon. Mrs. Moore, the Hon. Mrs. Colborne, Captain Urquhart, A.D.C., Mr. Hewitt, private secretary to the Governor-General, and Major E. Smith, A.D.C. to General Moore. Rev. Prof. Cornish opened the convocation with prayer.

GRADUATES IN LAW.

Sir Donald then called upon Dean Trenholme to read the list of honors, etc., in the faculty of law. The names have already been published in the GAZETTE. The Dean made graceful reference to the elevation of Judge Archibald to the bench and to the governorship of the university. His Honor was the second member of the staff who had been elevated to the Bench in four years. In short, he was the seventh in as many years. They were doing a great work in supplying the judiciary of the province. The degrees were then conferred.

Mr. Gordon W. McDougall was the valedictory for this faculty. The class of 1894 was one of the greatest in the his-

high places in professional life. In our view every graduate should first take his degree in arts and afterward enter a professional faculty. This double degree is a worthy object of ambition on the part of every student. Circumstances may prevent many from attaining to it; but in any case the graduate in arts should at once enter on professional study or some practically useful business or pursuit in which his education may bear good fruit. Every professional graduate, on the other hand, whom dire necessity has prevented from taking his course in arts, should endeavor to make up for this as far as opportunity offers by continuing to cultivate and extend his general education. The university knows the vast variety of the human interests and relations with which the legal practitioner has to do, and that engineering has reference to everything in the heavens above, the earth beneath and the waters under the earth. Men in either of these professions may be called upon to deal with intricate and important problems not anticipated at the outset of their career, and to discharge important public duties not of a professional character. Who can be sufficient for such things without the best training of all his powers. How great, on the other hand, is the responsibility of those who have had such training. This responsibility devolves on you and it reaches from you not only to your university, but to your country, to mankind and to God. May you go forth into the world in this spirit, and may God grant you grace and power and length of days, and all fitting opportunity to discharge well and fully your obligations in all these respects, so will you have abundant reason to be grateful for the advantages you have obtained; and your country and the world will be the better for you and the education you have received. I observe that you express gratitude to your professors, and in this you do well. McGill is essentially a teaching university. Its professors are not, as in many other universities, men who receive handsome stipends for little else than the lustre their names may give to the institution, or for delivering a short course of lectures for a single term, and then enjoying a learned leisure. Our professors are laborious teachers, most of them devoting many hours daily to teaching throughout a long session. It is not likely that in your future lives you will at any time have the benefit of such a band of instructors. You know them only in a part of their work, you know something of what they do in the class room, but their home work and their faculty work on your behalf are unknown to you, though occupying much time, labor and thought. Many of them are men who might give their time to much more lucrative pursuits, or to work which might lead to fame, if not to fortune; but they are content to live laborious days and to subsist on slender stipends, and you receive the benefit of their labor and self-denial. It is the part only of the basest minds to forget benefits received, and no one who is guilty of this can hope to be successful. There is a kind of affection for Alma Mater which is only a thinly veiled selfishness. It consists in cherishing the belief that her greatness reflects some lustre on ourselves, or in remembering with pride and complacency incidents agreeable or creditable to us. The higher and better style of graduate is he who has learned to love and value his university, even for the restraints it imposed and the burdens it laid upon him, for the self-denial, the patience, the trials of strength and endurance which, if irksome at the time, have helped to form and strengthen his character. It is only when we are able to recall these with pleasure and gratitude that we shall have attained to the highest development of educated manhood or womanhood. It is now our turn to say fare-

ously, nay, rather, zealously and warmly supported by other citizens. Under these circumstances it seems to be a simple duty of the university, through its proper officers, to make known these wants just as it is the duty of the officers of any commercial association to make known what is most needed for its progress to the shareholders.

A PROFESSOR'S PENSION FUND.

In the universities of the mother country, as well as of this, it has been the general rule that when a professor, after a certain number of years' service, became incapacitated by illness or age, a junior assistant was appointed to discharge his duties, receiving as remuneration a small part of the professor's salary. Even the rich university of Oxford provides in its statutes for this arrangement for some of its chairs. It was the common practice in the Scotch universities for two or three centuries. But, as might be expected, the results were unsatisfactory, and about forty years ago the Imperial Government came to the aid of these Scotch universities and undertook to provide adequate life pensions, according to certain rules, for professors retiring under the circumstances named. Little chance have the universities of Canada that the Canadian Government will ever help them in this way, and they must, for the most part, be content with the time-honored usage. Two or three exceptions there may be, and of these Montreal will be proud to learn that McGill university will be one, not through Imperial liberality, but through the royal gifts of three donors, whose names I need not tell you, but who have, within the last few weeks, each subscribed \$50,000 to make up a superannuation fund of \$150,000 for the university. I think it speaks well for the university, as well as for the donors, that not the slightest hint of the great advantages to the university of such a fund has ever been put forward by the university. The action is purely spontaneous.

GYMNASIUM AND Y. M. C. A.

At the present moment a movement is on foot for a better organization for this purpose, in the management of which not only the students, but the authorities of the university are to have a voice. I trust it will be successful, encouraging athletic training by open air sports, yet not allowing it to go into excess, as has happened elsewhere. But there is another movement also among the students themselves which has been growing quietly and steadily for some years, which has a higher aim than the training either of mind or body, and may have a still greater influence on the well being of the students, even if we limit our views to this world only. We have in the University Young Men's Christian association a body prepared to discharge this duty in, possibly, the most effective way. The influence of companionship is proverbial. In the case of young men it is probably strongest of all, the whole future career of the man often depending on those whom he meets on his entrance into the university. Few proverbs are better known than the English version of an iambic line on this subject from the Greek comic poet, Menander, to whom Terence, as an "adapter," was so much indebted. It is quoted by the Apostle Paul, and we have it in the words "evil communications corrupt good manners"; or, as it might be put in more modern English, "evil associations corrupt good morals." This is an unquestionable truth. These evil associations unfortunately spring up spontaneously in a crowded city life. Of the highest import, then, is it to the well-being of the student to remember and to act upon the corresponding truth, that Christian associations strengthen good morals; and it cannot but be gratifying to all friends of the university to know that more than one-third of all the men students are members of the University association. Doing a university work and aiding in the maintenance of

dents of the university who are present. (Cheers.) I hope I shall not forget the exhortation of Mr. Mc Kercher in his able address with reference to sobriety and solemnity. (Laughter.) But he also, to my great satisfaction, welcomed me, so to speak, as a fellow-student upon this occasion. (Cheers.) Of course, it is difficult to address one's colleagues and contemporaries in anything like terms of exhortation; but, naturally, when one is in academic surroundings one's thoughts go back very vividly to the time when one was not nominally but really a student, or at least an undergraduate; (laughter.) and perhaps you guess from that qualification that I am about to urge you to make a better use of your opportunities than I did. (Laughter.) I might perhaps hold myself up as a melancholy example from which you might take warning, because I must confess that when I was at Oxford, of the three R's—reading, riding and rowing—the first had not at all times that attention which it ought to have received. (Laughter.) But I shall again take courage from the concluding remarks of the lady who last addressed you (none the less ably because her address was brief), who advised her fellow-students not to look back with regret because of any consciousness of not having made full use of their time, but to look forward with hope and expectation, in view of the fact that one of the great blessings and charms of life is its fresh opportunities. (Cheers.) But you may perhaps after all not be sorry that I do not come here in a learned capacity, lest I should perhaps have been tempted to address you in a learned language, which perhaps at this hour of the afternoon might not have been quite as lively a method of discourse as you could have wished. (Laughter.)

In conclusion, I wish to offer my earnest congratulations and good wishes for McGill university. We have been bidding farewell to one who through many years of arduous work has with conspicuous ability been filling the important position of principal of the university (cheers); and we are in a sense at the parting of the ways. It is obvious that the decision to be made by the governors of this university before the next session will be of most paramount importance. May the result be such a continuous increase of enthusiasm, esprit de corps, and feeling of sympathy on the part of all who are engaged in teaching or in learning as will make this university not only a seat of learning, but a centre of enlightenment and a far-reaching beneficent influence. (Cheers.) Allow me, sir, further to say that the pleasure, the gratification and the value which I attach to the ceremony which has just been completed as regards this degree will always be enhanced in my memory by the fact that it has been received at the hands of one whom I claim as a valued friend, and whom, in common with the whole of the community, I admire, because of your great services to your country, and the example which you set of generosity and unremitting effort for the public welfare. (Loud cheers.)

Sir Donald Smith then delivered the closing address. He said that they were under great obligation to His Excellency for being present that day, and he hoped that from time to time, as the duties of his high office would permit, they would be favored with his presence in the future. It was with great regret that Her Excellency had desired to be present, but was unable to attend; but they were forward to having the honor of welcoming Her Excellency at no distant date. On behalf of his colleagues of the University he wished to each and all go out from McGill that day that their path in life might be prosperous in every way. He heartily wished them farewell, and prayed that all good might attend them. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Shaw pronounced the bene-

of the staff who had been elevated to the Bench in four years. In short, he was the seventh in as many years. They were doing a great work in supplying the judiciary of the province. The degrees were then conferred.

Mr. Gordon W. McDougall was the valedictory for this faculty. The class of 1894 was one of the greatest in the history of the college. He had a kindly word to say about their instructors, while he also referred to Judge Archibald's elevation, which had been received with favor by the Bench, Bar, the general public and the students of the college. His elevation was a marked compliment to the college.

Then came the presentation of honors to the faculty of applied science. The students were presented by Dean Bovey. For this branch of the college Mr. M. H. Mackay, B.A., delivered the valedictory, and he referred to the growing fame of McGill. This was the largest graduating class turned out to combat with the forces of nature. Sympathetic reference was made to the master mind which had for so long reigned over the university. They had great facilities for doing good work. He spoke a kindly word of welcome for Messrs. Callender and Bamford to the teaching staff. The unceasing personal attention of donors was touched upon.

Sir Donald then called upon Dr. Cornish to present the faculty of arts, which was done, and as the several ladies ascended the platform to receive their well earned honors, they were greeted with rousing cheers.

There were two valedictorians for this faculty, one for the ladies and one for the gentlemen. The first speaker was Mr. W. M. McKeracher, B.A. He was inclined to be humorous at times. He was greeted with loud cheering. They had reasons for sobriety. They had long ago learned to respect and esteem the Governor-General as a man. The Alma Mater was going to distinguish itself by distinguishing His Excellency, who had become one of the graduating class of 1894. He extended a heartfelt welcome to the Queen's representative and spoke in no uncertain sounds of their loyalty and patriotism to the throne. If Montreal had princely merchants these gentlemen were imbued with princely hearts. They had just reason to be proud of McGill, its location, benefactors, and one who by his scientific researches had given her renown.

Miss Warner, B.A., followed in a neat little speech on behalf of the Donald class. She bade an affectionate goodbye to the professors and friends who had done all they could for the graduates. To her classmates she said:—"May you go forth to the life which lies before you in the strength of knowledge and purity, not looking back upon the past with useless regret, but believing, with Browning, that 'the best is yet to be, the last of life, for which the first was made.'"

SIR WILLIAM'S ADDRESS.

Sir William Dawson, who was most heartily received, then addressed the graduates. He said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, graduates,—I have been asked to address the graduating classes of three faculties of this university, and the time allowed to me is fifteen minutes. In these circumstances it is my interest to hold that one and the same address may be equally suitable to all three classes. Fortunately this view accords with my own convictions, for I believe that the object of the university in its educational work in all its faculties should be one and indivisible. It is not the purpose of the university to educate in its faculty of arts mere pedants or dilettanti, but to train men and women for the best exercise of their powers in active life. It is not the object of the university to produce mere lawyers or mere engineers. Our graduates in arts should be better fitted by the education they have received to prosecute any profession or business, and that they are so is proved by the high places they have invariably taken in the professional examinations. Our graduates in law, medicine or applied science have, on the other hand, proved themselves well qualified to act their parts in the general social, political, scientific, literary and religious movements of society, as well as to occupy

him, for the self-denial, the patience, the trials of endurance and endurance which, if irksome at the time, have helped to form and strengthen his character. It is only when we are able to recall these with pleasure and gratitude that we shall have attained to the highest development of educated manhood or womanhood. It is now our turn to say farewell and to wish you God-speed. In doing so, I know that I can say on behalf not only of the instructing staff, but of all connected with the university, that we take the warmest and most lively interest in your highest success and welfare. Those among us who are nearest the end of our pilgrimage are most earnest in the prayer that when we shall be called away you may remain to carry on under better conditions the good work which has been done here, and to develop it into all that may be good and honorable to yourselves, your university and your country.

DEGREES IN COURSE.

The conferring of the higher degrees in course, was then proceeded with, the recipients being as under:—

Degree of D.C.L.—Mr. Donald Macmaster, Q.C., presented by Mr. Justice Wurtelle.

Degree of master of engineering—Messrs. John George Gale Kerry, B.A. Sc.; Robert Forrest Ogilvy, B.A. Sc.; Cecil Brunswick Smith, B.A. Sc.; Ernest Albert Stone, B.A. Sc.; presented by Prof. Bovey.

Degree of M.A.—Elizabeth Binmore, B.A.; Peers Davidson, B.A.; William T. Gunn, B.A.; Euphemia McLeod, B.A.; presented by Rev. Dr. Cornish.

THE VICE-PRINCIPAL.

The Vice-Principal, Dr. Johnson, then spoke as follows:—The year just past has, from one point of view, been a year of prosperity and brightness, while from another it is clouded with the deepest sadness; for while we have made a great advance in the number of our students, and an increase in our professoriate, with striking additions to our buildings and endowments, we have had on the other to grieve over the deaths of five prominent members of the university, of whom three were governors. Of the calamity that has befallen the university in the retirement of Principal Sir William Dawson, on account of ill-health, not only all Montreal, but all Canada, must be sensible, though they cannot attain the same fullness of his knowledge as those of us who have been his fellow-workers for many years. Our sorrow, however, is greatly tempered with rejoicing that we have him still among us, and may yet hope to benefit by the treasures of his experience, while he may still aid in the advances of science.

OF THE BRIGHTER EVENTS

of the year that has elapsed since the convocation at the end of April, 1893, one of the chief has been the opening of the new library. It must be some small satisfaction to the friends of the late Mr. Peter Redpath, its generous founder, that he was enabled to be present himself on the occasion. Thanks to the more enlightened policy of the Government, we have, through the recent change in the tariff, a better chance of filling the empty shelves. At any rate, the tax on knowledge has been lessened; the height of the barrier against the importation of new ideas or the spread of old ones has been greatly reduced. Great praise is due to the Government for their action. But, as a people, we have no reason to be too proud of the advance. We have not yet reached the stage at which France and Italy and other countries arrived four centuries ago, when there was not only no tax on books, but the universities had authority to fix the prices. I have mentioned one, among many wants of the university, some of them due to the increase in the number of students, which is now nearly 1,000, of whom about 600 take lectures in the faculty of arts. In the annual report of the university, covering the period from January, 1893, to January, 1894, there is the statement that, in spite of the magnificent additions to the endowments there recorded, the expenditure considerably exceeds the income, while there is great need for bursaries and scholarships for students in arts, professorships in the same faculty, a college dining room and students' residence, besides other pressing wants. This university was founded by one citizen, and has since been spontan-

well-being of the student to remember and to act upon the corresponding truth, that Christian associations strengthen good morals; and it cannot but be gratifying to all friends of the university to know that more than one-third of all the men students are members of the University association. Doing a university work, and aiding in the maintenance of purity of life and an upright character among the youth who are entrusted to the university by parents in distant parts of the Dominion, it is to be heartily desired that they should have adequate accommodation for that social life among students which is of such incalculable importance. To the noble band of over 300 young men who have undertaken the task of advancing among themselves and their fellow-students the knowledge of those truths which have brought "immortality to light," and which prepare us for that future which awaits us all, I can say that they deserve the hearty thanks of the university, and I wish them and their fellows Godspeed.

HONORARY DEGREES.

The degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, was then conferred upon His Excellency the Governor-General and Francis Reuleaux, professor of kinematics and machine design, Berlin, the latter *in absentia*. The Governor-General was presented by Dr. Johnson, and in presenting the diploma the chancellor, Sir Donald Smith, spoke of the pride which the university felt in having the privilege of conferring the honor upon His Excellency. The honorary degrees of McGill were very limited in number, and they had been conferred upon men of distinction. He congratulated the university upon having added the name of His Excellency to the roll. The present honor had been granted not alone because of the distinguished position which Lord Aberdeen held as representing Her Majesty, but also for every reason for which such a degree should be conferred. (Applause.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

The students having given three hearty cheers for the Governor-General, His Excellency replied as follows:—

Mr. Chancellor, ladies and gentlemen.—The loyalty and public spirit which have prompted this distinguished compliment will, I can assure you, be always gratefully remembered and valued by me; and while I recognize that the official position which I have the honor to occupy as the representative of Her Majesty in the Dominion of Canada is the cause of the eminent distinction which has been conferred upon me by this university, none the less do I prize those expressions of personal confidence and good-will which have fallen from your lips, Mr. Chancellor, in formally designating me for this high honor. (Cheers.) I only wish that in the past I had been able to accomplish something to bring me within a more measurable distance of personally deserving such a compliment; but one may at least feel that a certificate, so to speak, thus given in advance, ought to be a stimulus and an inspiration for the future. (Cheers.) In the meantime, I am afraid that the accession of dignity which I have this day received might be, in the words of a phrase which some time ago was the cause of some controversy in the mother country, "unearned increment." (Laughter.) That expression had reference, I believe, merely to taxation. Of course I am not going to suggest that honorary degrees should be taxed, though it is possible in these times that a minister of finance might be tempted to cast his eyes in that direction—(laughter)—; but if such should be the case, I, of course, assume that such taxation would apply only to future degrees, and would not have a retrospective effect. (Cheers and laughter.) May I say that among the many interesting features of this evening's proceedings I have been struck by the patience of this immense audience, many of whom have had to remain standing, and further by the animation and brightness which have been produced by the presence of so many of the lady graduates on the platform and in the body of the hall. (Cheers.) Perhaps I may be excused for wishing to address a few words, more particularly to the stu-

On behalf of his colleagues of the Faculty, he wished to each and all good wishes from McGill that day that their path in life might be prosperous in every way. He heartily wished them farewell, and prayed that all good might attend them. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Shaw pronounced the benediction, and the convocation was over.

Sir Donald Smith's Dinner.

In the evening Sir Donald A. Smith entertained His Excellency the Governor-General and the members of his suite to dinner at his residence. Among those present were Capt. Urquhart, A.D.C.; General Moore and the Hon. Mrs. Moore, Sir Joseph and Lady Hickson, Sir William and Lady Dawson, Mr. E. S. Clouston, H. V. Meredith, R. B. Angus, Hon. Mrs. Colborne, Mr. John Crawford, Dr. James Bell, Mr. J. R. Douglass, Mr. J. H. R. Molson, Mr. Hugh McLennan, Rev. Dr. Barclay, Mr. Justice Wurtelle and Dr. Craik. All told there were ninety-two guests present. There were two pipers in attendance, who played several airs of the old land. The floral decorations were the finest seen in the city for many years. The menu card, which was of a royal nature, was printed on Chinese paper. This evening Sir Donald and Lady Smith will tender a reception to their many friends. About 600 invitations have been issued.

Melbourne and Vicinity.

To the Editor of the GAZETTE:

SIR,—Now that the season is approaching for heads of families to decide where to spend the summer, let me put in a plea for Melbourne and its vicinity. Melbourne is divided from Richmond town by the St. Francis river, so that it embraces all the advantages that can be derived from a good town like Richmond, whilst it has also the charms of a country village, with shady trees, sparkling river and pure air. A dam across the river at the upper end of the village affords excellent boating from that up for several miles, and takes the visitor to good fishing haunts and lovely scenery, amongst rocks, trees and all the beauties of nature. Melbourne is excellently well supplied for its own needs with all the necessities of life. There are also nice people, so that strangers coming with good references are always hospitably entertained, and, for those who play, there are several good tennis lawns at private residences. A large, pretty house facing the river, "The Elm," belonging to Dr. Macdonald Sherbrooke, is to be let from the first of May; admirably adapted for a family. Indeed, Melbourne is a charming place to live in all the year round, and only requires to be known to be appreciated. Gentlemen farmers with families could not find a better combination of good farms, society and college or schools anywhere else in the Townships than at Melbourne and its vicinity.

MELBOURNE.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestions and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*. Made simply with boiling water and milk. Sold only in packets, by grocers, labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

"Few men are perfect," remarked the Manayunk philosopher, "except the perfect fools."—*Philadelphia Record*.

All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents. Try them.

McGILL UNIV. ARCHIV. ACC. NO. 909A18 REF.

1894
J. M. M.

M'GILL IN 1845.

The University Fifty Years ago
Was on a Very Small Scale--
Nine Students.

PRINCIPAL WITHOUT PAY

And the Professors Altogether were
Only Paid £292.

An old student of McGill has forwarded to Dr. Harrington, professor of chemistry, a copy of a return printed by order of the Legislative assembly of United Canada in 1849, containing correspondence with reference to McGill college during the previous ten years, a list of the professors, with their salaries, and many other particulars of great interest, as offering a basis for comparison between what the university was in the days of its struggling infancy and what it is now in the time of its lusty manhood. Although the Hon. James McGill, the founder of the institution, died in 1811, and it was erected into a university in 1821, the middle of the century found it still in the day of small things. With few students and a small and ill-paid staff, it was rent by internal dissensions, and crippled by the fact that all its proceedings were subject to the control of the Colonial office.

Difficulties arose in the first place from the terms of the founder's will, and the charter granted under its provisions. He left the land on Sherbrooke street and a sum of £10,000 in trust to the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning on condition that they founded a college to be named after him within ten years after his death. The charter granted in 1821 appointed the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Lower Canada, the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, the Bishop of Quebec, the Chief Justice of Montreal, and the Chief Justice of Upper Canada for the time being to be governors of the college along with the Principal, but it did not abrogate the powers of the Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning, who, as trustees, under the founder's will, retained control of the university's chief source of income. Naturally enough, conflicts arose between the Royal institution and the governors. The latter thought they were entrusted with the spending of the money, and all the institution had to do was to hand it over to them. The members of the institution thought they were entitled to know how the money was spent. Then came appeals to the Government and interminable correspondence with the Colonial office. The charter provided for the appointment of four professors, subject to the approval of the Crown, and it was further enacted that no statute, rule or ordinance made by the governors should have any force or effect until confirmed by her Majesty the Queen. Upon the top of all these complications came

A RELIGIOUS QUARREL.

The Rev. John Bethune, rector of Montreal, had been appointed principal by the governors in 1835, but Downing street, with its characteristic dilatoriness, had failed during the ten years following to obtain the Royal sanction to the appointment required by the charter. Dr. Bethune, however, took his seat on the board of governors as principal, and exercised the controlling influence in their councils. Owing to changes that had taken place the number of governors had been reduced to four—the governor of the province, the chief justice of Montreal, the chief justice of Upper Canada and the principal. On account of the disagreements already referred to, the governor of the province (Mr. Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham) declined to attend the governors' meetings. Chief Justice Robinson had his work to attend to in Upper Canada and could not be expected to be always running down to Montreal upon college business. The chief justice of Montreal, Mr. Vallieres de St. Real, was an invalid, and as a Catholic he did not feel justified in interfering in the management of a Protestant university. In consequence, the rector of Montreal had things all his own way in the governors' meetings, and he would probably have succeeded in rating McGill university a Church of England institution had he not met with opposition from an unexpected source, no less a person than his own Bishop, who brought his influence to bear as head of the Royal institution. The latter body had nothing to do with the internal management of the college, but they held control of the funds, and they were determined to pay nothing while Dr. Bethune was principal. Dr. Bethune had, at any rate, the courage of his convictions. He took possession of Burnside house, on Sherbrooke street, then the chief university building, and paid the current expenses out of his own pocket. He had himself appointed professor of divinity, and boldly avowed his intention of identifying the institution with "the prevailing national religion of the British Empire." But the Bishop of Montreal, however much he might desire the advancement of his own faith, did not approve of the proceedings or of the character of the principal of McGill. An act was passed giving the

it, for even Dr. Bethune himself was bound to admit that "Mr. McGill is silent in his will upon the subject of religion." The Royal institution, with the Bishop of Montreal at their head, recommended that "in the selection of the governors regard should be had to the different Protestant bodies in the province." Under the charter granted in 1852, by which the university was reconstituted, this course was taken, and the principle still prevails. The charter of 1852 also merged the Royal institution and the governors of the college into one body, thus removing a fruitful cause of dispute, and provided for the appointment of professors, other than the four to which the first charter limited the university. Thus ended a very stormy and momentous chapter in the history of McGill. The quarrel, though undignified enough in some of its aspects, had an important bearing on the future of the university, and, though now a chapter of ancient history, it is not without interest. To it we probably owe some

CURIOS DETAILS

as to the scale on which the university carried on its operations fifty years ago. The medical school had been established for some time, but up to 1843 there seems to have been no instruction in arts subjects. The Bishop of Montreal, writing on September 11th, 1844, says: "To maintain McGill college, according to its present establishment (leaving out of view the medical faculty), requires an annual expenditure of rather less than £1,000. * * * Large stone buildings have been erected for the purpose of the college, at an expense of about £12,000, and as soon as these were in a condition to receive scholars, the governors hastened the opening of the institution, believing that they would be rendering an acceptable and important service to the country, by placing a collegiate education at once within the reach of its inhabitants. There are now twelve matriculated scholars, and three terms have been kept since the institution was opened on the 6th September in the last year."

Those who have now charge of the financial affairs of McGill would no doubt be glad to learn the secret of running the institution on \$4,000 a year. In opening the college the governors contracted debts amounting to about \$6,000, "the various items of which expenditure appeared to the board to be on a scale of extravagance and wastefulness entirely unsuitable to the pecuniary resources of the institution." When Dr. Bethune preferred a claim for a moderate salary as principal, he was informed that "the benefit he derived from the farm and house was more than a remuneration for his services." The following is a list of officers, professors and lecturers of the university in 1849:—

	Amount per annum.
E. A. Meredith, LL.B., principal.....	Nosalry
Rev. W. T. Leach, A.M., vice-principal and professor of classical literature...	£100
T. Guerin, lecturer in mathematics and natural philosophy.....	50
Hon. W. Badgley, Q.C., lecturer in law, no salary, but a fee from each student attending his lectures of £2 per term.	
Rev. J. Abbott, A.M., registrar, bursar and secretary, and lecturer in ancient and modern history and geography...	100
[This officer receives, besides his salary, certain small fees from the students, which amounted during the last collegiate year, ending June 20, to £4 5s. He also fills the office of lecturer in logic, but has not received a formal appointment.]	
L. D. Montier, lecturer on the French language and French literature.....	30
Rev. A. De Sola, lecturer on Hebrew, no salary.	
F. Hewitt, acting beadle of the college, wages.....	12
Total amount of salaries.....	£292

In spite of this modest list of salaries, the institution was in financial difficulties, in part owing, no doubt, to the disagreements already described. We read in 1846 that "some of the creditors are threatening to levy executions upon the property of the college, and others have already adopted that course. In consequence of these proceedings, and of the law expenses attending them, the debts of the college were being daily augmented." Indeed, there was not much to be said for the management of the college in those days, except that it was cheap. The visitors of the college in 1845 report that they "found in it nine students (fewer by half than at the same period last year, and these, with one or two exceptions, boys)." They add: "There is a great want of cordiality and harmony among the professors and officers of the college, some not even speaking to others. There are no statutes in operation which are binding in law." Mr. Gladstone, in the letter which decided the fate of the university, says: "I have observed with great regret the state of disorder and inefficiency in which the institution appears to be." It is probable that the ex-Premier has long ago forgotten his timely interference with the government of our colonial institution, which owed many inconveniences to the supervision of Downing street, and might, therefore, be the more grateful for the one benefit that came from that quarter at a crisis in its history. But if Mr. Gladstone could be reminded of the keen interest he took in the matter at the time he would, no doubt, be exceedingly gratified at the immense progress made since his momentous decision gave McGill a new start and enabled an obscure Canadian university to become one of the best equipped and most famous scientific institutions of the world.

McGill. An act was passed giving the bishop a seat on the board of governors of McGill, but he declined to take it while Dr. Bethune was principal. He writes to Sir Charles Metcalfe: "I have long felt that the college could never prosper while presided over by Dr. Bethune. When I consider again his too evident deficiency in very important points of qualification for his office, such as academical experience (for he never studied at any university), actual classical attainments of the nature and extent which the case requires, and (I am constrained to add) such temper, such discretion and such weight of personal influence and possession of public confidence as must be necessary on the part of the principal to preside with effect over an infant university in a country like this, or to execute his part in recovering it from the utterly inefficient and discreditable condition in which it now lies, I am brought to the conclusion, not only that his appointment ought not to be confirmed, but that every delay in the disallowance of it opens a door to some new mischief within the institution." The bishop's strictures on the character of the principal seem severe, but Dr. Bethune certainly seems to have been a person whom it was difficult to get along with comfortably. In July, 1843, he had Dr. Lundy appointed vice-principal of McGill and professor of classical literature. Within six months he had quarrelled with his vice-principal and turned him out at a day's notice. The contest between the bishop and the rector lasted for several years, but in the end the doughty Dr. Bethune was worsted and was himself turned out by

A LETTER FROM MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone fifty years ago had all the energy that has distinguished him up to the close of his active career, and amid his many interests and occupations (he was then Secretary of State) he found time to devote his attention to the affairs of McGill college, then sorely in need of some guiding hand. He came to the conclusion that the best thing to be done was to dismiss Dr. Bethune by refusing the Royal sanction to his appointment, and he did it. The decision was communicated to Earl Cathcart by a despatch from Downing street, dated April 3rd, 1846, in which Mr. Gladstone sets forth his reasons for Dr. Bethune's removal at some length. Of course the Rector of Montreal was too much of a fighting man to quietly submit to the decision. He disputed the power of the Crown to disallow his appointment, and for some time he refused to yield possession of the university buildings; but in the end he had to give in. A new principal was appointed and the university entered upon quieter times. Dr. Bethune's attempt to secure McGill college to the Church of England, as he verily believed "according to the true intent and meaning of the founder," proved a failure. If this was "the true intent and meaning of the founder," he was very careful to conceal

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

The United States Union in Session at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 18.—Between 500 and 600 delegates from thirty-eight states and territories, representing nearly 300,000 members of the Women's Christian Temperance union, congregated at Music hall this morning to attend the twenty-second annual convention of that society. Preceding the regular session of the convention a prayer meeting, conducted by Mrs. J. Fowler Willing, national evangelist, was held in the Annex hall. As Miss Frances E. Willard, national president of the Army of Women, entered the main hall, she was greeted with the Chataqua salute by an audience that filled the auditorium to overflowing. Over 3,000 persons had assembled to welcome the white ribbon delegates, making a total of almost 4,000 in the hall when the convention was called to order. As Miss Willard stepped to the front of the stage, carrying a huge bunch of La France roses, the audience tumultuously applauded her. Following the drop of her gavel, a crusade psalm was read responsively, led by Mrs. Elias Thompson, of Hillsborough, Ohio, who is more familiarly known in temperance circles as "Mother Thompson." She began the crusade inaugurated in her home twenty-one years ago and from which arose the present W.C.T.U. Mrs. Thompson is in her eightieth year, but her powers seemed unimpaired as she led the reading this morning. Mrs. Henrietta L. Monroe, president of the Ohio W.C.T.U., offered a fervent invocation. Some routine business was followed by the reading of the president's annual report. It was liberally punctured with applause. The report of the corresponding secretary was next read. Following this came the treasurer's report.

Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, of London, addressed the convention on temperance work in England. She eulogized Miss Willard and asserted that she was loved as dearly by the English people as was her twin sister, Lady Henry Somerset.

Miss Quizzer—Do you believe all the disagreeable things you read in the newspapers?

Miss Buzbuz—I do if they're about people I know.—Roxbury Gazette.

He—I am so afraid you father will object. She—Don't worry. Papa hasn't much influence in this family.—New York Weekly.

Man—No, sir; I won't give you a single penny. I work for my money.

Tramp—Excuse me; I haven't any use for money that is secured by such means.—Detroit Free Press,

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19

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ABERDEEN, - - - 10

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LITTLE BUCK, - - -

Every one of these well known cigars is guaranteed
made by the most skillful labor, of the best tobacco
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We have recently perfected arrangements for the
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ABERDEEN CIGARETTES--10c and the *LITTLE BUCK CIG*

These Cigarettes are superior to all others. The products of the Blackstone
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ASK FOR THEM AND GET THEM--OF ALL TOBACCO

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Perhaps it will be too late

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"A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND WEAKNESS."-----SOLD EVERYWHERE



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Steam Laundry in the city of Montreal

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Washing called for and work done on the Shortest Notice.



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RING UP TEL.: 580 881.

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795 AND 797 CRAIG STREET.

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 ARCHIVES
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bitration presented to us of one of the high contracting parties arguing with all the forceful eloquence of a bargee for an immediate reopening of the most vital issue in question. Then there is the matter of compensation to the projectors of and contractors for the construction of the Delagoa Bay railway, which has been under the consideration of arbitrators for several years past. It was with reference to this last designated question that Lord Salisbury recently referred in a tone of sarcastic emphasis, which showed that the premier is not one of those who have entire faith in the doctrine of arbitration as a panacea for all international disputes which must of necessity arise. It is therefore the more encouraging to the supporters of the principle in question to be able to contrast with the transactions above indicated the entirely business-like procedure, reasoning and result exhibited in what threatened at one time to cause a serious strain of relations between Great Britain and Holland—the Costa Rica packet case.

The Costa Rica packet was a British South Sea whaler, commanded by a Mr. Carpenter. In January, 1888, Captain Carpenter fell in with a derelict prauw on the high seas in the western Pacific. In the absence of means of identification, this prauw, with its cargo, the captain and crew of the Costa Rica packet naturally appropriated as a prize. It was later alleged that the prauw was the property of a merchant of the Dutch East Indies, but no evidence in support of this allegation was forthcoming. In November, 1891, Captain Carpenter was arrested at Ternate by the authorities of the Netherlands Indies on the charge of having unlawfully taken possession and disposed of the said prauw, and he was treated with much harshness and indignity, and transferred to the prison at Macassar. The Council of Justice at this place having decreed that as the seizure of the prauw was made on the high seas, outside Dutch territorial waters, he had been illegally arrested and detained, the prosecution was forthwith abandoned. A protracted correspondence ensued between the British and Dutch governments on the demand of the former for compensation to Captain Carpenter, his crew and the owners of the Costa Rica packet, and as no agreement could be arrived at, the Emperor of Russia was ultimately requested to appoint an arbitrator, and he nominated as such M. De Martens, the eminent Russian professor of international law. Some months ago M. De Martens announced his award, declaring the government of the Netherlands responsible, and fixing the indemnity to be paid to the captain, crew and owners, with interest thereon from November, 1891, the date of the illegal arrest. It is pleasing to add that a few days after the award was handed to the representatives of the two governments the Netherlands minister paid to Lord Salisbury the sum fixed by M. De Martens, amounting, with interest, to over fifty-five thousand dollars.

As says the 'Times': 'Emanating from such an authority, the award deserves to be reproduced, not only on account of the interest attending the case itself but also, and still more, on account of the clearness with which are enunciated the principles of international law governing the case.' The following is a synopsis of the more important findings, which are undoubtedly of material interest to all those who 'go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters':—First: The right of sovereignty of the state over territorial waters is determined by the range of cannon, measured from low water mark. Second: On the high seas even merchant vessels constitute detached portions of the territory of the state whose flag they bear, and consequently are justiciable only by their respective national authorities for acts committed on the high seas. Third: The state has not only the right but even the duty of protecting and defending its nationals abroad by every means authorized by international law, when they are subjected to arbitrary proceedings or injuries committed to their prejudice. Fourth: The sovereignty of the state and the independence of the judicial or administrative authorities could not prevail to the extent of arbitrarily suppressing the legal security, which ought to be guaranteed no less to foreigners than to natives in the territory of every civilized country. Fifth: The prauw, floating derelict at sea and taken possession of in January, 1888, by Mr. Carpenter, the captain of the Costa Rica packet, was seized by him incontrovertibly outside the territorial waters of the Dutch

Indies. Sixth: The appropriation of the cargo of the aforesaid prauw by Mr. Carpenter having taken place on the high seas, was only justifiable by English tribunals, and in nowise by Dutch tribunals. There is, of course, nothing new in these dicta, enunciating as they do well established canons of international law, but their application may have an important bearing on question arising out of what Mr. Curzon has gently designated in the Imperial Parliament 'unnecessary interference' by United States cruisers with British sealers in Behring Sea.

SCIENCE IN M'GILL.

A GLANCE AT THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL HISTORY.

When Sir William Dawson first came to McGill College in the fifties, he gave it such an impetus in the direction of natural science as to make it, in connection with his own already illustrious name, noted the world over for its progressiveness in that department, and that even though Mr. Dawson himself, besides being the most active of principals and much engaged with the engrossing administrative work of the university and of the McGill Normal School, of which he was also principal, and with the extreme necessities of the then little university, was also professor of geology, of zoology, of botany, of mineralogy and of scientific agriculture. The college has maintained its reputation as a school of science to this day, but it will take the joint work of many men to do for it to-day the work that was done for it at the beginning by this herculean laborer, for science occupies a much larger place in the schools of to-day than it did in the middle of the century. A good step towards the progressive filling of the large gap caused by Sir William's retirement has been taken in the endowment by Sir Donald Smith of a chair of zoology and the appointment thereto of Professor MacBride. We find in the 'Gazette' the following record of the progress of the department of natural history from the beginning, with hints to those who might aid, as to what remains to be done:—

In 1855 this department was first constituted under Principal Dawson, as professor of natural history. It devolved on him, with only such temporary assistance as he could procure, and without any museum, laboratory or material, except his own private collection, to deliver the lectures in geology, zoology, botany and the elements of chemistry, as far as necessary to prepare the junior students in arts for the subsequent parts of the work. In the circumstances, the course had to be limited, as far as possible, to such studies as might enable young men to observe for themselves in the biology or geology of their own country, which were illustrated as far as means permitted. In 1882 a great impetus was given by the erection of the Peter Redpath Museum, by the liberal benefactor whose name it bears, and which for the first time enabled adequate provision to be made for the display and use of the specimens which had been accumulated, along with those of the principal and of the late Dr. P. P. Carpenter, which had been presented to the university. Mr. Redpath also provided an annual sum for maintenance, and the building included a lecture theatre and spaces for the amount of laboratory work required at the time. But in zoology there was, up to the close of last session, merely a lectureship, held with much credit and efficiency, but only temporarily, by Dr. Deeks, an honor graduate of the university, along with his medical practice in the city. Under Dr. Deeks, the laboratory work and appliances were somewhat enlarged and extended, and much more might have been done could sufficient means have been obtained. Next session, with the new professorship of zoology, there will be the David Greenshields chair of chemistry and mineralogy (Dr. Harrington, F.R.S.C., F.G.S., F.C.S.), the chair of botany (Prof. Penhallow, F.R.S.C.), and the Logan chair of geology and palaeontology (Dr. Adams, F.R.S.C., F.G.S.) This is a great advance on the state of the department, even in 1882, but is a small staff in comparison with that of many universities on this continent, and, though supplemented by a few very capable lecturers and assistants, is insufficient to provide for advanced instruction in special subjects. With the exception of the new chair of zoology, the endowments are meagre, and there is no permanent provision for assistance and laboratory work, or even for the necessary growth of the collections to meet the growing requirements of science. The Logan chair of geology has an endowment of only \$20,000. That of the David Greenshields chair, including chemistry and mineralogy, is \$40,000, and an endowment for the chair of botany commenced by a lady of Montreal, in memory of the late eminent orchardist and arboriculturist, Mr. Charles Gibb, amounts as yet to only \$8,000. Though the salaries are small, compared with those in other universities in Canada, and with the cost of living in Montreal, and dangerously small in connection with the possibility of good men leaving us for more remunerative positions, the general funds of the university, already overstrained by other urgent demands, have to be called on to supplement salaries, and are unable adequately to provide for assistance, materials and apparatus. It is to be observed also that the chairs above-named

and the museum and botanic garden provide for such instruction in geology, zoology and botany as is required by the students in medicine, mining and veterinary science, as well as by both men and women in the faculty of arts; and also for the course of practical chemistry in the faculty of applied science. It may be added that no portions of the university course are of more practical value than those which enable the graduate, whatever his profession or occupation, to understand and deal with the native resources of his country, and to contend against and control the natural enemies of its arts and industries; while from the point of view of education and refinement, few acquisitions are more valuable than the habits of observation, comparison and classification, and the appreciation of the intricate and beautiful harmonies of nature, cultivated in the pursuit of any branch of natural science. In view of the stimulus likely to be given by the new chairs of zoology and by the costly and admirable building in process of erection by Mr. W. C. McDonald, for chemistry and mining, any benefactions in aid of natural science work, not yet supported by permanent endowments, would be especially timely and valuable to the general interests of the university. It may be well also to note that though the subjects of practical chemistry and mining belong more specially to the faculty of applied science, they are inseparably connected with the natural science department in the faculty of arts, to which the principles of chemistry as a science belong. The practical chemists are trained in original research as well as for technical work, and every mining engineer is also a working geologist capable of stratigraphical exploration and also of petrographical and palaeontological work. This interlinking of the purely scientific with the technical has been steadily kept in view in McGill and attention to it is essential to the economy and success of any attempt to combine general university work with professional training, and to unite, under the circumstances of a new and comparatively poor country, progress in science with progress in industrial pursuits.

IMMENSE RUSSIAN CANAL.

A PROJECT TO CONNECT THE BALTIC AND BLACK SEAS BY CANAL 1,000 MILES LONG.

Consul Monaghan sent an undated communication to the State Department at Washington from Chemnitz, received by the Department May 26, in which he says:—

'A deep and long canal is to be built by Russia to connect the Baltic with the Black Sea. This stupendous project indicates the giant aims of the great empire. The canal, as projected, is to connect Riga, on the Baltic, with Cherson, on the Dneiper, near the Black Sea; is to be 1,000 miles long, 65 meters (213.23 feet) wide at surface, and 35 meters (115 feet) at the base, with a depth of 8.5 meters (27.9 feet.) It is to carry easily the biggest battleships of the world.

'From Riga the canal is to run into the River Dvina, thence by canals from Dvinaburg to Lepel, through the Beresina and Dneiper to Cherson. It is further projected to cover all the river regions with such a network of canals as will aid very materially in developing the whole surrounding country. Ships that went hitherto by way of the Atlantic, Mediterranean Sea, and Marmora Sea, taking more than twelve days, will need now less than six days. Basins are to be built near Pinks, and harbors at all important points along the canals.

'Traffic is to be carried on day and night at a possible or permitted speed of eleven kilometers (about seven miles) an hour. The cost of the canal is put down at 400,000,000 marks, (\$95,200,000.) Of course, it will cost more than this amount; such huge works always do. It is to be ready for traffic in five years. Germany's interest in this canal is twofold. She sees in it a new need for iron and steel products; she sees also possible cheapening of food products. Her eagerness to participate in any every effort made by her northern neighbor is justified by the large trade, and profits, of former years.

'Surely some, if not all, of the engineering and canal machinery of the States is much more easily handled, better adapted to such work than those of this empire. Even the vast superiority of our tools is to be noted. The only objection made is prices. Is it not possible to make them cheap enough to more than make up for the cost made here? The market in iron is more and more interesting. We are to have in it will do for ourselves.'

ITALIAN FARMERS IN THE

Colonies of Italian farmers settling in Arkansas and Louisiana are located in Bayou La Pate, in the parish of Pointe a la Pêche, where three years ago two Italian immigrants introduced a number of Italian tenants under the tenant system, giving them all the wild land they could cultivate free of rent for three years. The tenants to the contract have done well, and the land-owners have arable land in place of forest and canebrake, and those who have wrought the transformation have bettered their condition in every respect. These people commenced with nothing and have paid their advances, paid for teams, ploughs, waggons and various implements; have beautiful gardens, the greatest profusion of vegetables, also goats, hogs, poultry, and so on. These Italians, it should be stated, came from a part of Italy where the Maquis does not flourish. They are described as law-abiding, industrious and thrifty, and as showing intelligent skill in farming.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'
Advertisement.

OUR INSTRUCTION

To the heads of our departments
is to make a

CLEARANCE

OF ALL

SUMMER GOODS

During THIS MONTH of AUGUST, if
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

Will do it. Our prices are sure to effect speedy
sales. All our Goods are the most seasonable, not
old stock, but all the latest production for 1897.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Special reductions in our Black
Dress Goods, including Crepons,
Fancy Black Dress Goods and Grenadines;
goods worth \$1 reduced to 69c.;
85c reduced to 59c.

GLOVES! GLOVES!

Ladies' Tan and Fawn 4-button
Lisle Thread Gloves, reduced from
40c to 25c pair.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!

Men's Fine Quality Bathing Tights
at 15c.

Men's White, Navy or Tan Ribbed
Sweaters at 49c.

QUILTS! QUILTS!

White Crochet Quilts, finished
ready for use at reduced prices, \$1.08,
\$1.10, \$1.15, \$1.30, \$1.35, \$1.45, \$1.75,
\$2.20 each.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE IN CANADA.
St. Catherine Street and Mountain Street.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

On Saturday morning there was at least
one person in the business department of
the 'Witness' Office that was greatly sur-
prised, and that was Miss N. Carey, who
for the past ten years has faithfully dis-
charged her duties in that Department and
who now severs her connection with the
Office to return to Ireland, her native land.
At precisely twelve o'clock the office staff
surrounded Miss Carey, when the chairman,
Mr. John Gilliland, opened the proceedings
by reciting a reminiscent poem by the office
poet entitled, "In loving remembrance," fol-
lowed by a humorous eulogy by the chair-
man. He then called upon Mr. Mitchell,
who read an appropriate address, and pre-
sented Miss Carey with a handsome opal
ring, after which Mr. John Beatty and Mr.
Hirst, responded for the lady, who was
quite overcome by these expressions of good
will on the part of her fellow employees.

R. Y. M. C. A.

With a view to making arrangements for
the opening of the R.Y.M.C.A. hall on
R.ohn ond street, for the convenience of the
members of the association every evening of
the week, a meeting was held in the
hall on Friday evening next at eight o'clock.
The general manager of the Grand Trunk
Railway System, did not wish to have the
hall opened every evening excepting Sun-
day until the membership had reached a
hundred and twenty. This number has
been reached, hence the meeting to arrange
for its opening. A permanent secretary
will be engaged by the company and the
association for this department of work.
A bright future is looked forward to.

HEBREW SOCIALISTS MEET.

The Hebrew section of the Social Labor
Party of Montreal held a meeting on Satur-
day afternoon last at their headquarters,
McGill street. The chair was taken by
Grade H. Miller, who opened the meeting
introducing the chief speaker, Comrade
Belly. The latter gave an address upon
Anti-Semite sentiment regarded
as a result of the economic struggle
between capital and labor. The speaker
was warmly applauded by his hearers, who
closed his address with great interest.

NOTRE DAME HOSPITAL.

Medical superintendent of the Notre
Dame Hospital, Dr. L. A. Lamarche, re-
ports that during July, 171
patients admitted during July, 171
and 99 under treatment on August 1.
Patients died under treatment,
in three days of their admis-
sion, the month the ambulance was
venty-four times for accidents
involving sick cases. There
were 2,023 cases at the dispensaries.

FIRE LOSSES.

Record, according to the books of
the Commissioners is very light for
the month of July. In point of fact there
was a serious fire, that at the East-
ern Hotel, which occurred on Sunday
morning, entailing a loss of \$100,000. Thir-
teen all were investigated, involv-
ing a loss of \$108,000. The loss in
July was much larger.

OPEN-AIR SERVICE.

There was a very large gathering at last
night's open air meeting on Wellington
street, Point St. Charles, held at the
close of the evening services in the differ-
ent churches. The evening was fine, and
was attracted thither by the hearty
singing, and listened intently to the words
spoken by Messrs. Cayford and Thomson.

VETERAN FIREMEN.

A special meeting of the Montreal Veteran
Firemen's Association will be held
tomorrow evening (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock,
at the Firemen's Hall, Central Fire station,
to consider the advisability of
holding their annual picnic. A full at-
tendance is particularly requested.

EXIT THE 'MONDE.'

Mr. Nantel announces in Saturday's is-
sue of the 'Monde,' that henceforth the
publication of that daily will be discon-
tinued, as the Conservative party con-
siders that it can dispense with its ser-
vices, and Mr. Nantel cannot continue
alone the many sacrifices which he has
made since he became the principal
shareholder in March, 1896. Mr. Nan-
tel will, however, publish a weekly Con-
servative organ, under the name of the
'Monde Canadien.'

WORKINGMEN'S SOCIETY.

AFFAIRS WOUND UP.

The members of the United Protes-
tant Workingmen's Benefit Society met
at the house of Mr. John Cunningham,
St. Alexander street, last Thursday even-
ing and wound up the affairs of the so-
ciety. There were only twenty members
left, fourteen of whom were present.

OBITUARY.

Ottawa, July 31.—Hugh Hinds, a veteran
Orangeman of this city, died this morning.
Mr. Hinds was born in Perth, Ontario, on
Aug. 6, 1836. His father was a United Em-
pire Loyalist, and distinguished himself at
the battle of the Windmill in the rebellion
of 1837. Hinds' father removed to Ottawa
in 1837 and engaged in the tin-smithing
business, and later moved to Kingston,
where the deceased was apprenticed to the
trade of the blacksmith. He was an active
worker in the Orange order, and has filled
all the degrees in the order up to the 'red
cross' of the Royal Black Preceptory. He
was present at Montreal at Hackett's fune-
ral on July 16, 1877, and carried the only
Orange flag in the procession. When he
returned to Ottawa he was presented with
a gold medal by the Protestants of this city.

Belleville, Ont., July 31. — James A. El-
liott, who was for some time a reporter for
the 'Ontario,' and later worked at Montreal,
died this morning from consumption. He
was twenty-seven years of age. His wife
and one child survive him.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 1.—Mr. C. S. Brain-
ard, a leading citizen of Chicago, and the
head of the S. Brainard & Sons' Music Pub-
lishing Company, died here on Saturday.
Mr. Brainard had been in ill health for a
long time, and had for several years spent
the summer season in this city with his
family. An impressive ceremony was held
at the house on Saturday afternoon by
Archdeacon Brigstocke. The remains, ac-
companied by Mrs. Brainard and her daugh-
ter, left in the afternoon train for Cleve-
land, Ohio, the native home of the de-
ceased.

Toronto, Aug. 1.—The Rev. H. T. E.
Reid, Presbyterian minister of Stouffville, and
son of the late Rev. Dr. Reid, treasurer of
the Presbyterian Church, died yesterday in
Toronto, aged thirty-four years, from the ef-
fects of an internal cancer.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Clear; east wind.
River du Loup—Cloudy; north-east wind.
Father Point—Dense fog; calm; inward,
yesterday, 9.30 p.m.; Marine; outward, yester-
day, 9.30 p.m.; Labrador.
Matane—Foggy; north-east wind; inward
yesterday at 2.30 p.m.; Cacuna with tow.
Martin River—Dense fog; calm.
Cape Magdalen—Clear; calm.
Fame Point—Unsettled; in calm; outward,
yesterday at 4.30 p.m.; Castlemoor.
Cape Despair—Cloudy; raining; strong
east wind; inward at 6 a.m.; Admiral.
North Shore—Cloudy; north-east wind.
Pentecost—Outward; east; Ste. Anne.
Anticosti—Cloudy; east wind.
South Point—Outward yesterday at 6 p.m.;
Cervona.
Heath Point—Cloudy; raining; strong
east wind; inward at 6.30 a.m.; Lake Su-
perior; 8.30 a.m.; Keemun and Alcides; out-
ward at 6.30 a.m.; Carthaginian.
Meat Cove—All stations cloudy; south-
east wind.
Low Point—Cloudy; raining; strong, south
east wind; outward on Saturday at 1 p.m.;
Turret Cape; inward to-day, Turret Chief.

IN OPEN DEFIANCE.

THE HEALTH COMMITTEE IG-
NORES THE ORDERS OF THE
MAYOR AND ACTING-
MAYOR.

CLAIMS TO BE SUPERIOR TO THE COUNCIL
AND PASSES A MOTION GIVING DR.
LABERGE FULL CONTROL OF THE
CIVIC HOSPITAL.

At a stormy meeting of the Health
Committee this morning it was decided
not to obey the instructions of the Mayor
and Acting-Mayor, to remove diphtheria
patients from the civic section of the
contagious diseases hospital to the Gen-
eral Hospital section and use the vacant
section for smallpox patients.

There was a full meeting of the com-
mittee, Aldermen Prenoveau (chairman),
Brunet, Ouimet, Wilson, Harper, Turner
and Connaughton being present. The
meeting was a heated one.

As soon as the meeting opened, a tele-
gram was read from the Mayor instruct-
ing the medical health officer, Dr. La-
berge, to proceed without further delay
to remove the patients from the civic
section of the contagious diseases hospi-
tal to the General Hospital section of the
building.

Dr. Laberge then submitted the fol-
lowing letter in regard to the instruc-
tions he had received on this matter:—
To the Chairman and members of the Board
of Health:

Gentlemen,—I beg to submit to you the
letters of the Mayor and the Acting Mayor,
dated July 30 and 31 last, and a copy of
the telegram from the mayor in reference
to the giving up of one half of the civic
hospital for the accommodation of smallpox
patients; also copies of my answers to said
letters.

Apart from this correspondence, the only
communication I have had on the subject
with the mayor was through telephone, after
the meeting of your board, held on July 6,
at which the subject was fully gone into
and it was decided that no immediate
necessity existed to authorize such a step.

When the mayor asked me to remove the
patients from the civic section and place
them in that held by the Montreal General
Hospital, I explained to him that in view of
the action of your board, I should have to
decline to share in the responsibility of the
measure he proposed by telephone; then he
said that I would receive a written order
the next day.

About 10.30 o'clock on the following morn-
ing the matron of our hospital telephoned
me saying that Dr. Wyatt Johnson was then
in our hospital, as he said by order of Dr.
E. P. Lachapelle, chairman of the Provin-
cial Board, for the purpose of removing
our patients to the Montreal General Hos-
pital section, and to disinfect the section
thus vacated; and that as the resident
physician was absent, she desired to be ad-
vised what to do. I told her to tell Dr.
Johnson that this was the first news I had
of any such order having been given by
Dr. Lachapelle and that I should commu-
nicate with him at once on the subject. I
then went to the office of the Provincial
Board and, in the course of the interview
I had with Dr. Lachapelle, it was explained
that what Dr. Johnson had done was op-
posed to the decision arrived at by your
board at their last meeting and that the
matter should be left in abeyance until
your board, the sole judge in the matter,
should decide the question definitely.

I am very much surprised at the telegram
sent by the mayor, I certainly never stated
to the mayor that I had done or would do
as he asked me without consulting your
board. Your obedient servant.

L. LABERGE,
Medical Health Officer.

Another letter was also read from Dr.
Laberge saying that as the powers grant-
ed the Health Committee by the city
charter, made it, in many of its actions
equal to the Council, he could not act
upon the instructions of the Mayor and
Acting-Mayor unless the Health Com-
mittee approved of such instructions.

Ald. Prenoveau—It is a very strange
thing that both the Mayor and Acting-
Mayor should single this committee out
for interference; they do not interfere
with other committees. As chairman of
this committee I must say that I think
the interference unwarranted, and if
there should be a serious outbreak of
smallpox, I hold I should be doing my
duty by ordering the police to remove
the General Hospital from our civic hos-
pital.

This statement was heartily concurred
in by Aldermen Brunet, Wilson and Oui-
met. Both Aldermen Brunet and Oui-
met said they had been told, by some of
the most influential English residents in
the city, that they disagreed with the ac-
tion of the General Hospital in refusing
to allow the city to take control of its
own hospital.

Aldermen Turner, Connaughton and
Harper held that the General Hospital
had no right to leave the civic hospital
unless ordered to do so by the City Coun-
cil.

A letter was now read from Mr. Du-
puis, a lawyer, stating that some weeks
ago, on behalf of a client, he had sent a
letter to the City Council protesting
against the illegal payment of some eight
thousand dollars to the General Hospital
authorities, for services given by it to
the civic hospital, as well as protesting
against the further maintenance of the
General Hospital staff at the civic hos-
pital. No action having been taken by
the council on the letter, his client had
given the writer instructions to take le-
gal proceedings against the city if some-
thing was not done at once to investigate
the whole matter.

Ald. Connaughton—Oh, we are not very
much afraid of a communication like that.
The document was laid on the table.

After a heated discussion as to whether
or not the committee should endorse the
action of the Mayor and Acting-Mayor,
Ald. Wilson moved that the letter sub-
mitted by Dr. Laberge, at the meeting
on Thursday, asking that he be given full
control of the civic hospital, be adopted.
Ald. Connaughton—If you pass that
motion you will be going against the in-

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