

AT SCHOOL AGAIN.

Six Thousand Young People
Take Up Their Studies.

SPACE OF NEW SCHOOLS AND EXTENSIONS THE ACCOMMODATION IS YET TOO SMALL.

The Protestant schools of the city, numbering fifteen, and representing an average of over six thousand pupils, were opened yesterday.

The first school is a vastly more complete than that of Shakespeare's time, and though there was the shilling meaning face, the laggard step was lacking. For the variety which is now introduced into the curriculum, the interest in the comfort and happiness of children, make the public school a place of delight to the young, and thousands of eager, browned young faces eagerly turned schoolwards this morning.

The primer is once more in the ascendant. Not, indeed, that there was much to-day, for harmonious location of the desirable thing on this first opening of a new school year.

In a very strict sense, the reign of the primer has commenced. The idling of the past two months is a pleasant memory, and heads have to bend and young backs have to grow earnest.

Warm, chattering groups, dressed in their best clothes, occupied the sidewalks in all parts of the city. They were going to enter their names, and their class rooms, to take the new school place with pride. Parents were all the while with their children who were to be neatly enrolled.

There were animated groups in the corridors, a splash of skirts as the lady teachers came from room to room; laughter and merry voices as dainty young things, in the long vacation, met to go to school; and again, zealous acceptance of the part of the head masters, who were expected on the first day, and who were to be ready for the end of the year.

At the beginning of every school year there are always a large number of pupils to be enrolled. The supply of short of the demand, as Mr. Jones puts it. New homes are being built in the city all the time. Little boys and girls, all over the city, are constantly reaching the school age. Commissioners have not been deficient in their efforts to estimate the number of pupils, and yet they have not been able to supply room quickly enough. The schools are full. It is a privilege to be a pupil in the schools of the city. The new Lord Aberdeen school, in St. Louis street, will be a great relief. The experience has been that new schools taken up, and always is a demand for more.

There are over one thousand pupils in the High School, and yet, with the fresh supply of pupils to be enrolled, the school, there will, before long, be a demand for further extension.

The present population is increasing. The public schools grow in favor, and are efficiently offered, and, in their turn, equipment and latest teaching methods are a credit to the progress of the Commissioners.

Numbers can be made out to-day. It is anticipated that the opening of the schools will greatly surpass that of last year. When the total on the roll of the schools was declared, it was found that 8,021 were on the books. Various causes for a full attendance, but the average is a fine showing.

Day for handsacking and vacation is over. Tomorrow an army of bright young people enter upon the kingdom of knowledge.

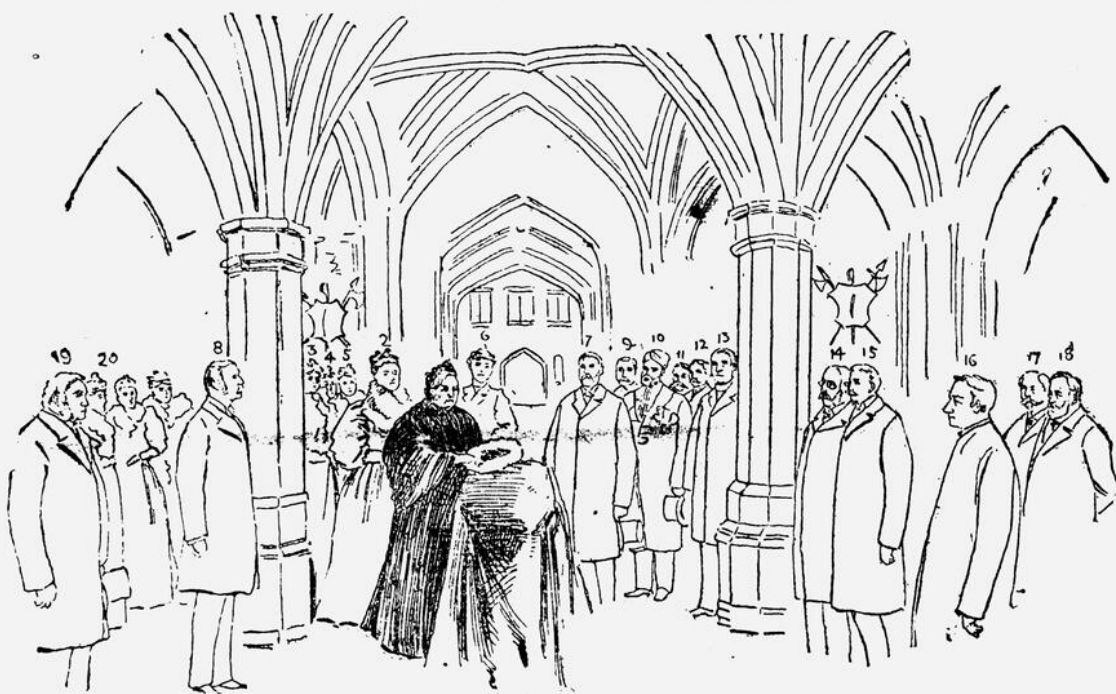
THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

CHOLERA-GROWING SERVICES.
Sept. 3.—The city board of health held a special meeting yesterday to consider the question of this port being quarantined in case of cholera being introduced. Every precaution was taken to prevent the disease from being brought to this port by ships and the Orient. Some recent cases have been brought to the attention of the board.

Sept. 2.—A woman died at her home whose disease is deemed by the physicians to have been cholera. The Klein has made an official statement regarding the alleged case of cholera at Grimsby on Sunday. He declares that the case does not show the slightest trace of bacteria.

Sept. 3.—The late Mrs. Wheeler, a member of the Royal Temperance Society, died yesterday from her late illness at 995 St. Urbain street.

QUEEN VICTORIA LAYING A WREATH ON THE COFFIN OF SIR JOHN THOMPSON.
(From a charcoal outline on canvas 5x7 feet in size.)



- 1—The Queen.
- 2—The Princess Beatrice.
- 3—Dowager Lady Southampton.
- 4—The Hon. Miss Drummond.
- 5—The Hon. Miss Harford.
- 6—Miss McNeill.

- 7—Sir Henry Ponsonby.
- 8—Colonel Sir John McNeill.
- 9—The Munshi.
- 10—Lieut.-Colonel Holmes.
- 11—Lieut.-Colonel Carrington.
- 12—Lord Hawkesbury.
- 13—Sir John Reid, M.D.

- 14—Sir Fleetwood Edwards (private secretary).
- 15—The Rev. Father Longmilla.
- 16—Lieut.-Colonel Clarke.
- 17—Mr. Murther.
- 18—Sir Charles Tupper.
- 19—Mrs. Sandford and two daughters.

THE QUEEN'S PORTRAIT.

The accompanying illustration represents the scene of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria laying a wreath upon the coffin of Sir John Thompson, who died suddenly in Windsor Castle. The sketch was made by Mr. Frederick Bell-Smith, R.C.A., of Toronto, who has been commissioned by the Canadian Government to reproduce the historical scene for the Canadian National Gallery at Ottawa. The excellent portrait of the Queen, taken from personal sittings, was reproduced in yesterday's 'Witness.' The principal personages in the sketch have favored Mr. Bell-Smith with sittings and competent English art critics have endorsed the accuracy of the likenesses. The finished picture will occupy a canvas 5x7 feet in size and will form one of the most valuable historic paintings on either side of the Atlantic. The painting, it is expected, will be finished in time for exhibition during the coming winter. Among other places the painting will be shown in New York.

BRITISH LABOR CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT JENKINS CREATES EXCITEMENT IN THE DELIVERY OF HIS INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 3.—At to-day's session of the Annual Trades Union Congress President Jenkins delivered his inaugural address. He denounced the independent labor organizations amid constant interruptions. He declared that the anti-labor and anti-trades union party had been privately subsidized by the opponents of organized labor and challenged them to produce their accounts showing where they got their funds.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, M.P., of the National Sailors and Firemen's Union, moved a vote of thanks to President Jenkins, but Mr. Peter Currie, a delegate, objected to the political bogies which the president had introduced into his address. He, therefore, moved that it was the sense of the congress that such expressions were a departure from precedent and that the offensive passages in the address be stricken out.

Mr. David Holmes, vice-chairman, ruled that Mr. Currie's motion was out of order and the vote of thanks moved by Mr. Wilson was carried. Mr. Holmes then introduced Messrs. Samuel Gompers and P. J. McGuire, respectively, president and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, who were present as American delegates in obedience to the call issued by Mr. John Burns and the Congress accorded them an ovation.

THE 'ALLIANCA' AFFAIR.

A CONFESSION WHICH PUTS A NEW LIGHT ON THE MATTER.

Madrid, Sept. 2.—The Polish Count Hobkirk, whose statements regarding the action of the American steamer 'Allianca' in Cuban waters some months ago, has caused great excitement here, declares that Captain Crossman, of the 'Allianca,' confessed to him that his vessel carried contraband of war, adding that as he was in Cuban waters he must depend upon the superior speed of the steamer to avoid being overhauled.

H. M. S. 'MAGICIENNE.'

SHE IS IN PORT AND FLIES THE FLAG OF REAR-ADMIRAL ERSKINE.

A RECEPTION AT THE CITY HALL THIS MORNING.

There anchored just before five o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Victoria pier one of the veritable backbone of Old England, H.M.S. 'Magicienne.' With her two masts with their exceedingly trim cross yards, her lowness in the water, her two buff-colored funnels, the commander-in-chief's flag flying at the masthead, and the immaculate whiteness of her paint and the general appearance of neatness all over the ship it was not at all difficult for anyone even the most lubberly of land lubbers to know that the 'Magicienne' is one of England's men-of-war. The water is pretty low in the river yet Pilot Labranche brought the vessel safely to port, and Capt. Bourassa, the deputy harbor master, superintended the mooring of the warship. As the arrival of a man-of-war it an attractive scene to Montrealers, a great crowd was on the wharf to see the 'Magicienne' come in, and Police Lieutenant Reid with a squad of men had their work cut out to keep the wharf sufficiently clear to allow of the tying up of the vessel to the wharf.

The 'Magicienne' has a tonnage of 2,950 tons, is 265 feet in length and has a breadth of 42 feet. She is well supplied

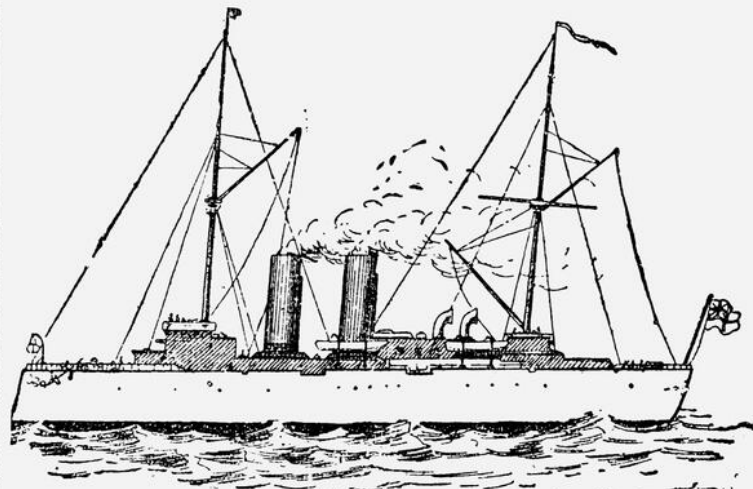
guns since she arrived in port, for last year some enterprising visitor with prehensile fingers stole a hand-bayonet from the vessel and the crew do not intend to have any other part of the vessel or its armament carried away this trip. The vessel also carries four torpedo tubes, one at each end of the ship and one at each side. She has two Hotchkiss, quick-firing guns—long slender affairs that can cut a man in two at 7,000 yards—and three machine guns. The latter are for use on land also, and when a 'Witness' representative was on board this morning the sailors were drilling at those guns.

On the fore-bridge and on either side of the quarter-deck are the search lights which are of 25,000 candle power each. The vessel is fitted throughout with electricity, which also supplies the search lights.

During the 'Magicienne's' stay in port she will be the flagship of Vice-Admiral James E. Erskine, Commander-in-Chief of the North American squadron, who succeeded Admiral Hopkins.

The 'Magicienne' is commanded by Captain Arthur C. Clarke. The other officers are as follows:—Lieutenants—A. L. Holmes, W. S. Bowman, Thomas Jackson, C. R. Curtis.

Lieutenant R.N.R.—Owen Lewis.
Fleet engineer—R. H. Tregenna.
Staff-surgeon—G. D. Trevor Roper.
Staff-paymaster—Jos. W. Chaster.
Engineer—C. F. B. Pendleton.
Assistant engineer—John Dawson.
Gunner—James Cook.
Assistant paymaster—H. E. O'Dowd.



H. M. S. 'MAGICIENNE.'

with knuckles for a set-to, and as even the unpractised eye of a landsman glances at her he realizes that she would be an ugly customer to quarrel with. So peculiarly armed are men-of-war to-day and so ingenious are the arrangements made for the discomfort of an enemy, that even the most innocent-looking thing on board, from a link in an anchor chain to a log of mutton sizzling in the cook's galley, may be, for all a landsman knows, some mechanism of Satanian intent capable at the pressure of a button of tearing a wide swath through the vitals of a city, or sending an enemy's vessel on a voyage to the Plutonian shore. One of the first things which strikes a visitor's eye is the six breech-loading guns. These huge machines look simple enough from a muzzle point of view, but their breeches, the mechanism about their shields and the ease with which they may be turned about are marvels of mechanical art. Everything movable has been taken from these

As the men in the vessel have many friends in Montreal, the 'Magicienne' will be open to visitors from 1.30 o'clock p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Visitors to the officers will be allowed on board from 10.30 o'clock a.m. until noon.

For some time to come British sailors will be seen on the streets of Montreal. In a few days H.M.S. 'Canada' will be up, and after her arrival there will no doubt be entertainments given to and by the officers and crews of both men-of-war. The 'Magicienne' is one of five third-class cruisers, the other four being 'Melopomene,' 'Medea,' 'Medusa' and 'Marathon.'

Admiral Erskine, Captain Clarke, Flag Lieut. Halsey, Lieut. Jackson and Lieut. Curtis paid a formal visit to the Mayor this morning.

They were received in the Mayor's chamber by His Worship, Aldermen Stevenson, Farrell, Jacques, Turner and others.

HOLMES IN A NEW ROLE.

Black Mailing to be Added to His
Already Blackened Record.

INGENIOUS SCHEMES FOR OBTAINING FUNDS FOR HIS BATTLE FOR LIFE IN THE COURTS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3.—H. H. Holmes has engineered what is obviously a cunning blackmailing scheme. Although deprived of writing material and in spite of very precaution taken to prevent his communicating with anyone outside it seems he has written what purports to be a sketch of his career. The law officers of the commonwealth have been astounded by the publication of 'advance sheets' and the announcement that a book written by Holmes on the margins of other books in the solitude of his cell will follow shortly. They will be astounded further when they learn for the first time in this dispatch that the volume is the outcome of a brilliant blackmailing idea originating in the brain of the prisoner, which is all ready for working, but which the authorities will promptly forbid.

THE SCHEME.

The scheme is this: During his travels through the country he has had business and social relations with many persons of undoubted respectability. He has with a criminal cunning kept a record of all these transactions. The major portion of these friendships were undoubtedly free from any suspicion of wrong-doing, but he has taken advantage of them in the last villainous scheme of his life and they are to be made the vehicle to obtain sufficient funds for his defence. The opening chapters of his book published in one of the local papers are devoid of anything that would offend the most fastidious. They rehearse the earlier doings of a New Hampshire lad whose subsequent career is not foreshadowed in any way. Innocent enough as these reminiscences may be they are the ground work of Holmes's bold stroke. The papers containing the opening chapters of the 'book' will be mailed to those unfortunate enough to have been classed among Holmes's friends before he was known to be the murderous criminal later events have shown him to be.

MODUS OPERANDI.

Those who know Holmes will be informed that they are to be part and parcel of the book. Intimations will be given that as it will be most unpleasant to be known in connection with its author all mention of certain names will be omitted for a money consideration. There are chapters in the narrative that place some of the persons referred to in a most peculiar position. While most of them were undoubtedly innocent of any criminal intent certain transactions will be so described as to leave a false impression on the public. No honest man will want his name printed in such connection, and the possibilities will make him an easier mark for the blackmailer. An instance of the kind is here given: One of the chapters is devoted to the Boston experiences of Holmes and Minnie Williams. The woman, under the guidance of Holmes, entangled a wealthy man of family. For a time being led to believe that he had wronged the girl, he had made such occasional financial reparation as he deemed proper, and the 'conscience fund' found its way into Holmes's pockets. When Minnie Williams 'dropped out of sight' the Boston man breathed freer; but when the awful revelations came his state of mind may be imagined.

Proof sheets, now being printed in a printing office near Sixth and Market streets, will be forwarded to the Boston man and this proposition made: If he will purchase a thousand copies of the book accompanying the immediate order therefor with the retail price thereof—a dollar a piece—his name will be omitted, as well as matter that would in any way point to him. No doubt the Boston man—who can well afford it—will very promptly order the 'book' and 'enclose remittance for same.' So will many of the others. The game would thus go on until Holmes would have accumulated enough to retain the best criminal lawyers in the country to take up his defence.

District Attorney Graham is determined to try Holmes in this city. He has already compelled him to confess the criminal conspiracy with Pietzel, by which the Fidelity Mutual Insurance Company was defrauded out of \$10,000, and as a result of which Pietzel's life was destroyed.

DIED IN THE DENTIST'S CHAIR.

Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 2.—Miss Mary Calvert, of Youngston, died yesterday morning from chloroform, administered by W. F. Falkner, a physician, to lessen the pain of extracting fourteen teeth.

After being shown the council chamber and other places of interest in the civic palace, the guests were provided with light refreshments. The admiral, in a few well chosen words expressed his pleasure at being able to visit the city, which he classed as one of the prettiest he had ever seen.

He regretted very much that the waters of the St. Lawrence prevented him bringing the flagship—the 'Crescent'—to Montreal, and hoped the time was not far distant when the channel would be dredged to such a depth that any vessel, no matter what its size, would be able to come up the river at any season of the year.

Ald. Stevenson, in reply, said he had not the slightest doubt but that the visits of the warships 'Magicienne' and 'Canada' would be as heartily welcomed by the citizens of Montreal as they had welcomed other of Her Majesty's vessels.

When the admiral and officers were introduced to the Mayor he expressed his deep pleasure at the honor which such visits conferred on the city and hoped that both the admiral's and his officers' sojourn here would be both a long and pleasant one.

Before the admiral departed he invited the Mayor and aldermen to visit him at eleven o'clock to-morrow morning on board the 'Magicienne.' The invitation was cordially accepted.

The admiral and Captain Clarke will take the train to-morrow night for Niagara Falls, where they will spend a day or two. The admiral will return on Monday to his flagship at Quebec, but the war vessels, the 'Magicienne' and the 'Canada' will remain in the city till Sept. 20.

At a private meeting between the Mayor and some of the aldermen this morning it was decided to give a public reception at the City Hall, at an early date next week, to the officers of both vessels. It is expected also that a dinner, a drive round the mountain, and a grand turnout of the fire brigade will also be provided by the city.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR PATTERSON.

SOME SIGNIFICANT REASONS FOR HIS BEING SWORN IN YESTERDAY.

Ottawa, Sept. 3.—The hastening of the appointment of the Hon. J. C. Patterson as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba is said to be due to differences of opinion between Lieut.-Governor Schultz and the Federal Government. At all events Mr. Patterson prides himself upon a capacity for compromise and conciliation which he exercised in Ontario in visiting Roman Catholic prelates with a view to party interests. It may be thought useful to have such a man in office over the Greenway Government at this critical juncture in Manitoba's history. His appointment leaves vacant the representation of West Huron in the House of Commons. Mr. Patterson won the seat at a by-election in 1891 by 16 majority, having the aid of two priests in persuading the Roman Catholic portion of the riding to vote for him and Sir John Thompson. In a straight fight to-day West Huron would go Liberal so strongly that no influence could stem the tide, hence the report the government will not issue a writ for a new election. This report given out through the 'Citizen' here is improbable because even a strong government would not dare to incur the odium of disfranchising an important constituency during an important session of parliament, and, in the second place, it would be practically impossible to detain the writ after parliament met as the Opposition would allow no business to be transacted until West Huron was represented. Mr. M. C. Cameron is the Liberal candidate in West Huron.

ACCIDENT TO AN ARCHDUKE.

Buda-Pest, Sept. 3.—Archduke Ladislas met with an accident yesterday while shooting. The Archduke, who is twenty years old, was out hunting wild cats when his gun prematurely discharged, its contents lodging in one of his feet, inflicting a severe wound.

It is learned that the Archduke Ladislas, who was wounded by the premature discharge of his gun while out shooting, is much more seriously hurt than was at first reported. He is now said to be very dangerously wounded. The bullet from his gun penetrated his thigh and at the same time exploded a number of cartridges which he was carrying in his pocket, with the result of lacerating and burning his loins. He was carried to his shooting box, where his wounds were dressed.

JUMPED INTO LAKE ERIE.

Buffalo, Sept. 3.—An unknown man jumped overboard from the steamer 'State of Ohio,' of the Cleveland & Buffalo line, while on her down trip last night, and was drowned. He appeared to be about twenty-five years of age.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 42c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 85c prepaid. The announcement of funeral, appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

Annual subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

CULLEN—At St. Eustache, on Aug. 27, 1895, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John Cullen.

EDGINGTON—At Meekling, South Dakota, on July 28, 1895, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Edgerton, a son (still-born).

MARRIED.

ROY—GAMBLE—At the residence of the bride's father, Montreal, on Sept. 2, 1895, by the Rev. E. Roy, of Roxton Falls, Rev. T. Roy, Methodist minister, of 1654 (Canning street, Montreal, to Miss Gertrude Alice Gamble, youngest daughter of David Gamble, Esq.

DIED.

ARMOUR—On the 2nd inst. Adam, McLean, Jr., aged 25 years.

BROWN—In this city, on Aug. 30, 1895, Whittley Brown, aged 7 years and 26 days, second son of Robert Brown.

BURNSIDE—At his father's residence, 388 (Maudslow street, on Sept. 2, 1895, Robert Stanley Burnside, aged 2 years, 4 months, only son of Robert Burnside.

CURTIS—At Warden, Que., on Aug. 27, 1895, Jane Gossword, wife of Philo Curtis, aged 82 years.

HALL—At his residence, in East Farnham, on Friday, Aug. 30, 1895, Lieut. Colonel C. L. Hall, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

HOOD—At Yearly, Muskoka, Ont., on Aug. 29, 1895, Mary Hood, daughter of Wm. Hood, engineer, aged 2 years.

McCAIG—At Thurso, on Aug. 28, 1895, Donald McCaig, formerly of Kenyon, Glenargy, in the forty-fifth year of his age. Mourning by a large circle of friends.

McCUBBIN—At St. Therese, on Sept. 2, 1895, Charles McCubbin, fourth son of the late Alexander McCubbin.

MUNSON—At Phillipsburg, P.Q., on Sunday, Sept. 1, Harriet E. Munson, aged 83 years.

REID—At Cardinal, on Aug. 21, 1895, of heart failure, Mr. Joseph Reid, in the 84th year of his age.

SMITH—At Westmount, on Aug. 31, 1895, Jeanne Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wm. Smith.

TWIGG—At Toronto, on Aug. 31, 1895, Maud Genevieve Corbett, third daughter of Maj. Wm. Corbett, of Ottawa, and wife of Thomas H. Twigg, in her 25th year.

WILKINSON—On Aug. 28, 1895, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Chingachouy, Ont., Margaret Lowe, widow of the late John Wilkinson, aged 81 years.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada. Montreal excepted.

Notices received too late for this column are usually placed on the 6th page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Pianos to Hire—Upright pianos for hire at C. W. Lindsay's, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street, \$3 to \$5 per month.

SCHOOL DESKS

MADE BY—
TEES, 300 St. James st.

R. SEALE & SON, FURNACE DIRECTORS.
Phone 2403. Cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester sts.

Steamer 'Persia'

(Lighted Throughout by Electricity.)
J. H. SCOTT, Master.

Sails every FRIDAY, at 7 p.m.
Fare to TORONTO, \$ 7.50
Fare to ST. CATHERINES, \$ 8.00
Fare to NIAGARA FALLS, \$ 8.50
ST. CATHERINES and Return, 15.00
MEALS and BERTH INCLUDED.

D. BATTERSBY,
184 St. James street,
Opp. Temple Bldg.

SHIPMAN & GRIFFITH,
Funeral Directors and Embalmers,
2350 ST. CATHERINE ST.
ALWAYS OPEN. TELEPHONE 3021

SPECTACLES,
EYE GLASSES.

Full line of all the different makes at very low prices.
In Solid Gold, best quality lens, from \$4.
Solid Nickel for \$1. Regular price \$1.50.

D. BEATTY,
Watchmaker and Jeweller,
137 St. Peter Street, opposite Witness Office.

Piano Tuning—The most competent tuners in Montreal are employed in Mr. C. W. Lindsay's warerooms, 2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine street. Prompt attention and tariff prices. Telephone 4168.

Montreal's
Greatest Store!LADIES' COTTON
UNDERWEAR.

A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK
of several Hundred Dozen Garments in all qualities to be cleared at very Special Prices.

LADIES REFILL YOUR WARDROBES
for now is the time. Read the following prices and be convinced—

Ladies' Lace Trimmed Drawers, 15c.
Ladies' Embroidered Trimmed Drawers, 30c.
Ladies' Lace Trimmed Chemises, 15c ea.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, 35c ea.
Ladies' Lace Trimmed Skirts, 45c ea.
Ladies' Embroidered Skirts, 55c ea.
Ladies' Trimmed Night Dresses, 35c ea.
Ladies' Embroidered Night Dresses, 55c ea.
Ladies' Lace Trimmed Corset Covers, 12 1/2c ea.
Ladies' Embroidered Corset Covers.

SETS OF UNDERWEAR

Complete Sets of Ladies' Underwear in all the newest patterns in Lawn and Cambric, handsomely trimmed.
Ladies' Underwear Sets from \$2.70.
Ladies' Underwear Sets, special, \$3.55.

HIGH CLASS
UNDERWEAR.

A lot of High Class Underwear in very choice styles to be sold proportionately cheap.

S. CARSLLEY.

BEST 97 BRUSSELS,
BEST VALUE EVER OFFERED.

Numerous designs and in all the most choicely blended colorings.
Brussels Body Carpets, 97c yd.
Brussels Borders to match, 97c yd.
Brussels Stair Carpets, 97c yd.
Brussels Hall Carpets, 97c yd.

FLOOR OILCLOTHS.

Thoroughly Well Seasoned Cloths.
English Floor Oilcloth, 28c yd.
Extra Quality English Oilcloth, 33c yd.
English Linoleums, 33c yd.
New Cork Floorings.

S. CARSLLEY.

WHY IS S. CARSLLEY
WHY IS S. CARSLLEY
WHY IS S. CARSLLEYSELLING MORE
SELLING MOREBOYS' SUITS
Boys' = Suits

THAN ALL THE OTHER STORES?
THAN ALL THE OTHER STORES?
Because he has purchased at a

LARGE DISCOUNT

The entire stock of
MESSRS. H. SHOREY & CO.'S
Boys' and Youths' Clothing, and is selling them at such low prices that it will tempt parents to buy several suits.

S. CARSLLEY.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS.

Hundreds of the suits are especially adapted for school wear.

Boys' Tweed School Suits, \$1.35.
Boys' Tweed Reefer School Suits, \$1.40.
Boys' Half-hat Tweed School Suits, \$1.35.
Boys' Navy Suits, \$1.00.
Boys' Fancy Tweed School Suits, \$2.10.
Boys' Sailor Suits, 67c.
Boys' Kilt Suits, \$1.60.
Boys' Cotton Shirt Waists, 19c.

S. CARSLLEY.

SCHOOL BOOKS

—AT—
LOW PRICES.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
should come direct to S. Carsley's and save ten percent to fifteen percent on your purchase of school books.

FREE. FREE.
On all purchases of \$1.75 a neat scholar's companion free. On all purchases of \$4 a splendid pocket Dictionary free.

S. CARSLLEY.

REAL TURKISH

A large and handsome stock of Real Turkish Rugs, imported direct, and sold at nominal prices at

S. CARSLLEY'S.

Rigby Waterproof Coats.

Ask for Rigby Waterproof Coats and take no other. They are best in the market.

All sizes for both Ladies and Gentlemen now in stock at

S. CARSLLEY'S,

Notre Dame and St. Peter sts., Montreal.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

Gloves

Our Glove Department has made regular jumps and to enable us to meet all demands for the coming season, we placed large orders with all the best manufacturers, their goods are now to hand and well worth your attention.

THE VALUES ARE RIGHT,
THE COLORS ARE RIGHT,
—AND—
THE FIT IS PERFECTION.

IN LADIES' GARMENTS.

Golf Capes are the leading Novelty at present, and as usual our Mantle Department is right away in front with a choice collection with cheap cash prices. Let us quote.

GOLF CAPES, \$3.50.
GOLF CAPES, \$3.85.
GOLF CAPES, \$4.50.
GOLF CAPES, \$5.00.
GOLF CAPES, \$6.50.
GOLF CAPES, up to \$19.50.

During the last few days we have put to stock 10 cases of New Mantles, and are fast getting under weigh for the Fall trade.

JUST RECEIVED.

We have just received a large consignment of Black Serges which, owing to the exceptionally low prices at which they are placed, demand the attention of all intending purchasers.

READ.

Black Cheviot Serges, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 70c, \$1.00, \$1.10 per yard.
Black Serges, 40c, 45c, 50c, 60c, 70c, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25 per yard.
Black Costume Serges, 50 inches wide, \$1.00, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50 per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Corner Metcalfe St.,
TELEPHONE, No. 3633.

School Bags

BEST QUALITY BRUSSELS CARPET.
For 25c.
Used to be sold at \$1.25.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON
The Carpet
1837 NOTRE DAME ST.
Warehouse, near McGill street.

GENERAL BAZAAR.

Wide Grey Cotton, 3c.
Grey Sheet, two yards wide, 12 1/2c.
Grey Twill Flannel, 12c.
Grey Canton Flannel, 6c.
Hullax Tweed, all-wool, 25c.
Plaid Dress Goods, 35c.
Dress Serges, all-wool, 20c.
Opera Flannel, 17 1/2c, worth 25c.
Colored Cashmeres, 20c, worth 35c.
Raw Silk for Curtains, 35c, worth 50c.
Double Width Black Farmers' Satin, 15c.
Remnants Table Linen.
Remnants Dress Linings.
Remnants Towelling.

ROWE'S GENERAL BAZAAR.
1097 Notre Dame Street,
Between St. Lambert's Hill and Court House.

OUTLINE DRAWINGS MADE

By our Artists, and ZINC ETCHINGS of same, suitable for newspaper illustrations, may be procured on short notice, at the WITNESS PRINTING HOUSE, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

GROCERS' DIRECTORY.

THE PARK GROCERY,
W. MARRIAGE, 120 Park Avenue.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 3.

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE,
Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1895.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade this morning are as follows:—London, Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1895.—Cargoes of coal, wheat, firm, maize unchanged; cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat nominally unchanged, maize firm; English country markets firm, French do. quiet; Minneapolis first bakers' flour, 17s 6d; Liverpool futures, steady, 5s 10d Sept., Oct., 5s 13 1/2d Nov., 5s 24 1/2d Dec., 5s 24 1/2d Jan.; maize, steady, 3s 8 1/2d Sept., Oct., 3s 9d Nov., Dec., 3s 6 1/2d Jan., 3s 6 1/2d Feb.; wheat in Paris 18.65 Sept., 18.75 Oct.; flour in Paris, 42.40 Oct., Russian shipments—Wheat, 140,000 qrs.; maize, 19,000 qrs.

In Milwaukee wheat opened at 62 1/2c Sept., and 63 1/2c Dec.
In Duluth wheat opened at 59 1/2c Sept., and 61 1/2c Dec.
In Detroit wheat opened at 62 1/2c Sept., and 64 1/2c Dec.
In Toledo wheat opened at 61c Sept., and 63 1/2c Dec.
In St. Louis wheat opened at 62 1/2c Sept., and 64 1/2c Dec.
In New York wheat opened at 60 1/2c Sept., 61 1/2c Oct., and 36 1/2c May.

MOVEMENTS IN GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Receipts. Shipments.

At Chicago—
Wheat, bush 79,000 285,000
Corn, bush 399,000 619,000
Oats, bush 580,000 454,000
Flour, bush 23,208 16,609

At New York—
Wheat, bush 285,778 57,193
Corn, bush 582,459 140,121
Oats, bush 236,699 20,223
Flour, bush 22,651 1,682
Flour, sacks 23,820 5,526

At Milwaukee—
Wheat, bush 75,000 17,000
Duluth—
Wheat, bush 488,000 474,000
At Detroit—
Wheat, bush 18,000 81,000
At Minneapolis—
Wheat, bush 699,000 380,000
At St. Louis—
Wheat, bush 131,000 12,000
At Toledo—
Wheat, bush 55,000 41,000

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

G.T.R. C.P.R. C.N.I. T.C.I.

Wheat, bush 102,426 102,426
Corn, bush 69,089 69,089
Oats, bush 21,716 21,716
Flour, bush 2,755 2,755
Meal, bush 400 400
Ashes, bush 6 6
Butter, pkgs 321 13,398
Cheese, bxs 10,688 2,498
Pork, bbls 350 350
Lard, cts 250 250
Eggs, cases 127 176
Ham, Bacon 809 144
Tinned Meats 305 305
Weather, rolls 204 5
Petroleum, bbls 60 60

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

Aug. 31, Aug. 24, Sept. 3.

Wheat, bush 77,410 64,227 494,714
Corn, bush 1,885 1,885 1,885
Peas, bush 2,279 2,455 34,621
Oats, bush 80,085 123,093 72,384
Barley, bush 1,146
Rye, bush 4,388 9,983
Flour, bbls 28,379 30,329 37,397
Meal, bbls 16 21 113

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Liverpool, Sept. 3, 1895.—Spring wheat, 5s 2 1/2d to 5s 3 1/2d; red winter, 5s 1d to 5s 2d; No. 1, 5s 1d to 5s 2d; corn, 3s 8 1/2d; peas, 4s 1d; pork, 5s 8d; lard, 3s 6d; bacon, heavy, 3s 6d; light, 3s; cheese, 38s.

CONSOLS.

London, Sept. 3, 12.30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 107 7-16; account, 107 9-16.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

EARLY OPENING IN
Fall Novelties.NEW HANDKERCHIEFS!
NEW LACES!

Boys' and Girls' School Handkerchiefs, with Printed Border, at 1c each.
Boys' and Girls' School Handkerchiefs, with Printed Border, at 2 for 5c.
Boys' and Girls' School Handkerchiefs, with Printed Border, at 5c each.
Ladies' White Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 5c each.
Ladies' All-White Handkerchiefs, with Tape Border, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c up.
Ladies' White Lawn Handkerchiefs, with Colored Embroidered Border, 5c each.
Ladies' All-White Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs, fine quality, 15c each.
Gent's White Cambric Handkerchiefs, from 5c up.
Gent's Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, with Fancy Border, worth 10c, for 5c each.
Gent's All-White Handkerchiefs, with Tape Border, 12c, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c each.

MORE NOVELTIES IN LACES.

New Valenciennes Laces, in White and Butter Colors, in all widths.
New Irish Point Laces, in White, Cream and Butter, in all widths.
New Oriental and Blonde Laces, with Irish Point Edges, in White, Cream and Butter.

New and Stylish Black Laces.
A splendid selection of Irish Point Laces in Black, in all the choicest patterns.
Manufacturers' Ends of Oriental Laces.
In Irish Point Edges.
In lengths of 5 yards each in White, Cream and Butter Colors, from 20c a piece upwards.

MAIL ORDERS.

All orders by mail will receive prompt attention and samples sent on application.

NEW GOODS OPENING OUT DAILY

— AT —
JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS,
THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE

203 to 207 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
144 to 150 Mountain street.
Telephone, 8225.

BRANCH—ST. CATHERINE STREET,
Cor. Buckingham avenue.
Telephone 3335.

Grain—The market is dull and prices are more or less nominal. We quote:—
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs. 34c to 34 1/2c
No. 1, per 34 lbs. nominal
Barley, feed 47 1/2c to 48c
Flour—A dragging market at late prices. We quote:—
Spring wheat, patents \$4.00 to \$4.15
Manitoba strong bakers 3.70 to 4.00
Wheat, patents, nominal 4.00 to 4.10
Straight rollers 3.50 to 3.75
Meal—Market very quiet; demand small. We quote:—
Granulated, in bbls \$3.50 to \$3.80
Standard, in bbls 3.70 to 3.80
Rolls, in bbls 3.50 to 3.70
Feed—Market dull and weak. We quote:—
Bran \$15.50 to \$16.00
Shorts 17.00 to 18.00
Provisions—Fair demand, with unchanged quotations. We quote:—
Canadian short cut, heavy, \$17.50 to \$18.00
Hams, city cured, per lb. 10.00 to 10.11
Lard, compound, 50 lbs. 10.00 to 10.11
Lard, pure 10.00 to 10.11
Bacon 10.00 to 10.11
Cheese—Cable this morning is 38s. Local August makes are quoted at 7c to 7 1/2c for French, and about 7 1/2c for Ontario.
Eggs—A steady market with jobbing business. Quotations range from 10 1/2c to 11c for lots, and 11 1/2c to 12c for single cases.
Butter—The market is unchanged. We quote:—Creamery, finest July and August, 17c; Townships, 15c to 16c; Western, 13 1/2c to 14c.

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CONSOLS.

London, Sept. 3, 12.30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 107 7-16; account, 107 9-16.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Sept. 3, 1895.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 15,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 16,882; shipments, 6,367; left over, 1,000; light mixed, \$3.30 to \$3.55; medium, \$3.40 to \$3.60; heavy, \$3.55 to \$3.80; rough grades, \$3.85 to \$4.05.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

LAWN SOCIAL.

LADIES OF THE METHODIST TABERNACLE,
ON THE GROUNDS OF

Mr. John A. Tees, Westmount Boulevard,

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 3rd, 1895.

A bus will run from the corner of Greene avenue

and Sherbrooke st. up the Boulevard.

The Music, Refreshments, and Evening's Views of

the City will afford a most interesting entertainment.

ADMISSION - - - - - 15 CENTS.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

MOTHERS' MEETING.

The Monthly Meeting of Mothers will be
held in the hall of the Y.M.C.A., 101 Met-
calfe street, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4,
1895.

All Mothers are cordially invited to attend.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

CYCLISTS.

Keep the Following Date Open.

Y. M. C. A. BICYCLE CLUB

INVITE YOU TO JOIN THEM ON

THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, SEPT. 5th,

in a Parade around the city headed by a

Regimental Band.

All the city clubs will take part, and

through the press, all Cyclists, both Ladies

and Gentlemen, are invited to take part,

whether they are members of any club or

not.

The start will be from the Y.M.C.A. build-
ing at 8.30 p.m., sharp.

The clubs are requested to show their colors

as much as possible.

Y. M. C. A. Bicycle Club will form on Met-
calfe street.Montreal Bicycle Club will form on Mans-
field, near Dorchester.Wanderers Bicycle Club will form on Dor-
chester, opposite Y.M.C.A.

City Cycling Club will form on Dorchester

near Mansfield.

Shamrock Bicycle Club will form on Dor-
chester, around square.Ramblers Bicycle Club will form on Dor-
chester, near Windsor.

Visiting Cyclists will form on Dorchester,

around Stanley.

CHARLES MANHIRE,

Captain.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

THE WRITINGS OF

Rev. Andrew Murray

ARE TO BE HAD AT

W. DRYSDALE & CO'S,

232 St. James Street,

2365 St. Catherine Street.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HEAR HIM

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 6, at 3 p.m.,

STANLEY ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL

AND

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

OF THE

JACQUES CARTIER COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

On the grounds of the Bel-Air Jockey

Club, Dorval, Lachine Parish, on SEPT. 10,

1895.

Doors open at 6 a.m. Official opening at

10 a.m.

The following invitations have been

tendered for the occasion:—Hon. Commis-
sioner of Agriculture, Province of Quebec; theRev. Canon Racicot, Agricultural Mission-
ary; Hon. J. R. Thibault, senator; Hon.Wilfrid Prevost, M.L.C.; Messrs. D. Gir-
ard, M.P.; J. A. Descauries, M.P.; and

C. S. Stevenson.

At 1 p.m., great races will take place, pre-
ceded by a Grand Parade of Trotting and

Hunting Races.

Trotting Races, Flat Races, Pony Races,

Bicycle Races, Baseball Match, Potato Races,

Sports and Games of all sorts.

Special Prizes offered by the Avyshire

Breeding and Importing Association, Mr. J.

A. Descauries, M.P.; Mr. Ludger Cor-
riveau, President, and Mr. Thomas Leclerc,

V. S.

The City and Lachine Bands will play a

select programme of music during the

afternoon.

Arrangements have been made with the

Grand Trunk Railway Company to have all

trains stop at the grounds.

Let us not fail to visit this Exhibition,

which will be unequalled, and will eclipse

that of Montreal.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. A. CHAIRET,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Ste. Genevieve, Jacques Cartier County.

NO TYPHOID IN MORRISBURG.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Morrisburg, Ont., Sept. 3.—The report

of typhoid fever in Morrisburg is quite

untrue. No case of fever is known in

the town. Contradict report as a wan-
ton slander intended to injure the place.

Andrew Broder, chairman Board of

Health, J. M. Mettle, recve.

CUBAN REBELS ROUTED AGAIN.

Madrid, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch to

the 'Imparcial' from Havana says a

battle was fought on Saturday between

800 government troops under Col. Can-
ellas and a force of 3,500 rebels under

Maceo, in which the latter were defeated

after eight hours' fighting. Col. Can-
ellas carried the insurgent camp, cap-
turing a large quantity of provisions andmunitions of war. The insurgents car-
ried off thirty-six of their dead on the

field. The government force lost twelve

killed and forty-seven wounded.

NEW TITLE FOR MGR. SATOLLI.

New York, Sept. 3.—The 'Herald's' spe-
cial from Rome says: The Pope has de-
clared that Mgr. Satolli, after his nomi-
nation as Cardinal at the next consistory,

will remain in America with the title of

pro delegato apostolico.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.50;
with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger,
20¢; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 25, \$4.45; 50,
\$8.50; 100, \$16.00.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for post-
age on Weekly Witness; 25c on Northern Mes-
senger; \$3.60 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is de-
livered in the city every evening of publication at
\$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.
Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract
on favorable terms.WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third
reduction if set in our usual small advertising
types. Special contract rates.

The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895.

The basins of some of the foun-
tains in our public squares are in a
disgracefully dirty condition. The
one in the south—or east—end of Vic-
toria square contains a collection of
old tins and broken bottles, mixed
with dirt and filth. It presents an
appearance repulsive in the extreme,
and falsely suggests a very insani-
tary condition of the city. Foun-
tains are always attractive, and draw
to them all who have leisure, includ-
ing the city's visitors, who will gather
an altogether wrong impression as to
the health conditions of our city when
they glance into the waters of our
fountains. Fountains, which are
meant to attract, with a promise of
cleanness and coolness, of pleasure
and refreshing, and which do so only
to prove repulsive because of their
filthiness, are in a way sacrilegious;
they suggest an abomination in the
holy place.

ELECTRIC SUASION.

A New York journal which is al-
ways honest and in most things
right, but which has opposed probi-
bition, has a long article on the de-
cline of drunkenness in all civilized
countries, particularly in the greatest
centres of advanced civilization, and
notably in 'greater New York,' that
is, New York and its dependent cities.
While opposed to prohibition, the
'Evening Post' actually favors total
abstinence, and urges a return to the
long forsaken method of moral suasion
in promoting it. Here, then, is the
problem of the article: First, there
is a very marked decline in
drunkenness; secondly, though this
decline is concurrent with an agitation
for prohibition, it is not due to that
or to prohibitory laws; thirdly, it
is not due to moral suasion, which
is a method long abandoned; fourth-
ly, what is it due to? The answer
to this question the 'Post' finds inci-
dentally in the change of public opin-
ion, but fundamentally in the strain
of modern life.Not only does public opinion frown upon
intoxication in the closing years of the cen-
tury as it did not in its beginning, but the
whole development of the industrial world
has operated to deter men from drunkenness
more powerfully than any moral appeal or
legal decree. Whether prohibition prohibits
is often open to doubt; but nobody ques-
tions that steam, electricity, machinery, pre-
vent men from getting drunk. The railway
corporations become temperance organiza-
tions of tremendous influence when they de-
bar from employment the man who even
patronizes the saloon, and is thus liable to
cause a terrible disaster and immense loss
of property. The trolley companies, with-
out bothering about any moral principle,
produce the same result that the Wash-
ingtonians aimed at when they announce that
they cannot afford to have a motorman who
'takes a drink.' The manufacturers of bi-
cycles unconsciously promote abstinence
when they turn out every year hundreds of
thousands of machines that cannot be safely
ridden by a man with an unsteady head.There is still plenty of room for moral
suasion and for attempts to secure the same
results by legal restrictions. But the most
potent force now at work is one that oper-
ates outside the realm of either morals or
law. Its most prominent apostle is Thomas
A. Edison, and his associates in temperance
reform, like him, without aiming at that
end, are the modern 'captains of industry'
who deny the drunkard a place in the work-
aday world.The old cruelly inexorable law that
the weakest must go to the wall is
one which, like all the old laws,
Christianity came not to destroy but
to supersede. It is still true that to
him that hath shall be given, andfrom him that hath not shall be taken
away. It is still true that the strong
man can only be conquered by a
stronger than he. But it is also true
that the message of Christianity is
not to the strong but to the weak, not
to the righteous but to sinners; not
to those who stand, but to the fallen.The whirl of the wheels of the world's
great factory, running day by day
faster and faster, throws out the dis-
abled and casts him as rubbish to the
void. The Kingdom of heaven pities
him and wants to save him. We
therefore have to thank the 'Evening
Post' for those saving words: 'There
is still plenty of room for moral suasion
and for attempts to secure the
'same results by legal restrictions.'They are a proof of that changing
public opinion of which it speaks and
which in its own sentiments it illus-
trates. The fact is that the 'Post'
is entirely wrong in speaking of
moral suasion as being abandoned as
a method, or even superseded. Now
that almost every Christian church
is a moral suasion society in favor
of absolute total abstinence, and while
every temperance organization and
publication continues to preach it
publicly, while the members of these
organizations labor privately, and
while many of these organizations
are constructed primarily as drunk-
ard-saving and drunkard-preventing
machines, it is, let us say it with all
the respect and politeness the words
permit of, puerile nonsense to talk of
moral suasion being abandoned. Such
a statement proves one thing only,
namely, that the writer of it is not
very much in the moral suasion busi-
ness.If further proof of this is needed
it is found in his deploring the waste
of energy in agitating for more re-
pressive laws. That agitation is an
unavoidable feature of all organized
effort to save the drunkard. The
laws of all countries are repressive of
the drink traffic. The man who is
working for the salvation of drunk-
ards is necessarily in favor of hav-
ing them more repressive and, if pos-
sible, absolutely repressive, and must
work to that end. The history of
the Woman's Christian Temperance
Union illustrates the universal history
of temperance organizations. The
first phrase is to pray and labor
to pull individual drunkards out of
the fire. If energy is wasted, this is
where it can most easily be wasted.After spending years of anguish and
absorbed endeavor for the pulling of
one, be it son, brother, husband or
friend, out of the mire, even if suc-
cess, has followed, which is seldom,
the philanthropist looks round and
finds that three others have mean-
time been slipping down towards the
hopeless slough, and that there are
agencies on every hand pulling them
in. The women turned their atten-
tion to the tavern-keepers. They
worked and prayed with anguish of
heart to get them to close up their
business. They succeeded in rare
instances, for there is some good in
liquor dealers, but while they were
getting one out of it there were three
who had gone into it. The 'Post'
writer may think this the best use
of energy, but the common sense of
every temperance movement the
world over says it is not. If the
people are to be educated, and that
is confessedly the main point—there-
in the 'Post' is right—the way to edu-
cate them is to point them to the
wrong that is being done, to awaken
their indignation against it and bid
them do their duty towards it. It
is of little odds whether prohibition
comes first or the sentiment which,
even without prohibition, would kill
the traffic. One cannot, indeed, ex-
ist without the other. The senti-
ment is the great thing, but the way
to bring about that sentiment is obvi-
ously to require the people to look
the evil in the face and, having real-
ized exactly what it amounts to, to
act as any sane people would with re-
gard to it.BERLIN UNDER THE BISMARCK RE-
GIME.In the closing year of the last decade,
Bismarck, or one might say, the Bis-
marcks, were Berlin—that is, in the
high, official, exclusive sense. On the
streets of Berlin every hour of the day
there was and is some imperial man-
ifestation, some royalty escorted up from
the station, troops coming in from their
seven o'clock manoeuvres at the Temple-
hof, the Emperor chatting at their head
and mounted artillery bands keeping per-
fect time; the little princes or their par-
ents taking an airing, the black eagle of
the Imperial livery dashing about here,there and everywhere. All this was as
free as sunshine. As a bright young
country woman said: 'Every child knows
the Emperor, but few only see Bis-
marck.'Simple, grand and solitary, absolutely
inaccessible save by his own expressed
volition, dwelt Bismarck, and beneath
his hand were all the springs of the
Empire. Kings and shahs and princes
came and went without disturbing him.
The hardest gave up the idea of inter-
views, autographs or handshaking. The
proud old man was then, of course,
quite untamed by adversity. He suffered
physically, that was all, and he was try-
ing so to shape his policy as to be-
queath it to his country changeless and
inexorable for indefinite future use.Invisible, however, he was still the
lodestar that magnetized the popular
heart. Of all places under heaven Ber-
lin is the best subordinated socially. Any
personal token from Bismarck, the peo-
ple relinquished as something a deal too
good for them, though his behest might
any day call the best loved son to war-
fare and death and draw out the last
mark from the scanty household
treasury. But Bismarck, too, was most
honorably poor. He was stern and self-
repressive. He gave his as he asked
their best, and so though they might not
express they gave him the great un-
changing love of the German people.At that time Bismarck's visits to the
Schloss were not as they had been in the
days of his 'Old Master,' Kaiser Wil-
helm I. Sometimes then he made five a
day. Simple as is German living pri-
vately, etiquette is understood as duty.
No man could appear before Imperial
majesty without change of dress. 'That,'
said Prince Bismarck, 'took half an
hour. Five half-hours every day out of
a man's life, seventeen and a half a
week, took out a whole working day
each week.' Then the constant salu-
ting as he rode up Unter den Linden. He
would be bareheaded all the time. So
the 'Old Master,' to whom economy of
time as of anything else worth economiz-
ing, appealed strongly, gave him leave
to wear his uniform—every one in Ger-
many of the slightest consequence is an
army officer—upon all occasions. And
the military salute necessitates no uncover-
ing.'I do not go out much now,' said the
old man. 'It attracts attention. The
boys run after me. People run after
them to see what it is all about, and so
a crowd gathers.' This in part explain-
ed the seclusion. He did come out,
however, on the reception of the King
of Italy, but not on his account. It
was fully understood that it was to meet
Count Crispien, and certainly, by costly
and unswerving devotion to the Triple
Alliance, the Italian Premier had earned
even this.Though 'der Junge' Kaiser is a stal-
wart, bombastic character, there was prob-
ably a very ordinary human mix-up of
motives in the dismissal of Bismarck.
Not every sovereign can like Victor Em-
manuel accept the second position for a
lifetime. Perhaps no sovereign can un-
less he himself witness the crisis which
brings the juxtaposition. If the incon-
veniently great man is bequeathed with
the solution of the trouble and the at-
tainment of the end, it is galling all
through. So on this brilliant spring
morning. It was made one of the fetes
of this all-important Triple Alliance. The
city blossomed into gorgeous beauty. In-
tertwined national flags made startling
color effects, wreaths, canopies, stream-
ers, delegations abounded. Standards
for electric lights showed a perfect re-
verberation of decoration. Music vivified the
air with heroic clamor. Chicago had not
then exploited the beautiful adaptability
of staff, but Berlin knew all about it.
On all sides rose statues made from it,
a little crude beside matchless bronzes,
but excellent in pose and expression.
Hard by the Schloss stood a nobly ro-
bust Germania, supporting a particularly
small and pliant Italia. The Italians
looked on with moderate enthusiasm, but
did not see their way clear to much
comment, and undoubtedly the Germans
thought it did them good.Relatively like Germania and Italia
seemed Bismarck and Wilhelm that day.
The Emperor came forth in gorgeous
equipment, and was loyally greeted, and
certainly all would have been out of
joint without him, but it stirred the Ber-
liners about as much as eating break-
fast or strolling in the Tiergarten. Bis-
marck, Prince Bismarck, that was an-
other thing—the life, the soul, the brain
of Germany, the maker of its unity, the
vital framework of its supremacy. All
the little Ottos and Ludwigs and Leo-
polds were gathered up that they might
at least once see the greatest of Ger-
mans.No city was ever more swayed by per-
sonalities. It is a different thing than
in a republic. They change there, and
are allied with selfish and party interests.
In Germany these influences are vital
and abiding. They bless, enrich, sanctify
every grade. They make an outlet for
that deep-down enthusiasm, which some-
where and solidly dwells in every Ger-
man nature. It rushes out grandly to
the beloved, the victorious memory of
the great Kaiser Wilhelm. He was the
father of his people, with them all his
life long. He led them in godly sim-
plicity of living, and in personal sacrifi-
ce, as well as in battle. He stood athis palace windows to bless them. He
chatted familiarly with them at Ems. He
brought back the trailing banner of Aus-
tria and gloriously repaired the unfor-
gotten humiliations suffered from France.
Under him they became an empire and
Prussia was its soul. His trophies, his
military wreaths, even his old clothes,
kept on the Hohenzollern Museum, are
bedewed with the nation's tears. All that
time within a year of his death the ten-
der half of this glory encircled peculiarly
too that grand old servant, his inspira-
tion and survivor.One motive only inspired Bismarck. He,
in a way not dreamed of by Louis XIV.,
was the state—Prussia, then Germany.
He was quite unselfish and absolutely
self-sufficing. He had the first element
of success. He believed thoroughly in
his instrument, his own personality. He
did not see much hope for Germany, un-
less that could somehow be handed down.
In a more tender way, probably the ten-
derest spot in his nature, he was open to
the desire for a successor. The love of
his soul went to him whom he designed
for that high office. Obviously, this could
not be Count Wilhelm. The Bismarcks
were all mountains of flesh. The one
great industry of Dr. Schweining's life
was 'reducing' them, and it went around
how many pounds they were off. Count
Wilhelm did not seem to be much be-
sides, though the public kindly attributed
good nature to him, evidently not the
first of recommendations with his re-
doubtable father.Count Herbert, however, was a win-
ning, an able, courtly man, just en-
tering the prime of manhood. Of tower-
ing height, and dark, strong face, there
was irresistible fascination in the gentle-
ness of his manner, his pains to win as
well as ability to command. Like most
Germans, he was startlingly well in-
formed. No words, indeed, can exag-
gerate the German capacity for work. It
may be doubted if God has bestowed
equal gifts in that line upon any other
nation, or rather so totally denied them
any conception of the opposite. Work,
systematic, exhaustive, strenuous, from
birth till death, is the one ideal of life.
That up in the state department they
should work all night over Samoan pa-
pers and know Asia like their native
heath was all in order to the Bismarcks.
Of a wasted quarter of an hour no one
from the Emperor down would be guilty.
Witty, sudden, amusing, the Germans
are not, and nothing can make them
so, but they are thoroughly well infor-
med, and by no means leave out what
is said or thought on the other side of
the Atlantic.Herbert Bismarck was the very reflex
of his father's soul. The prince had
trained him carefully in the policy out-
side of which he saw no future for Ger-
many, and Count Herbert was the only
man living who understood it thoroughly.
According to popular belief—and as Mac-
aulay says, the stories which pass cur-
rent paint the times as accurately as
those which are true—he had been ter-
ribly repressive in Count Herbert's in-
terests and, of course, for the good of
the Empire. He had broken up bru-
tally an entangling alliance and proceed-
ed to savage length of realism with his
son when he came back to him. Yet
the old man's soul was wrapped up in
him.No revolution in human life could be
more impressive than that which chang-
ed this unapproachable old man from
the arbiter of Europe into an unoccu-
pied country gentleman on a restricted
estate, eager for contact with the world,
glad to welcome visitors, and not above
interviews, but certainly the sting of it
all was that it threw out Count Herbert.
In the whole world, no young man had
such prospects.Now, whatever be the future, it can be
reached only by toilsome, ordinary as-
cent. After years, Count Herbert could
only stand where he thought he stood
by birthright. Should he ever again be
in the whirligig of political life come to
high office, should he attain the very
highest, he must school himself to new
methods and carry out policies which he
cannot master and will not esteem as he
did those of which he only received the
key and had it direct from the author.
Again, no future minister can stand on
the platform or take the tone of Bis-
marck. 'Different man and different
manners.' The Emperor rules now, for
weal or for woe.As a typical German, Bismarck stands
forth. He worked so hard, that six
years ago he could not work as he had
done, Count Bismarck explained with af-
fectionate devotion. It not only gave
him neuralgia, but kept him from sleep.
'And then you know he has worked so
much in his lifetime.' Again, better than
regal revenues, is his poverty, and it
allies him with his nation. Every one
knows how each mark came to him and
it is no great fortune after all. Again,
in a deep regard for the things beyond
and above this life, Bismarck is thor-
oughly German. Some of his country-
men believe, very many do not. None
of them slight the matter. They all
grapple earnestly. After prolonged fight-
ing they win conclusions. Bismarck,
again, like the 'Old Master,' and like
the young sovereigns of to-day, is for-
tunate enough to believe. It may be a
faith peculiar to him, but its framework
is iron.—Elizabeth Ballister Bates, in the
New York 'Observer.'

LIGHT ON THE CASE OF PROFESSOR

BEMIS.

A Chicago correspondent of the New
York, discloses some facts about the
editor of that paper says leave no
doubt that Professor Bemis, in re-
fusing to let the Chicago City and
out of his chair at the Chicago Uni-
versity by corporate influence. The
ing his correspondent's statement
editor says further: 'Not long ago
minent officer in the gas trust
cities, said to the professor: "You
Bemis, we can't and don't want to
erate your work any longer. It is
tions to us. And if we can't, we
we are going to down you."'
the corporation proceed to do so
First by refusing to grant the re-
duction in gas rates to the city, and
so long as Professor Bemis was
Now, by securing a call from the
vient administration for Profes-
Bemis's resignation. The gas trust
mon report, is being sustained
Standard Oil Company, the head-
—John D. Rockefeller—of the Uni-
versity. Mr. Rockefeller and his
ness associates has the right to
a school to teach whatever they
to have any professor fired who
suits their views. But the ques-
know what to think of such a
how to discount the work of the
jects allied in any way with the
interests of its creators. It is
a splendid work in teaching the
abstract science, and higher math-
but when it comes to political
and social science, the work of
that the stamp of monopoly is
after he upon that sort of work
upon the professor, whose every
who consents to fill the vacant

CIGARETTES FOR SMOKE.

When Mr. J. N. Greenleaf, leav-
ing Ireland for this country, com-
pletion of his labors on the
sanitary commission, the mother
cused handed him some cigarettes
her son. A week or so later he
ceived a letter from his mother
ing him that Mr. Greenleaf had
this country and that she had
vantage of the occasion to send
of his favorite cigarettes. Short-
Shorts did not care in the least
his counsel, nor did he even
quarry about the evidence of the
same unfeeling selfishness callous-
ness him ever since the time
Greenleafs sent Short's letter
yesterday and it may be that
he has by now thoroughly
craving for that particular
form of nicotine poisoning.

HOW A TOWN RUINED ITSELF.

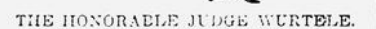
Five years ago the town of
Kan, had a population of 2,500
now dwindled to 125. The town
itself for the establishment of
works, electric lighting, and
improvements. Taxes finally
high that the population
where. Farmers have bought
houses and moved them away,
few people who remain refuse
taxes.

PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The twenty-fifth annual report of
the Pharmaceutical Association of
the Province of Quebec, for the
year 1894, was presented at the
April 30, 1895, with proceed-
ings of the annual meeting held on June
10, 1895, in printed

Queen's Bench opened this morning at ten o'clock, by which hour there was a fair sprinkling of the general public, lawyers and court officials. Among those present were Sheriff Thibodeau, Mr. J.



I regret to see by the docket or the list of the cases which will be brought before the court at the present term, not only that the number of cases is unusually large, but that there are many charges of the gravest character. Montreal is growing rapidly, and with the increase of its permanent and transient inhabitants, there must be necessarily an increase in the number of crimes

paid by the Crown, including costs of the preliminary investigation. His Honor said that the motion must be presented on Saturday in writing, the counsel for the Minister of Justice to be notified. Mr. F. S. MacLennan also moved to have a day fixed for the trial of the G. T. R. conductors and the porter of the

The Dominion Line R.M.S. Labrador, from Montreal, Aug. 24, and Quebec, Aug. 25, arrived at Moville at 3 a.m. on Monday, Sept. 2. The Beaver Line SS. Lake Huron, from Montreal, Aug. 21, arrived at Liverpool at 4 o'clock this morning all well.

THE BILL OF PARTICULARS MADE PUBLIC.

Kington, Ont., Sept. 3.—The bill of particulars in the Hartley election protest have been issued. One hundred and eighty-nine main and four supplementary charges of bribery and corruption are made against sixty-five persons, the having fifteen, another twelve charges made against them. Votes are alleged to have cost from \$2 to \$10 each. The votes of students and inmates of charitable institutions are said to have been illegally recorded. Money is said to have been provided for corrupting purposes by Mr. J. H. Hartley, of Toronto, and the Ontario Government. The trial opens tomorrow before Justices Osler and Mc-

(Furnished by J. R. Meeker.)		
Opening and Closing Prices	10 a.m.	3 p.m.
Atchison	59 1/2	59 1/2
Can. Pacific	57 1/2	57 1/2
Can. Southern	57 1/2	57 1/2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	49 1/2	49 1/2
(Per C. & S. T. Louis.	49 1/2	49 1/2
Con. Cable	131 1/2	131 1/2
Del. & Hudson E. D.	163 1/2	163 1/2
Del., Lack. & West.	9 1/2	9 1/2
Eric.	63 1/2	63 1/2
Ill. Central	114 1/2	114 1/2
Louis. & Nash.	104 1/2	104 1/2
Lake Shore	19 1/2	19 1/2
Mar. Station	112 1/2	112 1/2
Missouri Pacific	106 1/2	106 1/2
Nor. Pac. p.d.	104 1/2	104 1/2
Nor. Pac. p.d.	15 1/2	15 1/2
Nor. W. & Pac.	112 1/2	112 1/2
Nor. West.	106 1/2	106 1/2
N. Y. & N. Eng.	104 1/2	104 1/2
N. Y. Central	46 1/2	46 1/2
Omaha, Common	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pacific Mail	40 1/2	40 1/2
Reading, Philadelphia	77 1/2	77 1/2
Richmond Terminal	8 1/2	8 1/2
Salt Lake City & Pac.	74 1/2	74 1/2
St. Paul, Chicgo. & Minn.	78 1/2	78 1/2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	16 1/2	16 1/2
Texas Pacific	25 1/2	25 1/2
Union Pacific	83 1/2	83 1/2
Wahash	11 1/2	11 1/2
Wahash p.d.	36 1/2	36 1/2
Western Union Tel.	64 1/2	64 1/2
Sugar	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chgo. Chicago	41 1/2	41 1/2
Gen. Electric	41 1/2	41 1/2
Ind. & N. E. Mich.	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am. Arbor & Nor. Mich.	41 1/2	41 1/2
Tam.	41 1/2	41 1/2

and 10 a.m. and 5 and 8 p.m.
street.



AMERICAN LINE

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON

From Pier 14, North River, New York.

St. Louis, Sept. 4, 11:00 a.m.
New York, Sept. 11, 11:00 a.m.
Paris, Sept. 11, 11:00 a.m.
St. Louis, Sept. 11, 11:00 a.m.
New York, Sept. 11, 11:00 a.m.

Shortest and most convenient route to London. No transfer by tender. No tidal delay. Close connection at Southampton for Havre and Paris by special fast twin-screw Channel steamers. Rates of passage, to Southampton, London or Havre, \$60 and upwards. Second cabin passage, \$35 to \$50. SPECIAL ROUND TRIP TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

Storage of Very Low Rates. For freight or passage apply to INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., No. 6 Bowling Green, New York. W. F. HENRY, 143 St. James street, Montreal. J. F. EGAN, 125 St. James st., Montreal. J. F. GILBERT & CO., 344 St. Paul street, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COY. LTD.

ST. LAWRENCE LINE.

SS. "CAMPANA"

1,700 TONS.

Is intended to leave Montreal on

MONDAY, September 2, at 4 p.m.

And afterwards on every alternate Monday during season.

For FATHER POINT, CASPE, MAL BAY, PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTE-TOWN and PICTOU.

Has superior accommodation for passengers. Electric lights and all modern comforts. No cargo received after 3 p.m. of sailing day.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices.

For Freight, Passage and Staterooms apply to

J. G. BROCK, Agent.

211 Commissioners street.

Or to W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.

24

DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

Steamer From Montreal To Quebec.

Angloman, Aug. 31, daylight.

Vancouver, Sept. 7, daylight.

Bozaman, Sept. 14, daylight.

Roman, Sept. 14, daylight.

Maritima, Sept. 21, daylight.

Labrador, Sept. 28, daylight.

Angloman, Oct. 5, daylight.

to Canada.

Rates of Passage: First cabin, Montreal or Quebec to Liverpool or London, \$70 to \$100; return, \$100 to \$130, according to steamer and berth. Second cabin to Liverpool, London, \$55. Storage to Liverpool, London, \$30, return, \$35. Storage to Liverpool, London, \$30, return, \$35. "Vancouver" and "Labrador" do not carry cattle.

Midship saloons, electric light, spacious promenade decks.

"Angloman" and "Scotsman" carry no passengers.

For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to

W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James st.

17 St. Sacramento street.

REFORD AGENCIES.

DONALDSON LINE

WEEKLY GLASGOW SERVICE

Sailing from MONTREAL every THURSDAY Morning.

From Glasgow To Montreal.

Aug. 13, SS. Concordia, Sept. 5.

Aug. 20, SS. Anarchy, Sept. 12.

Aug. 27, SS. Warwick, Sept. 19.

Sept. 3, SS. Acadia, Sept. 25.

Sept. 10, SS. Triton, Oct. 2.

Glasgow, Donalson Bros.

Chicago, Henderson Bros.

THOMSON LINE

LONDON AND NEWCASTLE SERVICE

Sailing from Montreal on or about

From Newcastle To Montreal.

Aug. 23, SS. Huron, Sept. 13.

Sept. 6, SS. Geronimo, Sept. 27.

Sept. 20, SS. Lonsdale, Oct. 11.

All the London steamers will take cargo for Newcastle on Tuesdays.

EAST COAST SERVICE.

Aberdeen, Leith and Dundee, at intervals.

SS. Fremont, Oct. 20.

Agents: CAIRNS, YOUNG & NOBLE, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. LEWIS, 205, G. V. STREET, & CO., Leith; HENDERSON BROS., (Chicago); W. THOMSON & SONS, Dundee.

Special Accommodation for Butter, Cheese and Provisions, also Cattle, Horses and Sheep.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

Granted by any of the above lines to any point in Canada or Western States.

And by any of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS to any point in GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND or EUROPE at LOWEST THROUGH RATES.

Special attention given to the HANDLING of all PERISHABLE and other cargo.

For further particulars apply to

MORT. REFORD & CO.,

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BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.

Direct sailings between

MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From LIVERPOOL STEAMERS MONTREAL

Aug. 13, Lake Winnipeg, Wed. Sept. 4.

Aug. 24, Lake Ontario, Wed. Sept. 11.

Sept. 7, Lake Huron, Wed. Sept. 25.

Sept. 14, Lake Superior, Wed. Oct. 2.

Sept. 21, Lake Winnipeg, Wed. Oct. 9.

Rates of Passage—Montreal to Liverpool:

FIRST CABIN, \$40, \$45, and \$50. Round trip tickets, \$80, \$85, and \$90, according to steamer and location of berth.

SECOND CABIN, \$20 to \$25, round trip, \$40 to \$45, according to steamer and location of berth.

Storage—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, \$15; to Bristol, \$12.50.

Freight carried at lowest rates, and to all important points, both in Canada and Great Britain, on through bills of lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.

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13 Hospital st., Montreal.

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Apply at the "WITNESS" OFFICE.



EUROPE, EUROPE, EUROPE.

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Also to FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, &c.

Call or write for lowest quotations before looking elsewhere.

Saloon rates, \$40 upwards; steerage at lowest rates.

Send for new pamphlet of rates and sailings or call at my new address, 135 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, 1st Saloon and rail only \$40.

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Office Telephone, No. 1507. House Telephone, 3081.

Telephone 1029.

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NAVIGATION.

MODERN STEEL STEAMERS.

SOVEREIGN AND IMPERIAL.

FORMING DAILY MAIL LINE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

Fares to Ottawa, single, \$2.50. Return, \$4.00. Do. Round Trip, Rail and Boat, \$5.00.

Most Pleasant and Direct Route to the Caledonia Springs.

STEAMER SOVEREIGN EXCURSIONS.

Daily to Oka, Comox, Hudson or Carleton, \$1.00.

Take 8 a.m. train to Lachine.

Take 4:30 p.m. train to Lachine.

MARKET LINES, from Canal Basin, St. Princes for Carleton, etc., WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 6 a.m.

Steamer "Maude" for Papineauville, Treadwell, Hawkesbury, etc., on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 6:30 p.m.

Tickets at 143 and 184 St. James street, Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, and Grand Trunk Station. Head Office, 165 Common street.

W. W. SHEPHERD, Jr., Manager.

Telephone 1029.

Merchants' Line.

Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit.

STEAMERS ACADIA, CUBA, MELBOURNE.

CUBA and MELBOURNE will leave Montreal every Friday, 7:15 p.m., for above ports.

ACADIA on June 19, and every alternate Wednesday, 6 p.m. after.

THESE STEAMERS ARE LIGHTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRICITY.

Tickets include meals and sleeping berths. No extras. No second class passengers carried.

Fares: Toronto, \$7.50. Return, \$14.

Cleveland, 15. " 28.

Niagara Falls, 8.50.

J. B. PICKER & CO., 124 St. James st.

G. E. JAMES & CO., 217 Common st.

D. BATTERSBY, 184 St. James st.

BAIE DES CHALEURS ROUTE

Steamer "ADMIRAL"

For Gaspe and intermediate points.

The Steamer "ADMIRAL," Captain Dugal, is now sailing bi-weekly between DALHOUSIE, N.B., and GASPE BASIN, leaving Dalhousie every Wednesday and Saturday morning on arrival of express train, calling at the following points:—

Cartou, New Port, Fables, Grand River, Cape Cove, New Carlisle, Point St. Peter, Douglasstown, Port Daniel.

Arriving at Gaspe Basin same evenings at 7 o'clock.

Passengers leaving Bonaventure Depot by 7:30 a.m. train, on Tuesdays and Fridays, run through to Dalhousie without change, and make immediate connection with the steamer at Dalhousie wharf, arriving at Gaspe following evenings at 7 o'clock.

RETURNING, the "ADMIRAL" leaves GASPE BASIN every Monday and Thursday a.m., calling at all the intermediate ports and arriving at Dalhousie about 5 p.m., making connection with I.C.R. trains, for all points east and west.

For rates, tickets and further information, apply to

H. POSTER CHAFFEE, 128 St. James st.

W. D. O'BRIEN, 143 St. James street.

G. W. ROBINSON, 135 St. James street.

Eastern Freight and Pass. Agent I.C.R. Y.

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112 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

Manufacturers and Builders of Improved Safety Hydraulic, Steam and Hand Elevators. Feed Water Heaters, Oil Extractors and Live Steam Separators, etc., etc. Telephone 214.

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Bakers and Confectioners.

R. S. AULD & CO., Bakers and

Confectioners, Cor. Atwater ave. and St. Antoine st., Boston House, Broad and Baked Breads every Saturday.

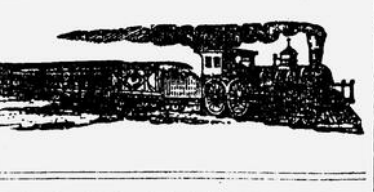
Ask for our Favorite Specialty, "LADY CAKE," also Quaker, Home and Milk Bread. Take St. Antoine street cars, stop at Auld's, try their superior Pure Ice Cream, and you will want another.

(Established 1843).

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Confectioner

WEDDING BREAKFASTS and B.P.P. FOR PARTIES supplied as usual with MADE DISHES of COLD Meats, etc., Ice Creams, Jellies, Russes, etc. WEDDING CAKES Specialty. Fine Bouquet, our manufacture.

219 ST. JAMES STREET.



GRAND TRUNK

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS

September 2nd and 3rd. From Montreal to

Portland, Me., and return, \$6.00.

St. Andrews, N.B., via Portland, \$7.50.

Moncton or St. John, N.B., via Lewis or

via Portland, \$7.50.

Halifax, via Lewis, \$10.00.

Tickets good going by all trains Sept. 2nd and 3rd and valid to leave destination on or before Sept. 22, 1906. Proportionate rates from all other G.T.R. stations in Canada.

EXHIBITIONS.

Toronto and Return.

Tickets good going Sept. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, \$10.00.

Sept. 7 and 9, \$7.00.

All tickets valid for return until Sept. 16, 1906.

Sherbrooke and Return.

Tickets good going Sept. 2, 4, 6, \$3.35.

Sept. 3 and 5, \$2.25.

All tickets valid for return until Sept. 9.

For reservation of seats in parlor cars, or berths in Pullmans, and full information as to routes, apply at CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James st., or at Bonaventure station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SEASIDE EXCURSIONS.

Portland, Me., and return, \$6.00.

St. Andrews, N.B., \$7.50.

Moncton and Moncton, N.B., and

return, \$7.50.

Halifax, N.S., and return, \$10.00.

Tickets good going Sept. 2nd and 3rd; good to leave destination on or before Sept. 22nd, 1906.

REDUCED RATES FOR EXHIBITIONS

TORONTO AND RETURN.

On Sept. 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, \$10.00.

On Sept. 7 and 9, \$7.00.

Good to return until Sept. 16th, 1906.

SHERBROOKE AND RETURN.

On Sept. 2, 4 and 6, \$3.35.

On Sept. 3 and 5, \$2.25.

Good to return until Sept. 9th, 1906.

CITY TICKET AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

129 St. James st., (next to Post-office).

WINDSOR STREET STATION.

Summer Resorts.

CACOUNA.

Where to go during the Warm Season.

The ST. LAWRENCE HALL, CACOUNA, N.B., Annual opening of the Hotel on June 15, 1906.

Guests desiring earlier accommodation may make special arrangements. Thorough renovation and studied improvements are being made for the special comfort and pleasure of patrons. Additional facilities will be offered for reaching Cacouna this season by rail and water. Increased steamer service after June 15, also extra Pullman Special Train from Montreal, Friday evening, arriving hotel for breakfast, and returning, leaving for Montreal, Monday morning. The Canadian summer climate is unsurpassed, and Cacouna seems most favorable. The Hall is a favorite hostelry, and desires to make terms to suit all.

For particulars, apply to

SHIPMAN & STOCKING, Proprietors.

OR JOSEPH ST. ONGE, Manager.

32 St. Louis street, Quebec, until June 1st, and after the above date at Cacouna.

Ask for illustrated pamphlet with diagram of the Hall.

THE TAHAWUS HOUSE.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

G. W. EGGLERFIELD, PROPRIETOR.

Keene Valley, Essex Co., N.Y.

The nearest hotel to the summit of Mount Marcy, in the immediate vicinity of Fine Hunting and Fishing. References, Henry Clark, St. Lawrence Hotel, First class music has been engaged for the season.

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Peaks Island, Me.,</

me, which he talked about as patly
of course, I never mentioned her
settled thing, and he knew
that mere idea so drove me
that he had asked three times
I could never have counted the

in all this I was a fool, of course
for remembering my friends and
a man has a right to
is bound to do, when he
from London—but for not being
first what cash I had to go on
And to my great amazement,
I went with another bill for the
of only three days more, and a
response on the homeward road
very narrowly. Master Spank
refused to grant me any inter-
but sent me out a piece of blue
looking like a butcher's ticket,
saying these words and no more,
"Go to the devil." He who
when he may, when he will, he
has. From this I concluded
had been in the sight of
Jefferys. Perhaps because
had not proved of any value;
he meant to let the
rest on him.

I was a reason of much
anger to me, and very
disappointment, and sus-
there was the time of the
and the harvest of small
on, and the trout now rising
Sally, and the blackbirds
white-bellied cherries (I was
I could not see them), and
to do any good for mother, or
weeping continually? And
this, what was become of
Perhaps she had cast me away
as a flatterer and a chattering
she had drenched herself in the
perhaps (and that was worse
she was even married, child as
to that vile Carver Doane, if
she ever cared about marrying;
thought sent me down at once
Mr. Spank again, relieved
could catch him, spank him
a pretty good tune, although
family.

there was no such thing as
him and the usher vowed (hav-
I doubt that he was gone to
for the good of his health, having
worked himself, and that none
he felt like himself, who never
handling of money, would stay in
this foul, hot weather; which
to break the plague with it.
another new terror for me,
of the plagues of London,
terrible things that happened;
back to my lodgings at
I my clothes and sought
to be really at being so long at
my home, but finding none, I
I thanked God for that
and I started for Oare to-
with my carbine loaded, come
me, come sun come shower;
the parish should laugh at
my way home again.
my things said of my going,
that some king's cousin.

But I was not some degree from
my pride, and what
of my mother's; for going
to my own town-piece (after
I had been a little shot and
I had been on the road al-
the road, at the
I met my good friend
Sally, newly come in search of
at least till to-morrow morning
him all my story, and how
felt aggrieved by it. But he
me very much, by showing no
at all.

the way of the world, Jack. They
all they can from me, and
they feed thee further? We
head pig, I throw, but baste him
and rue. Nay, we do not
upon the day of killing, which
line to thee. Thou art a lucky
thou hast gotten one day's
at any rate half a day, after
was rendered. The things I
and so is my regard of
What use to insist on this, or
special point of that, or hold by
of old, when a different
I tell thee, Jack, all men
and he is the least one who
too hard on them for lying.
all quite dark to me, for I
looked at things like that, and
I had seen myself a liar, not at
that people, nor even to myself,
I thought to God sometimes, when
was upon me. And if it comes to
has any right to be called
something over things uncer-
though duty to his neighbor.

and thou shalt have, Jack,
striked, suddenly, while I
all with myself as to being a
five pounds, and I will take
of wringing it from that great
Thank. Ten I would have made it,
for bad luck lately. Put back
of paper, lad; I will have no
element. John Ridd, no mon-
tly man.

I was ready to kiss his hand, to
that any man in London (the mean-
most suspicious place upon all the
should trust me with five pounds
even a receipt for it. It over-
me that I was about, for after all,
I am but a child at
not the five pounds that
the way of giving it, and
much better talk, the great trust

CHAPTER XXVII.

HOME AGAIN AT LAST.

The beginning of wheat-harvest
to Dunster town, having
the way from London, and be-
the footsore. For though five
enough to keep me in food
the road, and leave me
to give to far poorer trav-
I had been doing nothing for
I knew it well by the
Sally's looks had paid upon our
in. Now I never saw a
than Dunster looked that
with to say, I had almost
of reaching it that night, al-
she was long in view. But
my troubles were gone,
wondering wavering, for na-
the worthy tanner (with
the way to Lon-
my indignation at the
I came back to him,
and almost speechless—
of upper things—that he
the mercy of God, that
a-brexing round him
body Papists should come
share, and show a good
as though it were a

heard otherwise, but was not at liberty
to tell one-tenth of what I knew, and in-
deed had seen, in London town. But of
this he took no heed, because I only nod-
ded at him; and he could not make it
out. For it takes an old man, or at least
a middle-aged one, to nod and wink with
any power on the brains of other men.
However, I think I made him know that
the bad state in which I came to his town,
and the great shame I wrought for him
among the folk around the card table at
the Luttrell Arms, was not, even
there, to be attributed to King Charles
the Second, nor even to his counselors,
but to my own speed of travelling, which
had beat post-horses. For being much
distracted in mind and desperate in body,
I had made all the way from London to
Dunster in six days, and no more. It
may be one hundred and seventy miles,
I cannot tell to a furlong or two, especial-
ly as I lost my way more than a dozen
times; but at any rate, there in six
days I was, and most kindly they receiv-
ed me. The tanner had some excellent
daughters, I forget how many; very
pretty damels, and well set up and able
to make good tanners' pie. But though
they asked me many questions, and made
a sort of lord of me, and offered to darn
my stockings (which in truth required
it), I fell asleep in the midst of them,
although I would not acknowledge it, and
they said: "Poor cousin! he is weary"; and
led me to a blessed bed, and kissed me
all round like swan's down.

In the morning all the Exmoor hills,
the thoughts of which had frightened me
at the end of each day's travel, seemed
no more than bushes to me, as I looked
forth from the bedroom window, and
thanked God for the sight of them. And
even so, I had not to climb them, at
least by my own labor. For my most
worthy uncle (as we often call a parent's
cousin), finding it impossible to keep me for
the day, and owning indeed that I was
right in hastening to my mother, vowed
that walk I should not, even though he
lost his Saturday hide from Mithrad and
from Watchett. Accordingly, he sent me
forth on the very strongest nag he
had, and the maidens came to wish me
God-speed, and kissed their hands at the
doorway. It made me proud and glad to
think that after seeing so much of the
world, and having held my own with it, I
was once more among my own people, and
found them kinder, and more warm-
hearted, ay, and better-looking, too, than
almost any I had happened upon in the
mighty city of London.

But how shall I tell you the things I
felt, and the swelling of my heart within
me, as I drew nearer, and more near, to
the place of all I loved and owned, to the
haunt of every warm remembrance, the
nest of all the fledgling hopes—in a word,
to home. The first sheep I beheld on the
moor with a great red J. R. on his side
(our mother would have them marked
with my name, instead of her own, as
they should have been) I do assure you my
spirit leaped, and all my sight came to
my eyes. I shouted out, "Jem, boy!"
for that was his name, and a rare hand
he was at fighting—and he knew me in
spite of the strange horse; and I leaped
over and stroked his head, and swore he
should never be mutton. And when I
was passed, he set off at full gallop, to
call all the rest of the J.R.'s together, and
tell them young master was come home
at last.

(To be continued.)

DAILY BREAD.

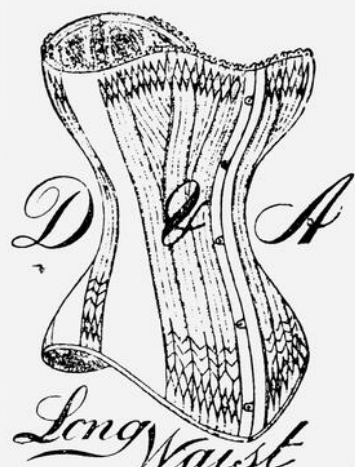
TUESDAY, SEPT. 3.

Thou art the God of my strength:
why do I mourning because
of the oppression of the enemy?
The Lord also will be a refuge for the
oppressed, a refuge in times of
trouble.—Ps. xliii. 2; lx. 9.

Many people think that they are so
much under the power of some evil
habit that they can never be emanci-
pated. But neither liquor, nor opium,
nor swearing, nor any other evil is so
strong but it will yield when the vic-
tim sincerely and honestly seeks de-
liverance of Christ. La Fontaine
once preached before a regiment on
the duty of controlling the temper.
The Major was a man of uncontrol-
lable temper, and when he met the
preacher, the next day he frankly
spoke of the fact, and said that it
could never be cured. La Fontaine
argued with him, but to no purpose.
The Major was in despair. He said
he had tried so many times and failed
that he would not try again. "It will
yield," said La Fontaine, "to a strong-
er power. Do you go into a passion if
you are provoked when the king is
present?" The Major admitted that
he did not. "Then," said the
preacher, "a passion that will yield
to your loyalty and reverence for your
king will yield to the power of the
King of Kings. It is a demon that
knows its master."—Christian Herald.

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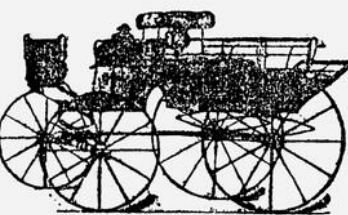
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or to exchange,
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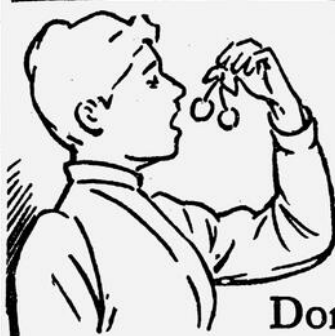
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help you in all these ways. You
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knows a thing or
two, will remember
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bers, 35c; galvanized Pails, 15c; graters, 3
for 5c; Note Books, 6 for 5c; Wood Toy
Horses, 5c; Granite Teapots, 35c, 40c, 45c,
50c; Milk Strainer, 5c; School Bags in
Leather, 22c, 28c and 40c; Pencil Cases, 3c
and 5c; Dust Pans, 5c; Calendars, 4c; 50
Clothespins, 5c; Stable Lanterns, 25c; Cloth
and Hair Brushes, 4c 13c, 15c; 6 kinds
Curling Irons, 5c; Tooth and Nail Brushes,
5c; Shoe Brushes, 5c; Fruit Dishes, 15c;
Dust Pans, 5c; large 8-qt. Dippers, 5c; 500
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ter Pails, 8c and 13c; Stone Sugar Bowls,
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READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

HER INTERPRETATION.

Said the wise man, "A soft answer turneth
away wrath." A lady who believed in this
precept, said to her four-year-old Nellie,
who is somewhat quick-tempered: "If one of
your playmates speaks rudely to you, return
a soft answer." "Soft?" "Yes. Now run
along and play; mamma is busy." The
child went out on to the lawn, where a
neighbor's boy was mending a kite. She
accidentally broke the kite still more, where-
by the boy was made angry. "I don't like
you; you're a horrid thing," he said. Little
Nellie's eyes flashed, and she was about
to reply with a very unkind remark, when,
suddenly recalling her mother's advice about
a soft answer, she looked the boy right in
eye, and said meekly and slowly, "Mush."

PROPRIETORSHIP.

Once upon a time, relates Dean Hole, there
was a dean so fond and proud of his cat-
hedral that he came by degrees to think
and speak of it as though he were the sole
proprietor. One evening, just before the
close of a lecture on "Thought-reading," at
which he presided, he came upon the plat-
form with much dignity of demeanor, with
his arms crossed upon his breast, and said:
"Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleas-
ure in informing you that Mr. Cumberland
has intimated to me his most kind intention
to devote any profits which may accrue from
his lecture to the restoration of my west
front."

Mothers Should Read.—Dr. Low's Worm
Syrup cures worms of all kinds in children
or adults. No cathartic is required, as it
both destroys and expels the worms.

Mrs. A.—"Our league of emancipated wo-
men is going to have a lecture on the social
equality of the sex. You must be sure to
come." Mrs. B.—"Certainly, my dear. I
shall bring Miss Smith with me, as she
believes in social equality." Mrs. A.—"Not
for the world. You know she isn't in our
set."

Consumption was Feared.—Dear Sirs—Over
three years ago I was troubled with a nasty
cough, and really thought I would go into
consumption. A friend advised me to try
Haygarth's Pectoral Balsam, and one bottle
gave me great relief. After taking four
bottles I can truthfully say I have never
had a cough since.—Mary Shingles, Wallace-
burg, Ont.

PRECEPT AND PRACTICE.

Scene: A Sunday-school.—Johnnie—I say,
Miss Jones, I know now why it was that
you didn't want me to rob birds' nest last
spring. Miss Jones (with an oriole in her
hat)—"Why was it, Johnnie?" Johnnie (gaz-
ing with admiring eyes at the hat)—"Cause
you wanted the birds to grow big enough
to wear 'em."

A Boon and a Blessing.—A boon and a
blessing to mankind is Haygarth's Yellow Oil,
the great pain destroyer and healing remedy
for external and internal use. Yellow Oil
cures all aches and pains, rheumatism, lame
back, sore throat, cramp, deafness, cramps,
contracted cords and lameness.

"I don't see," said Mr. Macquire, as he sat
in the stern of his vessel, "how the captain
can find his way across the ocean. If he
were going the other way all he'd have to do
would be to follow that white streak behind
there, but in front there's nothing to point
the way."

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

A shopkeeper, having had a stormy dis-
cussion with his better half, put the shut-
ters up and affixed the following notice:—
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Children Cry for
Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for
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Children Cry for
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1796 NOTRE DAME ST.

The Boys' Page.

Hans.

BY MARY V. WORSTELL.

Hans Schindler was a grocer's boy. He was tall for his age, which was seventeen years. The grocer said that Hans could fill orders quicker than any boy he ever employed. He was always on time in the morning, which was another thing to recommend him; but then he lived near to his employer's store. From what I know of Hans, however, I believe he would have been on time wherever he lived. On quiet afternoons, when all the ladies in the neighborhood had laid in their daily supplies of groceries, Hans, instead of loafing around with the butcher's boy next door, or talking with the girls in the bakery across the street (as the butcher's boy did), armed himself with a long-handled duster and brushed the dust from the bottles of catsup and honey, and capers and olives, and the cans of vegetables and fruit and sardines. When these were properly cared for, according to his German notion of order and cleanliness, he busied himself in measuring out sugar—both block sugar and granulated—in packages of three and a half or seven pounds. Whoever heard of buying sugar by two or four pounds!

Somebody once asked Hans why he didn't have the coffee all done up in parcels to deliver, as well as sugar. This struck Hans as a valuable suggestion; and after that, when coffee in the bean was called for, there were little bags of all sizes ready to be handed out. But ground coffee, Hans declared, was spoiled, when ground too long before using; so it often happened that when any of the boys stopped in about half-past eight, on their way to school, to buy an apple or an orange, they found Hans turning the big red wheel of the coffee-grinder as if his life depended on it. What a delicious odor it made—that freshly ground coffee!

When Hans was too busy to stop to wait on the boys, he would smile at them and say: "What's dat? Apple for two cents? Take one out dat big basket in de corner."

The grocer himself, for some unexplained reason, always selected fruit for the boys; but when Hans graciously allowed him to make his own choice, Harry Merrill always took an apple of what he thought a proper size, and held it up to Hans for approval.

"Too big?"

"No," said Hans, emphatically. "We girls bigger as dat for two cents."

In fact, none of the boys of the neighborhood were inclined to take advantage of Hans in any way. Hans had a little brother of his own, and he knew what boys liked. He also had two sisters. One was a pretty, but a rather big and clumsy girl; and the other was small and decidedly plain. Her hair was very light and of an ashy color, her eyes were a pale blue, and if she hadn't been Hans's sister I am afraid the boys would have made all sorts of fun of her. Harry Merrill and Russell Evans were strapping on their roller skates one day when she passed them.

"I say, Harry," began Russell, when the little girl was well out of hearing, "ain't that Hans's sister?"

"Yep," was Harry's laconic answer. "My, but she's homely!" commented Russell.

"She ain't pretty—that's a fact," said Harry; "but Hans says she can knit and crochet all sorts of things."

"Oh, pooh! What's the use of knowing how to knit and crochet?" was Russell's contemptuous answer. "She's the very homeliest girl I ever saw."

And Harry, who, with his limited knowledge of knitting and crochet, despised of defending her accomplishments, wisely changed the conversation; and as, by this time, the skate-straps were properly fastened, he proposed a race to the corner and back. Away they flew, like little Mercuries, only the wings on their feet were not of the kind usually shown in pictures.

But alas, for the variations of American climate! The next day there came up a severe snowstorm, that lasted till three o'clock in the afternoon—"on purpose," as Harry Merrill said, "to give us fellers a chance to have fun after school." So the boys devoted the remainder of the day to their sleds, and to pelting with snowballs any passer-by whose aspect was not positively belligerent.

But the crowning pleasure was to come. At four o'clock Hans drove by in the grocer's wagon. He was greeted with a perfect volley of snowballs.

"Now, boys," began Hans—"Hold on, boys—you hit me in de neck, you Willie Stevens—oh! dat is cold," he feebly protested. "Hold on, you boys, and I'll tell you a good lark. Who wants a sleigh-ride?"

"Me!" "Me!" "Me!" came in chorus from the boys who, by this time, had surrounded the wagon. Hans had been compelled to stop the horse in order to make known his plan.

"What if I ask Mr. Berger to lend me his horse and wagon for an hour, how would you like to fasten on your sleds to it, and I can drive around de block—fast, slow, just what you like?"

"Oo!" "Jolly!" "Splendid!" "Let's do it now!" came from all sides. "No—wait—I must ask Mr. Berger," "No regretfully, yet with a strong hope of a speedy return, the boys saw the wagon disappear around the corner."

Sure enough, within ten minutes Hans reappeared with the same team. All the boys rushed pell-mell to meet and greet him in a manner worthy of so valuable a friend.

"For one hour, boys—for one hour, Mr. Berger he say, 'Hans, you may use my horse and wagon.'"

Then followed a noisy scene, for over a dozen boys were on hand with their sleds, and each boy wanted to have his particular sled the first one in line. Hans settled the matter, Harry Merrill's, he decided, should be first.

That hour—how the boys enjoyed it! And how Hans enjoyed it! He went slowly at first, and then, with a clear street in front, he whipped his horse and away flew the whole line of sleds, their owners shouting to each other out of pure joy.

This happened late in February. One morning, about three weeks later, while on their way to school, Russell confided to his chum Harry the depressing fact that "Hans looked awful glum that morning. Red about the eyes, as if he had been crying."

"What do you s'pose made him?"

"I didn't ask him. Praps he's been discharged."

This was a wild guess; for if Russell had given the subject a moment's thought he would have remembered how highly Mr. Berger valued Hans.

"Praps the boys from the East side have been bothering him—stealing potatoes and apples."

"Oh, no," said Harry; "Hans isn't such a baby as to cry for that."

Harry's heart was a very gentle and loving one, and that afternoon he called at Mr. Berger's grocery store on the pretext of buying a cake of soap, but really to see if Hans were still depressed.

At first glance Hans was not visible; but Harry soon espied him seated on a soap-box at the back of the store, and nervously tapping a huge milk can with the tip of one stout shoe.

"Hello, Hans!" called Harry, cheerfully.

"Hello, Harry!" said Hans, gloomily.

Harry's worst fears were confirmed. He approached Hans slowly, and put his little hand on the shoulder of his German friend.

"Hans, what's the matter? Tell me. Is it anything that I can help, or that mamma or papa can help? Tell me, please," he gently urged.

"My sister—she is very sick—she breathes hard—de doctor he says she have new—new—"

"Pneumonia," suggested Harry.

"Yes—that it is—pneumonia."

"But she may get well, you know," Harry suggested, determined to cheer Hans if he could.

"I think not—the doctor he shake his head," said poor Hans; and added: "She is such a good sister."

"Is it—the—the—blonde?" asked Harry.

"It is the little one," said Hans.

"Well, don't you get glum, Hans; I'm sure she'll get well; and with these heartening words and a reassuring pat on Hans's shoulder, Harry left the store, forgetting all about the soap he had called to buy.

Every day of that noisy, blustering March, Harry called at the grocery store to see his friend, and to learn the condition of the invalid. This information Harry communicated to all the boys in his street. No daily bulletin from any illustrious sufferer was ever watched for more anxiously than that which the grocer's boy furnished. "It was just awful," said Russell Evans, "to see Hans drive by, looking as glum as an owl."

Within a fortnight Hans looked more cheerful. His little sister was out of danger, though she still was very weak and helpless.

By the latter part of April it was easy to see that some great scheme was afoot. All the boys were beseeching their parents to tell them how they might earn fifty cents. What they wanted to do with the money was kept a profound secret. Some of the boys had small allowances made to them to defray the heavy expenses of apples and pencils; so their solution of the problem was simple. Others were heartlessly told to be in bed before half-past eight for a whole week. How they all managed it I never knew, but very early in May a large, open barouche whose wheels were lavishly decorated with red stripes (the boys went in a body to select the conveyance) and a coachman of gigantic proportions (they stipulated as to the driver also), drove up before the home of the Schindlers.

The turnout was evidently expected, for a pale-faced little girl at the window clapped her hands and disappeared from view. Soon to emerge from the front door accompanied by a German woman of ample proportions.

Strangely enough, Hans happened along at that moment accompanied by a number of his young friends. With an impressive flourish he opened the door of the carriage, and his mother slowly took her seat, with the air of one born to the purple. Then the little girl, well wrapped up, got in

beside her, and Hans closed the door with a bang.

Oh, the glory of that drive through the Park, and the pride of the happy pair who enjoyed it! Several versions found their way to friends and relatives in the dear Fatherland, and in that distant country vague speculations on the character of American boys were often indulged in.

After the carriage was out of sight Hans, radiant with joy, was suitably escorted back to the store. Then came Hans's treat; for he took from under the counter a paper bag filled with big Florida oranges ("four-centers," as Willie Stevens remarked in an aside) and each boy took one.

"Russell," said Harry Merrill, as they went slowly homeward, "I don't think Hans's sister is so dreadfully homely, do you?"

"I don't—know," said Russell, doubtfully.—"The Independent."

Teaching a Dog.

IT DESTROYS ALL DISCIPLINE TO USE FORCE.

(By Will P. Pond.)

Every rightly constituted man and boy loves a dog, and wherever it is possible owns one, and every dog owner is proud if his dog is a well-behaved dog and can do a few funny tricks.

As a rule, trick dogs are bought from people who make it their business to train them, but the high prices these gentlemen ask need never be given if the dog owner has two things—patience and affection for his dog. If the dog is well treated and judiciously petted, it is a very easy thing to teach him a few simple tricks, for the dog has but one ambition with a master or mistress whom he loves, and that one ambition is to please.

Let the dog owner always remember this, and remember that as a general rule the dog does not do as he is wanted simply because he does not understand. Make him understand what you want, and he will do it!

Now for some simple tricks. Keep him tied up or shut up for an hour or two, and when you wish to let him out for a

walk, make him ask to have the door opened. He will rush at the door, hold it open about an inch and say, "Please," then when he whines, you bark like a dog, and again "Please," he will soon bark, then let him out, and in five minutes get him in the house again on some pretext and make him ask again. To make him "trust" is another easy trick. Make him sit down on his haunches, place a piece of sugar on his nose right up to the eye, and say impressively, "trust," still keeping hold of his nose, by-and-by letting it go, but seeing that he keeps it tilted up so that the sugar does not fall off. In about two minutes say briskly, "Paid for," and let him eat it. It is in the intonation of the voice that the secret lies, and the trick may be so well taught that the owner may go into another room, and still the dog will trust until he hears "paid for." To teach him to sit up, put him in the corner of a room, and very patiently work with him for a few minutes at a time, until he learns to control his posterior muscles so as to sit up. Then go a step further after he can sit alone anywhere, and put a pair of spectacles on him, tie a handkerchief round his head and make a bang of the fringe of his

mouth, and lead him to where you laid the sugar down. You must consider every step and movement and make it clear. Now get him to swim. Do not throw him in, take him to the river and let him paddle around and get accustomed to it; if you can get a boat, take him out ten yards from shore and let him jump out; place him on the bank and pretend to leave him until he goes freely, teach him to fetch sticks and search for them, following the waves of your hand. Then teach him to dive by gauging the depth of water and fastening food that he is fond of to a thin thread fastened to a stone; let him understand the food is there, and then throw it and the stone in where the water will cover the food about six inches, he will duck for it, and then the depth may be increased until finally he will fetch white stones, etc.

Teach him to walk on his forelegs, by trundling him about like a wheelbarrow, using his hind legs for the handles until his forelegs are quite strong, and then hold a stick under his hind legs as to support them, while he runs a step or two on the forelegs. By-and-by he will get up on his forelegs as soon as his hind legs are touched with a cane.

When these tricks are mastered, keep him in practice in them, and then you may teach him almost anything but to talk. It is the first tricks which are the hardest, and the more a dog is taught the quicker and easier. Remember above all things that they must all be taught with kindness. No matter how tiresome, or obstinate, or annoying a dog may be, never strike him. There is no excuse for striking a dog, for they are infinitely more anxious to learn.—St. Louis "Star-Bargies."

MR. J. M. BARRIE'S SCHOOL-DAYS.

The third number of "The Success" contains the first of two deeply interesting articles by Mr. J. M. Barrie, entitled "A School Revisited." In this article Mr. Barrie gives delightful reminiscences of his school-days. We make the following extract from Mr. Barrie's description of his first day in the playground.

At last one boy came and looked at me for such a long time that he must have felt dizzy when he ceased doing it.

"Pathfinder," said he at last.

"Chingachook," I replied at once.

"Hawkeye," said he.

"The Sarjint," said I.

"You're all right," he said approvingly. "I was sure of it as soon as I saw you. I just knew you had read about them."

"How did you know, I asked.

"I knew by your cut," he said gravely. "Have you read them all?"

"Rather!"

He had another look at me, and then inquired anxiously, "Do you think the last of the Mohicans was really killed that time?"

"They buried him, you know," I said sadly.

"That's nothing," he answered contemptuously. "Do you think he was the kind of chap to die off so quick?"

"I wished he hadn't," I said.

He came nearer me, and said in a low voice, "Well, no more he did."

"But they say he did."

"All rot," I said, do you believe in dreams?"

"I—I'm not sure."

"I should have thought from your cut that you believed in dreams."

"So I do," I answered eagerly, "if you dream them three times."

"Well, I've dreamed it twice."

"What?"

"That he got better after all, and is in another book."

"I clutched that boy's arm. 'I—I don't know for sure,' I said excitedly. 'But I think—I rather think I've dreamed it once.'"

"That makes three times," said he, triumphantly. "I say, I like your cut."

"Well, I like yours," I said, though I was not certain what a cut might be.

"What's your jump?" said he.

"Eight. What's yours?"

"Eight and a half. What's your high?"

"Three and a half. What's yours?"

"Four."

"What's your hop?"

"We didn't hop at our school."

"What's yours?"

"Oh, half a foot more than yours. Can you go across the road like a hen?"

"No, but I can kick my head with my heel."

"You teach me that. I say, do you see anything queer about me?"

"No."

"Well, there is."

"What?"

"Do you remember how Pathfinder laughed?"

"Rather!" He laughed so soft that no one could hear it."

"Listen, then."

"I don't hear anything."

"Of course you don't. That was me laughing like Pathfinder. I always do it that way."

"So will I now."

"No you don't!"

"I have as good a right—"

"Have you. Didn't I do it first? I say, you can be Chingachook, and say, 'Ching, ugh.' That's more like your cut."

Without mentioning the word we swore an eternal friendship, and despite an occasional pause to take off our jackets at each other, it lasted our school-days. If he discovered in a dream or otherwise the name of the book in which the last of the Mohicans reappears he was to tell me of it at once, and I was to do as much for him. I have not heard it yet, but am still on the outlook.

HE KNEW.

Uncle John—Jimmy, if I were to take \$1 and divide it into four parts, and give a quarter of each to your brothers, what would be left?

Jimmy—I would.—Ex.



BEAR HUNTING IN ASTORIA.

"You are thinking about going bear hunting, eh?" remarked Samuel Elmore, the largest salmon packer on the Columbia river, when one of his acquaintances expressed a desire to bag some big game. "Well, if you want to get plenty of bears without much trouble go to Astoria."

Astoria is a nice little city of about 10,000 inhabitants, but half a mile south of the custom-house is a virgin forest skirting Young's river and the Lewis and Clarke. The forest stretches eastward to the Willamette Valley and is full of elk, deer and bear.

"In the summer time during the packing season thousands upon thousands of salmon heads are thrown into the Columbia river off the water front. The tide carries them around into Young's Bay, and they drift up to the beach."

Bears, like cats, are wild for fish. They will leave a beehive to get a salmon head, and the result is that great numbers of them come down from the mountains to the beach to feast on salmon heads. Many people set big log traps baited with salmon in the timber along the beach, and many bears are trapped every year almost within gunshot of the custom-house.—San Francisco "Post."

BURNING FOR FORTY YEARS.

The Commissioners appointed by the local government to inquire into the "history, causes and effect" of the coal-mines fires of Pictou County, Nova Scotia, have just finished taking evidence. The work of the commission was directed mainly to an investigation of the Ford pit. This mine has been on fire in one place or another since the fifties, and it is burning yet. Explosion after explosion has occurred, and many lives have been lost. When fire broke out in one place the miners resorted to another, sinking a new shaft to avoid the fire on an upper level. A shaft was sunk and coal taken out on the level immediately below the fire. Soon the fire came through, and again the miners were driven out. Nothing that the owners could do availed to drive out the fire, and the splendid mine has been practically abandoned, though a little coal has been taken out on a level below a part that is on fire. The object of the commission is to learn whether something cannot be done to save so valuable a property as the Ford pit.—Halifax Herald.

THE ANT'S SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

You have heard of the suspension bridges made by men. Now let me tell you of a curious one made by some of the smallest creatures that live.

Men use wire ropes, very strong; but here are the driver ants of Africa, so small that you can hardly see them. Yet they do wonderful work at making bridges without any rope.

This is the way they go about it. One of the largest ants takes hold of the branch of a tree with its fore legs, letting his own body hang down. Thus they keep on until these bright little fellows form a chain.

Then away they go, swinging until the end ant can get hold of something, usually some tree or shrub—and the bridge is done!

A regiment of ants goes over this live suspension bridge. When all are well over, the ant on the first tree lets go the branch and climbs over the string. The next one follows this example, and pretty soon they all take their places at the rear end of the marching company. These ants have big heads and they must have a good deal of brain to help them.—Mrs. G. Hall, in "Christian Advocate."

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

The "Witness" Prize Competitions are as follows:—

MODEL YACHT COMPETITION.

KITE-FLYING TOURNAMENT.

BEST CAMP-FIRE YARN.

NATURAL HISTORY RESEARCH.

Particulars of these competitions appeared in the "Witness" of Saturday, June 29.

Intending competitors are asked to send in their names as early as possible, and state for what competition they propose to enter. No entrance fee is required, but it is expected that every boy intending to compete shall subscribe for the "Daily Witness," for which the price is only 25c a month, and watch carefully the "Boys' Own Page."

Any boy can order the "Witness" sent to his country or seaside address on payment of 25c a month, and every boy would do well to avail himself of the opportunity.

Those desiring to ask any questions about these competitions can call at the "Witness" Office or they can send in their questions addressed "To the Editor of the Boys' Page," "Witness" Office, Montreal.

BOYS' CLUBS.

The editor of the Boys' Page will always be pleased to receive news items of interesting doings in boys' clubs. The copy should be written only on one side of the paper. Secretaries of boys' clubs sending in the names of their clubs, with facts concerning purpose, number of members and important engagements for the summer, briefly written, may have the same inserted in the Boys' Page.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

The editor of the Boys' Page will be glad to insert in the "Witness" free of charge advertisements of employment wanted for any boy who is seeking work.

RICHMOND FAIR PRIZE LIST.

NAMES OF THE SUCCESSFUL EXHIBITORS.

Richmond, Quebec, Aug. 31.—The prize list of the Richmond fair, held at this place on August 31, is as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Cheese, best factory, colored—1, W. O. Armstrong Bros.; 2, W. O. Armstrong Bros.; 3, Wm. H. Burt.

Butter, colored—1, W. G. Lester; 2, C. N. Lester; 3, H. G. Lester.

Butter, less than 10 lbs.—1, R. Woodburn; 2, H. G. Lester; 3, H. G. Lester.

Maple syrup in cakes—1, R. Woodburn; 2, H. G. Lester; 3, H. G. Lester.

Maple syrup, in bulk—1, R. Woodburn; 2, H. G. Lester; 3, H. G. Lester.

Honey, extracted—1, R. Woodburn; 2, H. G. Lester; 3, H. G. Lester.

Hams, farm cured—1, Nelson C. Lyster; 2, Nelson C. Lyster; 3, Nelson C. Lyster.

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Beef wax—1, H. G. Lester; 2, H. G. Lester; 3, H. G. Lester.

VEGETABLES.

Cabbage, winter—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, summer—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, red—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, white—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, curly—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, flat—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, pointed—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, round—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, long—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, small—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, large—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, medium—1, Wm. Taylor; 2, Wm. Taylor; 3, Wm. Taylor.

Cabbage, extra—1, Wm. Taylor; 2,

Home-made Flannel—1. Mrs. Gallup. Blanket, home-made—1. Mrs. W. Gallup. Rag Carpet—Cotton warp—1. Mrs. R. H. Cross. 2. Mrs. Dunbar. 3. E. Pratt. Rag Mat, hand drawn—1. James Porter; E. H. G. Silver. Home-made Rug—1. E. Pratt.

Educational.

BERTHIER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
RE-OPENS SEPT. 11th PROV. SHERIFF.
A first-class boarding school, providing comfortable home, careful individual supervision and help with thorough mental training—fifteen young men for the university in all departments or for commercial life. French and Bookkeeping receive careful attention. Four resident masters. Early application necessary. For particulars address the Head Master, Rev. R. D. MILLS, M.A., Berthier-en-Haut, P.Q.

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STANSTEAD WESLEYAN COLLEGE.
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Provision is made for instruction in the following courses of study—
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V.—BECOME COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Headmaster—MALCOLM MACCORMICK (Graduate of Eastman and late Principal of Guelph Business College).
VI.—STANSTEAD COLLEGE MODEL SCHOOL.
Under the supervision of the Principal of the College.
Teachers—MISS A. F. KINGMAN and MISS IOLA SHUFFLE.
The College is most delightfully situated in a beautiful and beautiful locality, where the distractions and temptations of the city or large town are unknown. The building, which is provided with all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence, has first-class sanitary regulations. It is the aim of the management to provide a pleasant home for all students in residence, while at the same time exercising over them the most vigilant supervision. Expenses moderate, though of necessity consistent with the advantages offered.
For Calendar and full information address REV. PRINCIPAL FLANDERS, B.A., Stanstead, Que.

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On and after Monday the 9th Sept., Mrs. GWILT or Miss BARR will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

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Boys under nine are admitted to the Junior Class.

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300 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th.

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HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
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Under the supervision of the Principal of the College.
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The College is most delightfully situated in a beautiful and beautiful locality, where the distractions and temptations of the city or large town are unknown. The building, which is provided with all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence, has first-class sanitary regulations. It is the aim of the management to provide a pleasant home for all students in residence, while at the same time exercising over them the most vigilant supervision. Expenses moderate, though of necessity consistent with the advantages offered.
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KINDERGARTEN and PREPARATORY CLASSES.
134a Mansfield street.
Conducted by Mrs. A. B. GWILT and Miss BARR (graduates of New York College), will re-open on MONDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER.
On and after Monday the 9th Sept., Mrs. GWILT or Miss BARR will be at home to receive visitors on school business.

THE MISSES GAIRDNER.
47 VICTORIA STREET.
Will re-open their school on WEDNESDAY, September 11th.
Young ladies not attending the full school course may join the Senior Class for French, Literature, etc.
Boys under nine are admitted to the Junior Class.

MRS. MUIR'S SCHOOL.
300 ST. ANTOINE STREET.
WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4th.

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UNIVERSITY OF
Bishop's College.
FACULTY OF MEDICINE, MONTREAL.

The 25th Annual Session will open on TUESDAY, the first day of October next.

The course consists of four winter sessions of six months each, and three summer sessions, one of the latter only being compulsory, although the full nine months' annual term is recommended.

Annual fees: Average \$52, but a reduction is made where the full course is paid for in advance.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.
LECTURES IN ARTS AND DIVINITY for Michaelmas Term, 1895, begin on Sept. 19. Matriculation and preliminary examinations on Sept. 16, at 9 a.m.
For Catalogues, etc., apply to the REV. T. ADAMS, D.C.L., Principal, or to A. D. NICOLLS, Bursar, Lennoxville.
BISHOP'S COLLEGE SCHOOLS.
Michaelmas Term begins on Sept. 19, 1895. For information as to preparation given for University or College training, and generally as to system of residential life and discipline, scientific and physical instruction, games, etc., apply to the headmaster, H. J. HAMILTON PETRY, M.A.
Or to A. D. NICOLLS, Secy., Lennoxville.

MISS SMITH & MISS FRARY.
Will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, at 95, Durocher street, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 12, after Thursday, Sept. 5, Miss Smith and Miss Frary will be at home to receive visitors on school business. Music lessons will be resumed at the same date.

LAKEVIEW SCHOOL, Lachine.
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.
Classes will open on TUESDAY, SEPT. 3. A few boys will be received as boarders with the Head Master's family, at reasonable rates.
For prospectus, etc., apply to Rev. C. H. BROOKS, Head Master, at School Building, opposite Lachine Wharf, or to J. G. BROCK, Hon. Secretary-Treasurer, 131 Broadway, Lachine, or 211 Commissioners street, Montreal.

THE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
LADIES conducted by Miss SYMMERS and Miss SMITH, will reopen on MONDAY, SEPT. 16. Pupils who desire it, are prepared for the McGill University Examinations for matriculation, for the Certificate of Associate in Arts. After Monday, Sept. 9, Miss Symmers and Miss Smith will be at home daily from ten a.m. till six p.m., to receive visitors on school business.
916 Sherbrooke street.

MISS FRASER.
will reopen her class on FRIDAY, 13th September, at 64 Drummond street.
Miss Fraser will be at home on and after Thursday, 5th September, to receive visitors on school business.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
The School will re-open for the session of 1895-6 at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, 3rd September.
New pupils will be received for examination and enrolment at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day.
MARIA F. FENDLAY, Lady Principal.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.
The High, Senior and Public Schools under the control of this Board will re-open for the session of 1895-6 at 9 a.m. on TUESDAY, 3rd September.
E. W. ARTHUR, Superintendent.

DEFECTIVE SPEECH, IMPERFECT H. ARING, STUTTERING, STAMMERING, ETC.
The Mackay Institution for Protestant Deaf Mutes and the Blind, Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal, will reopen on SEPT. 11. Articulation and Speech Reading given to children born deaf.
The classes for those who are hard of hearing, or who suffer from defective speech, are distinctly separate from the classes for the totally deaf. SUBJECTS taught alike to those in Common Schools.
Thorough instruction is also given in one of the following trades: Printing; Chair-Caning; Carpentry; Cabinet; Shoe; mattress and Dressmaking.
H. E. ASHCROFT, GEO. DURNFORD, Secretaries.

ALBERT COLLEGE.
BELLEVILLE, ONT.
\$30,000 are now being expended in new building and improvements, giving every modern convenience. Ten out of eleven senior matriculants, and six out of eight for Teachers' Certificates, successful.
Commercial, Music, Fine Art, Elocution, unexcelled.
Will re-open SEPT. 10, 1895.
For special circular, address PRINCIPAL DYER.

SABREVOIS COLLEGE.
The aim is to give to our boys and girls a good and practical French and English education. Pupils are prepared for McGill University examinations for matriculation in Arts, Applied Science, Medicine, or for the certificate of Associates in Arts. Lessons are given in shorthand and typewriting. Rooms for a few English-speaking pupils. Board and tuition fees exceptionally moderate. The next session opens on Tuesday, Sept. 17. For information, etc., apply to REV. PRINCIPAL LARIVIERE, B.A., or REV. F. W. M. BARNES, 117 Champlain street, Montreal.

A BLOT ON A FREE REPUBLIC.

The Horrors of Lynching.

A SWARTHY CHAMPION.

The gentleman—himself a life-long and stalwart supporter of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union—who criticised in a letter to the 'Witness,' the cool treatment given to Miss Ida Wells by the convention of that body in London, was not at all satisfied by the reply to his criticism, which also appeared in this paper. It cannot be edifying to discuss whether the leaders of the great temperance movement have or have not devoted a fair proportion of their sentiments and energies to the oppression of the blacks or whether they adequately realize the degradation of a Christian nation which is almost as barbarous towards one of its races as the Turks are towards the Armenians, and in which, in the full blaze of the light of newspaper and telegraph, justice is almost as slow of foot as it is in the recesses of the dark valleys which lie between the Kurdish mountains. With regard to expressions in the reply casting question on Miss Wells's introductions, our correspondent forwards some horrible literature proving her to be the champion of her race and to have a right to reproach the women of the white race for giving no one to fight by her side. Among these we take the following article, entitled 'A blot on a free republic,' written for the 'Review of the Churches,' by Mr. Chas. F. Aked, of Liverpool, during Miss Wells's visit to England:—

Miss Ida B. Wells, M.A., of Memphis, Tenn., was, until two years ago, editor of the 'Free Speech,' a weekly paper devoted to the interests of the colored race. She is herself of mixed Anglo-Saxon, Negro, and Red Indian descent. Her father was born of the common connection between a white man and his slave girl. Her mother was of mixed Red Indian and Negro blood. Miss Wells is a lady of refinement and generous culture, a clear and capable speaker, and a writer of English not quite so American as that which most American journalists affect. She is under thirty years of age, and has been described by Sir Edward Russell as 'adorned with all the charms of womanhood.' But this lady dare not enter her native town lest the chivalrous white men of Memphis, Tenn., should carry out the threats in which they indulged at a public meeting in their own Cotton Exchange and lynch her—lest they should follow the counsel of their evening paper, the 'Scimitar,' to her to a stake at the intersection of Main and Madison streets, and brand her on the forehead with a hot iron. 'Free Speech' spoke too freely about the lynching atrocities of the Southern States, pleaded too vigorously the cause of the oppressed, and so had to be silenced. The lynching mob went looking for her. She was away from the town at the moment, and, when her friends wrote her the state of the case, even her womanly curiosity failed to induce her to revisit the town of her adoption.

Miss Wells is now in this country, endeavoring to enlist the sympathy of the British people and to arouse their indignation. She is a friend of Frederick Douglass, the old slave orator who was once a fugitive slave pursued by bloodhounds and who has been a United States prisoner to Haiti. She came direct from Douglass's house to mine, and is accorded to the friends of popular progress in this country by him. Mr. Douglass, in a public eulogy of Miss Wells's services to their race, has declared that, although he has spoken on behalf of their people, his words are feeble in comparison with hers. But he says that she has done her people a service that can neither be weighed nor measured, and that no word has been spoken equal to her own in convincing power; and he adds that if American conscience were only half alive, if the American Church and clergy were only half Christianized, if American moral sensibility were not hardened by persistent infliction of outrage and crime, the scream of horror, shame, and indignation would rise to heaven whenever Miss Wells's terrible indictment was read. The side of the white man's story, Mr. Douglass writes to me, has been told to the world by a hundred presses—the side of the negro has been hushed in death.

Miss Wells is here to put that side of the story before the British people, and such a story. One thousand negroes have been lynched within the last ten years. In 1892 169 were lynched; last year there were certainly two hundred, possibly more. In the Southern States they are lynching people now at the rate of three or four a week.

Women are lynched as well as men. A woman is accused of poisoning her mistress, she is thrown into prison to await her trial. The mob take her out of jail; every stitch of her clothes is torn from her, she is hanged in the court house square in the view of everybody.

A girl of fifteen years of age is ac-

cused of poisoning; the mob take her in the same way and hang her.

The body of a white man is found dead. A negro named Hastings is accused of the crime. The mob seek him, but fail to find him, take his little daughter, fourteen years of age, and his son, sixteen years old, hang them both on a branch of the nearest tree, and shoot their bodies full of holes.

A woman is accused of poisoning a child. The mob arrest her, get a barrel, drive spikes into it, bundle her into the barrel, roll her half a mile down a hill, some screaming and fighting with each other for the pleasure of giving the rolling barrel a kick, and after half a mile of this sport the fiends knock off the end of the barrel, drag off the nails, the mass of ragged skin, torn flesh, and bloody clothes, hang it upon a tree, and empty into it the contents of every revolver and Winchester they have got!

They burn people in the Southern States. Once they had a platform erected, ten feet from the ground, and after taking their prisoner on a cart round the town they fastened him to this platform, thrust red-hot irons into his feet, then rolled the irons up and down his body, then poured oil over him, and burnt him.

These things are not done in a corner, nor without arrangement and plan. Never, I think, shall I forget the horror with which I read, while sitting at the breakfast table at Hampden Hotel at Chicago, that a lynching mob were after a certain mulatto named C. J. Miller, of Springfield, Ill., who was accused of outrage and murder. How I wondered as I rode from the hotel to the exhibition grounds whether the poor creature had been captured by the mob.

How I read in one of the early issues of the afternoon paper that he was captured, and that a special train had been chartered for the purpose of bringing him and the crowd to the scene of the murder. How, sitting under the very shadow of the statue of Liberty on that glorious July morning, I read that at three o'clock that afternoon the wretch was to be burnt at the stake. Every newspaper in the United States could print the information that this thing was to be done. No power in this God's world would prevent the hellish deed. They did not burn him; we learnt late that night or next morning that they had hanged him instead. The mob, it was alleged, had become unruly, had revolted against the bidding of its leaders to wait until three o'clock, had refused to wait even for the pleasure of seeing the negro burnt, and so had hanged him, and then followed the usual plan of photographing themselves and the body as it hung before it was burnt. Before I left Chicago it was conclusively proved to the satisfaction of the lynchers that this man had never been near the place where the crime had been committed, but was as innocent as any man who reads these lines; then the mob started out to lynch the right man, but failed to find him.

Miss Wells has handed to me the original telegram which was sent from Memphis, Tenn., to the editor of the 'Inter-Ocean.' The 'Inter-Ocean' is a Chicago daily which has won for itself honorable distinction in having consistently denounced these outrages upon justice. Miss Wells was on the staff of the 'Inter-Ocean,' and was asked by the editor if she dare go and investigate the lynching of C. J. Miller, and she went. By the time she reached the place where Miller had died, the facts as to his innocence had become public. The people took Miss Wells for the widow of the murdered man, and they suffered her to collect facts unmolested. She told the whole story in the 'Inter-Ocean,' and signed her name to the article.

A few days later a colored man named Lea Walker was arrested at Memphis, and, ten hours before he was lynched on an unproved charge of attempted assault, this telegram was sent from the oldest evening paper in Memphis: To 'Inter-Ocean,' Chicago: Lea Walker, colored man, accused of raping white woman, in jail here, will be taken out and burned by whites to-night. Can you send Miss Ida Wells to write it up? Answer: R. M. MARTIN, with 'Public Ledger.'

Is it possible for a yhuman being to fall into a state of soul more entirely damned than that of the dastard who wired the infamous taunt? The purpose which is to be served by Miss Wells's mission to this country may not at first appear. One thing she has set herself to do, and that there seems to be every probability of her accomplishing. The sympathy of the civilized world is turned aside by the loudly uttered charge by the Northern and Southern press, confirmed by the voices of bishops and clergy, that the negro is an unclean beast, that womanhood is never safe nor childhood sacred where this satyr comes, and that his foul passion can only be burnt out with fire. The charge is false. Of eight hundred cases of lynching in the years 1882-91, two hundred and sixty-nine followed upon accusation of criminal assault. Of one hundred and sixty in 1892, sixty were for alleged assault. One-third only of the people lynched were accused of this crime. The explanation of the frequency of the charge is to be found in the illicit relations too often maintained by the degraded white woman and

the colored man. Race-hatred runs so high with the Southern gentlemen that they must needs protect the honor of their fallen women by hanging, or shooting, or burning the colored man who is guilty of consorting with them! This is a fact which the editor of this journal would scarcely care to have me more fully discuss, but it is a fact the world needs to know. Some of my own friends and correspondents amongst the American people have scouted with intense abhorrence the suggestion that I have just named. The imputation of immorality to the Southern white women is held to be an offence for the commission of which I am not lightly to be forgiven. But the American strangely forgets that he is branding the negro man as an infamous creature in the eyes of the civilized world. Why is it worse to say that a white woman has been guilty of vice, than to say that the black man has committed horrible and nameless outrages whose very mention makes the heart grow sick?

Miss Wells does not suppose that any direct political action can be taken, but she does suppose that British opinion, if aroused, can influence American press and pulpit, and through press and pulpit the people of the Northern States. In this supposition she is confirmed by one or two remarkable instances of speedy action, taken after pressure had been exerted by English people. The 'Memphis Commercial,' which had endorsed previous lynchings, had practically recommended the men of Memphis, Tenn., to lynch Miss Wells. After the visit which Miss Wells paid to this country last year, in an article deprecating mob violence, that journal declared that this thing must be put down, adding, 'Already the press and pulpit of Britain is thundering at us, and Memphis has been held up to them as an illustration of barbarism and savagery. Many of the stories published by them are gross lies, but there is enough core of truth to make them terribly effective. Our fathers knew the value of a decent respect for the opinion of mankind, which was the motive for that matchless document the Declaration of Independence.'

We may accept it as a stern and rigid rule that no land can be prosperous and no people happy where ruffianism is stronger than the law, and where criminals usurp the functions of the courts.

With that sentiment we are bound to agree, and we can but hope that the sympathy of the British people, which a generation ago lent such strength to the cause of the Abolitionists in America, may to-day result in the adoption of the counsel of the converted 'Commercial.'

CHARLES F. AKED.

Liverpool.

SIR ROBERT PEELE'S INDEBTEDNESS.

A COMPROMISE REACHED WITH HIS CREDITORS.

London, Sept. 2.—The creditors of Sir Robert Peel have accepted a compromise proposed by his attorneys of ten shillings in the pound on all unsecured debts. Bankruptcy proceedings were begun against Sir Robert Peel in 1893. The total of his preferred liabilities amounts to nearly £20,000. The arrangement made to-day with his creditors provides for a deposit of £10,000 for the purpose of carrying out the agreement and the payment of the costs. Mr. Gladstone visited Sir Robert last week at Drayton Manor. The young man seems to have settled down in life. This arrangement with his creditors and the avoidance of bankruptcy proceedings practically places him on his feet again. His extravagance, which dated from his school days at Eton, has made a fortune for London usurers.

NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's, Nfld., Sept. 2.—The prosecution of the case against the directors of the Union Bank closed to-day. The bank situation is still exciting much interest. The shareholders have combined to resist the reserve call and the creditors are equally determined to enforce it.

The British flag ship 'Cleopatra' arrived from the French shore to-day. She reports that the French warships there are not likely to protest against the railway at present, as the line of the road has been altered so as to avoid the disputed territory. She also reports that the fishery is very good along the Labrador coast.

The government has unearthed a series of gigantic smuggling frauds between St. John's and St. Pierre, Miq., spirits and tobacco being the chief articles dealt in. This smuggling has been going on for years and among those concerned in it are many prominent citizens.

A BAD RAILWAY SMASH-UP.

Coney Island, Sept. 2.—A 'wild-cat' engine on the New York Sea Beach railway ran away from the Bay Ridge depot shortly after three o'clock this afternoon and crashed into the rear car of the 3.10 p.m. train to Coney Island, which was standing at Woodlawn Park. The car was badly smashed and more than forty persons were injured.

ACCEPTED A CALL TO LONDON.

London, Ont., Sept. 2.—The Rev. Jas. W. Pedley, of Vancouver, B.C., has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church in this city.

LABOR DAY ECHOES.

PATRON-PROHIBITION-LABOR DEMONSTRATION AT TORONTO.

LEUT-GOVERNOR KIRKPATRICK, EMINENT DIVINES AND SOCIAL REFORMERS ON POLITICS AND RELIGION.

Toronto, Sept. 3.—Every phase of Canadian life was represented by the speakers at the local labor demonstration yesterday. The chairman, Mr. E. W. Hylton, is a young Englishman, president of the local union of painters. In calling the throng around the platform at Centre Island to order for the speeches he took the ground that the time had come for labor organizations which have laws against discussing political questions to abolish them and rising above partyism to discuss such questions in a spirit of brotherhood.

The Rev. C. O. Johnston made a fervid address, dealing with the rights and duties of labor. He told the audience that statesmen were men who wanted to do something for their country, while politicians were men who wanted the country to do something for them.

Leut-Governor Kirkpatrick, who was the second speaker, said that it was, he could assure them, not as a politician that he appeared on that platform, but as a representative of constitutional government to congratulate them upon the magnificent demonstration organized labor had that morning made. He felicitated them upon the many advantages which as Canadians they enjoyed and warned them against being led away by foreign agitators with the red flag of anarchy and socialism. In alluding to the social problems to be dealt with the Lieutenant-Governor spoke of that hydra-headed monster intemperance.

Ald. Shaw, acting-mayor, tendered congratulations to the committee.

Father Ryan, the eloquent rector of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral, with stirring eloquence summarized the attitude of Leo XIII. and Cardinal Gibbons upon the rights of labor. With great power he portrayed the saloon as the worst tyrant by which labor was enslaved, and called upon them to sweep away the saloon.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Hamilton, said that he was not a foreign agitator but the native home-grown article. He showed that labor's demands instead of being unreasonable were the very opposite. Alfred the Great decreed an eight-hour work day, but despite the labor-saving machinery, wage earners were compelled to toil much longer than in the days of Alfred, and even in Canada labor was extorted in many instances under conditions deserving of no better names than brutal. He showed that the prohibitionists instead of being arrayed against labor to deprive workmen of something for the protection of the wage earner. In this direction was the union of the Patrons and Prohibitionists and of both of them with labor organizations.

Mr. T. O. Currie, grand vice-president of the Patrons of Industry, made a slashing speech, pointing out the evils of being ruled by extravagant politicians and monopolies.

Mr. Isaac T. Mills, president of the Stone Masons' Union, and a prominent Royal Templar, in moving a vote of thanks to the speakers, said that he could easily have imagined that instead of a labor picnic that it was a prohibition meeting. He declared amid applause that of all the monopolies which the labor organizations had to fight the most damnable was the liquor traffic.

The speeches were followed with cheers for the speakers and the Queen.

DISSENSION IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Sept. 2.—Dissension marked the celebration of Labor Day in Chicago and two rival organizations of labor marched in separate parades. This was the result of a long pending dispute between the Labor Congress and the Trades and Labor Assembly. The honors of the day rested with the Labor Congress. Twelve divisions numbering twenty-five thousand men assembled on the Lake Front at eleven o'clock and a half hour later commenced their march. At Union Park the parade was reviewed by Mr. J. Kier-Hardie, Mr. Frank Smith, of London, and Mr. John Swinton, of New York. A mass meeting at the Auditorium, addressed by Mr. Kier-Hardie and his associates concluded the celebration of the Labor Congress. The parade of the Building Trades Council, which is affiliated with the Trades and Labor Assembly, included seven divisions, numbering about eighteen thousand men. Starting from Market and Randolph streets they marched north to Lincoln Park and thence north-west to Ogden's Grove, where they concluded the day with a picnic. Congressman McGinn, Col. W. P. Bond, Mayor Pingree of Detroit and Joseph C. Sibley of Pennsylvania, addressed the gathering.

PASSED A CANADIAN ACT.

London, Sept. 2.—In the House of Commons the bill introduced at the request of the Dominion Government by Mr. Chamberlain, passed the committee stage and was read for the third time. The bill is to remove doubts as to the validity of the act of the Dominion of Canada respecting the deputy speaker of the Senate.

GRAND TRUNK OFFICIALS AT LINDSAY.

Lindsay, Ont., Sept. 2.—Sir Charles Rivers Wilson arrived here at 12.45 to-day. He was accompanied by Messrs. Joseph Price, L. J. Seargeant, A. White, James Stephenson, E. Hannaford, and several other officials of the Grand Trunk Railway. He first inspected the round house and shops, and expressed himself very much pleased. He was then taken to the station, where he was met by Mayor Walters, Senator Dobson, Major Sam. Hughes, M.P., and a large number of citizens. Mr. D. Ray, president of the Lindsay Board of Trade, presented Sir Charles with an address on behalf of the town council and Board of Trade. Sir Charles made a brief reply, and after being presented to a large number of citizens he entered his car and left for Orillia.

BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

Cardiff, Wales, Sept. 2.—The twenty-eighth annual Trades Union Congress of Great Britain opened at noon to-day in the Town Hall here with Mr. David Holmes, president of the Cotton Spinners' Association, in the chair. The chairman announced that there were present 344 duly elected delegates, representing over a million members of various unions. Mr. Holmes said that though differences might arise during the session of the congress, he felt sure that all the delegates were actuated with one motive—the welfare of the working classes of the United Kingdom. At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks the Mayor of the city delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. Mr. Samuel Gompers, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. P. J. McGuire, vice-president of the Confederation, are fraternal delegates from the United States.

The Mayor in the course of his speech alluded to the growth of Cardiff, which he said, in this and other respects, is supposed to resemble Chicago. Here, Mr. John Burns, interrupted the Mayor by crying out: 'I hope not.' The interruption was received with laughter. The Congress then proceeded to the election of a president, the balloting resulting in the choice of Mr. Jenkins, a shipwright. Mr. J. N. Wilson decided to postpone until to-morrow his challenge of the action of the parliamentary committee in excluding certain delegates.

OCCUPATION OF ROME.

A NOTED EVENT TO BE CELEBRATED.

Rome, Sept. 2.—Prime Minister Crispi presided at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day. Among the questions considered was that of granting amnesty to political and other prisoners on the occasion of the fete that will be held on Sept. 20 in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops. The Cabinet decided to only make some reductions in the sentences of the leaders of the Socialist disturbance in Sicily and Massa de Carrara. Among the men who were convicted of inciting the people to riot, and who are now suffering imprisonment, are Defelice and Barbate, both of whom were returned in by-elections yesterday as members of the Chamber of Deputies. The government has commenced to distribute to peasants in several districts in Sicily the lands of the old communal fiefs despite the opposition of the councils. The communal council of Naples, which recently decided to take no part in the celebrations in honor of the occupation of Rome, has revised its previous vote, and decided to take an active part in the fete. In consequence of this action the Syndic has resigned.

A LABOR DAY INCIDENT.

THE RED FLAG OF ANARCHY FLOATED.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2.—The waving of the red flag of Anarchy during the formation of a Labor Day parade of Italians to-day led to a wild scene and the arrest of two men who attempted to incite the mob to riot. The police were informed yesterday that an organization of Italian Socialists were preparing for a celebration to-day, and that they had floated a red flag from the window of the meeting place. The police notified the association that the display of the flag was a violation of the law and that it would have to be taken down. The officers of the association, with some reluctance, removed the emblem but when the parade was formed to-day Calvo, one of the Italians, carried a red flag at the head of the line and frantically waved it amid the cheers of the crowd. The flag-bearer was arrested and the police were forced to struggle with their prisoner through the surging mob and to use their clubs freely. After Calvo's arrest another Italian, Angelo Piccozzi, who is said to be the president of the association, pulled a red flag from his pocket and waved it in the faces of the police. His actions pleased the crowd, and cheers for the flag and anarchy rent the air, followed by hooting of the police. Piccozzi was soon surrounded by policemen and the flag was torn from his hands. He was dragged to the police station, followed by a hooting mob. The prisoners were arraigned before Magistrate Jermom, and were held in \$1,500 bail each for a hearing.

HANGED ON THE CONGO.

THE MANNER OF THE TAKING OF A BELFAST EX-MISSIARY EXPLAINED.

AND NOW THE MATTER HAS BECOME A NATIONAL QUESTION AND MAY BE A GOOD DEAL OF TROUBLE.

London, Sept. 2.—The Congo scene of the latest question in the troubling of European and European papers are full of tails, real and imaginary. A missionary named Charley Stokes has long played the part of an itinerant combination of Mark Twain and post trader, in Uganda and Nile countries, has been summoned by subordinate Congo officers to a expedition in the bush. Ordinary thing would be quietly settled, foreign offices interested, the Belgian, English, French and papers are devoting columns of witnesses and violent debates character until the matter is the dignity of an international men are actually talking about seizing large sections of Congo for indemnity.

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The charges made by the 'Etoile Belge,' the Congo Government, against German authorities and traders in the region of assisting in the sale of Arabs and slave-dealers, met with a dignant denial by the 'Congo State Gazette,' which declared that 'Etoile Belge,' which declared that Stokes had sold all his stock and other goods throughout the possessions in Africa, the article which territory had imposed a tax upon the guns, etc. German articles with Stokes, who, the 'Etoile' met his just fate, death. The 'German Gazette' takes notice of 'Etoile's' statement in view of the character which it bears. After an explicit and emphatic denial, assertions that the German were implicated in the sale of Arabs and slave-dealers, the proceeds to caution the Belgians, their summary execution of who ought to be tried in a court instead of being left to the of a high-handed official. The suggests that the Congo officials Stokes because he was their competitor in the ivory trade, that Germany's interest in the increased by the fact that the state seeks to extend its to the north-east, and declares that the extremely doubtful whether the right to the coveted Congo state, the 'Gazette' says, existence to the good will of that and that good will it cannot with now. The significance of the 'North German Gazette' the 'Cologne Gazette,' are due to the of the rapprochement of Germany in a common policy regard to the Hinterland against and Belgium.

BOULANGER AND THE CONGO.

PARIS. INTERESTING STORY OF THEIR CONSPIRACY TO OVERTURN THE REPUBLIC.

London, Sept. 2.—Advance came a long article in the coming 'Deux Mondes' by the Comte de Paris on the late Comte de Paris, a unique biographical and historical work. The writer has not only inside knowledge of his subject, but is the possessor of a fine sense of character and of the value of events and motives, at length, with much frankness, story of the Orleansist Comte de Paris, which is as well personally deplored and in which the Comte de Paris is good politics. The Prince said that it would never be necessary the length of making Boulanger of the Republic, but that an archist majority was obtained by clever handling of it would be to make terms with the man was a fatal blunder, of course, creditable one, too, and the Comte de Paris can only explain the crime which had put the Comte de Paris side the pale of morals and to use any weapon against him could find. If this be the Prince, it is difficult to see other can come from a so-called intimate and authoritative source poor one.

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