OLERA PROMPTLY CURED BY

ad the strikers been driven from the amp, the men who took their places amp, the men who took their places the mines would be in imminent peril. Ivery mine in the camp over which there as been trouble is "loaded." Large as been trouble to the been stored the shafts back of the timbering by strikers, and hidden wires attached these charges in such a manner that ney can be exploded and every person the mines instantly killed, while the

AFTER MCALLISTER

he Prime Dude in Bad Odor with New York's Four Hundred.

New York, May 30.—It is said the overnors and members of the Metropolan club are offended against Ward Mellister and are determined to make him esign. It grows out of the recent pubcation of the names of rich New Yorkrs who have been blackballed, the pubcity being attributed to McAllister. here is a well founded report that a rivate paper has been circulated in the lub to this effect, and that many men ave refused to enter the club doors beuse they did not wish to associate ith the ex-king of the 400. This has ade McAllister bitter. It appears also at since McAllister took to writing is fellow members in the Union club ave been wary of him, and Franklin artlett is reported as having said that ot another literary man should be a ember of that club so long as he was overnor or had anything to do with the ecutive committee. Several men who re connected with newspapers in a rely business way, and who have nevwritten about social matters, have en obliged to withdraw.

American. Nashville, Tenn., May 29.-Miss Sae Means, the telephone operator who as disciplined by her church of the ynod for working on Sundays, won her in the general assembly. The syd held she was wrongly disciplined nd the assembly affirmed the synod's

Energetically Condemned. Cleveland, May 29.—Bishop Hortsman the Cleveland diocese has received a tter from Mgr. Satolli on the dissenons in St. Stanislaus parish, where weral hundred Polish members of the ngregation have withdrawn and estabshed a church independent of Rome, ith Rev. Father Kolaszewski at its sad. Mgr. Satolli says in part: "Father Kolaszewski's action and all

at he dared say in regard to forming Polish congregation in Cleveland derves the greatest reproach. I reprote and condemn it most energetically d with my full authority. The only ng that remains for him to do is to ave Cleveland immediately and betake mself to some place in order to do pence for his sins and to atone for the eat scandal he has caused for the faith-

Dr. P. Fuerbringer, of Berlin, praises peanut as a food rich in albumen. advises its use as soup or as mush. kidney diseases, in which animal almen must be avoided.

Bussie (at dinner)—Are you fond of ench dressing? Miss Breezy—Yes; I get all my gowns ade in Paris.

Skidway—She was a widow lady. hadwell-Yes, and she married a widver gentleman.

Attention

In time to any irregularity of the

tomach, Liver, or Bowels may prevent serious consequences.

Indigestion, costiveness, headache, nausea, biliousness, and vertigo indicate certain functional derangements, the best remedy for

which is Ayer's Pills. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, easy to take and juick to assimilate, this is the ideal amily medicine—the most popular, safe, and useful aperient in pharnacy. Mrs. M. A. BROCKWELL, Harris, Tenn., says:

"Ayer's Cathartic Pills cured me of sick dache and my husband of neuralgia. We

hink there is No Better Medicine,

nd have induced many to use it. "Thirty-five years ago this _ ring, I was in down by hard work and a s' ccess olds, which made me so feeble that it was in effort for me to walk. I consulted the ctors, but kept sinking lower until I had iven up all hope of ever being better. Sappening to be in a store, one day, where licines were sold, the proprietor noticed ny weak and sickly appearance, and, after few questions as to my health, I ded me to try Ayer's Pills. I had little aith in these or any other medicine, but cluded, at last, to take his advice and try box. Before I had used them all, I was ery much better, and two boxes cured me. am now 80 years old; but I believe that f it had not been for Ayer's Pills, I should lave been in my grave long ago. I buy c oxes every year, which make 210 boxes up o this time, and I would no more be with ut them than without bread."-H. H. ngraham, Rockland, Me.

AYER'S PILLS repared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Every Dose Effective

PICKING OUT THE SITE.

Large Number of Lots for the blectric Light Works Offered to the City.

Will be a Special Meeting on the Subject-Cost of Complete ing V. & S. Ry.

All the council except Ald. Vigelius present last evening at the regular by meeting of the board. The foltenders on the electric light works ere received: Williams-Lot 182B, end of street, with wharf and buildings

000. Tolmie-Lots 122 and 123, city, on harbor, bounded by Telegraph ald street—\$13,000. Austin-Lots 7, 8, 9, 10, block B, Harbor estate—\$7500; also lot 16, block Harbor estate, near Rock Bay bridge

Croft-Lot 13, block L, Harbor es-S. Blackett-Lots 4 and 5, block S-

Robert Ward-Property known as Garhally, fronting 240 feet, near Point Ellice bridge, three acres \$9000.

Dalby & Claxton—Blocks D and E, Garbally estate, containing 3 85-100 acres

H. Croft-Lots 539A and 540A, Belle-H. Croit—Lots 5552 and 7, Berie street sille street—\$10,500; lot 1300, Erie street \$7000; lots 2 and 3 John street, between Bridge street and Bay avenue \$5000; lot 13, block L. Work street \$6750. Spratt & Gray-Lots 7 and 8, Harbor state, being numbers 17 and 19, Work frontage 125 feet on harbor and of 125 feet, with buildings-\$13,-

British Columbia Land & Investment Company-Lots 891A and 892A, near ames Bay bridge \$4250; lot 206 Humoldt street, with buildings \$5000. Heisterman & Co (agents)-Lots 17 and

block L, Harbor estate, corner Work bridge streets \$10,000; lots 1, 2, 3. block O, Patterson's survey, Work estate, bounded by water on West and Elis street on south-\$2500, and lot 7, block M, Harbor estate, corner Bridge and David streets—\$5000; lot 9, block A, atterson's survey, Work estate, north shore Rock Bay-\$5500; or half lot 8, lock A, adjoining above, together with 9, block A-\$8500.

H. Croft (agent)—Lots 2 and 3, block S ohn street-\$3000. Robert Williams-Lot 541A, foot of

Oswego street—\$8000. Thomas C. Nuttall—Lots 221 and 223 n harbor, between Herald and Telegraph streets-\$12,300. Charles Hayward-Lot 1278, block 46. inner harbor, fronting 60 feet on Erie

street-\$3500. John Cameron for Alexander Cameron Lot 1366, 60x220 feet, Huron street, adjoining chemical works \$15,500. R. J. Horton-Lots 1291, 1292, block 43, 123 feet front on harbor at St. Law-

rence street-\$8000. J. Austin (agent)-Lots 9 and 10, streets, 87x160 feet or 50x168 feet of

same property-\$5000. A. W. More—Two and 91-100 acres, in street-\$3200; lot 1282, water front-\$6000; or the two last for \$9000. Also Dallas Hotel-\$7500. Also lot 4, block 70, Fort property, 50 feet frontage, run-

ning down to water near James Bay bridge-\$15,000 . Ald. Wilson moved that a full list of and that a special meeting be called at an early date to dispose of the matter. It

Drake, Jackson & Helmcken wrote re he Steinberger claim saying that their client was not satisfied with the assessment of damages made by Messrs. Wilmot and Northcott, as it did not take inconsideration the land lost. The letwas referred to the mayor and city ngineer and the members of the water mmittee who will confer with the legal arm and their client as to the damages claimed and report to the council.

Oity Engineer Wilmot submitted a reort giving an estimate of the cost of ompleting the work to be done on the ictoria & Sidney railway including the ecessary alterations to the railway line where it crosses the city water main in section 33. He estimated the cost at

Ald. Harris moved that a progress certificate for \$10,000 be issued. Ald. Baker seconded.

Mayor Teague said that before the noney was paid he proposed to take up and look into the whole matter. Ald. Harris' motion was car- tion laur

Ald. Styles' motion to call for benders for cutting and removing the grass in the A report from the finance committee ecommending the appropriation of 2963.

47 out of the general revenue was favorably acted upon. A similar repor recommending the appropriation of \$2000 out of the surface drainage fund took the usual course.

The sewerage committee reported on number of minor applications for funds with which to carry on the work. The water works regulations by-law vas taken up a slight alteration made, reered, adopted and finally passed. Ald. Styles reported that there were six new swanlets at the park. (Cheers

or the parents.) Ald. Humphrey said he believed that the present way of obtaining legal advice was not satisfactory. The same firm, might do, but the system followed was most unsatisfactory. He moved that noice be given that the services of the present firm be not required after June 30. mayor ruled that he would have to in a motion to repeal the by-law which governed the matter. The alder-

nan promised to do so. The matter of conveying the plot of the ecesan synod to the city was brought Ald. Harris, but objection was attaching the seal of the corporto the conveyance as they did not some discussion it was decided to lay faith.

he matter over until the next meeting. City Clerk Dowler reported that since at times, even delirium. Local applications e last meeting the following letters will not remove the cause, which is tmeeting the follows: Sewerage pure blood. Ayer's Sarsaparilla cures this continued to call out "kill them," but no had courses enough to the Theory mittee—Robert Ward—calling abten- disease by cleansing the blood and eradica- one had courage enough to try. in to an overflow of a cesspit upon Bel- ting all humors.

cher street and suggesting methods of averting the evils likely to arise there-from. G. L. Milne-Calling attention to an open drain on Battery street likely to prove a nuisance. William Astley Jones
—asking for a box drain for north side
of Chatham street, between Chambers street and Fernwood road. Streets-W C. Nathan and 12 others, making appl cation for a sidewalk on Spring road be-tween North road and Walnut streets. W. J. Cline and seven others-Requesting that King's road from Fourth street to Cook street, be opened up and graded. Joseph Aheren-Petitioning for a sidewalk to be laid along Montreal street, between Michigan avenue and Simcoe

HYPOORISY OF PHILANTHROPY Professing More Belief than is Felt In the Poor.

The temptation to profess philanthropy s becoming very strong. It is the religion of the hour. In many departments of life no one can rise fast without it; it is saturating literature, and its opponents, if there are any left, are liable to obloquy of the most painful kind, says the London Spectator. They are detested alike by the good and by the mob. All nen are beginning to profess love for the poor, sometimes under the most extravagant forms; half the clergy of all sects are preaching a philanthropic cult; most of the novelists devote their efforts to exciting sympathy for the "disinherited;" and all politicians of all classes declare that in their hearts the one strong sympathy is for the multitude. There is not a Coriolanus left, and if there were he would be socially lynched. Equality and fraternity are the new watchwards and it is scarcely safe for any one who would prosper or who would be esteemed to say that he believes in neither or that he is careless of their progress towards universal adhesion. "Gratify the majority," is the eleventh commandment, and the majority are always the poor.

It is a new creed, developed, as usual, Christianity, and, like all creeds with a duce good, perhaps even great results of its own. It will certainly mitigate the sufferings of a generation, it will clear away many unrealities, and it will enormously increase the reservoir of capacity from which each nation must draw in all departments, alike of thought and action, its available supply of force. It will also, we hope and believe, though we are not assured, increase the gentle-

ness of the populations; for there is a relation hard to define, but impossible to overlook, between Christianity and genleness, probably based on the lesson which the former teaches of the suppression alike of malice and self. But at the same time there will be a great erop of new hypocrisy, the beginnings of which are already visible. The great parties are professing much more belief in the poor than they feel. The they know Christ never taught. Each after all within themselves. grade of society is professing wonder that some other grade does not consider

Father Kolaszewsky's Charge. Cleveland, May 28.-Late last night Polish woman named Elizabeth Janicki e tenders be furnished each alderman | was found wandering in the streets in the southern part of the city, suffering from a bad wound on the head. She said she had been assaulted by a man, but she could not give particulars of the sault. She has not yet recovered con-sciousness. Rev. A. F. Kolaszewsky, the deposed pastor of St. Stanislaus Casault. tholic church, makes a startling charge in connection with the assault. He declares the woman is the principal witness possession of information in a plot to ow him up with dynamite. After his deposition the Rev. Kolaszewsky went to Syracuse, N. Y., and he declares Korciniski followed him to that city and, with a crucifix in his hand, confessed that he was to blow him up. A short time thereafter a Polish printing office in this city was burnt. In the ruins of the building the body of Korciniski was found with a knife wound in the abdomen. He says Korciniski was murdered and his body burned to conceal the put Mrs. Janicki out of the way because of her knowledge in the plot. The other faction of the St. Stanislaus congregae priest's story, but the cating the assault.

Burned, Friday Harbor. Seattle, May .- Captain L. Henspeter, owner of le steamer Dispatch, recently burned at Friday Harbor, arrived in the city last night on the Lydia Phompson. He comes to arrange with the insurance companies. The steamer was insured for \$3,000. Captain Henspeter states that had the fire been discovered thirty seconds or a minute later than when the alarm was given, himself, wife and engineer would certainly have been overcome and burned to death. As was they got out in thir night clothes and scarcely anything was saved. Mrs. Henspeter leaped from the rails to the dock across the flames, and in doing so dock across the names, and in doing so hurt one of her hands quite severely, but golla, with 5,000 attendant priests, 3,-600 of whom are engaged in temple serwas glad to escape so easily. The steam er is a total loss.

The Sultan of Turkey has conferred the order of the Medjidieh on Professor Max Muller. This is a merited tribute to the vast Oriental learning of Professor Muller, and the deep interest taken by him in the various eastern religions and in Mohammedanism in particular. The yard. His house and yard didn't belong present Sultan, who is a somewhat mild and melancholy Oriental, of Conservative tendencies, has little in common with came Buddah's treasurer to the extent that section of the official class in Con- of 500 cash and that without any perby Ald. Dwyer, Baker and Hum- stantinople who have been educated abroad and have adopted atheistic and got on our beasts and made haste slowly revolutionary sentiments and ideas. He A few stones, bits of mortar and wood

> Eczema causes an itching so persistent as to produce, not only sleeplessness, but, and making as though I would charge

THE PALACE OF TRUTH.

Missionary's Work in a Mongol Village - An Interesting Tale.

Incentive to Join the "Jesus Religion"-The Big Temple-One Christian.

A misionary ought to find very little habitants. I stayed there a short time, come himself. and can testify to a much greater fondness for receiving medicine gratis, inspecting a foreigner's goods, making holes in his name is Liu. Though in appearance his paper windows, and generally amus- and dress a beggar, a brave and loyal

ing themselves at his expense. Though itself but a small village, it is the seat of a Mongol prince, and the he has not seen the face of a fellow capital of his little kingdom, and in it Christian—he was several days out in and the surrounding villages, which are regard to Sunday-yet this solitary witnumerous, the Mongol element very largely predominates over the Chinese. It is situated about three days' journey It is situated about three days' journey Christian character, as well as his belief, north-east of Chao-yang-very prettily in that he was respected by all, and looked the angle of a river and its tributaryencircled by mountains and with sloping commons about it, and a good sprinkling of trees. It contains a Mongol yamen, a prince's two boys had become so interfew Mongol and Chinese soldiers, three ested in Christianity through his means. irns, and one or two shops. The Mongols here seem to have held their own against the rebels of two years ago, and the houses and temples are intact. Of the latter there are three, very finely ouilt, with some five hundred Llamas in attendance. Every one who has no merit of his own

seems to set up as a distant relative of the prince. At first this personage impresses you with a certain amount of espect, especially when you are requested to dismount in passing the entrance in the west, by fostering a single side of to his residence—but when, once a day, some half-starved individual comes along root in that faith, it will probably pro- and claims distant relationship to the prince, your reverence for his greatness begins to diminish. He appears to be quite an autocrat, and rules with exceptional severity. The slaves of his house-hold, I am solemnly told, get a beating all round every eighth day, whether they want it or not, just to keep them up to the mark. The Mongols all stand in awe of him. Offence to the prince, loss of land or other property, persecution from friends, and boycotting by their fellow villagers await most Mongols who forsake their idols and become Christians. With the Llamas (priests) the case seems even more hopeless, as their existence is bound up with that of the temple in which they serve, each Llama being so much essence of Mongol Buddhism. But greater perhaps than any outward hin-drance is the Mongol's superstitious and churches are talking a socialism which sensual nature—the greatest barrier is

I lived a fortnight in the Palace of Truth, dispensing medicine and preact the plea of poverty a final excuse for ing, and occasionally giving a magic lanblock K, Harbor estate—\$7500. The latter took place at the world pay his night in the open air, and were attended M. Morrisey—Lot 18, block Y. Work clerks or his servants more than the market on Government and Orchard ket rate declares angrily that miners were doubtless the most popular element have a right to "living wages;" and the in my visit. I worked the lantern with man who bargains every day for farthings in the pound affects to doubt whethblock C, and adjoining block, situate on Gorge and on Selkirk road off Gorge road, beyond Judge Drake's property—fesses belief in an equality in which not one in a hundred believes, and a distinct of the selection does not press too heavily of the majority. Idinost everybody professes belief in an equality in which not one in a hundred believes, and a distinct of the selection does not press too heavily of the sele course clear with a stout stick, and my Chinese boy explained the scripture and one in a hundred believes, and a distinct very highly colored bird with a wonderful street—\$3200; lot 1282, water front—
street—\$3200; lot 1282, water front—
scoon or the two last for \$9000. Also
lots 8, 9 and 10, 198x166 feet, adjoining
lots 1282, water front—
local majority are ready to vote that in government tail became a specimen of an ordinary
lots 8, 9 and 10, 198x166 feet, adjoining
lots 1282, water front—
local majority are ready to vote that in government tail became a specimen of an ordinary
lots 8, 9 and 10, 198x166 feet, adjoining
lots 1282, water front—
local majority are ready to vote that in government tail became a specimen of an ordinary
lots 8, 9 and 10, 198x166 feet, adjoining
lots 1282, water front—
lots 1282, wat 'Jesus religion" if I would only allow him to work the missionary lantern.

As no foreigner had ever visited the place before I was the object of no small curiosity. I don't think I had a solid half-hour to myself (out of bed) from the time I set foot in the inn till the time I left. As I consider it a part of a missionary's duty to enlighten the eyes of the heathen as well as their hearts, I always allow a free inspection of myself and some of my goods to any well-behaved audience. For the first few days, after dispensing from directly after breakfast till nearly noon, I was "on show" for the rest of the day. My paper windows soon looked as if a dynamite explosion had taken place not far away. The wearisomeness of being continually gazed at is difficult to imagine. How Gilmour endured it for months at a time I cannot think. A ride out at noon was the only respite during the day, but this was so alarming to the Mongols that I had to proceed cautiously, and at first keep within view on the common. That I should get out simply for exercise was not to be believed by people who never crime by persons who knew of his con- indulged in it unless it took the shape of fession, and an attempt has been made to working their lower jaws. I was supposed to be ruining the "feng shui" of the place, and calling down untold disasters from the gods.

Their opposition to foreigners was not should be turned out directly the prince Then the came back from Peking. Llamas of the great temple ten miles away said they were coming to do this much for me if I didn't sooner clear. Only once I had a little trouble, when a rude Llama tried to force his way into my room during dispensing time. A few pieces of mortar were thrown at me by the crowd (come to get medicine gratis!) but a military official came along

and restored order. The big temple just referred to is ten miles away fro Fo Lama Ssn. I visited it one day with my boy and the Llamas there proved true to their word. one of the largest temples of inner Monvice. After looking at the temple (we were not allowed inside), a large crowd of Llamas gathered, in their yellow robes, and began to get noisy. Our horses were n the yard of a Llama's houe and we quietly untied them and walked off. He wouldn't take, by the way, any money for allowing our beasts to be left in his to him. "They belong," he said "to Buddah and no one else." However, he besuasion. The crowd getting noisier we gard the bargain as advantageous. Af- is devotedly attached to the Mussulman then began to rain around and my horse was struck several times with a stick. By turning rapidily round once or twice the crowd fell back and enabled us to

didn't knew what power the foreigne

might secretly wield. It was little enough jut then if they had only known.

Despite opposition, however, my first visit to the Palace of Truth was not

without encouraging results. The number of patients a day averaged about 70 and they generally listened very attentively as we preached to them at intervals during dispensing. I should have been better understood if I could have spoken in Mongol, but most of the Mongols of this place can speak a little Chi nese. The last few days my medicine gave out, and I had to fall back on tooth pulling. A few successfully drawn teeth employment for his efforts in a palace of brought me all the rotten stumps of the truth, but the Mongol village that boasts district to practice upon. Amusement of this name is neither conspicuous for ran high as everyone egged on his neigh its palatial appearance, nor any great bor to be tortured for the sport of the fondness for truth on the part of its in-I found one Christian here when I sr-

> heart beats beneath his rags, and shines through his dirty face. For five years nesser of the truth, in one of the high places of idolatry, had so maintained his upon by the prince as the one steady and absolutely reliable servant he had. A Chinese schoolmaster and tutor of the that he expressed a wish to become baptized, and to confess himself openly the Christian he is already at heart. Faithful watchman! As I heard him going his rounds while the village was wrapped in darkness and slumber, he seemed not to be in the services of any earthly prince, but to be a watchman to the Prince of Peace, and with every tap of his gong to be warning his sleeping countrymen to awake out of their slumber of death. At Kuli'rh, two days north of this place, I came upon another solitary Christian amongst a large Chinese population, and overjoyed to look once more into the face of a fellow Christian. Probably neither of them do much actual preaching, but their unswerving loyalty to Christ, and the silent testimony of their Christian lives have poured forth a daily eloquence easily understood by all, and more forcible than many sermons.

One day we were rejoiced to see young Mongol come forward and ask to have his name entered as an inquirer. He appeared to be quite sincere in his wish, but his notions of Christianity were very fleshly, and when I asked him if he were willing to suffer persecution on account of his faith he said "He'd like to know the person who dare persecute him he should do as he pleased in his own house." He was, by the way, one of the prince's "distant relatives"-I'm afraid not a very promising case. The prince s carter (also a Mongol) expressed a similar desire to enter the Jesus religion, but he failed to attend any of the services

held every evening in my room. The schoolmaster did, however, and a Chinese barber came regularly, and the former greatly enjoyed reading the "Pılgrim's Progress." The latter had very crude notions about Christianity, but he said "If there is anything I am doing row that I ought not, if you'll tell me what it is I am quite willing to give it up." I thought this a very good start— "if any man will do my will he shall know of the doctrine."

other Chinamen also wished to join us, and expresed themselves as finding no satisfaction in their present be-

Thus the Chinaman, as is ever the case, far more ready to accept the truth than his more timid and ignorant Mongol brother. Though we repeatedly tell them this is not a foreigner's doctrine but God's they fear the foreigner's influence. Chinese sect, it seems, at the time of the rebellion made many Mongol converts in these parts, but afterwards turned against them and joined the insurgents They fear the same of us, they say, though we never cease to proclaim the fact that we have come on the other hand in the interests of peace and good

In fear of their prince, in the grip a vast and powerful religious system, slaved by superstition and corrupted by vice, the outlook for the Mongols anything but hopeful. But our faith is in One who knows of no difficulty and by the working and influence of whose spirit this miscalled "Palace of Truth" may come some day to be more worthy of its beautiful name.

Will the Popular Books of To-Day Live? If you ask admirers of the younger contemporary literature whether they think it will be long lived, you will find that the most optimistic of them rather blench at the question. And if you yourself recall the most conspicuous and successful books of the last decade, not to concealed. I was plainly told that I speak of the single tales or poems, is it easy to think of two of which you can say seriously that you believe they will be well known at the end of twenty years? There has been no lack of instances of great temporary vogue, quite as remarkable as similar ones of the past and not of the lower sensational order either, but among the more thought ful realers who make, or ought to make the beginning of enduring reputation. Yet I think every one who stops to think of it feels all that is "going" just nov (the word is ominous) this peculiar lack of the permanent element-a lack which is really something more than the common fancy of the worshiper of the past, or the unappeasable critic of new things Just what is responsible for it is an interesting question, though one of those to which, after we have settled them neatly, some suddenly arriving man of genius commonly gives the great solution that upsets all others. Certainly it seems clear, for one thing, that its overwhelming devotion to extreme contemporaneous ess, to local color and to minuteness of characterization, is heavily against the chances of long life of even our deveres fiction; not so much its realism as its tendency to the microscope and the use of the "instantaneous shutter"—to take a figure from the camera.—From "The Point of View," in Scribner's.

> When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoris When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes:
"During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk. It is largely prescribed To Assist Digestion,

To Improve the Appetite, To Act as a Food for Consumptives, Nerveus Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

ROSEBERY AS A How the Prime Minister Conducts

Business on His Bucking-

hamshire Estate. Dairy Farming-Milk Sold in London-Various Features of the Farm.

Mr. Frederick Dolman, in the Westminster Gazette, writes: Mentmore, the cultural exhibitions and shows are to be "lordly pleasure house," which the Earl seen, in the shape of medals and cups of Rosebery came into possession of on his marriage with the daughter of the Baron Meyer de Rothschild, is celebrated seen, in the shape of includes and cups and dairy implements. I am surprised by the taste shown in the furnishing of this room until I learn that in Lady Rosebery's lifetime the guests at Mentfar and wide for its noble halls and more were wont to repair there of an beautiful gardens. Every one who visits afternoon for strawberries and cream. it carries away a lasting impression of its splendid design, its rich furnishing. But there is another aspect to the prime minister's Buckinghamshire home—a bus. scattered about the tasselated floor. On iness-like aspect, which would have appealed to the utilitarian mind of a London county councillor, but of which the visitor to Mentmore as a "show place" generally sees nothing. Lord Rosebery is a farmer as well as a statesman. In Buckinghamshire his lordship farms no less than 1400 acres of his own land, randah runs round the windows, serving and farms it in a way which provides an excellent model for the agriculturists around, on account of the true economy which is exercised there. It is true that a small part of this land is devoted to the rearing of horses, some of which are destined to carry the Rosebery colors.

Lord Rosebery's is essentially a dairy farm. The walk from Cheddington, the nearest railway station, is over rich pas-ture land, and when Mr. Besant, the bailiff, is encountered in a field where ploughing is in full swing, I learn that of the 1400 acres only 200 are arable. On this land wheat, oats, and mangel are grown, mainly for the stables and the stock. The field is being steamplonghed by one engine on the anchor system, thus avoiding the injury to heavy land which two engines often cause. Lord Rosebery's farm, by the way, never suffers for the want of rain, and in the first building I enter I learn the reason why. It is the water works erected by the late Baron Rothschild some forty years ago. With the aid of its powerful pumping machinery 17,000 gallons of pure water can be obtained every day, quantity which is not only sufficient for his own needs, but enables Lord Rose-bery to supply some of the farmers on his estate around. After it has been pumped up from the wells 200 feet in depth, the water is softened by means of the ordinary lime process, and is then distributed among the kitchens, etc., in the mansion, the stables, cowsheds, cottages and large troughs in the grazing

No small store is set at Mentmore upon this water supply. The good health which the live stock, numbering about 120 dairy cows, 300 cattle, 800 to 1,000 sheep, and several scores of horses, invariably enjoy, is attributed almost solely to it, and there is consequently some ground for the pride with which the old nan in charge of the little works shows them to the visitor. The cows are chiefly shorthorns, with the exception of a few Jerseys, which are kept for the supply of Lord Rosebery's own dairy. Some are

of Irish breed, Mr. Besant having no sympathy with the prevailing prejudice against them, and being thus in agreenent with his employer's political principles. Among a magnificent herd in one field he selects for my special attention an animal from Tipperary, which, to the town-bred eye, at any rate, was worthy of all the praise Mr. Besant bestowed upon it. The Irish heifers are likewise held in high favor at Mentmore, and Mr. Besant often journeys to Bris-

tol to purchase them. I am next taken round a series of well built wooden sheds and introduced to a number of bullocks and pigs of high lescent, as well as a number of interesting young calves. "Lord Byron," a no-ble sire of great celebrity in agricultural circles, fully appreciates the admiration his fine appearance evokes, but a bullock having a similarly distinguished lineage, whose name I am ashamed to say I have forgotten, was found to be in quite a different mood. In fact, even the stoical minded bailiff admitted that he was a "bit dangerous," and favored only one man with his friendship, and as this man was not forthcoming in response to repeated cries, I contented myself with such a view of the brute as could be obtained through the partially opened door, and the bailiff meanwhile /favorite hack, a splendid animal, as gen enumerating his achievements in winning prizes at cattle shows.

The whole of the milk produced on the farm, with the exception of the com- generally rides. paratively small quantity required for ord Rosebery's household, is conveyed n sealed cans to London. Lord Rosebery has a depot at Notting Hill, from which convenient position the milk is distributed twice daily over the west end. It is of interest to learn that in accordance with the good business principles in 1883)), and Foxhall, whose brilliant which regulate all the affairs of the Mentmore farm, the manager of the depot conducts it as a separate concern, receiving the milk at contract prices. It is Lord Rosebery's hope that in time this business at Notting Hall may so develop itself as to enable him to be of help to his farming neighbors in Buckinghamshire by taking milk form them for the retail trade

Most of the milk from Mentmore is disposed of in its liquid state, and consequently the dairy is but a small one. It is none the less provocative of admiration with its Elizabethan architecture and diminutive three cornered window. The dairying room is underground, and has cold terra cotta walls, with tasselat- and lament that owing to affairs of state ed floor. The temperature, notwithstanding, does not give satisfaction to Mrs. Crooks-who has charge of the dairy, and who has won great renown in her pleasant occupation—although, coming

cess of scalding the milk is carried on here, and ranged round the apartment are a number of wide pans, on the surface of which the rich cream is gradually gathering. There is a big Bradford churner, however, and Mrs. Crooks confides to me her hopes of obtaining a Danish "separating" machine. I think of the delightful picture of this oldfashioned dairy given in one of George Eliot's novels, and lamenting how all its poetry is being destroyed by modern sci-

ence, say nothing.

In an adjoining room some of the many prizes Mrs. Crooks has won at agriwith mats of various Oriental patterns the wooden shelves by the lattice windows is a good deal of china tea services, chiefly in Dresden and other fine ware. Altogether a delightful retreat from the heat and glare of a summer afternoon, quite an ideal place for the full enjoyment of strawberries and cream. A vethe double purpose of giving shade to the room and a picturesque effect to the building.

The orchard is an important feature of Lord Rosebery's farm, and the Mentmore apples are held in the very highest esteem at Covent Garden. It is under the jurisdiction of Mr. J. Smith, whose large house, with its broad, ivy-covered frontage, its numerous small paned windows, and substantial door in the centre, I at first mistook for the vicarage. Mr. Smith's position is one of no small responsibility; he has fifty gardeners and laborers at work under his direction, and at the moment of my call is engaged with correspondence and accounts in his little office. Quite near his house is the gem of the casket, a large apple tree which in last year's season of plenty produced twenty bushels of the finest Blenheim oranges, that at Covent Garden had fetched 10s. a bushel. On another bit of the orchard, about an acre in size, the apple trees had yielded fruit to the value of £30—about the price of the freehold. The apples and pears are stored in two or three light and dry sheds, the bins of golden pippins, ripe Williams and juicy russets making a pleasant and cheery sight. The grapes in the vineyards likewise make a braveshow, together with the peaches and pineapples. Mr. Smith showed me one or two letters received that morning which illustrated the competition prevailing among the London buyers for the Mentmore fruit.

There is an extraordinary number of glass houses at Mentmore, far more could keep count of many of them having a good commercial value in the shape of tamatoes, cucumbers, etc. There are not a few, however, simply devoted to ferns and palms and richly colored flowers for the decoration of the house. Lord Rosebery brought home a number of Indian plants when recently visiting our great dependency, and there is also a fine collection of orchids, in whose cultivation Lady Rosebery was wont to take the greatest interest. aviary, by the way, which adjoins Mr. Smith's house, was also, I learn, a favorite place of resort with her ladyship, who had a great affection for the quaintest and most curious birds. Pieces of sculpture in marble and stone have been placed about the garden, and I learn that they are the overflow, so to speak, of the rooms and corridors of the mansion, where there are works of the best art in galore. Ornamental effect is given to the long range of glass houses by a splendid glass dome, and in conse quence of their extension another is now projected.

The stables at Mentmore, as built by the baron, are rather old-fashioned, and lack the more elaborate arrangements that now obtain for the comfort and health of the horse as notibly exemplified in the stables that Lord Rosebery has recently had built at the rear of his town house in Berkeley square. On the other hand, with their weather stained red bricks and quadrangular form, their appearance is distinctly more picturesque than would probably be the case if revolutionary changes were made. walls of the interior are fitted with white terra cotta slabs, which give the stables an appearance of great cleanliness. In one of the stalls stands Lord Rosebery's tle as a dove, who is known as "Fulham," while in another I am shown the frisky little pony which the Lady Sybil

A drive of a few minutes in the com pany of Mr. Knight, the agent of Lord Rosebery's estates, takes me to the racing stud. In another ten minutes I was shown a number of more or less famous animals. Illuminata, the dam of Ladas and Bonny Jean (the winner of the Oaks record includes the Grand Prixe of Paris, the Ascott cup, the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire, among others. brood mare Illuminata is said to be worth five or six thousand guineas, while an offer of over £3,000 in America for Foxhall, who has twice crossed the Atlantic, fell considerably short of Lord Rosebery's reserve price. On the farm, which has considerable excellent meadow land, are also a number of promising colts and fillies, and at the time of my visit I was shown several that were to be sent into training at Newmarket. Mr. Joseph Griffiths, the stud groom. and his underlings, speak affectionately of their master's fondness for a horse, he has not given his stables quite so much attention of late as he was wont

When the scalp is atrophied, or shinybaid, no preparation will restore the hair; from the warm sunshine, it seems to be in all other cases, Hall's Hair Renewer will delightfully cool. The Devonshire pro- start a growth.