ENGLAND'S PATRON SAINT A Sketch of the Career of St. George Cappadocia.

St. George of Cappadocia was not only a bad saint, but a truculent and unprin cipled man; a thieving army contractor he came to be looked upon as the prince of chivalry, and was by Edward III made patron of his distinguished order of the Garter. The fourth century was not a time when men were too careful over li peccadilloes. Yet George's illic gains were so notorious that he had to appear as a criminal; by means of flattery appear as a criminal and a liberal use of bribery he managed to procure a respite, and escaped from the to procure a respite, and escaped from the jurisdiction of his judges. He had, how. ever, acquired a competency, and finding no opening to continue his former peculations he, like many another sinner, for the nonce, turned saint and professed pious faith in Arianism, then the fashionable ism of the day. He showed his zeal in the collection of a splendid brary, fine enough to excite the envy of the Emperor Julian, and a secret desire o obtain possession of it, not improbably had its subsequent effort. Athana. ius was at the time the leader of the other ism, but had made himself generally so obnoxious that he had to flee from his esidence at Alexandria, of which at the ime he was archbishop. George, who was an ambibious man and a master of the art of cajolery, got himself elected rchbishop of the then liberal profession f Arians. No sooner had he entered ofce than all his professions of intolerance and equality were thrown to the winds. Paganism still lingered and the temples vere rich, so George set himself to pluner bhem. By various means he got into is hands the monopolies of salt, nitre, , and made himself so thoroughly nated that the fickle multitude, who had ummoned him as the champion of freeom of opinion, was now as eager to get id of him as the prosecuting leader of rianism. A suggestion he made to the ity government that they should tax the ases of Alexandria was the last straw f his offending. He was taken prisoner nd lodged in jail, but the people were oo much incensed to allow his judgment proceed by legal measures; they broke to the building, took George and his companions out and lynched them. was a time when in the strife of regious opinion martyrs were sadly needso it fell out that George, who, durng his life, had won the hatred of all rians and Catholics alike, was, for vant of better, made by the Arians a aartyr, and soon grew into a saint. The ay for the return of Athanasius was on opened by the death of Julian the aperor who hated both sides with the ost perfect partiality. The contesting ects were harmonized by the Arians reeating the Nicene creed, but, on the ther hand, the now victorious church ad to take over the saints of the other tion, and so George after his death as found to be a saint, and entitled to eive the devotions of the faithful to his all, having in Syria, the hagiologues entioned him, and, as a matter ourse, dropped all mention of his deequencies, remembering only his work s a member of the church militant, and rgetting his advocacy of what the new elief declared to be heresy. Hence corge came to be called the Triumph-, and when, in the beginning of the 3th century, the Crusaders went to the oly Land, they found George establishas the soldiers' patron. He was supsed at the siege of Antioch to have ppeared at the head of the English elebrated Order of the Garter, he se George as patron of this most chivric order. So, by degrees, George, early life had been spent trying cheat and poison the soldier, eventully came to be looked upon as his guar-From being a champion of the ian heresy he also was converted into champion of orthodoxy, and, finally folwing the warlike proclivities of the

nglish nation, he came to be accepted its Patron Saint, and his flag, the ain red cross on the white field, was ade the banner of England, and still rvives in St. George's ensign as her ar flag. With many, indeed most men, errors they have committed during are carefully remembered after their ath, but with St. George the contrary ppened. His martyrdom first made m appear as a champion of right, by very crimes, in the strange vicissides of the time, came to be looked upon virtues. It is curious that in Russia George occupies a position second ly to that accorded to him in Englan I, d. like England, his cross appears in e jack which flies in the bow of every assian man-of-war. However that ly be, the connection of St. George th England has a respectable antiquity some five centuries, and though the annenbrog boasts an earlier origin, St. orge's ensign at least claims the secplace. Now, too, that the reign of Georges bids fair to be revived in e person of the present Duke of York, ould ill become Englishmen to cavil the flag that has so often led them on victory. Be the original George as ck as he is painted, it was as npion of chivalry he was first adopted Edward III, and the memory of Edand his still more gallant son, the

D. Edgar Konkle, of the Hamilton Lum-r Co., is about to build a \$200,000 opera use and hotel at the corner of King and alnut streets in Hamilton. Konkle has mpleted the purchase of the Case prop-y at the corner before mentioned for 2,500. It is stated that a Buffalo capital-is associated with Konkle in the under-

the English soldier, whether

bloody slope of Inkerman, the defiles.

Afghanistan, or the plains of Mata-

eland.—Communicated to the Shanghai

Cracks between the Toes Swellings, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules.

Caked Breasts, Eruptions Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles. And all Lameness and

ale Agents for B.C.

ancial Situation at the Annual Meeting.

Canada Fairly Prosperous Con-sidering the World-Wide Depression.

The annual general meeting of the hareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on the 4th inst. in the bankroom of the institution. The presi-Sir Donald Smith, occupied the

Sir Donald Smith, in moving the adopof the annual report, said that the of the bank having earned \$1,318, or within a fraction of 11 per cent. the paid up capital, would be regardthe shareholders as very satisfac-The profits, while fully up to the the preceding six years, had heen appreciably larger since the rate finterest had fallen to what had come looked upon as a presumably low rel. The period had been a trying one many respects; trade the world over in many respects, traction and world over had suffered a remarkable diminution in volume and value; credits had been conacted and trade diminished, but Canada had been, considering all this, remarkable as furnishing an example of a fairly perous community of people, and with the splendid recuperative powers of Canada a state of convalescence would speedily be reached. During the past ten months the exports from Canada had mounted to \$94,300,000, a gain of \$1,amounted to the corresponding period of e previous year. During the same pevalue of imports had declined \$3,000,000. This was neither formidable nor regrettable, as it indicated a tious, conservative policy on the part Canadian merchants that was eminently desirable under present conditions trade. For the first four months of this year the banking clearances amount-\$14,796,000, compared with \$21,-468,000 in the same period of 1893, a crease of 31 per cent., and it was to regretted that no elements of revival could be observed. In Great Britain the period of 1893 was one of retrogression, but somewhat less conspicuous than immediate predecessor. He hoped that the bottom had been touched. Reerence was again made to the utter colapse in Australia, as again showing that Canada had done fairly well compared with other countries. Sir Donald pointed out what appeared to be the advantage of our currency system over that of the United States. In Canada and Great Britain the bank circulation rises and falls in comparison with the requirements of trade, while it did not so expand or contract across the line. In the United States the amount of currency outstanding on May 1 was \$92,500,000 greater than on the same date last year. Was it any wonder that \$45,000,000 of gold was exported from that country? Referring to the present state of trade of Canada, Sir Donald alluded to the ontinued decrease of railway earnings as a sign of the times that could not be

farming community has also suffered from the low price of wheat and other ereals, and the cattle trade had been less prosperous. On the other hand, several branches of farming had increased notably pork and dairy products, and he was glad to note that the province of Quebec had excelled in this regard. The humbering interests were in a fairly sat-isfactory state, but the manufacturing the completion of the tariff revision by the government— Mr. John Morrison—Hear, hear. Sir Donald Smith-This tariff revision

This meant reduced expenses

and a decrease in the employment of la-

bor and the circulation of money.

should remove the elements of disturb ance which had been more or less felt since the opening of the year. Review ing all the circumstances, the shareholders had cause to be satisfied with the outcome of the bank's business during the twelve months ending April 30. banks had \$1,351,904 of dividends during that period; four of the largest of these with a capital and reserve of \$22,800,000 paid dividends, \$602,000, or only two thousand dollars more than the Bank of Montreal, with a capital and reserve of \$18,000,000. Sir Donald feelingly referred to the death of two of the direct during the year, Sir John Abbott and Mr. Peter Redpath, and then appro priately alluded to the knighting of Sir William Van Horne and Sir Frank Smith by the Queen. So long as seach honors were so worthing begtowed they would the control of th priately alluded to the knighting of Sir by the Queen. So long as such honors were so worthily bestowed they would be endorsed by every citizen of Canada. He closed by expressing on behalf of himself and the directors their sense of

the ability, industry and zeal exercised by

the general manager and his staff in the nterests of the bank. The president then called upon Mr. E S. Clouston, the general manager, who made the annual statement. He said the circulation showed a falling off of \$488,000, a sign of general inactivity in business. The deposits not bearing inerest had decreased \$1,000,000; deposits bearing interest had increased \$3,700,-000, chiefly from special deposits. bank has invested \$2,207,000 in the highest class United States railway and other securities. Their overdue debts had increased \$171,000 and loss had been fully provided for. He referred to the trying year through which they had just passed and reviewed what had taken place in England, Australia and the United States. Canada, he said, had been more fortunate than most countries; still heavy speculative losses had been met by the more adventurous of the country. For- 6. tunately there had been no heavy overproduction or importation and Canada had no currency question like the United States to deal with. The real danger last summer was the unsatisfactory con-

second line of defence, foreign balances and securities readily salable outside the The lesson of last year will have been productive of good if it has taught the necessity of some stronger cash reserve. He commended the caution of the Canadian government in not being a borrower year, but regretted that the same prudence had not been displayed by some municipal corporations, whose rulers conue to incur habilities at an excessive Their bank, he said, had come through the year with increased credit, and he said the shareholders had reason be satisfied with the statement laid before them. He only hoped that they

dition of the cash reserve of some of the

banks. A reserve to be effective in a

crisis must first be cash, and for a

would do as well next year. Mr. Morrison said there was one thing

BANK OF MONTREAL.

face on a very poor state of affairs, They had heard a great deal of depression; but no one appeared to explain the cause. Why, everything possible was being done to destroy trade and commerce. Couton milts, rolling mills et hoc genus we had;

four years. From the vast volume of business done, a bonus of at least two per cent. had been expected. It was better that the shareholders should have that money than that it should be scattered, no one knew where (laughter). Mr. John Crawford thought that Mr. Morrison had not quite covered all the ground. He thought there was nothing startling in the bank statement, threatened as we had been with drastic treatment our neighbors on the other side of the line. The people of Canada had reason to be proud of the conservative pol-

erally, and by the Bank of Montreal in particular. The Bank of Montreal had been the pioneer in every sound movement when the danger signal had been raised. The speaker agreed that the fat dividends of brighter days could hardly be expected just now; but economical administration might effect a great deal. Mr. Crawford had received some bank forms from London, England, which he would submit to the board, and which he favored as providing for much fuller information for the shareholders than was given by the Canadian statements. He referred to the "thrilling incident" which occurred in the Bank of England some months ago. He thought that that incident provided a valuable object lesson to bankers the world, who should adopt for a motto, "vigilance." Canadian bank officers were of higher reputation perhaps than any; but, still with a proper system of supervision Mr. May could never have

hoodwinked the Bank of England directons as he had. Mr. John J. Arnton advocated the payment of quarterly dividends. He pointed outn the advantages of such a system. of quarterly dividends be brought before

the board at an early opportunity. Mr. Morrison agreed on most points with his friend Mr. Crawford, but he denid. He only knew of one bank that had paid a quarterly dividend, and the shareholders had soon had to pay a ows and orphans should practice economy

Sir Donald Smith, in putting the report hopeful tone of the report referred to by Mr. Morrison, that the board had endeavored to lay the position clearly be-fore the directors. The \$2,207,000 in-vested in the United States railway bonds was invested in the very best securities, and the bonds could easily be converted into cash. Sir Donald agreed with Mr. Morrison about quarterly dividends. Economy and provision were very useful

virtues, and should be cultivated. The old board of directors were re-elected as follows: Sir Donald Smith, Senator Drummond, W. C. McDonald, R. B. Angus, A. T. Paterson, E. B. Green Lords' shields, Hugh McLennan, W. H. Mere to be dith and A. F. Gault.

FOR THE NEW SCHOOL YEAR. Trustee Board Makes Many Changes

the Assignment of Teachers. The school trustees sat again on Saturday evening to finish the task of arranging the teaching staff for the new school year. There was a full board present, Trustee J. Stuart Yates taking his seat again. The two new schools are to be opened next term, and to arrange for teachers for them many changes were necessary. No new teachers were appointed, but a large amount of transferring was done. The staff as it appeared when the board's deliberations were over was as follows:

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS' CENTRAL SCHOOL. Netherby, S.B., principal..... Doran, B. F.

GIRLS' CENTRAL SCHOOL. NORTH WARD SCHOOL. McNeill, A. B..... SOUTH PARK SCHOOL 

VICTORIA WEST SCHOOL. SPRING RIDGE SCHOOL.

San Francisco, June 14.—The steamer Colima arrived from Panama and way ports this morning. While at Acajuelta it was learned that the followers of Ezeta, ex-president of San Salvador, had port and were negotiating for another. if created. were about to flee for their lives. Latest advices say that Ezeta was a prisoner discontinuous that their bill shall pass

Tully Boyce Gets a Rousing Reception -A Little Spat.

The government meeting in South but we had very few people to supply. The bank had been going into the railway business to the extent of no less than 18 ly the true state of affairs in that disper cent. of its capital. To carry on that | trict. The electors favorable to the Dakind of business with success the board vie administration are painfully few in would require more ability than some were disposed to give them credit for number and they are divided against The contingent fund had in themselves. The majority favor Dr. creased \$10,000 in four years. That Walkem, but Mayor Quennell being the was to say, it had taken four years to re-cover the position in which they had both men are in the field and there will stood then. Interest-bearing deposits be a split by means of which Tully had increased \$8,500,000 during the past Boyce, the unanimous choice of the Opposition party, will be returned by an

ovenwhelming majority.
Premier Davie had nothing new to say. He vigorously defended all past actions Mayor Quennell and Dr. Walkem fol-

the latter came off best. Tully Boyce made the speech of the evening. He was cheered to the echo, even the government supporters being carried away by his eloquent denuncia-tion of the whole policy of the present

midnight the meeting dispersed without proved a good night for the government the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. in the hou The whole affair was remarkably tame Wellington branch, to work up some sem- | pected. blance of enthusiasm.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Lord Rosebery's Attitude on Home Rule and the Lords.

New York, June 2.-Mr. George W

Smalley cables from London to the Trib-

une: Lord Rosebery's visit to Birmingham and his various speeches in Mr. Chamberlain's dominions, present him in a new attitude. Hitherto he has held the balance fairly even between the different sections of his party and has shown his desire to keep a hold on that moder-Mr. Crawford asked that this question ate body which both inside and beyond f quarterly dividends be brought before the party looked to him with hope. He would prefer, no doubt, still to retain all the support he could get from that Morrison, M. P. P., St. John's, Nfld; W. with his friend Mr. Crawford, but he and all other quarters, but circumstances was totally opposed fo a quarterly divihas not responded to his appeal, or not responded in any way which has much immediate practicability to a hard-pressdouble liability. It was all very well to ed minister. The parliamentary situation talk about widows and orphans; but wid- was critical. The budget coming on, the Welsh four still mutinous, the Parnellites hostile, various cliques and persons, whose interests or principles are affected to the meeting, said, referring to the by the budget, wavering, it became neces sary to take a different line, and Lord Rosebery took the Irish line. There was no compact body in the House of Commons to whom he could appeal, except that wing of the Irish Nationalists nominally led by Mr. McCarthy. They were supposed to be friendly, but lacking in zeal. As Lord Rosebery said of himself last August with reference to home rule, he was a witness, but not an enthusiastic witness. So of the Irish. Enthusiasm was needed on both sides.
Lord Rosebery has supplied at Birmingham what was deficient in his House of Lords' speech, and the McCarthyltes, not to be outdone in good will, responded by trooping over from Ireland in an unbroken phalanx and crowding the ministerial lobby in every direction on the budget. Lord Rosebery now thinks an "insult" to ask him, as Mr. Chamberlain did, whether he is for home rule or whether he is for Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill of last year. Some of his own friends think that the very fervor of his indignation betrays a consciousness that his position has been doubtful, or, if not his position, his private feelings. Nothing, they say, is more common than for a minister to oppose a measure in the cabinet, and, when he is beaten in the cabinet, defend in parliament what he attacked in council with his colleagues. Not otherwise can government by cabinet be carried on. There it is where the majority must rule, unless one strong will rules. Whatever dissensions may exist in private among ministers, they must in public present a united front to the enemy. That view would relieve Lord Rosebery from cen-sure. But he needs no relief. He is not supposed to have resisted home rule. Lukewarmness was his offence. He is ukewarm no longer on the general principle. He upholds the principle with firmness, perhaps with something of the ardor of a new convert. He reserves his lukewarmness for Mr. Gladstone's es his competitors is what is described bill. He does not think that or any as "the corkscrew method of his left leg, bill. He does not think that or any other bill perfect. He treats it as a meritorious effort to carry out home rule policy, and promises to make another effort to settle this question; and he closes his series of speeches in Birmingham, four or five altogether, with a testimony

The moderate and rational view still prevails in Lord Rosebery's mind respecting the House of Lords. "I look to the Leeds conference," said he, "for guid-ance and inspiration," and he added the interesting information that the calling of the Leeds conference was "spontaneous" spontaneous, I supose, with Mr. Schnadhorst, whose name is appended to the summons. It is still more interesting to hear that Lord Rosebery has never met with one who would explain to him the machinery, the constitutional machinery, by which the House of Lords could be ended. Therefore he is a mender and not an ender. He told the too zealous enders plainly that the House of Lords can be abolished only by a bill duly passed by both houses of parliament. He had no idea, he added, how the House of Lords could be induced to pass its own death sentence. He sets aside the proposal to create five or six hundred peers. It is a question whether the crown could be asked to create them, a question whether it would create them is chartered a German steamer that was in asked, a question what they would do This douche of cold sense The officers of the Colima say that a considerable amound of treasure was placed but they have not an umbrella ready. on one of the steamers and the general so great is the parliamentary pressure impression was that all those who had that another concession had to be made suported the ex-president during the war at Birmingham. Lord Rosebery prom-Their president had put the very best his friends.

of the closeness of the union between the

Liberal party and the Irish party, and a

profession of gratitude, plainly sincere.

for the support of the Irish, in spite of

the opposition in Ireland from a power-

ful interest, "and in spite of their honest

and honorable poverty."

place, he can do no more. This has but partly appeased the Weish irreconcile-ables. Having got this much by irre-concileability and revolt, they think they can get more by persevering in that poli-cy. So they threaten still to persevere and to vote against the ministry as oc-

week and so important on both sides as again to give rise to reports of an early dissolution. Mr. Morley was very cheer ful to his constituents at Newcastle and sank the philosopher into the partisan The Duke of Devonshire, at Southamp ton, appeared still doubtful about Lord pointing out that while the prime minis ter professed himself convinced of its ne cessity, he quietly put it on one side and ceeded to other subjects. The duke, evertheless, thinks home rule an immir ent danger. Mr. Balfour, who spoke last of the government and a assured the elec- night at a club dinner, contented himself tors that in the future even better would with chafing Lord Rosebery, whose speech he described as consisting of extracts from Mr. Chamberlain, edited and They had a lively spat in which explained by the prime minister. But perhaps Mr. McCarthy's statement looks ore like dissolution than any other. He declares it impossible to conceal any longer the fact that without more funds the regular attendance of Irish National ists in Parliament will be impossible. Of course if they go the government goes too, and dissolution or resignation will points against the premier.

Davie replied at some length but the audience was rapidly vanishing and at which was reckoned as a critical moment, ise, their majorities runa to 45 and never running below 31. considering the efforts that had been was suposed the opposition were bent on made by the town chique, assisted by the mischief and nothing above 20 was ex-

> GRAND ORANGE LODGE. Officers Elected at the Late Session a

Lindsay, Ontario.

The Grand Orange Lodge of British America, at its session at Lindsay, Ont., recently held, elected the following officers for 1894:

M. W. Grand Master, N. C. Wallace, M. W. D. G. M.—E. T. Clarke, M. R. W. Provincial Grand Masters-J. L. Hughes, Toronto; J. H. Dalamere, J. P., Minden; William Galbraith, Mont real; George W. Fowler, Sussex, N. B.; John C. Gass, Shubenacadie, N. S.; J. H. Bell, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Donald

J. Marshall, Winnipeg; Wm. Johnston New Westminster, B. C.; A. G. Hami! ton, Moosomin, N. W. T. M. W. Grand Chaplain-Rev. John Helliwell, M.A., Vankleek Hill, Ont. M. W. Grand Secretary-Robert Bir ningham, Toronto (re-elected). M. W. Grand Treasurer-W. J. Parkhill, Midland, Ont., (re-elected). M. W. Grand Lecturer-R. A.

Brown, St. John, N. B. M. W. Grand Director of Ceremonies -Edward Floody, Toronto. M. W. Deputy Grand Secretary-John C. Gass. Shubenacadie. M. W. Deputy Grand Treasurer-I.t.

Col. J. H. Scott, Kincardine, Ont. M. W. Grand Lodge Auditors-Major Sam Hughes, M. P., Lindsay, Ont.; W H. Stewart, P. C. M., Warwick, Ont. The minor offices were filled by the same men as last year in almost every in

A PHENOMENON Remarkable Speed Developed by Australian Swimmer They have just found a swimmer

Australia who has aroused the interest of all sportsmen who make swimming something more than a pastime in this country. Nobody seems to know exactly how the new man, Gorniy, swims, though the Australian papers which are at hand devote columns of description to his style, having got to the point of il lustrating his method. Even the experts in this country are unable to fath in the peculiarities of his stroke, which has reduced all the notable swimmers in Australia and New Zealand to despair. ance and power. Gormly does not pre tend to train for his races, but makes it a point to spend six or eight hours every day in the water. His stroke is now being copied by a number of pro fessional and amateur swimmers of the antipodes. He swims, according to the description, with his right arm perfectly straight—that is, it makes a long, slow sweep from the shoulder downward and backward as he lies on his right side. But the real stroke which sends him through the water at a rate which amazwhich is drawn up and out of the water, so as to be almost completely in view, and is then pushed under the water and thrust backward with a corkscrew motion, which sends the body along at a remarkable rate of speed." This is the most succinct description which has yet been given of Gormly's method of swimming. He is coming over here next summer, so when the camera fiends get at him the public will know all about the "corkscrew motion" which he uses. Incidentally, his style of swimming casts bitter reflection upon teh frog, which has heretofore sustained an unquestioned eminence as the model for champion swimmers.-New York Sun.

Leadville, Colo., June 12.-A Midland freight train encountered a mudslide west of here this morning, and the trackmen asisted by section hands succeeded in clearing the wreck. While this was gotwo men and seriously injuring two

Foreign News. Fire in Yamgata, province of Usen, Japan, destroyed 1200 houses. Thirteen M. Witte, Russian minister of finance is sending a high official of the government, M. Zalbouguis, to China, Japan, Korea and United States to inspect the chief ports, notably San Francisco, and report upon the best means of promoting

commercial relations with Russia.

Zalbouguis is especially commissioned to

develop the closest possible relations with North America. So great is the parliamentary pressure that another concession had to be made at Birmingham. Lord Rosebery promised, or as good as promised, the Welsh disestablishers that their bill shall pass the House of Commons this session. After that, and when it gets to another

## MATCH-MAKING MAMMAS\_

Are not always successful in making good matches. In this they differ from the E. B. EDDY CO., who make Good Matches every day-and even if a flare-up occurs at times and there is a smell of brimstone in the air, the interested persons are satisfied with ... ...

## E. B. EDDY'S MATCHES.

THE MATTAWAN WRECK.

Fire Was the Cause of the Bridge Disaster on the C. P. R.

The Winnipeg Free Press of June 12 ed, his nose and jawbone being broken, gives the following particulars of the ac- and is somewhat scalded. Injuries are cident near Kaministquia station, a short distance west of Fort William:

There was a large crowd at the C. P. R. station last night when the passengers of Saturday's wrecked express arrived in the city. On board the train that went through the bridge there were about forty passengers, all of whom, with the exception of the two victims and the four Baker children, safely reached the city at 10.50 o'clock last night. Many of the passengers in the colonist and first-class cars lost all their property, principally coats, hats, shawls and shoes, being satisfied with saving their lives, and not venturing to return to the cars after once landing on solid ground.

Among the passengers was Mr. Steen, of the Commercial. Speaking to a Free Press reporter shortly after his arrival,

third in five years. I was in the sleeper ried 4,517,880 against 1,227,115 for the at the time, about 2.30 in the afternoon, and as soon as I heard the sharp crack ber carried per day in March, 1894, was of the airbrake and the sudden jolt I 48,961, and in March, 1893, 38,984. knew it was a wreck. I stepped out of In St. Mary's cathedral, Kingston, on the car with others to look around. The a recent Sunday, a letter was read from air was filled with smoke and the heat Archbishop Cleary, which had special rewas oppressive. The sight that we saw derence to the election campaign now gowas certainly astonishing. The bridge ing on. It exhorted the electors to supwas about 113 feet long, and was a wood- | port an honest and Liberal government in en structure placed on stone abutments. The company intended to place an iron double tracked bridge across some time, and injure the Catholic church. The letand the stone part was built with that ter also referred to the importation from object in view. The river Mattawan is the United States of secret societies for very wide on each side of the railway, and the water rushes underneath through | niting strife and attempting to injure seca narrow channel with tremendous force. tarian institutions. The engine and tender had gone partially down stream; the baggage car was lying directly below in the water; the mail and express was on top; the colonist sleeper had crashed through the mail car, and the first-class car was lying by itself near the east bank. All were in the water, some submerged. No bush or bush fire could have ignited the bridge had not some of the old material from the wooden supports been lying near the but without result. It was at once surbridge, and this dry material made quite mised that the child had fallen from the a fire, igniting the upper part. The fire train, which was at once backed along soon spread to all the cars, and in ten the line for traces of the body. To the minutes those portions of the cars not delight of the mother and the astonish submerged in the stream were burned to ment of the other passengers the child the water's edge. In ten minutes also was found sitting on the embankment those who were saved were out of harm's just twenty miles back from where it way and in ten minutes those who were was first missed. It was perfectly unlost were gone forever. We thought the injured and was not even crying. engineer and fireman had gone sure, but is supposed that the little one fell out of they were seen at the opposite abutment the window, and as the train was going after a few minutes waving to us. How at the rate of 35 miles and hour its estell. They were thrown out perhaps; anyway they found themselves crawling up the opposite bank of the stream. The baggageman, Braithwaite, found himself in the water and swam out. The express messenger was never found. The mail agent, James, said he saw the end of his car burst out, and he made for the opening. The colonist car passengers got out through windows at the end. In the case of the four children they were passed out to persons on the bank, and the should be said, by the way, that the swimmers of that part of the world are swimmers of that part of the world are all this time the flames were making and the said and never reappeared. All this time the flames were making rapid progress, and soon hardly any portion of the train was visible excepting the smokestack of the engine and a few

charred portions. The dining car hung over the opening a few feet. Behind i was the regular sleeper and an empty one. Few of the passengers sustained injury, excepting bruises and scratches.' About twenty bags of mail, which were mostly newspapers, went underneath the water with the baggage car, but were saved. They were soaked through and came in last night. Two pouches of letters from Ottawa to the Territories were also saved. Mail Agent James has a painful bruise on the left leg and a cut over the nose. He lost his clothes containing his watch and a sum of mon ey. All the baggage and portions of the express matter were saved.

The following official report of Saturday's accident was given to the press At 14.30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon

No. 1 express was derailed at the bridge over Mattawan river, twenty-eight miles west of Fort William. When the eastbound express passed at 12 o'clock everything was all right and no fire in close proximity to the bridge. It appears, however, that a small bush fire to the south worked down towards the track, burning an old log building and a portion of the old bridge on the Dawson road, and finally communicated to the bridge, which is a 113 foot Howe truss span on stone abutments, weakening it so that it went down when the engine struck it. The engine is lying in the river. The combina tion mail and express, baggage, colonis ing on another slide came down, killing and first-class coach, including mails, baggage and express matter, were destroyed by fire communicated from the burning bridge. The dining car and two sleepers were saved all right. A passenger named Mrs. Arthur Bak-

er, of Hochelaga, was drowned in the river, her body being recovered a couple of hours later some distance down the stream. Four small children, between the ages of ten and two and a half, who were with her, escaped uninjured, and are now being cared for by the railway authorities at Fort William. children and remains of Mrs. Baker will go east to Montreal by the first train, a lady from Fort William being sent in charge of the children by the railway

The express messenger, Mert Brown about 24 years of age, residing in Toron o, is missing, although diligent search has been made for his body. Engineer J. Elms and Fireman Whitehurst escaped from the wreck on the west bank of the river and were

tained from Kaministiquia. Elms is a good deal bruised and slightly scalded. He was reported doing very well yester-day morning. Whitehurst is badly bruisnot dangerous, and he was doing fairly well yesterday.

THE DOMINION.

Profits of the Montreal Street Railway -A Child's Adventure.

The net profits of the Montreal Street Railway Company, after paying running expenses, city percentage, fixed charges, etc., as shown by the official figures, for the winter six months commencing October 1 last, were \$70,450, an increase of \$58,479.86 over the corresponding period of last year. During many previous winters the company only made expenses. The number of passengers carried in the last six winter months was 8,592,944, as against 7,240,553 during the previous "That was my fifth train wreck, the winter. In March, 1894, the cars carsame month last year. The average num-

preference to politicians, who were doing the purpose of proscribing Catholics, ig-

A peculiarly narrow escape occurred on the Quebec express on the Canadian Pacific recently, which resulted in a detention of an hour and a half. There were on board a number of emigrants from the steamer Numidian, and a three-year-old child of one of them wandered into one of the lavatories. It was near Three Rivers when the mother missed the little one and an active search was instituted. ply wonderful under the circumstances. The contract for the machinery for the working gates of the Sault Ste. Marie

Canal has been awarded to the Canadian Engine and Locomotive company of Kingston. The company will receive between \$30,000 and \$50,000. At Tavistock, Ont., lately, hail fell to depth of two feet, and in some places

was piled up in huge banks.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's state of health is causing his friends considerable anxiety. His severe labors as chancellor of the exchequer are overtaxing his strength.



## A Little Daughter

Of a Church of England minister cured of a distressing rash, by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Mr. RICHARD BIRKS, the well-known Druggist, 207 McGill st., Montreal, P. Q., says: I have sold Ayer's Family Medicines for 40 years, and have heard nothing but

good said of them. I know of many

Wonderful Cures

performed by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one in particular being that of a little daughter of a Church of England minister. The child was literally covered from head to foot with a red and exceedingly troublesome rash, from which she had suffered for two or three years, in spite of the best medical treatment available. Her father was in great distress about the case, and, at my recommendation, at last began to administer Ayer's Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which effected a complete curo, much to her relief and her father's delight. I am sure, were he here to-day, he would testify in the strongest terms

as to the merits of Ayer's Sarsaparilla Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Cures others, will cure you