

**THE FRONTIER.**

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

**THE NEWS IN BRIEF.**

Ex-Governor Merrill of Iowa died at Los Angeles, Cal.

Sarah Radcliff of Reynolds, a patient at the Lincoln (Neb.) insane hospital, committed suicide by hanging.

Captain D. L. Brainard, chief commissary at Manila, has asked to be relieved on account of ill health.

The government will send 150,000 feet of lumber to the Philippines to aid natives in rebuilding their homes.

John Johnson, a farmer living near Stanton, Neb., was shot and instantly killed by his half-brother, Oliver Anderson.

The Spanish Red Cross society has news from Manila that Aguineldo has promised to release all sick Spanish prisoners.

Governor Stephens has pardoned Lizzie Wong, who was sent from St. Louis in October in 1897 under sentence of fifteen years for murder in the second degree.

The Army and Navy Magazine of Washington is preparing to issue a souvenir edition devoted exclusively to Kansas and her heroes.

While feeding a threshing machine near Sweet Springs, Mo., Cort Wineburg had his right arm caught in the cylinder and torn off at the shoulder. He died in a few hours.

The financial statement of Cuba from January 1 to June 30, just given out, shows that the island paid \$1,480,021. above expenses during the first six months of the year.

Charles Page, a farmer living north of Topeka, went insane on account of the heat while working in the hay field. He was brought to Topeka and lodged in jail to await a hearing for lunacy.

All haste is being used to dispatch the troops now waiting here to Manila. It is expected that the entire casual detachment now at the Presidio will set sail within about two weeks.

Major John A. Logan, son of the late General John A. Logan, was recently appointed by the president as major in the volunteer army, but his name was accidentally omitted from the lists.

The following Iowa pensions have been granted: Boynton T. Chapman, Derby; Tillinghast Mowry, Janesville; Joseph Tinkenbinder, Battle Creek; Edward Maucher, Hawarden; Annie E. Sherman, Liscomb.

Secretary Hay entertained at breakfast Baron Sternberg, the German representative on the Samoan commission. The baron is about to sail for Berlin to confer with the authorities respecting Samoan matters.

Lieutenant Henry P. Lippincott, deputy surgeon of the army, has been directed to represent the medical department of the army at the eighth annual meeting of the military surgeons at Kansas City in September.

Rural free delivery service at Washburn college, Topeka, Kan., has been applied for. The postoffice department has sent a special agent to look over the proposed routes as to the need of such service.

Harmony in the ranks of the democracy will supply to the leading theme of a series of speeches to be delivered in New York and other cities in the east by ex-Governor John P. Altgeld of Illinois during the next two weeks.

It is believed that after the new regiments are on their way to the Philippines the subject of more general officers in the islands will be considered. There are now three major generals of the regular army and six brigadiers.

J. F. Turner, a real estate agent of San Francisco, was shot and killed by Joseph Frenck, a barber, in the corridor of the third floor of the Crocker building as the result of a long standing feud arising from a land deal in Fresno and Meco counties.

It is reported that Aguineldo, the Filipino leader, has ordered the rebel generals in the province of Cavite to close in on and attempt to take the town of Imus, and it is added that troops are concentrating around the town from the lake country.

Senator Mark Hanna had a long conference at Frankfurt, Germany, with the United States ambassador to Germany, Andrew D. White, who came from Hamburg, and Consul General Guenther, on the present and prospective German-American relations.

Major Betts of the Ohio naval reserves has made an offer to the war department to enlist the Toledo reserves for duty in the Philippines. The enlistment is impossible in the navy department, but Major Betts hopes, by enlisting the men for land service, to get assignment to one of the boats at Manila.

John R. McLean, democratic nominee for governor of Ohio, is now head of the ways and means committee of the democratic national committee. His appointment was announced by W. J. Stone, it being one of the features of the reorganization plan decided upon at the Chicago meeting July 20.

August Jernberg, a local real estate dealer of Chicago, confessed bankruptcy, placing his liabilities at \$1,433,137, without assets. The principal creditors are the Union National bank, Chicago, \$59,050; C. F. Johnson, Omaha, \$17,500; Union National bank of Omaha, \$16,982; S. A. Tolman, \$205,906; Illinois Land and Loan company, \$245,341.

W. S. Sunderland, a brakeman on the Omaha road, was run over and instantly killed by a freight train at Pender, Neb.

Secretary of War Root went to Sandy Hook to witness tests of cannon and shells at the proving grounds there.

Rev. Mr. Edward L. Trefz has resigned from the editorship of the St. Joseph Herald to become pastor of Kountz Memorial church in Omaha.

A Burlington train was wrecked near Barnard, on the Creston branch of that road. Engineer Criss was instantly killed and Conductor Mather and Fireman Smith were fatally hurt.

**IT MAY KILL DREYFUS**

Prisoner Not Able to Stand Excitement of Conviction or Acquittal.

EITHER MAY PROVE FATAL TO HIM

Unfortunate Man's Friends Fear that He Will Break Down Under the Ordeal—Esterhazy Says Dreyfus is Guilty—Still He is Afraid of His Acquittal.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Dreyfus, excitement during Lamothe's deposition was painful to witness. He listened with strained intensity throughout, flushing, paling, working himself forward on his chair, the better to watch the faces of the judges, nodding his head at times at confirmation of points adduced and during confrontations half rising from his chair and dropping into it again, battling with a wish to speak and explain, perhaps to proffer once more that wild cry of innocence to which he has accustomed us. When at the end of the session the president gave him leave he threw himself upon questions like a famished dog upon a bone. His voice was almost a snarl, so harsh was it with the intensity of his feeling. The scene of enthrallment among the partisans of Dreyfus after Lamothe's evidence was wonderful, the first of its kind since the beginning of the trial.

"Let them condemn him now if they dare," one excited Dreyfusard was heard to say. The general feeling is now greatly in favor of the chances of acquittal. A verdict must not be expected until Saturday or even Monday, but Du Paty's evidence, which I hear, long and extremely sensational, although I cannot vouch for the latter, may give rise to incidents which would delay the trial still further.

Dreyfus' friends are not yet decided what steps they will take for his future safety if acquitted. They have every confidence that the authorities will get him safely out of Rennes. It is yet too soon, they say, to discuss the future, but they anticipate considerable difficulties on the part of the prisoner if they endeavor to dissuade him from remaining in France, as he undoubtedly wishes. He has, however, been at last brought to realize that further sojourn in the army is impossible. He talks quite freely of the vindictive feelings shown by the generals.

"Bolsdoffe has never looked me in the face," he remarked the other day. His health continues to be the cause of the gravest anxiety. Yesterday with his face flushed to an unhealthy pink and shining with perspiration, he looked like a man sustained only by excitement with a very short time to live after that excitement ceases. I believe a verdict of either condemnation or acquittal will prove his death warrant and his friends, though they don't say so, fear the same.

Esterhazy, being asked by a reporter of the Sunday Special after reading the evidence given at Rennes if he still deems Dreyfus guilty, answered: "Yes, guilty—most decidedly so. And yet I'm afraid the court-martial is going to acquit him. It looks very much like it just at present, at any rate."

The interviewer asked what in that case would happen to Mercier?

"Oh," replied Esterhazy, "Mercier certainly will be condemned for this miserable traitor of a Jew, and that will only be the beginning of the deluge. Mark my words, the acquittal of Dreyfus will be only the beginning of trouble in France."

"Why, then," he was asked, "don't you, who know the truth about everything, go over to Rennes and help set things right?"

"No," said Esterhazy, with a sneer, "I am much better over here."

**YELLOW FEVER UNDER CONTROL.**

Surgeon General Receives Flattering Reports From Soldiers' Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Officials of the Marine hospital service are working in harmonious co-operation with the state officials of Florida in dealing with the yellow fever outbreak at Key West. Dr. Porter, the health officer of the state, has reported his arrival in Key West. Such information as has been received by Dr. Wyman, the surgeon general, shows that there are a number of cases of fever there, but mild in type.

Dr. Wyman today received from Key West a list of persons who have left that city recently, together with the date and manner of their departure and their destination.

Dr. Wyman says that while there is no occasion for alarm concerning these people ordinary precautions would require that they be kept under observation for ten days, and if fever of any kind should ensue they should be isolated until its nature is positively determined.

Trust Buys From Farmers.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—The American Tobacco company will hereafter buy leaf tobacco direct from Wisconsin farmers. The trust will erect a mammoth depot in Madison for sorting and storing its purchase.

This move, it is expected, will drive many small dealers out of the field. Recently leaf tobacco from jobbers, which transaction impressed it with the advantage of having agents buying direct from the farmer, thereby making a big saving.

Schurman and Hay Confer.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, was in conference for several hours today with Secretary Hay, going over matters in connection with the work of that body. This evening the secretary and Mr. Schurman were guests at dinner at the White House, at which ex-Mayor Strong of New York and his son were also present. Mr. Schurman expects to remain in the city for a short time, as he desires to have a conference with Secretary Root when the latter returns to the city.

**KANSANS SAIL FOR HOME.**

Sunflower Regiment Embarks from Manila on the Transport Tartar.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—Late this afternoon the Kansas regiment embarked on big barges in the river and were towed to the transport Tartar, the Kansas regiment flag flying and the soldiers cheering. The Tartar sailed this evening.

Many Spanish prisoners are escaping from the Filipinos and bringing into the American lines stories of hard treatment. They agree that the Filipinos are exceedingly short of rations and that a large section of their troops is reduced to the use of home-made black powder.

The natives are trying every scheme to get food and munitions from Manila. Daily arrests are made for attempts to smuggle contraband of war through the American lines. In one case a casco with a cargo of bamboo poles was overhauled and the poles were found full of rice.

The insurgents have a wholesome respect for the British on account of several threats of British war ships to bombard their towns unless the rights of British subjects are respected. Two British vessels, the Lacson and the Nero, were driven by stress of weather into the harbor of Dagupan, the northern terminus of the Dagupan railway. The crews were imprisoned, but on their protesting that they were British subjects the insurgent authorities permitted one man, Edwards, to come to Manila, promising to release the crew of the Lacson if Edwards secured from the British consulate a statement as to the nationality of the vessel. A similar concession was made to the Nero.

Edwards says he saw several American prisoners who were better fed than the Spaniards of the Filipino officers.

A force of native police has been formed to patrol the city of Manila, co-operating with the provost guard, whose lack of knowledge of the language and the resorts of native criminals has given an opportunity for burglary, an industry which has been flourishing of late. The new force includes many members of the old force and some insurgents who had grown tired of fighting. It has already done much good work in running down native criminals.

The American secret service recently found a Filipino spy at Calamba. He is supposed to have been the man who stole four guns belonging to the Washington regiment. He offered desperate resistance to the soldier who was sent to capture him, and tried to run away with two revolver shots in his head. Finally he was brought down with a rifle bullet in his hip. He died after jumping from the stretcher and trying to run.

**IOWA BOYS START HOME SOON.**

War Department Receives Two Dispatches from Gen. Otis.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The War department today received two dispatches from Manila. The first reads: "MANILA, Sept. 4.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Railway to Angeles completed in four days. Insurgents not opened on place this morning with shrapnel, which failed to explode; no casualties. Kansas and Washington being loaded on transports. Two battalions of the Nineteenth Infantry relieve the Tennessees at Iloilo and Cebu. Latter, with Iowas, the only remaining volunteer regiments, sail soon. OTIS."

At the War department it is said that with the leaving of the Tennessee and Iowa regiments all the volunteers will have left the Philippines, also all the men of the regular army discharged under general order No. 40.

Irwin Sends Plague Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—Marine Hospital Surgeon Irwin, sent to Lisbon and Oporto to investigate the plague outbreak, cables today that he had mailed a report. His cablegram conveys no information regarding the plague and it is inferred that possibly the situation is not so serious as has been thought, though there may be other reasons for the omission.

Memory of Henry George.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The sixtieth anniversary of the birthday of Henry George was celebrated this afternoon at the Grand Central palace under the auspices of the Manhattan Single Tax club. About 1,000 persons were present, including a number of labor organizations. Messages of approval and encouragement were received and read from the single taxers of Buffalo, etc. It was announced, were holding a similar anniversary meeting.

Admiral Watson III.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 4.—A letter received here from an officer with Admiral Watson at Manila, dated July 26, says that the admiral is still very ill, no improvement in his condition having been shown since the 11th, the date of the accident which threatened to destroy his launch and to which attack is attributed. It is understood he will ask to be at once relieved.

Secretary Gage Coming West.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4.—The secretary of the treasury and Mrs. Gage will leave Washington about September 10 for a visit to Chicago and other western cities. The secretary will remain until after the October festivities in the Lake City, while Mrs. Gage is planning to prolong her sojourn until the late autumn.

To Lease Ute Lands.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Instructions have been prepared authorizing the agent in charge of the Ute Indian reservation in Utah to advertise for bids for leasing the surplus lands, in whole or in part, for a period of five years, beginning April 1 next.

It's a Brilliant War Record.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., Sept. 4.—Lieutenant E. E. Hawkins of Company B, First South Dakota, arrived home today and was met at the depot by the band, the Union Veterans' union, the Grand Army of the Republic posts and a large crowd of citizens.

**IN THE DREYFUS TRIAL**

De Clum Confesses All the Crookedness of Which He Has Been Guilty.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS MADE

Acts Under Instructions of Chiefs of the General Staff—Cavaignac Gets a Copy of the Testimony—A Very Satisfactory Day for the Accused.

RENNES, Sept. 2.—(New York World Cablegram.)—I am informed on the best authority that Colonel Paty du Clam has made the most sensational revelation, exposing all the crookedness of which he is guilty, in obedience to the direct instructions of his chiefs of the general staff. This was revealed to Major Tavernier, the commissioner appointed by Colonel Jouaust, president of the court-martial, to take Du Paty de Clam's testimony in Paris, where he lies ill.

At this moment, 11 o'clock at night, a meeting of the generals and of the principal satellites is being held in the house which M. Cavaignac, a former minister of war, has secretly maintained here as the headquarters of the inner circle of anti-Dreyfusites.

M. Cavaignac pretended to go to Paris after the fourth day of the trial. He really has been in Paris since the first day of Major Tavernier's examination of Du Paty de Clam. He has been pulling wires in the attempt to learn as to what Du Paty de Clam has been testifying.

Cavaignac returned here last night. I learn that he brought, if not a complete copy of Du Paty de Clam's testimony, at least a fairly explicit synopsis of it. Upon his return was issued the hurried summons which gathered the generals in his house. They are now discussing their plan of defense. General Roget's and Captain Cugniet's mean abandonment of him has defiantly antagonized Du Paty de Clam. All efforts by General Gouze to pacify him have been vain. Du Paty de Clam's family has persuaded him to resign his commission in the army as soon as he has cleared himself of all responsibility for this crime against Dreyfus. So he has no fears; he does not care.

That M. Cavaignac should have procured even a synopsis of Du Paty de Clam's testimony is in itself illegal, for the law says that testimony so taken must be kept secret until it is read in court. But M. Cavaignac risked a crime and called together the generals last night. They knew Du Paty de Clam's revelations place them in extremest danger.

The day was a very satisfactory one for Dreyfus. The Beaufort witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended the Asiatic maneuvers, found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, underwent two convictions for swindling. This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being very weighty, as in the case of Captain Carvalho, General Sebert and Major Hartmann, their evidence going to show that particulars of the firing manual of the "120" gun and hydro-pneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers, and that the contention that Dreyfus, from his special position on the staff and peculiar movements, could be acquainted with them has no solid basis. This was the sum of yesterday's proceedings, which were not marked by any unusual incident, the Roget-Brayer episode, in which General Roget clearly gave himself away, being the only matter which attracted special attention.

**GERMANS AND CHINESE CLASH.**

Ultimatum Sent to Chinese Government by Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A special dispatch received here today from Shanghai reports that serious trouble has occurred in the Kiaochow hinterland between the Germans and Chinese, in which six of the latter were shot. The German minister to China, Baron von Ketteler, has handed an ultimatum to the Chinese government, declaring that unless there is security of life and property and order is maintained in the hinterland Germany will take steps to protect her own interests.

No Extra Session.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 2.—A Pierre (S. D.) special to the Dispatch says: The Populist, the official paper of Governor Lee in this city, today announces that the governor will refuse to call a session of the legislature to provide means to bring the troops from San Francisco. It also states that he will refuse to issue emergency warrants, which means that state warrants will have to be registered within a few days, but it is not likely that any of them will be for more than a short time.

Rioter Bombed Street Cars.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 2.—Another riot broke out at 9:30 tonight on Central avenue, near Giddings avenue. A small torpedo exploded under the wheels of a Central avenue car, and a large crowd of foreign workmen assembled. They soon began to throw stones at the passing cars. Captain Rowe and his men charged the crowd and clubbed it severely. As the rioters broke away the police made ten arrests.

Looks Bad for Peary.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Sept. 2.—The whaling steamer Neptune reports that while making her way toward Hudson's bay she was caught in an ice floe half way up the Labrador coast August 21. This seems to indicate that Lieutenant Peary's steamer must be having very unfavorable weather in the arctic regions.

Six Hundred Lives Lost.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 2.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Beshi, Island of Shikoku

**COLD STEEL ONLY REMEDY.**

Funston Says Insurgents Must Be Whipped Into Submission.

MANILA, Sept. 2.—Of the troops about to return to the United States the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania and the Nevada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week. Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and thirty of the Kansans were killed and nineteen officers and men died from disease during the smallpox epidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded.

Of the Washington men 875 men are embarking, while eight officers and 206 men will stay, most of those remaining enlisting in the new regiments being formed here.

One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded and one died from disease; twenty-four of the men were killed, 128 were wounded and nine died.

General Frederic Funston and Mrs. Funston are with the general's regiment. General Funston has undergone an operation, necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban army with General Gomez.

In the course of an interview General Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war, but inasmuch as there is fighting he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future he said: "The only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active operations against them on a larger scale in the autumn we will scatter them into small bands and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued they will throw away or hide their arms and return to the pursuits of peace. A year hence small bodies of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with bandits and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end of the fighting the highwaymen will be more numerous because the members of Aguineldo's army, who have lived for years with guns in their hands, have acquired a taste for bush life and would rather continue as highwaymen than return to work."

"Cavalry is greatly needed here. The country, when dry, is superb for cavalry operations. The insurgents have none. One of their strong points is their ability to retreat rapidly. Cavalry could overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and could subside largely on the country. When cavalry is once here it should be given a chance to go ahead and not kept in towns for guard duty. Our greatest successes have been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small bodies of Americans, operating freely and commanded by officers of dash and energy, could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguineldo by cavalry would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs in Arizona."

**SPEAKERS ON TRUST EVILS.**

Three Nebraskans Are Invited to Present Papers.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The following persons have been invited to speak at the conference on combinations and trusts and some of them have accepted the invitation:

A. J. Vanlandingham, Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis; Hon. William Lindsay, Frankfort, Ky.; Hon. John G. Carlisle, New York City; P. E. Dove, president Commercial Travelers' National league, New York City; Hon. T. S. Smith, attorney general, Austin, Tex.; M. M. Garland, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, Pittsburg, Pa.; Hon. W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.; Hon. Edward Rosewater, Omaha; ex-Senator W. V. Allen, Madison, Neb.; ex-Governor Alva Adams, Pueblo, Colo.; ex-Governor W. A. McCorkle, Charleston, W. Va.

**CONDITION OF WESTERN CORN.**

What the Outlook Is in Iowa and Nebraska.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The monthly crop report, published tomorrow in the Corn Belt, says of Nebraska: In 310 reports seventy-five say the condition is excellent; ninety-five call it good; seventy-seven say fair; thirty-three poor. An average of 185 reports estimate the yield per acre at less than forty bushels; 108 reports estimate the yield at more than forty bushels.

In Iowa the corn crop report covers forty counties. Thirty-five say the crop is excellent; forty-one that it is good; twelve that it is fair, and only two call it poor. As compared with the crop of 1898, fifty-nine reports say it is better; thirty-three say that it is much the same, and eleven that it is not so good.

Fever in New Orleans.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 2.—The state health department has received information of one death from yellow fever at New Orleans. State Health Officer Blunt at once ordered a rigid quarantine against New Orleans on passenger and freight business to continue indefinitely and all border stations were notified to refuse admittance to any person or freight from that port.

Goodrich on the Iowa.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Captain C. F. Goodrich of the cruiser Newark has been detached from that command and today will assume command of the battleship Iowa, relieving Captain Terry, who is ordered home on waiting orders. At the same time the command of the Newark will devolve upon Captain B. H. McCallan. It is expected Captain Terry will soon be promoted to the rank of rear admiral.

It is supposed that the average depth of sand in the deserts of Africa is from thirty to forty feet.

**FROM NIAGARA TO THE SEA.**

This is the season of the year when the tourist is in evidence—when old and young and middle-aged are looking for rest and recuperation in one way or another. We have in this country a vast army of people who about this time of year desire to escape from the dust and heat and turmoil of town and city and enjoy the shade, the comfort and quiet of lake and river. Thus they cast about for advantageous points of interest and pleasure. There is no need of going to Europe to search for delights readily to be found in our own land. Sights and scenes that appeal to the highest enjoyment are at our very doors, and to be had at an outlay insignificant in comparison with that which a trip across the ocean would entail. When the most delightful scenery, the grandest rivers and mountains, and all the comforts and conveniences and luxuries of home are within our reach, why go abroad in search of them? We are lead to this inquiry in looking over the 1899 official guide of Niagara to the Sea, issued by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company, 228 St. Paul street, Montreal. It treats exhaustively of the finest inland water trip in the world, for nowhere on the continent of North America is there a more picturesque region than that which lies between Niagara and the sea. The most magnificent scenery abounds from start to finish and opportunity for viewing the same through facilities that have been provided by the company above referred to is so complete—so carefully worked out in every detail—that the journey once made can be looked back upon as one of the most delightful of a lifetime. First of all, Niagara itself is one of the wonders of the world, with a fascination that rivets the attention of tourists as they start out on this trip of sight-seeing to the sea. It is so easily reached that none need deprive themselves of the privilege of seeing this greatest of nature's marvels and "doing" the grand tour of the famed Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence. From all points south of the international boundary there is direct railway communication, nearly all the trunk lines of the United States converging at this great gateway to the tourists' paradise. Commencing at the falls of Niagara, on the southern shore, then crossing Lake Ontario by steamer or rounding its western extremity by rail, to Toronto, the Queen City of the West, embarking on one of the steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation company, following the course of the lake, past the romantic waters of the Bay of Quinte, to Kingston, thence down the St. Lawrence, threading in and out of the Thousand Islands into the open stretch to Lake St. Francis, shooting the rapids, stopping over at Montreal and Quebec, and finally reaching the crowning glory of all the incomparable grandeur of the Saguenay river.

To properly describe the beauties of the trip from Niagara to the sea would occupy many times the space that we can here devote to its portrayal. Let it be made, for instance, on the beautiful steamer "Toronto," built the past year, and which began regular trips on the Toronto-Montreal route June 1. It sails from Toronto every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This magnificent boat has spacious and elegant passenger accommodations, including 140 state rooms, four parlors and large Pullman sleeping cabins, and has a seating capacity for 430 passengers. As already said, the Navigation company in the performance of their part of the work, has forgone nothing tending to the comfort and enjoyment of patrons.

This very important part having then been provided for, the tourist has but to avail himself or herself of privileges afforded within the confines of the Toronto and absorb the beauties of nature to be seen on every side from its decks. Historical places of interest are pointed out and visited, cities and towns viewed from land and water and the grandly beautiful landscape so impressed upon the memory that ever afterward the tourist must concede that the trip from Niagara to the sea by way of the St. Lawrence embodies more real delight, more genuine satisfaction in sight-seeing than any other course that could be taken in a given number of miles. He returns to his home enriched in knowledge of wonders of the world and thankful to the Navigation company that has made it possible for him to see so much at such nominal expense.

The official guide already alluded to, besides showing illustrations of many cities, public buildings and points of interest along the route taken by the Navigation company's steamers, gives a list of rates for passage, state rooms, meals, etc. A copy of this guide should be in the hands of those who contemplate making the trip in order that they may understand all details concerning the journey and the beautiful scenery it will be their privilege to view as they move from Niagara to the sea in the luxurious steamers of the line in question. The guide can be obtained from the company at Montreal.

The author of this mention has made the trip here alluded to, but he cannot begin to describe the beauties it presents. His advice would be that tourists take this route for their summer outing, feeling assured that in the end they will be thankful for information that turned them in the direction of the St. Lawrence and the Thousand Islands. If a trip is undertaken it will be found that nothing has been forgotten tending to the pleasure and comfort of tourists who patronize the spacious and beautiful steamers that the Richelieu company has placed at their disposal.

No true man envies another who has reached fame and position by crawling and cringing.

If new clothes look as uncomfortable as they feel but few people would care to wear them.