

IRISH STONEMASONS.

An interesting book on the subject.

Their Work and its Influence on the Present Generation.

"The Dolmens of Ireland" is the title of a most interesting volume from the pen of Mr. W. C. Borlase. It purports to deal with that fascinating subject to antiquarians and students of ancient history, the old Irish stonemasons and the monuments they have left behind as specimens of their work. The book embraces a description of the "Dolmens," their distribution, structural characteristics and affinities in other countries, together with the folklore attaching to them; supplemented by considerations on the anthropology, ethnology, and traditions of the Irish people. Mr. Borlase comes from a family whose chief delight has been the study of things ancient, and it was a Borlase who, in the middle of the last century, published an able work on the "Antiquities of Cornwall." It is impossible with the limited space at our command to deal with Mr. Borlase's work as it undoubtedly deserves.

Celtic "table" or "flag stones," to which Mr. Borlase has restricted detailed examination, spread over ten years in Ireland alone—are chambered tombs and shrines. They are built of roughly-worked or natural stones set upright and roofed with a flagstone, thus forming a vault, and in the majority of cases they have been covered with a cairn, or mound, sometimes heaped up as a large tumulus, which in the long course of time has been carried or washed away, leaving the structure exposed. A good example of a typical dolmen exists in "Kit Colly's House," near Aylesford, in Kent, and Cornwall is rich in specimens. But it is with those in Ireland, numbering about 900, that these volumes are primarily concerned. Their distribution is shown in four maps, one for each province, the details of their character filling the whole of the first volume, and a portion of the second. Then, leaving the field for the library, Mr. Borlase proceeds to classification of the several types, and to comparison of the dolmens of the British Isles with the thousands scattered from the Atlantic to the Ganges. The concluding section treats of the Irish names and superstitions associated with stone monuments, and with sacred sites generally; and of the complex question of the dolmen-builders, ethnological affinities. The discussion on this problem is illustrated by drawings and photographs of skulls.

Popular belief, ever referring to the wonderful or the supernatural, which is not obvious, saw in stone circles, tombs and mounds the handiwork of giants or the "little folk." These haunts of trolls and fairies became seats of witches' oracles; while the survival of stone worship has curious illustration in the erection of a Christian altar between two monoliths at Buses, a photograph of which is given by Mr. Borlase. To all this, and much else that is allied, copious references, as indicated by the sub-title of the work, is made, but, as a sober-minded antiquary, the author is careful to consider the mechanics of the method whereby covering stones, ranging in weight from forty to one hundred tons, were lifted into position. He thinks that this must have been done by the use of trees as leverage.

The trees, once felled with the aid of chisels of stone or bronze, and the application of fire and points for purchase being obtained beneath the rock, four or five trunks, heavily weighted at the opposite extremity, could, with the aid of the united action of a fairly large body of men, be brought to bear at once in lifting the stone little by little. As the work of elevation went on, stones would be inserted to prevent the mass from falling back.

Among the many cognate questions which suggest themselves in dealing with a subject which cannot be understood if treated separately, perhaps the most interesting is—who were the dolmen-builders? Mr. Borlase tells us that when the idea of extending researches begun in Cornwall occurred to him, Professor Max Muller advised him to go to Ireland for "deep study of Celtic antiquities." Thither, as the result before us shows, Mr. Borlase went, but he soon found that whatever race raised the megaliths, it was not Celtic. Therefore, it was pre-Celtic, and convinced as to this, Mr. Borlase's tentative conclusions may be added to the materials bearing on the prolonged and leading part played in pre-historic times by people on whose culture, mayhap, much of the so-called Aryan and Semitic civilization rests, or draws nourishment therefrom. The comminglings which resulted in the establishment of Celtic speech somewhere near "the best period of the Bronze Age," as reckoned by Mr. Borlase—i.e., between the tenth and twelfth centuries B.C., are thus explained:

Having become rooted in the islands, it became, in Ireland especially, the language both of the more primitive inhabitants on the one hand and of immigrants on the other, who, pouring in from the Baltic and the German ocean, took up their abode in Irish soil. In the most archaic form of it known to us it appears as the organs, many of which may be ascribed to an earlier date than the second century A.D. This form of writing I regard as probably Teutonic in origin, and as bearing to the runes of Scandinavia a relation analogous to that borne by the Irish systems of mythology to that found in Norse Sagas.

Since success on the lower plane of money profit rarely attends enterprisers of the kind, the author should have the deeper acknowledgment for the long and loving labor which has produced a book whose contents are a mine of wealth to the student of manners and customs, as also to the archaeologist in collating the materials for the reconstruction of the conditions under which the mighty sepulchres prehistoric centuries erected.

NEW C. P. R. GRAIN TARIFF.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has issued an east-bound freight tariff on corn and oats from Owen Sound to points

on the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways. The rates are as follows: On corn, per bushel, fifty-five pounds and oats, per bushel, fifty-two pounds, respectively. Bookford to Toronto and all stations west to Windsor, including branch lines, 40¢ and 20¢; east of Toronto to Peterboro', 40¢ and 20¢; east of Peterboro' to Montreal, Ottawa and intermediate points, 60¢ and 40¢; east of Montreal, to and including Quebec, Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, 70¢ and 40¢; east of Lennoxville to St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., and intermediate points on the Canadian Pacific and Intercolonial Railways, 10¢ and 70¢. These rates apply only on grain brought to elevator by steamer or sailing vessels, and include cost of transfer to vessels and cars, but are exclusive of expense of shovelling to elevator and fire risk while in elevator. The rates are also for carloads, minimum 30,000 pounds, unless the marked capacity of the car be less, in which case the marked capacity, but not less than 24,000 pounds, will be the minimum.

ADVERTISING IN RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

Does it Pay?—An Answer From a Well-Known and Competent Authority.

It is hardly possible in the brief space set apart for the treatment of this question to throw more than a few side lights on it. There are those even in these latter days of advanced knowledge on the subject of advertising who are disposed to question whether any advertising pays. They are they who have gone about the matter in a hasty, ill-advised, poorly-prepared manner, and who, having sunk a few hundred dollars in experimenting, conclude that advertising does not pay. Such persons are no more fitted to pass an intelligent opinion on the subject of advertising than the keeper of a country store would be prepared to give an intelligent view on whether merchandise pays.

The testimony that advertising does pay is too strong to be successfully controverted, and those who argue to the contrary do but proclaim their own ignorance and shortsightedness in not availing themselves of the same methods that have brought success to thousands of others and that have laid the foundations of many colossal fortunes.

If, then, it can be conceded that advertising does pay, why should any doubt exist that religious newspaper advertising pays? These are the papers that go into the homes and hearts of the best people in the country. They mould and influence sentiment in the family for good upon all public questions. They become, in fact, a part of the family. They are not subscribed for, as are other publications, one this year and probably some other the next, but they are taken year after year, the same paper in the same family until the boy grows to be the man, and he in turn begins to rear his boy under the same influences as those which surrounded him as a youth.

Now an advertiser need not necessarily have had this experience to enable him to fully understand how strong is the attachment felt for the religious press by their leaders. He has only to reflect, in considering whether the religious papers will pay him, upon the class of people reached by these papers and their ability to purchase. I quote from a recently issued circular very pertinent to the subject:

"The people who read the religious press are almost altogether of the well-to-do, intelligent class—those who have money to spend whether times are good, bad or indifferent. These people contribute voluntarily each year an average of \$88,000,000 for charitable purposes. Is there any other class of which this can be said? Aren't these the people to reach?"

Then, too, of no other class of publications can it be said that the subscription rates are so high, averaging \$2.00 per year, which must be paid in advance, as good evidence as could be desired of the financial ability of the readers of the religious press to buy and pay for the best.

Not without value in this connection is the opinion of one of the leading magazines, which said, referring to religious papers:

"These publications are pre-eminently the home papers of newspaperdom. They are not superficially scanned, while men travel into business, and then left for the brakeman to gather up. They go directly into homes, and the reading of them is a duty as well as a pleasure. Hence their peculiar value to advertisers and their rank as molders of opinion."

In the face of such facts as these, unreasoning prejudice must give way, and the advertiser who is alive to his opportunities will not neglect to place himself in touch with the best buying consistency in the world.

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISING.

Great Silk Sale.

FINEST SILKS IMPORTED.

Six Special Lines.

NOTE THE REDUCTIONS.

Line No. 1
Consists of the FINEST SILKS in our store, rich Brocades of the most beautiful colorings; regular value, \$5; choice for \$3.50 per yard.

Line No. 2
Consists of RICH PARIS NOVELTIES, choicest colorings and designs, worth \$4; choice for \$2.75 per yard.

Line No. 3
Embraces some of the choicest of this season's Silks, rich color effects; worth \$3.50; to be sold for \$2.25 per yard.

Line No. 4
Is the Newest of the New in Colorings and Patterns; worth \$3; choice for \$1.75 per yard.

Lines 5 and 6
Contain only what is new in COLORS and DESIGNS, and are cheap lines at \$2.50, but we offer them during this sale at \$1.50 per yard.

We would call special attention to the above Silk Sale of the highest class Silks imported.

Another Line.
FANCY STRIPED SATIN MERVEILLEUX: colors, Brown, White, Grey and Green, with colored stripes; worth 60¢; sale price 27¢ per yard.

Country Orders filled with care.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE No. 3343

TERMS, CASH

RETAIL MARKETS.

The attendance of farmers at the various markets this morning was small, owing to the fact that they are now busy with their crops; in consequence, the offerings of grain were light, there being only a few loads of oats on the market, which met with a ready sale at 65¢ to 75¢ per bag. The gathering of buyers was large and the demand for all lines of produce was good.

Vegetables were abundant, but, notwithstanding this fact, a good clearance was made of most of the stock by noon and prices show no important change. Fruit was also very plentiful, for which there was a good demand, as this is the preserving season, and holders found no difficulty in disposing of their stock. The crop of black currants is enormous this season and prices are somewhat lower than usual. Dairy produce, poultry and game all met with a good demand and values show no change.

VEGETABLES.		
Cabbages, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Butter beans, per doz.	0.30	@ 0.35
Celery, per dozen	0.20	@ 0.25
New onions, per dozen	0.15	@ 0.25
Caulliflowers, per dozen	0.30	@ 0.50
New carrots, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Mushrooms, per pound	0.40	@ 0.50
Parsley, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Turkeys, per doz.	0.10	@ 0.15
Beets, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Parsnips, per basket	0.25	@ 0.30
Lettuce, per dozen	0.05	@ 0.10
Radishes, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Tomatoes, per basket	0.25	@ 0.30
Mint, per dozen	0.15	@ 0.20
Cucumbers, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.12
New potatoes, per basket	0.25	@ 0.30
Sweet peas, per bag	0.25	@ 0.30
Green beans, per bag	0.25	@ 0.30

FRUIT.		
Lemons, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.15
Oranges, per dozen	0.00	@ 0.30
Bananas, per dozen	0.10	@ 0.25
Rhubarb, per dozen	0.05	@ 0.10
Piums, per basket	0.40	@ 0.50
Peaches, per basket	0.40	@ 0.50
Gooseberries, per pail	0.40	@ 0.40
Red currants, per pail	0.35	@ 0.40
Pears, per box	2.00	@ 3.00
Cherries, per basket	0.50	@ 0.75
Blueberries, per box	0.40	@ 0.50
New apples, per brl.	3.00	@ 4.00
Raspberries, per quart	0.07	@ 0.10
Black currants, per pail	0.35	@ 0.40
Watermelons, each	0.20	@ 0.30
Nutmeg melons, each	0.10	@ 0.25

GAME.		
Philadelphia chickens, per pair	\$0.75	@ 0.80
Grass Plover, per dozen	2.00	@ 2.40
Golden Plover, per dozen	3.00	@ 3.50
American snipe, per dozen	2.25	@ 2.40
Prairie hens, white, per pair	0.00	@ 1.25
Prairie hens, dark, per pair	0.00	@ 1.50
Quails, per dozen	2.40	@ 2.50
Quails, drawn, per dozen	1.60	@ 1.65
Snowbirds, per dozen	0.12	@ 0.15
Wild geese, winter, each	0.45	@ 0.50
Wild geese, spring, each	0.70	@ 0.90
Frogs' legs, per lb.	0.20	@ 0.25
Sucking pigs, each	1.50	@ 2.00

POULTRY.		
Large chickens, per pair	0.80	@ 1.00
Medium chickens	0.50	@ 0.60
Spring chickens	0.50	@ 0.75
Fowls, per pair	0.60	@ 0.70
Turkeys, hens	0.80	@ 1.00
Geese, each	0.60	@ 0.75
Ducks, per pair	0.75	@ 0.90
Cook turkeys, each	1.00	@ 1.25
Pigeons, per pair	0.25	@ 0.30
Squabs, per pair	0.30	@ 0.35

DAIRY PRODUCE.		
Print butter, choice, per lb.	0.22	@ 0.25
Creamery	0.20	@ 0.22
Good dairy butter	0.15	@ 0.18
Milk cheese	0.12	@ 0.14
Strong cheese	0.12	@ 0.14
Eggs, strictly new laid	0.15	@ 0.20
Case eggs	0.10	@ 0.12
Honey, per lb.	0.10	@ 0.12
Maple sugar, per lb.	0.08	@ 0.10
Maple syrup	0.00	@ 0.70

CARPETS!

AT THOMAS FLETCHER'S,

Montreal and Ottawa.

CHICKERING HEINTZMAN & Co.

PIANOS.

C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine Street.



If You Wish...

Your voice to show to advantage have a proper Piano for accompaniment. A poor Piano will detract from it. One of our Pianos is what you want. Their quality is rich and full—the tone sustaining.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

The demand for eggs continues good, and the market rules active with no change in prices. Selected near-by stock sold at 10¢ to 11¢; ordinary No. 1 at 9¢ to 9½¢; and No. 2 at 8¢ to 8½¢ per dozen.

There is nothing new in maple product. We quote:—Maple syrup at 4½¢ to 5¢ per lb., and 55¢ to 55¢ per tin; sugar, 5¢ to 6¢ per lb.

Business is still very slow and prices are steady. White clover comb is offering at 10¢, and dark at 7¢, bright extracted at 6½¢ to 7¢, and dark at 4¢ to 5¢ per lb.

The demand for beans is almost nil, and prices are quoted at 55¢ to 60¢ in car lots, and at 65¢ to 70¢ in a jobbing way.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese market is working into a firmer groove if the transactions in the country to-day are any criterion, and with to-day's cost it does seem likely as though the shippers who sold July's short for August shipment at 7½¢ would not fill their contracts with Ontario cheese. There was little doing on spot except a 500 lb. of Ontario make, which sold at 8½¢. The stock of cheese at Liverpool on August 1st was 60,500.

Finest Ontario cheese.....8½¢ to 8½¢
Finest Townships cheese.....7½¢ to 8½¢
Finest Quebec cheese.....7½¢ to 7½¢
Under grades.....7½¢ to 7½¢

The butter market continues easy and there is little doing except on local jobbing account. Holders are asking 17½¢ for finest creamery, but 17¢ is buyers' ideas. The stock of butter at Liverpool on August 1st was 7,600 packages.

Finest Creamery.....17½¢ to 17½¢
Seconds.....16 to 16½¢
Dairy butter.....12 to 12½¢

BELLEVILLE, Ont., August 3.—At our board to-day 29 factories offered 2,375 white and 400 colored cheese. The following are the sales: A. A. Ayer & Co., 205 white and 120 colored at 8½¢; Murden Bird, 405 white at 8½¢; Hodgson Bros., 240 white and 100 colored at 8½¢; Thomas Watkins, 210 white at 8 1/8¢; Wm. M. Cook, 200 white at 8¢.

INGERSOLL, Ont., August 2.—Offerings to-day 2,095 boxes; sales, 440 at 8 1/8¢; 8 1/8¢ bid all round. Market hot, selling for 8½¢ on curb.

CAMPBELLFORD, Ont., August 3.—At our cheese board to-night there were boarded 1,175 boxes white cheese. Sales on board were: 655 at 8½¢; 205 at 8 1/8¢; 215 at 8¢; 280 at 8 1/8¢, 120 at 8½¢.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

LONDON, August 2.—The tone of the market to-day for cattle was a shade firmer and prices for choice States show an advance of ½¢, while others are unchanged. Choice States sold at 10½¢; choice Canadians at 10¢, and Argentine at 9½¢. The market for sheep was stronger and prices show an advance of ½¢ to ¾¢ as compared with last week, choice Canadians selling at 10¢, and Argentine at 10½¢.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—The advance of ½¢ noted in this market for American steers last week has been lost, while prices for Canadians have ruled steady. Choice States cattle are quoted at 10¢; Canadians, 10¢; middling, 9¢, and sheep, 9½¢.

MONTREAL, August 2.—The local export live stock trade is without any feature to note this week. The local trade in cattle is confined just now to butchers' wants, owing to the fact that there is no good cattle coming forward suitable for shipment. Sheep are dull on account of the bad markets abroad, and, although prices here are low, shippers won't take chances and operate. The exports for the month of July show an increase of 697 cattle and 11,911 sheep, as compared with last month's figures, and the shipments for the season to date show an increase of 11,126 cattle and 3,672 sheep, as compared with the same time last year. The increase in cattle is accounted for largely by the shipment of American cattle from this port.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir market were 500 cattle, 300 sheep, 300 lambs and 60 calves. Owing to the smaller supply, and to the continued scarcity of good choice heaves the tone of the market was firmer, but no actual advance took place, although buyers in some cases stated they would pay 4½¢ for choice stock, but none of this class of stock was on the market. The attendance of local buyers was large, and there was also a few shippers present. The demand from the latter was slow, as there was nothing in the beef line suitable for shipment. Local buyers operated freely, and trade on the whole was active, the supply being just about equal to the requirements of the trade. Good cattle sold at 3½¢ to 4½¢, fair at 3¢ to 3½¢, common at 2¢ to 2½¢ per lb., live weight. In sheep trade was dull, there being no demand from shippers on account of the continued bad state of the markets abroad and the recent heavy losses made. The receipts were small and prices were about steady at 3¢ per lb. for good to choice stock, while culls sold at 2¢ to 2½¢ each. Although the demand for lambs was good, prices were lower, which was due chiefly to larger offerings, and a few were made at 2¢ to 2½¢ each. Calves met with a fair sale at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 each as to size and quality.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co., LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street.

192 to 194 St. James Street.

MONTREAL.

The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal to-day.

The Company's Additional Suburban Delivery

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

The Company's vans will deliver goods bought at their stores, to residents along the Lake Side, up to Point Claire, every Wednesday and Saturday.

ANOTHER CONVENIENCE.

The Company has authorized their express driver to receive orders from customers following the route, to be delivered the following trip of suburban express.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

GRAND START OFF

—TO THE—

Great Remnant Sale

CROWDED TO-DAY.

Thousands of bargains in every department. In conjunction with the Great Remnant Sale the Company have issued orders to clear out all oddments left over from their Great July Cheap Sale. The result is that tremendous bargains will be offered in every department at the

GREAT SALE OF ODD LOTS.

Read full particulars below.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS.	
Worth 53c, for.....	25c
Worth 65c, for.....	20c
Worth 72c, for.....	30c

LADIES' DRESS SKIRTS.	
Worth \$1.25, for.....	60c
Worth \$1.75, for.....	50c
Worth \$1.85, for.....	\$1.05

LADIES' BICYCLE SUITS.	
Worth \$6.75, for.....	\$3.75
Worth \$10.00, for.....	\$4.75
Worth \$15.00, for.....	\$8.00

LINEN TABLE COVERS.	
Worth 70c, for.....	50c
Worth 85c, for.....	60c
Worth \$1.10, for.....	87c

LINEN TOWELS.	
Worth 8½¢, for.....	6½¢
Worth 15¢, for.....	11c
Worth 12c, for.....	9c

FACE CURTAINS.	
Worth \$1.00, for.....	77c
Worth \$1.35, for.....	\$1.00
Worth \$1.65, for.....	\$1.20

LADIES' SUMMER COSTUMES.	
Worth \$2.50, for.....	\$1.10
Worth \$3.50, for.....	\$1.50
Worth \$5.25, for.....	\$3.25

LADIES' STRAW SAILORS.	
Worth 10c, for.....	4c
Worth 15c, for.....	9c
Worth 25c, for.....	15c

LADIES' SUMMER JACKETS.	
Worth \$3.25, for.....	75c
Worth \$3.75, for.....	\$2.25
Worth \$5.25, for.....	\$3.15