CANADA'S NEW **GOVERNOR GENERAL.**

Earl of Minto Named to Succeed Lord Aberdeen.

His Excellency is Well Known in the Dominion-A Soldier of Distinction-Served in the Riel Rebellion.

Played Quite a Conspicuous Part in the Suppression of the Uprising-Some of His Adventures - Halted by an Alert Sen-Hands to Save Himself from Being Shot.

LONDON, July 26.—The Earl of Minto has been appointed governor general of Canada, in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen.

The Right Honorable Gilbert John Elliott-Murray-Knynmond, Earl of Minto and Viscount Melgund (United Kingdom, 1813), Baron Minto (Great Britain, 1797), a baronet of Scotland (1797), is the son of the third Earl of Minto by his wife, Emma E., daugh-ter of General Sir Thomas Hislop, and was born in London, England, in 1845. He is, therefore, in his fifty-third

Educated at Eton and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated as B. A., he entered the Scots Guards in 1867. Since then he has been captain of the Roxburgh Rifles, captain in the Army reserve, and colonel with the rank of brigadier general com-manding the South of Scotland Volunteer Brigade. He was for a short time in Paris during the Communi rising in 1871, and three years later acted as correspondent of the London Morning Post during the Carlist rising in Spain in 1874. During the Ruso-Turkish war, Lord Melgund (as he was then known)fi was assistant wilitary secretary with the Turkish army on the Danube, when he was present at the bombardment of Nikopolis and the crossings of the Danube.

In 1879 he served as a volunteer on the staff of Field Marshall Lord Roberts, during the Afghan campaign. In companied Lord Roberts to outh Africa as his private secretary.

When the Egyptian war broke out in 1882, Lord Melgund was appointed a captain in the Mounted Infantry, was wounded at the action of Magfar, founted Infantry in Cairo, for which he was mentioned in despatches and thanked in General Orders.

When the Marquis of Lansdowne was appointed governor general of Canada, in 1883, Lord Melgund accepted the position in which he won many friends in the dominion. This friendship was accentuated by the ac-tion of Lord Melgund when the Fiel rebellion broke out. At once he gave up his duties in Rideau Hall, and became chief of staff to Lieutemal Gen-eral Sir Fred Middleton, in which ca-pacity he did good service, and enhimself to all the Canadian military men with whom he came in

In 1886 Lord Melgund resigned the In 1886 Lord Melgund resigned the military socretaryship at Rideau Hall, to which he had returned at the close of the rebellion, and went back to Englaid, where he unsuccessfully contested the Hexham division of Northumberland as a liberal unionist. He succeeded his father as Earl of Minto, in 1892. His excellency, as he will now be known, wears the Afghan medal, the Egyptian medal, the Med-

jidie, the Khedive star, and the North-west medal and clasp.

He married July 28, 1883, Mary Car-oline, daughter of Gen. Hon. Charles Grey, and has two sons and three daughters, Lady Eileen Nina Evelyn Sitell, born in 1884; Lady Ruby Florence Mary, born 1886; Lady Violet Mary, born 1889; Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet, Viscount Melgund (heir) born 1891; and Gavin William Esmond,

The new governor general is descended from the celebrated General Elliot, who was created Baron Heathfield for his gallant and successful de-fence of Gibraltar. His ancestor, Gilbert Elliot, was created a baronet of Nova Scotia in 1700. Among the ancestors of the present Earl of Minto have been Andrew Elliot, once lleutenant governor of New York; Admir-al Archibald Elliot, Hugh Elliot, gov-ernor of Madras; Admiral Sir Charles

His great grandfather, Sir Gilbert Elliot, was viceroy of the Kingdom of Corsica, and in 1797, upon his re-turn to England, was created Baron Minto, of Minto. Afterwards he was governor general of Bengal, and was created after his return from India in 1813, Viscount Melgund and Earl of

The new governor's uncle was Right Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot, who was ambassador at Vienna and Constantinople, and Sir Charles Elliot, admiral of the fleet, who was commander-in-chief of the Nore for many

The family seats are Minto House Hawick, Roxburghe, and Meigund. Forfar, the London residence being

Audley square, W.

The family name is generally given as Elliot, the two other surnames be-

as Elliot, the two other surnames being conventionally dropped.

It is a coincidence that the motto of the new governor general, the Earl of Minto, is the same as that of the late Bishop Lefiedhe of Three Rivers.

of Rideau Hall have left

en the British government asked when the British government asked for Canadian voyageurs to go to the Nile in 1884. Lord Meigund worked day and night to expedite the fitting out and despatch of the expedition. He it was that gave the voyageurs their farewell speech, bidding them God speed, and steadying their hearts as they embarked, and he it was who bade them welcome and commended them on their returns. them on their return.

When the Riel rebellion broke out, the military spirit of Lord Melgund could not rest so near action without being actively engaged, and he sought and obtained the position of chief of the staff to Major General Middleton. In that capacity his disregard of danger, his solicitude for the welfare of the volunteer troops and his love of work endeared him to all hearts.

General regret was expressed when Lady Melguna's illness caused her try-His Lordship Had to Put Up His departure before the campaign was fully closed.

In all social events he was as successful and as genial as in the other walks of life. The Earl of Minto will find numerous friends to give him warm welcome on his return to Can-

A TORONTO OPINION.

(Special to the Montreal Star.) TORONTO, July 26.-The Mail and Empire in an editorial on the appointment of the Earl of Minto as governor general of Canada in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen, recalls the fact that this nobleman has already enjoyed a Canadian experience, he having been for two or three years military secretary to an earlier govennor general, Lord Lansdowne, and says that the impression Lord Mel-gund left in Canada was distinctly favorable to him. He was a pleasant and genial gentleman, as well as a good soldier, and his return as governor general to occupy Rideau Hall will be quite welcome.

LORD MINTO'S COAT OF ARMS. Lord Minto's arms are thus described by Burke: Arms-Quarterly: 1st and fourth grand quarters, quarterly; 1st and 4th, arg. a bugle horn, sa., stringed and garnisher, gu.; on a chief, ax., three mullets, of the first for Murray; 2nd and 3rd, az., a chevron, arg., between three fleurs-de-lis, er, for Kvnynmound; 2nd and 3rd grand quarters, gu., on a bend, engrailed, or, a baton, az., without a ordure, vaid, for Elliott; over all, a chief of augmentation, arg., charged with a Moor's head, couped in profile ppr., being the arms of Corsica. est—A dexter arm, embowed, issuant from clouds, throwing a dart, all ppr. Motto-over crest-Non eget areu. Supporters Dexter, an Indian sheep; sinister, a fawn, both ppr. Motto-Suaviter et fortiter.

IN THE RIEL REBELLION.

The Earl of Minto, then Lord Mel-guid, was very popular among the officers and men of the Northwest field the direct command of Major General Middleton, and operated against Riel's main force, and eventually captured

Batoche. ordship his chief of staff, and in that apacity he did excellent service. He vas one of the 'ery few of those about him in whom the old general placed mplicit confidence, and up to the time Lieut. Col. Strubenzie arrived to act as brigadier of the infantry, Lord Melgund was his right hand man.

His lordship was indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and releved the general of a great deal of responsibility in connection with the irafting of orders, and the scouting and reconnoitring in advance of and on the flanks of the force. During the advance as far as Clark's Crossing, Lord Melgund invariably rode with the irregular cavalry extended as a screen in advance of the infantry ad-

vance guard. He was a splendid horseman, and fairly idolized by the men of French's Scouts and Boulton's Horse, whether they were the blue-blood scions of English noble families or wild western cowboys. Among the dashing fellows of French's Scouts, Lord Melgund picked out two young fellows who rendered admirable service as gallopers during the campaign. One of them was the Honorable Mr. Fienness, a member of a well known noble family; the other a smart young fellow called Gifford, a brother of one-armed hero of Matabeleland, the Hon. Maurice Gifford, who was such a conspicuous figure in the Queen's jubilee pageant in London.

Lord Melg ind was most unassuming in manners, and took much pride in being as expert in the art of ng a flapjack" (pancake), as a certain accomplished officer of A battery, R. C. A., who now holds a staff appointment in British Columbia. His uniform during the campaign was a karkhee jacket, blue, red-striped staff ridir g breeches, brown service riding boots, laced over the instep and peaked staff forage cap. In cold weather, and occasionally in the earlier stages of the campaign, the thermometer went down considerably below zero, his logiship were a mounted police his logiship wore a mounted police buffalo pea-jacket with leather frogs across the breast. Sometimes his lordship sported a gally decorated chamois suit purchased from Hourie, the half-breed interpreter with the

TOOK THE FIRST PRISONERS. Lord Melgund was the hero of the first capture of prisoners made during the campaign. He was in command of a detachment of mounted men making a reconnoisance from Clarke's Crossing in the direction of Batoche, Minto, is the same as that of the late
Hishop Ledeche of Three Rivers:
"Suaviter et Fortiter."

OTTAWA IS DELIGHTED.

(Special to Montreal Star.)

OTTAWA, July 26.—The appointment of the Earl of Minto to succeed
Lord Aberdeen as governor general will give unlimited satisfaction at Ottawa, and the new governor will be given a warm reception on his arrival to take up his new position.

As Lord Melgund, he was here for a time as military secretary to Lord

Minto, is the same as that of the late
Crossing in the direction of Batoche, when they came suddenly upon three well armed Sioux scouts evidently sent down to the neighborhood to obtain information about Middloton's force. Lord Melgund disposed his men in such a way that escape for the Indians was impossible, and as the troopers drew in their circle he rode along towards the Indians, perfectly unconcerned apparently, though the Indians, who were in war paint, thandled their guns significantly as Lord Melgund, he was here for a time as military secretary to Lord

Melgund approached. The Indians of been cruelly taken from him. Hence forth he will walk with springless step, and will look, monklike, with lustre-less eye on the gravel crushed by the ranks in front.

No reason is given for this decree. It is an information about Middloton's force. Lord Melgund as was impossible, and as the troopers drew in their circle he rode will look, monklike, with lustre-less eye on the gravel crushed by the ranks in front.

No reason is given for this decree. It is an impossible part of the solder's tunic. That it is an irksome regulation is proved by the first part of the solder's tunic. That it is an irksome regulation is proved by the first part of the solder's tunic. That it is an irksome regulation is proved by the first part of the solder's tunic. That it is an irksome regulation is proved by the first part of the solder's tunic and the first part of t



New York City as in a week. with its unsani tary districts many of thes deaths would

was to a great extent due to the lack of inherent resisting power in the victims. These babies when born had in their bodies the seeds of disease. The deadly heated term only shortened the period of their

If a woman wishes her babies to be healthy and strong and able to resist the usual ailments of childhood, she must take usual ailments of childhood, she must take proper care of herself in a womanly way during the period of gestation. A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the organs distinctly feminine is unfitted for wifehood and motherhood. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a wonderful medicine for ailing women. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned. It makes them well and strong. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration. soothes pain, stops exhausting drains and gives rest and tone to the tortured nerves. Thousands of women have testified to its aimost miraculous merits. Many of them have permitted their names, addresses, experiences and photographs to be reproduced in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. This great book used to sell for \$1.50, now it is absolutely free. It tells all about the home-treatment of ordinary diseases. It contains 1008 pages, and over 300 illustrations. Several chapters are devoted to the diseases of women. For a paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing carry, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; Cloth binding, 50 cents. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by all druggists.

vere kept prisoners for some time being subsequently released to take a message from the general to Riel's can.p. As soon as communication had been opened up across the Saskatchewan Lord Melgund was sent across with some of the mounted men to reconnoitre and had an exciting chase after some of the half-breed mounted The latter had too good a scouts. start, however, to permit of their ing captured, but while the chase lasted Lord Melgand kept well to the

When Middleton divided his force at Clarke's Crossing, the column on the western side of the river was put under comand of Lieut. Col. Montizambert, commanding the artillery, and Lord Melgund accompanied him as chief of staff. When a couple of days later, the olumn inder General Middleton's immediate command was attacked by Dumont's half breeds and Indians at Fish creek, it was found impossible for some time, owing to the ice in the river, and the steepness of the civer banks to open up communication with the column on the other side of the river. Lord Melgund was very energetic in assisting in getting the soow ferry in running order, and the soow ferry in running order in running ord was anxious to have the two guns of the Winnipeg field battery take part in the action from the other side of the river. The guns were actually anlimbered and trained on what was supposed to be the position of the re-bels, but the artillery officers urged that it would be an extremely dangerous thing to do, and the guns were limbered up again without being fired. It was stated subsequently that the guns had been trained on the position held by Lord Middleton's little force. It was largely owing to Lord Meigund's energy that the reinforcements were received from across the river as

scon as they were. After the first day's fighting at Ba-toche, Lord Melgand left the front for Humbolt with important despatches from General Middleton. The exact been stated, but it is understood that they contained a suggestion that the assistance of the imperial troops at Halifax should be obtained. The capture of Batoche two days later, course, removed any necessity which might have existed for reinforcements. His departure was generally regretted by the members of the

AN AMUSING ADVENTURE. Lord Melgund was the principal figure in a rather comical adventure while the force was encamped at Fish creek. He had been outside of the line of sentries on some business another and was returning at night. Challenged, instead of giving the stereotyped reply "Friend," he gave his name. At this the sentry called out "Halt," and bringing his rifle down out "Halt," and bringing his rifle down to the ready position, cocked it by way of demonstrating that he was in earnest. His lordship continuing to advance towards him, the sentry called out "Halt and put up your hands or I'll bore you full of holes."

His lordship saw that the man was in earnest and put up his hands, the officer of the ploquet was called out.

officer of the picquet was called out, and the general's chief of staff was admitted to the lines, but had to relate the story to his friends before turning in between his blankets.

TOMMY ATKINS SWEETHEART No Longer to Walk Arm-in-Arm in

(London Dally Mail.)

It has been decreed in several, if not all, line battalions that in future no soldier will be allowed to walk arm-in-arm in the street with a

Atkins has sunk to the bottom of his thick-soled, gravel-crushing service

The joy of his life and the one powerful stimulant of his courage has been cruelly taken from him. Henceforth he will walk with springless step, and will look, monklike, with lustreless eye on the gravel crushed by the ranks in front.

ranks in front.

No reason is given for this decree.
It may be that the squeeze of a feminine arm is considered hurtful to the "set" of the soldier's tunic. That it is an iricsome regulation is proved by the fact that one private has already endured three days' imprisonment for breaking it.

THE FLAGLORS

Came to St. John With the Loyalists,

And, Sailing Up River, Settled at What is Now Known as Oak Point.

It is stated in one of the Fredericton papers that Amasa Flagler is about to remove from the west and take up his residence in this province. If he does he will be in the land of his fore-

In 1783 there were seven brothers named Flaglor in New York state, one of whom. Simon, with his wife and several children, came to St. John, N. B., with the loyalists. They sailed up the river St. John and in seeing what is now called Oak Point, they decided to settle there, as it reminded them of the home they had left. They obtained a grant of 1200 acres, including the point. The names of the children were Elizabeth, Simon, Gilbert, Frederick, Lester, William and Peter. The first two did not marry and are buried at Oak Point. Gilbert came to St. John and owned the property where Flaglor's alley. Gilbert was a stron 'tory," and when their rule in New Brunswick was about over, he sold out his property, declaring he would not live under the "liberal" government. He finally settled down in San Francisco Cal acquired a snug fortune and, it is said, married his third wife at ninety-seven and died in his 104th year. Amasa Flaglor, who, it is said, is going to settle in New Brunswick, is one of his grand children. Frederick married and settled in New York, and was fortunate in busi-He died there aged eightyone. Lester went to Wil-mington, Del., had one of the largest carriage factories in the state.

He lived to be 90 and is buried there. Peter and family moved over to Boiestown, but returned to Oak Point a few months before the great Miramichi fire. He afterwards came to St. John and owned what was known as Waterhouse hill at the corner of Orange and Carmarthen streets, now by J. Manchester. returned to Oak Manchester. died there in 1853. Elias, his eldest son, was the well known

hotel keeper, and was a member of the St. John city council for fifteen years. William lived on the point until a short time before his death, which took place in Carleton county in his 64th year.

Judge Berton gave the land the church now stands on at Oak Point, and the Flaglors gave the church burying ground. They reserved a separate family burying lot adjoining these. In this lot, lying side by side, are the following: Simon and his wife, who was Elizabeth Lester. Elizabeth and Simon, their son and daughter; Peter, another son, and his wife, who their

Among the Flaglors who did not not come to New Brunswick with the lovalists, were the ancestors of the Standard oil magnates of that name.

HOW A CAPTAIN DIED.

An eye-witness gives the following graphic account of the conduct of Captain Parkman of the Mecca, when the ill-fated ship was settling down: The captain, with a revolver in his hand, stood unfinchingly, and with a hard, determined look on his face, by the wheel, near the native seacunny, who held on like grim death to the spokes of the wheel. A boat of the Lindula, containing the second officer, was swinging by a rope attached to the Mecca. He was calling out to the captain to leave the ship and save his life, but the cry was quite unheeded. Captain Parkman ordered the seacunny to leave the wheel and save his life, which the latter did in double quick time by sliding down the rope into the boat. The brave captain, the last man on board, could have done the same, but he preferred to go down with his ship. Drawing out a knife, he quickly cut the rope, and the boat was instantly swept away by the strong current. The doomed Mecca, with her gallant captain, plunged down immediately afterwards.—Bombsy Advocate of India.

GALLANT CHAPLAIN OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST.

(Philadelphia Ledger.) The rector of one of the largest Episcopal churches in New York, St. Andrew's of Harlem, the Rev. George R. Van De Water, was chap-lain of the Seventy-first Regiment when the war broke out, and instead of getting a young curate to go to the front as his substitute, he arranged his affairs in the parish and went himself. In the charge of the Seventy-first up San Juan Hill he was conspicuous for his courage. He was constantly under fire. In his ministrations to the dying and wounded he earned the gratitude of the entire regiment. Dr. Van De Water's pulpit was occupied last Sunday by the Rev. Dr. Briggs, who recently joined the Episcopal ministry.

Raised . . . From a Bed of Sickness . . .

Messrs. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Gentlemen,—For over five months I was confined to my bed, not being able to move. The best medical skill was called in, all treating me for catarrh of the stomach, but to no awal. I could not eat the most simple food without being in dreadful misery, and found no relief until same was vomited up. After spending a large sum in medical advice, I was advised to try a box of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I purchased a box from J. Austin and Company, Simooe, and to my surprise found great relief. Not being able to eat I tried a box of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills; the pains left me the third day. My appetite has been fully restored. I consider myself perfectly cured, and feel as well as when a young woman, although I am 65 years old at present. I was almost a shadow, now I am as fleshy as before my sickness. Have used only three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and two boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and two boxes of Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure. I can do my house work as usual. I am positive that my marvellous cure (which I think it is) is due purely to Dr. Chase's remedies, which I have used. I can honestly recommend the same to any persons suffering from symptoms similar to mine. Wishing you every success,

SIMCOE, Jan. 18th, 1897.

THE MAN WHO COOKS THE GRUB. We have read in song and story of "the men behind the gun;" He is given all the glory
Of the battles that are wen;
They are filling up the papers They are filling up the pupers
With his epotheosis,
And they tell about his capers
While the shells above him hiss,
But behind the grimy gunner,
Staadfast through the wild hubbub,
Stands a greater god of battles—
"Tis the man who cooks the grub.

When the sky is rent with thu And the shell screams through the air, When some fort is rent asunder, And Destruction revels there, When the men in line go rushing

Viet the men in line go reasing
(in to glory or to woe

With the maddened charges crushing
Harces who are lying low,
There is one but for whose labors
There could be no wild hubbub,
And the greatest god of battles
Is the man who cooks the grub. What of ships with armor plating What of castles on the heights? What of anxious captains waiting While the careful gunner sights What of all the long-range rifles?
What of men with valiant hearts?
These were but importent trifles,
But inconsequential parts
Of the whole, without the fellow

Is the man who cooks the grub.
—Cleveland Leader. THE PREACHER RUNS A BAR.

His Replies to Questions Asked by the Licensing Committee of London. Philadelphia Public Ledger London

Letter. The licensing committee have had a very interesting person brought be-fore them in the Rev. Osbert Mordaunt, the rector of a village in Warwickshire. He is known about and round his district as the "Clerical Publican," and the name, invidious as it sounds to foreign ears, speaks volumes of praise for a good work which this clergyman has carried on

for many years. When he entered upon the living twenty-two years ago he discovered that under the will of a former rector he had become sole trustee of a pubparish. The problem put before him was not an easy one. Was it consistent with his office to carry on the business as licensed premises? On the other hand, he felt that if he closed the place some one else would assurdly open another, over which he would have no sort of control. So he decided to carry it on, but running it on such lines that good might follow the evil. He always, so the rev erend gentleman told the committee the day before vesterday, attached the greatest importance to the sale of pure beer, and made it a point ever to have the best and most wholesome while he was also particular as to the character of the person who managed the public house. He would not say there was no drunkenness in the village, but there was not as much now as formerly; it had, in fact, been

The chairman Viscount Peel ask ed if the profits were allowed to the manager of the house. The reply was that profits were allowed on minerals and eatables sold, but not on beer so that there was no inducement to on to state a most startling fact. There was, he said, no spirits ever sold. All the spirits retailed in the village were sold by grocers with the result that very little spirit drunkenness was to be found. In this respect regarding women, there was no such thing ever heard of. Mr. Mordaunt, continuing, said he did not think he had ever known a case of drunkenness coming from his house. There were one or two cases when man had got drunk in the neighboring market town and had been served before his condition was noticed. They got the credit of having made him drunk, but the reverend publican most stoutly denied that this was so when one of the committee sniled at

the remark The annual turn-over was about \$2, 000, but the profits only amounted to about \$150, all of which went to the parish charities. The house was kept open on Sundays during the usual hours, and the proprietor considered these far too long.

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

With Proper Drainage Good Roads are Easily Maintained.

"The great secret of success in road-making and road-keeping is to drain the roads, and keep the roads drained by keeping the ditches open," writes John Glimer Speed on "How to Have Good Country Roads," in the August Ladies' Home Journal. "The old method was to run a plow through the side ditches, and throw the disturbed soil, sod and all, in the middle of the road. There it would stay till a heavy rain came to wash this soil back into the ditches and fill them up again. If there were money enough this kind of thing would be done over and over again, as often as four times in a year. Where there were wet spots broken stone or gravel would be placed in the road and left for the passing wagons to wear this metal into ruts. The money spent was absolutely thrown away.

"By the new process all the road-mender needs to do is to provide ditches and outlets for them, and then so shade the road that the water falling in a rainstorm will run off at once into the ditches. The water must not be suffered to run in the road, but off the road. The rainfall, being thus simply and effectively disposed of, becomes a most beneficial instead of a destructive agent; it cleans, and shapes, and hardens the road-way, instead of washing it away and deepening the ruts. When there are wet places, such as springs, in the roadway, gravel and broken stone will not cure such things. The

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS."

Her Majesty the Queen decreed the other day that the son of the eldest son of any Prince of Wales should be entitled to be called "his royal highness." Heretofore the title has been allowed only to the children of the sovereign and the children of the sovereign sons, but the fairness of the extension of the title is apparent, as the sons of the sons of the Frince of Wates will even tually come arto authority. Queen Victoria is the only British sovereign who ever lived to see a great-grandchild.

FREEDOM NARROWLY AVOIDED

MISTAKEN IDENTITY. Funeral Services Held Over the Wrong Man

CLINTON, Mass., July 24 .- A remarkable case of mistaken identity is at present occupying the minds of the residents of this town, more especially those who have a direct interest in the affair.

Last Thursday a man was killed by the cars in Rumford, Me., and parties positively identified the body of the unfortunate man as that of Edward Hoffman of this town, although he was known in Lewiston by another name. The authorities notified Charles R. Hoffman of Clinton that his sor had been killed, and as the young man had been away from home for years, his whereabouts being unknown Mr. Hoffman ordered the body to be net at the station by relatives and friends and conveyed to the cemetery, where a short funeral service took place. Just before the remains were to be deposited in the grave, Mr. Hoffman insisted that the casket be opened to enable him to take a final look at the deceased. When his request had been granted, he was happily surprised when he discovered that the body was not that of his son and did not in any way reliately placed in a tomb and tomor cessful identification will be made

BACK TO OLD LOVE.

LONDON, July 26.-The parliamentary by-election held at Reading on Monday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late conservative member C. P. Murdoch, resulted in a victory for the liberal candidate, G. W. Palmer, who formerly represented Reading, but was an unsuccessful candidate for the seat against Mr. Murdoch at the last general election, when the latter's majority was 327.

It was a three-cornered contest, the conservative candidate being C. E. Keiser of Aldermanston Court, while a socialist candidate came forward in the person of H. Quelch, editor of

The voting was as follows: G. W. Palmer, liberal and radical, 4,600; C. E. Kessier, conservative, 3,906; H. Quelch, socialist, 270. Liberal plur-

Mr .Palmer is the senior member of the firm of Huntley & Palmer, the biscuit manufacturers, and practically owns the whole town of Reading.

NEW DONALDSON LINER.

MONTREAL, July 26.—The steamship Salacia, the latest acquisition to the Donaldson line, arrived in port this afternoon, and was greatly admired by all who saw her. She is one of the most modern type of a cargo steamer, and was built by Messrs. Charles Connell & Co., the well known Glasgow builders, and fitted up with triple expansion engines by Dunsmuir develop a speed when loaded of 14 knots, ranking her amongst the fast fore and aft, and is rated the highest

class of Lloyds'. Her cattle accommodation is firstclass, special attention having been paid to ventilation, and will no doubt be a favorite with the live stock

Her passenger accommodation has not been lost sight of, for she has room for a limited number of saloon passengers only, is fitted with electric light, and has all the improvements up to present date.

The Salacia 's a valuable addition

to the Donaldson fleet. A GREAT BARN.

It Is Said to be the Finest in the United

A correspondent of the Northwestern Lumberman thus describes a visit to the barn of Hon. S. M. Stephenson, near Menominee,

"When the meeting was over Hon S M Stephenson had a six-seated carriage and a span of very fine horses waiting at the hotel door to take a number of invited guests to see the most famous farm in all Wisconsin. The farm, consisting of 1,100 acres, is about ten or fifteen minutes drive from the city, and a model farm it is in every respect. In short, the agricultural department at Washington might well send an expert to investigate the methods pursued by Uncle Sam Stephenson at his Menominee farm. Practically everything that can be produced from Wisconsin soil, or live on the products of it, is to be found there. Orchards and fields extend in all directions, and the hills are dotted with herds of the finest stock in the world. There are herds of Jerseys, of Alderneys, of Shetland ponies, of draft horses, and of roadsters and trotters with high records; of all of which Uncle Samuel may be justly proud. His dairy barn is without doubt the finest in the United Statés. The building, which is circular in form with numerous windows, is 125 feet in diameter and 50 feet high at the center, and is built of soild stone masonry from the ground up. The cows stand in a double circle, head to head, with a walk between the mangers for feeding purposes. In the center is the sile, capable of holding 800 span of very fine horses waiting at the hotel

STOPPING DEATH'S DOOR. A Man's Life Held for Hours Between the Thumb and Finger.

A lieutenant lay wounded on the field, bleeding from an artery in his shoulder, during a night attack on an English camp at Malakand, in India. Surgeon Captain E. V. Hugo found him and at the risk of his life lighted a match and discovered the nature of the wound. For three hours, while the English resisted the attack, he held the artery between his finger and thumb, and when the enemy broke nto the camp he took the lieutenant in his arms, still holding the wound, and bore him to a place of safety.

Teacher—Now, Bobby, spell "needle." Bob-y-N-e-i-d-l-e. Teacher—Wrong. There is see "!" in needle. Bobby—Well, 'taint a good needle, then.

Children Cry for CASTORIA Deception

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(G. W. Sable ninety r

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