POST OFFICE

Two Cent Postage Has Caused an Increase of Business.

The Loss of Revenue Not as Great as Expected.

Three Years Will Restore the Equilibrium - Laurier Fires Latin at Foster-The Mounted Police and Their Great Work.

Ottawa, June 24.-At the time of the reduction of letter postage to two cents | capacity; otherwise I am a democrat per ounce, Hon. Mr. Mulock estimated that the consequent loss of revenue would be for the first year about \$700,-000, but results, as was shown by the postmaster-general last night, have proved that the decrease in revenue this year will be but \$500,000. The steady prosperity of the country has brought an increase of 10 per cent in the volume of mail matter, and the reduction in revenue for the first six months will be but \$225,000. Events have proved that the postmaster-general was not so far in advance of the times as was asserted by opponents, and it is not too much to expect that within three years the equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure in the postoffice department will have been restored. In the meantime, the 90 per cent of Canada's population who use the mails more or less are given the cheaper rate, and are assisted at a comparatively trifling cost to the nation in the transaction of their busi-

THE YUKON INVESTIGATION. Sir Hibbert Tupper called attention to the delay in printing the evidence taken by Commissioner Ogilvie in his investigation into the conduct of officials in the Yukon.

The premier in reply state that the printing was completed, and the books there are 300 pages—were being bound and would be distributed on Monday.

RAILWAY RUNNING RULES. Mr. E. F. Clarke asked whether there was any truth in the statement, published in the Toronto papers, that it is the intention of the government to introduce legislation providing uniform running rules for the regulation of railways in Canada, and also referred to the adoption by the Grand Trunk railway of American rules, which, however, had not been put into active

Mr. Blair informed Mr. Clarke that he had notified the labor organizations interested that he would hear any objections the employes might have to the rules to be inaugurated by the Grand Trunk and Canada Atlantic Railways. A reply had been received as to the former that the employes had no objection to them, but subsequently representations were made that the officers of the organization who made the reply, were not empowered by the employes to do so, and accordingly the rules were suspended. Subsequently the government came to the conclusion to have a set of rules to govern the running of all railways incorporated in the railway act. A bill to that effect had been prepared and fore the rail committee of the house.

LAURIER AND FOSTER TILT. In committee of supply upon the supplementary estimates, Mr. Blair explained that the item of \$20,000 for rolling stock was to purchase 20 refrigerator cars in addittion to the 25 now in use on the Intercolonial.

On the item of \$3,500 to purchase a wharf at Mount Stewart, P. E. I., the opposition took the ground that in purchasing this wharf, which has been in use by the government railway for months, the ministry was usurping the functions of parliament in making this bargain before consulting the house.

Mr. Blair explained that the wharf was necessary for the operation of the Prince Edward Island Railway, and the tracks had been laid upon the wharf in order to facilitate the shipment of Not a dollar had been paid for the purchase of the wharf from the Provincial Government.

Mr. Foster said he was not opposed to the extension of the railway to the wharf, but was opposed to the manner In which the matter had been arranged, and continued to offer opposition to the adoption of the item.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked whether Mr. Foster was really opposed to the action of the government.

Mr. Foster replied that the premier's question was most childish, after he had expressed himself as not being opposed to the acquisition of the wharf. The house had a right to expect something different from the first minister. Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he would not bandy words with the honorable mem-

Mr. Foster-No; bandy arguments. Sir Wilfrid Laurier—No, I will not bandy arguments with the honorable gentleman, either Mr. Chairman, I will only say, "De minimis non curat

Mr. Foster-Give it to us in English. Sir Wilfrid-I will not; I should hope the honorable gentleman remembers the Latin, However, I will say to the committee, Mr. Chairman, that there are some minds too small to delight in great things; they only delight in small

tleman mean that all the opposition are men of small brains? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Not all of them. Dr. Landerkin—Just one of them. (Cries of "Some of them.)
The item passed.

PRIVATE CARS. On the item of \$2,500 for repair of the governor-general's car Victoria. Mr. Foster asked if the premier had overcome his repugnance to riding in private cars. Mr. Blair said he had never seen the

premier in a private car, and therefore could not tell. The premier asked how Mr. Foster knew he had a repugnance for private

Mr. Foster replied that when Sir Wilfrid first came to Ottawa as premier he rode in a car with other people; the Liberal papers all spoke of it, and in an interview the premier said that he was not any better than other people. The premier said he had no recollection of being interviewed on this subject. "I have used private cars," he said, "when traveling in my official

Upon the item for mounted police, the premier said that when the government assumed power the force num-bered 750 men, and it had been the intention to reduce that number to 500 but owing to the exigencies of the service it had been found impossible to reduce the force in the Northwest as rapidly as desired. The estimate was \$353,750, and the expenditure had been \$403,750, leaving a shortage of \$50,000. which the vote asked for would cover. A question by Mr. Foster elicited from the premier the further information that the draft of 200 from the

Northwest force for the Yukon had not broken the splendid morale nor injured the discipline of the force. Mr. Sifton said that permanent barracks had been provided at Dawson and other permanent buildings erected at other points. There are 259 offi-cers and men in the mounted police force in the Yukon, including 38 dogdrivers. There are 250 militia in the Yukon, divided into forces of 100 at Dawson and 150 at Selkirk.

Mr. Foster said that it had cost \$1,-\$700,000 for the police and militia force in the Yukon, and argued that the government had to give the house and country very, very good reason for incurring the expenditure. Mr. Sifton explained to Mr. Foster's

satisfaction the multifarious duties and the splendd work of the mounted police in maintaining order, protecting travelers, saving life, carrying mails, etc. The estimates passed.

THE SENATE.

On motion for the third reading of the Canada Permanent and Western Canada Companies' bill, Senator Clemow, in the upper house, protested against legislation amalgamating these large concerns. In this case they had a combined capital of \$14,000,000, not half paid up. He moved to refer the bill back to committee, but the amendment was lost on division, and the bill was read a third time.

There was a long discussion on an amendment to the criminal code, making it a punishable offense to retain dies, rolls, or plates from which Dominion bills or stamps may be printed. The object of the amendment is to get after Mr. Burland, president of the British American Bank Note Company, who has refused to deliver his stamps and dies to the postmaster-general until he has been paid for them. He has applied for a flat to carry his case to the courts, but the postmaster-general interfered to have it withheld.

TWENTY MINERS DIE OF THIRST

Lost Their Way in the Desert En Route to the Gold Region.

Chicago, June 24.-A special to the Record from San Diego, Cal., says: "Word has been received here that a party of twenty miners, bound for the Sierra Pintada Placers, lost their way in the desert, and wandered around a long time, finally dying of thirst."

"The information came in a letter received by J. F. P. Cantling, one of the charterers of the steamer Thomas Negus, which took a party of 60 prospectors to San Roque Landing, from L. G. Allen, purser of the Negus. The letter is dated at San Roque Bay, June 17.

"The corpses of the lost miners were accidentally discovered in the desert by a party bound in the same direc-

SOUTH ONTARIO ELECTION. Toronto, July 24.-The clerk of the legislature has received the report of Hom. Justices Osler and Rose, the

judges in the South Ontario election trial. The report states that the election was voided on account of corrupt practices by agents. No corrupt practices were proven to have been com-mitted by Mr. Dryden or Mr. Calder. The following persons are reported as having been guilty of bribery: Simon Herritt, John Sullivan, William Morrish, William Gilmour, Patrick Sulli-William Stewart, Bryan Linton, William McCormack and Benjamin Palmer.

ART AT HOME.

"How are you getting on in your clay modeling, Kitty?"
"Oh—just lovely; I'm devoted to it."
"This is a fine head; who is it?" "Goodness-don't ask me; isn't he sweet? It is either Martin Luther or

Benjamin Franklin."-Detroit Free Mr. Foster-Does the honorable gen- Press.

estimation, worth its weight in gold."

EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

Wild With Eczema!

For 12 Years She Suffered Terribly, and Doctors Could Only Give

Temporary Relief-Was Completely Cured by Three Boxes of

CHASE'S OINTM

Mrs. R. Stoddard, Delhi, Norfolk Co., Ont., writes as follows:

"I was troubled with Eczema for over twelve years, and

doctored during that time with four different physicians, but found

that they could only give temporary relief. I saw Dr. Chase's Oint-

ment advertised, decided to try it, and before I had used half a box

found great relief and change. Altogether I have used three boxes,

and am now completely cured. I have recommended it to my

neighbors, and can say it is the best I have ever used, and, in my

record of cures in the history of medicine. The claim that it will cure any

case of Eczema, Salt Rheum or Itching Skin is fully indorsed by the

evidence of scores and hundreds of cured ones. For sale by all dealers, or

Truly Dr. Chase's Ointment works wonders, for it has the greatest

MAJOR WILLIAMS

Sudden Summons of a Well-Known Inland Revenue Official.

His Military Career-A Crimean Veteran-For Several Years Drill Instructor of the London Field Bat-

Major John Williams, for the past 19 years Western Ontario gas inspector in the inland revenue department, died this morning at his home, Waverly Place, here, this morning. He had ing conducted with satisfactory results. been seriously ill only four days. Stom-

ach trouble was the cause of death. Major Williams was born in Birmingham, England. 72 years ago, and Artillery, with which regiment he served in the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny. He was also located for a time at Gibraltar. In 1878 he came to London, Canada, and became drill instructor in the London Field Battery, a position which he held with great credit to himself and the battery until six years ago, when he retired with the rank of major. During his first years in London he was engaged in the real estate business, and later the marble business. He was appointed to the inland revenue 19 years ago, and was actively engaged in his work as inspector for the Western Peninsula until the time of his death. For seven years he was an alderman of the city of London. He was formerly grand chancel-lor of the Knights of Pythias, and held a membership in the Royal Arcanum. For one of his years, Major Williams was remarkably vigorous, and enjoyed excellent health, and his many friends will be shocked to learn of his sudden death.

leaves a widow and two sons: Fred M., of Detroit, Mich., and Charles D., of Atlin Lake, B. C.

♦0000000000000000000000€ WHISPERINGS OF THE WIRE

The North Hastings bye-election trial is to be heard on June 27, at Belle-

An Orange lodge has been organized in Walkerville, with David Lackie as American lumbermen will drag On-

tario's log law before the Canadian courts. Heidelberg University, Tiffin, O., has handed Andrew Carnegie the degree of

In Samoa, Mataafa has surrendered 1.850 rifles and the royalists have given up 2,000.

Rev. C. A. Eaton (Baptist), of To-ronto, has received a call to Winnipeg. Salary, \$3,000.

Jerry Mosgrove was burned to death last week in a cabin on Okanagan Lake, Vernon, B. C. The spire of the Western Methodist

Church, Napanee, was badly cut up by lightning Friday morning. For robbing the mails, Prof. J. Bully, Toledo, chorister and musician,

spend three years in prison. Major Nair, a judge of the New Zealand court, has been appointed acting consul for Great Britain in Samoa, Rupert's Land Synod (Anglican) on

Friday voted strongly against prehibition, only five delegates voting yea. Winston Churchill, Lord Randolph Churchill's son, has been selected as Conservative candidate for Oldham. At Calcutta the prize of \$16,000 in

the Derby lottery has been won by the daughter of a Bombay railway guard. Railroad building this year in the United States greatly exceeds that of The first six months show 1,181.45 miles of track laid.

Fire at Laurel, Del., early this (Saturday) morning, destroyed property valued at \$125,000 to \$150,000, including a number of stores and one hotel.

Lightning fired the barn of John Mc-Kinnon, con. 4, Culross, Thursday night, during a thunderstorm. Building and contents destroyed. Loss \$1,000. By the burning of the Chinese lazaretto at D'Arcy Island, British Columbia, two lepers perished, meeting their end but a few weeks before their time. At Holyoke, Mass., President McKinley said the position which temperance people take on the army canteen is absurd, but personally he favored pro-

The Atlantic Transport Line steamer Montana, from Baltimore, June 4, for London, has arrived at Falmouth, in tow of the British steamer Elderslie, from New York, June 7, for London.

The Thompson Line steamer Planet Mercury, which left Portland, Me., for Liverpool at an early hour this (Saturday) morning, is ashore breakwater near Bug Light, Portland. A livery barn in the rear of Exchange Hotel, Napanee, was set on fire Thursday, but the flames were put out before any damage had been done. The incendiary used kerosene.

Telegrams from Salem, N. Y., announce the death there of Abram Gould, a brother of Jay Gould. He was purchasing agent for the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain Railroad Company.

The Imperial and the Canadian Governments have agreed to each pay Pickford & Black \$60,000 a year for a fortnightly service between St. John, Halifax and the West Indies, beginning next year.

Alleged non-support of his family brought upon James Briley, of Ross-wille, Ill., a brutal lashing at the hands of twelve whitecaps. He was stripped, tied to a fence, beaten, and finally smeared with tar.

The West Elgin election trial is to be proceeded with on Monday, June 26, at St. Thomas, before Justice Osler and Justice Meredith. A cross-petition against the Conservative candidate, McDiarmid, has been filed.

Lawyer Hubbard says that Rev. W. M. Barrows, of Greenwich, Conn., who claimed he was imposed upon when he married Perry Belmont and Mrs. D. Sloan, understood the matter fully and got \$500 for tying the knot.

German-Americans of Detroit, in mass meeting assembled, declared hostility to an Anglo-American political alliance of any sort, and protested vehemently against any characterization of the American people as Anglosaxons.

The committee of discipline of the Synod of Niagara, which met to consider Rev. Thos. Geoghegan's appeal, adjourned without reaching any conclusion as to whether or not Mr. Geog-hegan should be allowed a new trial.

No time was set for the adjourned

Gen. Pelleux, the premier, prorogued the Italian parliament after three weeks of successful obstruction by the opposition, without having secured the passage of the government bills to modify the rules of parliamentary procedure and to restrict the liberty of the press and freedom of speech the press and freedom of speech.

The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette "The Carnegie Steel Company has contracted with representatives of the Russian government to furnish that country with 180,000 tons of steel rails for its immense railroad enterprises in Siberia and China. This represents an outlay of between \$4,500,-000 and \$5,000,000.

At the closing proceedings of the Baptist convention in Ottawa, Rev. C. A. Eaton gave an address on British Columbia and Northwest missions. Though the Baptist Church had not increased as other denominations had immigration, still it was making substantial progress in the west as elsewhere, and the missions were be-

MEN OF MARK

when 18 years of age, joined the Royal | The Canadian Rifle Team Start for Bisley-Who They Are.

Montreal, June 24.-The Bisley team for 1899 sailed for Liverpool yesterday on the Tainui, Capt. Wm. Dunlop, as follows: Lieut.-Col. Hugh M. McLean, 62nd Fusiliers, commandant; Major R. A. Hemler, 43rd Batt., adjutant; Major F. B. Ross, 13th Batt.; Capt. Wilson, 33rd Batt; Capt. O. W. Wetmore, 74th Batt; Capt. A. D. Cartwright, Royal Grenadiers; Capt. R. Rennie, Q. O. R.; Surgeon-Lieut. Bertram, 77th Batt.; Lieut. A. Robertson, 77th Batt.; Lieut. R. A. Robertson, 13th Batt.; Lieut. H. C. Blair, 76th Batt.; Lieut. John Ogg, 1st B. F. A.; Sergt.-Major S. J. Huggins, 13th Batt.; Staff-Sergt. A. Gra-ham, 48th Highlanders; Sergt. C. R. Crowe, 1st B. F. A.; Pte. W. D. Heller, 30th Batt.; Pte. J. Weatherbie, 82nd Batt.; Pte. A. R. Fleming, Brandon Infantry Company; Lieut. John Buckley, 32nd Batt.; Corp. J. H. Sharpe, 1st P. W. F.; Pte. J. H. Simpson, Royal Grenadiers; Lieut. J. W. Gilchrist, 1st. B.

ENTERTAINING THE COMMIS-SIONERS.

Dominion Presbyterian.]

Hamilton has again opened her doors wide, and the three hundred odd commissioners are receiving of her best. Few of those whose every want is being anticipated know what it means to make matters so pleasant for them. For one part of the household, at least, it often means that the meeting of the assembly is a memory of the disturbance of household affairs, the fleeting vision of a new face around the table, or the remembrance of a strange voice discussing the latest overture or committee report with her husband.

It is said that there is always a beneficial influence from the presence of a man of God in the home, and that acquaintances are then formed which often ripen afterwards into real friendships. Perhaps so, but we find it hard to believe that the ordinary commissioner, with his head full of the business of the church, exhales a sweet, subtle fragrance of character, that lingers about the room in which he slept at night or the seat he occupied at a table three times a day. Let us be sensible about this thing. It will gain nothing by sentiment. Our impression is that it is due to the exercise of Christian forbearance, that instead of friendship there is not antipathy.
What is the usual routine? The host

and hostess meet their guests thre times a day, when hungry men and women gather about a wellspread table, and greet them again any time between 11 and 12 at night, to wish them a good night's rest. The guest must perforce treat the home so hospitably put at his disposal, as a place where he eats and sleeps. He is sensible of the great kindness he is receiving, and sensitive, too, to the scant courtesy with which he necessarily, is treating his entertainers. When at length towards the close of the week, with little enough time to prepare for the approaching Sabbath, he takes a hurried leave of them, both he and they hear the gate click with a sigh of re-

lief. We are far from blaming either those who entertain or their guests. Certainly the former are worthy of all praise in the present instance, in that they have so generously thrown open their doors to the assembly commissioners. They, at least, do not need to be read a lecture upon the benefits of hospitality. It might be well, however, if guests, re cognizing the courtesy done them, would consider what can be done to make their visit conduce, in some small degree, to the brightening of the homes to which they have been so heartily welcomed.

APPRECIATED.

"Baseball's a great institution," exclaimed the acrimonious man. "I thought you were against it!" "I used to be, but I've changed my mind. It's a great thing. There ought

to be more of it. It gives people thing to talk about besides politics."

Some people do business just like clock-work-tick, tick.

THE CALL

COMES QUICK Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cramps and

Colic Come On Without a Moment's Warning. Keep on Hand Dr. Fowler's Ex-

tract of Wild Strawberry and be Prepared to Check Them at Once. There is no disease overtakes one so

quickly and with so little warning as Colic or Diarrhea. You are attacked, perhaps, when you least expect it.
You retire at night feeling in the best of health, and before morning you may be seized with cramps and be prostrated with Diarrhea or Dysentery. Everybody should be prepared for

such an emergency as this with a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. You cannot tell when you yourself or some member of your household may need its timely assist-

Mrs. George West, Huntsville, Ont. speaking of this great remedy, says: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry in my family for years, and can highly recommend it for Summer Complaint, Diarrhea, Cramps, etc."

This is the universal note of praise that comes from thousands of Canadian homes where Dr. Fowler's Strawberry is always kept and recognized as a remedy that can be relied on to promptly check and cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cramps, Colic and Summer Complaint. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere at 35c a bottle.

How Longfellow Drew on His Imagination.

The Acadians of Nova Scotia Were Not Mistreated-The True Version.

There is an interesting contradiction between Longfellow's "Evangeline" and Prof. Roberts' "A Sister to Evangeline." The romance of Longfellow's heroine is responsible for most of the popular sentiment that attaches to the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia in 1755. While the poet did not specifically accuse the English of brutality, still the whole impression of his poem is most unfavorable to the Eng-

lish power. The familiar poem pictures a community of beautiful simplicity and piety; the homes were abodes of contentment and virtue; the warmth of hospitality bordered on communism; Acadia, in the character of its people no less than in its bucolic glory, was an Arcadia. To force into far and scat-tered exile such a people as the Acadians are thus represented to be, seems to readers of the poem to have been an act of the most inexplicable and un-

pardonable cruelty.

It is well known that Longfellow took as much license as he pleased in his description of the Acadian country. Visitors to the land of Evangeline are annually disappointed in not finding the "forest primeval" and other phy-sical characteristics of which the explicit verse seems like a guide-book. Although a day's sail would have carried the Cambridge poet to the appleblossom region, he never took the trouble to see it with his own eyes. And in giving his impressions of the peo-ple and of their calamity, he showed no greater care in the pursuit of accuracy. His guide in the view he took of the subject was Judge Haliburton, of Halifax, an eminent provincial writer, whose sentimental portrayal of the episode is well known. Perhaps the original source was the contemporary, Abbe Raynal, who wrote in France a pathetic description of a people whom he had never visited. Consequently, the popular idea has naturally that the New England soldiers of King George who conducted the expulsion obeyed monstrous and wanton orders.

"A Sister to Evangeline" gives a decidedly different impression. Its scholarly author evidently has no desire to start a discussion or aggressively to upset popular views. Yet, as an historian himself, and thoroughly familiar with the documentary history and in close harmony, it may be said, with Parkman's account of the expulsion, he presents in this new novel a picture whose truthfulness cannot questioned. He throws around the simple folk of Acadia the charm of romance, and even introduces bits of glitter carried thither from the court of Louis. But he likewise tells the straight story of the protracted patience of the British Government towards a people who, after nearly half a century of English protection, peace and liberty, still refused to take the oath of allegiance; a people who aided the Indians in harrying and massacreing English settlers; a people whose priests had made them believe that allegiance to the heretic English king was like loyalty to the devil, and would bring them to perdition; a people whom the French Government supplied with arms and sought to use as a leverage to undermine English power in Nova Scotia.

Such an undermining of the English power in Nova Scotia at that time presaged the destruction of all our col-On the west of the seacoast strip onies. of English settlements was a chain of French ports full of French soldiers in allegiance with murderous Indians. On the north was Quebec and all the enginery of New France. If, in addition to these advantages, the French regained the mastery of Nova Scotia as a basis for sea power, they would hold the divided English colonies in a state of helpless siege. New England underly, and perceived that her salvation must be wrought in Nova Scotia.

The partisan Acadians thus were a perpetual menace and danger. the politics of their priests, while it was generosity and leniency unparalleled in this soft treatment was shrewd made it no less conspicuous or actual. The Acadians were the wards of the king, and while his subjects in the south were experiencing his negligence and rapacity, these French peasants lived in a Utopia of exemptions. But they were impossible subjects.

They were French. They were absolutely dominated by French intrigue sometimes knowingly and sometimes ignorantly. They were thrifty farmers, but they were not citizens, and were a treacherous presence. Consequently, in the new war between France and England, it was a military necessity that this dangerous population, which had abused its long probation, should be disintegrated once and for all.

The sad business was conducted with an extraordinary humaneness.Far less gentle were the British in the American revolution a few years later in the vexing management of this depopulation. Testimony agrees that the simple peasants were handled by the soldiers with a paternal solicitude. They took with them their money and their household effects. Families were kept together, and even villages, as far as possible. The officers fully realized the grave thing they were doing and behaved with extreme gentle-

It must be conceded that the whole act has had no parallel in modern history, and, at first view, it looks like some of the wholesale captivities of primitive times. On the other hand, the question whether France would wipe out the divided English colonies altogether was at issue. The war was begun by the initial act of Col. George Washington in shouldering back the sly French attempt to press through the Ohio Valley to the sea. Governor Shirley, of Massachusetts, was no less vigilant and patriotic in demanding that the dangerous and rebellious Acadians, who were an entering wedge of French attack in the north, should be scattered if they refused any longer to swear allegiance

It isnatural that compassion for the pitiful exiles should color judgment, But had they not been lifted out boldly, the history of our country might have been very different, and brought their calamity on themselves.

Francis Bellamy in the Bookman.

Hood's Sarsaparilla never disappoints. It may be taken for impure and impoverished blood with perfect confidence that it will cure.

Wales has eighty clergymen by the name of Evans. Minard's Liniment, used by physicians

LADY HARCOURT AN AMERICAN

The English Statesman Tamed by His

Wife-Motley's Daughter. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the English Liberal leader, has an American wife, though the fact is not generally known or heralded, as in the case of Lady Curzon, Lady Naylor-Leyland, Lady Randolph Churchill and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, though she is as American as to parentage as any of

Lady Harcourt began life as the petted daughter of John Motley, the his-torian. Motley was a Boston man and his daughter was taught Bostonese of the most pronounced type. To this day, she is distinctly correct in conversation, absolutely reliable in word, exquisitely well read and neat to a fault.

Motley was minister to Russia, and afterwards minister to Austria. His last foreign post was that of minister to England. His daughter visited all these countries with him, and was at his side when he wrote his history of Wilhelmina's country and the wellknown English works. She married Mr. Ives, but was widowed, and then she married Sir William Vernon Har-

court, one of the wealthiest and most influential men in England.

Before his marriage to his present wife Sir Harcourt was voted the most disagreeable man in England. There is a story of how six men, uniting to give a dinner, agreed that each was to ask as his guest the most disagreeable person he knew. No confidences were to be exchanged, leaving untrammeled the curiosity that centered upon the meeting when each man would be able to see wherein his particular selection was excelled. Covers were laid for twelve, but only six sat down.

Each man had asked Vernon Har-

He was called "the English lion," a great man so great that he had no need to be affable; and strange tales were told shiveringly of the dinners that were given by him when he sat silent throughout six courses, absolutely speechless, while his guests con-

versed in frightened whispers.
But when Lady Harcourt came upon the scene all was changed. She refurnished the old Harcourt mansion and introduced color and the reading matter of the day into it. She began giving charming entertainments at which Sir William was geniality itself. His face, beaming across the table upon Lady Harcourt, expressed contentment with the world. London society called her "the lion tamer" and she heard it

Lady Harcourt is so distinctly English that she knows politics well, as all English women do, yet she never meddles. She converses well and fluently upon them, but she is by no means the center-of-the-circle, as Lady Randolph Churchill always is. She is not a fas-cinating talker, but a very well-informed one. Differing from Lady Curzon, who fascinates by her beauty, and from the Duchess of Marlborough, who spends a fortune upon her guests, she makes an admirable contrast to other

American "girls" abroad. Lady Harcourt is rich in her own right, the income from her father's books being a steady one. She expends her money upon the typical English charities, and has an ever ready purse. Her name is always on the list of benefactresses and patronesses, and, like Mary Anderson, she has become so localized and acclimated that the English women include her in the societies as one of themselves

GAY ANNA GOULD

Her Love Experiences Before She Be came a Countess.

The Countess de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould, was married to the count in March, 1895, says the Philadelphia Times. The count had come to this country in the previous spring for the avowed purpose of marrying an American heiress, preferably Miss Virginia Fair or Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt. He had plenty of fine clothes, but was nearly penniless. At Newport stood this perilous situation thorough- he had a genuine social success, and met there for the first time at a dinner he gave to the Goulds the woman who is now his wife. He was trusted The for the dinner by the caterer, who fact that they had never thought for served it on the chance of his making themselves and had implicitly obeyed the match. Three months later the wedding took place. The countess is 24 years old. By the will of her father their excuse, in no way lessened their troublesomeness. The English had treated them for many years with a and her portion by the time she came of age had swelled to \$15,000,000. In English history before or since. That November, 1893, she was reported as engaged to Harry Woodruff, an actor. In January, 1894, her engagement to William M. Harriman, a New York banker, was announced by her brother. This was broken off. In June, 1894, her engagement to Prince Isenberg Von Birnstein was reported by cable. In July, 1894, her engagement to Prince Joseph of Battenberg was reported by cable, and in September of the same year her engagement to Comte Bosen de Talleyrand-Perigord was reported by cable. After a gorgeous fete given by the count and countess to the French aristocracy in 1896 the countess changed from a pronounced brunette to a dazzling Titian blonde.

> SENTIMENT AND FACT. She-Do you remember how you used to put your arm around my waist, when we were engaged ten years ago? You never do so now. He-No! my arm has not grown any

longer.-Boston Record. A JUNE JULEP.

"Oh, for a lodge in some yast wilder-Some boundless contiguity of shade," With soda founts-a million, more or And countless rivers filled with lem-

-L. A. W. Bulletin.

Minard's Liniment lumberman's friend

Children Cry for CASTORIA. CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Children Cry for CASTORIA. Children Cry for CASTORIA.