

HARPER-McCLURE DEAL.

A REPORT FROM LONDON THAT MR. McCLURE HAS PURCHASED THE HARPER'S BUSINESS IS DENIED.

London, July 31.—Mr. McClure has taken charge of Harper Brother's London office. It is said on the best authority that Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan found \$3,000,000 to back Mr. McClure, and that the latter has purchased the Harpers' business, but will retain the name of the firm for its sentimental value.

The attention of Henry Harper, who was at his residence, 21 Madison avenue, in this city, last evening was called to the foregoing statement. He said that he knew of no other foundation for it than the working alliance entered into between the houses of Harper & Brothers and the S. S. McClure Company about two months ago. This alliance was publicly announced on June 3, with the explanation that the two concerns, having a number of interests in common, had decided to work together. There were certain plans under consideration, it was said, that could best be carried on by an alliance such as had been formed.

There is nothing in the talk about Mr. McClure having purchased the Harpers' business, said Mr. Harper, and I know nothing whatever about J. Pierpont Morgan's relations with Mr. McClure. The alliance between the two publishing concerns will be carried out on the lines announced.

The most important enterprise to be carried out by Harper & Brothers and the McClure Company will be the publication of a great American encyclopedia, to be called the Harper-McClure Encyclopedia. Mr. Henry Harper said that he could not tell just when work on this publication would begin, and he was not prepared to say how much of an investment it would represent.

Asked whether he thought it likely that Mr. McClure had induced J. Pierpont Morgan to advance the necessary capital to produce the new encyclopedia, Mr. Harper replied that he had not heard a word on that subject.

It was ascertained that the proposed Harper-McClure encyclopedia would represent a financial outlay of considerable magnitude. The publishers' purpose is to make a work similar to the Encyclopedia Britannica.

Mr. Frank N. Doubleday, vice-president of the McClure Publishing Company, said when seen that there had been no new arrangement made with regard to the relations between the two publishing houses. The alliance formed about two months ago was the only arrangement contemplated. He said that the matter of beginning work on the new encyclopedia had not been discussed, so far as he knew.

Under the terms of the alliance announced on June 3, Messrs. John W. Harper, the president of Harper & Brothers, becomes second vice-president of the McClure Company, and S. S. McClure, the head of the corporation bearing his name, becomes a vice-president in the firm of Harper & Brothers. Messrs. Frank N. Doubleday, John S. Phillips, and Albert B. Brady, all officers in the McClure Company, are to become also officers in the Harper corporation.

Mr. John W. Harper, president, announced at the time that the alliance was made public that there would be no change in the conservative business methods of the house of Harper & Brothers.

YELLOW FEVER AT HAMPTON.

Newport News, Va., July 30.—There are thirty cases of what is believed to be genuine yellow fever at the National Soldiers' Home near Hampton, and three deaths from the disease were reported to-day. There were several other deaths at the institution yesterday, but it cannot be stated to-night that all of them were caused by yellow fever. The news has created great excitement in Newport News, Old Point and Hampton, and the most rigorous measures will be resorted to prevent its spread.

There are four thousand old veterans at the home and several large excursion parties went through it last week.

MAY BE MURDER.

Belleville, Ont., July 31.—It is reported that traces of strychnine have been found in the stomach of the girl McCoy who died suddenly under suspicious circumstances at Marmora about two weeks ago and that an arrest will be made in connection with the case.

INAUGURATION OF A NEW ALTAR.

Specially solemn services were held in St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street, yesterday, on the occasion of the inauguration of a new main altar and a system of electric light illumination. At the morning service, Monseigneur Racicot officiated in full pontificals.

A SWINDLER IN THE TOILS.

Windsor, Mich., July 31.—Percy J. Fuller, said to be one of the cleverest bogus stock manipulators in the country, has been found in Windsor, Ont., where he is in hiding. He is wanted in Chicago for skipping \$1,500 bail in connection with bogus security deals and the police authorities in New York are said to be looking after him. The police's attention here was first attracted to Fuller on account of his attempt to negotiate a loan of \$1,500 upon two certificates of stock of the American Sugar Refining Company of New York. Fuller made such a good showing at the police station that he was allowed to go. Since then other stock on which Fuller secured loans has turned up, and has been declared to be forged. Fuller went across the river to Windsor as soon as he was released.

FIRE AT TUPPER LAKE.

WHOLE VILLAGE DESTROYED—DETAILS MEAGRE.

Malone, N.Y., July 31.—One hundred and sixty-nine buildings of Tupper Lake village, which burned yesterday, were destroyed, including nearly every structure in the place. Sixty-four business places were burned. The fire protection was very meagre. The fire caught about 10.30 a.m. in Messrs. King & Page's store. The loss cannot be less than \$150,000. The particulars are very meagre.

DEATH OF MR. T. O. IVES.

WAS A BROTHER OF THE LATE HON. W. BULLOCK IVES.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 31.—Mr. T. O. Ives, of Compton, brother of the late Hon. W. B. Ives, died at the residence of Mrs. Ives in this city yesterday afternoon. Deceased came to this city two weeks ago to-day to attend the funeral of his deceased brother, but was taken ill with pleurisy soon after his arrival and was unable to attend. His case was considered critical from the first. Drs. Austin, of this city, and Thum and Stenning, of Compton, were in attendance and everything that medical skill could suggest was done for him, but he gradually grew worse and quietly passed away yesterday. His remains will be taken to Compton for interment.

AFGHAN OFFICERS SHOT.

HOW THE AMER TREATS EMBEZZLERS.

Berlin, July 31.—A despatch from St. Petersburg states that General Abdul Chakim Khan and three other high Afghan officers have been publicly shot by order of the Ameer in the market square at Kabul. The crime for which they were sentenced to death was the embezzlement of money intended for the payment of the soldiers, their stealing having been conducted systematically for a number of years.

Their execution has caused a tremendous sensation among the Afghans.

VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

London, July 31.—A despatch from Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, to Lord Curzon, the Indian Viceroy, has been made public. It announces that the government has decided to adopt the report of the Indian Currency Committee and that the policy of keeping the Indian mints closed to the unrestricted coinage of silver will be maintained.

The despatch further says that the British sovereigns will be made a legal tender and the current coin of India, that the mints will be opened to the unrestricted coinage of gold, and that the permanent exchange value of the rupee will be one shilling and fourpence.

CHICAGO BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Chicago, July 31.—The brickmakers and allied trades in the Building Trade Council will begin to-day the task of closing down work on all buildings where an attempt is made to use non-union brick. The field has been examined thoroughly and all buildings where the supply of brick is low or exhausted have been marked. Any attempt at resumption of work on these will be met by the prompt ordering out of all the men at work. On large buildings the workmen are unionists, but on some of the small structures there are non-union men at work and trouble is feared.

THIRTY MILES AN HOUR.

Paris, July 30.—Two automobiles to-day beat the Paris-St. Malo express in a race between those cities, a distance of two hundred and twenty-six miles, making the best time ever recorded for an automobile, covering the distance in seven hours and thirty-five minutes. The time of the train was seven hours and forty-eight minutes.

A NATIONAL PROTEST.

No More Caricatures of Irishmen.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. B. DEVLIN.

A large mass meeting of Irish citizens of Montreal was held yesterday afternoon in St. Gabriel's Hall, Point St. Charles, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to protest against the practice of caricaturing Irishmen on the stage, and to present an address to Mr. E. B. Devlin, the well-known lawyer, for his services in protesting against the abuse some few months ago in one of the city theatres.

The knights of the A. O. H. and the members of the meeting assembled at Victoria square, whence, headed by a band, they marched in procession to the hall.

Mr. W. Rawley, of the A. O. H., occupied the chair at the meeting, and with him on the platform were ex-Ald. Connaughton, ex-Ald. Tansey, the Rev. Father O'Meara, the Rev. Father O'Shea, Mr. Frank Curran, Mr. P. Rafferty, Lieut. Holland, Mr. P. Wright, Mr. E. Halley, the members of the Hibernian Knights, in uniform, and several other Irish citizens.

Letters of regret at being unable to be present were read from Mr. J. Hamilton Ferns, president of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society; the Rev. Father McCallen, Sir William Hingston, Mr. James O'Sullivan, national secretary A. O. H.; Mr. A. Reynolds, provincial president; Mr. W. H. Gilgott, county president, Kansas City; Mr. Hugh McCaffrey, Toronto; Mr. Justice Curran, Dr. E. J. C. Kennedy, president of St. Patrick's Society; the Rev. Father McDermott, Mr. Justice Purrell and James T. Breen, New Haven, Conn.

After a few opening remarks by the chairman, expressive of Mr. Devlin's courage and manliness in taking the stand that he had, the latter gentleman was presented with a gold-headed cane, and a handsomely illuminated address which read as follows:—

E. B. Devlin, Esq., B.C.L.: Sir and Brother.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians deem it a fit and opportune time to recognise the merits of one whose sterling qualities as a member of that noble

fraternity are so well known and who conduct on a recent occasion of slander and caricature by one who, unfortunately, caters to the low instinct of human nature and who had the audacity of challenging anyone in the audience to say whether his interpretation of the Irish character was objectionable or not. Whereupon, you, sir, rose from your seat, accepted the challenge in language of the most patriotic kind, hurling back with a brilliant eloquence, the insinuations of this degraded renegade of our race. Such action, sir, on your part was worthy of the blood of the Devlins. Therefore, in approval of your course on the occasion and in admiration of your manly action, prompted no doubt on the moment, by your unflinching love for Ireland, and sincerely hoping that you will continue in the same trend of thought, as your illustrious ancestors have done before you, we, the undersigned, on behalf of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of Montreal, beg leave to present you with this testimonial trusting that your years amongst us will be many and prosperous, and that, as you advance through life, this address from the A.O.H. will be remembered with feelings of pride, and that Erin, poor, down-trodden Erin, the land of love and affection, will never want a son to defend her from the calumnious caricaturing specimens of mankind, while we have one like you, who has imbibed the spirit of patriotism and love for liberty at the knees of an Irish mother.

William Rawley, C.P.
James McIver, C.M.
H. T. Kearns, C.M.
Michael Bermingham, S.C.

Mr. Devlin, who on rising to speak was greeted with loud applause, remarked that he hoped that the gathering would prove effective. Not only was the habit of offensive caricature prevalent in Canada, but in other parts of the world. The Catholic press had fought it, and now it was a happy omen that the potent society of which they were all members had taken the matter up.

Our fellow-citizens, said Mr. Devlin, will not say that we are thin-skinned, when we make a distinction between lawful comedy and its reverse. The national respect is as sacred as that of the individual, and I hope that those who listen to me will see the spirit of this assembly and give to it that firmness of treatment which is meted out to other nationalities.

Speeches followed by Messrs. E. Halley, of the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association; the Rev. Father O'Meara, pastor of St. Gabriel's, and chaplain of No. 2 Division, A.O.H.; Messrs. Frank Curran, Bernard Connaughton, Burns, G. Clark, P. Wright, and others, all of which were commendatory of Mr. Devlin's action.

Mr. Frank Curran, in the absence of his father, Mr. Justice Curran, said that he had the pleasure, and he believed the right of standing upon the same platform as his colleague mate, and colleague, Mr. Devlin. It was, said the speaker, a poor joke which depended upon scurrility for its effect, and while the right was conceded to theatres of putting on the stage what plays they pleased, yet it was but the privilege of the members of the A.O.H. to resent the practice.

SNEAK THIEF'S BIG HAUL.

Rochester, N.Y., July 31.—On Saturday afternoon several lockers in the Country Clubhouse were forced open and money and jewellery aggregating \$1,800 was stolen. The thief went through the clothing hanging in the different lockers and took rolls of bills ranging from \$50 to \$500, together with watches and chains, valued at from \$100 to \$300. No trace of the robber has yet been found.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SCHEME PRACTICALLY SETTLED BY THE VOTE IN VICTORIA.

Melbourne, Victoria, July 30.—The colony of Victoria, as the result of the referendum held on the subject of the commonwealth bill, drafted by representatives of the Australasian colonies of Great Britain, in 1898, and revised by the Premier last January, has decided by an overwhelming majority for federation. Inasmuch as New South Wales, without whose adhesion none of the other colonies is willing to federate, gave a majority of 22,000 for the commonwealth bill at the referendum of June 20, the action of Victoria as showing the sentiment of the younger colonies assures the union of the Australians in a commonwealth of Australia.

The colony of Queensland will hold its referendum on the question on Sept. 2. Sydney, N.S.W., July 30.—The Hon. G. H. Reid, the Premier, has laid on the table of the Assembly a notice that he will move in the Assembly on Aug. 11 an address to the Queen praying that the commonwealth bill be adopted as an Imperial act.

THE DUNKIN ACT.

BROME COUNTY HOTEL-KEEPERS FEARFUL OF ITS ENFORCEMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Cowansville, Que., July 31.—The hotel proprietors of Brome county held a meeting at the Ottawa Hotel here on Saturday afternoon and came to the conclusion not to pay any attention to the Balm being made that the Dunkin act will remain legally in force in the county. Acting on legal advice they will make their applications for licenses in the regular form and if they are refused on the ground that the council doubts its authority to issue the certificate an appeal will be made to the courts to get the matter definitely settled. It is noteworthy that the hotelmen seem to be very much averse to having to go through another campaign, which would be necessary if it is decided that the Dunkin act has not been repealed. Notwithstanding their decided victory of June they seem to be aware that in another fight the victory would not necessarily be theirs.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERMEN.

DRIVEN AWAY FROM TREATY COAST WATERS BY H. M. S. 'BUZZARD.'

St. John's, Nfld., July 31.—The British warship 'Buzzard' is driving the colonial fishermen out of the treaty coast waters along the north-east coast of the island, at the instance of the French fishermen, who complain that the colonists are interfering with their fishery. A number of colonial vessels are returning southward, their fishing having been spoiled by the 'Buzzard's' action.

SAMOAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE TRIPARTITE COMMISSION SENT TO APIA.

San Francisco, July 30.—The 'Call' publishes the report of the tripartite commission sent to Samoa, making various recommendations regarding the new form of government decided upon by them as most suitable for the islanders. These resolutions are based upon the best features of the Berlin treaty and include the principal feature of the proposed new treaty as amended and modified by the commissioners. The official report of the commissioners and the draft of the proposed amended treaty are said to be now on the way to the respective governments.

As to the future government of the island, the commissioners say:—In the place of the kingship we propose to create a system of native government analogous to that which worked successfully in Fiji. The islands will be divided into certain administrative districts, corresponding as nearly as possible with those

recognized by Samoan usage, for each of which a chief will be responsible and these chiefs will meet annually at a place in a native council to discuss such matters as interest them, and make recommendations to the administrator and council. Native courts will be allowed to punish minor crimes according to native laws and customs and every provision has been made to secure the Samoan population complete independence and self-government. We fear, however, that the same causes which produced rival kings will long continue to produce rival chiefs who will claim the post of the provincial government and create continued dissension.

London, July 31.—The 'Times' Berlin correspondent says the 'Cologne Gazette' publishes a despatch from Apia dated July 14, saying that Chief Justice Chambers, instigated and supported by English influences, attempted to postpone his departure until Mr. Bartlett, Tripp, the American member of the Samoan commission threatened to employ forces against him.

JAMAICA SUGAR INDUSTRY.

CONDITION NOT ALTOGETHER HOPELESS.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 29.—The report of Sir David Barbour, late Financial Minister of India, who has been studying the sugar industry of Jamaica in its bearings upon the political situation, has been published here. The report may be summarized as follows:—The condition of the colony, though precarious, is not altogether hopeless; but an immediate loan of £1,675,000 is necessary which would be warrantable only if the colony resigns its constitution, accepting imperial control. Public opinion considers that anything would be preferable to surrender of the constitution.

LOVE AND DUTY.

INTERESTING OUTCOME OF A COURT-MARTIAL AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, D.C., July 30.—By approving the findings in the court-martial of Corporal Thomas Scanlon, of the Marine Corps, Secretary Long has sustained the most ancient and most-grown traditions of the duty of soldiers. The defendant was patrolling his beat outside an officer's residence at the League Island Navy Yard, when the officer came out and discovered that Scanlon was marching in company with the officer's maid servant, whose trim waist was encircled by a soldier's arm. Charges of neglect of duty and unsoldierly conduct were preferred and Scanlon was court-martialed. Being both Irish and a soldier, he took the view that it would have been neglect of duty not to have embraced the opportunity, and that whatever else his conduct might have been it certainly was not unsoldierly. The Court took the same view and acquitted him. Secretary Long has approved the verdict and ordered that Scanlon be restored to duty, and thus the department officially decides that love-making and guard duty are not incompatible.

CUBA LIBRE

INDEPENDENT PARTY DEMONSTRATION—FEW AMERICAN FLAGS WERE TO BE SEEN.

Havana, July 30.—A mass meeting was held here to-day under the auspices of the Sociedad Democratica, a branch of the Cuban National Society of Independence. A procession paraded the streets for two hours, headed by a band and bearing banners with the inscription 'Cuba is and by right ought to be free.' Few American flags were to be seen on the streets, but hundreds of Cuban emblems were displayed. A number of speeches were made at the meeting, all in favor of absolute independence and urging the furtherance of work to secure this result. Two thousand persons attended the meeting.

FINE AND WARMER.

Toronto, July 31, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamloops, 88, 60; Calgary, 68, 44; Edmonton, 60, 42; Qu'Appelle, 75, 50; Winnipeg, 66, 42; Port Arthur, 76, 48; Sault Ste. Marie, 60, 44; Toronto, 76, 50; Ottawa, 60, 50; Montreal, 66, 52; Quebec, 68, 48; Halifax, 64, 56. North and west winds; fine to-day; Tuesday, fine and a little warmer.

1640 and 1642 Notre Dame street, Montreal, July 31, 1899.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon
To-day, 29.89; Yesterday, 29.80.
Temperature—max. min.
To-day 70 50
Yesterday 75 53

SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

Canadians Express Sympathy For Fellow British Subjects.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WHICH THEN ROSE AND SANG THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

Ottawa, July 31.—The House of Commons this morning, on motion of the Prime Minister, gave its unanimous approval to the following resolution bearing upon the condition of affairs in the Transvaal: 'That this House has viewed with regret the complications which have arisen in the Transvaal Republic, of which Her Majesty is suzerain, from the refusal to accord to Her Majesty's subjects now settled in that region any adequate participation in its government;

That this House has learned with still greater regret that the condition of things now existing has resulted in intolerance and oppression and has produced great and dangerous excitement among several classes of Her Majesty's subjects in her South African possessions;

That this House, representing a people who have largely succeeded by the adoption of the principle of conceding equal political rights to every portion of the population in harmonizing estrangements and in producing general content with the existing system of government, desires to express its sympathy with the efforts of Her Majesty's Imperial authorities to obtain for the subjects of Her Majesty who have taken up their abode in the Transvaal such measure of justice and political recognition as may be found necessary to secure them in the full possession of equal rights and liberties.

The Prime Minister regretted the unavoidable absence of the leader of the Opposition who would have had pleasure in seconding the resolution, and read the following letter from Sir Charles:—

'Dear Sir Wilfrid Laurier,—I regret to say in reply to your note just received that it will not be in my power to attend the House to-morrow or it would have given me much pleasure to second the resolution of which you have sent me a copy, in relation to the Transvaal, as I think we are bound to give all aid in our power to Her Majesty's Government in the present crisis.

Yours faithfully,
'CHARLES TUPPER.'
THE PREMIER'S VIEWS.

In addressing himself thereto the Prime Minister said that the Transvaal, although a self-governing power, was nevertheless under the suzerainty of Her Majesty the Queen. There were eighty thousand British subjects in the Transvaal who were concerned in the development of its mineral resources while denied any participation in the administration of the country. They were subject to taxation and the full share and burdens of citizenship. For his own part he thought no one would hesitate to acknowledge the President's sturdy patriotism, but every one must admit that there would be much more to admire in him if, instead of being oppressive towards his fellow-members of the community, he had remembered that patriotism does not preclude justice. At the first blush it might be said, and perhaps with some reason, that the people of the Transvaal had the right to refuse citizenship to any but their own race. That would have applied if Mr. Kruger had not allowed the Uitlanders to go into the territory, founding and building up cities, and if he had not filled his treasury with their money. It should not be forgotten either that Her Majesty is suzerain of the Transvaal Republic and became so with the full consent of the people of the Transvaal, having come to their relief at a time when the republic was threatened with almost annihilation by the natives, their neighbors. The least then that could be expected for the British in the Transvaal was equal rights. A policy of equal rights to all has been demonstrated a success in this country. The same policy has shown its adaptability in Cape Colony. The Uitlanders ask no more. The Imperial authorities claim no more and the present resolution was merely passed to bespeak the sympathies of the Canadian Parliament for such a moral and just cause, with a possible effect that such marks of universal sympathy might obviate the arbitrariness of war.

Mr. Foster seconded the resolution and Messrs. Clark, Wallace and Alex. McNeill also spoke in its favor.

The resolution was passed, the House rising and singing 'God Save the Queen.' At the opening of the House the Minister of Railways introduced a bill to authorize the Government of Canada to construct a branch line of railway from Charlottetown to Murray Harbor, P.E.I.

EMPEROR WILLIAM WILL VISIT FRANCE.

Brussels, July 31.—The 'Petit Bleu' says that a private despatch from Berlin affirms, despite denials, that negotiations are proceeding for the Emperor William to visit a French port.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be enclosed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 15c, marriage notices for 40c, death notices for 15c. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, the extra charge is 10c. Obituaries, such as short sketches of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 10 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.

BOUDREAU—At the manse, St. Hyacinthe, on July 28, 1899, the wife of the Rev. M. F. Boudreau, of a son. 29

CRAIG—On July 22, 1899, a daughter to the Rev. W. W. and Mrs. Craig. 31

KNIGHT—At 632 Church street, Toronto, on July 21, 1899, the wife of W. Percy Knight, of a son. 31

McGURK—In this city, on July 23, 1899, the wife of Mr. M. H. McGurk, of a son. 31

POLLOCK—At Lachute, Que., on July 19, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Pollock. 31

POWELL—On July 24, 1899, at 52 Columbia avenue, Westmount, the wife of James Powell, of a son. 29

SHEARMAN—In this city, at 1051 Cadieux street, on July 22, 1899, the wife of Henry T. Shearmann, of a son. 31

SMITH—At St. Philippe de Chene, P. Que., on June 14, 1899, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Smith, of a son. 29

VERNON—At No. 8 Molson Terrace, on July 28, 1899, the wife of George Vernon, of a daughter. 29

WHITHAM—At 4823 St. Catherine street, on July 28, 1899, a son to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Whitham. 31

MARRIED.

MARTEN—CANFIELD—At the Methodist Church, Odelltown, Que., on July 27, 1899, by the Rev. D. Mich, pastor of the Church, Mr. G. L. Marten, Principal of the Convent Cook Academy, to Mary Maud Alta (May), daughter of Roswell Canfield, Esq., of Odelltown. 31

MUNRO—MACINTOSH—At her mother's residence, Tomlin's Corner, Roxborough, Ont., on July 28, 1899, the Rev. John MacKenzie, David Munro, merchant, of the city of Montreal, to May Lily Macintosh, fourth daughter of Mr. James Macintosh. 29

DEED.

BAIRD—At St. Louis de Gonzague, on July 28, 1899, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. H. Young, Jean Wright, relict of the late William Baird, in the 90th year of her age, a native of Berwickshire, Scotland. Glasgow papers please copy. 31

ETHERINGTON—At Odelltown, Que., on July 15, 1899, Charles Allan Etherington, aged 41 years. 31

KNIGHT—At 632 Church street, Toronto, on July 27, Arthur Percy, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Percy Knight, of the China Island Mission. 31

McRAE—At Lakeview, Harrington, Que., on July 24, 1899, Flora McRae, beloved wife of Duncan McRae, aged 54 years, seven months and twenty-four days, leaving a husband and nine children, to mourn her loss. Glasgow papers please copy. 31

ROSS—At Milbank, South Dakota, on July 28, 1899, Ann Munroe, wife of the late John Ross, formerly of Plodden, Que., aged 75 years, mother of F. Ross, Esq., and Mrs. J. Nixon, also sister of John Munroe, J.P., Waterloo. Sherbrooke and Richmond papers please copy. 31

STEELE—In this city, on July 31, 1899, Jennie Isabelle Rice, widow of the late John Steele. Funeral private. 29

STEWART—At 52 North street, St. Andrews, Scotland, on June 26, 1899, Neil Stewart, brewer, in his 81st year, father of William Stewart, brewer, of this city. 29

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 6.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEES & CO.,
—THE—
UNDERTAKERS.
100 St. James st.
Telephones, Main, 727. Uptown, 1501, 8160.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
In accordance with the City By-law, on and after the 1st August, Cars when required to stop to take on or let off passengers, will do so on the NEAR side of street instead of the far side, as heretofore.

F. L. WANKLYN,
Manager and Chief Engineer,
Montreal, July 31st, 1899.

TAYLOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
The Rev. W. D. Reid, pastor of Taylor Presbyterian Church, leaves the city this week for a short holiday. During his absence the Rev. Walter Russell, who has been doing very successful evangelistic work in the United States and Canada for a number of years past, will minister to the needs of the congregation.

The Rev. Wm. Fraser, M.A., of Glasgow, Scotland, preached an eloquent and impressive sermon in this church on Sunday morning, and at the close of the service was introduced to those members of the church hailing from Scotland, or having friends there.

Mr. George Wilson, leader of the Zephyr choir, has been offered the position of organist and choirmaster of this church and has accepted. Mr. Wilson was organist of St. Matthew's Church for twelve years, and also of Stanley Street Church for two years.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 31st, 1899.

THE LARGEST JULY MONTH

ON RECORD.

The Greatest Six Months

Business on Record.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS.

To-day ends the Greatest and most successful July Cheap Sale The Big Store has ever had.

To-day also ends The Big Store's best business half-year showing it has ever made for the corresponding period.

This statement goes to show in a substantial manner how much the public appreciate the advanced methods of the management in modern store-keeping and at once demonstrates the influence of giving

The Best Value for Ready Cash.

Having a thorough and intimate knowledge of the wants of the public, the largest and best selection of goods on the market, and selling them at the lowest prices are the invulnerable points upon which this great business is conducted.

Attend the Great Money-Saving Sale of Remnants and Odd Lines.

AT THE BIG STORE ON MONDAY MORNING.

EXTRAORDINARY AUGUST SALE AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

AT THE S. CARSLY COMPANY LTD.

During the month of August The Management will offer the balance of the spring and summer goods at prices that must sell them immediately.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Fancy Dress Goods suitable for Summer Dresses, reduced price, 7c.

Fancy Dress Materials, that usually sold at 20c to 40c, reduced sale price, 12½c.

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods, newest styles, former prices from 30c to 50c a yard, reduced sale price, 20c.

Beautiful Dress Goods in fancy effects, also plain materials, usual prices, 40c to 80c a yard. Reduced sale price, 33c.

Parisian Novelties in Dress Fabrics, plain and fancy, former prices, 55c to 90c a yard. Reduced sale price, 45c.

REDUCED PRICES OF OUTING SKIRTS.

LADIES' RELIABLE LINEN CRASH OUTING SKIRTS, that sold this season at \$1.00, reduced price sale. 59

LADIES' TAILOR-MADE OUTING SKIRTS, hundreds sold at \$2.50, reduced price sale. 1.17

Write for the New Summer Catalogue just published.

The S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

1765 to 1785 Notre Dame st. 184 to 194 St. James st. Montreal

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 31.

LOCAL STOCKS.

GENERAL TONE FIRM — BANQUE

JACQUES CARTIER SHARES DECLINE ON NEWS OF 'RUN.'

Mining Exchange.

Reported by A. W. Morris, Mining Broker, Rooms 62 and 64, Canada Life Building.

MORNING BOARD.

Stocks. Sellers. Buyers.

Payne, x-d. \$1.41 \$1.35

War Eagle, x-d. 3.70 3.62½

Republic, x-d. 1.20 1.18½

Montreal and London, x-d. 45 42½

Big Three 15½ 15¼

Brandon and Golden Crown 31 28

California 12 11

Can. Gold Fields 12 11

Cariboo Hydraulic 1.50 1.45

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

WASH GOODS!

August Specials!

We have decided to continue our sale of

Muslins at the SPECIAL PRICES.

Lot 1.—150 patterns regular price 30c. 81c for 82c

Lot 2.—A beautiful assortment, mostly small designs, regular price 37½c, for 12½c

Lot 3.—Just received, two cases Sheetings, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 in lengths, from 2½ to 6 yards.

Lot 4.—2,000 yards Lonsdale Cambric Ends, from 2 to 8 yards. Price. 10c

LINENS!

Special line of TEA CLOTHS, SIDBOARD and BUREAU COVERS, LAUNDRY BAGS, DOYLIES, CENTRE PIECES, etc.

Your choice of lot 25c

MEN'S COOL CLOTHING!

20% off TENNIS BLAZERS, LUSTER COATS, SERGE COATS, LINEN DUSTERS, OF FICE COATS NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, etc.

BIG REDUCTIONS

in all lines of PARASOLS and MILLINERY.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

2343 St. Catherine Street, Corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash. Telephone Up 931.

COMMERCIAL

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

GRAIN.

The grain markets are weak and lower to-day. Liverpool cables—Weather hot and forcing shipments; wheat, 1½c lower; the market fluctuating with a downward tendency, because of weather reports; corn, ¼c lower; market dull, with very little demand. On the Chicago market, wheat is ruling 1c lower than on Saturday.

Liverpool cables this morning are: Spring wheat at 58 11d; red winter at 59 9d; No. 1 Cal at 65 1d to 68 2d; corn, new, at 35 4d; peas at 55 10d.

Receipts to-day in Montreal were:

By G.T.R. By Canal.

Wheat 26,400

Corn 104,000

Oats 29,000

FLOUR AND FEED.

The market remains steady, and demand good, especially for feed. Manitoba strong bakers is quoted at \$3.70 to \$3.80; patents at \$4 to \$4.30; Ontario patents at \$3.75 to \$4; straight roller at \$3.50 to \$3.60. Manitoba bran is quoted this morning at \$12 to \$13.50, and Ontario bran about the same, and shorts at \$16.

Receipts this morning were 1,030 barrels of flour by G.T.R., and 500 sacks by the canal.

EGGS.

The egg market is reported very dull this morning. Demand unusually small owing to the large number of people in the country. If present cool weather continues, a larger demand is expected. Prices are steady. Fine fresh stock is quoted at 14½c; choice candied goods at 13c to 14c; receipts to-day were 318 cases by G.T.R.

PROVISIONS.

The market remains unchanged. Receipts continue rather unequal to the demand, and prices are firm. Receipts this morning were 288 packages of hams by Grand Trunk Railway.

This morning's quotations are: Clear \$15; boneless bacon at 12c; hams, large, at 10c; medium at 11c; small at 12c. Lard is now quoted at 7c, and compound at 5½c to 6c per lb.

Liverpool quotations this morning were: Pork at 50s; lard, Am. Ref., at 28s 6d; tallow, at 22s; bacon, heavy long cut at 31s; light long cut, at 31s 6d.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 31.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 30,000; Saturday's receipts according to official returns, 11,970; shipments, 3,455; left over, 2,619; estimated receipts to-morrow, 17,000; early strength lost; closing weak; light mixed at \$4.40 to \$4.67; mixed packing at \$4.30 to \$4.60; heavy shipping at \$4 to \$4.60; rough grades at \$4 to \$4.20. The receipts of cattle were 17,000; market steady to strong.

BUTTER.

The market is easier this morning. About 1,000 packages were sold from the Quebec

BUTTER AND CHEESE SHIPMENTS.

From Montreal week ending July 28, 1899.

Butter. Cheese.

Liverpool 6,000 24,224

Glasgow 8,807 2,379

London 9,525 41,223

Bristol 4,778

Cardiff 23,741 112,246

Corresponding week last year 2,449 77,192

Total since May 1 128,266 806,043

Corresponding period last year 57,405 637,344

From New York, week ending July 29 10,007 22,580

Same week last year 7,720

Total since May 1 31,780 152,703

Same time last year 26,191 141,701

LIVE STOCK MARKET—July 31.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves and 400 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were out strong and trade was good, but the prices of cattle were decidedly lower than on Thursday's market. The highest price paid during the early part of the day was 4½c per lb. for a very fine animal was held at 4½c per lb. and the common stock at from 2½ to 3½c per lb., while some of the leaner animals would scarcely bring 2½c per lb. Mr. Girard paid \$11 each for three good calves, and the common veals sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Shippers pay from 3½c to 4½c per lb. for good large sheep; lambs sold at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 each and Mr. Nantel paid \$5.25 for a superior lamb. Fat hogs are slightly higher in price. Good straight loins just off the cars sold at from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per lb.

COTTON MARKETS.

New York, July 29.—Cotton—Spot closed quiet; middling uplands, 6½c; middling Gulf, 6½c; sales, 181 bales. Futures closed dull; July, nominal; August, \$5.50; Sept. 5.55c; Oct., \$5.70c; Nov., 5.74c; Dec., 5.75c; Jan., 5.83c; Feb., 5.86c; March, \$5.90c; April, 5.94c; May, 5.98c; June, 6.01c.

Liverpool, July 29, 1 p.m.—Cotton—Spot, quiet; prices, steady; American middling, 3½c; good middlings, 3½d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included 6,900 American. Receipts, 5,000 bales, including 4,800 American. Futures opened quiet and closed steady at the advance.

SUGAR MARKETS.

New York, July 29.—Sugar—Raw, firm, with good demand; held higher; fair refining, 5 15-16c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4½c; molasses sugar, 3 13-16c; refined sugar, strong and active.

London, July 29.—Sugar—Cane, quiet but steady; Java, 12s 7½d; fair refining, 11s 6d; beet, firm; July and Aug., 10s 9d.

OBITUARY.

Paris, July 30.—The death is announced here of Albert Menier, French typhoid fever.

Simcoe, Ont., July 29.—Mr. G. L. Darling, for 55 years a jeweller here, died very suddenly this morning of heart failure. Mr. Darling was the oldest merchant in Simcoe.

Washington, Ga., July 29.—Bishop Thos. A. Becker, of the diocese of Savannah, died here to-night.

Port Carling, Ont., July 28.—Mr. Jas. H. Fraser, barrister, of London, Ont., died suddenly about 10 a.m. to-day, at Paradise House, near here. He was apparently quite well up to 11 o'clock last night, when he was suddenly taken ill. Dr. W. W. Baldwin, of Oliver, Ontario, was called in, and pronounced it a case of apoplexy.

Little Britain, Ont., July 31.—Dr. Hunter, of New York City, died suddenly of heart failure on Saturday morning at five o'clock, while in camp at Bald Point, Lake Sugog. The body will be taken to New York for interment.

PHILLIPINE CAMPAIGN

COURSE OF GEN. OTIS ENDORSED

BY PRESIDENT McKinley.

Washington, D.C., July 30.—President McKinley's approval of the conduct of Major-General Otis has caused great satisfaction in military circles. The President's despatch was transmitted through Secretary Alger and part of it was substantially as follows: 'The President directs me to say that he is perfectly satisfied with the work you have accomplished, and believes you have done as well as could have been done under the circumstances.'

In answer General Otis sent a long despatch. Officials are willing to make public only a small portion of it. That portion was practically in these words: 'I appreciate very much the confidence the President has expressed in me, and assure the President that I have no other ambition or thought than to fulfill the President's instructions. With the plans now matured I believe that we can suppress the rebellion in a reasonably short time with honor to the United States and satisfaction to the President.'

DEWEY NON-COMMITTAL.

Trieste, July 31.—Admiral Dewey, when seen by a representative of the Associated Press to-day, regarding the report of an interview published in a New York paper in the course of which the Admiral is quoted as saying: 'Our next war will be with Germany,' said: 'I long ago gave up denying or affirming newspaper reports.'

San Francisco, July 31.—The transport 'Hancock' from Manila having on board the Nebraska regiment and two batteries of the Utah Artillery, numbering 1,136 men, reached port early yesterday. Col. H. B. Mulford, of the Nebraska, who is in command, said in answer to a question: 'I do not think you will see any of us returning to Manila very soon. Just one man in the entire regiment re-enlisted. Our death roll in the Philippines from gun shot wounds, accidents and disease is 62. Including the sick and wounded we dropped all told 204 men.' On the 'Hancock' are more than a hundred wounded soldiers.

ONLY TO-DAY

Tuesday and Wednesday,

You can secure a BEAUTIFUL FANCY MUSLIN DRESS

AT 6c Yard.

At our Wash Fabric Department.

ALL SPECIAL REDUCTIONS

And Discounts will continue until further notice, during the month of August.

COME and Save Your Money by Doing Your Shopping at

Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

General Health Is Impaired And Vitality Lowered By Eye Strain.

Nervous troubles are thus induced and aggravated.

Prevent this by timely care of your eyes.

Our Optical Department is in charge of a skillful optician, whose advice may be taken with confidence.

No charge for examination.

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, PHILLIPS SQUARE.

THE SEAWANHAKA CUP.

SECOND TRIAL RACE FIXED FOR SATURDAY WAS POSTPONED—LACK OF WIND THE CAUSE.

Wind was what the 'Glencairn III.' and the 'Constance' wanted on Saturday afternoon for the second race of the series on Lake St. Louis. Half of the strong breeze which had proved too much on Thursday would have suited admirably. The lake was as smooth as polished glass, however, until about 2.30 when a breeze along the lake created a ripple, and promised some sport. It was not strong, and came in gentle puffs; but it sent some of the lake knockabouts along in rather better than drifting form. It was expected that the race would be called then, but it was not. Meantime, the fleet of excursion boats, the steam yachts and very small craft, had congregated at the starting point just off Pointe Claire, and formed an interesting group. If a steam yacht race had been in order, the lake was in ideal condition. It would have broken the tedium of the hour, and might have afforded as good sport to the spectators as the expected race.

The 'Constance,' the American boat, had been towed out to the starting point early. She was the first arrival there, having previously been towed over the course—wise precaution truly, in view of Mr. Duggan's misjudgment of it on Thursday. While the 'Glencairn III.' had been later to arrive, she had hoisted her sails, and flitted about over the lake, showing that she could sail well even in the lightest breeze of air. The race could have been started then, though it might not have been finished within the limit. The 'Constance,' on the other hand, gave no sign of sailing until nearly four o'clock, when she hoisted sail, and stood over the starting point. She flitted about there for a time, and shortly after four o'clock it seemed as though the racers would be sent off. After some deliberation it was decided not to start them, and at 4.15 the yachts had lowered their sails and were being towed homeward, while the excursionists from the city, on being landed from the steamers, sought the nearest railway trains.

Among the disappointed ones were Sir William Macdonald, who had been induced to go out and see at least one of the race. A good deal of dissatisfaction was manifested from some yachting experts, who criticized the judgment of the sailing committee with more or less of disdain or severity. It would have pleased the crowd to see the yachts, of course, but whether there could have been a race within the limit time of three hours, or whether it would have been even with this accomplished, a test of the qualities of the yachts, is another matter. These are the points which the sailing committee had to consider; and not how much the spectators were disappointed. They acted according to their best judgment.

The race to-day will probably be over the triangular course. In conversation with Professor Capper, late on Saturday, one of the members of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club's sailing committee, and official timekeeper, it was learned that the sailing committee, comprising Messrs. J. J. Riley, H. B. Young and Professor Capper, discussed the prospects of a race with Messrs. Charles Westmore and Regis H. Post, and it was mutually agreed that owing to there being absolutely no wind the race was postponed until three o'clock. At that time the committee's power of authorizing a race ceased according to the conditions governing the cup, and the race would have to be postponed unless the crews of the two boats mutually decided to wait a little longer.

At three o'clock the two crews held a brief conference with the result that they decided to wait until four o'clock. At that hour the lake was still a dead calm, with the slightest breeze, hardly enough to cause a ripple or fill a sail. At a quarter past four o'clock another conference was held between Mr. Duggan of the 'Glencairn III.' and Mr. Crane of the 'Constance,' and eventually it was definitely agreed to postpone the race. Mr. Duggan was inclined to wait until five o'clock as there was a little indication of a breeze, but the American crew did not favor the idea with aforementioned result. The sailing committee, abiding by that decision, it was proved there was absolutely no wind, and had the race started it could

not have been completed in four hours, which is the time limit, therefore, it would have been 'no race.' In conclusion, Prof. Capper said he was afraid it would considerably dampen the interest, but unfortunately that could not be avoided. It was impossible to have a race with no wind.

ON THE 'DUCHESS OF YORK.'

The Duchess of York left Lachine at about half-past twelve on Saturday with a good number of passengers on board, out to see the yacht race. Most of them had evidently come away without their lunches, for the three tables downstairs, holding thirty or forty, were kept full for a couple of hours, at sixty cents a lunch.

The 'Duchess' went up and anchored near the 'Dama' and waited there in the baking sun, while the steam and naphtha launches and tugs came up to watch the race. The largest of the steam launches was the 'Alcyon,' Mr. Molson's boat, which was one of the patrols. The tug 'Sir Wilfrid Laurier' towed out three yachts with sails set, and spent the afternoon towing them, with two others, in a large circle around the 'Dama.' Meanwhile the sun got hotter and hotter, and as the little puffs of wind that had raised everybody's hopes died away again, the passengers began to wonder why they had come, and to wish they had stayed at home.

Later on, a slight breeze came up, and the 'Glencairn' got up sail, and sailed slowly around, being enthusiastically applauded as she passed the 'Duchess,' as was also the American boat, which came along some time afterwards.

Then more waiting, and more baking. At last the megaphone on the 'Dama' announced that the race was off and the 'Duchess' steamed sorrowfully back to Lachine, carrying a pretty disappointed lot of pleasure-seekers.

VARENNES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

An important meeting of the parishioners of Varennes was held on Thursday under the presidency of Archbishop Bruchesi, to consider proposed improvements in connection with the Varennes College. It was decided to make the establishment not only a first class commercial college, but also an agricultural school, managed according to the most recent and improved methods. The institution will be under the direction of the Brothers of Mount St. Louis and will be known under the name of 'Mount St. Louis of Varennes.'

A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions to make the necessary improvements to the building, and the archbishop headed the list with a generous contribution, closely followed by the curé and a number of residents present at the meeting.

NEW RAILWAY APPOINTMENT. Mr. S. P. Howard, city freight agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been appointed assistant general freight agent, with offices in the Board of Trade building.

APPROVED BY ROME.

The Brothers of Charity, who have charge of the Montreal Reformatory, have received the intimation that their order and its constitutions have been formally and finally approved by the Holy See.

THE PIER GAVE WAY.

Rochester, N.Y., July 29.—During the exhibition given by a family of expert swimmers at Glen Haven this evening a section of the pier at that point, upon which about 200 people were standing suddenly gave way, precipitating scores of the spectators into the water. In an instant men, women and children were piled in a struggling mass of humanity into from five to ten feet of water. Many were rendered unconscious and it was only by dint of great efforts on the part of the bystanders that no lives were lost.

RENOUNCES ALL CLAIM.

Berlin, July 29.—In consequence of enquiries from the St. Petersburg chancery Germany has formally repudiated all intention of annexing Bear Island and ordered the consul at Tromsø to inform the traveller Lerner, who recently occupied the island, with a view of revivifying the German fisheries there, that, in the event of his action leading to complications, he must not reckon upon any support from Germany.

DEATH OF DR. MORRISON

St. John, N. B., July 30.—The Rev. Dr. Morrison, agent of the eastern section of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, died at noon to-day, at St. Andrew's Manse, Chatham, N. B. He will be buried at Dartmouth, N. S.

Aitken's.

A complete and satisfactory Ladies' and Children's Store, we have taken a great stride in advance; having closed out our Gents' Furnishing Department, we devote our attention entirely to Ladies' and Children's goods; we keep a larger stock than ever of Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear Garments and Furnishings.

Ladies' Blouses and Shirt Waists.

In this popular line of goods, we are unsurpassed, more and more and even more to show, because constantly more is bought; these goods are all this year's patterns, not last year's or the year before, as offered in other stores at reduced prices. These new fresh goods we offer during our August Clearing Sale at a reduction of 20 p.c. Discount.

Ladies' and Children's Corsets and Corset Waists.

In this line here is gathered the best the market can produce, the celebrated makes of the world, the P.D. Corset, the R. & G., the P.N., the Ferris Waist, the French Corset 'Bar le Duc,' and other first-class makes, Ladies' and Children's UNDERWEAR, SKIRTS, &c. Children's Robes, Cloaks, Dresses, Costumes, Jackets, Caps, Hats, Bonnets &c., &c.

For one month from the 1st August, we offer a Discount of 20 p.c. Remember that a Discount Sale with us is always a genuine reduction, and that our ordinary prices are lower than the same quality can be bought elsewhere.

20 p.c. Cash Discount Clearing Sale During the Month of August.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1757 Notre Dame Street.

ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.

Command of Through Traffic.

CAN IT BE DIVERTED BY A FOURTEEN-FOOT WATERWAY?

(Correspondence of the 'Globe.')

Buffalo, July 8.—Grain forwarders at this port find themselves at the junction of two facts in cheap transportation. The first fact is that the Erie canal is too long and shallow to permit water carriage being cheaper than rail carriage. The second fact is that the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals will be completed in a few months, giving an alternative all-waterway of fourteen foot depth, with short and speedy canal hauls. In their debate upon the situation these grain men are barred from reaching a conclusion by uncertainty of the intentions of Canadians in the management of the St. Lawrence route. There is no question in their minds as to the advantages of the St. Lawrence route for cheapening transportation, and they desire to share in those advantages. Their idea of a fair sharing of the advantages of this route is the privilege of investing their capital in the general equipment, of contributing their proportion of control of the grain trade and of applying their expert knowledge in the management of the route. That they would thus deliberately give supremacy to an all-Canadian route does not appear to them unpatriotic. Business principles govern their views, and they but illustrate the true inwardness of the rapid development in this country of opinion favorable to closer trade relations with Canada and to a more friendly intercourse, which will make possible joint measures for commercial progress. Following so closely upon the scowl of Dingleyism, this exhibition of a better and more cosmopolitan spirit is a surprise, but none the less welcome.

COMPETITIVE FORCES. But while the grain forwarders here desire to share in the enterprise of forming the greatest commercial avenue of this continent along the St. Lawrence route the uncertainty of the policy that will be adopted by Canada in the matter leads them to assemble in their debate what competitive forces they can command, in case they are excluded from participation in the management of the route. Against the granted advantage to the route of being the best all-waterway, they place their established power in controlling the grain trade, consequently their power to continue to forward the grain by an all-American route; and, as an important auxiliary to their competitive force, they include the lack of material upon the Canadian side for return coarse cargoes, holding that package freight is too limited in volume to be of any practical use in furthering return cargoes. Another matter to which they attach considerable importance is that the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals will be completed in a few months, leaving very little time in which to equip the terminals; that the proposal by Canadians to transfer to their government the responsibility of equipping and con-

trolling the terminals will, if carried out, involve considerable delay in the completion of the work; and that such delay will give competing routes material advantage in tightening their hold upon the trade they have carried for many years.

Notwithstanding so formidable an assemblage of means for competitive force, the grain forwarders here realize the existence of one source of weakness within their territory that can and does produce paralysis of their trade at most inopportune times. That source of weakness is the unconquerable fever among foreignized labor to go on strike. The strike fever has been raging all this season among the dock laborers at this port, and that a permanent settlement is not expected for some time is evidenced by the action taken by the railway companies that control the bulk of the grain that is elevated here. These companies are tying up the grain boats as they arrive, and are distributing thousands of grain cars among other ports and at the western wheat fields for the purpose of conveying the grain to the seaboard without interference from the strikers here.

CAUSES OF THE STRIKE.

The strike commenced with a change in the system of payment of labor from so much per bushel to so much per hour. The strikers not only objected to the change, but they demanded the right to select their foremen. These men had for years been placed under foremen interested in saloons convenient to the docks, and employment depended upon their spending the most of their earnings in these saloons. This evil was abolished at the same time as the change in the system of payment was made. A few weeks ago the concessions demanded by the strikers were granted, but the strike was off but a short time before it was renewed. Why it was renewed is a conundrum; there is evidence of the influence of political spite against the labor contractor. One man who is in a position to know the why and the wherefore of the renewal of the strike said to your correspondent that the men had tasted victory, and had become like wild animals that had tasted blood, and would not become quiet until their appetites were satisfied. This view of the character of foreignized labor in this country cannot be regarded as extravagant when one has become familiarized with the aggressive ignorance flourishing among certain classes that have migrated from hotbeds of intolerance and assassination in older countries.

In comparison with this turbulent foreignized labor in this country is the more intelligent, industrious and manly labor in Canada. The grain forwarders at this port have about reached that point when hope of peace is abandoned to despair of ever having it, and they are close to the humor for jolicking themselves free from the labor troubles here and diverting their business to a section of the continent where foreignized laborers do not regard capitalists as a butt for their ill-digested study of economic subjects. They know the character of the Canadian laborer, and they appreciate the labor service that would be assured them on the St. Lawrence route.

THE GEORGIAN BAY AIR LINE.

A freely expressed opinion upon the

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Colonial House,

Phillips Square.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT

Japanese Bamboo Portieres in all colors and designs, from \$1.25 to \$5.00 each, to be sold at

50 PERCENT DISCOUNT.

Tapestry Couch Covers in Oriental designs and colorings, 3½ long by 2 yards wide, at \$6.50 each, fringed all round.

Table Covers in great variety of designs and colorings, from 1 yard square to 2 yards by 3 yards, at all prices.

Velvet and Tapestry Squares in Watteau, Oriental, Armorial, and other designs for Cushions and Chair Seats, from 18 inches square to 27 inches square.

Felts, 2 yards wide, in an extra quality, and in all shades, at 80c a yard.

Window Shades in Opaque shade cloth, with lace and fringes in great variety to select from.

Estimates furnished on application.

Silk and All-Wool Bunting Flags in British Ensign, Union Jack, French Ensign, American Ensign and Canadian Ensign, in all sizes and at all prices.

Frilled Muslin Curtains, 3½ yards long, from \$2.00 a pair upwards.

Novelty Ruffled Sash Curtains, 3 yards in length, from \$2.75 a pair upwards.

Colored Muslin Curtains, with frilled edges, 3½ yards in length, at \$4.00 a pair.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT AND CAREFUL ATTENTION.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

advantages of the proposed air line from

the Georgian Bay to Toronto cannot

be had from the grain forwarders

here, because they have not given a

close study to the subject. They dis-

pose of the matter by declaring that

the shortage of material for return

coarse cargoes would prevent the success

of the air line so long as the St. Law-

rence route would be solely under the

control of Canadians. Your correspon-

dent mentioned the lumber industry on

the Georgian Bay as a part provision

for return coarse cargoes; but was told

that the lumber trade would be a long

way from filling the want. A further

mention that the air line would tap the

industrial centre of Canada and draw a

large trade in package freight was met

with the statement that coarse cargoes

are too essential to be overlooked. Your

correspondent then asked for a clear

statement of how return cargoes would

be provided should Canadians share con-

trol with Americans in the management

of the St. Lawrence route. The replies

were prompt, and were that the Ameri-

cans would supply coal and salt for

coarse cargoes, and not only pick up

large quantities of package freight from

lower lake ports in both countries, but

would divert to Quebec and Montreal

a large portion of the ocean package

freight trade by offering low rates to

the interior. This diversion of ocean

trade to Quebec and Montreal would

provide a large number of ocean vessels

for the grain trade and assure low rates

to Liverpool. Quebec would be made

a winter port by the use of ice-break-

ing boats, such as they have in Russia,

and ocean freight would be distributed

throughout the continent in the win-

ter by the railways running out of those

ports. Any disposition to prevent the

securing of low rates by ocean vessels

and railways would be met by estab-

lishing competing lines.

DECREASE IN FREIGHT RATES.

Your correspondent then asked if the

proposed air line could become practi-

cable in case the St. Lawrence route

would be managed by a combination of

Canadians and Americans. The replies

were to the effect that any means for in-

creasing the supply of package freight

for return cargoes would operate for the

success of the route, and that any prac-

ticable shortening of the route would, of

course, be beneficial. Any effort by

your correspondent to secure an opinion

upon the proposed air line being a pos-

questionable, and that traffic is secured

no longer by low rates, but by transpor-

tation companies purchasing the grain

they forward. And in the matter of re-

turn cargoes the clever solicitor now does

the work that rate competition can no

longer do with much success. From

these facts they argue that Mr. Moberly

is not justified in stating that the pro-

posed air line would make possible a

radical cut in transportation rates on ex-

port grain. They did not hesitate to

declare that this air line would probably

prove a valuable factor in aiding the St.

Lawrence route to have and hold supre-

macy over other routes, but they also held

that the ports on both sides of the bor-

der from Lake Ontario to Saint Ste.

Marie should be utilized for contributing

return cargoes, and that Port Colborne

would have to be suitably equipped for

transferring from larger to smaller boats

a portion of the traffic. They set aside

further consideration of the subject by

asserting that, provided the St. Law-

rence route is under the management of

Americans as well as Canadians, there

will be enough business to feed an air

line from the Georgian Bay to Toronto

with all the traffic it could handle. One

remark during the discussion of the air

line project was that Toronto should first

have the assurance that the St. Lawrence

route has complete arrangements for cap-

turing the bulk of the traffic between

the west and the Atlantic seaboard, and

then should establish the air line even if

the expense has to be borne by the Pro-

vince of Ontario.

A review of the opinions of the grain

forwarders of Buffalo upon the St. Law-

rence route brings out these three im-

portant points:

(1) That competition between the rail-

ways and lake merchant marine has

reached a dead level, with little or no

margin to come and go on.

(2) That return coarse cargoes are a

necessity to successful competition by

lake merchant marine in the grain trade.

(3) That an all-waterway of fourteen

feet deep is not in itself sufficient for di-

verting through traffic from railway sys-

tems that have reduced rates on grain in

the past twenty years from eighteen

cents to one cent per bushel between Chi-

cago and Buffalo.

AN UP-TO-DATE MONARCH.

Antwerp, July 29.—Queen Wilhelmina,

who, not long ago objected to the por-

trait of herself appearing on the postage

stamps of the kingdom, because the hair

only fell to her neck, has now requested

the withdrawal of the present coinage

on which her effigy is that of a child,

and the substitution of her present like-

ness. For this change she says she

chooses the epoch of the peace confer-

ence as the most appropriate. Accord-

ingly the well-known Dutch artist,

Pander, has been commissioned to model

a bust of Her Majesty for reproduction.

GEN. BLANCO DEAD.

Paris, July 29.—General Guzman Blanco

ex-president of Venezuela, is dead.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Furniture and Carpets.—If in want of

Furniture and Carpets either for cash or

credit, you cannot miss a bargain by go-

ing to F. Lapointe, 1551 St. Catherine

street east. Open evenings.

Weekly Calendar.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
TO-NIGHT:
Farewell Social
—TO—
REV. MERTON SMITH,
—TO WHICH—
EVERYBODY IS WELCOME.

DECLARATION.
DAMES AND DANSELS,
BENEDICTS AND BACHELORS
Say the trip to CAMILLON,
(8 a.m. train to Leclerc)
Palace Steamer "Sovereign,"
\$1.00
The Best of All.
Get Snap Shots Guide 1899.

Art Association,
PHILLIPS SQUARE,
Galleries of Paintings
Open Daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION, 25c.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, July 29.—The Hon. Mr. Marchand, who has gone to St. John's, Que., will return here on Tuesday.

At an early hour this morning a fire destroyed Mr. L. N. Carrier's fine three-story residence on the St. Vallier road, and two small wooden houses adjoining owned by Joseph Cardinal and Arthur Cardinal, the total loss being about \$8,000, upon which there are insurances of \$2,000 in the Norwich Union, \$1,300 in the Guardian and \$500 in the North American.

The Royal Canadian Artillery band is going to spend a week at Roberval, Lake St. John.

A fine little four-year-old boy, son of Mr. Simon Dugal, Richelieu street, fell from the attic of his father's residence this evening to the sidewalk, sustaining such injuries that he can hardly recover.

Mr. L. E. Panneton, M.P.P. for Sherbrooke, and Mrs. Panneton were passengers on the "Vancouver." Mr. Panneton expressed deep regret at the sudden taking off of the Hon. W. B. Ives and the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, the former of whom was his colleague in the representation of Sherbrooke. Mr. Panneton left the Hon. Messrs. Archambault and Robidoux in London, awaiting the trial of the Demers case against the government of the province.

Mr. Hollingshead, of the Quebec Abattoir scheme, is still in the city. Although the Provincial Government has for the present shelved the project, the question is by no means dead. It is believed that some new arrangement can be arrived at that will meet with the approval of the government and in the meantime all efforts are being put forward to the drafting of this arrangement. Some definite news in this regard may be expected shortly.

The recorder yesterday sent a French-Canadian named Normand to jail for four months for assaulting a Jew named Silverman.

Two laborers named Roy and Bedard engaged in painting the Victoria bowling alley building were badly injured yesterday by a horse running away and knocking over a ladder on which they were standing.

ORILLIA POWER SCHEME REVIVED.

Orillia, Ont., July 28.—The Orillia power scheme, which has been in a state of suspended animation for the past two or three months because of the inability of the original contractors to carry out their contract, owing to heavy advances in materials, has been revived to-day. After prolonged negotiation, arrangements have been made with the Royal Electric Company, of Montreal, to carry out the work for \$71,000. This is \$3,800 more than the first contract price, but considerable additions have since been made, which about represents this amount. The company undertakes to furnish lighting by Nov. 1 and power by Dec. 1. Orillia will now be in a position to renew negotiations with a number of manufacturers who think of locating here, in order that they may enjoy cheap power.

BRIGANDAGE AROUND CANTON.

Hong Kong, July 29.—Brigandage and blackmailing have become so rampant in the neighborhood of Canton that silk merchants have been obliged to notify foreign buyers that they will probably be unable to fulfill their contracts owing to the insecurity of transportation.

CROSSED THE CHANNEL IN A BALLOON.

London, July 30.—Percival Spencer, the famous aeronaut, with a companion named Pollock, started in a balloon from the Crystal Palace at 2.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and arrived near Dieppe, France, a mile and a half inland, at 8 o'clock last evening. The balloon reached an altitude of 12,000 feet. The trip was without incident.

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 25c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50, \$10.50; 100, \$20.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Messenger; \$3.50 on Daily Witness.
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

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Five lines and upwards, 10c per line. Contract on favorable terms.

WEEKLY WITNESS.
With large type or cuts, 50c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising types. Special contract rates.

All business communications should be addressed to "John Douglas & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal," and all letters to the Editor should be addressed to "Editor of the 'Witness,' Montreal."

The Daily Witness.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1899.

PROHIBITION IN PARLIAMENT.

The debate on the prohibition resolutions of Mr. Flint was unsatisfactory. It would have been better if those resolutions had simply challenged the government to carry out the mandate of the plebiscite at least in those parts of the country which had demanded prohibition by establishing real prohibition in those provinces and protecting them against intrusion from other provinces, leaving the government to invent the method, a task which properly falls to it, in view of its having initiated the plebiscite, which has had the effect of dividing the country into sections on this subject. Mr. McClure, of Colchester, New Brunswick, a stout and trusty prohibitionist, who moved the amendment demanding simple national prohibition for the whole country, prefaced his amendment, according to the report of his words, by saying that he did not blame the government for not giving national prohibition, but he did blame it for offering no measure to the country as the result of the plebiscite. Mr. McClure and Mr. Richardson, of Lisgar, Manitoba, who supported Mr. McClure's amendment, both represent constituencies which will listen to no half measures, and which do not realize, as Mr. Sifton does, that the plebiscite has revealed that there is in the country one large and solid region in which there is no public opinion of any kind to back the enforcement of prohibition, and that there is no hope of enforcement under such circumstances. It seems to have been Mr. Sifton, and not Mr. Fisher, who was present to speak for the government and to defend its position from a prohibitionist point of view. There will doubtless more be heard from ministers should the adjourned debate be renewed. We have heard it said on the authority of a member of the party that the government has something to propose, and that it will be announced before the close of the session. We could wish that the prohibitionists in parliament could have encouraged such a course by presenting a closer front. As it is, they are found at issue with each other on each side of the House as to what they ought to demand of the government, while across the House they seem more intent on embarrassing each other than securing anything for prohibition. We want to know what the something is that the government has to propose. Ministers may very naturally be led to think that the lukewarmness which prevails among politicians embarrassed like themselves is a fair reflection of the tone of the country generally. We are assured, however, by those who know the country that they would make a fatal mistake by coming to this conclusion, and that they will meet the strongest condemnation from a large section of the voters if they do nothing.

BRITISH YACHT RACERS' MIS-TAKES.

There was an international yacht race at Cowes on Saturday, which, it is said, was regarded in England with far more interest than the coming "Shamrock" "Columbia" race for the "America's" cup. The race was the first of a series be-

tween a French yacht and an English yacht for the "Coupe de France." The French were quite confident before the race that they would win, and the English experts seem to have been of the opinion that their vessel was a flier, and that they had a first-rate chance. Count Boni de Castellane, the young royalist revolutionaire who married Miss Gould, and made such an ass of himself in connection with the assault upon President Loubet at a French race-course the other day, is the owner of the French vessel, which was named "Anna" after his wife. The English yacht was the "Laurea," owned by Mr. E. Hore. Before the start it was announced that the French boat would be steered by the "best English amateur helmsman living, Mr. P. Percival," which, far from damping the enthusiasm of the French spectators, as might have been expected, made them even more confident than ever that the "Anna" would be steered to victory. Their confidence must have been great, for it is said that, though the wind was light and a drifting match was probable, the French owner of the "Anna" put a big party of his friends on board of her, so that she carried fifteen persons, as against nine of a crew, including its owner, carried by the "Laurea." From the first the English yacht walked straight away from the French one, and led by eight or nine minutes at a point about two-thirds of the way home, but there her helmsman made the mistake of turning the point on the wrong side, and did not notice the mistake for four minutes, when she had to go back to the point and turn the right way, which she did, but lost more than twelve minutes, so that the "Laurea" was four minutes behind the "Anna" on the short run home. A stern chase is a long chase, it is said, but the "Laurea" caught up to and passed the "Anna," crossing the line a winner by over a minute and a half. The "Anna" was also injured, so that the second race of the series will not take place to-day, as intended, it is reported. The mistake of the "Laurea's" helmsman resembled somewhat that made by the Canadian yachtsman, Mr. Duggan, on Friday, in mistaking the buoy, by which he lost about four minutes, but though he made up a part of the time lost by his error, it cost him the race.

THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

It is highly probable that the government of the United States does not at the present juncture aspire to increase the number of island protectorates or dependencies it has now on hand. Unless, however, the unlikely happens, and the two negro and mulatto republics possessing the beautiful and altogether desirable island of Hispaniola, or San Domingo, exhibit radical changes in their peculiar methods of administration, there can be little doubt but that the United States, for the protection of its interests and citizens, will feel called upon to intervene in the insular affairs. The assassination of the late president, General Heureaux, will test the stability of the government he established and maintained with a firm hand. Should it survive the shock of his death, the recent growth of progress may continue, but if it is to prove the signal for a renewal of the previous chaotic and insurrectionary condition of affairs, foreign interference cannot, in the interests of the Dominicans themselves, as well as for the protection of the residents from other countries, take place too soon or too decisively. The present situation is all the more critical because of the boundary dispute between the Haytian Republic, occupying the western portion of the island, and Dominica in the east.

The city of San Domingo, it may be mentioned, is the oldest place of European settlement in America, having been founded by Bartolomeo Columbus in 1504, after the abandonment of Isabella, on the north coast, built in 1494. Most of the small amount of commerce transacted is concentrated at this city, and is chiefly carried on by foreign residents—Germans, Italians, Jamaicans and Americans. A certain volume of trade, however, finds its way to the commodious harbor of Samana, which has already played a rather important part in the history of the republic. In 1899 the United States purchased from Dominica the right to establish a naval station at Samana Bay, and the possession of the islands Ponce, Alvarado and Arona. At the same time, an American company obtained the concession of a commercial monopoly, as well as political authority, in the district affected by the lease in question. The company, however, failed, and for some unexplained reason the United States terminated the quasi-protectorate at Samana, at the same time.

The area of Dominica is somewhat over 20,000 square miles, or fully two-thirds that of the island, while the population is less than half a million. Originally the entire island belonged to Spain, but in 1697 the western portion, that which now forms the republic of Hayti, was ceded to France. In 1794 the negro slaves rose in insurrection throughout the island, and the French and Spanish planters were either murdered or forced into exile. In 1795 the Spanish portion was ceded to France, but was reoccupied by the Spaniards in 1808. In 1809 it declared its independence of Spain and raised the Colombian flag, although never having any administrative relations with that state. Meanwhile, the Spanish portion of the island being largely populated with mulattoes, and the French portion with negroes, between which races there existed, and still exists, an even more intense hatred than between black and white, civil war was the chronic condition of both territories. In 1822 President Boyer, of Hayti, subjugated the whole island, but in 1844 Dominica again declared its independence of the Haytian Republic. This independence was recognized by Great Britain in 1850, and subsequently by other powers, although Hayti intermittently renews its claims to sovereignty over the adjoining state, and the latter has been more than once threatened by France, Spain, and, lastly, by the United States, to the lot of which latter it seems probable the very unstable republic will fall. The government is administered by a president, assisted by a congress of twenty-two members, and of late years some effort has been made to establish schools and encourage education. The country is, however, quite undeveloped, only a few miles of railway and short lines of telegraph having been constructed. Agriculture also is in a very backward condition, and the implements used are of the most antiquated type. The crops raised are of the usual West Indian description, and the soil itself is all that can be desired on the score of fertility. Minerals, including gold, silver, copper and iron, are tolerably abundant, but for lack of capital and by reason of indolence and ignorance these resources are practically neglected. It is hardly possible, nor is it desirable, in the nature of things, that this rich island, capable of supporting millions of population, can be much longer left to be the spoil of its present cantankerous, unprogressive inhabitants, a reproach to civilization.

THE 'GASPESIA'S' CREW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The Canadian press having republished a letter addressed to the London 'Times' by the doctor of the 'Gaspesia,' in which the owners of the 'Gaspesia' are accused of ill-treating the crew, it is but right that the other side of the story should be heard.

The crew of the 'Gaspesia' was shipped at Liverpool for the trip to Paspesiac and return and were not entitled to payment of wages until the ship had returned. Many of the men obtained advances before leaving Liverpool, as is customary, and further advances were made to their families during their absence. As is well known, the vessel was detained a long time in the ice and, upon reaching St. John's, she was seized for an outrageous claim of forty thousand dollars, for pretended salvage. The Admiralty Court allowed \$12,500. The owners appealed from this decision and the Court of Revision reduced it to \$6,500. As the owners considered that this amount was altogether excessive, no salvage services whatever having been rendered, they have appealed to the Privy Council.

On arrival of the 'Gaspesia' at St. John's, Nfld., the owner's agents made further advances to members of the crew, and arrangements were being considered for the payment of wages when the crew took out a seizure on the ship for their wages, which were not due, and by so doing terminated their voyage and the owners were no longer obliged to return them to Liverpool.

It was this action on the part of the crew, for which I am assured the doctor was chiefly responsible, that led the sailors to getting the sheriff, without warrant or authority, to drive the crew out of the ship. The doctor is justly indignant at this treatment, but he is largely to blame for it, while the company's legal adviser, Sir James Winter, the Premier of Newfoundland, did all he could to prevent such uncalculated treatment.

The ship has been sold at a price which much more than covers all claims and the crew will be paid in full, as they would have been long ago, had they not allowed themselves to be led astray by ill-advised busybodies.

C. N. ARMSTRONG.

Ottawa, July 28, 1899.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL PICNIC.

Victoria Presbyterians Sunday school held its annual excursion to Bout de l'Île on Saturday. The day was pleasantly spent in games, etc.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Gen. De Gallifet Proves the Right Man in the Right Place.

M. QUESNAY DE BEAUREPAIRE'S REVELATIONS—TROUBLE AT RENNES.

London, July 29.—The disgrace of General de Negrier has created a profound impression not only in France but all over Europe, and has brought into prominent notice the depth of the civil as well as the military courage possessed by the new French minister of war, General the Marquis de Gallifet. Before him the pastboard patriots, who threatened terrible vengeance with the army if they were thwarted by the republic, double up and fall to pieces; and the public is beginning to realize that at last the right man has been found to suppress the real traducers of the army, those who degraded its honor and shamed its uniform by chicanery and intrigue. It is symbolic of the change in the situation to see General Pellieux, who, in full regimentals attempts to bully the jury into the conviction of Zola, whining pitifully for a pension from the position to which he has been disgraced. When General Pellieux searched Col. Picquart's rooms he found a bundle of love letters from a Madame M—, the wife of a well known judge, to Col. Picquart. General Pellieux read the letters carefully and sent them to the woman's husband, who upon the evidence they furnished obtained a judicial separation from her. When asked by General de Gallifet if he had sent the letters, General Pellieux denied, on his word of honor, that he had done so, but the Minister of War found that the General had been lying, and hence the punishment imposed upon him was in even greater degree than it would otherwise have been. The removal of General de Negrier tends to the salvation of the republic, and, if his flagrant insubordination had been overlooked, the discipline of the army could scarcely have been maintained.

Details of the interview between Gen. de Gallifet and de Negrier show how misplaced was the confidence of the public in General de Negrier. When taxed, with issuing seditious circulars, instead of boldly sticking to his guns, the general equivocated, until forced into a corner. General de Gallifet then treated him like a whipped schoolboy, and ordered him to go forthwith and fetch the original documents. Even then General de Negrier had not the courage to return until General de Gallifet sent him a command to come and not forget the circular.

General de Gallifet's communication, issued yesterday, in which he avowed full responsibility for the disciplinary measures adopted toward the generals, contrasting so strikingly with the pusillanimity of previous French ministers of war, will add to the respect both of the army and the nation for him, and fully justifies M. Waldeck-Rousseau's bold step in appointing him to prescribe for a grave political disease. No member of the general staff has dared to lift a finger against General de Gallifet. General Zurlinden left Paris without a murmur. General Pellieux, who lied to his superior, only asks for money; Generals Boisdore and Gonze have done nothing to save their tool, Lieut.-Col du Paty de Clam.

DE BEAUREPAIRE'S CHARGES.

Paris, July 29.—The 'Echo de Paris' to-day prints ex-Judge Beaurepaire's promised revelations in the Dreyfus case. The first article names four witnesses who heard some "Semites" say: "We will get Dreyfus back or drag France into war." They did not care for his innocence, but only for the glorification of their sect. The second article cites witnesses who allege they were offered Jewish bribes to support Dreyfus. The third article relates how Dreyfus was seen talking to some Germans. The fourth says that Dreyfus was extravagant, and the fifth gives opinions of certain French ministers and others on the prisoner's guilt. The whole revelation is of the flimsiest character, and obviously trumped up. There is one point upon which both Dreyfusites and anti-Dreyfusites are in perfect accord. That is the importance of Esterhazy's appearance as a witness at the new trial in Rennes. Disgust is therefore general at the news that he refused to attend, notwithstanding the safe conduct given him by the government, which guarantees him against arrest until after the trial is concluded.

The 'Matin' gives a declaration made by Esterhazy to a correspondent to the effect that it is not for him to speak, but for the generals whom he has openly accused to justify their acts. He is curious to see whether they will do this at Rennes. But, at any rate, he is not going to be present at the trial of his victim, Captain Dreyfus.

Paris, July 30.—The 'Matin' announces that there is no case against Col. du Paty de Clam, and this announcement has since been confirmed by M. Menard, Col. du Paty de Clam's counsel.

The 'Sicde' says that Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus, will demand that M. Quesnay

de Beaurepaire, ex-president of the Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, produce the names of the persons from whom he received the alleged information establishing the guilt of Captain Dreyfus. A telegram from Rennes announces that an affray occurred there to-day between Dreyfusites and Nationalists, who were prevented by the police from carrying out their design of marching to the house of Maitre Labori, counsel for Captain Dreyfus.

M. Paul Derive, president of the League of Patriots; M. Mariel-Habert, revisionist member of the Chamber of Deputies; and M. Millevoy, editor of the 'Patrie,' attended a patriotic meeting to-day at the Department of Law, declaring that the parliamentary republic was responsible for all of France's troubles. The meeting was finally ended in a melee, and it was found necessary to call upon the gendarmes and a battalion of infantry to disperse the crowd.

In addition to the usual number of telegraph wires affording communication between Paris and Rennes, thirty-three other lines have been provided to meet the exigencies of the Dreyfus trial, of which three will be absolutely official, supplying reports to the Elysee, the Department of the Interior and the Post-Office Department.

The Dreyfus family have hired a special wire for the purpose of furnishing the 'Droits de l'Homme' and the 'Aurore' with reports of the proceedings.

A PARIS SENSATION.
Paris, July 30.—Mme. Couderc was arrested at the Gare St. Lazare at midnight as she was departing for Havre on the charge of poisoning her cousin, Marie Saintenay, the daughter of a sub-brigadier of police. The arrest created a sensation on account of the position of the woman's family and the report that the act was connected with the Dreyfus affair.

SMALLPOX IN TORONTO.

FOURTH CASE REPORTED ON SATURDAY

Toronto, Ont., July 30.—The fourth case of smallpox since the outbreak ten days ago, was removed to the smallpox hospital on Saturday. All the cases came from two houses and the outbreak has been traced to a visit paid by one of the patients to Youngstown, N.Y., where a case of smallpox existed, unknown to the authorities. The disease is of a mild type and Dr. Sheard anticipates no serious difficulty in localizing the outbreak.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Winnipeg, Man., July 30.—Four of the stables at the Exhibition grounds were totally destroyed by fire at noon to-day. The fire started in a straw pile to the west of them, and a south-west wind took the flames straight down, only the hard work of the firemen saving the remainder of the stables.

New York, July 30.—In a most stubborn fire in a five-story brick building at 55 to 59 North Moore street last night, a dozen firemen were injured or overcome by smoke and damage to the extent of \$150,000 was done. The building was owned by the Trinity Church corporation and it was occupied by a number of firms. The fire extended to some families that the firemen were overcome by the dense smoke, and in some cases rendered unconscious.

Hull, England, July 30.—Bryson, James & Co.'s timber yards and Sauer & Co.'s grain warehouse were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$600,000.

Winnipeg, July 31.—The store and dwelling of the Winnipeg River Trading Company at Whitmouth was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning. The occupants escaped with difficulty. The building was owned by T. H. Corrigan, whose loss is heavy.

Ridgetown, Ont., July 31.—Fire yesterday destroyed a warehouse situated on the Michigan Central Railway tracks here in which was stored a large quantity of baskets owned by A. Leitch & Son. The loss on the baskets amounted to \$1,000. Insured for \$700. The loss on the warehouse is \$600; insurance unknown. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from a passing engine.

Utica, N.Y., July 30.—Fire early this morning destroyed the Altamont Hotel and the plant of the Export Lumber Company at Tupper Lake. A number of dwelling houses were also burned.

ST. LAMBERT LIBERALS.

The St. Lambert Liberal Club met on Friday night to elect officers and to nominate delegates to attend the convention to be held in Longueuil on Wednesday, Aug. 2, to select a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Federal Parliament, made vacant by the death of the Hon. C. A. Geoffrion. Dr. E. M. Desaulniers acted as chairman, and Mr. W. Darling as secretary. The following officers were then elected: Dr. E. M. Desaulniers, president; Jas. Wright, first vice-president; A. Patenaude, second vice-president; C. A. Stevens, secretary-treasurer; J. D. Crevier, joint secretary. Advisory committee—Jos. Gravel, Jos. Trudeau, L. N. Betournay, on behalf of the French. The English members are to be named at the next meeting. The following delegates were then elected to attend the Longueuil convention: Dr. E. M. Desaulniers, C. A. Stevens, A. Patenaude, H. Williams and J. R. Beatty.

SITUATION IN SERBIA.

Reign of Terror Prevailing Under the Rule of Ex-King Milan and His Satellites.

ALL REFORMERS THROWN INTO PRISON, AND THE COUNTRY IN A BAD STATE.

London, July 30.—The correspondent of a Vienna newspaper writes from Belgrade that outsiders can have no idea of the reign of terror now prevailing all over Serbia. It is certain that the alleged plot to kill ex-King Milan was no plot at all, but a police job conceived by Milan himself and carried out by his creatures in order to get rid of the Radical leaders, who are the sole barrier between comparative liberty and despotism. All the Radical leaders are now in prison and every Radical newspaper has been suppressed.

Not only have the leaders in towns and cities been laid by the heels, but the village champions of Radicalism by the hundred have been thrown into jail without warrants. The prisoners are Serbia's best men and their withdrawal from public life cannot fail to have a disastrous effect upon the country. Sooner or later the effect will take the form of revolution of the people, driven to desperation by tyranny and misgovernment.

Nothing but bad can come from young King Alexander and his infamous father, both sunk in sloth and the filthiest debaucheries. Thanks to their shining examples and fostering care, Belgrade at this moment is the moral pest-house of Europe. The Radical leaders desired to purge the city and carry through a programme of social and political reforms. That was their mortal offence.

Serbia's only hope is the removal of the present dynasty. The Czar is beginning to believe this. It is known now that he received on Tuesday a deputation of influential friends of Prince Karageorgievitch, the Serbian pretender, who prayed the Russian autocrat to allow the Prince a free hand in the effort to save his country. In other words, the Czar was asked to keep the ring free from interlopers, including himself, while the Prince engaged the present rulers in a fight to a finish. His Majesty has not yet decided what to do, and his advisers are all terribly nervous at the prospect of reopening the Balkan question. Possibly while they are hesitating the question may open itself.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

GOOD TEMPLARS DECLARE IT THE ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR THE DRINK TRAFFIC.

Bass River, N.S., July 25.—The Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, I.O.G.T., adopted, at its recent session, the following report of its committee on political action:—

Your committee on political action reports as follows:—

The most noteworthy incident in this branch of our reform during the past year was the plebiscite taken under the authority of the Dominion government. 1. Regarding this the following facts should be taken into consideration; namely, (a) that the electors in most of the provinces of the Dominion had already voted on the question of prohibition under provincial plebiscites, which led to nothing, and that many were now inclined to the view that they had done their duty, and that nothing would result from another vote; (b) that the vote was merely on an abstract question, which, as experience everywhere shows, fails to secure a full vote; (c) the enthusiasm which centres in ordinary parliamentary elections where personal feeling for and against candidates plays such an important part, as well as that which is created by hopes and fears of personal advantage or disadvantage, were wholly wanting; (d) the entire absence of the financial element which unfortunately plays such a prominent part in ordinary elections, in swelling the vote; (e) the impossibility of making anything like a complete canvas of the whole Dominion, many sections being wholly neglected.

When due weight is given to these considerations, we believe all fair-minded men are bound to admit the result was a remarkably satisfactory one, as it represented close to seventy-five percent of the available vote, as in all cases nearly one-quarter of the men whose names are on the list, cannot from one cause or another, be polled.

2. We feel, under the circumstances, that the plea raised by the government, that the vote was not large enough to justify action, we cannot accept, nor can we relieve them from the solemn pledge given us to enact prohibitory legislation if asked for by the people. We are bound to express our opinion that they have acted in bad faith, as no intimation was given that a larger vote or a larger majority would be required to insure action. It is not a question of the majority of votes on the electors' lists, but a majority of those who choose to vote or who ask to have a share in the government of the country. We cannot take into consideration those who refuse to vote. Certainly we cannot look upon them as opposed; but must assume that they are willing to abide the decision of those who vote. In all legislative bodies a mere fraction of the entire membership is a legal quorum, and can enact legisla-

tion. Surely forty to fifty percent of the entire registered voters, or seventy-five percent of the available ones, might fairly be considered a quorum of electors.

3. We deplore the half-hearted way in which the press and some of our church assemblies have discussed the prohibition question since the adverse decision has been given by the government. The resolutions adopted in many cases are miserably weak as compared to those adopted in former years. This coming from them after our people have pronounced so clearly on the question, is a matter of great regret, and almost leads us to question the sincerity of former deliverances. It seems as if our spiritual leaders had once more taken a position behind the rank and file instead of going forward and leading us on to victory.

4. With regard to the movement to obtain some legislation short of national prohibition, we feel the question should be most carefully looked into, and its constitutional aspects fully investigated lest trouble over the question of jurisdiction should come up. In any case, we feel no good result can come from legislation that the party in power is not prepared to take responsibility for, and make its rigid administration part of its policy.

(5) We hereby declare our conviction that national prohibition is the only effectual remedy for the drink traffic, and that as matters now stand the government should at once introduce a prohibitory law, and that all our members should insist that candidates who seek their suffrages should distinctly pledge themselves to support such legislation.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD FULTON,
GEORGE M'GREGOR,
REV. C. P. WILSON.

SUCCESSFUL GARDEN PARTY.

St. Hyacinthe, July 29.—There was a very successful garden party at Emileville last Thursday evening for the benefit of the Protestant church. Many friends of the congregation were present from St. Hyacinthe, Roxton Pond and Abbotford. The grounds around the church and manse presented a fairylike appearance, hundreds of people enjoying themselves by the light of dozens of Chinese lanterns. Financially the gathering was a success and the French Protestant Church of Emileville is richer by nearly \$50. Among those noticed on the ground were the Rev. Messrs. R. P. Duclos and Therrien, of Montreal; S. Rondeau, of Fall River; Gregoire, of Emileville; Wilcox, of Holyoke, Mass.; Hamilton and Wolsey, of Abbotford; Block, of Roxton; Dr. Duclos, of St. Pie, etc. The following ladies greatly contributed to the success of the entertainment: Mrs. (Dr.) Duclos, Mrs. P. Payan, Miss A. Etienne, Mrs. R. Etienne, Mrs. and the Misses Guertin, Mrs. Gregoire and Mrs. Desrochers. There were also many Roman Catholics present.

ENJOYED A DAY AT THE SEASIDE.

Cork, July 29.—The municipality of Cork takes particular interest in the children of its poor. Yesterday the Mayor and the citizens' committee carried 4,000 of the poorest children of the city of Youghal, a seaside resort on Youghal Bay, twenty-seven miles east of Cork, where they spent a day in frolic, regaled on fruit, sweetmeats and sandwiches. Three special trains were required and the excursion was accomplished without accident.

MAJOR HALLOWELL INJURED.

Toronto, July 29.—Major Hallowell, of Belleville, passed through the city yesterday morning on his way home from Port Huron. At the latter place he had his right foot badly crushed, and will not be able to walk for some weeks. The accident occurred while the major was attempting to board the train, which was pulling out of the station. Prompt medical assistance was given, and though the injury is serious, it is not thought that the foot will have to be amputated.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Windsor, Ont., July 29.—Levi Stewart, the supposed murderer of James Ross, the wealthy Sandwich farmer, was given a preliminary hearing before Magistrate Bartlett yesterday morning. At the conclusion of the evidence, which was substantially the same as that adduced at the inquest, the prisoner was committed to stand his trial for murder at the fall assizes, which open at Sandwich in the first week in December.

HOPES TO SEE PROHIBITION IN FORCE.

Toronto, July 29.—The Hon. G. W. Ross addressed the South York Divisional District Sons of Temperance in the Bathurst Street W. C. T. U. Hall, on Thursday night and expressed the hope that all would live to see prohibition in force in Canada, as he believed it would be an effective remedy for the evils of intemperance.

COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Winnipeg, July 29.—Judges Walker and Prendergast and C. Grabun, clerk of the executive council, are the commission to rearrange voters' lists in those ridings affected by the recent redistribution. The commissioners are to complete their work in sixty days from the time of the passing of the act.

RICH STRIKE OF COAL.

Vancouver, B. C., July 29.—A rich strike of coal is reported to have been made at Quatsino on the property of the West Vancouver Commercial Company.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

Question May be Settled Without a Resort to Arms.

INTERESTING FACTS BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY FRIDAY'S DEBATE IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

New York, July 30.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says of the South African debate in the House of Commons, last Friday: 'Whether England's relations with the Transvaal are better or worse, the ministers have cleverly offered a convincing demonstration that they are standing together, and that the country is behind them. Mr. Balfour rallied the Unionist supporters, and dismissed opposition by the gravity and firmness of his speech before the Midland Conservative Association on the eve of the great debate in parliament. Lord Salisbury was equally vigorous and resolute in declaring in the House of Lords that the convention of 1881 provided for equality of treatment of the white races in South Africa, and in repeating Lord Selborne's phrase: "We have put our hands to the plough, and we do not intend to turn back."'

Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, last night, not only whipped the Liberals into line by proving that their leader was prepared, under certain contingencies, to fight for British rights in South Africa, but also displayed the keenness and vigilance with which the government was watching every turn of affairs in the Transvaal. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's leadership was amiable but spiritless. Sir William Harcourt was absent, and Mr. Morley was silent. Several Liberals spoke on the government side, and the debate ended without a division, after a feeble protest from Mr. Labouchere. The Earl of Kimberley, in the House of Lords, made no secret of the fact that neither he nor Mr. Gladstone ever had in mind race conditions and political disqualifications as inequitable as those now prevailing in the Transvaal.

As the final result of this demonstration of force in both Houses of Parliament, the ministers now hold the strongest possible position for bringing moral pressure to bear upon the Boers. The only new idea on which Mr. Chamberlain laid stress was the suggestion that the latest franchise proposals of the Boer law-makers should be made subject to a joint enquiry by experts, with a view to ascertaining how far they were likely to offer substantial and immediate representation of the alien population, without which there can be no satisfactory settlement. This appears to be a sensible method of reaching an agreement between President Kruger and the Colonial Office, which will put an end to the vexatious controversy, instead of prolonging it indefinitely. Even more practical than this expedient will be the moral effect produced throughout South Africa by a debate in parliament, with a complete collapse of Liberal criticism. The ministers have forcibly reminded President Kruger and the Boers that they are dealing, not with Sir Alfred Milner nor with Mr. Chamberlain, but with a powerful and inflexible government and a united nation. It has been a demonstration of the moral force of public opinion as effective as that produced by the government in 1896 by ordering out the flying squadron, when the united nation fell into line behind it. The chance for a peaceful and satisfactory settlement of all the questions at issue will inevitably be promoted by this brilliant and admirably managed parliamentary coup.

The London correspondent of the 'Sun' says: The Transvaal debate yesterday was not sensational, but it cleared up certain important points. Lord Salisbury's moderate and weighty speech showed that he and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, are not antagonistic, which proves that Mr. Chamberlain's policy is not of the fire-eating description often suggested, while the Opposition's failure to take a division indicates that the party's best opinion is satisfied with the government's procedure and does not desire to embarrass it. Lord Kimberley's acknowledgment of the necessity for firm pressure, such as to make it plainly understood to all concerned that this country is in earnest, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's admission that, in the South African Republic as in the rest of the globe, circumstances may arise at any time compelling us to take up arms for the protection of our interests, are believed to justify Mr. Chamberlain's reiterated statements of policy and active war preparations. These preparations are not abated and in case of war, two army corps of twenty thousand each, will be ready to take the field.

These facts, showing that the ministers alike gravely contemplate the possibilities of war, added to Lord Selborne's, Lord Salisbury's and Mr. Chamberlain's deliberate assertions that they are determined to obtain an issue satisfactory to themselves might suggest that the crisis is more imminent than it really is. It may be said at once that the government is determined to be satisfied even at the cost of war, but really the debate postpones the crisis. Mr. Chamberlain solemnly asserted that he would exhaust all peaceful means and attempt to meet President Kruger's greatest bugbears by an earnest declaration that no one dreams of acquiring the Boer country through the War Office. He declared

that the government was not wedded to Sir Alfred Milner's terms but is willing to consider any alternative providing for immediate and substantial representation for the Uitlanders.

Referring to President Kruger's invitation to seek friendly advice, Mr. Chamberlain announced that he had appealed to President Kruger for a joint enquiry of experts which should be held to discuss the Boer's latest proposals, adding: 'I may say that I anticipate that their efforts will be successful. Thus, though he carefully re-stated his case for war, with the oft-repeated arguments aiming to influence opinion, Mr. Chamberlain made it clear that no crisis will arise until there is a deadlock in the conference about to be opened.'

Pretoria, July 30.—The Secretary of State, Mr. F. W. Reitz, in the course of an interview to-day, said that if the enquiry proposed was to embrace all matters in dispute of late years between Great Britain and the Transvaal, including the convention of 1884, it might be acceptable; but, if the franchise only was to be considered, the Volksraad passed on that and further consideration of the question was regarded as tantamount to legislating through a commission, thus depriving the country of its independence.

London, July 30.—The London office of the 'Standard' and 'Diggers News' received a dispatch from Johannesburg yesterday saying that the Volksraad intends to cancel the dynamite concession, allowing the High Court to adjudicate the damages to the holders of the concession. The dispatch also said that the newly created burghers will be allowed to cast votes in elections for president and commandant-general of the army. The dispatch is regarded in London as having been intended to affect the debate on the Transvaal question in the House of Commons yesterday.

BRITISH COLUMBIA POLITICS.

NO DEFECTION WILL OCCUR THROUGH MR. MARTIN'S RETIREMENT.

Vancouver, B.C., July 30.—The event of the month in British Columbia has been the fall from power of Mr. Joseph Martin. Of course he is going to put up one last big fight. In bidding good-by to the employees in his department, Mr. Martin said that although he was leaving them 'he was not done for yet,' and in answer to the expression made by one of them to the effect that it was a surprise, he said, no one was more surprised than he, adding, 'You will see me again.'

While the Hon. Mr. Semlin has nothing present to make public regarding the possible successor of the Attorney-General, he makes one statement which goes far to disprove assertions regarding the probability of an early dissolution. The Premier says he has received ample assurance from the government members that no defection will occur as a result of Mr. Martin's retirement from the Cabinet. The Hon. Mr. Semlin is prepared for opposition from Mr. Martin personally, both in and out of the House.

INCREASED IN VALUE.

Kingston, Ont., July 29.—B. W. Folger is authority for the statement that improved farms in Frontenac are worth five dollars per acre more now than last year. This is because of the good harvest. Farmers are wiping out many old mortgages.

CANADA PROSPEROUS.

OPINION OF AN ENGLISH VISITOR.

Mr. James Thompson, of Liverpool, is in the city. He has large ranching interests in Manitoba, from which province he returned on Thursday. He reports pronounced prosperity, especially among the farmers. He has visited Canada annually for the past ten years; but considers that the country shows more evidence of prosperity now, than on any previous visit. Mr. Thompson expressed himself as much pleased with Montreal. The improved C.P.R. train service to the West came in for a meed of praise, and he said that instead of its being a burden to travel, as in former days, it was now a pleasure. Mr. Thompson leaves for New York to-morrow, from which port he will sail for home.

Y. M. C. A. ELECTRICAL SOCIETY.

The regular monthly lecture of the above society, was held in the lecture hall of the association on Thursday evening. Mr. Thos. Pickett, of Messrs. Ness, McLaren & Bate, read an able paper on 'Interior Wiring.' Many valuable formulas relating to capacity of wire and percentage of loss were offered and practically illustrated by diagrams. The next lecture will be on the 'Dynamo.' It is expected the society will be fortunate enough to procure Prof. Herdt, of McGill College, for the occasion.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CANCER.

No knife or plaster.
Send for name and particulars.
D. W. STOTT & JURY,
Bowmanville, Ont.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS—GERMAN PRESS DISAPPOINTED AT THE OUTCOME.

The Hague, July 29.—3 p.m.—The International Peace Conference met for its final sittings to-day, when it was announced that sixteen states had signed the arbitration convention, fifteen the other two conventions, seventeen the declaration prohibiting the throwing of projectiles or explosives from balloons, sixteen the declaration prohibiting the use of asphyxiating gases, and fifteen the declaration prohibiting the use of expansive bullets.

The three conventions dealing with arbitration, the laws and customs of war and the adaptation of the Geneva convention to naval warfare, were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Serbia, Switzerland or Turkey. The three declarations prohibiting the throwing of explosives from balloons, the use of asphyxiating projectiles and the use of dum-dum bullets were not signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, China, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Serbia or Switzerland, while the United States only signed the declaration regarding the throwing of explosives from balloons.

Berlin, July 29.—The papers this week have been giving their verdicts on the outcome of the Peace Conference at The Hague. The tone of the comment of papers friendly to the conference generally is one of disappointment that so little has been accomplished, while those opposing indulge in gleeful felicitations that no more was done.

The 'Tageblatt' considers that the form of arbitration adopted marks an important step towards securing the peace of the world, and adds: 'Whoever knows the toilsome way in which progress of international law is made will be satisfied with this result.'

The 'Kreuz Zeitung,' referring to the United States and Great Britain, says: 'The nations that boasted loudest of their humanity made the stoutest resistance to really practical humanitarian propositions.' The 'Kreuz Zeitung' further points out that while Great Britain and the United States stood together, opposing the prohibition of bombs filled with noxious gases, the United States backed up Great Britain's refusal to abandon the dum-dum bullet. 'The platonic declaration of the conference for the principles of the Czar's proclamations,' the 'Kreuz Zeitung' continues, 'introduces absolutely no change in existing conditions.'

The 'Vorwaerts' gives the conference a parting shot, calling it a comedy. 'The hardest work of the members,' this journal says, 'was to refrain from laughing in each other's faces at their own insincerity.'

THE FAREWELL ADDRESS.

Baron De Staal delivered the farewell address, thanking the representatives of foreign states. He said the work accomplished while not so complete as might be desired, was sincere, wise and practical. The great principles of the sovereignty of individual states and international solidarity, apparently so opposing, had been reconciled by what they had accomplished. He affirmed that in time to come institutions which had their origin in the need of concord would be the dominating influence, and that thus the work of the conference was truly meritorious.

A letter was read from the Queen of Holland to the Pope, asking his moral support of the conference, and the reply, promising co-operation and recalling the fact that he had many times performed the function of arbitrator and assuring Her Majesty that, in spite of his present abnormal position, the Pope would continue to seek the advancement of civilization.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Actions of the Just Smell Sweet."

The fragrance of life is vigor and strength, neither of which can be found in a person whose blood is impure, and whose every breath speaks of internal troubles. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and makes the weak strong. It is the best money can buy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Why Suffer From Rheumatism

When a permanent cure can be effected at . . .

THE TURKISH BATH,

140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

HONEY TO LEND.
—ST—
JOHN H. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,
107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ECZEMA

And Every Form of Torturing Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humors Cured by

Citicura

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Bath the affected parts thoroughly with HOT WATER and CITICURA SOAP. Next apply CITICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and lastly take a full dose of CITICURA RESOLVENT. This treatment will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all else fails.

Sold everywhere. Price, Ten Cents. CITICURA SOAP, 25¢. Ointment, 50¢. RESOLVENT (half size), 25¢. PUTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston. —"How to Cure Eczema," 6-page book, free.



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The Last Thing at Night. The First in the Morning.

Nestle's Food gives healthy sleep, builds firm, strong flesh and bone, and is safe.

Nestle's Food does not require the addition of cow's milk. Water only is needed in preparation for use.

The danger of disease being conveyed through the medium of cow's milk should be thoughtfully considered when choosing a food for your baby.

Consult your doctor about Nestle's Food, and send us for a large sample can, and our book, "The Baby," both of which will be sent free on application.

Also ask for "Baby's Birthday Jewel Book."

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HEALTH, REST AND RECREATION

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BAKING POWDER

Is the very BEST brand to buy and use. Its components are, beyond cavil, all wholesome and beneficial.

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ALL GOOD GROCERS.

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MONEY TO LEND.

CURRIE, DUNTON & BARBOUR,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
110 St. James street.

Auction Sales.

Marcotte Bros.

INSOLVENT NOTICE

In re GAGNON & MEUNIER,
129 St. Lawrence Street,
Montreal.

Sale by Auction at No. 60 St. James st., Montreal, on TUESDAY, 1st August, 1899, at 11 o'clock.

Stock of General Dry Goods . . . \$10,719.25

Fixtures . . . 205.51

\$10,924.76

Book Debts, per list . . . \$1,453.00

Store will be open on 29th and 31st July.

KENT & TURCOTE,
9 97 St. James street.

Auctioneers.

THE WORLD'S MEET.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS ARRIVE ON THE 'VANCOUVER.'

The world's bicycle championship meet will soon be here, and there is every promise of a big, enthusiastic crowd coming to Montreal to see the races, which will be held on the Queen's Park track, Verdun, from Aug. 7 to 12. Up to the present the prospects are exceptionally good as far as riders are concerned, as the entries below indicate, and the board of control deserve credit for the manner in which it has conducted affairs, and it is only hoped that its efforts will be finally crowned by large crowds of spectators. The programme is a most interesting one, and ought to attract many people.

The steamer 'Vancouver' arrived in port on Saturday with a small batch of European riders, who were met at Quebec by Mr. Louis Rubenstein, president of the C. W. A. The reception committee here, with Mr. L. Charlebois as chairman, and many cyclists, were at the wharf early to give the party a hearty reception. Mr. Caldwell, the Scottish champion, was taken to the Balmoral Hotel, and the rest of the party to the Windsor Hotel. Mr. A. J. Cherry, London, England; Mr. Sam. Summersgill, Leeds, England; Mr. M. Tailleur, France, and Mr. René Boudard, editor of the 'Paris-Canada,' were included in the party. All were anxious to see the track, and this morning saw the racers preparing to train and making a general move out to the 'Point.'

Mr. Cherry, the champion of the world for a hundred kilometres, looks as fit as a fiddle and able to go 120 miles as easily as something over sixty. Mr. Summersgill, the short distance champion of England, is a jolly fellow. He looks a good deal like Jack Rose, and seems just as good a fellow, which is saying a great deal. He is just as confident of winning everything he tries for as if the meet was already over and he was plastered all over with new medals.

The Scottish champion at all distances, Mr. Caldwell, came very near being late for the steamer, but took chances, and also took the Irish championship before he left.

The short distance champion of France, Mr. M. Tailleur, is not a big man, but he looks as if every bit of him was bone and muscle. He seemed in perfect condition. The ocean voyage had not disagreed with him; in fact, it agreed with all of them, and the free exhibition of icebergs was a novelty they were unaccustomed to. Mr. Tailleur's first inquiry was as to where the track was. That shows about how tired he was.

Mr. René Boudard, editor of 'Paris-Canada,' accompanied the French champion. He is also the accredited delegate of L'Union des Sociétés Françaises de Sports Athlétiques. He speaks in glowing terms of the prospects of M. Tailleur, and predicts a surprise for bicyclists on this side of the big water way. The machines were immediately shipped to the Queen's Park, and those who are out early to-day will have a chance to see some of the foreign champions at preparatory work.

The arrival of the 'Dominion' is anxiously looked for, for the passenger list seems to be almost entirely made up of a huge bicycle party. So great was the pressure leaving Liverpool that two Belgian bicyclists boarded the 'Parisian' without tickets and took chances on accommodation.

The following partial list will give some idea of the class of people who will be seen struggling for world's championships at the Queen's Park next week:

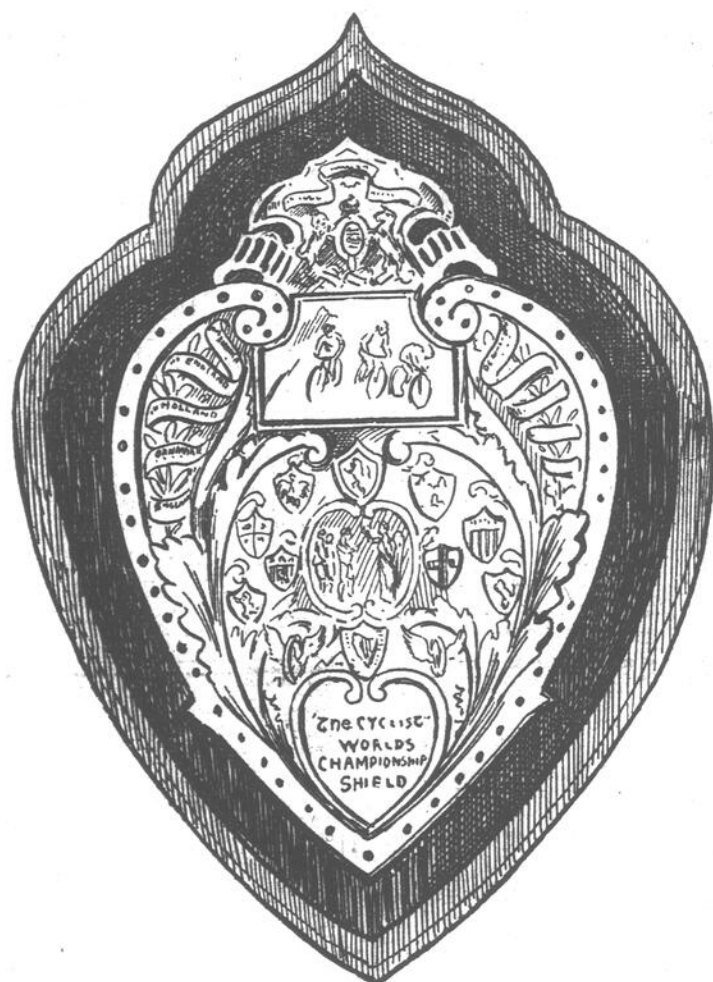
PROFESSIONALS.

Major Taylor, Worcester, Mass.
Nat. Butler, Cambridge, Mass.
John T. Colby, Trenton, N.J.
Eddie McDuffie, Boston, Mass.
James B. Bowler, Chicago.
Tom Butler, Cambridge, Mass.
Frank Starbuck, Marion, Ohio.
Charles M. McCarthy, St. Louis.
Harry A. Gibson, Cincinnati.
Barney Oldfield, Cleveland.
Charles Porter, Detroit.
Harley Davidson, Toronto.
Ed. Llewellyn, Chicago.
Alex. A. MacLean, Chelsea, Mass.
Hugh MacLean, Chelsea, Mass.
R. O. Plancy, Brantford, Ont.
E. W. Conroy, Burlington, Vt.
Ell J. Bushy, Shelburne, Vt.
H. Carman, Morrisburg.
Fred W. Cross, Burlington, Vt.
James J. Casey, Worcester, Mass.
F. Dunbar, Stratford, Ont.
F. Brooke, Toronto, Ont.
F. Loughheed, Toronto, Ont.

AMATEUR.

A. J. Cherry, London, England.
C. B. Brown, Chicago.
R. E. Axton, Brantford, Ont.
R. J. Moran, Marion, Ohio.
T. Summersgill, Leeds, England.
J. F. Ingram, Linfield, Mass.
George W. Riddell, Winnipeg.
Ben Goodson, New South Wales.
John A. Nelson, Chicago.
A. E. George, Cape Town, South Africa.
James T. Moran, Chelsea, Mass.
John Caldwell, Glasgow, Scotland.
Albert Tullander, Paris, France.
Earl W. Peabody, Chicago.
Tom Grady, Glenora, New York.
C. H. Drury, Winchester, Mass.
George R. Leander, Chicago.
Fred T. Hooper, Des Moines, Ia.
W. R. Ledoux, Coldwater, N.Y.
Lester Wilson, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Nat. McDougall, Milwaukee, Wis.
E. V. Holway, Chicago.
E. N. Cousins, Manchester, N.H.
F. S. Ourlish, Boston.
H. W. Merrill, Chicago.
George Eccles, Milwaukee.
L. Schilling, Syracuse, N.Y.
T. E. Higley, Blenheim, Ont.
A. W. Sherritt, Brantford, Ont.
Harry Link, Syracuse.

Mr. Rubenstein, president of the C. W. A., returns from Boston this morning, where he went to make arrangements for motor cycles for the coming championships. It appears that there are



THE WORLD'S MEET CHAMPIONSHIPS.
THE TEAM SHIELD FOR THE FIVE KILOMETER RACE.

only two motor cycles in the United States, that are in proper working order, but after considerable discussion Mr. Rubenstein succeeded in persuading two firms to fix up a couple. He also learned that there are more entries to come from the United States which will be here to-day. Cherry, Caldwell, Summersgill, Goodson and George, he said will go to the Boston meet, which takes place the week following the championships here. The great challenge shield of solid silver is now lying at Mr. Rubenstein's house and it will be on view at the Windsor Hotel this evening.

The shield is valued at five hundred pounds sterling, and it is the prize for the five kilometer race for teams representing the different unions affiliated with the I. C. A. It is a very massive piece of work.

LAURIE ENGINE COMPANY'S PICNIC.

The fourth annual picnic of the employees of the Laurie Engine Company took place on Saturday last at Otterburn Park, and was a great success, the weather being everything that excursionists could wish for. Two trains left the Bonaventure depot, one at 9:30 a.m., and the other at 1:30 p.m., carrying away from the busy city over six hundred persons, wishing to enjoy a good day's outing in the country. On their arrival at Otterburn Park station, the excursionists at once proceeded to the picnic grounds, and took possession of the various lunch tables scattered around. Major W. H. Laurie, the principal partner of the company, with his family, were present, and took a lively interest in all the events, which were well contested. Casey's orchestra was present, and they at once took possession of the dancing hall, which was soon filled with a lot of young people. The success of the picnic, and the able manner in which everything was carried out, reflected much credit on the following committee: Messrs. James Sutherland, president; W. H. Laurie, vice-president; W. Pitts, Jr., secretary; P. Kennedy, A. Malchelosse, John Greig, T. Bailey and R. Nickle. The judges were Major W. H. Laurie, James Knox, W. Pitts, T. E. Lamb and R. Gordon.

The games were at once commenced, with Mr. A. H. Ross, chief draughtsman of the Laurie Engine Company, as starter. The result of the competition for the various events is as follows:

Boys' race, fourteen years and under—1, Leblanc; 2, J. Gardner; 3, Cordener.
Putting sixteen pound shot—1, J. McCall; 2, J. S. Kennedy; 3, J. C. Maddison; 31.3.
Throwing fifty-six pound shot—1, P. Kennedy; 2, J. S. Kennedy; 22.7; 3, J. Greig; 20.54.
Hop, step and jump—1, J. McCall; 40.2; 2, W. Findlay; 36.0; 3, G. Hughes; 35.34.
Young ladies' race, fifty yards—1, Miss White; 2, Miss Wood; 3, Miss Wright.
Married ladies' race, fifty yards—1, Mrs. Greig; 2, Mrs. Nelson; 3, Mrs. Nickle; 4, Mrs. Whittaker.
Laborers' race, 100 yards—1, G. Hughes; 2, J. Keenan; 3, S. Taylor.
Married men's race, 100 yards—1, J. Greig; 2, G. Hughes; 3, R. Nickle.
Apprentices' race, 100 yards—1, H. Rough; 2, W. Shaw; 3, W. Shannon; 4, — Ball.
Moulders' race, 200 yards—1, — Hinton; 2, S. Davis; 3, — Moore.
Married men's race, over 40 years, 100 yards—1, C. Maddison; 2, W. Taylor; 3, A. Malchelosse; 4, D. Richard.
Relief race, 50 yards each way—1, Messrs. Greig and Hughes; 2, Messrs. McCall and Darrach.
Smoking race—1, S. Taylor; 2, R. Nickle; 3, W. Taylor.
Machinists' race, 200 yards—1, J. McCall; 2, J. Darrach; 3, W. Findlay.
Swimming race, handicap, 200 yards—There was only one entry for this event, and Mr. D. Davy won it.

Boat race, lady and gent, one mile—1, W. G. Hughes and Miss Clarke; 2, Mr. J. McCall and Miss Moffatt.
Tug of war between benefactors and bachelors—Won by the married men. During this event much excitement was caused by the interest taken in it.
In the event for quoits four entries were made by employees of the company. The following is the result of the various draws, and the winners of the prizes:

First Draw.
Robt. Clarke . . . 21 F. Harding . . . 17
C. Maddison . . . 21 G. Ogden . . . 12
Second draw for first and second prize.
C. Maddison . . . 21 R. Clarke . . . 18
Third draw, for third prize.
Geo. Ogden . . . 15 F. Harding . . . 13
The following are the winners of the

prizes—1, C. Maddison; 2, Robert Clarke; 3, George Ogden; 4, F. Harding.
The prizes will be distributed this evening at six o'clock in the company's reading room, on St. Catherine street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The SS. Tropea, Thomson line, arrived at Portland, from London, on Saturday.

The SS. Concordia, Dominion line, sailed from Glasgow for Montreal on Saturday.

The SS. Bellona, Thomson line, sailed from Newcastle for Montreal on Saturday.

The Leyland line SS. Georgian, from Montreal to Liverpool, passed Kinsale, on Saturday, making the passage in nine days.

The Elder, Dempster & Co. (Beaver line), Lake Ontario, from Liverpool, arrived at Pame Point, inward yesterday, at 1:30 p.m.

The SS. Horda, Thomson line inward, passed Pame Point on Saturday.

The Thomson liner Euxinia, for London, passed the Lizard on Saturday.

The Hamburg-American liner Antwerp, City, sailed from Antwerp on Friday, for Montreal.

The Allan line steamer Sardinian sailed from Glasgow for the St. Lawrence on Saturday afternoon.

The Allan line steamer Sarmatian, from Montreal for Glasgow, out Saturday afternoon.

The Dominion line R.M.S. Vancouver's latest run from Liverpool to Montreal, was completed in nine days. She left the former port at 6 p.m. on July 20, and berthed here at 5 p.m. on Saturday, having stopped at Quebec from 10:30 on Friday night until 4:30 the following morning. Her passage is consequently among the best on record.

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 31.—The 'Soo' was closed for twenty-four hours on Saturday to allow repairs to the valve rod.

ARRIVAL OF SS. LAKE HURON.

The Beaver line SS. Lake Huron arrived in port early this morning, after a long but satisfactory voyage. She left Liverpool on July 17, and had moderate winds with fair weather all the way across to the Gulf.

Outside of Belle Isle she fell in with a heavy pack of field ice and steamed north to the miles finding ice still thicker and heavier. She then steamed south for 20 miles, when a German steamer with two masts was met going north. The Lake Huron continued south until the ice grew less heavy, and then began cutting through. Finally reaching open water without injury. A number of icebergs were passed, she afterwards falling in with heavy detached ice eighty-three miles from Belle Isle. She sighted several bergs outside of Belle Isle, which she passed at 3:45 a.m. on July 26. The last iceberg was passed ten miles inside Belle Isle on July 27, at 10 p.m. She passed the SS. Lake Superior, thirty-five miles east of Pame Point. At Quebec two hundred and fifty girls from one of Dr. Barnardo's homes, also a party of boys numbering over two hundred, in charge of Mr. Owens and the Rev. H. Blathwayte, disembarked. The farewells exchanged by these little folks as they were dispatched in different parties were very affecting, as the voyage had been longer than usual and the kind treatment accorded by the officers of the steamer had warmed their friendships. A concert given was a great success owing to the assistance of these girls and boys. The officers of the steamer have been changed since she was last in port and Captain Jones, who was formerly on the SS. Lake Winnipeg, was welcomed to port by prominent shippers. The chief steward is Mr. W. Gaede, one of the best known men coming to Montreal, having long since established a reputation amongst travellers for courtesy and attention. The other officers are all well-known, including the first mate, Mr. E. G. Thomas; second, Mr. T. Sherrington; third, Mr. B. Griffiths; and fourth, Mr. H. Harvey; chief engineer, Mr. E. G. T. Platt; surgeon, Dr. Moore.

R.M.S. PARISIEN'S ARRIVAL.

The Allan Line R.M.S. Parisien, from Liverpool, which should have arrived in

port on Saturday afternoon, passed Matane at seven o'clock this morning, and is expected here to-morrow evening. It is understood that she has been detained by ice. The following are the saloon passengers:—Miss Anderson, Mrs. Birt, Miss Birt, Mr. Joseph Bott, Miss Bibby, Mrs. Criddle, Mr. E. Donner, Mrs. Donner, Mrs. J. Ebbitt, Miss Ebbitt, Mr. Egan, Mr. J. A. W. Fraser, Mrs. Farley, Mr. Fisher, Mr. T. P. Galt, Mrs. Galt, the Rev. Dr. Gentles, Mrs. Gentles, Mr. Walter Gillespie, Miss C. Gilmour, Miss H. Gilmour, Mr. Maxwell Goldstein, the Rev. R. O. Greep, Mrs. Greep, Mr. H. J. Harding, Mr. E. J. Harding, Mrs. Hoodless, Miss Hornby, Mrs. Sherlock-Hubbard, Mr. J. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, Miss Jones, Mr. Hill Catherine, Mr. E. Kelly, Mr. J. Carling Kelly, Mrs. Kelly and maid, Mr. W. Kennedy, Mr. Levy, Mrs. Levy and maid, Mr. E. J. Lovell, Mr. C. Macdonald, Miss Meakin, Mr. Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. J. H. Monti, Mr. A. Monti, Mr. H. Nixon, Mr. H. L. Robinson, Mrs. Russell, Mr. Salisbury, Mr. Salisbury, Mrs. Sharp, Miss Sharp, the Hon. Judge Slagwick, Mr. Thomas Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, the Rev. P. Clements Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. S. Stearns, Miss Stuart, Mr. Tackaberry, Mrs. Tackaberry, Mr. E. Thomson, the Rev. Dr. R. M. Thornton, Mrs. Thornton, Miss Travers, Miss Emily G. Walker, Mr. Thomas Whelidon, Mrs. J. G. Worts, Miss Worts, Mr. Williams, Mr. Allen, Mrs. Allen, Master G. H. H. Allan, Master W. R. Allan and maid.

STORM ON THE LAKES.

Kingston, Ont., July 31.—On Saturday afternoon and evening a strong wind prevailed on the lakes. In some districts thunderstorms took place. The steamer Toronto had her capacity in rough weather well tested between Toronto and Charlotte, and after she left the latter port about three hours a thunderstorm broke. It was accompanied by a terrific gale, and although the waters rolled high, the steamer was steady, and her actions greatly pleased the officers and crew. The waves frequently swept the decks and on some occasions, water got into cabins, wetting the bedclothes and furniture. A young lady attempted to pull down the window of her stateroom, but before she could do so, a wave rolled up to the window and drenched her. The crew said they never saw such a furious storm on the lakes. When the Toronto was entering the dock at Alexandria Bay at one o'clock yesterday morning she struck the stern of the steamer Argyle, which was in port ahead of her. The wind was so high that the captain found it very difficult to handle such a big boat. The collision did not result in any serious damage being done. The Toronto's injury was the most serious. Part of her forward rail was broken in while the Argyle had only a fender smashed. The Toronto arrived here on Sunday afternoon on her way to Charlotte.

HARBOR BOARD EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of applicants to be placed on the list of apprentice pilots will be held by the Harbor Commissioners on Aug. 16.—This will inaugurate the system recently determined upon by the commissioners of holding an examination annually to test pilots as to their eyesight and color vision. Hitherto it has been the custom when a pilot has passed his examination for a branch to hold no further sight test until he had attained a certain age, when he came up for examination in these matters each year before the opening of navigation, if he wished to continue in service. The idea now is to hold such examination annually, and to it all pilots will have to submit no matter what their age. Twenty-four French-Canadian candidates have sent in their names for this examination.

THE 'WITNESS' FOR SUMMER RESORTS.

To parties leaving the city for their usual summer resorts, the 'Daily Witness' will be mailed at 25c per month.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Stillwell's 15c meals always ready, night and day.

Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, FURS, Carpets, Household Furniture of all descriptions; Pictures, Paintings, Musical Instruments, Firearms, Bicycles; best prices paid. Address, M. FRANK, 482 Craig Street. Post-Office Box 423, formerly of 569 Craig street.

WANTED.

To Rent or to Purchase, one 10 to 14 horse power

Double HOISTING ENGINE

Drum

Apply to HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Property.

ABERDEEN PARK

SUMMERLEA

Offers the best inducements of any summer resort in the Montreal district, and only for summer residence, but the ease of access makes an all-the-year-round residence quite in order.

8-cent fare, 30 minutes' ride. 14 trains daily.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND,

Real Estate and Loans,

207 St. James St., Montreal.

Property.

Dominion Square,

House for Sale,

About two hundred feet from St. Catherine St. Lot about 23 ft. by 100 ft. deep to a lane. Low price. Sure to increase in value.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO.,

181 ST. JAMES STREET.

The Progressive Man Intends to own a Home of his own.

The progressive man looks ahead and does it through

THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY,

CLASS B

Send for Circulars giving complete information. WM. J. MCCOE,

Sec.-Treas., Mechanics' Institute, 204 St. James street.

To Let.

WANTED, MAN WITH HORSE AND CART to cart ashes. Apply 8 Latour street.

WANTED, GOOD GENERAL SERVANT for light housework. Apply 104 Stanley street.

TO LET, A STONE FRONT COTTAGE, No. 5 Essex avenue, seven rooms, 'Daisy' furnace, etc., newly tinted. Apply to DAVID MILLER, 33 1/2 Bleury street.

TO RENT, UPPER TENEMENT OF NINE Rooms, 38 Cathcart street, opposite Armory, very convenient for a business man, Oxford furnace, hot and cold water. Apply to J. D. L. AMBROSSE, Examining Warehouse, foot of McGill street.

TWO-STORY BUILDING, FORTIFICATION Lane and St. Peter street, to let, suitable for Plumber, etc. Alterations to suit tenant. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

'HOUSE TO LET' PLACARDS IN MANY styles; also lease forms, etc., for sale at the 'Witness' Office.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET

Two flats, size 40 x 40 feet each, heated, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, situated on St. Peter street, between Craig and St. James streets. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Bargains.

A GENTLEMAN'S CRAWFORD BICYCLE, 111 Address by letter, R., 70, 'Witness' Office.

BARGAINS—LADIES' TAM O'SHANTERS two hundred new styles to select from. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James st.

KINDLING—FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2. Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; MUD Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square. Bell Telephone 5855.

monthly gives you the choice of following list used Pianos. Privelege to return same any time within 2 years. Money paid applied towards new instruments.

Lindsay - Nordheimer Co.

2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

1000 Square Steinway Grand, now \$250

550 Mason & Hamlin Upright, now 250

700 Chickering Square, now 175

600 N. Y. Weber Square, now 150

600 Haines Bros. Square, now 150

550 Emerson Square, now 145

500 Heintzman & Co. Square, now 145

450 Vose & Sons Square, now 125

500 Gabler Square, now 140

800 Steinway Square, now 125

500 Weser Square, now 115

500 Jewett & Son Square, now 125

450 Pease & Son Square, now 115

Head Square, \$50 Dennis, \$35.

Anderson, \$25.

Also splendid stock choice new Pianos by Steinway & Sons, Nordheimer, Heintzman & Co., Howard, Williams, Ennis, and other warranted makers.

SPECIAL MID-SUMMER PRICES AND TERMS.

LINDSAY - NORDHEIMER CO.

2366 ST. CATHERINE STREET.

FOR SALE,

THE

GREGORY TYPEWRITER SUPPORT.

A substantial device which can be attached to a roll top or any other desk, at either right or left hand.

AGENTS Wanted.

Write for Catalogue.

BRYCE & DOUGLAS.

No. 11 Bleury st., Montreal.

FOR SALE,

No. 2 CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER in perfect order, \$25.00.

No. 3 CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER, guaranteed to be perfect, \$35.00.

No. 4 CALIGRAPH TYPEWRITER, practically new, cost \$120.00, a bargain at \$60.00.

No. 1 HAMMOND in good order, \$35.00.

O'DELL TYPEWRITER, cheap for \$8.00.

ANDERSON'S SHORTHAND MACHINE, quite new, cost \$40.00, will sell it for \$9.00.

RAPID ROLLER COPYING PRESS in good order, \$5.00.

EDISON MIMEOGRAPH, large size, complete, for \$12.00.

NEOSTYLE DUPLICATOR, new, for \$8.00.

CYCLOSTYLE DUPLICATOR, legal size, perfect order, cost \$21.00, will sell it for \$15.00. New EDISON MIMEOGRAPHS at United States prices.

BRYCE & DOUGLAS

Manufacturers of the Copygraph Printer, The latest and best.

11 Bleury St. Tel. Main 3214.

AGENTS Wanted.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,

suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages at \$1.00 per 100 lbs.

Classified Advertisements.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant.

Situation Wanted.

Pupils Wanted.

Rooms To Let.

Articles Found.

Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

Property For Sale or To Let.

Other Articles For Sale.

Personals

Agents Wanted.

20 WORDS FOR 10 CENTS.

1/2c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 WORDS FOR 25 CENTS.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 WORDS FOR 50 CENTS.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agents lines space.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE WITNESS

May be left at

THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY,

THE DOUBLE
NEGATIVE;

OR, MRS. ROBBINS'S AWAKENING.

(Mary F. M. Baldwin, in 'The Independent'.)

(Continued.)

A fortnight later Mrs. Robbins found herself again in Mrs. Usher's parlor, and after a hearty greeting, at once opened her budget of news.

"Well, I've found you a pretty good prophet; some things in that institution do need looking after the worst way. Before I went I'd already made up my mind that I'd run up against somebody's pet ideas. You know that Annual Report you sent me; well, I went over that with Mr. Robbins, and he told me some things about the management that were—well, I should say—were peculiar. Peculiar is good form, isn't it? So! Well, when I told him I was on the Board of Managers he brought his fist down on the table with a bang, and said: 'I'm glad of it, Betsy; they need some new blood in that concern.' My name is Emily, but when he wants to be very positive he calls me Betsy. Then he began coaching me up, and I was pretty well prepared for any little—ah, controversy, you know. Well, your friend, Mrs. Denton, called and took me in her carriage to the Home. The first thing that struck me there was that everything was too big. There was a big hall, high ceilings, and lots of doors; but there was nothing homelike, though, instead of being frightened, as I expected, why I see, being already worked up by report, and so on, I began to feel curious, and I said to myself: 'It's a screw loose about this place, I'm going to find out where it is.' I suppose I may as well call it by its right name; I began to feel a little bit bossy. Well, to make a short story, I was taking things mighty easy for a beginner, and when I found myself in a big leather chair I soon began to size up the other managers, and of course it was no more than right that they should begin working the corners of their eyes round my way; and as I was tugging away at my new sack Mr. Robbins gave me for Christmas (you know these sealskins are so warm in a room), I heard some one on my left whisper—you know my hearing's extra sharp; now—what do you call it, new-blow-reach? That wasn't quite the way my daughter Jenny said it when I told her; but you know what I mean."

"Yes," said Mrs. Usher; "nouveau riche."

"Oh, yes, said Mrs. Robbins; I must learn that by heart. You see I'm bound to get my money's worth out of that crowd somehow. I'll say one thing for the managers, though, they're tolerable punctual there, and we found them nearly all on hand. I was introduced to quite a number of them before the meeting began. The president and me I saw at once wouldn't hitch very well. To begin with, she looked like a Great Mogul. That wouldn't be so bad, if she'd only had the brains to back it up. But that wasn't the worst of it; now, eh—what do you call it when a person's so wrapped up in their own notions and won't budge a hair's-breadth on any account; now what do you call it—opinionated?"

"Yes, that's it; she's opinionated to the last degree. That's something I can't bear in anybody. Nothing can ever make me change my idea about that woman. Well, after a good deal of hemming and hawing, she said: 'Ladies, you remember the matter I mentioned at our last meeting; since then Miss Dellick, at my request, has kindly consented to prepare a report upon it. Ahem! I will say for the benefit of any who have not been with us before—and then she beamed at me most graciously—"ah! a matter which now engrosses our most earnest attention is the enlargement of the Home, that its sphere of usefulness may be broadened. Miss Dellick has looked up the whole subject; we will now hear her report." At this up popped Miss

Dellick and off she went like a pack of firecrackers in front of a Chinaman's laundry. She had corresponded, and visited, and interviewed, and wept over our own deficiencies, and rejoiced at the prospect of our having a new wing. Oh, she was awful strong on the wing business, and I noticed every time she said 'wing,' the president gave an approving nod. Well! finally she got out of breath and sat down. The president said: "Ladies, you've heard Miss Dellick's report, what action shall we take in the matter?"

"Now, you see, I knew all the while that the whole thing was out of order, and I was just thinkin' how I should say so when a little, high-pitched voice piped up and said:

"Ladies, I move the thanks of the meeting be tendered Miss Dellick for her admirable report."

"Somebody seconded it, and the president said:

"All in favor please say—ay."

"It was too much for me, and before any one could speak I called out: 'Mrs. President, this whole thing is out of order.'"

"You ought to have seen them women sit up, Miss Dellick fairly gasped for breath, and as for the president, she looked as if she just wanted to get at me for about a minute. But I went right ahead.

"In the first place, the paper that's just been read isn't a report at all, it's a communication. In the next place, this bein' a communication, it could only be read by unanimous consent, or by having a motion passed to hear it; and then, to cap all, a motion ought to be addressed to the presiding officer and not to the meeting."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Usher; "how did you ever come to know all these points of order?"

"Oh, he told me all about it when we were looking over the annual report; he saw pretty nearly what was going to happen, I think."

"Now Betsy," he says, "they're going to try to rush matters through, and I'll tell you how to head 'em off."

"Now, Mrs. Usher, did you know all this nonsense was going on before you got me into that Board? Why, of course, you did, then why didn't you give me a hint of it? It isn't a wing that I object to, if it's really needed; goodness! I don't care if the building has six wings and four horns, like the beasts in the Revelations; but what I object to is this everlasting 'passin' round the hat and beggin' people to give for something that's worse than useless after you get it. What those people want to do now is to pay their coal bills, grocer's bills, and meet their every-day expenses. Well, all right! To go on. I made a motion that the communication that had just been read be received and referred to a committee of three appointed by the president, the committee to report to the Board at the next regular meeting. That went right through. The president, she brightened up, not seeing that I was doing my best to have my own way. Then I said I would give up my privilege of being on the committee. Miss Dellick fairly beamed on me. Then I proposed that we take a recess of ten minutes. Agreed. One of the ladies said to me:

"Everything is likely to be in apple-pie order to-day; suppose we make a tour of the buildings."

(To be Continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

MY FAITHFUL LITTLE FRIEND.

(Mrs. Euren in English 'Sunday-school Times'.)

Whatever fortune on your life attend, The best of treasures is a faithful friend.

Some people delight in character sketches, and nothing interests them more than the portrait of an original individual. I think my friend is possessed of great originality. Some people like to hear of devotion to duty as manifested by persons in humble life. I claim that my friend has a high idea of duty, and his life is devoted to its faithful performance.

This friend of mine is of aristocratic lineage; his brother was a Prince, his sister a Princess. But lest I should seem to boast, and in order to prevent misconception, let me at once state that he is a skye terrier of good descent, Rough by name and exceedingly rough (coated) by nature. After the duties of the toilet have been performed, and he shakes himself till every hair stands erect, he is like a lovely soft fluffy rug; and upon lying down with fore and hind legs extended, as is his habit, it is difficult at first sight to perceive which end is head and which is tail.

When Rough takes his walks abroad, little children sometimes profess themselves in doubt as to the particular kind of quadruped he represents. 'It is a sheep,' said one admiring urchin; 'No, it is a bear,' averred another, while a third, bent on displaying his superior knowledge of natural history, boldly declared, 'It isn't neither; it's a lion.'

Far be it from me to maintain that this friend of mine is faultless. He is very self-willed; and if he has a mind to bark, bark he does, and neither commands nor entreaties will deter him. He is not always as obedient as a pattern dog would be. He knows his name as well as you or I know ours, and his hearing is remarkably acute. But if he slips out of the house intent upon a small private exploring expedition, you may call and call, and he toddles off with the most provoking indifference. It is quite useless to send in pursuit. When he finds he is followed, he simply turns round, gravely waits till his pursuer is almost upon him, then sets off at a run, and repeats the process in-

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ADVERTISEMENT.

It Has Been Our Aim
Object and Design always to give the best tea it's possible to buy for the price asked.
All Grocers, 25c, 30c, 40c, 50c and 60c per pound.

MONSOON

VETO A PERFECT DISINFECTANT AND DEODORIZER.

definitely. There is then nothing for it but to await his return, when he will rattle the door to notify his presence, and if acceded will pass out dejectedly into the yard and take his punishment of banishment. Yet oftentimes his very repentance is assumed, for he will have secreted in his mouth a stone with which to relieve his solitude playing at football in the yard or 'making hay' in the kennel.

Rough doesn't affect 'doggy' society even in the street; he appears to have detached himself from his own species, and to consider himself 'one of the family.' This may account for his extensive knowledge of language. "Can he speak?" asked a lady visitor, and we sometimes almost expect him to do so. Besides the general drift of sentences he is perfectly acquainted with the meaning of a large number of words. Among them are good dog, dirty dog, master, mistress, baby, doll, duck (toy), shake hands, upstairs, downstairs, kitchen, slippers, stockings, post, potman, letter, supper, biscuit, apple, sugar, fish, bone, cake, etc., etc. One expression, however, he can never be made to believe in, namely, 'All gone.' When this is used he invariably rushes to a chair or sofa in order to survey the table for himself, or stands up and sniffs opposite some favorite dish, uttering quick, sharp, reproachful sounds as if to say, 'My dear mistress, how can you?' He always prefers snippets in the dining room to full platters in the kitchen or yard.

Rough is never jealous of children, and dotes on babies; but if a baby is not attainable a doll will do almost as well. A shoe, sock, or toy belonging to a child, is guarded and defended as a sacred treasure.

This dog is not a teachable dog. His little ways are all his own. No common tricks like 'fetch-and-carry,' or 'sit-up-and-beg,' would be ever learned; he has struck out certain lines for himself. At meal times he spends a good deal of time posing as a biped. Putting paws on some one's knee, he gives himself a send-off, then runs backward for a greater or less distance, and returns to the starting point to repeat the operation 'three times' without once dropping on the floor. How he came to fix on the number three is unknown. If, however, his friends profess to be dissatisfied with the length of the runs, he will give a little bit over rather than be accused of making short measure.

For this feat a morsel of some kind is the expected reward. But if patrons prove hard-hearted or are too much engaged to attend to him, this clever little fellow has a device up his great coat sleeve, which from long experience he knows to be irresistible. Again standing on his hind legs at some distance from the table he dances round and round in a circle, swaying this way and that in the prettiest manner imaginable. The costume reminds one of a tiny Esquimaux in full dress, but the action is gracefulness itself.

(To be Continued.)

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

MONDAY, JULY 31.

THE WORSHIP OF CHRIST.

1. The Father's Will.—Jesus is the giver of life and to Him all judgment is committed, 'that all may honor the Son even as they honor the Father.' (John v., 23.) The angels are to worship Him. (Heb. i., 6.) Worship is permitted to God only, therefore Jesus must be God.

2. What is Worship?—It is not fasting. It is rather feasting. Eating and rejoicing were associated with it. Not praying. Jesus prayed, but it is never said that He worshipped. Worship is our attitude before God. Prayer the utterance of our desires to God. Worship is to reverence, to honor, to praise. It was specially connected with sacrifice. (Gen. xxii., 5.) That which we give to God. One great defect in public worship is the want of reverential, adoring, grateful praise to Jesus Christ. 'He is thy Lord and worship thou Him.' (Ps. xiv., 6, 7, 11, 17.) Worship should find a larger place in private devotions. So many have the idea that prayer is the all-important thing, whereas the first thing is adoration and praise.

3. Examples of Worship of Christ.—(See Matt. ii., 2; viii., 2.) Jesus always accepted of acts of worship. His servants never did. (Acts x., 26; Rev. xix., 10; xxii., 8, 9.) The four living creatures and the elders worshipped the Lamb. He is the centre of adoring praise from angelic hosts and from the redeemed in heaven and on earth. (Rev. v., 8, 9, 11; vii., 9, and chapters xiv., xix.) In Rev. xxi., God and the Lamb are the one sanctuary. God is the light and the Lamb the transmitter of that

light, which fills all heaven. Dear reader, do you know anything, day by day, of this spirit of worship toward the Lord Jesus Christ? If so you can never degrade Him to the low level of sinful humanity.

Stick to your legitimate business. Do not go into outside operations. Few men have brains enough for more than one business. To dabble in stocks, to put a few thousand dollars into a mine, and a few more into a manufactory, and a few more into an invention, is enough to ruin any man. Be content with fair returns. Do not become greedy. Do not think that men are happy in proportion as they are rich, and therefore do not aim too high. Be content with moderate wealth. Make friends. A time will come when all the money in the world will not be worth as much to you as one good staunch friend.—H. W. Beecher.

Dr. Ashmore, writing concerning his college theological studies, says: 'They were "systematic," of course, that was needed, and was all right; but an evil came along with the good. By being made so very "systematic" they became somewhat unapologetic. The difference is like this, in our human system we have, entering as ingredients, some starch, some sugar, some lime, and even some iron. Now if a man should say, since I must have all the elements therefore I will be systematic; for breakfast I will eat all starch, and for dinner all sugar, and for supper I will drink lime water, and I will put a lot of nails to soak, and to-morrow morning I will break my fast on iron-rust water. If a man should arrange his diet in this way it would not be long before he would need a coffin. God's way is different. In the bread, the meat, and the potatoes all these elements are compounded in the right proportion. So afterwards, it struck me as it did not at the time, that in all the word of God doctrine and application and inter-relation all appear together; all mixed in the right proportion and due relation; all ready for Christian nutriment. It is not all election, or all predestination at one time, and all works at another; but they are marvellously and judiciously intermixed. This point is not made against systematic summaries which at times are absolutely indispensable, but it is in favor of a recognition, more fully, of what is apt to be left out.'

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A thoroughly equipped residential school, under Christian influence, for Boys and Young Men. Prepares for University, Business, Teaching, and other Professions. Preparatory, Science and Manual Training Courses. Large Endowment; \$145 per year; 42nd year. Send for Calendar. Re-opens, Sept. 8th, 1899.
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High class education, with French, German, Music, Solo Singing, Elocution, Calligraphy, Drawing, Painting, Plain and Fancy Needlework, Deportment, Swimming, Riding. Fees, one hundred and fifty guineas a year. References exchanged.
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The Institute will re-open on TUESDAY, 12th SEPTEMBER. For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal, or to A. F. RIDDELL, Secretary, 22 St. John street, Montreal.

The Grammar School, MONTREAL, 473 GUY ST., (corner of St. Luke).

Private Day and Boarding School for Boys, conducted by W. W. MOWAT, M.M., and Glasgow Univ. and Staff, will re-open on Sept. 8th, 1899.

FIFTEENTH SESSION. Pupils admitted at all ages and prepared for McGill University, the Royal Military School, Kingston, and for Business. Drawing, Vocal Music, Military and Physical Training, under efficient teachers. Careful moral training. For Prospectus, etc., apply to W. W. MOWAT, Headmaster.

Attendance will be given at the School after the 20th August.

WESTMOUNT BOYS' SCHOOL, 322 WOOD AVE. Boarding and Day School for Boys. Boys prepared for Professional or Commercial life. The Head Master is assisted by a Resident Master, graduate of Cambridge, and Visiting Professors. Reopens Sept. 6. W. R. GILBERT, Head Master.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF LAW, Law Department of Lake Forest University. Hon. T. MOWAT, Dean. Three years course. Evening sessions. Prepares for admission to Bar in all States. Catalogue. Address R. E. BARRITT, Esq., Title and Trust Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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People who suffer from dyspepsia or indigestion soon lose flesh, become weak and run down. The food they take instead of being converted into blood, bone and flesh, goes undigested through the system, poisoning the body, instead of nourishing it.

Those who desire a permanent cure of dyspepsia—who want their stomach made right so that their food will give them strength, should take Burdock Blood Bitters.

Miss Emily Howard, Port Hope, Ont., writes: "I have used Burdock Blood Bitters for indigestion and it worked with me like a charm."

"Before I started taking it I was thin and run down in health, as I could get little strength from my food. Two bottles of B.B.B. have completely cured me, and I have gained 20 pounds in weight. I strongly advise any one troubled with indigestion to use B.B.B."

Parishan Tooth Paste

Montreal Street Railway Company.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

A dividend of two and a half per cent upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared for the three months ended the 30th June last, and will be payable at the Head Office of the Company, in the City of Montreal, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st day of August next, to Shareholders of record on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 4.00 p.m.

By order of the Board.
MARTIN H. WATTS, Secretary.

DESIGNING, ELECTROTYPING AND STEREOTYPING Done promptly and good work guaranteed.

"WITNESS" PRINTING HOUSE, Corner Craig and Bleury streets.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

PREPARATION NEEDED.

"Mamma, what would you do if that big vase in the parlor should get broken?" said Tommy. "I should spank whoever did it," said Mrs. Banks, gazing severely at her little son. "Well, then, you'd better begin to get up your muscle," said Tommy, gleefully, "coz papa's broken it."—Harper's Bazar.

Once when Max O'Rell was staying at an hotel he had occasion to complain of the marked incivility and neglect of a waiter. The proprietor apologized, assured Max O'Rell that no such complaint had ever been made before. When the waiter was reprimanded, he explained himself thus:—

"It's no' to be expected that a self-respecting Scotsman could wait on him with civility. Didn't he say we took to the kilt because our feet were too large to get through trousers?"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RICE'S NEW STUDIO, 2261 ST. CATHERINE ST.

Is now ready for business. Old and New Customers are cordially invited.

FIVE THOUSAND FLORAL AND OTHER STUDIES, Six assorted mailed free for 50 cents.

G. W. WILLSON, Manufacturer of GWS Craig St., next door to the 'Witness' Office.

Printers' Lye Brushes, Printers' Benzine Brushes, Bookbinders' Glue Brushes, Electrotypers' Brushes, Stereotypers' Heating Brushes, Tailors' Seam Brushes.

ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS, 76-Victoria Square—78.

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ARE YOU GOING TO THE SEASIDE OR COUNTRY?

The Publishers of the 'Witness' have again opened the SUMMER RESORT INFORMATION BUREAU, at the 'WITNESS' PRINTING HOUSE, corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, where those contemplating going to a Summer Resort, may, at their leisure, look over interesting Booklets, Pamphlets, and Cards, descriptive of the leading Summer Resorts of Canada and the United States. Also time tables of Railways and Steamboats reaching these resorts, together with descriptions of the interesting points along the various routes. A cordial invitation is extended to all 'Witness' readers to consult the Bureau, which is open during regular office hours.

ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. Opens for the Season June 1, '99.

THE MOST DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT IN CANADA.

Under the management of the Abenakis Springs Hotel Co. (Capital \$50,000) Limited.

ABENAKIS MINERAL SPRING WATER.

CERTAIN CURE FOR Rheumatism, Indigestion, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc.

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The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer, Berthier, leaves Sorel every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Sunday, at 1 p.m. for Abenakis Springs.

For full information as to rates, etc., address, Manager ABENAKIS HOUSE, Abenakis Springs, Que. or Mr. H. POSTER CHAFFIN, Agent Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co., 125 St. James St., Montreal.

HARBOR VIEW HOUSE, Fred. W. McIntosh, Mgr. Fine Boating, Bathing, and Fishing.

Excellent View. Rooms Light and Airy. Special Rates During August.

Peaks Island, Portland Harbor, Maine.

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For health, rest or recreation. The appointments of a first class hotel, suites with bath, sun parlor, and promenade on the roof; elegant Turkish, Russian, Hydro-electric, Mineral Water, and all baths; electricity in its various forms, massage, electrocure, golf. Send for illustrated circular.

SARATOGA SPRINGS THE KENSINGTON.

H. A. & W. F. BANG, Proprietors. Open June 24th to October 1st.

Hotel Ponce de Leon, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. Home is located on beach. Cuisine first-class. Special rates until July 10. S. E. SWEENEY, Prop. and Owner.

BELMONT RETREAT, Quebec. Private Hospital opened since 1864 for the treatment of inebriates. Separate Department for ladies.

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A DIRODACKS.

CLAWSON and Cottage, KEESVILLE, N.Y.

Superbly located, commanding grand view of mountains, extensive pine grove; modern sanitary plumbing; short distance from the famous Adirondack Champlain. Apply for circular. E. A. JORDAN, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, FOSTER, Que. This well known house on the shores of Broray Lake will be open for guests on June 24th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor.

WANTED, SUMMER BOARDERS—LARGE comfortable farm house, three minutes walk from R. R. Station; good boating, fishing and driving. Terms moderate. Apply to JOSEPH WATCHORN, Morin Plains, P.Q.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

Run Upon it on Saturday and To-day, But Not at Present Extremely Serious.

THE HON. MR. DESJARDINS DEPLORES THE ACTION OF THE SENSATIONAL PRESS.

It was to be expected that the failure of the Banque Ville Marie would react upon the other small banks, and that depositors in many cases would carry their accounts to larger institutions; this would have happened to some extent inevitably; but the alarmist fashion in which the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie has been handled by a certain section of the French press has had its natural consequences, and all kinds of rumors have been current on the 'street' concerning other banks. The first to suffer has been the Banque Jacques Cartier, of which the Hon. Alphonse Desjardins is the president. Small depositors commenced to withdraw their deposits from the branches on Saturday last and this was continued to-day.

'The run is not at present very alarming, however,' said Mr. Desjardins to the 'Witness' representative this morning. 'It is true that some of our small depositors are closing their accounts; but there has been no rush of withdrawals; and I trust that we shall be able to meet all our engagements. That will depend, of course, upon the extent of the sums we are called upon to provide within the next day or two. I very much deplore the way certain journals have been commenting upon the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie; it has disturbed the public mind and has already worked a great deal of mischief. We have always been on the very best of terms with our friends, the English banks, they are not our rivals in any way, and questions of race prejudice ought not to be imported into finance. Alarmist statements, however, about one bank are sure to disturb the public mind, causing panic and during a time of panic, irreparable injury often results to innocent people and institutions.'

Rumors on the 'street' were very serious in their nature, several being to the effect that depositors were withdrawing their accounts by cheque and opening new accounts in the City and District Savings and the Merchants banks and that these banks were not passing the cheques through the clearing house in the ordinary way, but were getting the money directly by presenting the cheques at the paying tellers' window. The manager of the City and District Savings Bank, however, stated that while the bank had received a few deposits from the Banque Jacques Cartier in the ordinary way, nothing unusual had taken place, as the new accounts received were few and not at all of a nature to indicate that the bank was being deserted by its clients.

According to the last statement published by the bank, on June 20 last, the deposits bearing interest amounted to \$3,596,751.77; the deposits not bearing interest to \$807,240.95; the bank notes in circulation to \$475,336; and due to the bank's correspondents abroad, \$114,255.84; or a total of \$5,003,584.56.

To meet this liability, there were immediately available assets amounting to \$1,577,886.24; notes under discounts, \$3,987,069.50; notes due, \$41,943.80; due by branches of the bank in daily exchange, \$19,837.48; mortgages, \$38,034.29; real estate, \$30,399.84; bank buildings, head office and branches, \$130,000; and furniture, vaults, stationery and other values, \$57,143.26; making a total of available and other assets of \$5,831,769.23.

This shows over \$800,000 to allow for depreciation, and there are besides the accumulated profits of \$285,000 to rank, and the paid up capital of \$500,000 bearing double liability. From this it would appear that there is no cause to anticipate disaster and depositors may be advised not to act prematurely.

On the stock exchange this morning the effect of the run was soon made apparent. The rumor did not reach 'change until a sale of 38 shares had been made at 110, but as soon as knowledge of it was disseminated, bids dropped to 85, with 95 asked.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA. There has been no run on the Banque D'Hochelaga, and it appears that the bank would be able to stand the strain, even if there were.

'We are quite prepared for all comers,' said Mr. R. Bickerdike, the vice-president, this morning, 'and though, of course, we do not seek a run, if it is going to come, it may as well happen at once, as we will very soon convince the timid that our position is impregnable.' It appears that the bank has about \$4,000,000 almost immediately at its disposal, and is so secure as to be absolutely unbreakable.

NEW BRANCH BANK.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal was opened to-day in the premises lately occupied by the Banque Ville Marie, at Point St. Charles. Mr. A. S. Henshaw is temporarily in charge, and Mr. A. L. Branchaud, teller.

MANITOBA ELECTIONS.

Winnipeg, July 31.—Mr. Frank Fowler, Liberal member of the local legislature, says the elections will not take place in Manitoba until after the harvest.

A SAILOR'S FUNERAL.

The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon of a sailor, E. W. Cockett, from the steamship 'Montfort,' of the Elder Dempster line, the remains being interred in the sailors' lot in the Mount Royal Cemetery. The funeral service, which was conducted at the graveside by Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, manager of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, was attended by members of the crew of the steamship 'Montfort,' among them being Mr. C. Dare, who had previously been shipmate with the late E. W. Cockett, in the SS. 'Montenegro.'

FENELON FALLS FLOOD.

LIVELY DISCUSSION OVER THE MATTER BEFORE THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, July 31.—The Committee on Public Accounts met on Saturday to clear off a number of matters that were on the order paper. Col. Hughes requested that he be allowed to give evidence in reference to the McLaughlin case in connection with claims for damages for the flooding of land at Fenelon Falls. Col. Hughes found fault with the reports which were published in the newspaper of the proceedings before the committee where Mr. McLaughlin and other witnesses were examined, which, he contended, conveyed an unfair impression in the public mind that the charges which he made against Mr. McLaughlin on the floor of parliament were not proven. Mr. Hughes said upon oath that his charges were, he believed, proven, and he quoted from the evidence of Mr. McLaughlin to prove his statement. He also quoted from the evidence of Mr. Pope, the valuator, to show that Mr. McLaughlin, having the political patronage of the riding, and being to that extent in control of him, had endeavored to influence him in favor of his clients in making his valuation. On several occasions the proceedings approached physical argument apparently, especially on one occasion, when Mr. Hughes refused to answer a question by Mr. Cowan as to what he had said on the floor of parliament without reference to his copy of the 'Hansard,' and which Mr. Cowan declined to return. Col. Hughes walked around the table and attempted to take it from Mr. Cowan, who held on to it, holding it under the table, where Mr. Hughes could not reach it very easily. At a later stage of the proceedings Col. Hughes declined to answer a question by Mr. Cowan because it was not asked in a proper tone of voice, and when the chairman held that the examining counsel was the judge of that point, Mr. Hughes said it was not a police court proceeding, he said, except to suit himself, and the chairman said he must answer questions which were deemed proper. Mr. McClure took exception to Col. Hughes being permitted to give as evidence certain opinions which Mr. McClure contended was irrelevant. A brief but very sharp controversy ensued between the two members, during which Col. Hughes advanced several steps towards Mr. McClure, protesting vigorously against Mr. McClure's interference.

Q. T. R. TRACKMEN.

NOT KNOWN YET WHETHER THE MEN WILL AGAIN STRIKE.

The executive committee of the Grand Trunk trackmen, which is now sitting at the St. James Hotel, is not yet certain whether or not the men will again strike. It depends upon the advice which are received from the various unions along the system in reply to a circular sent out by the chairman, Mr. Pole, in which he gives the result of the interview with Mr. Hays, in which the company, through its general manager, refused to make a uniform increase in wages.

Mr. Pole, in an interview, said that the men regard the increase of ten cents a day on the main lines west of Toronto as an attempt to create a division in the ranks. The argument of the company is that the freight on these main lines is heavier than on the others, and on the branches, but Mr. Pole says that this difference is equalized by making shorter sections on the former, the length being only five miles, as compared with elsewhere. He says that he does not know whether there will be a strike or not, but that the men are united in insisting upon a general advance.

CHILLY WEATHER.

The temperature on Saturday at three p.m. was 83 in the shade, and at the same hour yesterday it dropped to 73. Towards evening the thermometer registered 55, and during the night it became so cool that the use of winter covering was not out of place. At one p.m. to-day it was 71 in the shade.

BAIL FORFEITED.

Georgiana Lamarche who was arrested recently for perjury in connection with a case of selling liquor without license did not appear as required and her sureties have been required to hand over the amount of her bail bonds.

AN AMUSEMENT COMPANY FOR VALLEYFIELD.

Letters patent have been issued incorporating the Valleyfield Amusement Company, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

THE KLONDIKE.

A STRATFORD PHYSICIAN SAYS IT WILL SOON BE A GREAT SUMMER RESORT.

Stratford, Ont., July 31.—Saturday's 'Beacon' contains a letter from Dr. W. N. Robertson, formerly of this city, who is now in Dawson. He says that there are millions upon millions more gold there than he ever anticipated, and that he has made his pile and will return soon. The country is all right, he says. He is in the Klondike managing a Toronto expedition, and says in his letter: 'I presume the mighty Yukon and vicinity will before long be the greatest summer resort for tourists in the known world, inasmuch as business men and capitalists here, and therefore as a natural sequence will very probably be apt to combine business with pleasure and wend their way to this great land that is flooded with gold and glaciers. It is admitted by those who know that the cold here is not nearly so great nor disagreeable as in Winnipeg. Sixty fahrenheit below zero being the lowest in winter, and seventy fahrenheit in the sun the highest in the summer.'

THE DROWNING RECORD.

LARGE NUMBER OF BOATING ACCIDENTS REPORTED.

Ashland, Wis., July 29.—A row-boat containing Mr. W. C. Ott, Mrs. and Miss Boynton was caught in the terrific gale which prevailed for two hours on Chequamegon Bay last night. All three were drowned.

Evansville, Ind., July 29.—August Mattingly, 17; Pearl Cheeney, 14, and Marion Onana, were drowned in the Ohio river in front of the city last night. The party was taking a skiff ride. Their boat was caught in the current and capsized.

Erle, Pa., July 29.—Thomas Cavanaugh, a moulder, who came to Erie from Hamilton, Ont., some years ago, is one of a party of three fishermen who, it is believed, have been drowned in Presque Isle Bay. The trio went fishing on Wednesday, and none of them has been heard from since. Cavanaugh's father has come here from Hamilton, and, nearly distracted with grief, is among a large party that is searching the peninsula in the hope of finding some trace of the missing men.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 30.—By the capsizing of a small boat in the Delaware river early this morning Otto Kappel, aged 37; his son Albert, aged eight, and Christian Osterstag, Kappel's brother-in-law, 30 years old, were drowned. Two others, Frank Knober and Louis Metins, were rescued after clinging for over an hour to the upturned boat. The party was on a fishing trip.

Cornwall, July 31.—The body of Duncan McMartin, for many years turnkey of the jail here, was found floating in the river at Lancaster, on Saturday. It is not known how the accident happened.

St. Catharines, Ont., July 30.—Patrick Caffrey, an old and respected citizen, residing on Queenston street, was accidentally drowned last evening while bathing in the Hydraulic raceway. His body was recovered.

Point Edward, Ont., July 31.—About two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young man named Leslie Wagg, of Downingtown, Mich., was drowned in the river near the Grand Trunk freight sheds here. He was employed as fireman on the steamer 'United Empire,' of the North-west Transportation Line, which is lying at the dock. He went in bathing with some companions, and it is supposed he took cramps. He was a good swimmer.

A TRIO OF FATALITIES.

Quebec, July 31.—W. H. Patterson, a stone mason, aged forty, from Owen Sound, married, and the father of a family, was instantly killed on Saturday at St. Gabriel, near this city. He was employed in building the dam and power house of the Jacques Cartier Electric Light & Power Company. He was engaged in attaching the guy of a derrick, when a huge boulder in the river bank above him suddenly became loosened and fell upon him, crushing him to death. Thomas Gibbons, a young man from Valcartier, was also killed on Saturday by a falling tree, while cutting pulpwood near Groveton, N.H.

Mr. Pierre Jobin, of Jobin & Nadeau, a firm of Quebec lumber dealers, went on a pilgrimage to Bonne Ste. Anne yesterday, by boat. When the boat was leaving Ste. Anne in the afternoon, Mr. Jobin, who feared to lose his passage, ran hurriedly down the wharf to get on board, which he had no sooner done than he fell dead, probably from heart disease.

SAID FAREWELL.

Hamilton, Ont., July 31.—At St. Mary's Cathedral yesterday morning Mr. McEvoy, Bishop-elect of London, said farewell to his congregation. He thanked Bishop Dowling, the clergy and the members of the congregation for their many acts of kindness during the time he had been rector of the cathedral. Bishop Dowling, in a short address, expressed his regret at the departure of Mr. McEvoy, but rejoiced that his merits had been recognized in his elevation to the important See of London.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Archie Martin was arrested on Saturday by Inspector Fletcher on complaint of Mr. J. Quinn, ice dealer, for beating a horse with a trace which had an iron hook at the end of it. He pleaded guilty before Mr. Recorder Polier and gave as an excuse that he was drunk at the time. He was fined \$3, with additional cost of \$4.50.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

FRANKINCENSE.

H.T.M., Perth.—What is frankincense made from? Ans.—Frankincense is a resinous substance, which, when burned, gives out an agreeable odor. It was formerly much used in ecclesiastical ceremonies, and is yet in use in the Roman Catholic and other churches. The common frankincense of commerce is an exudation or gum from the bark of a tree called *Boswellia*, the turpentine from pine forests, also called white turpentine, is when old and hard, often sold as a substitute for the European article. The true frankincense of the ancients was obtained from the tree *Commiphora*, which grows in the mountainous regions of Central India and upon the Comorin coast. It is imported from Calcutta in roundish lumps or 'tears,' as they are called, which are of a pale, yellow color, and partly transparent; when rubbed between the fingers it gives out a fragrant odor. This substance has an agreeable smell, but its taste is acid and bitter. It softens when chewed; adheres to the teeth, and whitens the saliva. It is easily ignited, and when burned gives out a very fragrant odor. This property has caused it to be much sought after, especially by the ancients, who made it one of the ingredients of incense. According to Malcomson, incense was first used by the ancient Egyptians in the sacrifices. According to others the smoke of its burning was regarded in itself as an agreeable offering to the gods, as it was the odor of prayer, and a Roman worship. This is also the light in which it is regarded by those who use it at the present day; the boy who swings the censer containing it is called a thurifer. For the significance of incense as a symbol see Rev. J. S. Golden's *Visions of odors*, which are the prayers of saints. Frankincense (*olibanum*), is little used in medicine except for fumigation, and less often still for the making of plasters.

THE GILBORD CASE.

Question.—1. Give an account of the celebrated Gilbord case. 2. Who was Gilbord? Ans.—1 and 2. Joseph Gilbord was a printer by trade, and died Nov. 18, 1889. During his life time he had been a member of the 'Society of the Friends of the Press,' a literary and fraternal society. This organization was placed under the ban of the Roman Catholic Church because of the liberty of thought exercised by its members. Joseph Gilbord was a Roman Catholic and owned a lot in the Notre Dame des Neiges cemetery, between the two mountains at Montreal. The body of the deceased was buried in this lot, and at his death the 'Institut' Canadian sought to bury him in it. The authorities of the Roman Catholic Church, however, refused to allow the interment in the ground, as no members of the institute were allowed the sacraments of the Church, and were thus excommunicated by the fact of their membership. The interment was delayed until the day of the funeral, when the legal adviser, Mr. Sprague, took action against the Church, as represented by the 'Seminari of St. Sulpice,' 'L'Oeuvre La Fabrique de Montreal,' which had charge of the cemetery. The issue was carried through the courts, and the court then in existence with varying success until at length it came before the Privy Council in England. This final Court of Appeal decided in favor of the institute, and the interment to be made in the lot owned by the deceased. Nearly six years had by this time elapsed; the body having been temporarily placed in the vaults of Mount Royal (the Protestant cemetery), on Sept. 5, 1895, Mr. A. Boisseau, superintendent of the 'Institut' Canadian, armed with a receipt signed by A. Choquet, and dated May 16, 1893, conveying to the Gilbord estate the lot 872, section of the cemetery of Notre Dame des Neiges, proceeded there with a view to the digging of the grave. On his way to Cote des Neiges Mr. Boisseau called at the Protestant cemetery, and had Gilbord's coffin identified by the superintendent, Mr. Sprague. When the Roman Catholic cemetery was reached everything was then found in quietness, and the grave was dug shortly after 10 a.m. At 2 p.m. some two hundred members and friends of the institute assembled at Mount Royal Cemetery, and after the coffin had been again identified in the presence of the legal adviser of the institute, the funeral procession was started, and proceeded to the Roman Catholic cemetery. Soon after 3 p.m. the cortege reached the gates of 'Cote des Neiges Cemetery.' Entrance could not, however, be obtained, as the mob of hooligans and three hundred French-Canadian, chiefly from the surrounding villages, stood behind the gates, and refused to have them opened. Mr. Doutré despatched Bailiff Boucher to notify the guardian of the cemetery that the hearse was waiting for admission. In a little while the crowd inside, which had at first been quiet, resorted to violence, and stoned the hearse, and the spectators which numbered over a thousand. Mr. Seale, the driver of the hearse, was struck by stones, and some fighting occurred between the two bodies of men. No one was, however, seriously injured. At 3.30 p.m. the hearse withdrew from the gates, and at 4.15, Mr. Doutré having given orders to that effect, it withdrew for the day; the body of Gilbord being taken back to Mount Royal Cemetery. Nothing more was done on this occasion, though there was some talk of calling out the military. For some time after this attempt to bury Gilbord, a guard had to be placed at the vault of the Protestant cemetery, as it was expected that attempts would be made to do violence to the body. The final interment of Gilbord took place on Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1895. On this occasion the city police force, armed with carbines, was in charge of the hearse, the rear of the procession being backed up by the whole of the Montreal militia to the number of some fifteen hundred. The cortege was escorted by the Prince of Wales Rifles, the Grenadier Battalion, the Hussars, the Montreal Engineers, Stevenson's Battery and the Victoria Rifles.

At 9 a.m. the work of digging the grave was begun in Cote des Neiges cemetery, and was completed under the protection of eighteen policemen, who arrived at 9.15. Soon afterwards, the funeral procession left Mount Royal, the remains having been re-identified. The military kept in the background, the city police acting as the immediate guardians of the cortege. At 11.35 the funeral entered through the gateway of Cote des Neiges Cemetery, having been

preceded by the Mayor and Judge Courso, who arrived at 10.45, to see that everything was in readiness. No resistance was made and the procession moved quietly to the grave, the cemetery gates having been taken completely off by the caretaker, DeRoche. The coffin was safely deposited in the grave at a depth of four feet, and just over that of Madame Gilbord who had died on March 24, 1873. Instead of being filled in with earth, the grave was made up with liquid cement, with which was mixed soda and ends of sheet iron, and other metals. A guard was stationed by the lot until this composition had become as hard as the natural stone. A slab of heavy stone covering the whole extent of the grave, and having upon it a marble plate, with an inscription, was placed over all. For some time afterwards this plate was pelted with stones, or covered with filth. It had been originally the intention of Gilbord's friends to bury him in a stone sarcophagus, which had been prepared for the purpose; but instead the body was buried in an ordinary coffin and shell. The hearse used on this, and the former occasion, was subsequently used for the burial of Thomas Lett Hackett, on July 16, 1877, and was long known as the 'historical hearse.' No disturbance took place at the final interment of Gilbord. Joseph Gilbord, over whose burial the Church and State came into conflict, was a member of a family distinguished for its piety and fidelity to the Roman Catholic Church. He was a printer for thirty-six years in the firm of Louis Perrault & Co. He was on friendly and even intimate terms with the clergy. Once when a difficulty arose as to the printing of catechisms and hymns for the Indians of the North-West, he having been intrusted with the work by L'Abbe Garin, executed it in a most satisfactory manner, although unacquainted with the Indian dialect, in which it was published. He was the first to introduce stereotyping into this country, and the first book stereotyped in Canada was done under his supervision. Gilbord was one of the founders of 'L'Institut Canadien,' which incurred the displeasure of the Church of Rome through its refusal to exclude from its library certain books which had been placed upon the Papal Index. Gilbord, with some two hundred others, appealed to Rome against the arbitrary ruling of Bishop Bourget in excommunicating those who refused to sever their connection with the Institute. Gilbord died suddenly on Nov. 18, 1889, and was buried in the cemetery before his death made his confession to a priest, who, however, (acting under orders from the Bishop), refused him the rites of the Church, unless he withdrew from the Institute. No answer had come from Rome up to the time of his death, and Gilbord feared there would be a difficulty concerning the disposal of his remains. He said: 'I feel that I am going fast, and unless this matter is settled before I die, I will be a row (savage) about my grave.' 'I am a poor man, and they will no doubt bury me along with those that have been hanged, if they can.' He was assured that his friends would see him in the hereafter. At the time of his death, at the age of sixty-two years, Gilbord was the oldest printer in Canada, with the exception of Mr. John Lovell. The Privy Council of England decided that Gilbord could not legally excommunicate a whole body of men, and that as there had been no individual proceedings, Gilbord had not died excommunicate. They also held that the Roman Catholic Church was established by law according to the articles of capitulation of Quebec in 1763, it was, therefore, amenable to the Civil Law. They, therefore, ordered Gilbord's interment in the cemetery, and the religious services to accompany it. The Privy Council also held that excommunication could only be pronounced upon those who broke the established rules of the Church, or who leading immoral lives. On the day of the funeral Bishop Bourget issued a pastoral, in the course of which he declared that the ground which held the remains of Gilbord had been declared accursed. He said: 'We have truly declared, in virtue of the divine power, which we exercise, . . . that the place where this rebellious child of the Church has been laid, is now in fact separated from the rest of the accursed cemetery, to be no more anything but a profane place.'

NUMISMATIC.

Subscriber.—Could you give me the value of the following unused stamps: 1. Canada fine Jubilee, three cents; sixteen Jubilee one cents; one Jubilee five cents; one five cent issued previous to Jubilee series. 2. Greek stamp, issued in 1896, one, one and one two lepta. Ans.—These Canadian stamps are too recent to be worth more than face value. (1) About two cents each.

Mrs. E. E. S.—What is the value of a Canada one cent piece dated 1887? 2. Also of a Canada two cent registered stamp. I saw an advertisement in the 'Weekly Witness' stating that an 1858 cent was worth \$2.50. To whom could I write about it. Ans.—1. One cent. 2. The two cent Vermillion registered is worth ten cents. The 1858 cent mentioned as being worth \$2.50 is a rare pattern differing in design and size from the regular issue, which is by no means rare.

A Reader.—What is the value of a quarter rupee of the East India Company, dated 1840? Ans.—This is a very common coin worth little more than face value. As the standard in India is a silver one, this coin although it is as large as a fifty-cent piece is consequently only worth twenty-five cents.

POULTRY AND PETS.

[This department is under the charge of Mr. S. J. Andrus, who will answer any questions sent through the 'Witnesses.']

BUILDING A HOME MARKET.

Eight years ago ducks in the New York market brought a very low price, and the 'green' ducks were unsaleable. The market was over-supplied, and those who had raised large numbers of early ducks, with the expectation of securing good prices, were disappointed. But the overstocked market proved a benefit in the end, for persons who had never before enjoyed the luxury of green ducks (young ducks) were induced to purchase, and the market during the next season more ducks were in demand. The people had really been educated to a knowledge of the excellence of early ducks by the low, tempting price. As the demand increased, so did the price, and now the market receives all that is sent, and good prices are paid. This should teach a lesson. What is to prevent the building up of a trade nearer home by selling the attention of buyers to the stock, instead of shipping long distances? We believe that there is a sale for poultry and eggs in every section, if producers will attempt to create a demand by offering something better than the markets afford.

PLANS FOR HENNERIES.

W.F.—Having seen your offer in the 'Witness' to furnish plans for henneries, please send me your price for same for about twenty-four hens. Ans.—My price for the

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plans of a poultry house to accommodate from twenty-five to five hundred pens, is one dollar. It consists of a blue print, about ten by twelve inches square, giving measurements to a scale by a good architect, for the most part of houses now in practical use among the best breeders in the United States, whose plans I have visited during the last five years, and are now recognized by the leading poultry journals as the best for any one who desires to raise poultry on either a large or small scale. It will pay any poultry man to purchase a scale before building for even a small flock; it will save money for him in the end.

S. J. ANDRUS.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Some persons suppose that cracked eggs will not hatch, and throw them out. To test the matter, one poultryman this season purposely cracked a number of eggs, and put mulge paper over the cracks. They hatched as good chicks as the other eggs.

At this season of the year it is very easy to overfeed fowls. Do not trust to their appearance, but go at night and lift them and see if they are not getting too heavy. An overfat hen will suffer greatly in hot weather, and is liable to drop dead at any time.

For the average keeper of poultry there is no occasion for more than one breed. A single breed, kept up in vigor by careful selection, will remain pure and unadulterated, and will not only give more satisfactory results, but also more pleasure to the poultryman.

The avidity with which laying hens will eat crushed egg shells shows how necessary they are in the hen's economy of egg production. There is no better way to supply lime required for egg shells than to give the shells in the gizzard also act as grit, enabling it to digest food.

The most profitable egg producers are undoubtedly the early hatched spring chickens, especially of winter layers, but it is not wise to reduce the flock in the fall wholly to spring pullets, since hens a year or two old make more reliable sitters, and mothers, and a sufficient number should be kept for the purpose.

The question is often asked: 'Are standard bred fowls utility fowls?' It is a lamentable fact, and none the less true, often they are not. A thoroughbred fowl ought to be a leader as a utility fowl. Among the milk-swing, sour or butter-milk, such is the case. A plug horse can only aspire to the place of the thoroughbred. The native can only look up to the well-bred dairy cow. But with chickens, the selection will remain pure and unadulterated, and will not only give more satisfactory results, but also more pleasure to the poultryman.

Perhaps no mistake is more frequently made in the poultry business than to overfeed. At this season of the year, when there is so much grain in sight for fowls on the farm, it is not altogether easy to prevent them from getting too much. One way to obviate this excess is to give them all the milk-swing, sour or butter-milk that they will drink. This fills up the crop, satisfies hunger, and at the same time promotes egg production.

It is generally agreed that corn alone is not the most desirable grain to give to laying hens. In fact, laying hens should be confined to one sort of grain of any kind, but if this were done, it had better be wheat than corn.

One of the best modes of feeding bran and middlings (or any ground grain) is to mix the materials with finely cut scalded. What may be termed 'cow food' is excellent for hens, provided the wheat food is cut fine for them.

Be forbearing with the man who believes that the breed of fowls which he keeps is far ahead of every other that he knows else in the world. He is a man of kind, and you don't want to quarrel with him.

INTERIOR ESTIMATES.

Item Precipitates Another Series of Charges Against Yukon Officials.

EFFORT TO REDUCE THE GOLD ROYALTY—SALARIES OF MINISTERS.

Ottawa, July 31.—Very little progress was made at Saturday's sitting of the House. The entire afternoon was taken up in a repetition from the Opposition side of the chamber of attacks against government officials in Yukon. At the afternoon sitting the question of ministerial salaries and disregard of Liberal pledges of economy were discussed at some considerable length.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

The resolution for the increase of the salaries of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue to the \$7,000 figure allowed other Ministers of the Crown, evoked a long discussion in the morning as to the Liberal promises for retrenchment.

The leader of the government denied that his party had ever been committed to the policy of reducing the number of Ministers and the rates of ministerial salaries, though he allowed that such a stand had been assumed by some of the members of his party. The Dominion, though comparatively small in population, was of large extent and the various provinces calling for representation made the Cabinet larger, perhaps, than it might otherwise be. Comparison was sometimes made with the small Cabinet in the United States to the apparent disadvantage of our own system, but it should be remembered that the duties of the two Cabinets were very different. In the United States the Cabinet's duties were purely executive, while in this country Ministers of the Crown, in addition to the administration of their departments, were charged with legislative functions which called for their attendance upon the floor of parliament for more than four months in the year. Another distinctive feature of the American system was the large staff of deputy chiefs.

Mr. Foster took the ground that the Liberal party, by its action in this matter and by its lavish expenditure of public money had violated the very doctrine of economy which it had once professed to hold so dear.

Sir Charles Tupper thought the Liberal party was hardly to be held to their opinions expressed while in the cold shades of Opposition. While he had no objection to seeing the chiefs of these two large revenue collecting departments placed on the same footing as to salaries with their fellows, and had been pledged to a like policy in case his party had been returned at the last general elections, he nevertheless was of the opinion that there was one portfolio which could very well be done away with. With all due respect to Sir Richard Cartwright, who presided over that department, he did not think that it had been of the least utility to the public, or of any necessity. He had not been in the country when the two collectorships of Inland Revenue and Customs had been created, but thought that instead of being under Trade and Commerce they properly came under the sphere of the Department of Finance.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SALARY.
Mr. John Charlton said he would take the liberty of drawing the attention of the House to the total inadequacy of the salary paid to the Prime Minister, and thought that public opinion would well justify a substantial increase.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier appreciated the kindness of Mr. Charlton's remarks, but took the ground that the salary of the Prime Minister should not be considered alone, but that if any increase was deemed advisable it should be shared in by all the Ministers of the Crown.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that if it was the opinion of the members of the House that there were too many members in the government, some such system as that in practice in the Mother Country might be adopted with very great advantage. In England the number of Cabinet Ministers was far fewer than with us, but this was made up for by having a large number of under secretaries attached to the several departments who did a very large share of the work, and who were chosen from the younger members on each side, and he thought if there was to be a reduction in the number of ministers this system would have to be adopted. It would be an advantage that young men should be chosen, and from them, if they proved themselves worthy, a crop of ministers should be in due course ripened.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S DUTIES.

Mr. W. H. Bennett (East Simcoe) spoke in high terms of the abilities and integrity of Sir Richard Cartwright, and thought he was the last man who could be spared from the ministry. At the same time he felt that the government could well afford to be reduced in numbers by one, and moved to that effect. This motion was negatived on division by 44 to 17 votes, and the resolution passed, a bill being introduced based thereon.

YUKON ROYALTIES.

At the afternoon sitting of the House, which lasted till six o'clock, the estimates for the Department of the Interior were taken up. Sir Charles Tupper, upon the vote for the Yukon terri-

tory, made another appeal to the government for the reduction of the gold royalty rate. The present royalty operated, he said, to the restricting of development in Yukon, putting at the same time a premium on smuggling. It seemed to him that from what Major Walsh himself had said that he argued eloquently in favor of a reduction of the royalty. A lower rate of royalty, say two and a half or three percent, would have produced a larger revenue than the existing royalty of ten percent.

Dr. Sproule quoted from a letter from one Mr. Nightingale, who Mr. McMullen would know, advising a reduction in royalty and attacking the government officials in the Yukon.

Mr. McMullen said he knew Mr. Nightingale for such a bitter Conservative that he would not remain in the country after the Liberal victory of 1896. He was a Tory-ingrained, uncompromising and galvanized. Generally speaking a Tory was honest enough but when it came down to politics he was thoroughly dishonest. (Laughter.)

Mr. Sifton stated that the argument of development having been retarded by the present royalty was unfounded in fact. He had had several propositions from large concerns which were desirous of investing large amounts of money in that country and these would have to pay royalty in the same way as the smaller miners. However, the royalty was not fixed for all time to come, but at the present time he could not meet the views of the Minister of the Interior. It should be borne in mind that the great majority of the miners in Yukon were foreigners.

Mr. Davin quoted from the evidence taken before Mr. Ogilvie as to the charges of misconduct against Mr. Wade to show what an egregious farce that investigation had been.

Mr. Sifton replied briefly, claiming that in stating his claim Mr. Wade had taken no unfair advantage over other miners and that when he went up to Yukon no law existed which prohibited Mr. Wade from taking up and holding a claim in this way, the law being exactly what it had been under the late government.

MORE YUKON CHARGES.
Sir Charles Tupper repeated his former attacks upon government officials in Yukon devoting attention particularly to Captain Norwood, whom he termed the unsophisticated captain of a Yankee whaler, and Mr. McGregor, an ex-livery stable-keeper and a horse trader. The former, he charged, was open to serious suspicion for having returned to Nova Scotia with a fortune of \$80,000. Sir Charles took the view very strongly that a horse-trader was not a fit man for a public position.

The Minister of the Interior had understood that Mr. Norwood was a man of independent means.
Mr. McGregor (North Essex), as uncle of the other official who was attacked, stated that he was a man of standing who had dealt for years in thousands of horses and cattle in the west and a man against whose character no question had ever been raised.

Sir Charles Tupper was glad to receive this assurance of Mr. McGregor's honesty.
Testimony was also borne by Dr. Rutherford (Macdonald) to Mr. McGregor's honesty.

The Finance Minister gave notice that he would bring to the notice of the House to-day the railway resolutions already on the order paper.

INSURANCE ON SHIPPING.
Upon the orders of the day Mr. Hector McDougall (Cape Breton) brought to the attention of the government the unreasonable rates imposed by the British insurance companies upon shipping to the ports of the Maritime Provinces, as compared with the rates to the Eastern States. He asked the government for an explanation as to this fact.

The Minister of Finance returned that the practice of the British companies has been to increase rates at St. John and Halifax.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce observed that Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner had been doing his utmost to represent our case properly and to get the rates in question reduced.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERESTING DEMONSTRATION IN ENGLAND.

London, July 30.—Some very interesting tests of wireless telegraphy were tried last week, Maskelyne, the famous wonder worker of the Egyptian Hall, being the experimenter. On Wednesday a balloon was sent up. When almost out of sight messages were sent from the earth to the balloon and replied to. Then at a distance of four hundred yards a powder magazine was, by means of wireless telegraphy, blown to pieces. Maskelyne affirmed that the effort would have been quite the same at a distance of ten miles. It would be interesting to hear Marconi's opinion about this, but as he is with the manoeuvring fleets we must wait for that to test the theory. Still, a further test. Another balloon was sent up, but carrying no people this time, only a tail of cartridges of gun cotton. After waiting till the balloon was but a speck in the sky a button was pressed. There was a flash, a very distinct boom, and the speck disappeared. The 'Daily Chronicle' thinks it is a pity this contrivance was not ready for the beginning of the peace palaver at 'The Hague,' instead of at the end, as in its nature, it tends to attain the entire object of the conference at one stroke.

MAJOR GIROUARD ARRIVES.

HE SPEAKS OF RAILWAY PROGRESS IN THE LAND OF THE PHARAOHS.

Major Percy Girouard, Royal Engineers, president of the Board of Administration of the Egyptian Railways, arrived in Montreal on Saturday afternoon by the steamship 'Vancouver.' A large number of the friends and relatives of this young officer awaited his arrival on the wharf, amongst whom were the Major's father, the Hon. Justice Girouard, of the Supreme Court of Canada; Lieut.-Cols. Gordon, Ibbotson and Busted, Major Hibbard and many others.

On the ship's touching the wharf Mr. Justice Girouard himself was the first person on board after the customs officer. After warm greetings had been interchanged between the Major and his friends, father and son together drove to the Windsor street station, whence they took train for the judge's country residence at Dorval. Major Girouard, who is in excellent health, accompanied his father yesterday morning to church, and spent the remainder of the day quietly at home. In an interview with a reporter of the 'Gazette' Major Girouard ex-

plained the workings of the Egyptian railway administration, of which he is the chief. The Board of Administration of Egyptian Railways, he remarked, was composed of three gentlemen, all of whom possess to the greatest possible degree the confidence of their respective countries. These consisted of the president, himself, as the representative of Great Britain, while Monsieur Barois and Scander Pasha were the respective representatives of France and Egypt. This board had jurisdiction over the railways, telegraphs and the port of Alexandria, the headquarters of the railways of Egypt being at Cairo. The system comprises about 1,300 miles of single track, a great deal of which has been, or is being, renewed, and laid with 86-pound steel rails, while the sleepers are of oak, making a first-class road bed, the standard gauge of four feet eight and a half inches prevailing on all the main lines. The two chief lines were those from Alexandria to Cairo, 125 miles in length, and from Cairo to Luxor, 380 miles.

There was a double track from Alexandria to Cairo, the distance being made in three hours and twenty minutes, about four express and seven or eight passenger trains per day performing the service. From Assuan around the first cataract, where the famous Nile dam is under construction, there were 25 miles of narrow-gauge railway, after which came 200 miles of river navigation. All of the locomotives required for the Egyptian railways were designed in that country, and, as the management was international, tenders had to be asked for amongst the locomotive builders of Europe, and in almost every case Belgium has been able to outbid all other competitors, although most of the passenger coaches are being made in England.

The superior officials are mostly English and French, but the under employees are all natives of the country. Major Girouard said that these were trained to be very efficient railway men. The telegraph system has also been brought to a very advanced state of development, there being no less than 9,000 miles of wire under the board's control, with telephones in use at the different stations. Last year the gross receipts of the Egyptian railway system reached \$2,032,100 while the expenditure amounted to \$917,000, so it will be seen that the net receipts were \$1,115,100, or \$5,575,500, the Egyptian pound being exactly equal to five dollars. These figures, however, do not include the returns from the telegraph system or from the port, the receipts from the latter having doubled in ten years, and now Alexandria can boast of a tonnage of 5,100,000 in and out. The traffic receipts from the railways in 1898 stood £684,000 for passengers and £1,300,000 for freight traffic.

In the matter of coal, this item was one of the most important in its relation to the railways, being a very expensive item. There was no coal in Egypt, and it had all to be brought from England, the railway using last year 150,000 tons, the price paid being \$5.50 a ton, landed at Alexandria. In 1898 Egypt imported 750,000 tons of coal, and of this quantity the railway handled half a million tons, exclusive of the 150,000 put down to their own use. The increase in the passenger traffic was one of the most remarkable features of European control in the management of Egyptian railways. In 1889 4,300,000 passengers were carried, while in 1898 this number went up to 11,300,000, yet the mileage had only increased by 246.

Practically every man, woman and child in Egypt is a railway traveller, the population being but 11,000,000. Ten million of the travellers used the third class coaches. The rates charged varied according to the railway zones, about \$1.20 being paid for third class travelling for 125 miles. The cars, Major Girouard

stated that he was an engineer, who simply had a certain work to do, which he carried out to the best of his ability. Of Egypt as a whole, he remarked that, together with a rapid increase in its population, commerce was making great progress. The Major will probably leave Canada about Sept. 1 next.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

English Newspapers Discussing the Subject.

NO DANGER OF THE MOTHERLAND FORSAKING CANADA OVER THE DISPUTE.

London, July 29.—The Alaskan boundary dispute again looms large in the newspapers and a heated discussion is raging for and against the latest suggestion that a harbor should be leased to Canada. The official view seems to favor this compromise as a general basis for a friendly arrangement. It is pointed out that as the United States, Canada and Great Britain have to live as neighbors and in their hearts desire to live as friends, neither should not can afford to assume a non-possessum attitude or act as if they were to be the last transaction to be arranged; and as the main question at issue, though almost lost to view among the multitude of irritating side issues, was the means of easy access to the Klondike, the lease of a harbor would seem to meet the practical needs of Canada. On the other hand, the 'Saturday Review' voices the feeling of a considerable section of the public in pointing out that by accepting the suggested settlement, Canada debar herself from again raising the question of territorial right and becomes a mere licensee where she claims to be the owner in fee simple. Many think the proposed compromise would lead to endless complications, annoyances, acts of retaliation, and attempts on one side to exceed the other side or restrict their rights. Under the proposed compromise, the 'Saturday Review' thinks Canada ought in no event to surrender her rights in international law, unless she concurrently receives considerable concessions from the United States on other questions before the commission. The 'Saturday Review' proceeds to claim that Canada now suffices for herself, both politically and economically, and has no further need of the United States; that only the most factious policy on the part of Great Britain could revive the annexationist party in Canada. The article concludes as follows:—

'With thousands of Americans slaughtering Filipinos whom they went to free, while the truth is concealed from the public by methods worse than Russia's, as an instance of external aggression, and with a reign of terror in Cleveland, where a tram strike is conducted with nitro-glycerine bombs, as an example of internal convulsion, there is raised the grave question of what will happen when the present tide of prosperity turns. Therefore, to urge Canada to go beyond the bounds of reasonable concession would be good neither for her nor the Empire.'

In connection with the Alaskan dispute, the Hon. H. H. Asquith, formerly Secretary of State for the Home Department, in a Canadian paper, recently repudiated remarks which he had made to the correspondent here of the Associated Press. When Mr. Asquith was visited by the correspondent to-day to ask wherein he had been inaccurately reported, Mr. Asquith said: 'What I said to you was said in the course of a casual conversation. I have said nothing in public about the Alaskan question and have not given leave for any utterance on the matter to be published. Any interview I always revise and like to have it in my own words. I uttered no sentiment reflecting on Canada at any time. I therefore could not adopt the utterances in question, and when my attention was directed to them, I was, as a public man, bound to repudiate what had evidently been published as a public utterance.'

New York, July 30.—The London correspondent of the 'Evening Post,' referring to the Alaskan boundary dispute, says: All the ingenuity of the New York and Washington correspondents has failed to excite the average Englishman over the Alaskan dispute in this hot holiday season. Why don't they arbitrate? he languidly says, and there his concern ceases, for nothing will persuade him that Anglo-American peace is in real danger. In official and serious political circles there is not the same nonchalance, and one hears earnest hopes expressed that a friendly compromise, giving Canada effective access to her gold regions, may be speedily found. The 'Spectator' today puts in a plea to the diplomatists on both sides to approach the matter: 'Not in a grasping spirit, but in the spirit in which reasonable business men of high character would approach a dispute of this kind.'

It recalls a great American merchant's maxim, when thanked by an Englishman for generous treatment: 'My dear sir,' he replied, 'I don't mean this to be the last transaction between us.'

Answering Mr. Smalley's repeated appeals to British public opinion to overlook Canada in this matter, the 'Spectator'

says: 'England must, and will, be absolutely loyal to Canada, as her own flesh and blood, and a member of her own home. If ever forced to choose between Canada and the United States, which God forbid, we must choose Canada, but Canada must also be loyal, we will not say to us, but to the Empire as a whole.'

The 'Saturday Review' puts, though less pleasantly, the same point: England's unaltered support of Canada after the furthest bounds of reasonable concession shall be reached. And this may be taken as these despatches have declared again and again, to be England's national attitude. The family idea now possesses the minds of the British people and actuates their whole policy. The present South African crisis powerfully illustrates this, for upon nothing has the Imperial Government set more store than the expressions of support, even offers of military help, if needed, from New South Wales, Queensland, India, the Malay States, Lagos and Canada.'

The London correspondent of the 'Tribune' says: The Alaskan boundary question is discussed by the English press with great warmth. The Foreign Office is still holding back and expecting the State Department to make terms with Canada. Even as good a friend as the 'Spectator' begs the Americans to act generously and without heat over the Alaskan boundary, and not to attempt to drive a hard bargain with Canada.

It also suggests that a settlement of this question on reasonable terms will render it easier for America to deal as she likes with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The English press is not so eager for a settlement of either questions that it cares to take risks of offending Canada. The British ministers reserve moral pressure for the Transvaal. They do not attempt to apply it to Canada.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

Rapprochement Discussed by the 'National Review.'

GERMAN EMPEROR ANXIOUS TO POSE AS CHAMPION OF EUROPE AGAINST TRANS-MARINE POWERS.

London, July 29.—The 'National Review,' in an article discussing the probability of an alliance between France and Germany against Great Britain, has reached the conclusion that such a move is within the bounds of practical politics. The writer points out that Germany's future expansion must be colonial, and that France has similar interests. In this respect both France and Germany are somewhat barred by England's widespread holdings. The common belief that England is the enemy of every power with colonial or maritime ambitions, the writer asserts, supplies both Frenchmen and Germans with an argument in support of union. The Emperor William, it is argued, is acting upon the supposition that much as France dislikes Germany she must dislike England more after the Fashoda incident. The Emperor dreams of forming a coalition of central and western powers of the Continent, to be used, firstly, against England; secondly, against the United States, and finally against Russia, though at the commencement the latter power will be included in the German firm. The 'National Review' writes in these dreams an explanation of the hitherto almost inexplicable policy of the German Emperor towards the United States.

The article continues:—The reason for the Emperor William's seeming desire to unnecessarily quarrel with a state of such gigantic strength is that he wishes to assume the position of champion of Europe against trans-marine powers.

The article says further:—To the Continent, before 1898, the United States appeared a huge, drowsy monster that spent its energy in rare moments of wakefulness in nibbling the lion's tail. No one objected much to this; but when the huge beast shook itself and planted one paw upon the Spanish West Indies and another upon the Philippines it became an object of real terror to European statesmen, who did not know whom it might next attack. The conditions were all the more unnerving as England refused to walk into the trap and turn her navy against the United States. So the events of 1898 only served to bring the two trans-marine powers together.

FEELING IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, July 30.—The tendency manifested by France toward rapprochement with Germany is causing great irritation and suspension. The newspapers here express in strong terms their great dissatisfaction and try to demonstrate that Russia and France could not admit Germany to their intimacy without prejudice to themselves, as the Franco-Russian alliance is based upon objects diametrically opposed to the aims of Germany.

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