

U. S. COIN AND BILLS.

The Remedy is in the Hands of the Bankers.

UNITED ACTION REQUIRED.

LOSS TO CANADIAN CURRENCY.

The circulation of United States money in Canada is a mere trifle in amount to the United States bills in circulation here," said George R. Marler, banker, to "Witness" representative yesterday. "Although we dislike very much seeing American silver used here in the same manner as our own," he continued, "the great harm of our banking institutions here is the circulation of American bills, both paper certificates and national notes. These circulate to an enormous amount in Canada. In the Eastern Townships one sees almost as many American bills as Canadian. We hear that at last some of the largest banking institutions in this country are refusing these greenbacks."

In answer to the question as to why the banks do not unite in this matter and all refuse to accept the money instead of working on the present basis of shipping all they received to New York, Mr. Marler said: "It's just because some of them do not understand the situation. They imagine that they can by the present means ship all the money out of the country, and that that will settle the question without any disagreeable action against the bank's customers who hold the bills. But don't you see," continued Mr. Marler forcibly, "the fact of these banks accepting the greenbacks is what keeps them in circulation. They will receive them only in small amounts, and there are more coming into the country than they are sending out. Every United States note in circulation in this country is just so much loss to Canadian banks and the Canadian Government. They replace our own notes and those of Canadian banks, which would be in circulation were these not here. The banks have within their own hands the power to send the foreign bills out of the country. The very moment they refuse to accept them, to accept them at a heavy discount, they will go out of circulation and be sent back to the United States. A man cannot refuse to take money from his customers, while some banks will accept it, without appearing to be doing wrong, so that the action of a few banks can virtually force the bills upon the public."

The "Witness" agitation against mutilated American silver is already doing its effect," said Mr. Marler. "No day passes now but some people come in here and sell us as bullion considerable quantities of mutilated coin. They find it more and more difficult to pass it every day, and the prospects are that in a very short time it will be quite impossible to pass a mutilated United States coin for value in this city."

Mr. Giroux, assistant manager of the Bank of Hochelaga, said this morning that that institution had some months ago made it a rule not to accept mutilated silver, whether American or Canadian. Packages of silver are constantly received, and when counted over on the day of their reception, are found to contain mutilated coin. The amount is usually charged up to the customer, whose initials are upon the package. Some months ago the bank was charged up the silver in their vaults, and discovered that twenty per cent was United States coin. The bank then refused to accept that coin, and Mr. Giroux agreed to the conditions expressed by Mr. Marler. The Bank of Hochelaga had been in the Clearing House to make checks alike in refusing the mutilated silver, and the loss to the bank on account of the American silver is the place of their bills

and those of the government in circulation there is danger of a great loss to the public through the circulation of American greenbacks. It was pointed out by Mr. Giroux that the United States Government may in the future make all their bills payable in silver. Then there would be for a while a wild scramble to get rid of the notes, in which the public and most likely the poorer people would be the losers. Banks and large corporations do not seem to fear this event because during the time necessary for legislation in the matter on the part of the United States Government they would be able to clear themselves of all they held. The people who will be caught are the more ignorant ones or those too careless or busy to watch the trend of the money question.

THE RAILWAYS.

There are a number of business concerns, such as railways and large hotels, to which the question of American silver being current in Canada has a different aspect than it has to the ordinary business man. These are the railway corporations, large hotels and other concerns doing business with the American public.

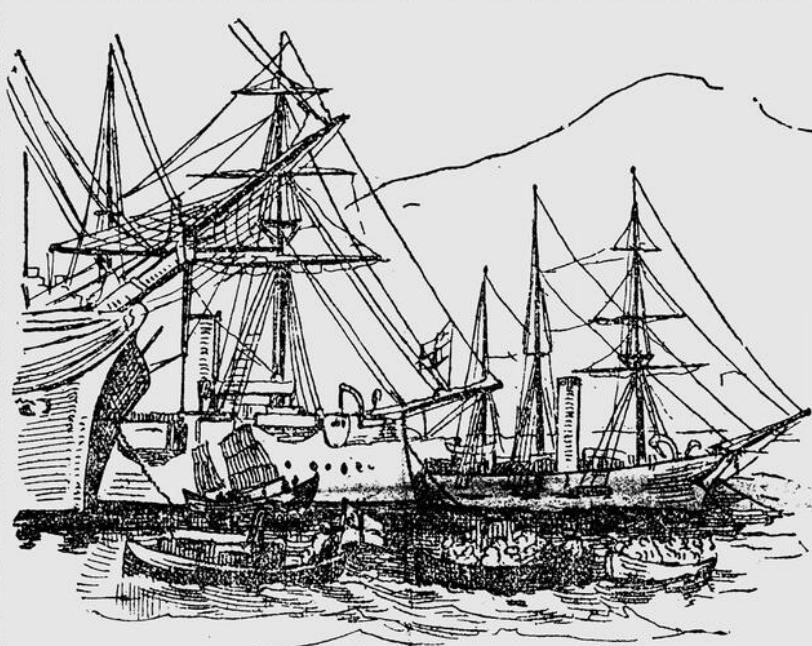
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company takes all the American silver that comes to it, and that is a great deal. They do it for the convenience of travellers, and do not see how it could be avoided. Mr. Taylor, treasurer of the company, said in conversation with a "Witness" representative yesterday that personally he did not wish to see the coin in Canada, as we have enough coin here of our own. There is a superabundance of silver coin in the country, much more than is wanted for circulation. The banks are flooded with silver, which they cannot get rid of, even those of them who restrict its receipt to the legal limit. The company, Mr. Taylor says, is obliged to take American coin, but they allow little or none of it to go into circulation. They ship all they can to make payments in the United States. Since beginning the system of paying their employees' wages in cheques they have naturally paid out very much less coin, but deposit a considerable quantity in the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Percy, the treasurer of the Grand Trunk Railway, said that that company refused United States silver wherever it was possible. Naturally, in a town where other railways accept it the Grand Trunk agents are obliged to do so. A very large sum finds its way into the hands of the company, but they do not permit it to go into circulation here. Their banks do not like to accept it, having already a surplus, but occasionally will do so. They, however, hold the company responsible for it in case they cannot get rid of it through their American connections. The Grand Trunk ships as much as possible of the coin back to the United States, using large quantities of it to pay freight dues to American companies with whom they do business.

Thus both companies act virtually as money exchangers for the convenience of their customers, and are able to handle United States coin without loss to themselves just because of their connections across the border.

The C. P. R. does not confine its generosity to holders of American money, but accepts constantly large sums of Japanese and Chinese coin. Every ship which leaves the C. P. R. terminus in British Columbia carries with it a load of coin which is put back into circulation in the country it came from originally.

The Windsor Hotel receives a large amount of United States coin. "If we refused that," said an official, "we should get very little money." The hotel, however, does not put the money into circulation here. They require it all, and sometimes purchase it in the city for the convenience of travellers going into the United States. The fact that the United States people refuse Canadian coinage and submit Canadian bills to a heavy discount is regretted by many Canadians who travel, and find it very



CORMORAN. ILLUS.

THE LOSS OF THE 'ILTIS.'

The accompanying cut is from a photograph reproduced in May last in the Leipzig 'Illustrated Zeitung.' The 'Iltilis' was lost in a typhoon on July 23 at a point ten miles north of the South-east Promontory, which is a low reef-girted island lying about thirty miles south-

east of the Shantung Promontory. Only ten of those belonging to the warship were saved. The 'Iltilis' was a vessel of 490 tons and had a crew of seventy-five men. The 'Cormoran,' the next smallest vessel in the German fleet, is 1,580 tons burden.

annoying to have to change their money constantly. Still, it is said that our neighbor, with his sixty or so millions of population, can afford to be independent, where Canada cannot.

The public awakening regarding the uselessness of mutilated coin is becoming general this week. The following is the circular issued by the C. P. R. to all its agents:—

Office of the Treasurer.

Montreal, July 23, 1896.

This company's bankers having notified me that hereafter they will refuse to receive, either for deposit or otherwise, silver coins which have been either mutilated or defaced, or which are light weight or worn smooth. Station agents and others making remittances will please note, and in future refuse from customers and others, all such mutilated and defaced silver coins, whether of Canadian or United States coinage. All Newfoundland silver coins must also be refused as our bankers will not accept them on deposit. Agents neglecting these instructions will be held responsible for the loss which will be incurred thereby.

W. SUTHERLAND TAYLOR.

Treasurer.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

The Street Railway Company will take no more United States silver coin after to-day. People who carry only a small amount of money in their pockets should now be careful before getting on a street car, to see that their coin is not of United States issue or they may be put off the car. Ladies who spend all their money at the bargain counter, reserving only a coin for car fares going home, should take warning. If the coin thus reserved happens to be an American one the lady will have to walk home. And that is not the worst part of the story; there is the humiliation of being put off the car while all the other passengers appear to wonder what sort of a criminal action one has perpetrated.

Mr. Warren, the comptroller of the Montreal Street Railway Company, said this morning that the company's action had been caused by the fact that it was found impossible to get rid of the United States silver. The Bank of Montreal would no longer accept it from them, and the alternative of shipping it to the United States is too expensive; therefore the company could do nothing else than refuse the coin.

THE SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION TO-DAY.

London, July 31.—At the International Socialist Trades Congress to-day an resolution was adopted in favor of free education from kindergarten to university. The resolution further declared that children should not be exempt from attendance at school until they reached the age of sixteen years.

Matthew Maguire, delegate of the New Jersey Socialist Union and Socialist candidate for Vice-President of the United States, acted as vice-chairman of the congress to-day.

ORDERS-IN-COUNCIL.

THEIR MULTIPLICATION A SERIOUS PUBLIC EVIL.

Ottawa, July 31.—Public attention has recently been drawn to the enormous number of Orders-in-Council put through at meetings of the Cabinet, and it is very evident that a system has grown up of late years which is as foreign to the science of government as it is detrimental to the interests of the country, a system of having departmental work transacted by the Privy Council. It was never intended that this body should discharge departmental functions. It is a joint meeting of all the ministers when matters of policy and affairs of State of first-class importance should be discussed and decided. It should confine itself to such business as the joint interests of the country and of the ministry demand.

One of the evil effects of the transaction of departmental business in Council is to rid the minister at the head of the department of the individual responsibility which belongs to him. It is true that an order-in-council changing a contract is done on the recommendation of the minister at the head of the department, but if it turns out to be wrong it commits the whole cabinet to a defence of it and allows the minister concerned to take refuge behind the statement that the change was made by an order-in-council. The system is not conducive to strict attention to business on the part of individual ministers and the responsible officers of a department. If there is a doubt about a matter, the reply is 'Well, send it to Council and we will see what they think of it.' As a rule each of the other ministers think very little about it and the recommendation of the minister directly concerned goes through pro forma.

Take the last issue of the 'Canada Gazette' as an example of the trivial matters which have in the past occupied the attention of the Cabinet in Council. It contained an order-in-council passed upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, setting forth at great length the reasons that induced him to make the recommendation, granting twenty-five acres of land in the Northwest to Mr. Peter MacLaren for the purpose of a saw-mill, said to be of benefit to the settlers. There is no reason why this trifling matter should be made the subject of an order-in-council, but should there be a scandal attached to it the Minister of the Interior is enabled to cast the responsibility for it upon all of his colleagues, who cannot be expected to know anything about it. If three months' leave of absence is granted to a judge an order-in-council is passed, although this is a matter which surely appertains to the routine of the Department of Justice. All the thousands of orders passed during the year have to be copied and multiplied and in many cases the work of the Privy Council Department is unnecessarily increased, as well as the work of other departments.

One of the fundamental principles of the modern practice of the British system of the government is to require the cabinet to be a unit on all matters passed upon, but it is quite evident that this rule was intended to apply to matters of policy and of grave public importance, and to matters affecting the nation as a whole, and to apply it to departmental details, sometimes of a very trivial character, is to reduce the thing to an absurdity.

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The present system arose from the desire of Sir John Macdonald to make ciphers of his colleagues whom he could not trust. When he had able men about him like Sir Alexander Campbell, Sir Charles Tupper, Mr. John Henry Pope and trusted colleagues like Sir Hector Langevin, he did not require all these things to be sent to Council, but when he was reduced to the Fosters, the Costigans, the Haggarts and the Carons he gave orders that everything should be brought before Council. Of course he gave a pretext for this but the real reason was undoubtedly his lack of confidence in his colleagues. In a Cabinet of self-respecting men like the present it would be humiliating to require them to come to Council with the details of departmental administration for which they and they only have the records and for which they and they only should be responsible.

It is true that statute law requires the order of the Governor-in-Council in regard to a great many matters, but the practice has been carried to an extreme with the result that the time of the Cabinet Ministers when assembled in Council is frittered away by the hour in passing upon matters which each minister is paid to look after in his own department, and which he has full authority to decide. Each minister may be trusted to confer with the Prime Minister who has a right to supervise all the departments in regard to matters of more than mere departmental scope. Some reform in this practice is urgently needed if the time of Council is to be devoted to matters of public policy and the general welfare.

THE RAILWAY COMPANY WINS.

PRIVY COUNCIL UPHOLDS THEIR CONTENTION AGAINST THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

London, July 31.—The Privy Council has rendered its decision in the case of the Toronto Street Railway against the Queen, giving judgment for the railway, with costs. The action was for a refund of an overcharge of customs duties on steel rails.

TRIED TO BLOW UP A JUDGE'S HOUSE.

Marseilles, July 31.—An attempt was made last night to blow up the residence of Judge Julien, and for a time great excitement prevailed in the neighborhood of the judge's house. Someone, presumably a man who had a grudge against the judge for a court decision against him, placed a bomb with a time fuse attached close to the front of the house. The explosion made a great noise but the damage done was trifling.

THE HALIFAX CARNIVAL.

Halifax, N.S., July 31.—This morning the water of the harbor is in grand condition for the last event of the carnival regatta, the great international contest in four-oared boats, which is set down for 4.30 o'clock. There was an exceedingly heavy rainfall early this morning and the sky is still clouded, but the indications are for a fine afternoon. The entries for the four-oared race are as follows:—English crew—Geo. Buebar, S. J. Haines, Wm. Barry, Joseph Gibson, — McLeod.

Sullivan crew of St. John—E. McLeod, T. McLeod, Geo. Dalton, Geo. Sullivan. St. John crew—Harry Daly, Geo. Clarke, Wm. Patchell, Allen Lambert. Halifax crew—Mark Lynch, John Brennan, Luke Shea, John Holland. Bedford crew—Alex. Hefler, J. Van Buskirk, E. Boutillier, — Boutillier. Casey crew of Boston—Canadian-American crew—K. G. Gaudaur, E. Durnan, J. J. Hackett, E. D. Rogers.

ENTERPRISING CANADIANS.

Saginaw, Mich., July 30.—Messrs. Hale & Booth, extensive lumber operators in Canada, propose to bring fifty million feet of Canadian logs to the Saginaw river, which will be put on the market. Canadian logs are bringing from ten to fourteen dollars a thousand on this river when there is any sale for them.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., July 31, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures—Calgary, 46; Edmonton, 54; Qu'Appelle, 56; Winnipeg, 52; Port Arthur, 44; Parry Sound, 50; Toronto, 54; Ottawa, 54; Montreal, 56; Quebec, 56; Chatham, 60; Halifax, 58. Probabilities for the next 24 hours:—Fresh northerly to westerly winds; fair and cool.

Montreal, July 31.

Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day 29.94; yesterday 29.70; to-day, temperature, max. 72½ min. 58; yesterday, max. 85; min. 69.

BIG LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION.

WILL TAKE PLACE IN OTTAWA ON WEDNESDAY.

MR. MACLAREN'S ELECTION IN NORTH PERTH PROTESTED.

Ottawa, July 31.—The news of the election of the ministers by acclamation was received here with satisfaction, but not surprise, as it is felt that in the present state of the Opposition forces they can carry no county that is not strongly and impregnablely Conservative. The demonstration in honor of Mr. Laurier and the Liberal victory in Ottawa is fixed to take place here on the evening of Aug. 5, Wednesday next. A meeting of the reception committee was held last night.

Toronto, July 31.—The first of the long anticipated batch of protests came to hand this morning, the constituency being North Perth, where Mr. A. F. MacLaren, Conservative, defeated Mr. James Grievie, Liberal. The lawyers are Messrs. Blake, Lash & Cassils, and in addition to charges of corruption and bribery by agents, personal charges are alleged on account of which disqualification is asked. The petition was filed with Mr. Holmstead, Registrar of the Court of Chancery. Mr. Jackson, chief of the Central Court, claims that the protest should, under the new provincial judicature act of 1895, have been filed in his court. It is not thought, however, that the uncertainty of this point will invalidate the protest. Only one day remains now for the remainder of the protests.

Toronto, July 31.—Arrangements are being made to run a monster excursion to Ottawa next month on the occasion of the opening of the first session of the new parliament. The greatest interest in the event is being taken here and many have expressed a desire to visit the capital on the occasion.

WAITED UPON THE PREMIER.

A CIVIC DEPUTATION INTERVIEWS MR. LAURIER AND MAKES KNOWN THE CITY'S WANTS.

Quebec, July 31.—Mr. Laurier left here this morning for Arthabaska, and will thence go on to Montreal and Ottawa. In his reply to the civic deputation which waited on him yesterday, headed by Mayor Parent, the Premier did not seem disposed to hand over the Esplanade to the city, but declared that his government would see that it was put and kept in good order as well as improved, as desired, at an early day. Respecting the repairs to the fortifications he dwelt upon the cost, but promised to submit the matter to the cabinet. As for the claims of the Champlain street landslide sufferers, he reminded the deputation that the law courts had decided against their legality, but promised to consider the propriety of extending a measure of relief to them on equitable grounds. He also referred to the questions of the fast line and bridge, making no secret of his sympathy with both schemes, but permitting no expression of his intention or policy in regard to them to escape him.

Mr. Alex. Brodie, demonstrator of chemistry at McGill University, and son of Mr. Alex. Brodie of this city, has arrived in town with a friend, Mr. J. McCombe. The two paddled all the way from St. Johns, Que., and are now possessed of fine bronzed countenances. The trip occupied ten days, including about five of actual paddling.

News was received in town from Pont Rouge yesterday afternoon of the finding of the body of the seven-year-old son of Mr. Harvey, who disappeared with his mother on Friday from the family cottage at that place. The body was found floating in the Jacques Cartier river.

THAT TIMBER LIMIT SALE.

Ottawa, July 31.—The sale recently of a valuable timber limit at the head of Lake Temiscamingue, either owned by the Dominion or held in trust by the government for the benefit of the Indians, for the sum of \$13,000, which is said to be worth fully \$100,000, and which would bring under ordinary circumstances \$80,000 in stumpage and dues, draws attention to the necessity of the Department of the Interior having a value placed upon all the timber owned by the Dominion or held in trust for the Indians. Scattered all through the Dominion there is a great deal of standing timber of considerable value and at present there is not in the Department a record or valuation of these limits. The new government will, no doubt, take early steps to have this gross neglect of the interests of the country remedied so that if the Dominion is called upon or sees fit to part with any of its property the revenue will receive full value therefor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. L. J. Bigby, Mr. Bentley, Mr. H. C. Cootheby, Miss Cousineau, Mr. Cousineau, Mr. J. K. Clare, Mrs. Clare, Dr. H. A. of the prize is about \$160,000, of which the innerly's officers and crew can legally claim 60 percent.

The Boys' Page.

A Struggle on the Nile.

(Mail and Empire.)

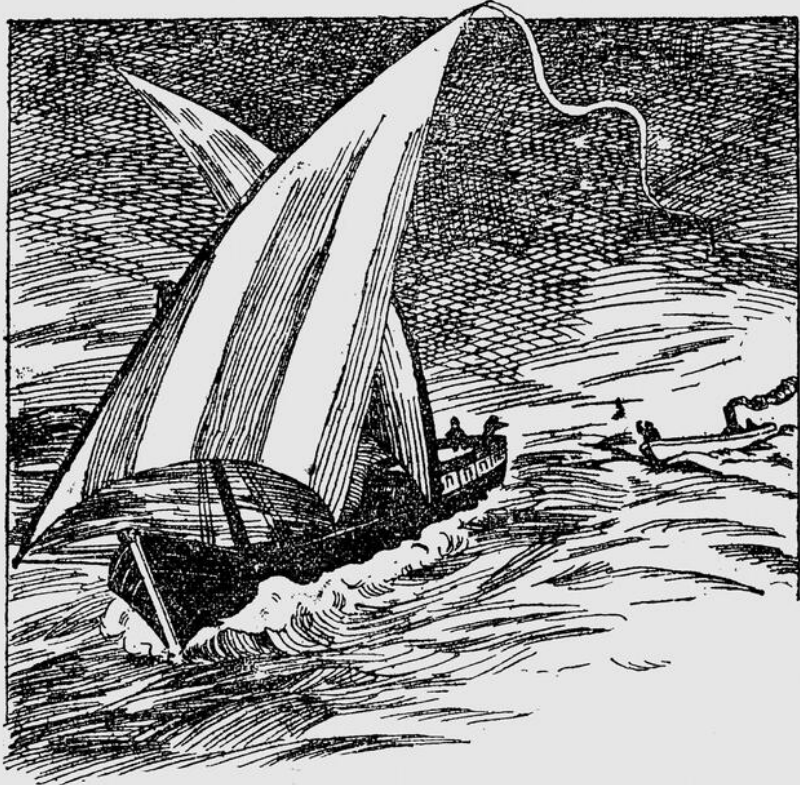
A Yale sophomore, an Egyptian and a sportsman—a curious combination, but it existed in the person of Hassan el Neil. It was the long vacation. On the deck of the steamer which bore him, after two years' absence from his father's roof-tree, towards his native land, was a boat, which he looked at long and often, and with a quiet smile on his clear-cut Coptic face thought of the surprise that the modern naphtha launch would cause in the land of 'Mummy and the Moslem.'

A few weeks later, Mehmet Bey, the Governor of Assiut, was sitting in the garden that surrounded his adobe palace, when a telegram from Lord Cromer, the British ambassador at Cairo, informed him of the defeat of the Italians at Adowa, and further that this defeat of the Europeans in Abyssinia meant a fresh onslaught of the Arabs on the Egyptian outposts, and that Kitchener at Korosko should be immediately informed of it. The telegraph lines were down, and Mehmet Bey thought hard and long as he gazed at the slip of paper in his hand. Versed in all the intricacies of Soudanese politics, he well understood the significance of the news. The Arab was at his last ditch, the power of the Khalifa was trembling in the balance; and he knew better, probably, than Lord Cromer, that the Soudan would be set aflame.

The Governor stroked his beard and

not a breath to quiver the broad leaves of the palms on the shore. And Korosko was only ten miles away. On the high poop of the dahabeah he sat, and as the crescent moon rose high in the heavens and illumined the mysterious river, he saw approaching in mid stream the strange craft concerning which his brother had said so much, and which he couldn't understand. He was being beaten. His whole intense Eastern nature went out in a longing for victory. He thought for a moment that he would run along the shore—but that was more folly. Oh, for a wind! He prayed, as he had never prayed before, to the God of Mahomet for a wind. He paced to and fro in feverish restlessness. He ordered his men who thought him nothing less than mad, to get out their sweeps; but in a moment he saw their uselessness against the strong canvas. They lost ground, and had to tie up again. There was a satirical cry of, 'Yale, Yale,' from the throat of Hassan, as the launch swept past.

But Mehmet's prayer was answered. At this season the wind of North Africa seldom fails. It came. It came so suddenly and with such force that the dahabeah was nearly dashed aground, and the palm trees bent before the blast. It was a sand storm. The men threw themselves flat on the deck. 'Unfurl the sail,' yelled Mehmet. 'Aft,' he cried to the boy, whose perilous duty it was to go to the extreme end of the slender yardarm. The boy hesitated, as well he might; but there was a look on his master's face that he dare not disobey.



THE GREAT BOAT GLIDED OFF.

thought. The Reis (as the ship captains of the Nile are called) were all affected by the Mahdist fanaticism. He couldn't trust them. He looked at his two sons, who were lazily playing dominoes in the shadow of a palm tree. 'Come here,' said the old man. 'I want a message sent to Korosko. One of you must take it. Who will go? It means honor and advancement to me if delivered at once. It means honor to him who delivers it.'

'I will go,' answered the Yale man; 'I have my launch.'

'I will go; I have my dahabeah,' cried his brother, 'the swiftest on the river.'

'But the wind may fail,' said the Governor. He thought for a moment. 'You both may go, and the race is to the swiftest, as the English say.'

He clapped his hands. A Coptic servant appeared. A few words were rapidly dictated. A slip of paper was handed each of his sons, and with characteristic Oriental plegm he simply said, 'Go'—and he turned to his hookah.

Far away to the south, the English officers of the Egyptian army little thought, as they sipped their coffee, that the greatest battle of this quarter of the century had been fought beyond the Abyssinian hills, and that the heart of the Soudan was in a ferment. At Korosko, the terminus of the great desert route, Kitchener, the Sirdar—that is the commander-in-chief—and his staff never dreamt that the fanatical Dervishes, intoxicated with the news of a European defeat, were then pushing forward towards Egypt's borders.

It was the second night out from Assiut. The north wind had proved faithful to Mehmet, and the lateen sails of his dahabeah had bellied to the warm wet northern wind from the Mediterranean, and his heart was glad within him. He was miles ahead of his American brother, as he called Hassan. But even the north wind of the Nile is treacherous. It soured, sighed, blew a few fitful gusts, and soon there was



THE GREAT BOAT GLIDED OFF.

'Cut loose,' he shouted; and they plunged forward in the night against the current of the Nile.

It was the act of a madman—a dahabeah in a sand-storm under full sail—but that cry of 'Yale, Yale,' had made Mehmet a madman. Fortunately the Nile takes a straight course for several miles after it sweeps by Korosko; but as Mehmet grasped the tiller he cared not whether it was ten miles of cataract. He saw the launch ahead, and the thought rushed through his mind to run it down.

But that couldn't be. The force of the storm on the large lateen sail made every timber in the boat creek and groan. The faces of the crew had a terrified look. With teeth clenched and lips compressed Mehmet stood at the tiller, and the howling of the wind as they sped on through the night seemed to suit the pulsations of his own heart. They were gaining on the launch.

If only the storm held out they would beat it—or get wrecked.

On and on they rushed. They were neck and neck when the dahabeah ran up nearly amidsthips on one of the hidden volcanic rocks that fill certain portions of the Nile. 'Yale, Yale,' came the sneering cry from the launch.

'Swing her broadside,' yelled Hassan. 'Let the current catch her.' The men were half paralyzed with terror, but the sweeps were got out. The great boat glided off.

The launch was now a quarter of a mile ahead, and the lights in the Greek wine shops of Korosko could be seen in the distance. The fierceness of the wind seemed redoubled. As the dahabeah swept by the launch into the little natural harbor at Korosko, there again rose a satirical yell of 'Yale, Yale.' But this time it came from the Egyptian craft, and Mehmet, who had rushed his boat half ashore, ran madly through the dust-driven street into the quaint old fort, and cried in imperfect English, 'I have got a telegram.'

That is how the Sirdar of Egypt and

the Anglo-Egyptian army first heard of the late outbreak.

CHARLES LEWIS SHAW.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE PUPPIES.

On a coast survey schooner there was once a litter of puppies belonging to the captain. They were only to be allowed to remain on board until old enough to leave their mother, but during their stay on board what scurrying, scampering, frolicsome nuisances they were! The smartest and most energetic puppy of the lot was a little fluffy black and white spotted fellow called 'Spotty' the Gladiator, and he led all the others in mischief. The puppies had their meals immediately after the wardroom officers. 'Spotty' evidently considered it an infringement of his dignity to be relegated to the second table, and so one day he led a crusade.

It was a warm summer evening, and the wardroom officers were just being helped to their soup when there was a rush overhead, followed by a most fearsome succession of tiny barks. The officers looked up, and beheld every one of the open skylights overhead occupied by a little dog reaching over as far as he could get, his mouth open and his little red tongue hanging out.

The First Lieutenant rose from his seat in horror, but, as if that had been the signal agreed upon, 'Spotty' slipped from his hold and plunged headlong into the turret of hot soup. As in duty bound, the others followed his example, and for a while, in the midst of sounds of breaking glassware, the thud and splash of falling bodies, and a prolonged and horrible yelping, squealing, and whining, it rained puppies.

The next exploit was to fall overboard all together, being led as usual by the indomitable 'Spotty,' whose cheerful disregard of consequences was something appalling. They were rescued from a watery grave and wrapped up in hot towels, whence they escaped to eat a lot of poisoned flypaper. They became deathly sick, of course, and all that night had to be attended by two of the officers and most of the crew.

After this they were sent ashore and the ship adopted a menagerie of kittens, having found the puppies beyond control. Remembering the effect of poisoned flypaper on the digestive organs of small animals, the officers threw away what they had of this, and laid in a stock of the sticky kind.

This, however, was hardly an improvement, for the kittens would go to sleep on it, and, waking to find their movements hampered in some mysterious manner that savored of witchcraft, would give a wild yell and plunge up the companion ladder, a frightened, scrambling, sticky mass of furry brown paper.—The late Admiral Stevens in the 'Youth's Companion.'

A SHEEP'S SAGACITY.

Two years ago a lamb owned by a gentleman whose farm lies close to Lough Foyle was left motherless. A yardman in charge of the flock nursed and fed the little orphan. She became very tame, and was petted by her master's children. Last year she had grown into a young sheep, with a lamb of her own. One day some dogs ran through the pasture ground, and the frightened flock scattered and fled through the field, which was a very large one, sloping toward the shore. The yardman, Aleck, banished the intruders and collected the sheep, as he supposed into safety.

An hour or two afterward the pet sheep rushed past the dwelling-house apparently in great distress. With piteous bleatings she went to the lodge gate, where Aleck was sitting at his noonday meal, and, coming close to him, seemed to seek his help. As he rose from the table she ran out of the house and straight through the pasture to the shore. He followed her, and soon saw the cause of her alarm. Her lamb, terrified by the dogs, had fled to a little peninsula among the rocks, which the incoming tide had transformed into an island. Of course, it could not cross the strait, and the mother could not save it, therefore she appealed to the power and sympathy of her human friend. Her trust in his help was not disappointed, and she and her rescued offspring were soon safely reunited.—London 'Spectator.'

FATE OF A FEATHERED TOUGH.

A feathered tough met his death curiously the other day at Kings-tington, South Devon, England, according to Gerald Waller. The English cuckoo lays its eggs in the nests of other birds after the fashion of the American cowbird, so that the birds imposed upon bring up the cuckoo's young along with its own. One cuckoo discovered the nest of a pair of pied wagtails, or 'dishwashers,' in a clay pit near Kingstington, and, as it seemed in every way a favorable place to deposit one of her eggs, she started to enter the nest for that purpose.

The nest was peculiarly situated between a Scotch fir pole, which had the bark still on, and the wall. There was plenty of space for the pied wagtails, but it was a tight

squeeze for the cuckoo. She got in to the nest easily enough, but there she found herself in trouble.

She couldn't back out because her feathers pointed the wrong way, and she couldn't go forward. She was still alive when one of the workmen found her, but died after being extricated.—London 'Field.'

THE FIGHT OF THE HORSE AND THE HEN.

A Dexter gentleman claims to have seen a battle between a horse and a hen recently. More oddly matched contestants can scarcely be thought of. Into a neighbor's orchard, where a horse was feeding, an old hen led her flock of chicks. Just what began the fuss the gentleman did not see, but probably the chicks made themselves too familiar with the horse's feet. The horse began kicking at the old hen with all his might, and with the prospect that if he could only hit her once, poultry would take a sudden rise in her vicinity. The pluck of the hen was something wonderful. The chicks scudded out of the way, but their mother fluffed out her feathers and ran her neck out straight before her, and darted for the horse's heels whenever they struck the ground. She pecked viciously at them, but the odds were against her, as the heels were pretty sure to be missing by the time she got a blow well aimed. The horse labored under the same difficulty. He would look back for the hen, and take aim at her, and she would change base before the cyclone struck. For much fuss and effort and little effect the battle furnished a unique spectacle. Both sides quieted down after a time, and the old hen marched off with her chicks clucking vociferously, which was doubtless her way of impressing them with the fact that she was not afraid of the biggest horse in Trotterdem.—Lewiston (Me.) 'Journal.'

CAPTURING ELEPHANTS.

The enterprise is organized for the amusement of the Maharajah, and takes place only once in about four years, else the forest would be denuded of the big game. A small army, consisting of about 5,000 men and perhaps three elephants and a few horses, take part in the hunt, and they carry tents and provisions just as if a campaign against a powerful enemy were in progress. When the pad marks of an elephant are found he is steadily tracked down, and as soon as he is found, a trained fighter of his own species is urged against him.

As a rule, he steadily retreats upon sight of his pursuers, and their object is to press him so as to tire him out. He then stands at bay, and the tug-of-war commences. The opposing animals butt at one another with the heads down, and should one show his flank he is quickly brought to earth. When finally conquered, the wild elephant is pressed by his pursuers toward water, of which he is so much in need after his exertions, that his hind legs can be shackled as he drinks. He is then kept attached by ropes to other elephants until he gradually gets accustomed to bondage, and in a few months he is completely under control. The sport is a bloodless one, and the elephants when captured are most kindly treated.—Chambers's Journal.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim
As the swift years steal away.
Beautiful, willowy forms so slim
Lose fairness with every day.
But she still is queen and bath charms to spare
Who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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- 5 Scotch Carts,
- 1 Truck,
- 1 Double Express Waggon,
- 2 Single Express Waggons,
- 1 Stone Float Waggon,
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SUITABLE FOR FARM, LUMBER, COAL, CEMENT, ETC.

The above were only a short time in use and are as good as new. As they were purchased with a bankrupt stock we can sell at low prices.

Also, several Sets of Single and Double Harness.

WM. RODDEN & COY

110 to 120 Ann Street, near Haymarket.

"THOUGHTLESS FOLKS HAVE THE HARDEST WORK,
BUT QUICK WITTED PEOPLE USE

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There's a charm—an indestructible, all enduring charm which is not affected by crushing, dampness or long wear—about a costume interlined with Fibre Chamois. The stylish graceful stiffness it gives to skirts, sleeves and wraps can be equalled; it adapts itself to every rippling curve and fold of your costume giving such a sure support that the bouffant and flaring effects outlast any amount of wear and tear. And all this without adding any burden of weight. It will pay you to be sure of avoiding disappointing limitations by looking for the Fibre Chamois label on each yard.

W. I. FENWICK,
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Buy New York Stocks on good margins, the worst features of the situation have all been discounted.

The **MONETARY TRUST CO.**, of New York, will carry any line of Stocks on margin at 4 percent per annum.

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THE WONDERFUL FLY CATCHER.
New, Cheap and Reliable Paste for destroying Caterpillars and Flies. Directions on every tin. Diploma awarded Provincial Exposition, Montreal, 1895.
Ask your Grocer for it.
Trade supplied by **WATERLOO PASTE COMPANY**, 55 Craig street.

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Expert Opticians,
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Newest Goods, Repairs done promptly.
Prescription Orders filled.

Housefurnishings, &c.

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PURE BEDDING PATENTED.
Call or ring up 1906 and get prices for Remaking Mattresses, Pillows, &c., before removing. Also every description of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Cots, Etc., Hair, Moss and Wool Mattresses.
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A Good Assortment in NOTTINGHAM and SCOTCH MANUFACTURES, all going at lowest prices.
WINDOW SHADES.
With Lace or Plain. A full line at prices.
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Veterinary Surgeon.
Assisted by **D.R. W. A. PICHE**
late Veterinary Surgeon of the French Army for the past twenty years. Office and residence,
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Includes every modern appliance.

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PERE BRETON.

The familiar face of the typical old apple vendor, so well known under the name of "Pere Breton," will no more be seen around the offices of the business part of the city, for he died at the Longue Pointe asylum on Tuesday last, at the age of seventy-six years. Pere Breton had become one of our institutions, having identified himself and his apple trade with the professional and business community ever since his arrival in Montreal, twenty-two years ago. Several painters have made his picture and a full size wax figure of his person can be seen at the entrance of a well-known museum. The peculiarity about him was his own special and humorous way of addressing his clients and his ready and always witty reply to any remarks made on any subject whatever. No one could rebuke the old apple and candy vendor, and when, in latter years, rheumatism rendered his visits more difficult and less frequent, he seldom left any office without getting a silver coin.

which, however, he would have refused, had the client not taken at least one apple, for his native pride would not allow him to beg or let people believe that he was asking charity. He used to recite stanzas on the maxims of wisdom and had changed one of the verses so as to make it read that Pere Breton's services should be paid. In January last the poor old man was struck with

St Lawrence Resorts.

GANANOQUE, ONT.
Thousand Islands.
GANANOQUE INN,

On the St. Lawrence.
This New Brick Hotel, with steam heat, electric lights and bells, baths and all modern improvements, accommodate 250 guests. Fishing and boating unexcelled. Special excursions to the GANANOQUE INN, via Grand Trunk Railway, every Saturday returning Monday. One fare round trip.
JOHN G. HOLLAND, Prop.

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Newly furnished throughout, all modern conveniences. Electric Lights, large Croquet and Lawn Tennis Grounds. Special inducements to families for the season. Rates on application to GEO. H. YOUNG, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR SUMMER BOARDERS on bank of the St. Lawrence River, below the Thousand Islands. Convenient to G.T.R. station at a pleasant landing. House fitted up with all modern improvements. Good bathing and fishing. First-class boat. Livery complete. Terms moderate. For particulars address "FAIRVIEW," Gananoque, Ont.



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Carleton Place, Newport, Pabos, Grand River, New Richmond, Bonaventure, New Carlisle, Paspébiac, Port Daniel, Douglstown.
Returning from Gaspe for Dalhousie on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, calling at the intermediate ports.
Rates for Passengers, Meals and Rooms moderate. Connections East and West with the Intercolonial Railway. Passengers leaving Bonaventure, leave by 11:15 p.m. Express on Mondays or Thursdays at 8:00 a.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays run through to Dalhousie without change, connecting with S.S. 'Admiral' and arriving at Gaspe following evening at 7 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at all C.P.R. and G.T.R. agencies. For tickets and all information in regard to passenger fares and rates of freight apply to
M. P. CONNOLLY, or G. W. ROBINSON, Sec.-Treasurer, 40 Dalhousie street, Quebec.

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Steamer. From Montreal. From Québec
Vancouver... Aug. 8, daylight. Aug. 9, 9 a.m.
Saskatoon... Aug. 12, daylight. Aug. 13, 9 a.m.
Ottawa... Aug. 16, daylight. Aug. 17, 9 a.m.
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Annapolis... Aug. 24, daylight. Aug. 25, 9 a.m.
SS. CANADA will sail from Liverpool Sept. 1.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FIRST CABIN—Montreal or Québec to Liverpool or London, \$52.50 to \$80; return, \$100 to \$150, according to steamer and berth.
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STEEGE—To Liverpool, London, London, Queenstown, Belfast or Glasgow, including outfit, \$24.50, \$25.50.
Midship saloon, electric light, spacious promenade decks. For further information apply to any agent of the Company, or to
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BEAVER LINE STEAMERS.
SUMMER SERVICE.
Direct sailings between
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL.

From Montreal. From Liverpool.
Sat. June 27, Lake Ontario... Wed. July 18.
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Sat. July 11, Lake Ontario... Wed. Aug. 1.
Sat. July 18, Lake Ontario... Wed. Aug. 8.
Sat. July 25, Lake Ontario... Wed. Aug. 15.
Sat. Aug. 1, Lake Ontario... Wed. Aug. 22.
Sat. Aug. 8, Lake Ontario... Wed. Aug. 29.
Sat. Aug. 15, Lake Ontario... Wed. Sept. 5.
Sat. Aug. 22, Lake Ontario... Wed. Sept. 12.
Sat. Aug. 29, Lake Ontario... Wed. Sept. 19.

And weekly thereafter.
FIRST CABIN—\$40, \$40 and \$40. Round trip, \$80 and \$114, according to steamer and accommodation.
SECOND CABIN—\$24.50, \$24.50, \$24.50. Round trip, \$49, \$73.50, \$73.50. Glasgow, \$37.50; return, \$74.50.
STEEGE—To Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, at lowest rates.
NOTE—Stowage passengers by the Beaver Line are provided with the use of bedding, and eating and drinking utensils, free of charge.
Freight carried at lowest rates and to all important points both in Canada and Great Britain on through bills lading. Special facilities provided for the carriage of butter, cheese and perishable freight.
For further particulars as to freight or passage, apply to
D. & C. HAYES, D. V. CAMPBELL, Tower Buildings, Manager, 15 Hospital street, Liverpool.

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TICKETS BY ALL LINES.
ALBAN DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES.
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NORTH ATLANTIC, GUYANA, HAMBURG-AMERICAN, WHITE STAR, CANADIAN AMERICAN, NORTHERN LLOYD, GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC, STATE, ANCHOR, TRANSPORT AND RED STAR LINE, via NEW YORK.
Also to SOUTH AFRICA, FLORIDA, WEST INDIES, etc.
22nd 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, 18 St. James street, opposite Temple Building. My special winter rates MONTREAL to LONDON and back, weekly, via NEW YORK, in Saloon and steerage, only \$29.
D. BATTERSLEY, Agent.
Office Telephone No. 150. House Telephone, 3081.
OLD NEWSPAPERS
Suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'WITNESS' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at \$1 per 100 lbs.

Other Canadian Resorts.

ABENAKIS HOUSE,
ABENAKIS SPRINGS, QUE.
Opened June 1st.

The Most Delightful Summer Resort in Canada.
Capital fishing and boating on St. Francis and St. Lawrence Rivers and Lake St. Peter. Beach Bathing.
The use of boats, bath houses, tennis courts and pool tables free to guests.
ABENAKIS MINERAL SPRING WATER certain Cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc.
MINERAL WATER BATHS.
The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamer 'BETHIER' leaves Bonaventure Market Wharf every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 1 p.m., for Abenakis Springs.
Send for Circulars. Rates Reasonable.
RUFUS G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.
For circulars and information call L. HARRIS, 118 St. James st., Montreal.

MOUNTAIN VIEW.
This Summer Resort, situated on the shores of Brom Lake will be open to receive guests on May 15th. Good Bathing, Boating and Fishing. Boats free to guests. Laundry done in the house. A. KILLBURN, Foster, Que.

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS CAN BE accommodated at Mystic, situated on the Canadian Pacific Railway, short distance from Montreal; the house is pleasantly situated. Terms reasonable. Apply to JAMES M. HALL, Mystic, Que.

HOTEL ABERDEEN, ST. JOHN, N.B.—Large First class New Hotel. Accommodation 200. Central Location. Fishing, Boating and Sea Bathing near by. Wide, airy halls, and large, pleasant rooms. The only Therapeutic Baths in the city. Elevator and mail modern improvements. Excellent cuisine. Jersey Dairy products. Germ-Proof Filters. Rates, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day. Special weekly rates on application. E. M. TREE, Manager. G. R. TOSLEY, Proprietor.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, A COTTAGE at Lac Beauport, sitting, dining and three bedrooms and kitchen furnished, and three unfurnished bedrooms; garden with vegetables, fruit and shade trees; rent moderate. Address MRS. MASSIAH, Box 121, Lechute, Que.

WANTED, BOARD FOR A FAMILY OF six persons (three children), during August, in pleasant locality, with boating and bathing facilities. Address S. 30 177, Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO. Y. LTD.
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1,700 TONS.
Is intended to leave Montreal on MONDAY, August 3, at 2 p.m., and Quebec the following day at 1 p.m. And afterwards on every alternate MONDAY during the season. For FATHER POINT, MAL BAY PERCE, SUMMERSIDE, CHARLOTTE-TOWN AND PICTOU.
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July 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Dec. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Jan. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Mar. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, Apr. 1, 2, 3, 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...take long, while they...
...half-past twelve, Cassie...
...the time, and then she...
...the onions into the...
...had boiled for three...
...until two o'clock, the pot...
...of the fire, the peas were...
...cullender, and with the...
...had been boiled in, were...
...through like a thick soup...
...were kept whole, being...
...and set aside until the soup...
...for table. The soup was...
...to the saucepan. A...
...responsible of four was...
...a basin with three spoon...
...water, and when the soup...
...the flour and water was...
...some of the boiling soup...
...the whole. The class...
...operations intently. The...
...miss, what will you do with...
...asked Cassie, handing the...
...which they were...
...the eight basins, and put an...
...each, also a potato, or a...
...toast (we have both ready),...
...us divide the soup into eight...
...Each of my eight pupils...
...said...
...miss, it's elegant," cried Mrs...
...tasting hers...
...beautiful," exclaimed Mrs. Haskin...
...it's a heap of bother to make...
...Anna say that," reproved the other...
...don't mind trouble," cried Miss...
...kenzie: "You would like it, I am...
...A nice hot supper would be...
...for him than hot whiskey...
...The young girls expressed their in...
...of making pea-soup forth...
...and their teacher felt that she...
...all have credit with them at least...
...was arranged that a lesson in mak...
...a dish of boiled leeks should be...
...that day week. As the class...
...started, each carrying her soup that...
...man might taste, Nancy turned...
...sighing to Miss Mackenzie: "We'll...
...up Wilson's yet, Miss, dear, see...
...don't...
...Well try, Nancy—we'll try; but it...
...will be a work of time." British...
...Workman.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

FOUR CONSPIRATORS.

(New York Observer.)

The Davenports—Bessie and Frank and Rob and Nan—had held a consultation, and decided that mother ought to rest Sundays, and not end the day with a tired headache, as she always did lately.
"It is this way," said Bessie, the oldest, when they were talking the matter over together. "We have gotten in the habit of letting her do everything for us, and not minding how much trouble we make her, and Sundays it is worse than any other day. We don't get up in the morning till long after she calls us, and that makes breakfast late, so no matter how she hurries she can't possibly get the work done before church time; and we worry her by leaving her lessons till the last minute, and then only half learning them; and we expect her to find our things for us and help us dress. Then she has to rush home from Sunday-school to finish the work, and then there's dinner to get and clear away, and pretty soon after that it begins to grow dark and we must have lunch. And we help her one mite."
Then they had all four looked respectful and agreed that Bessie had spoken the truth, and that it was time to turn over a new leaf. The conference had taken place on Saturday evening, and was a success. This conclusion, Frank suggested that it would be a fine beginning to learn their lessons for the Sunday, and the rest approving plan they drew their chairs up to the table—very quietly, so as not to disturb mother, in her room—and fell to studying with praiseworthy zeal.
The Sunday which was to usher in the order of things dawned clear, and half-past six Bessie, a white figure, crossed the upper hall and slipped softly to Frank and Rob, and insisted that they should go to the fires.
It was a muffled scramble, an "oh—oh—we're up," and Bessie went back to her own room.
She and Nan reached the fires fifteen minutes later the fires were burning beautifully, and the four conspirators indulged in a smile all round, and asked what next?
"Well, captain, Bessie," said Rob, who was sixteen, and we'll do it, and you needn't mind my boy's work or girl's work, we're ready to do it."
"All right," said Rob, "cooking or washing?"
"I do?" asked Nan, the youngest, though she was only twelve.
"Nan can put the sitting-room water on the plants," promptly, "and Rob can help me set the breakfast."
"As quiet as possible, but some unavoidable noise," said Bessie, "and mother came about seven, four beaming faces, breakfast was all set, the sitting room was in perfect order, and very peaceful, pleasant

breakfast, with none of the usual haste.
"Father," said Rob, when it was over, "won't you please take mother into the sitting room and keep her there?"
"With the greatest pleasure," answered his father, laughing, and Rob followed them and shut the door, to prevent their escape," as he said.
Then Bessie cleared away the food, Nan packed up the dishes and brought the dishpan, after which one washed and the other wiped and put away, while Frank swept the kitchen, pantry and sink room, and Rob pared the potatoes for dinner and put them to soak in a dish of cold water.
Next they went upstairs and attended to their rooms.
Nothing remained to do then but to prepare for church, and Mrs. Davenport was much surprised to see them enter the sitting room all nicely dressed, for there had been no scurrying about, and no cries of "Mother, please hook this," "Mother, I can't find my best tie," "Mother, won't you hold my jacket?" "Mother, where's my collar?" or "Mother, I wish you'd see if my hat is on straight."
"Hadin' you better go right to studying your lessons?" she asked a little anxiously. "There is half an hour yet."
"We learned them last Sunday," said Rob triumphantly.
"Oh, did you?" said his mother with evident relief and pleasure.
"Perhaps we had better go over them again while you and father are getting ready, though, and refresh our memories," added Frank.
The whole family left the house together, and it was so early that they could walk slowly and note the new birds that had come from the south, the swelling buds of the trees, the first dandelion, and other tokens of advancing spring.
From church they all went to Sunday-school, for Mr. Davenport was superintendent and Mrs. Davenport had a class.
After Sunday-school their mother lingered to speak with a friend, and Bessie and Nan, followed by the two boys, hastened home to get dinner. Bessie had planned it the day before, so that everything was already cooked except the potatoes, which would take but half an hour. Some of the things required to be warmed up, but that would take even less time than the potatoes, so that dinner was nearly ready by the time father and mother arrived.
"You children have done your part, and I will clear away the dinner," said Mrs. Davenport, as the family rose from the table.
"No, no, no, no, no!" came in chorus from the children, and they seized her laughingly and almost carried her into the other room, where they made her sit down in the most comfortable easy chair.
Four pairs of hands made quick work of clearing the table and washing the dishes, and then the owners of the hands had a good long afternoon before them in which to enjoy their Sunday-school books and papers.
When the light began to fade, Bessie and Frank left the room, and returned shortly, each carrying a tray on which were lunch and hot cocoa.
When they had eaten, Nan and Rob carried away the cups and saucers and plates.
Then the large lamp was lighted, and Mr. Davenport sat down at the organ and began to play. The four younger members of the family gathered around him and sang, while Mrs. Davenport, who was very fond of music but could not sing, sat and listened.
"Does your head ache, mother?" asked Bessie, when it came time to say good-night.
"No, dear, it hasn't ached at all today."
"Have you had a happy Sunday?" asked Frank.
"One of the happiest and most restful I ever spent," answered his mother with a smile. "I am very thankful I have such loving, thoughtful sons and daughters."
"We have had a happy Sunday, too," said Rob, while Nan threw her arms about her mother's neck, gave her an affectionate hug, and said impulsively: "We mean to do this way every single Sunday, just as long as we live."—L. Robbins.

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DAILY FOOD.

FRIDAY, JULY 31.

Be sober, be vigilant; because your adversary the devil, as a roaring lion, walketh about, seeking whom he may devour.—Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.—1 Pet. v. 8; James iv. 7.

Amongst the many signs of the times, says a correspondent of the London 'Christian,' none can be clearer and more striking, none indicate more distinctly an unseen hand, than the circulation of the Scriptures. Where a hundred years ago it was local and stationary, it is now expansive and expanding. For a few lands it has domiciled itself in hundreds. Its less than forty versions then have grown into nearly four hundred—ten times more almost in the present century than in the previous twenty. For an annual circulation of thousands it has now an annual circulation of millions. From those who loved it it has passed to those who loved it not. It is astir among Protestants, Papal, Greek, Georgian, Coptic and Armenian Christians, and alike among Mohammedan, Brahman, Buddhist and Confucianist. It is active with pagan and heathen, and records some of its greatest triumphs amongst the most sunken and abandoned. Is there no obvious meaning, no premonition, no intimation in all this? Without parallel in the world's history, can it have but one explanation? How, then, does it happen that Christians are so largely unconscious of these modern movements of the Word of God? Why this great sight and so many that do not even look at it? With a world so degraded and ignorant of God, with twelve hundred millions who have never seen one page or passage of that Book which is alone able to make them wise unto salvation, it is the solemn duty of every Christian so to labor and to give, as well as to pray, that the Word of the Lord may have free course and be glorified.
Every moderate drinker, says E. P. Brown, of the 'Ram's Horn,' is leading an army of boys toward the pit.—The easiest time to let drink alone is before the first drink is taken.—Bridget starts her fire with coal oil. The devil uses alcohol.—If there is joy in heaven when a sinner repents, what happens when a boy goes into a saloon?—The first glass has the most poison in it.

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'A LITTLE HERSELF'

The London correspondent of a contemporary pays a tribute to the inventive genius of an Indian gentleman who met him on the underground railway, and stated himself to be a distinguished maharajah, who had contributed a contingent to the Chitral Expedition. "My travelling companion pleasantly beguiled the tedium of our railway journey by abundant if apocryphal anecdotes of the Queen, as seen at the many interviews to which he is cheerfully admitted. My credulity was a little strained at learning that Her Majesty is accustomed to salute him on both cheeks, and to address him by a familiar nickname. It broke down when I learned that 'she' not only pours out his whiskey with her own royal hand, but thinks she will take a little herself!"—London 'Family Herald.'

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TARTE'S PROMISED REVELATIONS.

The First Instalment Made Public Yesterday at Knowlton.

A BIG STEAL PREVENTED

BY THE TIMELY ASCENSION OF THE LIBERALS TO POWER.

Knowlton, Que., July 30.—The Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, was yesterday re-elected by acclamation as member for Brome County. The event was made the occasion of a gathering to congratulate the new minister, a gathering which afforded the Hon. Mr. Tarte, Minister of Public Works, an opportunity to still further lift the veil of mystery which has enveloped the administration of public affairs at Ottawa.

The revelations made by Mr. Tarte prove that the late government made a deliberate attempt, both during the election campaign and subsequent to their defeat at the polls to vote away public money by orders-in-council in favor of contractors, who had no legal claim upon the public purse.

MR. FISHER NOMINATED.

The nomination proceedings were of the most formal character. At noon, Sheriff Cotton, the returning officer, was handed the Hon. Mr. Fisher's nomination paper and the legal deposit. The nominators were: Messrs. R. J. Ladd, Sydney O. Fuller, G. Milmore, Hy. C. Knowlton, Hy. E. Fuller, M. S. Pettes, J. W. Johnson, E. E. Gleeson, G. W. Wilson, C. Wilson, A. C. Jones, C. M. Jones, H. A. Brock, J. C. Pettes, L. S. Solcs, F. J. Jones, L. Hastings, H. G. Shufelt, R. Allen, W. Allen, J. R. Benton, A. Longway, F. F. Soles, W. R. Oliver, T. Vaughan, A. N. Smith, W. H. Milmore, J. E. Rutter, E. Brault, W. H. Bullard, S. Sargent, F. N. Coriveau, L. Whitehead, F. White, A. Larve, M. T. Eldridge, A. W. Pettes, H. L. Messier, A. Morson, H. H. Barnes, W. O'Brien and H. E. Williams.

For two hours the sheriff and his officers waited patiently for an opponent to appear, but the Conservative leaders had for once chosen a wise policy and decided that the Hon. Mr. Fisher should be allowed to be re-elected without factious opposition. And so, when two o'clock came the returning officer turned to the reporters and said: 'It is no use waiting any longer; the Hon. Mr. Fisher is elected.'

Then an adjournment was made to the old Fair Grounds. There the Knowlton brass band was making things lively and a goodly crowd was gathering to listen to the Minister of Agriculture and his friends. Just before the meeting proper began, an accident happened, which might have been accompanied by very serious consequences. The platform broke down. Luckily, it slid away gradually, and not being very high above the ground, no one was injured.

When a temporary platform had been hastily contrived, Mr. H. T. Duffy, Q.C., of Sweetsburg, mounted it, and read the formal declaration of the returning officer, to the effect that the Hon. Sydney A. Fisher had been elected by acclamation, and that, consequently, the Minister of Agriculture was once again the representative of Brome in the Federal Parliament. His announcement was greeted with a storm of cheers, which proved how highly popular the farmers' representative in the cabinet is amongst the farmers.

Mr. A. Z. Chandler was then, upon Mr. Duffy's motion, unanimously elected chairman of the meeting. Amongst those noticed present were: The Hon. Sydney A. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture; the Hon. J. Israel Tarte, Minister of Public Works; Mr. C. H. Parmelee, M.P. for Waterloo; Mr. D. B. Meigs, M.P. for Missisquoi; Mr. L. P. Brodeur, M.P. for Rouville; Mr. Stenson, M.P. for Richmond and Wolfe; Mr. E. Goff Penny, M.P. for St. Lawrence Division, Montreal; and Messrs. G. England, Dr. Fisher, Roswell C. Fisher, Montreal; J. C. McCorkill, W. Stevenson, J. E. O'Halloran, Cowansville; E. Catudel, M. Messier, Jewett Buck, J. C. Curtis, East Farnham; Dr. MacMillan, Mansonville; Dr. F. Cudde, D. Wyatt, A. Smith, J. Drepper, W. Allen, Sutton; M. Lebeault, G. Sweet, J. Lafleur, J. Wyatt, E. P. Stevens, M. R. Goddard, Doliffe, Magog; N. Call, Waterloo; Dr. Pelletier, Sherbrooke; W. J. Brown, Sweetsburg; H. S. Bright, Sweetsburg; M. J. Daigleish, Cowansville; J. H. Boyle, Farnham; A. F. Lareway, Sweetsburg; E. T. Catudel, F. Halbur, East Farnham; H. A. Gilman, Mansonville; W. J. Melrose, E. J. Tuck, Georgeville; J. S. Burnett, Brigham; F. H. Coriveau, Mansonville; C. H. Mansfield, East Farnham; E. G. Curley, Sutton; O. N. Willey, Abercorn; G. N. Dodge, N. J. Willey, Sherbrooke; T. Keville Doherty, private secretary to Mr. Fisher, and many others.

THE SPEECHES.

After a few introductory remarks by

the chairman, Mr. H. T. Duffy was called upon. He dwelt upon the important events which had transpired during the past month. The old government had disappeared, their policy had been declared not to have the people's approval, and a new government had been inaugurated, which would govern the country for the next five years. As Canadians, they could not but admire the workings of their constitution, which enabled a people to so peacefully turn out one government and put in another. To-day Mr. Laurier was Prime Minister, surrounded by a most able cabinet. They had not yet had time to see their policy, but they had their promises, and they could rely upon them. The cabinet which Mr. Laurier had surrounded himself with was the best government that was ever at the head of affairs in this Dominion. (Loud applause.) They owed their great victory firstly to the great policy advocated by the Liberal leaders; secondly, to the great ability, the great intellect, and the great wisdom of their leader; and, thirdly, to the action of the free-minded and honest Conservatives, who had joined hands with the Liberals in order to put an end to the reign of corruption in Canada.

MR. FISHER SPEAKS.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher was the next speaker. His appearance was the signal for loud and long-continued applause, which was renewed when the Minister of Agriculture was presented with a handsome bouquet by little Miss Brenda Knowlton. Mr. Fisher said he came before the electors of Brome as their unanimous choice, endorsing his acceptance of the high and honorable office which his honored leader and friend had conferred upon him. 'In coming before you as Minister of Agriculture, I believe that I have only carried out your desires and obeyed the mandate which you gave me on June 23. By the endorsement of the party principles on that occasion you endorsed them by electing me, and in doing so authorized me to vote for the appointment of a Liberal administration, and that Mr. Laurier should have an opportunity of forming a new government.'

'For the position of Minister of Agriculture, which deals with the greatest business industry of our land, a representative and practical farmer, have been chosen. To-day our business, the farming industry, upon which the prosperity of all Canada depends, is recognized as worthy of a position in the cabinet of the country—(applause)—that industry to which I have devoted my knowledge, my skill and my time for twenty-three years. 'Politicians always say nice things about the farmers at election times; but unfortunately, it has been too true, certainly for the past fifteen or eighteen years, that when the government of the country has been formed, when its councils have been held, and the country's policy shaped and framed, and when legislation has been brought forward, the farmers have not been consulted and their interests have been neglected by their not having a practical representative at council board. The Liberal leader has done honor to the agricultural industry by choosing me to represent that interest, and I claim it as a good start for the new government. I hope that you and all the farmers of the country will share in the good results which must follow. I can tell you that already I have received hundreds of letters from the length and breadth of this Dominion, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, approving Mr. Laurier's choice, and congratulating me on my being chosen as Minister of Agriculture. (Applause.)'

'The Liberal government is on trial. We have been in power only a week or two, and consequently we have not been able to look into the departments nor to formulate the exact details of what we are going to do. But one thing I can say on behalf of the government is this, that the pledges which we gave the people when in Opposition will be fulfilled up to the last letter. (Applause.) The Liberals of Canada should be proud that in the cabinet there is no man on whose public or private character any one can find a single smirch; there is not amongst them a single man, who, having once given his pledge, has not always done his utmost to carry out his word.'

'I have not had any consultation with my colleagues upon the point; but there is no necessity for consultation for any of us to tell that the pledges which we gave you in Opposition will be literally and fully fulfilled. Amongst those pledges was one to the farmers. You farmers of Brome know that this agricultural industry of ours is not in that flourishing condition in which it should be, and that something must be done in your behalf. I now tell you that what is necessary will be done as quickly as possible to improve the condition of the farming community. This is no idle talk, no political catchword. It is the absolute duty of the government to so act as to ameliorate the condition of the farmers.'

'Much reference has been made to the boodling and improper conduct of the late government. The pledge we gave was that we would purify the public service, that we would prove that the gov-



THE HON. SYDNEY FISHER.
Minister of Agriculture.

ernment of Canada could be carried on without scandal—we pledged you that, and we will do it. When we have to give contracts for the public service, there will be none of that scandal which has been the case during the past few years.'

'I have with me to-day, and I consider it a great honor, the Hon. Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works. I am proud to call him my intimate friend and I want you to make his acquaintance. He is the man who was instrumental in bringing to the knowledge of the public, the scandals and corruption which prevailed in this country. It has been the fashion among some people to say that Mr. Tarte, when in the Conservative ranks, was no better than he should be, and that he was driven out of the Conservative party. Those who know the facts know that this is a cruel, scandalous slander, and that is one reason why I wish you to know him better. Then you will appreciate the absolute falsity of these accusations, which our opponents have dared to make against a man who is far above them as light is above darkness.'

Mr. Fisher thanked the electors of

ing them in their own language, and, afterwards resuming in English said that it was a happy augury for the future of Canada that political lines were no longer based upon religious and racial differences. To-day he had the satisfaction of knowing that he had the great majority of the English-speaking and the French Catholics of this district at his back. (Loud and long-continued applause.)

OVATION TO MR. TARTE.

The Hon. Mr. Tarte received an ovation on rising. He too was presented with a handsome bouquet.

Mr. Tarte spoke first in French; afterwards in English. He said: 'My friend, Mr. Fisher, who has hitherto been very kind to me, has been a little rough on me to-day, when he asked me to address you in English. I was twenty-seven years old before I could even say a few words in the English language, but I have tried to improve since. It is a pleasure and a duty to thank you and congratulate you upon having given to the Laurier Ministry one of its most important members, a man of sterling integrity, of great ability, without any pre-



THE HON. J. ISRAEL TARTE.
Minister of Public Works.

Brome for their support in the past and their confidence in him in the present, and then cordially acknowledged his indebtedness to those new recruits who had joined hand in hand with the Liberals to secure a change of affairs. He trusted and believed that the cabinet would hold their allegiance and support. 'We can only do that,' he continued, 'by doing that which is right. We have not only the support of our own principles behind us but the desire to prove that we are worthy of your confidence. You all know we have had hard times in Canada. There are many difficult problems to be solved, but with the great mass of the people, with the great heart of Canada at our back, we will buckle to our work with courage and confidence, trusting that you will give us time to carry out our work to its proper conclusion.'

Mr. Fisher then paid his acknowledgments to the French electors, by address-

ing them in a word a true Canadian. (Applause.) The County of Brome made a mistake in 1891. Now it has repudiated that mistake and redeemed its reputation.

We are now seated in seats at Ottawa, which you may be sure we did not find very clean. There we are, and there we are to stay (loud applause), after one of the hottest campaigns in twenty-five years of political strife. You know the means which were employed against us—religious prejudice, racial feeling, and all the forces of monopoly. But the people of Canada stood up like men and gave us power. In the Province of Quebec, during the last campaign, Mr. Laurier and his Roman Catholic friends were denounced as renegades, as traitors to their faith; while in Ontario and the other English-speaking provinces, Mr. Laurier was held up to scorn as a French-Canadian and a Catholic.

We are bound to build up a nation

here in Canada, and a nation cannot be built up on passions and prejudices. We are going to do away with them. Our opponents have not realized that. Sir Adolphe Caron has gone to his County of Three Rivers, for which he will not sit very long, I hope, and made a speech. He said that Mr. Laurier was a traitor to his race and his religion, because he took into his cabinet that bad man, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. Sir Adolphe Caron, who has secured the French-Canadian Conservative leadership, and who has been endorsed by Sir Charles Tupper, is going from county to county decrying Mr. Laurier, because he has taken in such a man as Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

I am a Roman Catholic, born in the Roman Catholic Church, and I am proud of it; but I am not so narrow-minded as to be ashamed of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. He is not a Roman Catholic but he is a French-Canadian, and I am proud of it. In 1893, at the great convention held in Montreal, the question was raised whether French-Canadian Protestants should be allowed to form part of our organization. I at once protested at the introduction of such a question. A man may kneel to God before any altar he likes; that makes no difference. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere is a man of our race, a son of our dear country, and I am proud that my French Catholic friends supported me in my protest. Are we going to allow Sir Adolphe Caron to sow the seeds of prejudice amongst us? (No, no.) You are English and Protestant; I am a French Catholic. I do not ask your religion. Let us walk together the great way of life.

Much has been said about the formation of the new government. I think it is generally admitted to be a strong government. May be there are some of us who are not so supremely virtuous as Sir Adolphe Caron, but look around the council board and you will find a powerful collection of men, a collection of fighting and honest men. At the head is Mr. Laurier. He is a great leader. I want to thank you on behalf of my race for the generous support you have given him. To his right is that grand old man, Sir Oliver Mowat. I am a French-Canadian, but I am proud of him. Then there is Mr. Fielding, who was for twelve years Prime Minister of his province, and Mr. Blair, who for fourteen years has been the head of the government of his province. There is also Sir Richard Cartwright, a much abused, but strictly honest man. Let us now come to the French part. Mr. Geoffrion is a great lawyer. Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, an honest man, a thoroughly honest man. Mr. Dobell was a Tory like myself, but he has repented of his ways and we were glad to open the doors to him. In fact, we will let in all honest men.

THOSE SCANDALS.

About myself, I am the much abused J. I. Tarte, of whom you have heard so much. When I look in the glass and see that I am just like other men, I ask myself what crime I have committed to be abused so much. I was a Conservative until 1891. My Conservative friends never denounced me until after that date. Before then I was a capital speaker, a great writer, and a first-class organizer. I was all that. To-day I am very bad, very wicked. What did I do? In 1891 papers came into my hands which proved that for twelve years a system of highway robbery had gone on in the public works. I was a loyal Conservative and I liked my party. What did I do? I did not go to Mr. Laurier. I went to Sir John Macdonald. That was the act of an honest man. I said to Sir John: 'You must put an end to this robbery of the public.'

Sir John was not then the man he was in the past. He was feeble and sick, and did not take any step. I warned him that if he did not put a stop to that kind of business, the plundering of Canada by Messrs. Langevin and McGreevy and the Connollys, I would appeal to that great tribunal, the public. When I could get no redress I published the charges over my own signature. Was that a crime? (No.) They say that I left the party because I could not share the booty. If that could have been proven, why was it not proven? I got up in my seat in parliament—I did not go behind their backs—and said 'you have stolen a million,' I exposed and expelled them, and to-day I sit in Sir Hector Langevin's chair—after having cleaned it. (Cheers.)

I plead guilty to having exposed the thieves. Was that a crime. (No, no.) Perhaps it is not all over yet. There may be very much more thieving to come to light. When I took charge of the department of Public Works I found that great reforms were needed, and I determined to make them. (Cries of 'Do it!') After I was sworn in I called my chief officers around me, and asked how many men they had under their control. One said twenty-five, another a hundred, and so on. I said: 'How many do you want to do the duty? Make me a written report.'

On Aug. 1, in the department at Ottawa, one hundred and thirty men will

have to step out. It is not pleasant for me to dismiss these men. I am very sorry. It is no pleasure for a man to sign an order to send away a number of men. But what can I do for myself? If you have a hundred and fifty. Are you paid a hundred? (Cries of no.) I have dismissed one man for his political opinions, although I will not dismiss him not to do so later on. All I want to get reports, and I have a hundred and thirty men who are needed.

I have found many other things in the department. For the building of the Parliament of Canada I will tell you that Mr. Charlebois constructed the Langevin block, one of the buildings at Ottawa. He was paid \$100,000, which he put in his pocket, as all Tory contractors do. His claim was denied until Mr. Langevin, when that respectable power, Sir Charles Tupper, that old-time Tory, Catholic Government of the day, Desjardins and Angers, came up. The claim had been denied, but Mr. Desjardins reported to the Governor-in-Council that there was a contract between Mr. Charlebois and the Crown, but that it had been cancelled, and that it would be well to let the right of the Crown. The Governor-in-Council then ordered the payment of the difference between contract and the government, but the minister refused that Mr. Fuller, the chief architect, was not competent to judge in the matter. He then admitted that Mr. Charlebois had a right to submit his claim of \$257,000. And they passed an order-in-council recommending that it be paid to Mr. Raza, that well-known Tory, to Mr. Laforest, with Mr. Shaw as a referee, if necessary.

I called in the chief architect, Mr. Fuller, and I looked him sharp in the eyes. He said 'Yes,' and I told him to furnish me with a report to that effect. Then I made a report to His Excellency, recommending that this Order-in-Council be cancelled at once. Of course I had been accused of committing a crime I plead guilty.

It was on July 6, when they telegraphed had the right to transact business, this shameful Order-in-Council was signed by the late government and sent to His Excellency two days later.

MORE CROOKEDNESS.

Then I found that Mr. Desjardins had made a report to the effect that the rights of the Crown in the case of Messrs Murray and Cleveland, Toronto, for over \$80,000 be waived, the contractors are bound to have the ten order of the architect, Mr. Desjardins and the whole government was that right of the Crown, and turned the claim to Judge Burbridge to be adjudicated upon. I unmade that Order-in-Council and saved you that \$80,000. I found another Order-in-Council which it was proved that the Desjardins were once more the masters of the government. They were put in jail as I remember. The House of Commons not only ordered their criminal prosecution, but also ordered proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the money taken from the public exchequer. The years ago the government saved them from \$20,000. In May we found that the rights of the Crown were waived in their favor, and that their claim instead of being advised upon by the officers of my department, was referred to Judge Burbridge. The government waived its right and gave them the right to claim \$90,000. Judge Burbridge was three days, on June 15, 16 and 17, with the result that judgment was given against the Crown for \$35,000. What am I going to do? Am I silent and say that some of these things are right? It was clear that we will not allow it to go on any more. We are securely seated; we have had time to do the work we are to do. We have made up our minds to save in economy, in peace, and in honesty. You have heard a good deal about the Manitoba school question. It has been denounced to you as a bad record is there again that we have not the only patriotic policy that could be adopted by the Liberal party, Catholics and Protestants alike, we decided to divide Canada into religious fronts. We adopted the platform of the Desjardins, all friends, and that is what we fall or stand.

I repeat the prophecy made by the distinguished leader that before this year has gone the Manitoba school question will be settled to the satisfaction of all. As a matter of fact, it has been settled because behind us we have the support of the people. We ask nothing more of our friends in Manitoba, French and English, decent men should be trusted to do the first to help us. That is all that is done away with without a word of applause.)

Addresses were also made by Messrs. L. P. Brodeur, St. John's, and Parmelee, M.P.s, and J. A. Draper, of Brome County, who was engaged with the usual political routine. The Hon. Mr. Laurier and the two ministers present.

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