

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 Aguinaldo 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 20, 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 traps 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 Tinkembinder, Battle Creek; Edward Maucher, Hawarden; Annie E. Sherman, LaScomb.

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 all 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 Frenna, 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 Maco counties.

It is reported that Aguinaldo, 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, \$205,946; 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 enthusiasm 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 is, 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.

"Boisdeffre 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.

KANSAS SAIL FOR HOME.

Sunflower Regiment Embarks from Manila on the Transport Tartar.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—10 p. m.—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 Philippines 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 north opened on place this morning with shrapnel, which failed to explode; no casualties. Kansas and Washingtons 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 as 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, wh. it was announced, were holding a similar anniversary meeting.

Admiral Watson Ill.

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.

Has 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.

PENSION ROLL IS HIGH

Gratuities Paid to Surviving Soldiers Show Increase for the Year.

ARREARS OF WORK BEING MADE UP

Bureau is Now Ready to Take Prompt Action on Claims—Legislation is Suggested for Good of the Service—Number of Claims Rejected During the Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The annual report of Hon. H. Clay Evans, the commissioner of pensions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, presents some very interesting facts in connection with the condition of the pension roll and the operations of the bureau. The pension roll is made up of 753,451 surviving soldiers and 237,415 widows or dependent relatives and 653 army nurses. To them last year was paid \$131,617,961, being \$649,496 more than ever before.

The average of each class of pensioners is also higher. The cost of bureaus, attorneys' fees, etc., brought the total expended up to \$138,555,952, being \$1,644,498 less than the appropriation.

The payment for pensions for the year are classified as follows: General law, \$71,115,703; Spanish war, \$28,606; act of 1890, \$64,321,460. Fees paid to attorneys were \$476,969, against \$730,000 in 1898.

Total number of claims filed during the year, 48,765; allowed, 37,077; restored, 3,914; total allowances, including increases, 89,054; total claims pending June 30, 1898, 635,059; June 30, 1899, 477,239.

The total disbursements to pensioners since 1866 were \$2,389,910,974. During the same period \$15,490,886 went to examining surgeons, \$12,092,178 to pension agencies and \$62,237,228 for salaries and other expenses of the bureaus.

The number of pensioners residing in foreign countries is 4,306, to whom is paid \$633,309. Of this number 2,139 reside in Canada, 415 in Ireland, 605 in Germany and 321 in England. There are four surviving widows and seven surviving daughters of the revolutionary war on the rolls. Hiram Cronk of northwestern New York is the only surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812. He is 99 years of age. The number of pensioned widows of the war of 1812 is 1,998. On account of the Indian war 1,668 soldiers and 3,899 widows are pensioned. For service in the Mexican war there are enrolled 9,204 soldiers and 8,179 widows. June 30, 1899, the total number of pensioners was 991,519, being 2,195 less than on the same date in 1898.

The report says that considerable progress has been made in bringing up the arrears of work in the bureau. The work on original claims is prosecuted and the work of aiding medical examination in increase claims is being pushed so that very little time now elapses between dates of filing and ordering the medical examinations.

The commissioner reports the work in far better condition than at any time since April, 1897, and it is believed that further progress will be attained by the systems instituted in the different divisions.

The commissioner calls attention to the fact that order No. 225, issued June 9, 1893, which provided for a readjustment of rates of pensions previously granted under the operation of order No. 164, is still in force, but he states that no revision of rates under said order has been made under his administration.

During the year 107,919 claims of all classes were rejected in the bureau. A careful analysis of the causes of rejection of so many claims is given, showing that a large percentage of rejections occur in which additional allowance of some kind is claimed.

A full and detailed explanation as to the causes of delay in the adjustment of claims is presented, from which it appears that in nearly every case of unusual delay the fault lies with claimants or their attorneys and not with the bureau.

In order that the present complex system of pensioning may be simplified and to secure a more uniform practice in the future the appointment of a commission on the revision of the laws, rules and regulations is recommended.

Legislation is suggested extending the benefit of the acts of June 17, 1890, to persons who served in the confederate army and afterward voluntarily enlisted in the union army or navy prior to January 1, 1865, and were honorably discharged.

Resignation Rumor Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The navy department has received official confirmation of the Associated Press dispatches announcing the resignation of President Figueroa of Santo Domingo, in the following cablegram from Captain Longnecker of the New Orleans: "President Figueroa resigned at 4 o'clock yesterday."

Otis Will Print a Paper.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Otis is arranging to begin the publication of a newspaper next week. The soldiers who have been assigned to duty in the composing room complain that as they have been ordered to set type they want typesetters' pay.

Natives Forced to Retire.

MANILA, Sept. 1.—Dispatches just received from Cebu announce that the American troops under Colonel Bayless with two field pieces, sailed, on Monday into the hills, against a band of natives, who recently ambushed four of our soldiers, and who have been generally troublesome. The American force found the natives entrenched and drove them from their trenches further into the hills. There were no casualties on the American side, though there were some heat prostrations. The natives' loss is not known.

TREASURY IS FULL OF GOLD.

Largest Amount on Hand in the History of the Department.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Yesterday's treasury statement shows that the amount of net gold on hand was \$247,880,601. This is the largest amount on hand at one time in the history of the department, the next largest amount having been \$246,873,026, on December 31, 1898. This situation is accounted for by the fact that during the last two weeks or more, the revenues of the government, of which from 80 to 90 per cent are paid in gold, have largely exceeded the expenditures.

At New York the customs receipts, with the exception of from 8 to 10 per cent, are being all paid in gold and at other important points the excess of gold has been nearly or quite as large.

The receipts today exceeded the expenditures by \$1,460,668 and for the month the excess amounts to nearly \$4,500,000. Since July 1, however, a deficit is shown of \$4,036,658. The total receipts for the month are \$49,973,173, of which \$20,546,697 came from customs, \$24,327,039 from internal revenue and \$5,194,437 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures amount to \$45,518,000, of which \$14,981,000 was charged to the war department, \$4,598,000 to the navy, \$13,130,000 to pensions and the remainder to civil accounts. For August last year, the payments to the war department amounted to \$24,115,934.

NATIVES RULE THEIR OWN TOWNS

General Lawton Extends Privilege of Self Government to Filipinos

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—General Lawton's course in extending municipal government in the Philippines is explained in detail in Manila newspapers just received at the war department. They state that the general has made a tour of many towns along the line of his division, including Santa Anna, Pandacan and San Felipe, and has established in each a complete system of civil government. The inhabitants of the towns are to have entire charge of affairs according to General Lawton's system. The general called before him the principal men of the towns and after pointing out the general purposes and desires of the American government had the natives designate a mayor, vice mayor and head men for the several wards. General Lawton explained to the inhabitants that the United States government did not wish to meddle at all with the local affairs of the people and they were told to proceed with tax levies, to start schools and public improvements and to establish such civil offices as they saw fit.

The people were told that the tax money was to be expended at home and none of it was to be contributed to the general government. General Lawton also established the first civil government at Balinag, Senor Guerrero being installed as captain general. Local governments also have been put in force at Bacoo, Paranae and Las Pinas.

LINCOLN HONORS HER BOYS.

Great Crush of People at the State House Hurrahs for the Boys.

STATE HOUSE, LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 1.—Lincoln people turned out last night when the First regiment arrived from San Francisco. The citizens of Lincoln and all the state for 100 miles on either side of the line of travel of the regiment testified by their presence in immense crowds to the pride the state feels in the Lincoln to show last night that she has a personal and possessory pride in Company D, the company which went from the capital city.

The crush of men, women and children at the state house was a new experience to even those who had stood at the depot Tuesday night and who thought that the feelings of the people had been then and there given full vent. For an hour before the time set for the opening number of the program the corridors of the state house were filled with hundreds, anxious to get within seeing or hearing distance of the stands from which speeches were to be made. To not more than one in a hundred who came was this a possibility, and still the crowds waited, overrunning the state house lawn and waiting in the vain hope that somebody who had been favored with a good place would leave it and permit others to come in.

Quotas of State Filled.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—Adjutant General Corbin said today that there were less than 100 appointments of volunteer officers yet to be made and they belonged mainly to the states of Wisconsin, California and Ohio. The quotas of the other states are practically full. The president has made a small list from which the remaining regimental appointments will be made and it is expected that the result will be announced in a few days.

Anxious to Enlist.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 1.—Both the army and navy recruiting offices in St. Louis are besieged daily by applicants for enlistment and the officers in charge are securing all the men they need. Naval Lieutenant West tonight sent eighty-three men and boys on a special train for the Mare Island navy yard. The men and boys in this contingent were enlisted as landsmen and apprentices, respectively.

Not Anxious for Ladies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Mrs. Alexander Giddings of Cleveland has written to the Dewey reception executive committee, as commander of the "White Escort" of Cleveland, asking for a place in the line during the parade. She describes her command as consisting of "184 young ladies, all dressed in pure white, and carrying bright silk flags." The letter was forwarded to General Roe, who has charge of the make-up of the land parade. General Roe said the other day that only military organizations would have a place in the line.

FROM NIAGARA TO THE SEA.

How the Finest Inland Water Trip in the World is Made Possible.

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, the most picturesque valleys and slopes, and all the comforts and conveniences and luxuries of home are within our reach, why go abroad in search of them? We are led 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 sleeping capacity for 430 passengers. The dining room on the upper deck has a seating capacity for over 100 persons. As already said, the Navigation company in the performance of their part of the work, has forgot 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 to 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.