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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE BELT LINE.

Clauses all Adopted by the Senate Railway Committee.

AFTER CONSIDERABLE DISCUSSION AND MUCH OPPOSITION.

Ottawa, July 14.—The Montreal Belt Line Railway Company's bill came before the Senate Railway Committee this morning, and was marked with the bitterest opposition on the part of the Montreal Street Railway Company. The measure, as is well known, contemplates extensions of the company's line to St. Justine, Joliette, Berthier, Rawdon, with the right to run along such streets in Montreal as are sanctioned by the City Council, and also provides for a new bond issue.

The Belt Line Company, with the remarkable success which has characterized its recent efforts before the Montreal Council, the Privy Council and the House of Commons once more bore down the arguments of its opponents. Mr. Mullarkey appeared for the Belt Line. The Montreal Street Railway was represented by Senator Forget, president of the company. Mr. C. Campbell and Mr. Archer appeared for the parties owning property along Common and Commissioners streets, along which the Belt Line is to build an elevated railway to the docks.

Opposition was chiefly directed against clause 4 of the bill which repeals a feature of the company's charter of incorporation requiring it to settle all land damages before operating the road. This provision had been struck out with the consent of the House of Commons Railway Committee as unjust and unfair to the company, questions of land damages being often of a nature to cause litigation before the courts and delay which would seriously hamper it in carrying through the undertaking. The opponents of the bill wanted this provision retained. The railway act requires companies to deposit before operating their lines double the amount of unsettled land damages. The opponents of the bill wanted this sum put up now when the Belt Line Company found it impossible to estimate the damages to be incurred by the proposed line.

Senator Power suggested that the company taking power to issue bonds to the amount of four million dollars should deposit a certain percentage of these in a chartered bank for the security of all claims.

A voice—Would the committee pay the interest on these?

Senator Ogilvie, who owned a block of property along the proposed line, stated that he would rejoice to see the road built, as instead of depreciating it would enhance the value of his property, which, as a matter of fact, was worth more than eighty years ago than it is to-day.

An amendment proposed by Senator Forget voicing the objection of the opponents to the measure, was voted down.

After a discussion which lasted till after one o'clock, the clauses of the bill were all sanctioned, a clause being inserted to provide that nothing contained in this bill shall interfere with the existing rights of any other railway company.

WALLA TONKA SHOT.

EXECUTION TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY AND WAS A SICKENING SIGHT.

Goodlands, I. T., July 14.—William Goings, the Choctaw Indian, better known as 'Walla Tonka,' was shot at Alkibi yesterday under sentence of the Choctaw court for murders. The execution was a sickening sight. The brave young Indian walked to the place designated by Sheriff Watson, without a tremor. A few minutes before Goings was led out, four Choctaws appeared bearing his coffin. It was deposited in front of the Court House. Near it a quilt was spread. The condemned Indian, accompanied by Sheriff Watson and a deputy, and escorted by 20 light horsemen, marched down the line of spectators. Goings then knelt on the quilt, blindfolded. The sheriff bared his bosom, pointed to a spot over his heart, stepped back four paces, rested a rifle across a bench and fired. The bullet entered the breast, but missed the spot. Goings fell backward and moaned for an hour before expiring. Water was poured down his throat a number of times to hasten death by strangulation. While the execution was proceeding, District Attorney Clay remarked:—"We are making history." It remains to be seen what action the United States Government will take for defiance of the writ.

The crime for which Goings was shot was for the murder of his uncle, Mason Goings, in December, 1896. He was sentenced to be shot on Aug. 25, 1897, and the court granted a respite that Goings might play baseball with the nine of the Choctaw Nation during 1898.

At a late hour on Wednesday night a

writ of habeas corpus was despatched to Judge Abner James, but he ignored it and ordered the execution of the prisoner to take place.

THE BASTILLE.

Anniversary of its Fall Celebrated To-day.

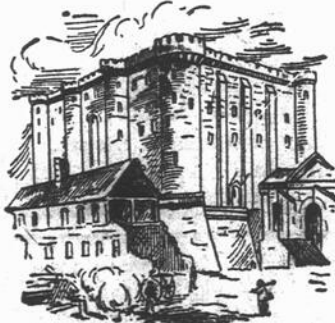
THE LOCAL FRENCH COLONY ATTENDS A SPECIAL MASS.

The French colony to-day celebrated the one hundred and tenth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. The celebration, however, will altogether cover a space of three days.

A special mass in honor of France was held this morning at nine o'clock in the Sacred Heart chapel of Notre Dame Church, at which M. Kleczkowski, consul-general of France in Canada, together with the members of the French colony in this city, assisted.

This afternoon a fête took place at Somerset Park, where the national songs and music of France were rendered. At four o'clock a reception was tendered to M. Kleczkowski, and at six o'clock a grand banquet will be held.

THE BASTILLE AND ITS FALL.
The famous French prison, to which the name of Bastille was latterly appropriated, the word itself meaning a strong fortress defended by towers or bastions, was originally the castle of Paris, and was built by order of Charles V. between



THE BASTILLE.

1370 and 1383 by Hugo Aubriot, Provost of Paris. Afterwards, when it came to be known as the Bastille, it was provided during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries with vast bulwarks and ditches.

On each of its longer sides the Bastille had four towers, of five stories each, over which there ran a gallery, which was armed with cannon. It was partly in these towers and partly in cellars under the level of the ground that the prisoners were situated. The unfortunate inmates of these places were so effectually removed from the world without as often to be entirely forgotten. The Bastille was capable of containing from 70 to 80 prisoners, a number frequently reached during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Louis XV. The prisoners rarely consisted of persons of the lower ranks, but of those who were sacrificed to political despotism, court intrigue or ecclesiastical tyranny, and who were lodged here in virtue of lettres de cachet—noblemen, authors, savants, priests and publishers.

On July 14, 1789, an armed mob surrounded the Bastille and attacked it with great fury. At first the populace could not make their attacks at all effective, but the arrival of some troops who had taken the popular side, and who brought with them four field pieces, turned the fortune of the conflict in favor of the besiegers.

Delaunay, the governor, who had been prevented by one of his officers from blowing up the fortress, permitted the second drawbridge to be lowered, and the people rushed in, killing Delaunay himself and several of his staff. Amid the thunder of cannon and general rejoicing the destruction of the Bastille was commenced on the following day. But three unknown prisoners were released at its fall, one of whom had been its tenant for thirty years. The event, though of no great moment, apparently, in itself, nevertheless finally broke the spirit of the court party and changed the current of events in France.

THE DAY IN FRANCE.

Paris, July 14.—Magnificent weather to-day favored the national fête day. The public and many private buildings were decorated with flags. MM. Deroulède and Marcell-Habert and several hundred members of the Patriotic League marched to the Place de la Concorde and deposited a wreath at the foot of the Strasbourg statue, amid cries of 'Vive l'armée,' 'Vive Deroulède,' 'M. Deroulède in turn shouted, 'Vive la République Française,' 'Vive la nation Française,' 'Vive l'Alsace-Lorraine.' He then requested the leaguers to disperse. Some of them attempted to continue the demonstration, but the police scattered them.

Despatches from various garrisons, including Rennes, report that the reviews were carried out without incident. The troops were acclaimed with the usual shouts of 'Vive l'armée,' 'Vive la République.'

BOMB-THROWING IN BARCELONA.

Barcelona, July 14.—Four bombs were exploded in different parts of the city this morning. No serious damage was done, but the excitement is intense. The authors of the outrages are unknown.

TRANSVAAL FRANCHISE.

Volksraad Decides to Waste no Time in Adopting the New Law.

CAPE COLONY PARLIAMEN RE-ASSEMBLES.

Pretoria, July 14.—The Volksraad yesterday adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares that the necessity exists for the immediate adoption of the law, thus avoiding the three months previous publication required by the constitution.

London, July 14.—The 'Digger News,' the Boer organ in London, has received the following despatch from Johannesburg, dated July 14: A cable despatch from the British Government has been received by the Transvaal Government conveying a cordial message of warm approval of the Volksraad franchise proposals.

The message also suggests minor alterations and tenders friendly advice.

The Transvaal, in replying, gratefully accepts the suggestion, and consideration of the Reform bill now before the Raad has been deferred in accordance with the British Cabinet's advice.

As a result of this development the peace party has come out triumphant and Lord Salisbury is acclaimed as the vindicator of the moderates.

Capetown, July 14.—An attempt to hold a loyalist meeting at Worcester yesterday afternoon was frustrated by the Afrikaners, who precipitated disgraceful scenes, forcibly dragged the loyalist speakers from the platform and expelled them from the hall amid jeers and insults. It is reported that several Dutch members of the legislature participated.

The publication of the text of the Transvaal franchise law, now being debated at Pretoria, has accentuated the bitterness between the two elements. The military authorities here are purchasing horses, mules and waggons, and preparing to forward supplies to Kimberley.

London, July 14.—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, when questioned regarding the Johannesburg despatch, said to a representative of the Associated Press that there was not a word of truth in it from beginning to end.

LOYAL CAPE COLONISTS.

Capetown, July 14.—The parliament of Cape Colony was opened to-day. A large crowd of people assembled outside the Parliament Buildings and hailed the arrival of Sir Alfred Milner, the British high commissioner and Governor of Cape Colony, with deafening cheers, after which 'God Save the Queen' was twice sung by the people. The speech of the Governor did not refer to the political situation, excepting that he said the relations between Cape Colony and the state, colonies and territories of South Africa were friendly.

CANADA ATLANTIC.

BILL PROVIDING FOR AMALGAMATION WITH THE OTTAWA, ARN-PRIOR & PARRY SOUND REPORTED.

Ottawa, July 14.—The House of Commons Railway Committee this morning reported the bill providing for the amalgamation of the Canada Atlantic and Ottawa, Arnprior & Parry Sound railways, under the name of the Canada Atlantic Railway Company. Both the C. P. R. and the Ottawa & New York Company opposed the measure on the ground that as drafted the bill would institute an unfair advantage to the amalgamated companies over all others in connection with the rights of entry to the Central station over the canal reserve. Arguments in this direction failed to convince the committee that any injustice would be perpetrated, and no amendment in this connection was allowed.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLIES AWARDED BY THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.

Ottawa, July 14.—The contracts for the Kingston penitentiary supplies have been awarded by the Justice Department. The dry goods and cloth have been awarded to Messrs. J. G. Mackenzie & Co., Montreal; J. M. Garland and Wilson Bros., Ottawa; and Messrs. McNee & Minnis, Kingston. Mr. R. Crawford, of Kingston, gets the coal contract; Mr. Samuel Green, Kingston, beef; Mr. F. Blakey, Kingston, mutton; Mr. Thomas Massie, jr., Kingston, lumber; the Aikenhead Hardware Company, hardware; Mr. James Cummings, Lyn, flour; Messrs. Beardsmore & Co., Toronto, lead; and Mr. A. McLeod and Mr. A. R. Martin, Kingston, groceries.

WAGE SCALE AGREED UPON.

Chicago, July 13.—The officers of the American Tin Plate Company and the wage committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, who have been in daily conference for the past two weeks over the question of wages for the tin workers employed by the American Tin Plate Company, agreed on a scale to-day. The scale which was signed by the tin plate officials and the Amalgamated Association committee grants a straight increase of 15 percent. The increase takes effect on July 1. Over thirty thousand tin plate workers are benefited by the increase.

KNIGHTS OF MACCABEES.

A MAN ALLEGED THEY INJURED HIM AT INITIATION.

Jamestown, N.Y., July 13.—Roy Terry is at the Jamestown Hospital in a serious condition, the result, it is alleged, of injuries received while being initiated into Jamestown Tent Knights of Maccabees. Terry has placed the matter in the hands of an attorney and demands financial satisfaction for his injuries. It is claimed that his abdomen was injured so as to cause inflammation of the bowels; his spine was injured, and one of his front teeth knocked out.

A GERMAN DECREE

AGAINST FRESH AMERICAN BEEF.

Berlin, July 13.—The 'Reichsanzeiger' publishes a decree issued by Dr. Struckmann, President of the Rhine Province, at Aix-la-Chapelle, prohibiting the importation of fresh beef. The decree, which is similar to the regulation adopted by the Oldenburg Government, is due to the fact that Belgium having permitted the importation of live cattle from the United States for slaughter, the meat found its way across the Belgian frontier into Germany, in contravention of the existing law against such importation.

DEEP WATER TERMINALS.

CONTRACT FOR DREDGING AT ST. JOHN AWARDED TO CONNOLLY BROTHERS.

Ottawa, July 14.—The estimates for the Department of Railways were put through before the House rose at 2.40 o'clock this morning. One of the last items passed was \$343,000 for rolling stock for the Intercolonial Railway. There was a long discussion concerning the contract for the deep water terminals at St. John, which went to Connolly Brothers for \$238,173. The tenders of Messrs. Mayes, of St. John, and John Henri, of Ottawa, were both lower, but neither would undertake the work unless allowed to bring in free of duty dredges from the United States, which the government would not allow. Mr. Mayes's deposit was forfeited, and Mr. Henri's is still in the hands of the department. The Opposition charged collusion between the contractors.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE.

NINTH ANNUAL CONVENTION MEETS AT RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., July 13.—The Baptist Young People's Union of America met here to-day in its ninth annual convention. The sessions, which continue until Sunday night, are held in the Auditorium at the exhibition grounds. The building is elaborately decorated and in honor of the Canadian provinces the British flag is conspicuously displayed. There were four thousand persons at the opening session, and the trains throughout the day are bringing in more delegations.

Addresses of welcome were read by Mr. Ellison, chairman of the local executive committee, and Messrs. Hill, Montague, J. Harland Pollard and Dr. W. E. Hatcher, in behalf respectively of the city and state unions and the Baptists of Virginia. The response was made by the Rev. T. E. Anderson, of Rochester, N.Y.

The reports submitted were those of the board of managers and of the treasurer, Mr. Frank Moody. The report of the board of managers set forth that the past year has been one of persistent effort. The number of examination papers received in the Christian culture course exceeded any former year, the total being 15,600. The report adds:—There has been a falling off in the senior but a gain of nearly 2,000 in the junior department of this year. The most gratifying feature of the year, it reported, has been the development of the junior work, but it is stated that the one feature of the year that detracts from the general satisfaction is the financial, as represented largely in the matter of subscriptions to publications.

At the night session the banner for senior work in the 'Conquest missionary

course' was presented to Woodruff Place Church, of Indianapolis, Ind., after which the president, Mr. Chapman, delivered his annual address. Mr. Chapman alluded to the friendship existing between this country and England, and leaned to Imperialism as tending to advance the cause of Christianity.

WILL PROBABLY MEET IN CHARLESTON.

Los Angeles, Cal., July 13.—Mr. O. T. Corson, of Columbus, Ohio, was to-day elected president of the National Educational Association by unanimous vote. At the meeting of the board of directors held this afternoon to decide on the place for holding the convention in 1900, Charleston was strong in the lead when the matter was put to a vote. Charleston received twenty-two votes and Boston thirteen. Montreal, Cincinnati and several other cities received only a few scattering votes. Charleston will be recommended to the executive committee, but a decision will not be finally arrived at until the matter has been fully considered by the executive committee, which will not be until some time in the fall of the year.

THE FRENCH SHORE.

SIGNIFICANT ACTION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT RESPECTING MINING LEASES.

St. John's, Nfld., July 14.—Another evidence of the determination of the British to force a settlement of the French shore question was afforded by the action of the Colonial Legislature on Wednesday night, in passing a bill granting mining leases along the shore. Mr. Morine, Minister of Finance, in moving the passage of the bill, said he expected that within a few months all restrictions upon mining operations along the coast would be removed by the action of the British Government.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

ARREST OF TWO SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Quebec, July 14.—A bold robbery was perpetrated at Levis yesterday. While the I.C.R. ticket agent, Mr. McDonald, was engaged in selling a ticket to a lady at the wicket he heard a step behind him in his office and looking around he perceived a strange man in the act of grabbing from the drawer and making off with a handful of bank bills. McDonald at once gave chase, but the thief quickly got out of the station and mingled with the crowd outside, which was large and in which he no doubt had accomplices, to whom he had time to transfer his booty, for when he was seized, in the act of springing upon a train just moving out, none of the stolen money was found upon him and he stoutly denied all connection with the robbery. The authorities, however, are holding their man, whom they are confident is the guilty one and to be, moreover, an expert American thief and pick-pocket. He is apparently about thirty-five years old, well and even fashionably dressed, and calls himself J. P. Ross, of Worcester, but it appears to be unquestionable that this is not his real name and that he is one of a gang of American crooks who came down here with the recent large pilgrimages to La Bonne Ste. Anne from the New England States. The authorities also believe that they have one of his accomplices in a man calling himself Leonce Ouellet, from New Brunswick, Me., who was taken into custody at Levis shortly after Ross's arrest.

THE LATE CZAROWITCH.

Odessa, July 14.—Four ironclads and a flotilla of torpedo boats have started for Batoum to convey the remains of the Czarowitch to Sebastopol.

LADY SALISBURY'S CONDITION.

London, July 14.—Lady Salisbury, who has been suffering from a paralytic attack, is much better to-day.

ELEVATOR QUESTION.

COMPLAINTS OF FARMERS IN THE WEST TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

Ottawa, July 14.—The Hon. Clifford Sifton, Minister of the Interior, has decided to recommend the appointment of a commission to investigate the complaints of farmers in the west against the owners of elevators. The commission will be composed of independent men, who will go into the question thoroughly and report all the facts, so that legislation dealing with the subject and remedying whatever evils may exist may be introduced at the next session of parliament. The statements made at the committee which had the matter before it this session were of a conflicting character. The commission will go to work during recess.

BISLEY MATCHES.

Kolapore Cup Returns to England.

CANADA WAS SECOND IN THE RACE, AND CAPTURES THE COLONIAL PRIZE—YESTERDAY'S SHOOTING.

Bisley, July 14.—In the Kolapore cup match at 200, 500 and 600 yards, open to teams of eight, one team of volunteers from the mother country, one team from the militia or volunteers of each British colony or dependency, and one team from members of the Indian staff corps in service or India volunteers, at the end of the 200 yards shooting to-day, the score was as follows:—Mother country, 243; Canada, 240; Guernsey, 237; India, 236; Jersey, 229. The best Canadian score was that of Rennie, 32. Simpson, Ogg and Gilchrist each made 30.

At 500 yards the scores were: Mother country, 265; Canada, 263; Guernsey, 256; Jersey, 254; India, 246. The best Canadian score was that of Blair, Rennie and Fleming, 34 each. Simpson and Gilchrist each made 33.

The final scores were as follows:—Mother country, 788; Canada, 789; Jersey, 714; Guernsey, 735; India, 702.

The Canadian scores at 600 yards were as follows:—Simpson and Rennie, 34 each; Blair and Gilchrist, 33 each; Ogg, 32; Cartwright, 31; Bertram, 30, and Fleming, 29.

Canada thus wins the colonial prize—\$400.

YESTERDAY'S SHOOTING.

Yesterday morning broke bright and clear, but the strong wind which swept in gusts over the ranges somewhat interfered with the shooting, and made the judgment of the riflemen in the matter of wind allowance at times unreliable.

In the 'Golden Penny' competition shooting was continued, and the Canadians did some good work, especially Private A. R. Fleming, of the Brandon Infantry Company, who headed the list with six bull's eyes and an inner, a total score of 34 out of a possible 35, and Captain O. W. Wetmore, of the 75th Battalion, who made six bull's eyes and a 'magpie' coming but one point behind Fleming.

In the Premier competition, which is an unqualified competition open to all comers, Captain Wilson, of the 33rd Battalion, one of the Canadian Bisley team, succeeded in landing each one of his seven shots on the bull's eye, scoring the possible 35 points. The shooting in this competition will conclude on Monday.

The 'Experimental No. 1' began yesterday, in which the entries are unlimited, and the competition unqualified. It is seven shots at five hundred yards. The special conditions are: To be competed for at an experimental second class target having a twenty-inch circular visible bull's eye, a thirty-inch circular inner, a forty-inch circular magpie, while the remainder of the target is outer. In this contest Staff-Sgt. A. Graham, of the 48th Highlanders, made the score of 34 out of 35, six bull's eyes and an inner.

The cup was captured last year by the Guernsey eight, with a total of 744 points. The Victoria team, the winners of this cup in 1897, scored 741 points, the British team 741, the Canadians 735, the Jersey eight 721, and the eight from India 720.

THE LATE CZAROWITCH.

DEATH DUE TO A BICYCLE ACCIDENT.

Breslau, July 13.—The 'Schlesche-Zeitung' declares the death of the Czarowitch, Grand Duke George, who passed away on July 10, was due to a bicycle accident. While wheeling over the hilly country about Abbas Tuman, in the Caucasus, the paper adds, a mishap caused him such loss of blood that the Grand Duke died on the spot of the occurrence.

THE KHEVIE IN QUARANTINE.

Alexandria, Egypt, July 14.—The yacht 'Mahroussa,' with the Khedive and the Khediviah on board, has proceeded to quarantine before disembarking the Khediviah at the island of Rhodes and taking the Khedive to Trieste.

FINE AND WARM.

Toronto, July 14, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures: Kamloops, 92, 58; Calgary, 78, 50; Prince Albert, 80, 52; Qu'Appelle, 80, 51; Winnipeg, 88, 58; Port Arthur, 68, 50; Parry Sound, 70, 50; Toronto, 74, 54; Ottawa, 73, 66; Montreal, 72, 62; Quebec, 68, 52; Halifax, 68, 52. Friday and Saturday, light to moderate westerly winds, fine and warm.

1646 and 1642 Notre Dame street, Montreal, July 14 1899.—Readings by Hearn and Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon

To-day.	29.85.	yesterday.	29.81.
Temperature—			
To-day	70	65	
Yesterday	68	62	

ALL OUR SUMMER MILLINERY

Must be cleared out, already stocks have been reduced to a considerable extent, yet there still remains some

EXQUISITE TRIMMED HATS

that are marked at low prices, but to enable us to clear the lot, we have given each Hat marching orders at Half the marked price. Come and see them; probably the very last you wish to have is here for you at

HALF PRICE.

UNTRIMMED MILLINERY.

All this season's choice shapes, new colors, and Sailors' and Walking Hats, all clearing at

HALF PRICE.

CHILDREN'S DAINTY HEADWEAR.

Charming designs in Children's Dainty Headwear. Muslin, Silk, and other light fabrics to clear at

HALF PRICE.

Write for Our New Catalogue, Post Free.

Ogilvy's,

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.

SEAWANHAKA CUP RACES.

THE ROYAL ST. LAWRENCE
YACHT CLUB WILL HOLD
NO TRIAL RACES.

Providing the weather is fine to-morrow afternoon there will be one or two good races at Dorval under the auspices of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club, and Mr. Fitzgibbon will officiate as officer of the day. The new boat from Mr. Duggan's design will be out for a trial spin, and as there are no entries for the Seawanhaka Cup trial races, the new boat will defend the cup without them. It is a great pity that there appears to be a falling off in the interest connected with the Seawanhaka Challenge Cup, and this morning Mr. Arthur Hamilton said he wished a crew could be found to sail the "Speculator" for a series of trials so as to ascertain really what the new boat can do in the speed line. As it is, the boat will go into the races for the cup without trials, which is a most unusual thing. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club has chosen their challenger in the shape of the "Constance," which is considered a fast boat and likely to give the defender a good race or two. The chairman of the sailing committee, Mr. J. J. Riley, Jr., said this morning that the coming races for the Seawanhaka Cup will take place on Lake St. Louis, off Pointe Claire, will commence on July 27, as agreed by the two clubs, and will not start until the arrival of the 12.10 p.m. train from Montreal. It would be a great advantage, not only to spectators but to the railway people, if they would arrange for the train to continue its journey as far as Pointe Claire or Beaconsfield. There is a lack of spectators at these races mainly owing to the extremely poor train service to the intermediate stations along the shore of the lake and there is no reason why some arrangements should not be made for so important a series of races. There is every prospect of the series being most interesting and exciting and a big crowd of spectators is expected to watch the races.

It was stated this morning that the crew to sail the new boat in the approaching series of races will comprise Mr. Herrick Duggan, Mr. W. A. C. Hamilton, Mr. Sherwood and Major Hamilton. This is the same crew that sailed the "Dominion" to its successful finish.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

DECLINE OF LATE YEARS REPEATED LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, July 14.—The Dominion shipping list, issued by the Marine Department, has been distributed and shows that although last year there were a few more vessels than in the preceding year, the trend of Canadian ship-building is downward and the number of vessels of all kinds on the registry list is steadily decreasing, as vessels are lost and not replaced by new ones. Last year 278 vessels of 24,522 tons were built and registered, as compared with 236 vessels of 17,094, in 1897, and 326 vessels of 21,243 tons in 1894. The registry shows that in 1879 there were 7,471 vessels, steam and sail, of 1,332,094 tons; in 1889 there were 7,153 vessels of all kinds with tonnage of 1,040,481, and in 1898 there were 6,643 vessels of 663,782 tons. The value of the vessels built last year is estimated at \$1,103,490, and the total value of Canada's merchant marine is placed at \$20,803,460.

THE LATE MR. M. C. MULLARKEY

The funeral of the late Mr. M. C. Mullarkey took place at 8.30 this morning to St. Patrick's Church, where service was conducted by the Rev. Father Quinlan, and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery.

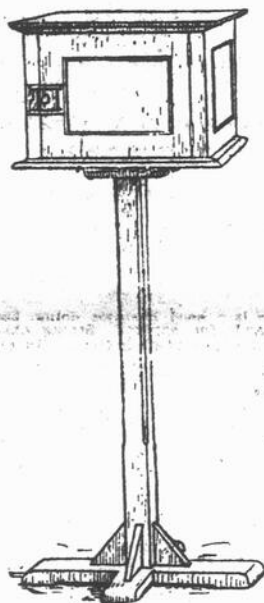
The chief mourners were Messrs. M. C. Mullarkey, Jr., and E. P. Mullarkey, sons; J. J. O'Brien, M. J. F. Quinn, C.C., M.P., and Will. H. Clark, Baltimore, sons-in-law; M. Mullarkey and Dr. Thos. H. O'Connor, Boston, nephews; six grandsons, and John Howly, New York; Denis Murphy and Geo. Murphy, Ottawa; Arthur Donohue, Kingston; D.

SANATORIUM OPENED.

Many Physicians Visit Ste.
Agathe Institution.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING— HOW PATIENTS ARE CARED FOR

Although the sanatorium for consumptives at Ste. Agathe, has been in active operation for some time, the official opening did not take place until yesterday, when a special train carrying about three hundred medical men and their wives left Place Viger Station at 11.45. They were then conveyed in vehicles to the sanatorium, which is situated about one mile from the village at an altitude of over a thousand feet. On arriving at the sanatorium the guests dispersed themselves in all directions, some to view the sanatorium itself, while others ascended the hill at the back of the sanatorium, where a splendid view of the seven lakes may be obtained. One cannot properly compare the Laurentian sanatorium with kindred institutions in the United States, for, whereas such are supported entirely or in part by the government or by private philanthropy, the Laurentian Sanatorium depends solely upon patients for its support. Its organization and completion reflects great credit upon its energetic promoters, Dr. A. J. Richer, Dr. Robert Wilson, and Dr. H. A. Lafleur. The sanatorium will at present accommodate twenty-five patients, but the promoters expect to erect cottages adjacent to the main building. Its equipment is complete in every detail. The interior is furnished throughout entirely in wood and is lighted by electricity; the water is supplied from a spring capable of supplying from twenty to thirty gallons per minute. In each room and hall, and on the verandas are elevated spittoons, as shown in the accompanying illustration.



ELEVATED SPITTOON.

The spittoon is supported by a metal ring attached to the door of the cupboard. The patient desiring to use it, opens the little door and closes it again through. An automatically closing extra cover makes it impossible for flies or other insects to remain in the interior. The spittoons are made of blue enameled iron and contain disinfectants. In addition to the above, each patient is supplied with a pocket spittoon, made of aluminum, and weighing but two ounces. It is four inches long and one and three-quarter inches in diameter, so that it can be conveniently carried in the pocket, and hidden by the pocket-handkerchief when in use. It is easily cleaned. In addition to the front veranda, there are two glass-enclosed verandas, each provided with huge fire places, to add to the comfort of the patients in cold weather. Numerous sun boxes and seats are placed at convenient distances from the house, so that patients may rest and take sun baths during their walks.

Dr. Melli is the resident physician. He is a native of Florence, Italy, and has spent fifteen years in the study of tuberculosis. In addition to the matron, there are six trained nurses in attendance upon patients needing their assistance.

After thoroughly examining the sanatorium and the surrounding country, the guests were entertained to luncheon in the spacious dining-room of the sanatorium, and the marvellous rapidity with which the viands disappeared was evidence of the appetizing air of the Laurentians.

After luncheon speeches were delivered by Mayor Prefontaine, the Hon. Mr. Nantel, Dr. Wesley Mills, and Dean Campbell.

Dr. Robert Wilson, in closing, read the following resolution, which speaks for itself.

"CANADIAN ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS LEAGUE."

We, the undersigned, recognizing the widespread and increasing existence of tuberculosis in our midst, believing in its communicability, realizing the serious menace to public health which the want of application of this fact among the public entails, and believing that in the present stage of our knowledge, prevention is of infinite more importance and efficacy than cure; We hereby pledge ourselves to assist in the suppression of this scourge of the age by every means in our power, by a more intimate study of the disease, its means of cure and precautionary measures to prevent its spread, by assisting the Boards of Health and Sanitary committees in every

way possible, and disseminating among the general public a wider knowledge of the dangers to be avoided, precautions to be taken, and the conditions which favor the arrest of the disease. To the end that our work may be more unanimous, its interest kept up and its voice of more importance, we band ourselves into an association to be known as the "Canadian Anti-Tuberculosis League," to which any one who takes an interest in the work as outlined above is eligible.

The above resolution was signed by nearly every physician present.

After giving three rousing cheers for Dr. A. J. Richer and his confreres, who had provided such a treat, the guests drove to the station by way of the lake, and started for Montreal, where they arrived at seven p.m., all delighted with their trip, and each more impressed with the magnificent scenery of our Laurentians and Ste. Agathe in particular.

Telegrams and letters of regret were received from the Hon. Mr. Marchand, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, His Honor Lieut.-Governor Jetté, Sir William Hingston, Principal Peterson, Dr. Burgess, Dr. Gardner, Prof. McLeod, Dr. McCallum, Girdwood, Perrigo, Bell, Laphorn Smith, Baldwin, Adams, Kinghorn and W. F. Hamilton.

Of those received, the following are representative.

Saranac, Minn., July 13.

Dr. Richer, I regret greatly I could not get off to-day. Wish you cordially every success in sanatorium. May it be beginning of great good for province.

(Signed) DR. ADAMI.

250 Bishop street, Montreal, July 7, '99.
My Dear Dr. Richer, I very much regret that pressing engagements in the city will prevent me from being present at the opening of the sanatorium at Ste. Agathe. I need not tell you that it has my earnest wishes for its success. As you know I have for twenty years been trying to convince others as I was myself convinced that consumption was a contagious and not a hereditary disease. There is every reason to believe that by isolating and treating every known case, this terrible disease might even in our time disappear from the face of the earth. I consider your great undertaking only a small beginning of the great work you will sooner or later have to do when every physician will consider it his duty to send his consumptive patients to your sanatorium at the very beginning of their illness, and when the national, provincial and municipal governments will all co-operate in sending the poor who are afflicted with the disease, to a public sanatorium under your care, where they may receive the same treatment as those who can pay. As one who has ventured to take the first step in this province you deserve the thanks of the community in general, of whom no one appreciates your energy more than

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) A. LAPHORN SMITH.

Among those present were:—
Drs. J. J. Gardner, Maud E. Abbott, Cunin, Mary Fyfe, J. D. Gauthier, A. R. Marsolais, Dubé, Geo. Hall, F. J. Hackett, Robt. Wilson, F. R. England, R. H. Craig, Peter Brown, McKenzie Forbes, J. E. Fortier, J. L. Warren, R. R. Brown, A. N. Rivet, L'Ecuyer, J. A. Leblanc, E. H. Leblanc, A. G. Nicholls, Sempie, R. A. Kerry, Ranger, E. G. Finley, D. McD. Ford, J. J. Beiny, Bannerman, J. J. Ross, Coyle, H. A. D'Amour, J. A. Leblanc, W. S. McLeod, J. A. Monpetit, F. Lefebvre, J. S. Ibbotson, J. A. McConnell, René Hebert, F. W. Campbell, G. T. Ross, E. E. Simard, F. Cornu, Laurier, Grafton, W. Mount, Lockhart, Patrick, Vipond, G. A. Brown, W. H. Dalpe, F. Wesley Mills, W. M. Fluke, H. B. Fraser, A. G. Richard, Chartier, Leprohon, Meagher, A. D. Stewart, Fisher, E. H. P. Blackford, Gurd, LeCavallier, Trudeau, L. A. Demers, Cardin, Redd, H. A. Lafleur, A. J. Richer, Dr. and Mrs. Schmidt, Miss Roddick, Miss Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Finney, Dr. and Mrs. MacNamara, Dr. and Mrs. Barton, Dr. and Mrs. Renouf, Mr. A. D. Thornton, Dr. and Mrs. S. F. Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Privett, Dr. and Mrs. Rollo Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Griffith, Dr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss M. J. Tucker, Mrs. Dr. Desrochers, Dr. and Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kneeland, Dr. and Mrs. Harrison, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Harrington, Miss Nicholls, Dr. and Mrs. J. V. Anglin, Mrs. J. A. Springle, Mr. J. H. Springle, Dr. and Mrs. Day, Dr. and Mrs. E. A. Robertson, Dr. and Mrs. McConnell, Mr. C. Robillard, Mr. R. McLaughlin, Mr. H. W. Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. Oliver, Dr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Houghton, Dr. and Mrs. Lachapelle, Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Delorme, Mr. and Mrs. D. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Leblanc, Dr. and Mrs. M. and Mrs. H. J. Beaman, Dr. and Mrs. Ault, Dr. and Mrs. Orr, Dr. and Mrs. Roy, Miss Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Smythe, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchison.

TABLE OF ALTITUDES.

Following is a table of the distance from and altitudes above Montreal, taken by Dr. W. G. Nichol, yesterday:—
St. Jerome, 33 miles; 300 feet.
Ste. Adele, 42 miles; 800 feet.
Piedmont, 46 miles; 550 feet.
Ste. Marguerite, 54 miles; 850 feet.
Ste. Agathe Station, 64 miles; 1,100 feet.

Laurentian Sanatorium, 1,300 feet.
To the cross, Mount Calvary, 1,450 feet.

SUCCESSFUL 'TROLLEY' RIDE.

The trolley ride on the Park & Island line, under the auspices of Fairmount Council, R. T. of T., last night, was a great success. The excursion started at the corner of Park avenue and Mount Royal, and the trip included a ride to Westmount, then to Cartierville, return to Westmount and back to the starting point. Sixty adults and a number of children took in the trip, which was personally conducted by Mr. L. Robinson, superintendent of the P. & I. Line; and also Select Councillor of Fairmount Council of Royal Temples. All had a most enjoyable outing. It is the intention to run a similar excursion in about ten days, in aid of the district council's sick benefit fund.

COMMITTED FOR EXTRADITION.

Mr. Lafontaine this morning committed for extradition John Steitz, held here on a charge of embezzling \$2,000 in Germany. Messrs. Buchanan & Jacobs, attorneys for the prisoner, have made application for his release under a writ of habeas corpus.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

HALF PRICE.

Boys' Bicycle Hose, assorted sizes and prices; Children's Cotton and Merino Undervests; Tan Cashmere Hose, embroidered fronts; Ladies' Bicycle Gaiters, Girls' Tan Thread Hose, assorted sizes. All the above to be sold at 50 p.c. Other lines are being added to this lot daily at half price.

On the Same Table will be Displayed

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MEN'S

NECKWEAR in Four-in-hand and Strings, to clear at half price. MEN'S FANCY SILK BOW TIES at 10c, former prices 35c, 40c, 50c. MEN'S ALL WOOL SWEATERS in Navy, White and Cardinal, less 20 percent. MEN'S BATHING SUITS in small sizes, less 33 1-3 percent. BOYS' ELASTIC BELTS at 10c, former prices 20c and 30c. Samples of MEN'S NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR at half price. All odd lines in MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, less 25 percent.

Shoe Department.

SUMMER SALE.

SHOES.—The original prices on the \$2.00 Table were \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, and \$4.50.

SHOES.—The original prices on the \$2.25 Table were \$3.00 and \$3.50.

SHOES.—The original prices on the \$2.50 Table were \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.

SHOES.—The original prices on the \$3.00 Table were \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, and \$6.00.

SHOES.—The original prices on the \$3.50 Table were \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00.

Customers will find this line of goods remarkable value and are advised to see them at once

Mail Orders carefully filled. Samples sent and every information given.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., Montreal.

THE LATE MR. MAHONEY.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Mahoney, who was a steward on the Dominion Line steamship "Cambroman," took place yesterday afternoon from the Catholic Sailors' Institute, and was well attended. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Father Kavanagh. Wrapped about the coffin was the British flag. The pall-bearers were six former shipmates. Four quartermasters attended in uniform. The funeral proceeded to Cote des Neiges, and among those present were Messrs. F. B. McNamee, J. Ritchie Bell, W. R. Evans, second officer of the "Cambroman," Messrs. McAndrew, John Foley, McGovern, Albert Ayres, John Greenwood and J. J. Curran, jr.

ENGINEER NOT TO BLAME.

A coroner's inquiry was held this morning into the killing of Mr. Joseph Bernier, who on Wednesday morning had his leg cut off by the engine of a C. P. R. freight train about eighty yards east of the St. Denis street crossing, and died at the General Hospital yesterday.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, 834 Notre Dame street, engineer of the train, said that when he saw Bernier before the accident he was standing still in the middle of the track a few yards ahead. Having no air brakes, he reversed his engine, but could not stop in time. This evidence was corroborated by the fireman. The gateman at the St. Denis street crossing deposed that just previous to the accident he had had his hands full in chasing cattle off the track, which would account for his knowing nothing of the presence of a man on the track. Dr. Von Eberts, medical superintendent of the hospital, stated that there was a strong smell of alcohol on Bernier when he was brought in. After the amputation he had at first done well, but his heart had suddenly failed.

The jury brought in a verdict exonerating the engineer, Campbell, from all blame.

NEW LAW FIRMS.

Among the new partnerships registered in Court is that of Grenier and Grenier, advocates, consisting of Mr. A. Wilfrid Grenier, Q.C., and Mr. Armand Grenier, his son, who recently passed his examination to practice.

PARK AND ISLAND TRANSFERS.

The special committee appointed to discuss the dispute regarding the issuing of transfers between the Park & Island and Montreal Street Railway, met this morning; but did nothing, as Mr. Wanklyn and the representatives of the Park & Island Company could not attend.

DEMAND OF ASSIGNMENT.

Mr. S. W. Jacob, for Herman H. Wolff & Company, this morning made an application before Judge Davidson for the appointment of a curator to the estate of M. L. Weismann, the absent Notre Dame street merchant, against whom a demand of assignment was made this morning.

CHOOSE A CANDIDATE.

Winnipeg, July 14.—The Conservatives of Morris have chosen Mr. Colin H. Campbell, Q.C., as a candidate for the forthcoming provincial elections.

Diamond Quality

To the uninitiated, "a diamond is a diamond." Not so to those who understand them—there is often as much difference as between night and day. We have expert knowledge of the diamond. We buy from the cutters in Amsterdam, in large quantities for cash, enabling us to sell first water stones at less than the price usually asked for lower grades.

Henry Birks & Sons,

PHILLIPS SQUARE,
Montreal.

COLLIDED WITH A STREET CAR.

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon an express wagon collided with a street car on Notre Dame street immediately opposite the offices of the Montreal Electric Company. The driver of the wagon, it seems, had endeavored to cross the car track in front of the approaching car, and was struck by the latter while so doing. He was thrown from his seat to the ground, and his horse was knocked down, receiving some bad cuts.

PRINTERS' PICNIC.

The splendid display of articles now on view in Mr. John Allan's new store window, corner of Craig and Bleury streets, comprise a part of the prizes to be competed for at the twelfth annual picnic and games of Montreal Typographical Union, No. 176, to be held at Iberville to-morrow. This pretty little village on the Richelieu river is an ideal place for a picnic, and the C.P.R. runs right to the grounds. A first class programme has been prepared, and special attention will be paid to the children. Members in good standing of labor unions only, will be allowed to compete in the open events, so that organized labor will no doubt turn out in large numbers. A feature, is the tug of war between the four unions of the allied printing trades, namely, Pressmen's, Stereotypers and the French and English Typographical Unions. The prize is a handsome trophy presented by the Toronto Type Foundry Company. The Mayor has promised to be present and act as one of the judges, and will be assisted by United States Consul Bittinger, Mr. George Stewart, manager of the Toronto Type Foundry Company, and Mr. W. S. Scudder, president of the Canadian Compositing Company.

The following is the programme of the events:
Putting 16-lb. shot (M.T.U.); hop, step and jump, standing (open); 100 yards race; hop, step and jump, standing (M.T.U.); young ladies' race; approved races, over three years (M.T.U.); 100 yards race; job printers (M.T.U.); members wives; fat man's race, 50 yards (open); 220 yards race (open); 100 yards, news men; boys' race, 50 yards, under 15; girls' race, 12 and under; running broad jump (open); married men's race, M.T.U.; printers' race, over 35 years (M.T.U.); committee, 100 yards; grand tug-of-war; pl. guessing competition for a handsome clock. There will also be a number of races for the little children. Prizes for all.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Furniture and Carpets.—If in want of Furniture and Carpets either for cash or credit, you cannot miss a bargain by going to F. Lapointe, 1351 St. Catherine street east. Open evenings.

Weekly Calendar.

THE PRINTERS' ANNUAL EXCURSION,

On Saturday, July 15.

To IBERVILLE, Que., on the Beautiful Richelieu.

First-class Orchestra will attend. Boating, Fishing and other amusement.

FULL PROGRAMME OF GAMES AND GOOD PRIZES.

Tickets—Adults, 60c. Children, 30c.

To be had from members of the Montreal Typographical Union and at the Windsor street station on the day of the excursion.

Special trains will leave the Windsor street station at 9.15 a.m. and 1 p.m. Returning leave IBERVILLE at 7 p.m.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

THE LADIES SAY IT.

"THE BEST OF ALL DAY TRIPS."

To CARILLON and back . . . \$1.00

Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine.

Get 1899 Snap Shots Guide at Ticket Offices.

Art Association,

PHILLIPS SQUARE,

Galleries Closed

READING-ROOM open to Members

9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, JULY 15.

I.O.O.F. M.U.

Montreal District.

Brethren of lodges in the district are requested to attend the funeral of wife of Bro. W. Herbert, of the Royal Montreal Lodge, to take place TO-MORROW, at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence, No. 6 Beaver Hall square, G. W. HARDISTY, Prov. C.S.

FUNERAL NOTICE

S. O. F. R. S.

Lodge Victoria's Jubilee, No. 41. The members are requested to attend the funeral of the late Mrs. Herbert, wife of Bro. W. Herbert, on SATURDAY, 15th instant, at 2.30, from No. 6 Beaver Hall square. By order, W. MURDOCK, W.P.

ANNUAL PICNIC

ST. MATTHEW'S SABRATH-SCHOOL,

HIGGATE SPRINGS,

SATURDAY, July 15th, 1899.

Adult's Ticket, 80c; children, 40c.

Trains leave Bonaventure at 8 and Point St. Charles at 8.15 a.m.

Afternoon train at 1.35 from Bonaventure station.

DON'T FORGET the Outremont

SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC

To Ste. Rose, SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 15, 1899.

Special train will leave Place Viger Station at 4.15 a.m., and Mile End Station at 9.25 a.m.; ordinary train, 1.45 from Place Viger, and 1.55 from Mile End.

Come and have a good time. Tickets at both depots on day of excursion.

W. A. WILSON, Secretary.

SATURDAY EXCURSION

The Steamer CHATEAUGUAY will leave No. 1 Canal Basin, foot of McGill street, at 2 p.m., passing around the Chateauguay Islands, then through Lake St. Louis to Beauharnois, returning by N.Y.C. Railway to Montreal, arriving at Montreal at 10 p.m. A most delightful trip.

ROUND TRIP 15c.

Tel. Main 7710. J. REAY, Manager.

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'HEARTY INVITATION'

is extended to all young men, to attend the MEETING for MEN, held each SATURDAY NIGHT from 8 to 9 o'clock. Subject for this week:

THE ONLY SON OF HIS MOTHER.

JOHN ROY speaks. Others take part. Bright singing.

COME AND BRING A FRIEND.

SUNDAY, July 16th.

9.45 a.m., Beginners' Class.

8 p.m., Young Men's Bible Class.

Leader, C. K. CALHOUN, Assistant Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.

SUNDAY, JULY 16.

Men's Own.

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY CHURCH, 16th July, 3 p.m.

SPEAKER

REV. W. B. DUNNETT,

Special Music.

NEW YORK LIFE TO UNLOAD.

New York, July 13.—The New York Life Insurance Company yesterday amended its by-laws so as to provide for the sale of all its holdings in stocks. The company's holdings in this line are about four million dollars. The attitude of certain foreign governments under whose jurisdiction the New York Life does business was the primary cause in leading the president, Mr. McCall, to take the step.

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs; Northern Messenger, 30c; 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; \$3.60 on Daily Witness. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY WITNESS.

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

WEEKLY WITNESS.

With large type or cuts, 20c per line. One-third reduction if set in our usual small advertising type. Special contract rates.

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1899.

Westmount is giving an object lesson to the city in the way of municipal government which, being close at hand, might be studied by some of our aldermen with great advantage to themselves and the public. That it should attract the best sort of residents is only what might be expected in a town which does not tolerate saloons, has an efficient police force, keeps its streets clean and regulates building operations so as to guard against fire and the creation of slums. Population has increased largely and rapidly in Westmount, and will continue to do so while these conditions prevail, and while the aldermen, unlike those who control city affairs, do not consider municipal government a concern for exploitation.

TROUBLE AT THE CAPE.

The situation in South Africa seems to be getting worse instead of better. Mr. Chamberlain recently declared that it was not a mere question of Uitlanders' grievances in the Transvaal which was now up for settlement, but a question whether peace was to prevail throughout South Africa—in Cape Colony, in Natal, and in the Orange Free State—between Dutch and English-speaking people and under what conditions. The race feeling has broken out into actual conflict in Cape Colony. At the town of Worcester, not above seventy-five miles as the crow flies from Capetown, though perhaps twice that distance by railway, the Dutch, who are British citizens, are charged with breaking up an English-speaking meeting, just as the Dutch burghers of Johannesburg broke up a meeting of British subjects at that place by resort to brute force. It must be remembered that in Cape Colony the Dutch are in a decided majority, and that as they are for the most part the farmers of the colony, they are in a very great majority in the rural districts, especially those back from the coast. Worcester is behind the first range of mountains lying back of the coast, in the valley of the Beede river, and there the English-speaking people are probably a small minority. In all the larger towns of the coast the English are in a majority, and the trade and commerce of the country, as well as the railways, are for the most part under their direct management. Although the Afrikaner, or Dutch, party now in power

has been for years accused of disloyalty, principally because of its sympathy with the Dutch of the Transvaal, it has always declared its loyalty, and under the guidance of the present Afrikaner government the Cape Parliament made a contribution to the Imperial navy. We are loath to believe, therefore, that the government has given Sir Alfred Milner any reason for dismissing it from office or that such a course is contemplated. It is likely enough that partisan politicians and newspapers have urged such action upon the high commissioner, just as our own political parties and newspapers urge our governors at times to dismiss governments of the day, even when supported by parliament, but no one takes such silly partisanship seriously or attaches any importance to it. The proceedings of the Cape Parliament, which meets to-day, will, however, be watched with interest.

THE FOURTEENTH OF JULY.

July has more political anniversaries than any month in the year. In this part of the world they come pretty close together, too, in the early part of the month. Whether the weather of the torrid season has anything to do with the matter, as some philosophers contend in speculating on the influences that affect human action, or not, is a moot point, but the coincidence is felicitous. People are in the humor for making celebrations of this kind when the skies are bright and nature is in full bloom. Dominion Day and Independence Day have been loyally and gaily observed, each in its own land, like one rooster responding to another. Some of our cities were all agog on Wednesday over the battle of the Boyne. 'Oh, it was a beautiful procession,' said the aged dame of Toronto. To-day, our fellow citizens from old France celebrate their national fête. The taking of the Bastille by the populace of Paris was an event which marked the beginning of a new era, not only for France, but for the world, and lovers and the advocates of liberty, equality and fraternity wear the tricolor on the fourth of July with pride. All mankind is under obligations to French genius in science, literature and the arts, but more than all is the world indebted to France for being Freedom's holocaust. British people, convinced that our own political system is the best ever evolved, are apt to indulge a feeling of conscious superiority when contemplating the efforts of other nations in the work of establishing political institutions. But in considering the case of France it should be borne in mind that what was a slow growth through centuries for us, marked, it must be admitted, by periodical upheavals, was for the French a sudden, overwhelming cataclysm. The greatness, the grandeur, the immortality of national spirit, its inborn power to rise triumphant and rejuvenated over the most terrible misfortunes, were never more gloriously displayed by any nation at any period of the world's history than by France during the hundred and ten years which have elapsed since the fall of the Bastille. The honest admiration, the sincere respect which all British people entertain for France have not been lessened by recent events, nor have the rivalries that have arisen obscured the kindness which at bottom animates the British towards the people of France in the efforts they are making to solve the problems of their national destiny. Here in Canada, where our intimate relations with our compatriots of French origin have brought us into close sympathy with them, this sentiment may be said to go deeper and to form a bond of union which we all hope may be of the most enduring character. To the natives of France who are celebrating their national festival, this feeling is heartily extended, for in no country in the world can the British and French unite with more appropriateness in honoring a great anniversary commemoration of popular liberty than in this Canada of ours.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The \$3,000,000 loan has been confirmed by the City Council, but hardly with such heartiness as would please the Finance Committee, which placed it, and there is little doubt that had the business of floating the loan been differently handled, a somewhat better price might have been secured. The main point now, however, is to learn where the mistakes occurred in order that they may not be repeated. First, when an institution like the Bank of Nova Scotia expressed a desire to make a tender, it was a mistake not to have permitted it to do so. To select only four tenderers, arbitrarily, was a mistake. Secondly, Alderman Rainville assumed a very grave responsibility in opening the tenders privately and before the proper date. It is also a little unusual that the tenders should have borne a date three days earlier than the day upon which it was decided to call for tenders from the institutions selected. These various irregularities cast a doubt upon the flotation of the loan that might not otherwise have arisen. With regard to the Bank of Montreal re-selling at a profit to a Chicago syndicate, it may almost be taken for granted that there would not have been any such syndicate but for the bank, and had tenders been publicly called for there would not have been one from this syndicate. The only point is whether it would not have been wiser to employ the Bank of Montreal on commission to float the loan, which it could always do much more advantageously than the city, because of its intimate knowledge of financial conditions and its ramification of branches and correspondents. That the bank should make a profit out of its purchase is only legitimate.

The Banque du Peuple bill has passed the Senate in an amended form, which renders it probably as satisfactory as is possible. The directors are to be released from their personal liability when the depositors shall have received 45 cents on the dollar, and if the assets realize more than enough for this the surplus is to be divided pro rata among the stockholders. The only objection to the last provision is that it is entirely at variance with banking in Canada, by which the shareholders cannot share in the estate until the creditors are satisfied. However, the bank itself was largely at variance with our banking system, and the Senate has had the advantage of a long and careful study of all the circumstances.

Senator Dandurand's usury bill is not dead; it is in a condition of suspended animation, to be submitted to the banks and boards of trade, and reintroduced next session, at which it is highly probable that it will pass. It is to be regretted that Canada's shipping seems to be declining. The register for 1898 shows only 6,643 vessels, of 603,782 tons, against 7,153 ships, of 1,040,481 tons in 1889, and 7,471 ships, of 1,332,092 tons in 1879. This is very unfortunate, in view of the increase of coasting and foreign traffic since 1879. Of course, the main reason for the decline is the substitution of steel ships for wooden ones. Canada, with her splendid timber resources, was, in the days of wooden ship-building, as was Norway also, a great builder and owner of ships. Canada has not gone into steel ship-building to any extent, but within a few years, when the great iron manufacturing company which is establishing immense works at North Sydney gets fairly to work, Canada's native shipping may be expected once more to increase rapidly. At present the old wooden ships, as they drop out of service or are lost, are not replaced by new ships. Another reason of the decline in shipping is that railways have become more important carriers of internal freight. It is not reported that the decline is due in any degree to a change of register.

It is reported that a decision has at last been arrived at respecting the Pacific cable, Australia to pay eight-eighths and Canada and the United Kingdom five-eighths each of the cost of construction and laying. Thus is the empire to be bound by still another tie. The condition of commerce during the week continues more or less favorable. The cattle markets both in Canada and the United Kingdom continue to show a marked improvement in firmness over previous recent seasons, though at the moment the advance in freight rates and a weaker feeling in Glasgow are against shippers. Butter and cheese are firmly held here, although the receipts of cheese especially have been large. The abundant rains will doubtless improve the pastures. The iron trade, considered the best indicator of commercial conditions, continues active, and in Canada an advance of prices has been decided upon.

The floating of a loan almost simultaneously by Nova Scotia and British Columbia, the border provinces of Canada's almost illimitable territory, affords an admirable measure of the advance of western Canada. Both loans were at three percent, and both were floated at practically the same figure, 96.

The condition of affairs in the United States is shown to be prosperous by many facts. The June clearings were \$20,000,000 ahead of June, 1898, and the clearings of the six months show an advance of \$70,000,000 over the first six months of 1898. Prices of staples are firm, and advanced during June, a condition, by the way, which offsets not a little the increased profits and wages of

individuals. Customs receipts have been heavy, and the stock market displays a generally firm tone, notwithstanding an occasional flurry. Europe, including Great Britain, is again becoming confident in United States securities, and investing, particularly at the present time, when the Transvaal cloud hangs threateningly above the London market. The local stock market has been exceedingly dull during the week, with a consequent sagging tendency. The money market remains unchanged, although the \$3,000,000 city loan may have some effect in weakening it. New York has been somewhat affected by a rise of one-half of one percent in the Bank of England rate, which is now three and a half percent. The week's local clearings continue to show an advance over previous years.

BISHOP BOND'S APPOINTMENTS.

His Lordship Bishop Bond has arranged for the following appointments in the deanery of Clarendon:—
Sunday, July 30, Hull, 11 a.m.—Rural Dean Smith; Monday, Chelsea, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. A. A. Allen; Tuesday, Aylwin, 10.30 a.m.—The churchwardens, Church of England; Wednesday, Wright, 10.30 a.m.—The churchwardens, Church of England; Thursday, Cawood, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. T. W. Ball; Friday, Aylwin, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. T. W. Ball; Saturday, Masham, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. J. H. Bell.

Sunday, Aug. 6, Wakefield, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. J. H. Bell; Tuesday, Shawville, 10.30 a.m.—Ven. Archdeacon Naylor; Wednesday, Portage du Fort, 10.30 a.m.—Rev. R. Warrington; Thursday, Bryson, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. R. Warrington; Friday, Clarke's, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. R. Warrington; Saturday, North Clarendon, 10.30 a.m.—Ven. Archdeacon Naylor.
Sunday, Aug. 13, Thorne West, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. C. Lummis; Monday, Leslie, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. C. Lummis; Tuesday, Thorne Centre, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. C. Lummis; Wednesday, St. Thomas, Bristol, 10.30 a.m.—Mr. Lindsey, Church of England student; Thursday, Quyon, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. H. Plaisted; Friday, St. Luke's, Eardley, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. W. E. Kaneen; Saturday, St. Augustine's, Eardley, 10.30 a.m.—The Rev. W. E. Kaneen.

Sunday, Aug. 20, Aylmer, 11 a.m.—The Rev. R. F. Taylor.
The Bishop's address will be:—Aug. 1 to 4, care Mr. Ireland, Aylwin; Aug. 4 to 6, care the Rev. J. H. Bell, North Wakefield; Aug. 6 to 12, care of Ven. Archdeacon Naylor, Shawville; Aug. 12 to 17, care of the Rev. H. Plaisted, Quyon; Aug. 17 to 20, care of the Rev. F. Taylor, Aylmer.

ADJUTANT GOODWIN.

Adjutant Alice Goodwin, who took command of the St. Alexander street corps, yesterday, entered the work of the Salvation Army as a cadet in October,



ADJUTANT GOODWIN.

1887. Her home was near Kingston, in which city she first became connected with the Army as a soldier. She was promoted to the rank of captain in March, 1888; ensign in 1893, and adjutant in 1896.

Since her promotion to the rank of a staff officer, she has had charge of the following important corps and districts: Owen Sound, Brandon, Winnipeg, Jamestown, Grand Forks and Ottawa. She has altogether had command of twenty different corps, and is known as a faithful, hard-working and successful officer. The important charges entrusted to her and the rank to which she has been advanced are the best evidences of the appreciation in which she is held by the commissioners under whom she has so long served. There was a good turnout of soldiers and regular attendants at the welcome meeting last night. Quite a number had known the adjutant before, some having been soldiers under her in other places. All united in giving their new leader a hearty welcome, which she said made her feel quite at home already.

A DOUBLE BURGLARY.

Mr. J. H. McKeown, baker and confectioner, was the victim of burglars on Saturday night, who operated, with apparent design, in two different branches of his business, situated at 37 St. Antoine street and 697 Wellington street. It would appear that entrance was effected by breaking in a window in the rear of each store. The cash drawers were forced open and rifled of their contents, but the total booty was small. The attention of the police is again called. Similar depredations are of almost daily or nightly occurrence, while comparatively few arrests are reported.

CYCLISTS ON THE ISLAND.

The Privilege Already Granted to be Extended.

NEW TENDERS FOR FERRY SERVICE AND PRIVILEGES—INCLINE RAILWAY.

The Parks and Ferries Committee held an interesting meeting yesterday afternoon, Ald. Ames in the chair.

Several important matters were discussed.

The chairman drew attention to the fact that the time allowed for the trial of the new arrangement for allowing bicyclists on St. Helen's Island expired to-day. He had hoped for a report from Mr. Desmarreau, the superintendent, but he was not present.

Ald. Lareau reported that he had had a conversation with Mr. Desmarreau with regard to the matter. The superintendent told him that there had been no trouble with the bicyclists to speak of. At the start one or two of them had acted as though they owned the island, and had shown a disposition to ignore the regulations restricting them to certain paths. They had easily been brought to reason.

Ald. Ames said there certainly appeared to be no reason to cancel the privilege.

Ald. Stevenson pointed out that all that had been done had been to allow the bicyclists the privilege until to-day, as an experiment, on which the superintendent was to report. Unless another resolution was adopted extending the privilege, the superintendent would refuse to allow bicycles on the island in future. He consequently moved that the privilege be extended until the next meeting. The motion was carried.

Ald. Stevenson explained the action he had taken with regard to the overcrowding of the St. Helen's Island ferry. He said that cattle could not have been worse treated than the passengers on the ferries. Since his complaint had gone in the Richelieu Company had run two boats on the ferry on Sundays, the 'Cultivateur,' and the 'Mouche-a-Feu.' In his opinion the latter boat was too small, and quite unsuited to the service.

Ald. Lareau said that he had heard the smaller boat much complained of.

Ald. Stevenson complained of the absence of policemen at the wharves on either side. There had been none on the island since the day he was over, and only one on the city side, and he had simply stood on the wharf with his arms folded, calmly watching the struggling crowds.

The chairman explained that there were nine policemen on the island, and it was decided to correspond with Mr. Desmarreau, and ask him to have a policeman stationed on the wharf at the island at the arrival and departure of every boat.

Ald. Lareau stated that he had received numerous complaints from the members of the Swimming Club and others as to the irregular running of the ferries. If there were only a few passengers sometimes two hours' time elapsed between boats. On Saturday last the boat would not have been run at all had he not given an order that a man who had been doing some work on the other side should be taken across.

Ald. Ames read from the contract to show that the company is compelled to run boats every half-hour during the day.

It was decided to take steps to keep the company up to its contract.

As the contract for the ferry privilege expires at the end of this year, it was decided to advertise for tenders at once, the specifications to be drawn up later.

It was also decided to call for tenders for the restaurant and other privileges on Mount Royal Park.

The city attorneys' opinion on the Incline Railway was presented. Mr. Ethier reported that though the contract with the company expires in May, the company cannot be compelled to remove its plant until the close of the season, the Council can renew the franchise under the same considerations, or grant new privileges, or it can expropriate the plant at the termination of the franchise next May. 'In the event of the city acquiring the railway or building a new one it has also,' Mr. Ethier says, 'discretionary powers to lease the same without special legislation.'

The report was not discussed.

It was decided to refer to the government, with the committee's approval, requests from several athletic clubs to be allowed to practice on the city's portion of the old exhibition grounds, which remains under the control of the government, pending the demolition of the buildings.

The superintendent was instructed to repair the bridge leading from Mount Royal Park to the cemeteries, he to act under the instructions of the chairman and Ald. Lareau.

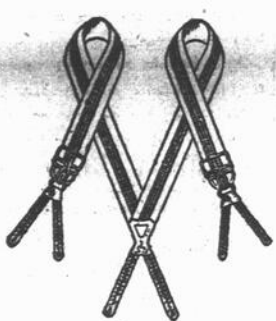
CANDY TRUST FALLS THROUGH.

Frontenac, N.Y., July 13.—After various informal conferences held between the manufacturing confectioners of the United States in convention here it was practically decided to-day that the projected combination could not be pulled through.

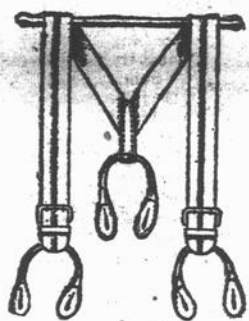
ADVERTISEMENTS.

BRACE UP!

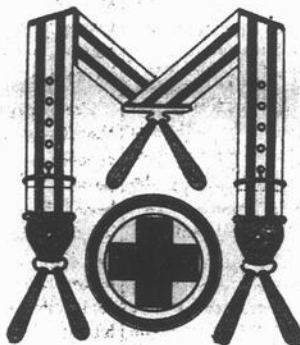
IF YOU have not got a New Suit or a pair of New Trousers to put on Sunday, get a new pair of BRACES. You can then Brace up and feel almost as good as if you had a New Suit, besides it's handy to have a pair of Braces on each pair of Trousers. It saves you the bother of changing, and they cost so little.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

No. 1 MEN'S BRACES.—elastic web, with cord or leather ends, imported and domestic made, at 15c per pair, with strong wire buckles. Also finer lines with gilt plated buckles, patent cast off and very good elastic webs, mohair ends, at 25c per pair. Fancy silk spotted checked and striped webs, light and dark colors, at 35c and 50c per pair.

No. 2—GOOD STRONG BRACES for workmen, with leather saddler ends, at 25c per pair. Extra quality, hand-sewed, at 50c per pair.

No. 3—THE AMBULANCE BRACE—This Brace is now well known and has large sales. It is made in one piece, running around roller at back. This can be used as a bandage in case of accident, also a good, strong serviceable and easy Brace for workmen. Pulls no buttons off. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c per pair.

THE ARGOSY BRACE, the most easy and comfortable Brace made, and only to be had at our stores. Light, strong and durable, giving easily to every movement of the body. Made all solid leather, at 25c, 35c and 50c pair. Also elastic webbing, strong cord end, at 35c and 50c pair.

GUYOT SUSPENDERS—Nearly everybody knows what they are. No elastic in web, only in the ends at the back—very easily adjusted to lengths. We have them in a Canadian make, very good for 25c per pair, and the genuine French Brace, at 50c per pair.

SHOULDER BRACES 50c per pair. **MEN'S BOSTON GARTERS**, at 15c and 25c pair.

The above lines are only a few of the kinds we keep constantly in stock. We have not every kind made. For instance, we have the old fashioned galluses, two separate braces, not much in demand now, but there are always a few old chaps who stick to them.

In this advertisement we might mention that we have a patent Bachelor Button, put up a dozen in a box, for 10 cents. No needle required, will not pull off, but can easily be taken off by the point of a pen-knife. Instructions on each box. Can be put on in a minute.

Look us up if you want Braces or anything in Furnishings for Men's Wear.

Allan "My Hatter 661 Craig Street and
and Outfitter," 2299 St. Catherine St.

PIANOS. BARGAIN LIST. PIANOS. SQUARES.

STEVENS	11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$4.00 per month
HEINTZMAN & CO.	11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$4.00 per month
VOSE & SONS	11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$4.00 per month
STODART	11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$4.00 per month
CHICKERING	11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$4.00 per month
HAIR	11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$4.00 per month
MCCAMMON	11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$4.00 per month

UPRIGHTS.

BISHOP, 7 octaves.	cost \$75.00. Price \$35.	\$5.00 cash and \$4.00 per month
SOHMER MODEL.	cost \$75.00. Price \$35.	\$5.00 cash and \$4.00 per month

ORGANS.

MASON & HAMLIN, 11 stops, cost \$155.00. Price \$75.	\$10 cash and \$5 per mo.
DOHERTY, 11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$3 per mo.
CORNWALL, 11 stops, cost \$110. Price \$55.	\$4 cash and \$3 per mo.
ESTREY, 14 stops, cost \$185.00. Price \$90.	\$10 cash and \$5 per mo.
WARREN MELODEON, 5 octaves, \$12.	\$2 cash and \$2 per mo.
HASTINGS MELODEON, \$16.00.	\$2 cash and \$2 per mo.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER, 2366 St. Catherine Street.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

Major Macaulay Promotes
Weekly Field Events in
Connection With the
M. A. A. A.

WHEELING—CRICKET—YACHT-
ING.

Major Macaulay, the chairman of the outdoor sports department of the M.A.A.A., is apparently never satisfied unless he is interesting himself in the line of sports. As is shown not only by his energetic work in connection with the school boys but with the M.A.A.A. This association should consider itself lucky in possessing such a worker. A circular has now been issued among the athletes of the M.A.A.A. with a view to increase the interest in outdoor sports and it will no doubt prove a success and be the means of cultivating better athletes in this vicinity. The idea promotes weekly field races and special souvenir spoons will be given as prizes. The spoon is worth winning as it is engraved with the M.A.A.A. crest and very pretty. It is also intended to have trial races previous to the annual fall handicaps, which will no doubt be a very good scheme.

The following speaks for itself:
M.A.A.A. Department of Outdoor Sports,
summer season 1899:
In order to increase the interest in out-

door sports and to encourage systematic training in track work, the committee in charge has decided on the following arrangements for the benefit of members of the association and its affiliated clubs:—
Weekly handicaps—Commencing July 20, a series of weekly handicaps will be given on the grounds, which will be run off each evening at 6.50 sharp.

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS.
July 20—100 yards and 880 yards.
July 27—220 yards and running broad jump.
Aug. 3—440 yards and 120 yards hurdle.
Aug. 10—880 yards and running high jump.
Aug. 17—One mile and running broad jump.
Aug. 24—100 yards and 120 yards hurdles.
Aug. 31—220 yards and one-third mile.

FALL HANDICAP MEETING.
This annual meeting will take place on Saturday, Sept. 16, but, as the various events are all 'open', it has been decided to hold a preparatory or trial meeting on a date to be fixed later, at which all the events will be confined to members of the M.A.A.A. and its affiliated clubs. The probable date will be Sept. 7 or 9, and the events forming the programme will be: 100 yards, 220 yards, 880 yards, 120 yards hurdle, running broad jump, and running high jump.

PRIZES.
(a) Silver spoons will be given as prizes to winners of the weekly handicaps, and at the trial meeting.
(b) Through the kindness of Messrs. R. A. Dickson & Co., a valuable trophy will be given to the individual scoring the greatest number of points in these same events (first place counts 5 points, second place 3 points, and third place 1 point.)
(c) A special prize is offered by the chair-

man of outdoor sports for systematic training. Trainer Bennett has been provided with a book, in which he has been instructed to keep a record of practices, and individuals are requested to see that their visits to the grounds for training purposes are duly recorded before leaving. Mr. Bennett will determine whether a practice has been satisfactory or not. In this connection members of the lacrosse club will be credited with five points for each practice put in with their club.

Points—Attendance at grounds, each, two points; practice, each, five points; satisfactory practice, each, eight points.
Training—Mr. Alf. Bennett, club trainer, and his assistant will be at the grounds to attend our members and to assist them in all their work. Those in training are urged to follow closely the advice given by Mr. Bennett so that the results may be seen at the annual fall handicap meeting, which it is hoped, will be more successful this year than ever before, and that the association may be represented, not only by one or two individuals, but by a full field at the championship meeting of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union in Toronto in the latter part of September.

W. B. T. MACAULAY,
Chairman.
W. O. H. DODDS, A. D. IRVINE, ALEXANDER BRODIE, JR., committee.

LACROSSE.

OFFICIALS FOR THE TORONTO-CORNWALL GAME.

Cornwall, July 13.—As Joe Kent will be unable to referee the big game here on Saturday between the Torontos and Cornwall, the latter have proposed the name of Mr. Chitty, of Montreal, for referee, and George Carpenter and Mr. Henderson, of Ottawa, as umpires. The Cornwalls were out to-night for their final practice, and are in the pink of condition. They should win. Mr. Henderson has just wired that he cannot accept the position.

WANTED, A BETTER CAR SERVICE.
Yesterday afternoon a deputation from the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association waited on Mr. McDonald, of the Montreal Street Railway, with a view to obtaining a better car service to and from the S.A.A.A. grounds. Amongst others present were: Henry McLaughlin, vice-president; Wm. F. Lunny, secretary; H. J. Trihey, Wm. H. Kearney, Captain Tom O'Connell, E. Quinn, John P. Jackson, Charles M. Hart, William J. McKenna, Andrew Thompson, directors; William Stafford, non-president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club, and also a director of the S.A.A.A.; Joseph P. Clark, William Snow, Tobias Butler, ex-presidents of the S.A.A.A.; R. J. Cooke, William H. Bartley, ex-vice-presidents, S.A.A.A., and about fifty veteran members of the association.
After the object of the deputation had been satisfactorily explained, Mr. McDonald pointed out in a very gracious manner that the service was all that could be desired, so far as the company was concerned, but added that as a number of new cars had recently been turned out, he was prepared to give a service to carry ten thousand people to and from the grounds, and he assured

the deputation that the company would convey all the people they wanted to the grounds within a reasonable time. In answer to the secretary-treasurer the superintendent of the Street Railway promised to put on an extra car between six and eight o'clock in the evening, as Mr. Lunny was of the opinion that the two cars now running were not sufficient to carry the number of people to the grounds. The deputation went away much pleased with their reception by Mr. McDonald.

YACHTING.

'SHAMROCK' LEFT DRY DOCK.
Southampton, July 13.—The 'Shamrock' left dry dock this afternoon and left her mooring at Hythe. The crew were not allowed to go ashore for the purpose of signing articles, but instead a Board of Trade officer went on board the yacht for that purpose. An interesting clause in the agreement concerning prize money gives the first officer \$200, the second officer \$150, and the crew \$140 each, which, it is asserted, they receive whether they win or lose. The two sailing 'masters' of the 'Shamrock' have a private agreement with Sir Thomas Lipton in regard to prize money. Experts are now waiting to see whether the 'Shamrock' is not too frail to cross the Atlantic without sustaining damage.

BASEBALL.

MONTREAL DEFEATED.
If the Montreal team had not played a miserable game in the field for three runnings; if Moran had not made a passed ball at a critical moment; if Souder's balls had not been batted all over the field, the champions would undoubtedly have won their game with Springfield, and would be leading the League at present, as the Worcester contingent lost its game to Rochester. However, the Springfield 'Ponies' defeated Montreal by nine runs to eight, and the champions have to content themselves with third place, since Rochester, by its victory of yesterday, is now sharing the leadership with Worcester, Montreal being a few points behind both.
The visitors certainly richly deserved their victory. Their fielding, base running, and all round play, was vastly superior to that of the home team. By good clean hitting in the first inning, the Springfield men secured a lead of four runs, and added another to their score in the sixth, mainly owing to Moran's wild throw to second, together with his miff of a throw to the plate. In the seventh, Schiebeck and Johnson each made an error, and Curley and Campbell successfully worked for a double steal. Hemming capped the climax with a long hit to centre field, on which he made a complete circuit of the bases. In the next inning, Shearon got a hit, Johnston made an error, letting Shearon reach third, Moran dropped a pitched ball, and while he was fumbling about to pick up the ball, Shannon rushed home with Springfield's ninth run.
Montreal scored once in the second inning, when Phelps made a passed ball. They got a second run in the sixth inning. Johnson made a two bagger, and scored on errors on the part of Baker and Shannon.

In the seventh, Souder's made a two bagger, and a long fly to the outfield brought him home from third base, which he had reached on a grounder by Schiebeck. Thus, the champions went to bat in the last inning, with the score nine to three against them, but, they made a magnificent finish, and before they were retired, had raised their score by five runs, leaving Springfield only one run to the good.

The score follows:

	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Shannon, ss	4	2	2	0	2	3
Curley, 2b	4	2	1	2	1	0
Campbell, 1f	4	1	1	3	1	0
Hemming, 1b	4	2	3	12	0	0
Dolan, rf	5	1	1	0	0	0
Brown, cf	5	0	0	2	0	0
Myers, 3b	5	1	4	2	7	0
Phelps, c	4	0	0	4	1	0
Baker, p	4	0	1	2	3	1
Totals	40	9	13	27	15	4

	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Schiebeck, ss	4	0	0	3	3	2
T. Bannon, 1f	5	1	1	2	0	0
Shearon, rf	5	1	3	4	0	0
Johnson, 1b	5	1	3	13	1	0
Dooley, 1b	5	1	3	13	1	0
Henry, 3b	5	0	1	1	1	0
G. Bannon, cf	3	1	1	2	1	0
Moran, c	3	0	0	2	2	1
Souder, p	4	2	2	6	8	0
J. Jacklits	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	8	13	27	18	5

X Jacklits batted for Moran in the ninth inning.
Runs by innings—
Springfield 4 0 0 0 1 3 10-9
Montreal 0 0 0 0 1 10-5

Summary.
Stolen bases, Curley, Campbell, Dolan, Myers, George Bannon; two base hits, Dolan, Myers, Johnson, Shearon, Henry and Souder; 2; three base hit, T. Bannon; home runs, Hemming, Dooley; bases on balls, off Baker, 2; off Souder, 2; struck out, by Baker, 5; by Souder, 1; passed balls, Phelps, 1; Moran, 1; double plays, Campbell to Myers; Dooley to Schiebeck; left on bases, Springfield, 7; Montreal, 7; time, 2:15; umpire, O'Loughlin.

WORCESTER DEFEATED.
Rochester, N.Y., July 13.—The Bronchos won a snappy, scrappy game from the Saucemakers to-day, and 'Cy' Bowen was pretty near responsible for the victory. He certainly pitched magnificent ball. Attendance, 1,000.

A SYRACUSE VICTORY.
Syracuse, N.Y., July 13.—Syracuse defeated Providence to-day easily by fast fielding and hard hitting. Keenan, though wild, was rarely found, and Evans was hit hard all through the game. Score: R.H.E.
Worcester 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 6 3
Rochester 0 2 0 0 2 0 0-12 9 4
Batteries—Horton and Brandford; Bowen and Smink.

HARTFORD DEFEATED.
Toronto, July 13.—Toronto outbatted Hartford, and won to-day's game in a rather easy manner. Knell was batted hard, and was replaced in the fifth by Hedson Lippart, of Scranton, who joined the Hartford team to-day, made two sensational catches in the seventh inning. Score: R.H.E.
Toronto 0 0 3 2 0 0 2-13 9 2
Hartford 0 0 1 0 0 0 2-3 9 2
Batteries—Suthoff and Duncan; Hodson, Knell and Wilson. Attendance, 1,000.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.
At Boston—
Worcester 24 26 .567
Rochester 34 26 .567
Montreal 33 26 .559
Springfield 31 28 .544
Toronto 33 28 .541
Providence 29 36 .446
Hartford 28 35 .444
Syracuse 18 37 .327

WESTERN LEAGUE.
At St. Paul—St. Paul, 4; Buffalo, 0.
At Kansas City—Detroit, 4; Kansas City, 3.
At Minneapolis—Columbus, 1; Minneapolis, 0.

	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
At Philadelphia—						
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1-1 3 0
Philadelphia	1	1	0	2	1	0-5 12 3
At New York—						
New York	0	0	0	0	0	2-5 12 7
Pittsburg	0	0	0	2	0	4-9 15 2
At Brooklyn—						
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	6	10-8 12 0
Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	0-2 7 2
At Boston—						
Chicago	3	3	0	3	0	0-0-9 14 2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0-4 11 1

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.
Won. Lost P.C.
Philadelphia 50 21 .706
Cleveland 44 27 .618
Boston 45 28 .616
Chicago 43 27 .614
St. Louis 42 31 .575
Baltimore 39 33 .544
Cincinnati 38 35 .520
Pittsburg 35 37 .486
New York 32 40 .444
Louisville 28 44 .389
Washington 25 49 .338
Cleveland 12 59 .169

HAD TO PART WITH KELLEY.
Toronto, July 14.—Manager Barnie has been forced to part with Kelley, probably the best first baseman in the eastern league. Several clubs have been negotiating for his services, and knowing that he would lose him by the draft system at the end of the season the Hartford manager wisely decided to accept Louisville's offer, which is several times larger than the amount he would get

if he was drafted. Big 'Bill' Massey has been signed to take his place.

WHY BARNIE VOTED.
Toronto, July 14.—'Billy' Barnie, the owner and manager of the Hartford Club, is a member of the Eastern league board of directors, and voted to throw out the Toronto-Springfield game which Springfield played. 'I voted that way,' said Mr. Barnie, 'because there was no other course if justice was to be done to a club that had suffered, as the evidence showed Springfield had suffered. Gruber's written statement was sufficient, and the only possible remedy was to throw the game out. I am satisfied that if the case is considered dispassionately the criticism of the board's action will cease.'

WHEELING.

P.A.A.A. WEEKLY HANDICAPS.
The weekly handicap race of the above club was held at the Queen's Park track. The event was a five mile race and resulted as follows:
1. G. F. Adcock, time, 13:11; 2. L. Nutter; 3. N. McMahon.
Result of previous five mile race:
1. G. F. Adcock; time, 13:25; 2. W. G. Munroe; 3. W. Tate.
The inter-club road race will be held on Saturday afternoon, July 15, starting from the Longue Pointe tollgate at 3 p.m.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hood's Pills

Are prepared from Nature's mild laxatives, and while gentle are reliable and efficient. They

Rouse the Liver

Cure Sick Headache, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, and Constipation. Sold everywhere, 25c. per box. Prepared by C.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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With Economy and Comfort.

The Premier Waters and Baths of America.

Guides on application to Grand Hotel.

RUSSIAN TURKISH SWIMMING Baths

In luxurious quarters and by civil and attentive trained attendants.

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NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,

110 St. James street.

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BAKING POWDER

Is the very BEST brand to buy and use.

Its components are, beyond cavil, all wholesome

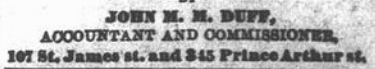
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Cook's Friend does not seek to compete with

cheap goods, so called, the materials of which may

be deleterious to health.

See Trade Mark on every genuine package.



ALL GOOD GROCERS.

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ISSUED.

MONEY TO LEND.

JOHN M. H. DUFF,

ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER,

107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

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BELFAST GINGER ALE

May be known by its Blue Label, bearing the maker's name.

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44 St. Urbain street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A filip

to remind you that it's time to listen to the voice of common sense. It isn't reasonable to do your washing in the hardest way, when there's nothing to be gained by it. Compare soap-washing with Pearl-line washing, point by point, and all the gain is on the side of Pearl-line. Greater ease and quickness, absence of rubbing, more economy.

Pearl-line

SUGAR BAG WASHING.

THE ALLAN TRIAL FOR ALLEGED NUISANCE HELD YESTERDAY.

The case of the City vs. Alex. Allan, in which the latter was accused of keeping a nuisance, came up for trial yesterday before Recorder Weir.

Before any witnesses were called Mr. Faulkner, acting for the defence, read a statement published recently, declaring the plea of innocence on the part of Mr. Allan and giving reasons for the dismissal of the case.

It was decided to go on with the case. The first witness called was Mr. C. J. L. of the Health Department. He had visited the place on June 19 and on two previous occasions. He noticed a strong, sour disagreeable odor. He could not say whether it was injurious to health or not.

Sergeant Desrochers, another health officer, corroborated the previous witness. The defence thought it ought to know the actual complainant in the case was, but the prosecution objected to giving this information.

The Recorder ruled that in this case there could be no reason for secrecy, and that the complainant should be named. It was answered that the Sisters of the Congregation were the chief complainants.

Jeremiah Quinn, health officer, gave similar evidence to previous witnesses, as did George Proulx.

Mr. George Moore, an employee of Evans Brothers, next to Allan's, said that when the wind blew strongly in their direction, he noticed a small like burnt sugar. It was not unbearable, and he never complained of it. It might be disagreeable to some people; some days it was not noticeable at all; on other days it was quite strong.

Chas. Bayle, also of Evans & Sons, knew there was a smell, but did not know from where it came from. It was not constant. He had got used to it, and did not notice it. It was not at all offensive to him, and he did not complain of it.

Dr. Laberge tried to describe the odor. It was very offensive, and could be noticed at a considerable distance from the drying establishment. In that way it was a nuisance. He was not prepared to say it was dangerous to the general health, but the fermentation of the odor emanating from the drying establishment would be likely to be more or less injurious.

Dr. Pelletier, secretary of the provincial board of health, thought such places should not be allowed within 1,000 feet of any dwelling or place of business. He knew nothing about any similar institutions.

The Hon. Dr. Guerin visited the nursery last evening. There were fifty sick sisters in the establishment, not altogether about two hundred sisters residing there.

The odor of the gas was very noticeable and obnoxious. There was also the odor of chemicals from Evans's place, but that was not so offensive.

The odor from the bags tended to interfere with the appetite and digestion, and was also bad for those who were suffering from tuberculosis, as the windows had to be closed, and they were deprived of the fresh air. The air which was vitiated from outside in the night was very objectionable, and must be injurious. Not knowing exactly the composition of the gases arising from this source, he could not say that they were poisonous.

Dr. Aubry, physician of the Congregation, believed the air impregnated with the fumes from the bag drying establishment, was bad for people living in that vicinity, and worse for the sick people in the nursery.

Court adjourned at this stage for luncheon.

At two o'clock the court reassembled. Messrs. Alphonse Decary, R. Roby, O. Beauchemin and Louis P. Lebel, were heard, as also Sister Agnes de Jesus and Sister Saint Anaclet, who all testified to the disagreeableness of the odors emanating from the bag washing establishment.

This completed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Allan was called to the witness box on his own behalf and explained the nature and partially the process of his business. Nothing unwholesome was allowed to remain about the premises. No unnecessary odors were created. No unhealthy effects were known amongst his employees and the process was similar to that carried on at all retailers and sugar bag washing establishments.

Dr. G. T. Girdwood did not consider the odor injurious to health. Many other places in the city were more objectionable. All such places should be kept clean. He would choose to live next to it, nor in the city at all for it stinks from one end to the other," said he.

Mr. John Bennett, of the refinery, knew the defendant's premises; the odors of the place were not objectionable to him. Himself and others employed in the business were quite healthy.

George Wooliam was employed in a butter and cheese business near Allan's. Doors and windows were open and goods exposed to outside influences. Butter could not be stored near decayed matter or unhealthy fumes without becoming tainted. They had never had cause to complain of bad odors or tainted goods caused by Mr. Allan's place. Mr. Allan's business was going on two or three months before he knew the premises were occupied.

Mr. J. D. Miller was a neighbor of Mr. Allan; no offensive odor had been noticed nor heard of by him.

John Laing said bags used to be cleaned by the same process at the refinery. There was always a certain odor connected with the sugar business, but it was not offensive to him. He had never been sick yet and considered his occupation one of the healthiest going.

Dr. W. G. Riley had visited Mr. Allan's and that vicinity frequently. The odor of sugar or the fume from which the bags were made was not so bad as some have said, and he did not stand in lanes and yards close by.

John Harper never had to close doors nor windows on account of the odor. There was no odor perceptible to-day. Some days

there was, but it was not offensive to him. The premises were better occupied now than before Mr. Allan took them. It was formerly a rendezvous for thieves and other dangerous characters.

Mr. Adolphe Felix, another neighbor, found nothing offensive.

Charles Farrell stated that in the hot season the odor of the place was much more noticeable and offensive to him. He had no complaint to make against Mr. Allan's place.

T. D. Isaac never noticed anything out of the way and did not consider the place a nuisance.

Thomas Dreyer, who works for Mr. Allan, had been employed in a similar business in London, England. The process was the same. He had never known any complaint there. His health was good and he had never known any one's health impaired by it. Employees laid off were always glad to get back.

Annie Caulford had worked for Mr. Allan two seasons. She was never sick and had never known any one else to go away sick or suffering from the effect of the business.

Three other female employees were present prepared to corroborate the evidence of the last witness. His Honor considered the healthy appearance of all of them, particularly the last witness, sufficient to excuse the others. Another doctor for the defence was detained on account of professional duties.

Mr. A. Bienvenue, deputy clerk of the court, on behalf of the city, contended that, although many legal objections had been made in this case, all that the court had to do was to deal with facts. It was proven beyond the shadow of a doubt that a nuisance was shown to be only indirectly against the public health, but it was not necessary that it should be against the public health to come under the civic by-law, which said that no one should maintain a nuisance what ever. The Criminal Code of Canada defined a nuisance to be one which was simply uncomfortable to the public and one which interfered with the lawful enjoyment of life by subjects of Her Majesty. A civic by-law had been framed from the police act, and granted to the city by the city charter, and that by-law, as it stands, should be observed. It was contended by the defence that the City Council had no power to pass such a by-law, because it might have its effect to close down defendants' business and restrict trade generally. This the deputy clerk of the court claimed. The Recorder had nothing to do with it. It might be a matter for a higher tribunal to adjudicate upon, but as far as the Recorder's Court was concerned, it had not to go any further than to decide the by-law as it was pronounced on the case according to the evidence.

Mr. G. Lamothe, Q.C., argued the legal points of the case on behalf of the Sisters and Mr. A. Falconer addressed the court on behalf of the defendant. The Recorder announced that he would render his decision this morning.

Mr. C. A. Ducloux was associated with Mr. Falconer in the case.

LABOR MEN MEET.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE CENTRAL TRADES COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Central Trades and Labor Council, held in the Knights of Labor Hall, 62 1/2, Craig street, last evening, was well attended, no less than thirty-five delegates, representing the different trades of the city, being present. Credentials for delegates were received from the Pattern Makers' International Union, Bricklayers' Union, Shoe Cutters' Union, and Gravel Cutters' Assembly. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

An important communication was read from the Shoe Cutters' Union, protesting against a well-known boot and shoe firm of this city, which charged laid against the firm was that the door of the factory is locked during working hours, and the key taken away, thus stopping all egress from the workshops.

In case of fire very serious consequences might ensue, besides its being a direct violation to the law. The Council decided to act immediately on this matter, and will notify the Factory Inspector to take the necessary steps towards enjoining the safety and health committee reported progress. The president informed the delegates present that without a doubt from present appearances the parade on Labor Day would survive.

A reception committee was appointed to entertain and secure hotel accommodation for the visiting delegates to the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress Convention, to be held in Montreal during the second week of September. Some three hundred delegates are expected from all parts of Canada. The committee appointed were: Delegates, P. Chatelet, O. Belanger, T. Keizer, J. B. Langlois, H. McCracken, S. Fitzpatrick, P. Handley, D. Verdun and P. Berry.

A largely attended meeting of the above union was held in their hall on Wednesday evening. Great interest is being taken in the Labor Day demonstration, and this union intends to turn out some six hundred strong on that occasion, and will endeavor to secure the prize offered by the Central Trades and Labor Council for the strongest organized body on parade that morning. Several visiting unions have signified their intention of being in the parade, letters being received from the Mounties, unions of Lachine, Valleyfield and Three Rivers. The statisticians' report was as follows:—Business good, and great demand for labor. All of the striking members, who were out of employment a few weeks ago, were either taken back by their old employers, or are employed in one of the numerous foundries in this city. The men voted the necessary amount for purchasing a banner, and a committee was appointed to secure it before Labor Day.

GRANITE-CUTTERS' UNION. The semi-annual meeting of the Granite-Cutters' Union was held in their hall, 223 McGill street, on Wednesday evening last, for the election of officers and the reading of the auditors' report.

The following officers were elected: Master workman, A. Hurtubise; worthy foreman, P. Stokes; recording secretary, F.

O'Connor; financial secretary, J. B. Lamothe; treasurer, W. Bolt; statisticians, J. P. Remond; almoner, H. Blanchet. Delegates to Dominion Assembly, No. 18: W. Lachapelle, J. Sheppard, A. Lafrance; delegates to the Central Trades and Labor Council: A. Hurtubise, P. Stokes and F. O'Connor. The auditors' report was received, and found satisfactory. After the transaction of other important business, the newly elected officers were duly installed by S. Fitzpatrick, the president of the Trades and Labor Council.

THE CIVIC HOSPITAL.

FURTHER APPROPRIATION FOR REPAIRS TO THE STRUCTURE TO BE ASKED.

The Health Committee met again yesterday afternoon, Ald. Proulx in the chair, to consider the report of Mr. Doré, the sanitary engineer, to the effect that \$2,800 of an additional appropriation would be required to complete the repairs to the civic contagious diseases hospital, for which repairs \$6,000 has been already voted.

Mr. Doré and Ald. Ames said that the building should be demolished and a new hospital built. It was simply throwing money away to patch up the old building.

Ald. Gallery brought up again his proposition for establishing a bath in the canal near the Wellington bridge. He remarked: "The children are in the canal there like ducks in the water, and have been frequently arrested. This should be stopped, and the only way out of it is the building of a bath. We have three thousand dollars for such purposes, and I think that at least one-third of that amount could be spent to advantage in the wards mentioned."

Ald. Ames concurred in this and promises to give the project his support.

NEW WATER TOWER.

The new water tower arrived from Chicago yesterday. It cost \$7,500 and is considered a great improvement on the one that was destroyed last winter. It will be tested shortly and placed temporarily in No. 7 station, at the corner of Beaudry and Notre Dame streets. The Lafrance engine will work with it.

The new machine will be twelve feet shorter than the old one, when lying down, which will be a great advantage in driving and turning in the street. This is on account of the nozzle projecting in front instead of behind. There is also a second nozzle near the foot of the ladder, from which a stream can be thrown into a cellar or lower flat of a house, which could not be done with the old tower. With a second engine, hose can be attached and a stream thrown from both nozzles at the same time. Perhaps the greatest improvement in the provision made for carrying about ten thousand feet of hose with the apparatus. Formerly, hose had to be got from the reels near by and often it had to be detached from hydrants for the purpose. This inconvenience and loss of time will in future be avoided.

FLETCHER'S FIELD SIDEWALK. The Rip Van Winkles of the Road Department, notwithstanding several notifications, are not yet alive to the fact of the bad condition in some places of the plank-walk on Fletcher's Field. The holes are still there, as dangerous as ever, and quite as liable to involve the city in lawsuits. The holes will accommodate all ages and sizes of people, from the strong, well-built man of middle age to the toddling infant, each and all of whom are liable to injury if this state of things is permitted to continue. One of the worst holes, about nine inches in length, is to be found near the turn in the walk opposite the Exhibition Grounds. Its locality is marked by a small bush close to the planking. A piece of board, four nails, a hammer and five minutes' work may save the city a lawsuit.

THE SIMS CUP.

The Sims cup competition in the Victoria Rifles has resulted as follows: No. 1 company, 285 points; No. 2, 295; No. 3, 307; No. 4, 285; No. 5, 279; No. 6, 274. The cup therefore goes to No. 3 company, commanded by Capt. Starke.

THE UPRISING IN PERU.

Lima, Peru, July 13.—The separatist uprising in the southern provinces of Peru is spreading, and the government has sent 500 infantry and cavalry into the rebellious district.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The SS. City of London made her maiden trip from Montreal to Gaspé successfully, and will reach here on Saturday night, ready to leave again on Monday or Tuesday.

The schooner Wm. L. Elkins has made an exceptionally good passage, making the run between New York and Halifax in the quick time of 69 hours.

The Allan line SS. Peruvian sailed from Glasgow for Boston via Galway yesterday afternoon.

The Allan line SS. Rosarian sailed from London for the St. Lawrence yesterday afternoon.

The Head line SS. Mail Head, from Montreal, arrived at Dublin on Tuesday. After being discharged she will return direct to Montreal to load again for Dublin.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Co. of Bremen has decided to augment their service by building a twin screw steamship, which will have an average speed of 24 knots for the New York service. The new vessel will be built in Germany.

Owing to the late rains the water in the river has risen about six inches. The depth in the harbor channel to-day is 30 ft. 6 in., and on the same date last year it was 29 ft. 10 in.

DISASTERS.

Perth, Western Australia, July 13.—The

Property.

FOR SALE, PRESSED BRICK Cottage, No. 60 Waverly street, seven rooms, hardwood finish, enameled bath, sink, "Daisy" furnace, stationary tubs, concrete cellar, beautifully decorated, cheap to immediate purchaser. Apply R. NEVILLE, No. 38 Waverly street, Annex.

Westmount Building Lots For Sale.

Choice lots on Western avenue, Argyle avenue, Dorchester street and Cote St. Antoine Road. Some fine, medium-sized blocks of land suitable for investment, and sure to increase in value. The Argyle avenue lots will be closed out at a low price to a prompt purchaser.

J. CRADOCK SIMPSON & CO., 181 ST. JAMES STREET.

What a Leading Daily Paper

Says about the Lots in

CEDAR PARK

The 'Witness' says that

POINTE CLAIRE

Is one of the most popular summer resorts on Lake St. Louis, on account of its situation, as well as its nearness to Montreal, being only about thirteen miles by rail, and is all the year-round making it the terminus of their excursions.

The property we have for sale is divided into lots, fifty feet front by two hundred feet and upwards deep. Each lot has abundance of water and plenty of fruit trees. Every proprietor has the privilege of the Lake front with ample boating and bathing facilities.

We will pay your railway fares to see this property. For plans, etc., apply to W. GODBEE BROWN, 178 St. James Street.

ABERDEEN PARK, SUMMERLEA

Offers the best inducements of any summer resort on the island of Montreal, not only for summer residence, but the case of second houses or all-the-year-round residence quite in order.

9-cent fare. 30 minutes' ride. 14 trains daily.

H. FAWCETT HARTLAND, Real Estate and Loans, 207 St. James St., Montreal.

British ship City of York has been wrecked off Rotne Island. Fifteen members of the crew, including the first officer and the boatswain, were saved, but the captain and several men are missing.

A cable was received yesterday that the steamer Salsola, from Montreal for Glasgow, and the Danish steamer Salsola, had been in collision. As both vessels proceeded on their course the damages have not yet been made known.

STR. SPARTAN OFF UNINJURED. Cornwall, Ont., July 13.—The big tug Reginald, arrived at Summerton this evening, and in a very few minutes succeeded in pulling the Spartan off the mud bank on which she ran last night. The tug sustained no injury and proceeded on her way up the river.

THE SS. PARIS CAPTAIN'S REPORT. Captain Watkins's report on the loss of the Paris, says: "I was the master of the steamship Paris when she left Southampton at noon on May 20, bound for New York, via Cherbourg, and 21 minutes past 6 o'clock on the evening of the same day, she arrived at Cherbourg. Having taken on board 45 more passengers and their baggage, we sailed for New York at eight minutes to 8 p.m. At 22 minutes to 7 p.m. Cape de la Hague was ahead, and at 25 minutes to 8 p.m., the Casquets Lighthouse was ahead."

"At 19 minutes past 1 a.m. on May 21, land was suddenly seen ahead and reported. The helm was immediately put hard to starboard, and the port engine was put full speed astern, but directly afterwards the vessel struck on the rocks, which pierced the bottom of the vessel, and she was about a cable's length from the beach."

"It was then discovered to be thick over the land, although there was no fog at sea. St. Anthony's Light, which had not previously been seen, appeared bright and clear about fifteen minutes after the vessel struck. We reversed the engines full speed, but the vessel remained fast, and we then fired distress signals, and swung out the boats. Assistance arrived, and shortly after daybreak the passengers, mails and baggage were sent ashore to Falmouth. At daylight we ascertained the ship's position by cross bearings. St. Anthony's Light bore north-east by north, and a buoy of the Manacles rock east by north and one-quarter north. No lives were lost, or personal injury caused by the accident."

"I regret to say that the casualty was owing to an unaccountable error on my part. It is about one hundred and thirty-one miles from Cape de la Hague to the Lizard, and the run between these points would, I calculate, occupy six hours and fifty-four minutes. Unfortunately, I reckoned the time on this basis, for coming up with The Lizard from twenty-five minutes to 8 p.m., when ahead of the Casquets, instead of from twenty-two minutes to 7 p.m., when ahead of Cape de la Hague, and the vessel was thus really eighteen miles ahead of the position I was acting upon. In addition, the thick weather over the land had obscured The Lizard light."

"I attribute the stranding to the above cause, and take upon myself full responsibility for it. I have followed the sea as my profession since 1851, and have held a British master's certificate since 1864, and an American master's certificate since 1882, in which year I became an American citizen."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Do you eat porridge for breakfast? Try the new brand "Nor" West "Rolled-Oats."

Situations Vacant.

Always be sure to mention the 'Witness' when answering advertisements. Advertisers appreciate it.

WANTED, GARDENER, SINGLE; Must know his business. Apply to R. S. BAIN, 66 Beaver Hall Hill.

WANTED, TEACHER FOR SMALL French Protestant school of ten or twelve scholars, capable of teaching English also; state terms. Address E. ALBERT BRUNEAU, Ste. Scholastique, Que. Box 67.

WANTED, A TEACHER, HOLDING AN Elementary Diploma; term, 9 months, commencing September 1st; one month vacation at Christmas; salary, \$15 per month. Apply to GEO. HOPE, Sec., Holton, Que.

WANTED, A GOOD TIMEKEEPER, French or English. Address R. 784, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BLANK BOOK FORWARDERS and Finishers. MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO., 1755 Notre Dame street.

WANTED, SHORTHAND-TYPEWRITER, rapidly, correct spelling and punctuation indispensable. 'Journal of Commerce,' 171 St. James street.

WANTED, A HOUSEMAID, WITH GOOD references. Apply 214 Peel street.

WANTED, A NURSEMAID FOR ONE young baby. Apply, 427 Elm avenue, Westmount.

WANTED, RESIDENT MALE TEACHER, private school, assistant to head master; duties begin October 1st. Apply with copies of testimonials, H. J. MUDGE, 232 Board of Trade, city.

TEACHERS FOR SUTTON ACADEMY will be engaged on Monday, July 17th. Applications are requested. L. E. DYER, Sec., Treas. S. C., Village of Sutton.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington st., west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A few good WEAVERS for our Woolen Mill. Apply to PATON MANUFACTURING CO., Sherbrooke, Que.

Bargains.

FOR SALE—SEVEN OCTAVE UPRIGHT Piano, \$75, \$5 cash and \$4 per month. A bargain. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2365 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, NEW AND SECOND-HAND Phonographs, Gramophones, records, and all sorts of musical instruments. Express Wagons, hundreds to choose from; better and cheaper than any other place; three Phonographs, two Gramophones, one cuttender Gladstone, not used ten times; half price! Harness from \$10 to \$100. R. J. LATIMER & CO., 148 McGill street.

20 PERCENT OFF LADIES' FANCY Cotton and Lisle Stockings, Men's Cotton and Lisle Socks, and all sorts Ladies' Summer Gloves this month. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

FORE SALE—VOSE SQUARE PIANO, \$75, \$3 cash and \$2 per month; splendid value. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2365 St. Catherine street.

FOR SALE, ONE DOUBLE BEDROOM Suite, complete with Woven Wire Spring; also a Single Suite, Chairs, Tables, etc. 2365 St. Catherine street, upstairs.

FOR SALE—WARREN MELODEON, \$12, \$2 cash and \$2 per month. All in good order. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2365 St. Catherine street.

KINDLING WOOD—DRY BOX Cuttings, \$2.50 and \$2.00 per large load, delivered. Tel. Main 440. Box Factory, cor. Duke and Ottawa streets.

FOR SALE—DOMINION ORGAN, \$26, \$3.00 cash, and \$3 per month. A splendid bargain. Lindsay-Nordheimer Co., 2365 St. Catherine street.

KINDLING—FOR THE MILLION, Kindling \$2; Cut Maple, \$2.50; Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75; MU Blocks, \$1.50; cut any length; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, Richmond square, Bell Telephone 8853.

Wanted Dressmaking.

DRESSES AND JACKETS made by first-class English Dressmaker. Tailor-made gowns and costumes; \$2.50 and \$3.00. Mrs. WALSH, 640 Banguinet street, near Roy street.

To Let.

TWO-STORY BUILDING, PORTIFICATION 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.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE 'Witness' may be left at the Wm. Drysdale Company's Uptown Store, 2365 St. Catherine street, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington st., west of Subway, at the same rates as if taken at the 'Witness' Office.

Pupils Wanted.

WANTED, SHORTHAND PUPILS by a competent teacher of experience. Isaac Pitman's system. Terms, 25c per lesson. Address PITMAN, 22, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, MUSIC PUPILS; ONE DOLLAR per month. For further particulars, apply to 135 Mitchell street, city.

LOST, IRISH TERRIER DOG, SMOOTH coat. Return to WM. BURNS, 120 St. Monique street, and be suitably rewarded.

Classified Advertisements. CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant. Situation Wanted. Pupils Wanted. Rooms To Let. Articles Found. Secondhand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

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

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 agate lines space.

WANT ADS. FOR THE WITNESS. May be left at THE WM. DRYSDALE COMPANY, UPTOWN STORE, 2365 St. Catherine street, Between Peel and Mansfield Sts. OR WITH R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington Street, West of Subway.

Employment Wanted. WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as cook or general servant, in a small family. Apply to JANE CALVERT, 64 St. Bernard street.

WANTED, BY A PRACTICAL STEWARD and his wife, as housekeeper, in a first class hotel, or the care of a gentleman's mansion, as butler, and his wife as housemaid; we are thoroughly practical for either positions; with exceptional references. Address J.J.C., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT IN OFFICE or Store, by a sober and reliable middle-aged man. Apply to JOHN CURRIE, 75 Inspector Street, Mission.

WANTED, BY LADY TEACHER, HOLDING an advanced elementary diploma from

POPSEY'S LETTER.

(Maggie Fearn, in 'Alliance News'.)

(Concluded.)

Gerald Bruce was sitting in the small room which he called by courtesy his study, and in his hand he held an open letter. The calligraphy was not of the best, and the little missive bore signs of much care and possible labor; but the young man's face was grave, and his brows were painfully contracted as if his thoughts were not of the pleasantest. There was no heedlessness in his manner of handling the quaint little letter, but an observer might even have detected a curious reverence in the careful way in which he held it.

"Strange, strange," he muttered, in a low, moved voice. "Why should the child have written to me like this, I wonder? No one could have dictated; it is too good. I thought that possible I would spurn the letter, and tear it into a thousand fragments! But it is not possible. Popsey is the soul of truth. She would scorn to lie, even as I would scorn to write. Yet why should she have written?"

He turned the letter over, and read the odd little missive once again from beginning to end; then he thrust it into his pocket, and began hurriedly pacing the room.

"What does the child know, and what does she not know, about me? I would give much to be able to answer that question. Who could have told her such a horrible story? Too horrible to repeat in the ear of so sensitive a child; too horrible!"

He walked up and down with bent head, and his thoughts for a few moments found no voice. Then again he began that low muttering.

"And that is what brandy will make a man do in the end. It will make him a very devil; to take sweet, trusting, innocent life, life that should be dearer than a man's own. That is the end! Oh! God, what shall I do? What power is there strong enough to save a man from this horrible gift of sin and suffering? Is there no help?"

He sank down in the chair he had before occupied, and buried his agonized face in his hands.

"They don't know, they don't understand, when they come to me, one by one, all these good, righteous people, and say, 'Sign the pledge; don't touch the drink. Give up this thing that is ruining your life. Why not? Be a man, and make up your mind, and stand by it.' They speak of it as if it were only throwing aside a pair of gloves that don't fit, or putting on a coat of a different pattern, when all the time it is a matter of life or death to me. As if I didn't see the danger of the horrible habit, or could not comprehend its dread meaning! I see it, I gauge it, more, far more, truly and vividly than they can. If a man is standing on the brink of a precipice, and feels an insane desire to dash himself to death in the chasm beneath, it is not because he does not realize and understand the horror of it all. It is because I know that I yield."

He stood up again, and drawing the letter once more from his inner pocket, re-read it, with quivering lips.

"So, the child was proud for me to do the same as she did. What if she should ever do as I am doing now? God forbid! Horrible!"

"Oh, Mr. Gerald, don't be angry; but I couldn't help writing it. Everything was so dreadful!"

"Has any one told you about me?"

He spoke with a flush on his brow, but he spoke manfully. Popsey trembled.

"No one knew about the letter, and I haven't told anybody since," she said, in a little faint, evasive voice.

"Popsey, people don't understand what this thing is that has me in its cruel power. They shake their heads, and say I am a madman to throw away my life and my position as I'm doing, and in a way they may be right. But not in the way they think. It is as if some one strong—stronger than I, had hold of me; and if I try to free myself this secret enemy laughs in my ear, and grasps me tighter. It is horrible, Popsey, horrible. And the fight goes on from hour to hour, from day to day, and from week to week. How do I know that there is any possibility of escape? That there is any hope that it will be right at last?"

He was holding her hand still in that same desperate, passionate way, and she, half understanding, wholly sympathizing, was clinging to him with choking sobs in her throat. He made her sit down, and stood with folded arms before her. Popsey put out one little hand again, and touched him pitifully.

"What are you going to do, Mr. Gerald? Oh, what can you do?"

"Popsey, do you believe God can help a man in extremity?"

"I know he can; I am sure."

It was strange how he felt to depend on the words of this child. He knelt on one knee beside her.

"Suppose I were to sign the pledge, would he help me to keep it true? A Bruce never breaks his word, and if there is no chance for me I can't, I daren't, sign."

"Oh, he would, he must!" Popsey cried, clasping her hands to enforce her words.

He bowed his head for a moment. Was it possible that he prayed? Then he looked up with a set, determined expression on his face.

"Popsey, will you kiss me once?"

She lifted her sweet lips, and the crimson suddenly leaped to her brow, and cheeks. But she did not hesitate or falter.

Mrs. Clifton, passing through the gate that led from the garden to the cherry orchard, stopped a brief moment, so great was her surprise to see Gerald Bruce talking to Popsey in the old familiar way. The next instant she had advanced with outstretched hand.

"I am glad to see you, Gerald," she said, quietly, as if there had been no break in the intercourse. He took the white, frank hand and held it lingeringly.

"Mrs. Clifton, will you grant us a favor, Popsey and me?"

"A favor?" she looked curious.

"We want to sign the temperance pledge, and we want to go to the minister's and do it right away, Mrs. Clifton. Will you give your sanction for Popsey to do this? And will you trust her to go with me?"

She tarried before giving her answer. She stood before him with clear, penetrating eyes, gazing straight into his, and though her face crimsoned painfully, he did not shrink or seek to evade the scrutiny. He knew instinctively that it was one of the testing times that all have to meet, and he met it with manly fortitude. Then at last she spoke, and her voice was flute-like in its sweetness.

"Yes, Popsey shall have her wish, and I will trust her with you, Gerald. You will prove yourself worthy of the trust, I know."

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the story was done, his lordship got up and walked over to the window.

"You know, Bishop," said Bertie, "I told Potiphar God might send him back again. What do you think? You know God better than I do."

"I don't think I do," said the Bishop, gently. "But I shouldn't be surprised if He did send Potiphar back. No, I shouldn't be surprised a bit—not a bit. He is always doing such things."

Then Bertie had a long talk with the Bishop about the boys in Africa, and about Potiphar, and many other things, till it was nearly time to start for the meeting.

"I must go now," said Bertie at last. "Mother will be looking for me. Haven't we had a good time, though?"

"We have, Bertie," said the Bishop, and he really meant it.

Then he kissed Bertie before he went, and he meant that, too. I don't know much about Bishops, but from what I have seen of them, I believe Bertie was the first boy that was ever kissed by one.

So Bertie went upstairs, and the Bishop went back to his notes, but a great change had taken place in both of them. Bertie had somehow got rid of the soreness in his throat, and the Bishop was sad and gloomy no longer. He knew, now, that God had neither forgotten him nor his mission.

Everybody in the town remembers how the Bishop spoke that evening. There was a new earnestness and a new fire in his words, a new power in his voice. Before the end he told them a strange story of one little boy who had given to God what was dearest in the world to him, so that he might help the mission. There was a mist in many eyes before the story was ended, and Mr. Dibbs, who was there, looked very wise indeed. As for the people, they glanced at one another, and did their best to follow the boy's example, so that before the service was ended the Bishop knew that his mission had been blessed indeed.

After the service Mr. Dibbs and the Bishop and Mr. Carr somehow got together. Then they all went out, first to Mr. Dibbs's house, and afterwards to a big shop in the town. Long before this, though, Bertie was fast asleep in bed.

In the morning, the first thing he saw was Potiphar, lying in his little basket just the same as usual. But around Potiphar's neck was a beautiful silver collar, which had not been there before.

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wise; I believe whatever you give to God, he will give more back.—English People.

BIBLE TRIPLETS.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.

THE THREE TEMPLES.

1. The Temple at Jerusalem. — Two words are used in the Old Testament for temple. One means a dwelling-house. The other a king's palace. The Jewish temple was built after a divine pattern. The whole building was holy, but there was an inner apartment which may be thought of as God's private room, where he specially dwelt. The temple was noted for its magnificence, its glory, its sacredness, (I. Kings, chapters vi., and vii.) There the worshipper beheld the beauty of the Lord, meditated on his lovingkindness, and was satisfied with his goodness, (Psa. xxvii., 4; xlviii., 9; lxx., 4). No access but through sacrifice. The sprinkled blood upon the mercy-seat, the place of propitiation, has a world of meaning which only Spirit-taught souls can begin to understand.

2. The Temple of His Body.—Solomon's Temple was a type of the Church as the body of Christ; and the house of God, (Eph. i., 22, 23; Col. i., 18). We are members of his body, (Eph. v., 30; Rom. xii., 4, 5; I. Cor. x., 17; Col. iii., 15). We must be members of his body in union with him before we can be members of his Church. This is not a human organization, but a spiritual house, or body, (I. Cor. vi., 17; chapter 12; Eph. iv., 4; I. Pet. ii., 5). Its Lord, (Psa. xi., 4; Matt. xii., 6), its builder, (Zech. vi., 12; Heb. iii., 3, 4), its priest, (Heb. x., 21), and its king, or ruler, is Christ, (I. Chron. ix., 11; Heb. iii., 6). All spiritual gifts are for the building up of the temple of God, (Eph. iv., 12, 16; ii., 21). The words 'church,' and 'house of God,' in the New Testament, never mean a building, but always an assembly. Holiness, or separation from the world, is the law of the house, (Eze. xliii., 12; xliii., 15 to 20). People talk of a line of demarcation between the Church and the world—God's line is more than half a mile in breadth, (Josh. iii., 4; Exodus xix., 2; I. Cor. vi., 17).

3. The Believer's Body.—Your body is a temple of the Holy Spirit which is in you, (I. Cor. vi., 19). The Christian's body is the most sacred thing in the world: If any man destroy, (mar, defile, make common), this sanctuary of God, 'Him shall God destroy,' (I. Cor. iii., 16, 17).

It is one thing for a man to fill his understanding and memory with truths, and another to nourish his heart with them.—Bishop Thomas Wilson.

A saint is not free from sin, that is his burden; a saint is not free to sin, that is his consolation.—William Secker.

that is his blessing. Sin is in him, that is his lamentation; his soul is not in sin, that is his consolation.—William Secker.

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She—"Yes, dear."

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"Yes; I remember, dear."

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MONTREAL POSTMASTERSHIP.

Successor to Mr. Dansereau to be Appointed at an Early Date.

SOBRIETY IN CANADIAN MILITARY CAMPS—THE BANQUE DU PEUPLE—LAW OF USURY.

Ottawa, July 14.—In the House of Commons yesterday, on motion to go into supply, Dr. Borden brought up a matter referred to in a newspaper report of the meeting of the Ontario Alliance in Toronto. The report said that at the evening session resolutions were adopted against military canteens. In the discussion Major Campbell, of Orillia, was reported as having taken the Minister of Militia severely to task.

This statement, Dr. Borden said, made it necessary that in justice to himself and the officers of the department, he should put forward the facts briefly. When he assumed office he found a regulation in existence, passed in 1883, forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in military camps of instruction. It was represented to him that these instructions were being disregarded. In his own province they were enforced, but he wrote to the major-general commanding calling his attention to it. Again this year, just before the camps were organized, he wrote the major-general saying, "In view of the strong temperance feeling in this country and the agitation carried on and in the interest of the soldiers and of the department I hope you will endeavor to have this order strictly enforced in the approaching camp."

The major-general in reply observed that the order would be strictly enforced.

CASE IN LONDON.

After the London camp he had received a letter from Mrs. Thornley, of the W.C.T.U. of London, quite a long letter, alleging that drunkenness had existed in the camp to a greater extent than ever before in any camp in Ontario. The writer carefully refrained from giving the name of any person as authority for this statement, simply putting it down as current rumor. He had at once forwarded the letter to the major-general and received the following reply:—

La Prairie, June 23, 1899.

In reply to your note forwarding a letter from Mrs. Thornley I shall be much obliged to the lady if she will give me any confirmation, directly or indirectly, of the statement in regard to the sale of liquor in London camp. I was personally in command of the camp at London, and as my duty required was frequently within the lines. Mrs. Thornley is entirely in error in the statement that there was drinking in the camp. During the whole period of my command there I never saw a drunken man, and I have never seen a camp of young soldiers with better discipline. If there was any drinking on the night of arrival at camp it was because the men brought the liquor with them or got it in the town. The only canteen was one at which the sale of liquor was prohibited.

On receipt of this letter Dr. Borden explained that he had forwarded a copy to Mrs. Thornley, requesting that she either withdraw the charges or name the witnesses who could give evidence. No answer had as yet been received to this letter.

A canteen was a shop where everything that a soldier might require was sold. As to Major Campbell's charge in the Dominion Alliance Dr. Borden thought that if he was correctly reported it would be impossible for any man to condense into so short a space a greater number of inaccuracies and a more unjust attack upon himself or upon the gentlemen in charge of the administration of the Militia Department.

Sir Charles Tupper was glad to know that Dr. Borden had seen fit to put this matter right.

Col. Hughes, speaking of the Niagara camp, bore out what Dr. Borden had said. He had hardly thought it possible to get so many men together and have so little drinking.

Mr. Pettit (Prince Edward) said that in the same camp he had never seen a private or an officer intoxicated till the city battalions arrived on the scene.

ST. JOHN LONG WHARF.

The Minister of Railways drew attention to editorials in Montreal and Ottawa papers concerning the purchase of the long wharf property at St. John, which represented that the owners asked only \$100,000, while the government, because the valuers set it down as worth \$118,000, spoke up and offered \$118,000. He suspected the statements were the outcome of an organized bureau of misrepresentation or of a conspiracy to misstate to the public the facts as laid before parliament. A hundred thousand dollars was the only amount the government had ever agreed to pay and the government had given no hope to the owners of getting more.

SENATE REFORM.

Sir Charles Tupper asked whether the Premier had abandoned his intention of introducing resolutions this session with regard to his plan of Senate reform. He had hardly thought that the government would have left till the hundred and twentieth day of this summer session the bringing in of such important matter and hoped that the Premier would be able to announce that the question would be allowed to stand over till next session.

The Premier was sorry he could not gratify this wish. The tenor of the resolutions was perfectly well known and

no good purpose would have been served by bringing in the resolutions earlier when the time had been fully occupied to this moment.

IN AID OF THE EMPIRE. Lieut.-Col. Sam Hughes thought that Canada would do well to follow the example of Queensland in tendering the offer of a regiment for service in the Transvaal in defence of Great Britain's suzerain interests in the Transvaal in case of trouble with the Boers. Thousands of Canadians would willingly volunteer for the service either in the Transvaal or elsewhere.

The Prime Minister hoped there would be no necessity for Queensland or any other part of the Empire to send troops for active service in South Africa. His hope was that the difficulty would be adjusted without the sword being unsheathed. He did not think it was too much to expect that the Boers would come to a recognition of the desirability of equal justice being meted out to all and if this were done there would be no occasion for sending troops into the field.

Sir Charles Tupper thought that it was quite apparent that British public opinion backed the stand which the government had assumed. The knowledge that the various units of the Empire would share the burden with the Home Government would contribute to a settlement of the difficulty.

LETTER CARRIERS' SALARIES.

In committee of supply the civil government estimates for the Post-office Department were first taken up. Lieut.-Col. Prior brought up the question of the salaries paid to letter carriers throughout the Dominion, which he considered far too small. These officers receive but thirty dollars a month on joining and the maximum salary to which they may attain is but six hundred per annum. They were a hard-worked and a capable body of men and the least the government could do for them was to grant their annual increases.

The Postmaster-General did not think the letter carriers were being harshly dealt with. Last year all carriers receiving no more than \$70 had been granted an increase of \$30 and his impression was that the increases had all been allowed in 1898.

Mr. Clarke Wallace referred to the petition which the letter carriers of Canada had addressed to the Postmaster-General asking that the statutory increases be continued from year to year, as was the case under the Conservative regime. He was inclined to think for his own part that this parsimonious striking off of increases was shameful at a time when the revenues of Canada have reached a tide of unequalled buoyancy. If the people knew that their reduction in the postal rate from three to two cents was secured through the grinding of these hard-worked employees of the department the policy was one which they would hardly sanction.

The Postmaster-General promised that in the estimates for the current year provision was made for an increase in the salaries of all whose salaries did not reach six hundred dollars.

Mr. Wallace thought this clearly constituted an acknowledgment of a mistaken policy in the last few years.

MONTREAL POSTMASTERSHIP.

In reply to a question by Mr. Bergeron as to when the vacant postmastership at Montreal is to be filled the Postmaster-General stated that he had found the Montreal post-office managed on somewhat ancient lines. He had therefore deemed it advisable before making the appointment to inaugurate an up-to-date system so that the new appointee may be given a fair chance at the start off and held responsible for the maintenance of the standard of efficiency. Two officers of his department, Messrs. Armstrong and Bennett, both experienced men, had been charged with the reorganization and already have things on a much more satisfactory basis. The Montreal office was a very important post and he expected to have matters so regulated that an appointment may be made during the summer.

Mr. Bergeron made enquiry as to the trouble which occurred some time ago through the Montreal mail carriers losing their right to travel on the electric cars.

The Postmaster-General replied that this had been occasioned through a difficulty as to the contract price. The figure allowed the Street Railway Company had been \$2,400 a year, but they had demanded a payment of \$800 a month. The department could not sanction such an outlay and an arrangement had been framed by which special tickets secured at a low rate were issued to the carriers. By this means the service was had at a slight saving on the old contract figure.

RAILWAY MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. Clarke Wallace raised the question of the remuneration allowed to railway companies in Canada for the carriage of mails, which amounts to \$1,322,000. A year ago the Postmaster-General had taken a vote for a commission to investigate the existing arrangements, but the money was never

used. To his mind the railway companies were very much overpaid.

The Postmaster-General replied that the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Michigan Central and other Canadian lines considered themselves very much underpaid. Comparison with the prices paid in the United States showed very much to our advantage. The system which he now followed was one which had been sanctioned by long usage. It was true that he had taken a vote for a commission of enquiry into this matter, but had refrained from putting that plan in effect on the suggestion of a former occupant of the post he now filled.

In reply to a question by Mr. Powell (Westmoreland) the Postmaster-General stated that the lowest rate was two cents a mile. By order-in-council the rate had been fixed at four cents for baggage and eight cents for postal car service and these had been the rates for years. In the I.C.R., G.T.R. and C.P.R. this amounted to about \$130 per annum per train mile.

The estimates for the Post-office Department were all disposed of, after which the committee resumed the consideration of items for the Department of Railways and Canals.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

BILL AMENDED AND ADOPTED IN THE SENATE—LAW OF USURY.

The Senate yesterday dealt with Senator Dandurand's Usury bill, which gave rise to a protracted discussion, and was finally reported from committee, with a number of amendments. The measure met with strong opposition in several quarters. The bill respecting the Banque du Peuple also passed its third reading in a slightly amended state.

Senator Miller asked to have his name added to the minority vote on the Grand Trunk agreement bill. The name was added by consent.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

Senator Forget moved the adoption of the report of the Banking and Commerce Committee on the bill respecting the Banque du Peuple.

Senator McMillan promised to oppose the bill at a later stage.

Senator Drummond thought nothing could exceed the disastrous character of the collapse of this bank. If a banking institution was managed by a dishonest manager or cashier, no vigilance could prevent dishonesty. He favored the bill with the amendments already proposed, and possibly one or two more. From his knowledge of the directors, he thought they were unfortunate, nothing more.

Senator McMillan wanted to know if Senator Drummond thought an amendment would be a fair one, which provided that so soon as the assets of the bank were distributed among the depositors to the extent of the amount named in the bill, all assets in excess of the amount so required should be distributed among the shareholders pro rata, and for the purpose of administering such assets the Hon. A. Desjardins, of Montreal, should be named and remunerated for his services at such an amount as might be agreed upon by the present directors and trustees of the bank.

The amendment proposed by Senator McMillan was then adopted, with a few verbal amendments, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The bill respecting the Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Railway Company was next read a third time and passed.

The Secretary of State moved the third reading of the bill to amend the Dominion Lands act. Senator Loughheed proposed an amendment making it necessary for the claimant to have been in undisturbed possession of the land since January last. This was agreed to, and the bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

THE USURY BILL.

The House then went into committee on the Usury bill, taking up an amendment to the first clause proposed by Senator Dandurand, and which provided that no person shall stipulate for, allow or exact on any negotiable document, contract, or agreement, the principal of which is under \$1,000, a rate of interest or discount greater than twenty percent per annum, and the said rate of interest shall be reduced to the rate of ten percent per annum from the date of the issue of process in any suit, action or other proceeding for the recovery of the amounts due.

Speaking in support of his amendment Senator Dandurand said the British House of Lords in its bill allowed fifteen percent on sums over fifty pounds.

The Hon. David Mills suggested reducing the amount to which the bill would be applicable to \$500.

Sensor Dandurand agreed to accept this suggestion as the sums mostly borrowed by young men were what he wanted to protect, and they ranged from \$100 to \$150.

Sensor Wood pressed that the bill be allowed to stand over for another year in order to allow the House time to fully consider the whole question.

Sensor Power did not think that by the passage of this bill an injustice would be done to anyone. The promoter of the bill did not claim that it was a perfect measure. It was an effort in the right direction, and he thought the bill should be passed in a form that would not inflict an injustice and allow it to meet its fate in the House of Commons.

Sensor Dandurand said that while it might be fairly contended that twenty percent interest should be allowed on

short loans, yet a short loan might become a long loan. The bill was intended to protect hundreds of young men who were at the bottom of the ladder and who fell into the hands of sharks. The bill defined what was a money-lender, and the man he wanted to reach would not register as a money-lender but would use five or six names and when wanted would say that he was not a habitual money-lender. Senator Almon said if this bill was aimed at the usurer it was very much in favor of the small lawyer.

Sensor Loughheed thought there was no difference of opinion regarding the desirability of meeting the abuse aimed at, but the difficulty was, Senator Dandurand had introduced a special measure. He thought it would have been better to have adopted the English act and to have introduced an interpretation clause which would have covered everything wanted. He was quite prepared to support a measure which was aimed at usury, but he hesitated in supporting a bill affecting general commercial transactions. He advised that the government should introduce a measure dealing with the question, and thought that if Senator Dandurand had, given as much effort to secure an insolvency law he would have done more for Montreal.

Sensor Dandurand said he knew hundreds of cases in Montreal where judgments were hanging over the heads of young men at from sixty to four hundred percent interest claims.

Sensor McMillan thought that money should be left to find its own value. If this bill passed, twenty percent would be charged on many loans now secured for a lesser rate.

Sensor Dandurand disagreed from this statement. Loans of from \$500 to \$20,000 could be had to-day in Montreal at five percent on mortgage.

Sensor McMillan said that supposing he wanted \$100 for ten days, and agreed to pay two dollars for it. That looked like a small sum, but it was seventy-three and a half percent, and the lender of the money would be liable, if this bill passed, to a fine of \$500 and imprisonment.

Sensor Ogilvie advised delay, and Senator O'Donohue sympathized with the principle of the bill; but did not think it was likely to accomplish what it was intended to accomplish. He would vote against the bill though his sympathies went out for the prey of the usurers.

The Hon. David Mills had given some attention to the matter, though not able to take it up as a government measure. The bill had been placed in the hands of the officers of his department, who were skilled in drafting, and their suggestion was in Senator Dandurand's hands. It was very hard to define a money-lender, and the scope of the bill was all that could well see to this session. It was not until a bill became law that one could see its defects, and it was much easier to perfect a law on the statute book than to frame a new law presently.

Sensor DeBoucherville said that there was great rejoicing in Montreal among the usurers, when it was reported that the bill had been killed.

Sensor Baker said he strongly condemned the bill for its export facto aspect.

Sensor Ferguson said that the main opposition to this bill came from the Bankers' Association, and not from the usurers. He strongly urged Senator Dandurand to accept the inevitable, and agree that the bill, as returned from committee, should be reported and printed for distribution.

Sensor Dandurand said that unless the bill became a government measure it might as well be disposed of now. The vote was taken on the motion that the committee rise, and was lost by a vote of 17 yeas to 24 nays.

Sensor McMillan then moved an amendment that six percent remain the rate after maturity and that the rate of interest should apply only to loans made within thirty days. The amendment was declared lost.

Sensor Wood moved to change the amended clause by substituting the words 'date of judgment,' for the words 'issue of process.'

The Hon. David Mills said that he had suggested to Senator Dandurand that the operation of the bill should be confined to money-lenders, leaving all the rest free. The House could then make the bill as strong as it wished against the class it was intended to reach.

Sensor Wood expressed himself as satisfied with this arrangement, and temporarily withdrew his motion.

Sensor Dandurand moved then, as clause two of the bill that the expression money-lender should include any person who carries on the business of money-lending, or advertises or announces himself or holds himself out in any way as lending or making a practice of lending money at a higher rate of interest than ten percent per annum; but did not include any registered pawnbroker.

Sensor Power suggested the adding of the words 'as such,' after the word 'pawnbroker.'

Sensor Dandurand said he had followed the English act in framing the new clause; but accepted the addition, and the clause, as amended, carried.

Sensor Dandurand then proposed to amend clause three of the bill by making it read 'in any suit, action or other proceeding concerning a loan of money by a money-lender, the principal of which was originally under five hundred dollars,' etc. Meantime Senator Dandurand accepted the amendment of Senator Wood confining the reduction of the rate of interest after maturity from the date of judgment.

Sensor Loughheed moved to insert an amendment excluding taxable charges

from operation of the section. This was accepted by Senator Dandurand, and the clause, as amended, was carried.

On the next clause Senator Loughheed doubted whether the bill was intra vires in dealing with the principal of a loan or loans.

The Hon. David Mills reminded him that the Privy Council had decided that where any powers of legislation were distinctly given in the British North America Act, the power included the right to deal with incidental matters. This judgment covered the clause in the bill.

Sensor Loughheed concurred in this view, and suggested that the words 'due and exigible' be altered.

Sensor Dandurand said he had copied the words from the translation of the Quebec Civil Code. The words were replaced by the words 'due and payable,' and the clause was adopted. The remaining clauses of the bill were adopted with a few slight verbal amendments, and the committee rose and reported progress.

PENITENTIARY BILL.

The Senate then went into committee on the bill to amend the Penitentiaries Act. The Hon. David Mills said the cost of the penitentiaries was decreasing. If they could liberate convicts on tickets of leave the cost would be still further reduced. Senator Dandurand wanted to know if the convicts could not be employed making public roads, as they were in the United States? The committee rose and reported the bill and it was read a third time and passed.

OTHER GOVERNMENT BILLS.

The bill to amend the act respecting the Department of the Interior was passed through committee, read a third time and passed.

On the second reading of the bill to amend the customs act Senator Power vigorously opposed the principle of allowing the exportation of deer. It would open the door to the destruction of game. The bill was read a second time and the Senate adjourned at ten o'clock.

SPANISH QUEEN REGENT.

GENEROUS GIFT TO RELIEVE THE COUNTRY'S NECESSITY ACCEPTED.

Madrid, July 13.—The Cabinet to-day, after a long discussion, accepted the offer of the Queen Regent to assist the finances of the country by giving up another two million pesetas from the civil list.

The King of Spain, Alfonso XIII., had a civil list fixed by the Cortes in 1886 of 7,000,000 pesetas, or \$1,400,000, exclusive of allowances to members of the royal family, the Queen Regent having the administration and usufruct of the said sum until the king becomes of age. The annual grant to the Queen, as mother to the king, was fixed by the Cortes in 1886 at 250,000 pesetas. The immediate successor was assigned 500,000 pesetas. The parents of the late king, ex-Queen Isabella and her husband, have an allowance of 1,050,000 pesetas, or \$210,000, and the four infants, his sisters, of 800,000 pesetas, or \$160,000. The total amount of the civil list, and allowances to the relatives of the late king, was fixed by the Cortes in 1876 at 10,000,000 pesetas, or \$2,000,000; it was recently reduced to 9,500,000 pesetas, or \$1,900,000.

UNITED STATES SENATORS FALL OUT.

Concord, N.H., July 14.—Senator Chandler and Senator Gallinger got into such a war of words yesterday that Mr. Gallinger invited his colleague to 'come outside,' and Mr. Chandler accepted with alacrity, and had it not been for friends, who restrained the infuriated statesmen, Senate nosebleeds might have resulted. The men lost their tempers completely. The encounter occurred at the investigation of the charges of violating the civil service laws against Senator Gallinger, which was begun yesterday. Senator Chandler declared plainly that he believed Gallinger had kept away William S. Thayer, the treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1898, who was 'the man most wanted in connection with the investigation.'

Sensor Gallinger read a statement showing the case against him to be utterly collapsed, and protesting against its further continuance. He then left the room, and his counsel, Attorney-General Eastman, spoke with a view to softening the harsh words he had used to Senator Chandler. The latter made a similar concession to Mr. Eastman and the meeting adjourned, probably never to resume. There is little likelihood of any further action being taken.

VENEZUELAN DISPUTE.

PRESENTATION OF THE BRITISH CASE CONCLUDED YESTERDAY.

Paris, July 13.—Sir Richard Webster, attorney-general of Great Britain, concluded to-day before the Venezuelan Arbitration Commission his presentation of the British case. During the course of his remarks, he said it would be a death-blow to arbitration if the court sanctioned such claims as advanced by Venezuela. It would, he added, in fact simply imply that an unsupported claim amounted to a title. The sessions of the commission were then adjourned until Wednesday next.

CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

Director of Railways Opposed to Carrying Out the Government's Agreement.

WITH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONTRACTORS WHO HAVE NOW ALLIED TO SECURE THE FULFILLING OF THE TERMS.

New York, July 14.—The Tribune's to-day publish the following:—

'A business alliance of American and English capitalists has been recently formed which is of unusual interest and importance because of the leading positions held by these men on both sides of the Atlantic, because of the many millions of dollars involved in it, because the United States Government is about to be asked to give the compact official sanction and moral support, because England has already formally approved it, and because the field of its operations is beyond the jurisdiction of both nations.'

'The announcement of this alliance was made yesterday (Thursday) by Mr. F. W. Whitebridge, of the firm of Cary & Whitebridge, who now fills the place left vacant by the death of ex-Senator Calvin S. Bryce, as the chairman of the executive committee of the American China Development Company. The company is one party to the agreement, and the other is the British and Chinese corporation. This makes a combination of the most powerful capitalists in the world. The field of their activities is China.'

'The concessions which ex-Senator Bryce secured from the Chinese Government for the American-China Development Company consist of the right to construct a railway 750 miles long from Canton to Hankow; exceedingly large coal mining concessions, and other industrial franchises of less individual but great aggregate value. The British company had a contract to build an eighty-mile railway from Canton to Kowloon, on the sea coast. The two resolved to pool their undertaking and their profit.'

'The American companies' engineer, Mr. W. Barclay Parsons, of this city, has completed the survey of the railway line from Hankow to Canton, and an agent of the syndicate is now at Shanghai. He reports that the negotiations at Peking have reached a critical stage, and that there is a disposition on the part of the Chinese Government, represented by Sheng Tsai, director of railways, to avoid fulfilling its part of the contract. This is the cause for appealing to the United States Government for moral support.'

'Mr. Whitebridge asserts that Lord Salisbury has already instructed the British ambassador in China to treat the contract secured by the American company, and shared with the English company, as if it were a British contract, and urge the Chinese Government to fulfil its terms. The American company sent Mr. Parsons to Washington yesterday to make a formal request that the government of the United States take a similar stand. Such a demand upon the United States Government is probably unprecedented.'

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

CLAIMS POURING IN FOR THE REWARDS OFFERED BY THE BANK AND THE GOVERNMENT.

Toronto, July 13.—All told now there are six claims for the \$1,000 reward offered by the Ontario Government for the capture of Pars and Holden. Every day seems to bring forth another man, who thinks he has a right to the money. Half of the applicants so far are considered to have no right to the money whatsoever.

For the \$12,000 reward offered by the Dominion Bank for the information leading to the conviction of the parties and the return of the money, there are fifteen people who believe themselves entitled to the money. The chief accountant of the Eastern Townships Bank, who discovered the first clue after the robbery, thinks his share should be \$1,000, and has instructed his lawyers to get that amount. The police at Manchester, N.H., including Chief Healy, expect some of the money. Holden was arrested in Boston, and the chief and other officers ask for some of the reward. The Montreal and Boston officers, who managed to take Roach into custody, seek a share of the money offered. The claims will all be looked into by the bank's legal representatives.

SAT ALL NIGHT.

London, July 14.—The House of Commons, in committee, held an all-night session over the Tithes Rent Charge Rating Bill, the second reading of which was carried on June 29, by a majority of 314 against 138. The government forced the clause through by means of the closure, and the bill finally passed through the committee, which rose at four o'clock.

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