

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ONE of the distressing sights which is seen in our public thoroughfares every evening is that of the female bicyclist.

St. Augustine's Benedictine priory at Ramsgate has been made an abbey by the Pope. The first since the days of the "Reformation."

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE RUSSELL of England will sail for the United States on Saturday next. The preparations for his reception by the American Bar Association are on a grand scale.

In response to Archbishop Ryan's recent appeal for funds for the new Catholic Rectory in the suburbs of Philadelphia, more than \$200,000 was promptly subscribed, and two-thirds of the subscriptions have been already paid in.

The farmers in the Township of Kingston have a peculiar way of their own of removing such ante-diluvian things as toll-gates. It is high time that these relics of the past should be abolished, especially in a civilized country.

The Catholic Record of Indiana asks, "Could a Catholic be elected president?" and the Catholic Union and Times, also American, answers, "No! not even if he were another George Washington, an Abraham Lincoln, or an angel from heaven."

The Connecticut Catholic good naturedly says: "Some one has discovered that Mr. McKinley has a Catholic cousin in California. One of our exchanges asks now if it cannot be ascertained that Mr. Bryan's wife's father's uncle's niece was a Catholic?"

An American Woman's Sound Money League has been organized in Boston by three of the founders of the New England Woman's Press Association. It will uphold and work for the gold standard. The membership embraces all women's organizations of national scope.

It is said that Cardinal Sotolli has been charged to prepare, before his departure from the United States, the erection of an ecclesiastical tribunal to act as Court of Appeal in ecclesiastical questions which were hitherto brought directly before the Propaganda.

The Shamrocks suffered defeat at the hands of the Cornwalls on Saturday last on the M. A. A. grounds, much to the surprise and chagrin of their hosts of followers. The cause of the downfall of the boys was due in some measure to an unwise indulgence of over-confidence in themselves, a meagre sentiment of respect for their opponents, and the introduction of players who did not practice enough immediately before the match to warrant their appearance on the team. It is to be hoped that an effort will be made during the present week to remedy matters, or else they will run very great risk of having to submit to a greater humiliation in being defeated by their old time rivals the Montreals, whom they play on the same grounds on Saturday.

The current number of the Review of Reviews refers to the recent elections in the following spicy manner:

"It is probably the first occasion on record in which Orangemen are enthusiastic over the installation of a Roman Catholic as Prime Minister. If there is one country in the whole world where the voters are alleged to be priest-ridden, it is in the Province of Quebec. But at the last election the whole force of the Catholic hierarchy, from the archbishop down to the parish priests, was thrown against Mr. Laurier, on the ground that he was opposed to the so-called Remedial Bill which had been introduced for the purpose of establishing separate Catholic schools in Manitoba. The ecclesiastical drum was beaten with might and with main; while the doctrine that a Catholic citizen must vote as his priest tells him was asserted with the most uncompromising emphasis. Mr. Laurier carried no fewer than fifty out of sixty-five seats. The worm has turned at last with a vengeance."

The ecclesiastical drum, and the worm has turned, are very good, but they sink into insignificance when compared with the statement that the "Orangemen are enthusiastic over the installation of a Roman (with emphasis on the Roman) Catholic Premier."

The Canada Presbyterian, in a recent issue, publishes a somewhat lengthy article, during the opening of which it grows enthusiastic in its measure of eulogy of the new Premier, Mr. Laurier. We give the following extract to show how nicely the artistic touches were put on, in order to entice the reader to proceed in a perusal of it.

"Have we still such a thing in Canada as an 'inferior' or 'conquered race'? Is a man's blood to be a bar to his social or political progress? Is anyone's readiness to pronounce some religious shibboleth to be the test of his fitness as a political leader among his fellows? We had thought that the days of such intolerant and unreasoning idiocy had long

since past, at least in Canada. Especially we had tried to persuade ourselves that it had so passed, as far as Protestants were concerned, not merely in theory, but in feeling and practice as well."

Then the good old Presbyterian sentiment gradually becomes apparent in each line. It has a fling at Bishop Laflèche and the other members of the hierarchy of this Province, and concludes in the following manner:—

"Let all Protestants read, mark and inwardly digest these threatening words of the Bishop—evidently of the College of Cardinals rather than of that of the fishermen—and let them remember that as a campaign document they were circulated in the Province of Quebec by tens of thousands. Let them bear also in mind that Mr. Laurier has never retracted the words thus put under the episcopal ban; but that, on the contrary, in the very teeth of all this and kindred episcopal fury he carried Quebec by 50 to 15, and we think that they will conclude that such a man should have fair play at any rate, and not be condemned simply because he is, though a Frenchman, a British subject, and speaks English like a native, and a Roman Catholic who thinks for himself and claims the right in this free land to speak as he believes and thinks, 'impugn it whoso listeth.'"

LORD RUSSELL.

An Interesting Pen Picture of the Distinguished Lawyer Who Now Fills the Position of Lord Chief Justice of England.

The New York Sun gives an appreciation of the career of Lord Russell in a two column article. It refers to many pathetic incidents in the career of the distinguished lawyer, such as the following: "In America he was better known than all the other members of the English bar put together, if for no other reason than for the tears—genuine tears—which he shed in his reply at the close of the Parnell Commission."

Speaking of the ambition of this great man it says:

Sir Charles had an ambition—he wanted to sit on the woolsack; to have the mace and purse carried before him; to be the keeper of the Queen's conscience; to be the head of the legal profession, and to be the first Catholic Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland since the days of the Stuarts. This would be immortality in history. Lord Rosebery was willing; but there was a difficulty. Lord Russell was already on the woolsack and intended to stay there. There was no precedent for two Lord Chancellors. Would Sir Charles wait until after the next general election and take his chance? He thought not. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, every lawyer knows. The Lord Chief Justice of England was vacant. Sir Charles looked toward the woolsack and sighed, and then he sat down in the vacant chair. History may tell more, but that is how Sir Charles Russell became Lord Chief Justice of England, with a seat in the House of Lords as Baron Russell of Killowen. Killowen is his home in County Dublin and from it he takes his title.

In losing Sir Charles the English bar lost its finest orator. He stood alone. There was no one like him, and no one of equal merit. Some people praised his oratory at the expense of his legal knowledge, and they said he was no lawyer. Some people find it difficult to praise a man highly as the possessor of two qualities. It draws too much on their generosity. But Sir George Lewis—no mean judge—said Russell was a great lawyer and the best verdict getter in the kingdom.

The English bar, as at present constituted, is not rich in oratory, and the style of many of its ablest men should be studiously avoided. There is not a single "silk" who at command can give such an intellectual elevation to his subject, while playing on the mere emotional qualities of his audience, as Sir Charles could and often did. By nature he was generously endowed with the intellectual capacity to attract and captivate, and at the same time to sway the sympathies, even to the shedding of tears, which at times would glisten in his own eyes.

In his early days he had a good deal to put up with from older men and judges who thought to prune down his exuberance, and he might have been snuffed out as so many men have been but for the splendid combative element with which he was endowed. If he could help it he would not be sat on, and was often very irritable when interrupted. His native wit made him formidable. One day Sir Digby Seymour, Q.C. kept up a flow of small talk when Russell was speaking.

"I wish you would be quiet, Seymour," said Russell with his Irish accent.

"My name is Seymour, if you please," replied the learned gentleman with mock dignity.

"Then I wish you would see more and say less," was the rejoinder.

THE CANADIAN PRIVY COUNCIL.

IT IS SAID THAT A NEW SYSTEM WILL BE INTRODUCED REGARDING ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto Globe, in a somewhat lengthy correspondence regarding the past methods of passing orders-in-council for almost every matter in connection with the various departments, throws out hints in the direction of reform, in the following manner:

"Public attention has recently been drawn to the enormous number of orders in Council put through at meetings of the Cabinet, and it is very evident that a system has grown up of late years which is as foreign to the science of Government as it is detrimental to the interests of the country—a system of having departmental work transacted by the Privy Council. It was never intended that this body should discharge departmental functions. It is a joint meeting of all Ministers when matters of policy and

affairs of State of first-class importance should be discussed and decided. It should confine itself to such business as the joint interests of the country and of the Ministry demand. One of the evil effects of the transaction of minor departmental business in Council is to rid the Minister at the head of a department of the individual responsibility which belongs to him. It is true that an order in Council changing a contract is done on the recommendation of the Minister at the head of a department, but if it turns out to be wrong it commits the whole Cabinet to a defence of it and allows the Minister concerned to take refuge behind the statement that the change was made by an order in Council. The system is not conducive to strict attention to business on the part of individual Ministers and the responsible officers of a department. If there is a doubt about a matter, well, send it to the Council and we will see what they think of it. As a rule each of the other Ministers think very little about it, and the recommendation of the Minister directly concerned goes through pro forma."

UNDERGROUND WIRES.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY NOW ENGAGED IN DOING A PORTION OF THE WORK.

During a period of many years there has been many evidences of marked disapproval on the part of a section of our citizens, in regard to the great nuisance of telephone and telegraph wires which are strung in front of the buildings in numbers beyond computation. In other cities these wires have been placed in conduits underground. The Bell Telephone Company is not to be blamed in the matter, as some years ago they took advantage of the paving of St. Catherine street and had conduits laid from St. Christophe to Mountain streets, a distance of over 7,000 feet. They were well to proceed further at the time, but permission was not forthcoming. In view of the near completion of their new building down town, they obtained permission to lay conduits on a number of the streets contiguous to the head office, and this work is now being carried on with vigor.

The conduits have been completed on Notre Dame street, from St. Peter to St. Francois Xavier street, and work is being carried forward on each of the side streets mentioned. The streets on which it is proposed to place conduits at present are: On Notre Dame street, from St. Sulpice to McGill; from St. James to William street on McGill; St. Sacrament street, on Hospital street, from St. Sacrament to Commissioners on St. Nicholas; St. Sacrament to Commissioners on St. Peter street; from Notre Dame to Craig on St. Peter street; from Bleury to Victoria street on Craig street; from Notre Dame to Craig on St. Francois Xavier; from Commissioners to Craig on St. Sulpice and Place d'Armes Square and hill; and from Craig street up St. Alexander and St. Charles Borromeo streets to the St. Catherine street conduits. This work is not by any means one company's entire scheme, but is simply intended to be preparatory to taking possession of the new building, introducing the latest improvements in the telephone system, and is the beginning of a plan whereby all the wires of this company will be placed underground.

ELECTIONS CONTESTED.

WILL KEEP A LARGE NUMBER OF POLITICIANS BUSY FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS—IF MR. QUINN CAN BE UNSEATED, DR. GUERIN WILL BE HIS OPPONENT.

During the past two weeks, there has been an unusual feeling of anxiety among the recently elected members and their intimate friends regarding the question of protests being entered.

All uncertainty, however, has now passed, and the following candidates, their agents and henchmen will have to face the music before the courts:—

Conservatives—Beauharnois, J. G. H. Bergeron; Champlain, Dr. Marcotte; Jacques Cartier, F. D. Monk; Montcalm, J. L. E. Dugas; Montreal, St. Anne's, J. M. F. Quinn; St. Antoine, L. A. Chauvin; Three Rivers and St. Maurice, Sir A. P. Caron.

Liberals—L'Assomption, Jos. Gauthier; Laval, T. Fortin; Maskinonge, J. H. Legris; Montreal, St. Lawrence, E. Goff Penny; Two Mountains, J. A. C. Elhier.

In many of these instances counter protests are filed, in order, no doubt, to make the fight more interesting.

A well known real estate owner in St. Ann's ward informed the TRUE WITNESS this morning, that, if they were successful in unseating Mr. Quinn, Dr. Guerin, and not Mr. McShane, would be the next candidate in the interest of the Liberal party.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

TO HOLD THEIR EXCURSION AUGUST 13.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society will hold their annual excursion to Lake St. Peter, by the good old Three Rivers, on Thursday, August 13. Past experience has led us to expect great things from the young men, as their annual outing is without doubt the most enjoyable of the season.

This year they are particularly fortunate in the selection of the date, as the return trip will give the excursionists an opportunity of witnessing the great mid-summer fête at Boucherville, which for grandeur of pyrotechnic display and beauty of illuminations, in and around this district, has never been surpassed.

Mr. Ed. Quinn, the genial president of the Society, informed the TRUE WITNESS yesterday that arrangements had been made with the Richelieu Company to hold the boat in the vicinity of Boucherville for an hour, in order to give their patrons a chance to witness the great event.

THE LATE MR. FELIX CALLAHAN

At the monthly meeting of St. Patrick's Society, on Monday evening last, it was Resolved, That St. Patrick's Society hereby desires to put on record its high appreciation of the many good qualities of its late brother member, Mr. Felix Callahan, and to extend to the family their deep sympathy in this time of trial and sorrow to those who were so near and dear to him.

ARCHBISHOP LANGEVIN

POINTS OUT SOME OF THE CAUSES WHICH INFLUENCED THE ELECTORATE.

THE MANDATEMENT WAS MOST PATRIOTIC AND WELL-TIMED—SOME INQUESTABLE FACTS TO SHOW THAT THE LIBERALS DID NOT WIN A TRIUMPH IN SPITE OF THE CLERGY.

La Minerve yesterday morning published the following letter, addressed by Monseigneur Langevin to the Croix of Paris:—

"It would be a great mistake to say that the result of the Canadian general elections of the 23rd June is a mortal blow to the influence of the Catholic clergy in the Province of Quebec, as the Temps and the Gaulois pretend.

"The collective mandement of the bishops of the three ecclesiastical provinces of Quebec, of Montreal and of Ottawa had an aim that was most patriotic, and, from a religious point of view, most desirable.

"By calling upon the electors to vote only for candidates who would promise to support in Parliament legislation which would restore to the Catholics of Manitoba the separate school guaranteed to them by the constitution of the country, they desired to obtain that Catholic Quebec should send to the House at Ottawa a phalanx of members determined to exact from the victorious Liberal measure, giving full satisfaction to the Catholic minority, and settling the question 'for all time.'

"Many Liberal members have made this promise, and, generally, the Liberals, just as much as the Conservatives, have made use of the collective mandement to obtain popular support. More, many priests, disgusted with the Conservative Government, were favorable to Laurier.

"It is then understood that the Canadian people who are so deeply imbued with religious sentiments, and who desire ardently to help their brethren in Manitoba to secure their schools, were easily deceived into favoring a party which has never been trusted by, nor trusted the clergy generally.

"Furthermore, the general impression throughout Canada was a species of weariness of a regime which has lasted for eighteen years, and which has not failed to commit many errors and excite much discontent.

"Besides, the Catholic Liberals, who (except Bevil) were opposed to the Remedial Bill of the 23rd of March, promised to 'do more.' They repeated in every tone that the bill of the 23rd of March 'was worth nothing'; that it 'was not worth the paper upon which it was written.' And yet this bill had been approved by the episcopate. Laurier himself repeated what I have quoted.

"Those are incontestable facts. Let it be decided, then, whether 'the Liberals have triumphed in spite of the clergy,' and, especially, 'in spite of the collective mandement,' which did not express a preference for either party.

"Laurier owes his success to general causes:

"1. Discontent, even among Conservatives.

"2. Distress in the country.

"3. Desire for a change.

"4. Many errors and acts of abuse of power.

"And to 'special causes,' namely:

"1. The fact that the Conservatives did not settle the school question during the six years during which it has occupied public attention.

"2. The promises of the Liberals to 'give more.'

"3. The zeal of the Liberal press and the perfect organization of the election committees—want of organization, on the other hand, among the Conservatives.

"4. The fact that Mr. Laurier is a 'French-Canadian' and a 'Catholic.'

"N.B.—It is true that he has, on different occasions, enunciated three false principles:

"1. That of neutral schools.

"2. That of the independence of Catholics in politico-religious questions such as the Manitoba school question, at the present moment—this has gained him the enthusiastic applause of the Methodist, Presbyterian, and other Protestants, Methodists, and above all, free masons. (I do not think that Laurier is a free mason.)

"3. That of indifference in religion

"5. The sympathies of a great number of priests. La Verite, of Quebec, by constantly attacking the Conservatives, contributed largely towards turning the clergy to the side of the Liberals; and yet La Verite abhors the Liberals.

"In conclusion, I must say that I hope that the Liberals will give us our schools, 'through policy,' 'through interest.'

"The Remedial Bill gave us:

"1. A Catholic School Board, having control—

"a. Of teachers' diplomas.

"b. Of books.

"c. Of the Catholic Normal School.

"d. Of the Catholic inspectors.

"2. The right to erect school districts.

"3. The right to levy municipal taxes for our schools and exemptions from all taxes for the maintenance of Protestant schools—taxes which we have been paying at Winnipeg for the last six years!

"In a word, our schools were restored as in 1890; only we were given no Parliamentary grant; but our right was affirmed, and we would have had those taxes before long.

"We shall see if the Liberals will give more."

"We await in all patience and in all hope. If the Liberals do not do their duty, the same Quebec which has given them power will be able to take it away.

"The Conservative press of Quebec and Montreal have erred in accusing the Catholics of Quebec of apostasy. It is an expression of exasperation which does no good and which causes much harm. 'Let us hope and pray.'

"The Archbishop of St. Boniface fights his best, and he is prepared to remain in the breach until the question is equitably settled.

"There is in Manitoba, in addition to the school question, the question of immigration, which is intimately connect-

ed with the school question, and the question of the thousands of Indian pagans who still worship the stars, and the beasts, 'bears, wolves and birds.' "Many ask for missionaries; 'Parvuli petierunt panem.' The little ones sought bread.' With all this the financial condition of the archbishopric of St. Boniface is most lamentable. Even a catastrophe is threatened.

"† A. D. "O. M. I., "Archbishop of St. Boniface."

OBITUARY.

MRS. MICHAEL SAVAGE.

It is with a feeling of deep regret that we chronicle the sudden demise of one of Montreal's highly respected citizens in the person of Mrs. Michael Savage, which sad event occurred at her residence, No. 55a McCord Street, on Tuesday, July 21st, after a comparatively short illness. The deceased lady identified herself prominently with all the good works of her church, winning the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

The funeral took place on Thursday morning, 23rd July, at St. Ann's Church, and was largely attended. The Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Schellaut, the pastor, who was assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The church was heavily draped with mourning, and a full choir rendered the choral portion of the service, which was of a most impressive character.

After Mass, the funeral cortege wended its way to Cote des Neiges cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances, whose warm sympathy is extended to her relatives and especially to the ones she has left behind her, and whose prayers will be constantly offered for the welfare and eternal repose of their loving mother.

SIR MACKENZIE BOWELL.

IN AN INTERVIEW, EXPRESSES NO SURPRISE AT THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

An evening paper of this city publishes the result of an interview with Sir Mackenzie Bowell. In answer to the question, "Were you not surprised at the result of the elections in Canada?" Sir Mackenzie Bowell answered:—

"I was not so much surprised by the general result as at the vote cast in the different provinces. When I reflect that the Conservative party has been in power continually for about 18 years, and more particularly think upon the events of the past two years, and the circumstances and the surroundings under which Sir Charles appealed to the country, the result is not so remarkable. Had the vote in the different provinces been reversed, the whole country would be less astounded than it is to-day. I never had any doubt of the good sense and liberality of those composing the great body of the Conservative party in Ontario, and was convinced that, notwithstanding appeals to creed and race prejudices, the vote in that province would not on that account be materially changed from that recorded in 1891. The vote in Quebec is miscomprehensive, unless it is the outcome of a determination, which it is feared exists to a great extent, to have a French-Canadian Premier, no matter though at what sacrifice of the principle. Under other circumstances, the vote in Quebec would, I am convinced, have been vastly different. There may have been other reasons. No doubt, the most was made of the expression attributed to Sir Charles in his Winnipeg speech that Protestants should not vote for Laurier, because he was a Frenchman and a Roman Catholic, which no sensible man believes he ever uttered, and which he positively denied."

NICE SENTIMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, sealed the heights of the tower of patriotic ideals during the course of a campaign deliverance in the Eastern Townships last week. Referring to the religious complexion of the administrative side of the new Government, Mr. Tarte said:—

"I am a Roman Catholic, born in the Roman Catholic Church, and I am proud of it; but I am not so narrow-minded as to be ashamed of Sir Henri Joly. He is not a Roman Catholic, but he is a French Canadian, and I am proud of it. In 1893, at the great convention held in Montreal, the question was raised whether French-Canadian Protestants should be allowed to form part of our organization. I at once protested at the introduction of such a question. A man may kneel to God before any altar he likes; that makes no difference. Mr. Joly is a man of our race, a son of our dear country, and I am proud that my French Catholic friends supported me in my protest. Are we going to allow Sir Adolphe Caron to sow the seeds of prejudice amongst us? (No, no.) You are English and Protestant; I am a French Catholic. I do not ask your religion. Let us walk together the great way of life."

IMPURE MILK.

AN EYE DISEASE IS SAID TO BE TROUBLING DAIRY CATTLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MONTREAL.

Dr. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, has received information from several veterinarians of the appearance of ophthalmia in the neighborhood of Montreal. He says that the city cattle markets should be carefully watched by inspectors detailed for the purpose, as diseased cattle may be brought in and infect the local herds.

The worst of the situation is that a number of the dairy cows supplying milk to the city are said to be suffering from the complaint. The local medical health officer should see that these are isolated.

Dr. Bryce says that while there is no evidence that this eye-disease renders the milk of infected cows injurious to the consumer, yet the milk of no fevered animal is wholesome food.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—At Littleton, N.H. (White Mountains), on August 1st, Mathew Hamilton, aged 68 years, father of John Hamilton, printer, of this city, and W.P. Hamilton, of Mitchell Station, Que. [Quebec papers please copy.]

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PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the following countries, which is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Laberge, Solicitors of Patents and Experts. Head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained.

CANADIAN PATENTS.

C. B. Jarvis, Toronto, Ont., Bicycle saddle; S. Stephens, Hamilton, Ont., Street cleaning machine; C. Pickering, Richmond, P. Q., Smoke stacks; W.J.B. McDonald, Granby, P. Q., Sheet Metal pipe; J. S. N. Guibelin, Montreal, Que., Advertising vehicle; W. G. Kelly, Niagara Falls, Ont., Snap-Hooks; A. Morrison, Toronto, Ont., Bicycle Attachment; Richard Marchand, Montreal, Que., Heater for boilers.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

Reuben C. Elbridge, Niagara, Ont., Currycomb; Ovide M. Goulet, Montreal, Que., Brake; Isabella M. Polley, Simcoe, Ont., Rein supporter; William H. Russell, New Castle, N. S., Electric car trolley.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

RUMORS AFLOAT TO THE EFFECT THAT HER MAJESTY WILL ABDICATE.

The rumor so frequently heard within late years, that Queen Victoria was about to resign, is again revived.

The probability of some time past the Queen has been noticeably declining under the weight of years and the cares of state. Her health of late has not been as good as usual, and many believe that she is getting tired of ruling, and anxious to spend the remainder of her days in the comparative quiet of private life.

Then, too, the story to-day seemed to be given with more detail than before. It was stated that Her Majesty had decided to spend her time in future at Balmoral or at Osborne, and that she would give the Prince and Princess of Wales the use of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle.