

# DAILY WITNESS

VOL. XXXII, No. 148

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

PRICE ONE CENT.

Notices of Births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with name and address of the sender or otherwise no notice will be taken. Fees and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

**BIRTHS.**  
OWENS.—On the 22nd inst., at Stonefield, Que., the wife of D. W. Owens, of a son.

**MARRIED.**  
GRANT-BREKERTON.—In this city, at the residence of the bride's sister, on June 17, 1891, by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, John A. Grant, of Glen Morris, Ont., to Hannah Brekerton, youngest daughter of Henry Brekerton, of Macouche Rapids, Que.

REIFFENSTEIN-YOUNG.—At St. Luke's Church, Burlington, Ont., on Tuesday, 23rd inst., by the Rev. Canon Bell, Rector, assisted by the Very Reverend the Dean of Niagara, Charles H. Reiffenstein, of Montreal, to Georgian Israel, eldest daughter of Matthew Young Esq., of Oak Bank, Burlington.

CHEAMER-NELSON.—At the American Presbyterian Church, on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. Geo. H. Wells, D.D., Chas. P. Cheamer, of San Francisco, to Maude, daughter of Albert D. Nelson.

WATERS-BOWN.—On Monday, June 22, at the First Baptist Church, by the Rev. Justin Fulton, D.D., Arch F. Waters to May, only daughter of Geo. C. Bown.

CHRISTIE-FORLONG.—At Henry's Presbyterian Church, Lachute, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. John Mackie, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Warden, Edmund Christie, M.D., of Chicago, Ill., to Isabella, youngest daughter of Rev. William Forlong, of Lachute.

EPFIR-SCHOFIELD.—At St. Stephen's Church, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Archibald Evans, William Esq., to Mary Schofield, all of this city.

MACKEY-GRAHAM.—At the Mans, Kemptville, on Monday, 22nd June, 1891, by Rev. H. J. McDermid, Mr. Edmund Mackey, South Gower, to Miss Annie J. Graham, Oxford, Co. Grenville, Ont.

WILLIAMS-COOKE.—At Finch Creek, Alberta, N.W.T., on the 22nd inst., by the Rev. John P. Grant, Mr. James Williams, to Miss Anne Leckie Cooke, all of Fort McLeod.

GAPEL-RAMSAY.—At St. Matthew's church, 306 St. Antoine, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. E. Duhamel, Eliza R. (Jill) daughter of Wm. F. Ramsay, Esq., to Rev. Edgar T. Gape, of Christ Church, Sorel.

GORDON-RYDER.—At Cambridge, Mass., on June 17th, Wm. S. Gordon, of Montreal, to Elizabeth A. Ryder, of Cambridge.

SMITH-BANROFF.—At Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on Wednesday, 23rd June, 1891, by the Rev. Chas. Bancroft, M.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. G. Norton, D.D., the Rev. G. Abbott Smith, R.A., to Grace Wilmet, daughter of the late Rev. Canon Bancroft, D.D., LL.D.

**DECEASED.**  
DELANEY.—At Quebec, on June 22, 1891, after a long and painful illness, Patrick Sarsfield Delaney, aged 35 years and nine months, son of the late James Delaney, butcher. Chicago papers please copy.

GOW.—At 18 Canal street, Perth, Scot'land, on the morning of May 26, 1891, Helen Marshall, the beloved wife of Daniel Gow, late coal merchant, and late of Bertina Cottage, Kilmoull, deeply regretted.

McGILLIVRAY.—At Cardinal, Ont., June 20, 1891, James McGillivray, about fifteen years of age, from Glasgow, Scotland. He and a younger brother came to this country five years ago with their uncle, Malcolm McGillivray. Should they or relatives in Scotland wish for information let them write to James Thompson, Cardinal, Ont. Glasgow papers please copy.

STEEN.—At "Riverside," Farran's Point, Ont., on the morning of the 23rd inst., of pneumonia, Henrietta, third daughter of Robert Steen.

YOUNG.—At her residence, 111 Bridge street, Quebec, after a very short illness, Isabella Harrington, well beloved wife of Herman Young.

SMART.—In this city on Wednesday, June 24, 1891, John Oscar, beloved son of George Smart, G.T.R., aged 4 months.

Funeral from his father's residence, 253 Hibernia Road, Point St. Charles, at 2.30 p.m., on Thursday, June 25, to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**JAMAICA EXHIBITION.**—The Gold Medal.—We have the pleasure of being able to announce that the Bell Pianos and Organs have been awarded the Jamaica Exhibition Gold Medal. We have been appointed to the sole wholesale and retail control of these instruments in the Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, and to solicit applications in unoccupied territory, from reliable dealers. Wholesale and retail agents, Willis & Co., 1824 Notre Dame street (near McGill street), Montreal. Sole Agents.

**TO PHYSICIANS.**—Parke Davis & Co's latest preparations. Wampole's ditto. Camphor! Camphor! Camphor! Henry R. Gray, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main street.

**COVENTON'S AROMATIC**  
BLACKBERRY CARMINATIVE, a safe, easy and effective cure for DIARRHOEA, CHOLERA MORBUS and DYSENTERY for both Children and Adults. Price 25c. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure and get that prepared by  
**C. J. COVENTON & Co.,**  
Corner of Bleury and Dorchester sts.

**HUGH RUSSELL.**  
1804 Notre Dame street.  
**FURNITURE.**  
Prices right; value warranted.

**CITY FURNITURE & COMMISSION WAREHOUSE**  
FINE BEDROOM SUITES, \$12.50 UP.  
FINE PARLOR SUITES, \$25.00 UP.  
VERY PRETTY DINING ROOM SUITES.  
FINE AND HEALTHY BEDDING.  
At the lowest prices.  
**JAN. STEEL, 1826 Notre Dame St.**

**TOOKE'S PARK LINEN**  
\$1.50 PER DOZEN

**PROMPTNESS AND NEATNESS**  
are guaranteed to all persons leaving their orders for printing at the "Witness" Job Printing House.

## S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

**EIGHT**  
BIG OFFERINGS!

**EIGHT.**  
TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE AT RETAIL TO-MORROW

and following days of this month from Forty to Fifty Cases of first-class Prints and Sateens, at very much below regular prices  
At S. CARSLY'S.

### LOT NUMBER ONE.

Number One Lot consists of several cases of neat, stylish, fast

**COLORED PRINTS,**  
assorted qualities, worth from 8c to 9c. Your choice of this whole lot at only

5c PER YARD  
during the Print Sale at  
S. CARSLY'S.

### LOT NUMBER TWO.

Number Two Lot consists of Two Hundred Pieces beautiful fast colored

**PRINTED CAMBRICS AND PRINTS,**  
usual value from 10c to 11c. Take the choice of this lot at only

8c PER YARD  
during the Print Sale at  
S. CARSLY'S.

### LOT NUMBER THREE.

This is a mixed lot of

**FIRST-CLASS PRINTS AND CAMBRICS,**  
usually sold at from 12c to 13c. All marked down to only

9c PER YARD  
during the Print Sale at  
S. CARSLY'S.

### LOT NUMBER FOUR.

The Fourth is a very attractive lot, made up of three qualities, worth respectively 13c, 14c and 15c. Your pick of the whole lot at only 11c per yard during the Print Sale at

S. CARSLY'S.

### LOT NUMBER FIVE.

Number five lot takes in quite a number of qualities and makes of both

**PRINTS AND SATEENS**  
of very choice designs; sold everywhere at from 15c to 17c per yard. Our price for this immense lot is only 12c during the Print Sale at

S. CARSLY'S.

### LOT NUMBER SIX.

The Sixth Lot is a choice of most artistic goods in English and French Patterns of

**SATEENS AND PRINTS,**  
usual rates from 18c to 20c. We offer this lot at

15c PER YARD  
during the Print Sale at  
S. CARSLY'S.

### LOT NUMBER SEVEN.

In the Seventh lot will be found some of the Prettiest and most Stylish

**PRINTS, SATEENS AND CAMBRICS**  
ever imported into Canada. Goods that will be shown as new next summer at other stores. Regular value of this lot is from 25c to 30c. Your choice of this lot at

19c PER YARD  
during the Print Sale at  
S. CARSLY'S.

### EIGHTH AND LAST LOT.

All these Elegant French Designs in

**FINE CAMBRICS AND SATEENS,**  
that have been selling at from 35c up to 37c, will make the Eighth Lot and be marked down to

28c PER YARD  
during the Print Sale at  
S. CARSLY'S.

1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779  
NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

### CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.

Always use Clapperton's Thread. Then you are sure of the best Thread in the market.

Clapperton's Spool Cotton never breaks, never knots, never tangles, and every spool is warranted 300 yards.

Always ask for  
**CLAPPERTON'S SPOOL COTTON.**

## S. CARSLY'S COLUMN.

## JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENTS.

**LIGHT! COOL! REFRESHING!**

It was Sydney Smith, one hot summer long ago, who wished he could strip off his flesh to sit in his skeleton and hear the wind whistle through his bones. Well, we cannot exactly do that, but we can promise our assistance in trying to make life as pleasant beneath the rays of a scorching sun as under the circumstances it is possible to be. "Cool, light, refreshing," the very words tantalize the weary soul, like Falstaff, at this season, "gins to be weary of the sun." Nil desperandum, however. Here is a list which, if not warranted to do all that the English wit desired, is of sufficient efficacy to merit the earnest attention of the suffering ladies of the city.

**COOL! LIGHT! REFRESHING!**

Our splendid lines of Ladies' Blouses are so much sought after that we find it difficult to keep abreast of the demand. Our stock at present consists of a pretty selection in White Muslin, Fancy Striped Prints, Fancy Striped Zephyrs, Cream Cashmeres, Cream Flannels, Black Lianas, and all the leading colors in Silks. Prices of Prints from 65c, and all other lines equally cheap.

**"Don't Make It Hot for the Boys."**

The young are more exposed to danger from the excessive heat than persons of mature years, therefore mothers should take advantage of our exceptional bargains in

**BOYS' SUMMER SUITS**  
in Galatea and Serge. Prices from 85c up.

**"WHY FATIGUE YOURSELF"**

making Children's Summer Dresses when we can supply you with something neat, pretty and suited to catch the breeze, from 55c.

**"KEEP IN THE SHADE."**

We are doing big "drops" just now in Parasols adapted to country use. One lot carried over from last year we are almost throwing away at 25c and 35c each. Former prices \$1 to \$3.75. SILK SUNSHADES, from 75c, best lines \$2, cheap at \$3.

N. B.—All Fancy Parasols reduced to half-price, \$6 for \$3, \$7.50 for \$3.75, \$10 for \$5, \$12 for \$6.

THE O. K. STORE.

## JOHN MURPHY & CO.,

1181 and 1183 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
AND 105, 107, 109 and 111 St. Peter st.

Terms cash and only one price.

## A SELFISH WORLD, MY MASTERS!

Pyjama. A vision of coolness in the very name. You can conjure with Pyjama weather like this. A Pyjama Costume is a benediction; nothing less.

Summer Toggery is better than politics. Better than free sugar. For this is a selfish world. The personal transcends the general interest. The digestion of every citizen is more than Greece and Rome.

You needn't swelter. We have all the light clothing you need.

Light Underwear, not heavier than a feather.

Light Coats and Vests and Pants. Silk and Flannel Shirts. Then for tennis, or cricket or boating—the regulation costumes.

Plenty of variety in them all. You are sure to get what you wanted. You may be sure of finding taste in what you select. You may be sure that whatever you select will be in the latest styles and absolutely correct, in the sense of fashion, elegance, and worth.

**R. J. TOOKE,**  
177 St. James street.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## S. CARSLY'S EXTRA.

### BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Arrangements have been made with Edwin C. Burt & Co., of New York, to manufacture special grades of their well-known Boots and Shoes for the Boot Department. These goods will be most suitably adapted to the Canadian climate and will be the very finest goods in the market. A visit of inspection is respectfully solicited.



Take the Elevator to the Shoe Department, S. CARSLY.

### LADIES' FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,

In 36 sizes.

### LADIES' FINE FRENCH KID BOOTS.

Every Foot properly fitted.

### LADIES' FINE DONGOLA KID BOOTS,

With Wampumpast Soles.

Common-sense Heels.

With Common-sense Soles.

French Heels.

With Good Medium Soles.

They make good Walking Boots.

Will stand Hard Wear.

They make good Indoor Boots.

Only Best Leathers used.

For Edwin C. Burt's Boots.

**S. CARSLY,**  
NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

## TO MEN ONLY!!

### TWENTY YEARS' TRIAL!!

After a trial of nearly twenty years in dealing at S. Carlsley's Men's Furnishing Store for Underwear, Ties, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Shirts, and all articles of Men's Haberdashery, it is freely acknowledged in Montreal that for

### REALLY GOOD GOODS!!

AT MODERATE PRICES!

in Men's and Boys' Furnishings, the correct Stop after all is

**S. CARSLY'S.**

The best and cheapest Summer Underwear in the market, without doubt, is at

**S. CARSLY'S.**

Notre Dame street,  
Montreal.

## DAVID H. HOGG,

LEADING HOUSE IN CANADA

—FOR—

### AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Gleendid new Illustrated Catalogue

Mailed on application.

662 CRAIG STREET.

## JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SUMMER SALE OF

**MANTLES and JACKETS.**

Don't do without having a Jacket before going to the SEASIDE when you can get one at from

25 to 50 Percent Below Usual Prices

—AT—

## JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS',

THE FAMILY DRAPERY WAREHOUSE.

Corner Mountain and St. Antoine streets.

Telephone, Bell, 523. Federal, 1630.

## PRINTING PRESS FOR SALE.

CHEAP. The bed measure 34x8, and it is one of Messrs. E. Ho & Co.'s make. It can be seen running at this office and will do good work for a job and country newspaper office. Address J. BEATTY, "Witness" Office.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SIX PERCENT DEBENTURES

FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

### GOLD AND SILVER

Dividend Paying Mining Stocks.

Ontario, 1 1/2 percent monthly.

Daly, 1 1/2 percent monthly.

May-Nazappa, 1 1/2 percent monthly.

Clay County, 2 percent monthly.

States-Hunter, 1 1/2 percent monthly.

Gold-Block, 1 1/2 percent monthly.

Kiaiko, 1 1/2 percent monthly.

**LEWIS A. HART, Notary,**  
INVESTMENT SECURITIES,  
Imperial Building,  
101 St. James street, Montreal.

## STATIONERY

### FOR SEASIDE AND COUNTRY!

A large lot of PAPER with ENVELOPES to match, nicely put up in boxes, offered at cost and under.

10c, 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1 per box.

one to five quires each with envelopes.

## MORTON, PHILLIPS & Co.,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers,  
1755 and 1757 Notre Dame Street,  
MONTREAL.

## The Daily Witness.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 25.

## Last Edition

### THE WITNESS.

Business men are reminded that all advertisements for Saturday's Witness must be in our office by six o'clock on Friday evening. As the majority of our readers require their Witness earlier on Saturday afternoons than on other days the observance of this rule becomes more necessary, and is obviously to the advantage of advertisers themselves.

### HYMENEAL.

SMITH-BANROFF.

Christ Church Cathedral was the scene of another large and fashionable wedding yesterday afternoon, when the Rev. G. Abbott Smith, M.A., assistant minister of the Cathedral, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Wilmet Bancroft, daughter of the late Rev. Canon Bancroft, formerly rector of Trinity Church, Montreal. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, of Sutton, Que., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Norton, Rector of Montreal. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Mr. Frank S. Smithers, of New York. The bridesmaids were Miss Martha Bancroft, Miss Nellie Bancroft, Miss Lulu Smithers, of New York, Miss Amy Fraser and Miss Dorothy Buchanan. The best men were Mr. Henry Bancroft, Dr. Finlay and Mr. Walter Lyman. The bridal party left by the 4.20 train for a four weeks' trip in the States.

### CHEAMER-NELSON.

On Tuesday evening at the American Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. Dr. Wells, Mr. Charles P. Cheamer, of San Francisco, was married to Miss Nelson, the only daughter of Mr. Albert E. Nelson, of the firm of H. A. Nelson & Sons. There was a large number of friends present to witness the happy event. A reception was held at the residence of the bride's father, 261 Bishop street, after which the happy couple left on the ten o'clock train.

### CHRISTIE-FORLONG.

"Happy is the bride the sun shines on." Yesterday was a gala day at Lachute, it being the marriage of Dr. Edmund Christie, of Chicago, son of Dr. Thomas Christie, M.P., to Miss Isabella Forlong, youngest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Forlong, a niece of General Forlong, of Edinburgh. The ceremony was performed in Henry's Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. Mackie, assisted by Rev. Dr. Warden, of Montreal. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion and packed to the doors with friends of the bride and groom. The bride looked charming in a white brocaded silk dress, veil and orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were Miss Luken Forlong, Miss Emma Christie and Miss Jessie Christie, all of Lachute; the groomsmen, Mr. Jas. P. Christie, of Minneapolis; Dr. W. Grant Stewart, of Montreal, and Master Allan Ross, of Ottawa. The wedding March was ably rendered by Miss Maggie Ross, of Montreal. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's father. The presents were numerous and costly. The happy couple, amid showers of rice, left by the evening train for an extended tour through the United States.

### PERSONAL.

Upon enquiry this morning it was learned that the Very Rev. Dean Norman was progressing favorably.

Mr. O. P. Ames, special agent of the United States Treasury Department for the District of Vermont and Champlain, and editor of the Malone Palladium, was in town to-day, and speaks of his district as prosperous and progressing.

### ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

At the closing exercises in Archambault's school the other day, Dr. Hingston, on behalf of the Royal Humane Society, presented a bronze medal, to Wentworth Monk, grandson of Senator Murphy, in recognition of his heroism in saving a boy named Alexander Bernard from drowning at Varennes last summer. The deed was a brave one and the little hero may feel proud of his medal.

### DOMINION DAY

will be celebrated at Woodstock, Ont., by a Royal Temple demonstration. The Revs. J. W. Bell, J. S. Ross, W. A. McKay, W. A. Kettlewell and T. E. McNair, and Messrs. W. B. Howland, W. W. Buchanan and Joseph Gibson are expected to address the gathering.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

### CABLE.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE QUEEN.

FRANCE, June 25.—The Emperor Francis Joseph took luncheon on board the English flagship "Victoria" yesterday. In a toast to Queen Victoria he expressed the sincerest veneration for and attachment to the Queen, which was due, he said, to her admirable life. He also expressed his admiration for the perfection of the English navy. The Emperor on leaving the Admiral's flagship said, "I can only hope that in case of war the British navy will be fighting on my side." The Emperor left France amid the firing of salutes by the British garrison.

### CABLE NOTES.

Mr. Campbell, Mr. Parnell's secretary, has been awarded \$1,250 damages against the Cork Herald for libel.

### AMERICAN.

Despatches from Lemars and Sioux City, Iowa, report serious floods, which have carried away railway bridges, tracks and farm stock.

### CROSSED THE ANDES.

GENERAL STEFAN'S DIVISION OF THE CHILIAN ARMY.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, June 25.—The division of the Chilean army under General Stefan, the Balmaceda commander, which has already twice crossed the snow-covered Andes, which has been several times dispersed by the Argentine authorities, has rejoined the main body of President Balmaceda's army after crossing the Cordillera at a height of 12,500 feet above the level of the sea, and with snow 22 feet deep on the mountains.

### SENIOR PEDRO MONTT'S MISSION.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Senior Pedro Montt, who comes as confidential agent of the Congressional party of Chile to lay before the people and Government of the United States the claims and cause of his party, and endeavor to obtain recognition from the United States for them as belligerents, is a member of one of the most distinguished families of Chile. His father was President of the Republic from 1851 to 1861. Montt himself is a prominent lawyer and has for many years taken an active part in the politics of his country. He has been a member of three of Balmaceda's cabinets. During an account last night of the situation of affairs in Chile, he said: "The entire territory, from the northern boundary of Chile to the northern boundary of the province of Guaymas, is occupied by the Congressional forces. Here the laws of the state are administered by judges and the courts, in accordance with the constitution. Every person is at liberty to move about freely and to make whatever disposition he pleases of his property."

### UNDER BALMACEIDA.

NEWS.

TRANSATLANTIC.

Mr. Gladstone's health has become feebler since his attack of influenza. His physician, Sir Andrew Clarke, urges him to make a sea trip and to have a rest.

There were no priests present at the Parnell convention at Carlow. This was in accordance with the bishop's orders to refrain from active participation in the campaign.

The Dutch elections for the lower chamber have resulted in a complete victory for the Liberals, who have 53 seats. The Catholic party has 21 seats and the Protestants 19.

The Kaiser, presiding at a meeting of his Council, devised a plan to raise by lottery 5,000,000 marks, to be used in combating with African slavery.

The French Government officials deny the existence of a secret treaty with Hayti.

The Education bill has passed its second reading at Westminster without a division, the amendment withdrawing its benefit from parents able to pay being rejected.

CHINESE RIOTS.

MISIONARIES MURDERED AND THEIR MISSIONS BURNED.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Passengers of the steamship "Gaelic," from Chinese ports, bring information that the natives of Canton had again broken out against the missionaries in the burned mission, situated on the banks of one of the rivers in the province, and put to death all those connected therewith. Just before the "Gaelic" left, it is stated, four of these murderers were put to death. Cases of abduction and murder are becoming numerous. Several men and women have been enticed beyond the borders of Canton and held for ransom. If ransom be not forthcoming the unhappy victims are to be put to death.

ENGLISH CONSULATE THREATENED.

The North China Daily News, in its account for several days that a mob of Chinese had determined to loot and burn the property of the Jesuits at Wobin. It was rumored among them that children had been killed and their eyes taken out to make medicine for the Jesuit Fathers. On the afternoon of Tuesday, May 12, the mob gathered about the premises of the priests and set fire to the cathedral and other buildings, after driving out the missionaries and pillaging the palace. The mob then proceeded to the Consulate and destroyed considerable property by throwing stones. The arrival of Taelal, a local magistrate, and the coolness of the British Consul saved the buildings from being set on fire.

AMERICAN.

A sensation has been created in the United States by the finding of a committee in Philadelphia that Postmaster-General Wannamaker was a heavy holder of stock in the notorious Keystone Bank. He says that he never owned a share by purchase or gift and attributes the charge to the bank's queer book-keeping.

THE LADY MEDICAL STUDENT.

LIGHT FROM LONDON. (To the Editor of the Witness.) Sir,—I have been reading with interest the account of the discussion going on in Montreal as to whether or no the General Hospital is to open its doors to lady medical students. May I as a humble representative of the lady medical student of London be permitted to offer a few remarks on the subject. I am the more moved to do this as reference was made during the discussion to the English and Continental schools calculated to convey an erroneous impression. I do not know any Continental schools where there is separate instruction given, and it is certainly not the case at Geneva, Berne, Vienna or Paris. Of the last named I can speak from personal experience as I studied there. It is a very large school, with a world-famed reputation. There are a great many lady students in it and there is no distinction whatever made between the sexes. In the lecture rooms, the laboratories, the dissecting rooms, the wards and operating theatres of the hospitals they work side by side without any difficulty or unpleasantness of any kind. As to the effect it has on the male student I am afraid, if the truth must be known, we have not studied the question. It certainly never occurred to me that the onerous duty of "snobering and elevating the male student" was included in the training necessary to fit me for medical practice. It doesn't come into the curriculum on this side of the water!

It is quite true that "in England women don't want to walk the hospitals with men" but that is simply because we have a hospital, a large general hospital in connection with our school, where we can "walk" alone, and we alone can walk. But practically we are working there shoulder to shoulder with men all the time. All the surgeons and physicians, both resident and otherwise, are of the male sex. In our operating theatre the surgeon is assisted (I don't mean assisted in the French meaning of looking on, but literally "helped") by the lady students attached to his clinique, and that in every kind of operation without exception, and in the presence of other members of the male staff. What does the President of the Montreal General Hospital say to that? "Utterly impossible." Then why doesn't he carry out his idea of "propriety" to its logical conclusion, insist on male nurses attending the male operations and close the theatre doors to male students during female operations. *Honi soit qui mal y pense!*

The patient has no gender to the student, —it becomes a case. "You can't do it," says Mr. Stirling. "Human nature is human nature," I answer in the words of the rhyme— (That is human nature, that is human nature, that is human nature, that is human nature.)

But human nature is not so low as that in England, and I don't believe it is in Montreal, either. And in a school as large as ours there are naturally to be found many varieties of human nature and many varieties of training and education. The ages of the students also vary considerably, from eighteen years upwards, so that I think it is very fairly proved by our experience that there is nothing in hospital work to prevent men and women studying together.

In conclusion, I offer my sincere sympathy to the struggling applicant for admission, and hope with all my heart she may succeed. M. M. SHARP, L.R.C.P. & S., Edin. Bloomsbury, London, May 7, 1891.

A PLEASANT SUMMER RESORT.

Sir,—At this time of the year it is not out of place to speak of desirable summer resorts. Freilighsburg is a village sixty miles from Montreal, beautifully nesting in a valley, like some Swiss village. There are two lakes, each about four miles off. The Pinnacle mountain furnishes a delightful afternoon excursion. Canoeing can be had for three dollars a week and use of horse thrown in for \$5. We are glad to hear that the railway (Montreal, Portland & Boston) will soon be running to this charming spot. Very few pleasure seekers know of the place, which is famous for fine fishing in the lakes and trout streams in the vicinity. CAUCS.

HOW DO TIGERS SECURE THEIR PREY?

A correspondent, signing himself "Observer," who states that he has just read a great deal of forest life in India, writes to the *Indian Forester* on the subject of how tigers secure their prey. As a general rule, he is inclined to doubt the truth of the commonly accepted theory that the tiger, after lurking in ambush, springs on the unsuspecting victim, and, tearing savagely at its throat, eagerly drinks its blood. This method of attack may sometimes be adopted, but it is far more often the exception than the rule. In approaching his prey the tiger makes the best possible use of cover; but when further concealment is impossible he will course a deer or other swift-footed animal with extraordinary speed. A sudden dash of 300 yards in the open is nothing uncommon, and the writer mentions the case of one tiger, with which he says he was at one time intimately acquainted, that he used to catch hog or deer almost daily on a perfectly open and burned-up plain. Small animals are, for the most part, despatched with a blow of the paw; but in the case of the more bulky, the experienced tiger, leaping on the back of his victim, grips the neck in front of the withers with his jaws, one fore-paw clasp the shoulder of the animal and the other fully extended under the throat. Should he be unable to crush the spine with his jaws, he will then jerk the head back violently and thereby break the neck. "I have examined," says "Observer," "hundreds of animals killed by tigers, and have never yet detected injury to the blood-vessels of the throat, but invariably marks attributable to the above-mentioned method." In removing his prey the tiger often displays almost phenomenal strength and activity. In one case cited a young tiger leaped up a perpendicular rock some six feet high with a man weighing eleven stone in her jaws, and on another occasion a male tiger dragged an exceptionally large buffalo up a bank at least ten feet high.—Public Opinion.

THE POPULATION AND BIRTH-RATE OF FRANCE.

The diminishing birth-rate of France is attracting attention from more points of view than one. In a remarkably interesting paper by M. Monod, Director of the Public Health Department in the Ministry of Interior at Paris, entitled "Les Mesures Sanitaires en Angleterre depuis 1835 et leurs Resultats," the late Lord Beaconsfield is first quoted in a passage which he refers to the decline of nations in connection with causes such as the population remaining stationary in point of numbers, and it is then pointed out that if France were saving life to the extent to which England has done since our modern sanitary administration took effect, 1,000,000 lives would be annually spared to our neighbors. Another document has recently been issued from the same Government Department, and in the opening address by M. Brouardel to the Minister of the Interior, France is reminded that whilst the population of neighboring nations is doubling itself every forty to fifty years, that of France is hardly increasing at all, and that unless the amount of death is diminished the death rate of the country will in two or three years exceed the birth rate. Whatever influences may be held to affect the birth rate, Dr. Brouardel regards them as beyond the scope of the Government, but he urges that an imperative duty is imposed upon the State and on local communities to prevent such children as are born from succumbing to preventable epidemic diseases. The cautions thus issued are weighty ones.—London Lancet.

Medicines, &c.

DYSPEPSINE

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA. Will not cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, BUT WILL CURE Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Heart Burn, Water Brash, Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, and all forms of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, resulting from the action of the Stomach and Digestive Organs. Sold by all Druggists, 50c. a bottle. WALLACE DAWSON, Apothecary, Montreal.

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SAVE YOUR CURRENTS & GOOSEBERRIES. TO SPORTSMEN, ETC. ASH'S FOREST FRIEND. Is the most efficacious preparation of the age to prevent the bite of mosquitoes, black flies, and flies and poisonous insects. It is also the most effective domestic remedy for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, &c., &c. J. A. MARTE, Chemist, 1780 Notre Dame street. Telephone, 1 Bell 1190. Federal, 554.

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM COD LIVER OIL. NO TASTE OR SMELL. MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma. MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, WITHOUT APPETITE, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes and inherited lymphatic temperaments. MORRHUOL represents the medicinal part of Cod Liver Oil, it modifies rapidly the general state of the patient, and develops the system in a most extraordinary manner. Consumptive patients experience the feeling of warmth, and a good appetite, and sleep soundly. D. GAY, Gazette des Hopitaux. SOLD IN PHIALS OF 100 MORRHUOL PEARLS, EACH OF WHICH IS EQUAL TO A TEASPOONFUL OF OIL. CHAPOTEAU, 8 Rue Vivienne, Paris. The above may be obtained from all Druggists in CANADA and the UNITED STATES. Wholesale of LYMAN, SONS & CO., MONTREAL.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



BOOTS MENDED. "Is not this the 5th time I have half-soled these boots?" "Common—Yes!" Since I have used WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING my boots wear longer than before, and are always bright and clean.

Wolff's ACME Blacking. Is the Blacking for Men, Women and Children. The RICHEST BLACK. Making Leather Waterproof. No Brush. A Shine Lasts. Can be washed with water, same as Oil cloth. The Finest Dressing for Harness.

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DOMINION METAL WORKS. Have always on hand a full and complete stock of CHANDELIERS BRACKETS, GLOBES, TABLE and PORTABLE LIGHTS. SHADES and BURNERS. Of the Latest Patterns and Designs. 36 to 543 Craig street, MONTREAL.

USE ROYAL LEVIGATED TOILET SOAP.

It is especially recommended to the public for the removal of Tan and Freckles from the Skin. IT CURES ECZEMAS, PIMPLES AND ALL OTHER HUMORS IN THE SKIN. Leaving It Soft, White and Pliable. Price, large Boxes, 50c. Small Boxes, 25c. We want to establish agents all over Canada. Liberal inducements are offered to good parties. Samples sent, post-paid, on receipt of price, 25 cents. Address WM. RANZA, 30 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET MONTREAL.

Notices.

QUEBEC BANK. MONTREAL BRANCH. New York Life Building.

A SAVINGS DEPARTMENT is now open in connection with this branch. Interest on deposits to the extent of \$2,000 will be paid at the rate of 4 percent per annum, reckoned on the minimum balance of each month. Special arrangements may be made for larger amounts. THOMAS McDUGALL, MANAGER.

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SHORTEST ROUTE TO NEW YORK. SARATOGA, TROY, ALBANY, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, AND ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST. Selected by the Government as the Montreal and New York Mail Line.

Trains leave Montreal:— 7.30 a.m.—Daily, except Sunday, arriving in New York at 8.30 p.m. DRAWING ROOM CAR MONTREAL TO NEW YORK.

4.30 p.m.—Night Express, Wagner's New VESTIBULE SLEEPING CAR runs through to New York without change, arriving in New York at 6.45 a.m. next morning. This train makes close connection at Troy and Albany, with Sleeping Car Train for Boston, arriving at 12.30 p.m.

Information given and tickets sold at Windsor and Balmoral Hotels, all the Grand Trunk Railway Offices and at the Company's Office.

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CENTRAL VERMONT R.R.

Trains leave—Bonaventure Station, Montreal 8.30 a.m.—Fast Train, arriving at St. Albans, 10.50 a.m., Burlington, 12.10 p.m., Montpelier 11.30 p.m., White River Junction, 2.50 p.m., Boston 12.30 p.m., New York, 4.30 a.m. Daily (Sunday excepted), arriving Worcester, 6.45 a.m., Boston, 8.00 a.m. (via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fairbairn). This train makes close connection at Woodstock, Fairbairn and Boston, for all points in New England.

4.30 p.m.—New York Express, daily, arriving at St. Albans, 6.50 p.m., Burlington, 8.15 p.m., Montpelier, 10.40 p.m., Troy, 1.40 a.m., Albany, 2.15 a.m., New York, 4.30 a.m. Daily (Sunday excepted), arriving Worcester, 6.45 a.m., Boston, 8.00 a.m. (via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fairbairn). This train makes close connection at Woodstock, Fairbairn and Boston, for all points in New England.

4.30 p.m.—Local, arriving Fairbairn, 6.50 p.m., St. Albans, 8.15 p.m., Montpelier, 10.40 p.m., Troy, 1.40 a.m., Albany, 2.15 a.m., New York, 4.30 a.m. Daily (Sunday excepted), arriving Worcester, 6.45 a.m., Boston, 8.00 a.m. (via Rutland, Bellows Falls and Fairbairn). This train makes close connection at Woodstock, Fairbairn and Boston, for all points in New England.

For Tickets, Time Tables and all information apply to the Company's Office, 136 St. James street.

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ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL.

OPENS JUNE 15th. Music every night. Rates \$8 per week up, \$2 to \$3 per day. M. A. THOMAS, Manager.

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Table with columns: Leave Montreal, Places, Leave for Montreal, Arrive at Montreal. Lists routes to various locations like Lac Beauport, Lac Beauport, Lac Beauport, etc.

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Booth & Ballantyne, Late of H. Mitchell & Co., 131 St. Antoine street, Montreal.

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GOOLEY & DAVEY, Practical Sanitarians, Plumbers, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitters, Electrical and Mechanical Bell Hanging. Jobbing promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

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Summer Resorts.

SUMMER BOARD at the seaside, Yarmouth, Maine. Boating, bathing and fishing. Pleasant rooms. Prices moderate. Address: H. BRODEUR, Yarmouth.

LAKE SIDE, PORT KENT, N. Y. This house is beautifully situated on the shores of Lake Champlain. Every room commanding a view of the lake. Good boating and fishing. Fine tea and coffee. Two miles from Annabon Chateau. Three hours from Montreal. House comforts. Terms moderate. Apply to J. C. LEAVEL, Port Kent, N. Y.

WANTED—BOARDERS can be accommodated at GUY'S THOMPSON'S, near "Cape Cottage Hotel" for \$7.50 per week. Special prices for children. Address WILLARD, Box 52, Cape Elizabeth, Me.

A FEW SUMMER BOARDERS can be accommodated at COLDBROOK FARM, KNOWLTON. A most desirable place for children or persons wishing quiet. Address H. C. KNOWLTON, Coldbrook Farm, Knowlton.

OLD SUMMER RESORT. A few more visitors can be accommodated during the season. Please apply to WM. BURNS, Knowlton, Que.

LAKE VIEW FARM, T. BAILEY, GEORGETOWN, QUE. Accommodation for a few boarders. House is situated on high ground, commanding a splendid view of the lake and surrounding scenery; is close to Georgetown. Pure spring water, bathing, boating and fishing.

SUMMER BOARDERS. ATHLETIC CLUB HOUSE. A limited number of gentlemen can be accommodated with board and room during the summer months. The Club House bus makes two trips daily from the waiting room, 240 St. Catherine street, at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. Telephone 5154. A F.V. Manager.

COLEMAN HOUSE, ABBERSY, N.J. Directly on the Beach—the leading Hotel—will open on Saturday, June 27. For rates, diagrams and information, address ALFRED S. ANKER, Room Clerk, the Coleman House, Abberly Park, N.J.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN. FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, Seven Rooms and use of Kitchen. Apply to PETER REID, River View, Chateaugay Basin.

ADIRONDAKS, Jay, Essex Co., N.Y. Mountain scenery, beautiful drives, good fishing, pleasant healthy location; accommodate 14; terms \$1 to \$15 per week. Address MISS DAVY, or C. H. MORRHOUS, Woodside P.O., Westfield, Que.

ST. LEON SPRINGS HOTEL. OPENS JUNE 15th. Music every night. Rates \$8 per week up, \$2 to \$3 per day. M. A. THOMAS, Manager.

PROUTS NECK—JOCELYN HOUSE. Frank R. Libby, proprietor. A new house last season. About sixty large sleeping rooms, large dining hall, music room for family and guests, the latter containing open fireplace. The ocean views grand in the extreme. A good beach in front of the house affords the best of bathing. Ample facilities for all water sports. A quiet and delightful place for families to pass the season. One of the most beautiful places on the Maine coast. Reached by the Western division of the B. & M. R. R. and a short coach ride from the Scarborough Beach Station.

ABENAKIS HOUSE! ABENAKIS SPRINGS, ST. FRANCIS DU LAC, QUE. Open for the reception of guests JUNE 1st. Hot and Cold Mineral Water Bath. Certain cure for Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Salt Rheum, General Debility, etc. Capital fishing and trout boat on St. Francis River and Lake St. Peter. Steamer "Berthier," from Montreal on Tuesdays and Fridays at 1 p.m. Return tickets \$1.50. Boats and Tennis Court are in good order. Canadian Pacific Railway—To the Abenakis Springs House and Return, from Montreal, Saturdays following, \$2.75; Saturdays to Tuesday, \$3.45; Tourist Season, \$1.50. "Sell on Saturday, good till Monday following." Sell on Saturday, good till Tuesday following. Sell every day, good until November 1st, 1891. Address R. G. KIMPTON, Proprietor.

LORELLE, Knowlton, P.Q.—Now open for Summer Boarders. Large, light and airy rooms, especially adapted for families. Broad galleries, fine view in all directions. Fresh water and lake trout, bathing, fishing, etc. Jersey milk, butter and cream. Write for terms and Montreal references. F. P. RIVESTON, Knowlton, P.Q.

MAPLEWOOD FARM, NEAR KNOWLTON, and on the BORDERS OF BROME LAKE, can accommodate several Summer boarders. Good table; reasonable charges. Montreal Post Office. Address, W. M. HILLHOUSE, Knowlton Post Office.

KIRKWOOD HOUSE, Scarborough Beach, Maine. One of the finest located seaside hotels on the Atlantic coast, situated only eight miles from Portland. Beautiful location, water and lake trout, bathing, fishing, etc. Jersey milk, butter and cream. Write for terms and Montreal references. F. P. RIVESTON, Knowlton, P.Q.

ALDINE HOTEL, OLD ORCHARD, ME. ACCOMMODATES 150. Located on the sea wall; 3 minutes walk from station. Open from June 29th (1st Sept. 1st). All enquirers address S. HAINES.

OCEAN HOUSE, SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. THE LEADING RESORT NEAR BOSTON. 175 well-furnished rooms, all modern conveniences. Beautiful scenery, good roads, bathing, sailing and fishing. Scenery the best. Special rates for June and September. MARCELLUS W. CARTER, Proprietor.

OCEANIC HOUSE, Beacon Hill, Pease Island, Portland Harbor, Me. ROBT. T. STRELLING, Proprietor. This house is situated on the east side of Pease Island, a few rods from Trebleton's Landing. It is noted for its healthy and pleasant location, connecting with the city every half hour. Facilities for bathing, boating, fishing, etc., are unsurpassed.

SEA BATHING. INCH ARRAN HOUSE! DALHOUSIE, BAIE DES CHALEURS, N.B. THE HEALTHIEST PLACE IN CANADA. This favorite Summer Resort, on the line of the International Railway, opens June 25th. Beautiful scenery, good bathing, fishing and driving, together with a good table and other comforts of a City Hotel. The sanitary arrangements are perfect, pure water, thorough drainage, with all modern conveniences. Bath rooms supplied with hot, cold and salt water. Communication with all points of interest is easy by rail or steamer. JEROME F. HALL, Manager.

ELECTROTYPING AND STREOTYPING. Done to perfection and with despatch. The very best machinery is used by experienced workmen. Address, or apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness" Office, Montreal.

SEA BATHING. LITTLE METIS. Green Hill House, (situated on road between "Turiff Hill" and "Metisville Church") is now open to receive visitors. For particulars apply to W. A. TURRIFF, Little Metis, Que.

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VARENNES HOTEL, now open for summer boarders. Good boating, fishing. Mineral springs in locality. H. BRODEUR, Yarmouth.

SUMMER BOARD—There is room for a few boarders at the prettiest situated farm in Knowlton; abundance of milk, eggs and fruit. Address: F. O. BOY, 2113, Montreal.

SUMMER BOARD FOR FAMILY of four to six persons; between three and four miles out. For particulars apply to W. BARNFORD, Lacheta.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, Vt.—Franklin House and Cottages. Open June to October. Located in a maple grove on Lake Champlain. Farm and dairy connected. LAKESIDE COTTAGE. Open June to October. Located on the shores of Lake Champlain. Good boating, fishing and good bath houses. Send for circular. JUDSON L. SCOTT, Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOUSE, PEAKS ISLAND, PORTLAND HARBOR, MAINE. Capt. JOHN T. STIRLING, proprietor. For beauty of situation this House is unsurpassed. To families seeking a comfortable resting place, it presents all the attractions that can reasonably be desired, and has HOT SALT-WATER BATHS.

CASCO BAY HOUSE, PORTLAND, MAINE. This house, situated on the finest part of this beautiful island, lying six miles from Portland, is now open for the season; contains 20 bedrooms, two dining rooms, etc., all newly carpeted and furnished. The cuisine will be of the best to be had. Splendid facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. The beach on the island lies directly in front of the house. Terms reasonable. For particulars address CHAS. E. OUSHING Prop.

THOUSAND ISLANDS. Beautiful island, with furnished seven-room house thereon, to let for \$100 for season; situated one and a half miles from Portland; splendid place for a family of children. Apply to GEORGE JACKSON, Gonaquoque, Ont.

TO LET, FOR SUMMER Months, large, partly furnished house; nicely situated; easy access to the beach. For particulars, apply to ARTHUR LABRE, Notre Dame du Portage, P. Q.

QUIET COUNTRY RESORT. WOODLAWN, ON LAKE WILLIAM. Beautiful scenery, healthy locality, bathing, boating, etc. Only a limited number can be accommodated. Terms \$4 per week. Address F. H. WOOD, Woodside P.O., Westfield, Que.

TURRIFF HALL, Little Metis.—This well-known house will open for guests on the 15th of June. For beauty of situation, easy access to the sea for bathing and healthfulness, it cannot be surpassed by any other place on the Lower St. Lawrence. R. TURRIFF, Proprietor.

BAY HOUSE, PORTLAND MAINE. This House, situated on the finest part of this beautiful island, lying six miles from Portland, is now open for the season. Contains thirty bedrooms, two dining rooms, etc., all newly carpeted and furnished. The cuisine will be of the best to be had. Splendid facilities for boating, bathing and fishing. The beach on the island lies directly in front of the house. Terms reasonable. For particulars address C. E. OUSHING, Proprietor.

CASCADE HOUSE, LITTLE METIS. This well-known popular Hotel re-opens June 15th. Good Tennis Court. For particulars, apply to J. MACINDIER, Woodside P.O., Westfield, Que.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE, MAINE. MT. KINEO HOUSE. The favorite resort for



Weekly Calendar.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25th. 1ST P. W. R. ANNUAL DRILL. The Battalion will parade at the Armory on THURSDAY, June 25th, for commanding officers' inspection...

FEDERATION LODGE 214 A. O. U. W. Beneficiaries \$2,000. The regular meeting of above lodge will be held on THURSDAY, June 25th, at 8 p.m. in Federation Hall, 124 St. Catherine street.

GREATEST ATTRACTION OF THE CENTURY. Positively the LAST SEASONS of the Great Cyclorama of the Crucifixion, Jerusalem and the Holy Land. ADMISSION REDUCED TO 25c.

PALACE STEAMER "Sovereign." COOL COMFORT THIS WEATHER. Take a trip to Capillon and back. \$1.25 To Oka, Camp or Hudson. \$1.00 Return 9 a.m. or 6 p.m.

ART ASSOCIATION, OF MONTREAL. Phillips Square. GALLERIES OPEN DAILY. From 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission . . . . . 25c. SATURDAY, JUNE 27th.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY, MONTREAL. The Natural History Society have decided in the absence of a special meeting to open the Museum, free to the public EVERY SATURDAY, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

THE ANNUAL FRENCH PROTESTANT PICNIC. Will take place at PERRY'S ISLAND, BACK RIVER, ON SATURDAY, the 27th inst. A Special Train will leave Dalhousie Station at 9 a.m. and the regular train at 1.30 p.m.

ANNUAL EXCURSION. TAYLOR CHURCH AND SABBATH-SCHOOL. WILL BE HELD AT STE. ROSE, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 27th, 1891. Train will leave Dalhousie Station at 9 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Returning will leave Ste. Rose at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Tickets, Adults, 50c. Children, 25c.

KNOX CHURCH SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNUAL EXCURSION. Sherringham Park, Saturday, 27th June. Steamer "PRINCE OF WALES" will leave Canal Basin, foot of Front street, at 8 a.m., for St. Gabriel Lock, at 8.30. TICKETS, 50c. CHILDREN, HALF-FARE.

THE EXCURSION TO HUDSON. Hazareth street Mission Sunday-School. ON SATURDAY, June 27th. Train leaves Bonaventure Station at 8.30 a.m. Tickets, Adults 50c. Children 25c. Tickets to be had at the Station on the morning of the excursion.

ANNUAL EXCURSION. Chalmers Church and Sabbath-school. "CASHING'S GROVE." SATURDAY FIRST, 27th June. Sir "CASHING" leaves JACQUES CARTIER WHARF at 9 o'clock sharp. Returning leaves Cashing's Grove, at 5 o'clock.

NEW YORK EXCURSION. THE DELAWARE & HUDSON AND CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAYS will issue tickets. Montreal to New York and Return. TWELVE DOLLARS. Good to go JUNE 27, 28, 29, and 30. Good to return until JULY 7th, 1891.

TUESDAY, JUNE 30th. STEAMER "PRINCESS." MARKET LINE. WEDNESDAY, 1st July, being Dominion Day, the steamer "PRINCESS" will leave Montreal for Quebec and the following arrangements take place: STEAMER "MAUDE" will leave Canal Basin Tuesday, July 1st, at 12 p.m. for St. Andrews, Point Fortin and Carleton and her regular wharves.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st. DOMINION DAY. NO: FOR SOREL. ANNUAL EXCURSION OF ST. JUDEN CHURCH ASSOCIATION. Steamer "Alexandra" will leave St. Gabriel Locks at 12.30 a.m. and Jacques Cartier Pier at 1.30 a.m. sharp. Returning will leave Sorel at 4 p.m.

ADULTS, 60 cents. Children under 12, 30 cts. Tickets can be had from Wm. Drysdale & Co., A. D. Mack, Grand, corner Montreal and St. Anne streets; P. O. Gibson, Grand, corner Notre Dame and St. Jacques streets; M. G. Gagnon, Grand, St. Catherine and Mackay streets, and from members. Dinner at hotels 25c and 50c. Prices of Water Road. REFRESHMENTS AT CITY PRIZES.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONTRACTORS and BUILDERS SHOULD EXAMINE OUR POKOUS TERRA COTTA FIRE-PROOFING and HOLLOW TILE. Now being used in the Young Men's Christian Association Building. Address THE RATHBEN COMPANY, DESERONT, ONT.

MILLER & BREMNER, 33 and 35 Beury street. MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS AND WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERY of every description made to order and repaired. MEDALS and CLUB EMBLEMS a SPECIALTY. DESIGNS furnished gratis. Watches and clocks repaired and guaranteed. Bell Tel. 312.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES. Daily Witness, \$5.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to Clubs, Northern Wisconsin, 2c; 10 copies to one address, \$1.00; 20, \$2.00; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.00. The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening at 10.00 per annum.

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The Daily Witness. THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1891.

Mr. Gladstone who has hitherto been able to set at defiance all other enemies of old age has, according to the cable dispatches, been brought to his knees by the influenza. None have suffered so much as the old people from this disease, which has proved far more fatal to all classes, conditions, and ages of people than such much dreaded plagues as cholera or small-pox. Mr. Gladstone outlived the attack as few old people have done, but it has enfeebled him as it seems to have enfeebled even the strongest and toughest of young men who have suffered from it. England cannot spare Mr. Gladstone yet. Looking back one wonders how different might have been the history of Great Britain had there been no Gladstone to educate the middle classes and reconcile them to such immense changes as have been carried through largely by him during the last thirty or thirty-five years. He began as a reformer of England's fiscal policy, and that which he established remains to-day: all cancellors of the Exchequer since his time have been humble followers of him. So in regard to ecclesiastical reforms, and especially to disestablishment in Ireland, and in regard also to the extension of the franchise, reform of the land laws, education and commerce. He has paved the way to federation of the United Kingdom, which, if carried out, will prove the beginning of the federation of the empire. If each of the kingdoms and principalities of the United Kingdom had home rule, the Imperial Parliament would be one in which colonial representatives might well find a place.

THE DOMINION FINANCES. Mr. Foster's budget speech is a very clear and a very interesting one. In so far as the momentary financial situation is concerned it contains a very favorable showing. It deals with two instead of three fiscal years, the proposed changes in the tariff making it impossible for the Finance Minister to go into details in regard to the expenditure of the next financial year which begins on July 1. The revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, amounted to about forty millions of dollars and the ordinary expenditure to about thirty-six millions of dollars, showing a surplus of about four millions, all of which and something more was spent in public works of one kind and another, and so goes to that capital account which is unproductive and unrealizable, but of which finance ministers make so much. For the year ending June 30, 1891, which is so nearly over that the Government must be able to give almost the exact figures which will be realized, Mr. Foster estimates the revenue at thirty-eight millions, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the ordinary expenditure at thirty-six millions, two hundred thousand, showing a surplus of over two millions, all of which also, and more has been, of course, spent upon capital account. For the next fiscal year, which will only begin on July 1, Mr. Foster only gives a rough approximate of the revenue, which he places at thirty-seven millions and a half, or a decrease on account of the changes in the tariff of about a million dollars. While remitting three and a-half millions of sugar taxation therefore Mr. Foster expects to make up about two and a-half millions by the increased taxes upon tobacco, liquors, etc. He hopes to be able to reduce the expenditure, so that he expects a surplus next year also. It is certain that the time for a resolutely economical era has come. The deluge said to have been predicted by Sir John Macdonald will surely come if the Government does not avoid it by getting back as quickly as possible to a safe limits in the matter of expenditure, which have been for so many years

passed. Sir Richard Cartwright declared that the Opposition would give all the assistance possible to the Government in any real effort it might make to reach economy and safety.

PROHIBITION. Mr. Foster's amendment to the Alliance prohibition resolution proposed by Mr. Jamieson has served the purpose invariably aimed at by party leaders when the prohibition question comes up, of saving party adherents from committing themselves by voting on the direct issue. This evasion was accomplished throughout the twelve years of Sir John Macdonald's government by means of a trick borrowed from the Liberals of Mr. Mackenzie's day by tacking on to the resolution the words "When the country is ready for it." Mr. Foster traces his new subterfuge to the same source, his proposal for a commission to enquire into the whole subject having been framed upon that appointed by Mr. Mackenzie's Government. His objection to supporting the prohibitory resolution is also precisely the same as that offered by Mr. Mackenzie to the deputation which waited on him. Mr. Mackenzie said, "You have the Dunkin Act, which was passed in many places and which has been generally repealed, which is an evidence to me that the country is not ripe for prohibition." Mr. Foster now says, the fact that the Scott Act has been generally repealed is an evidence to him that the country is not ripe yet for prohibition. The sequence may yet be the same. The temperance men accepted Mr. Mackenzie's challenge and passed the Dunkin Act all over the country with the result that he gave them the improved law which they then demanded, namely, the Scott Act. The same challenge should be again accepted and the Scott Act generally restored, when the Government will be forced to take some step in advance.

What has been noteworthy since the last Dominion elections is the greatly increased attention and consideration paid by politicians and party papers to the prohibition question. The question has ever since the new parliament replaced the old, been treated with marked respect. One example of this change is the fact that Mr. Foster, once the ceaseless and most eloquent advocate of prohibition, has departed from the reticence and inaction which, since he became a Minister of the Crown, has marked his course. It is possible that not only the fact of a new parliament, but that of a new administration, may have had something to do in setting him free to utter again his well-known views. Apart from the fact that he has staved off the vote on the direct issue, the alternative proposal which he has carried through the House of Commons is in itself a most excellent one. Mr. Foster in bringing it forward in what a friendly critic describes as the finest flight in his finest speech, said that the Witness proposed a few days ago to say to a member of Parliament: "I have my eye upon you. This is a resolution which I have put into the hands of the member for North Lanark and every man who does not vote for that resolution I am going to mark as an opponent of prohibition," and the Finance Minister added, with noble independence, that the time had not come when he, occupying a seat in that Parliament, proposed to put his conscience and judgment in the keeping of any paper or set of men. To this sentiment we can only say, bravo! We had not been aware before that Mr. Foster had been in any danger of having his political sentiments engulfered in those of the Witness or even bound by the Dominion Alliance. He was probably, however, only apologizing for some of his followers who had come to the House pledged to vote for prohibition and who were about to vote against it.

We cannot fully adopt the view of Mr. Foster's admirer in holding this to be the finest point in his speech, as it is slightly apart from the facts. The Witness did, indeed, say that the Dominion Alliance could accept no amendment at all, as the purpose of any amendment would be to evade the direct issue, but what it said no true prohibitionist could vote for was Mr. Mackintosh's amendment. Though the Witness was not in a position to approve of any changes in Mr. Mackintosh's amendment, as an amendment, it plainly set forth what changes were needed to make it at all an ingenious proposal in the direction of prohibition. Although Mr. Foster's judgment is not in the keeping of the Witness, we are glad to see that he has fully adopted its suggestions in this matter and that his amendment, though he courteously still ascribes its origin to Mr. Mackintosh, is really new stock, new look and new barrel, and one such as any prohibitionist might be glad to vote for as a substantive motion.

RULED FROM WASHINGTON. The protectionists who, moved by that kind of patriotism which the great lexicographer so accurately defined, falsely accused the advocates of unrestricted reciprocity with being willing to accept tariff dictation from the United States, will now, if they have any respect for consistency or sincerity, apply the lash to the back of their own pet Finance Minister who has lavishly copied, as we foretold he would do, the American sugar duties. They should also be pleased to learn from Sir Richard Cartwright that the Liberals never intended to surrender control of the Canadian tariff, a course which the Witness conclusively showed was not only unnecessary but would have been antagonistic to the very idea of

reciprocity, which implies mutual relations, not complete surrender on behalf of one party. It is the protective system of the United States, adopted by the Conservative Government, in 1878, which has brought the Dominion into complete legislative subjection, so far as fiscal matters are concerned, to the United States. What is the use of the protectionists bragging of the commercial independence of Canada when the protective system, borrowed by us from the United States, forces us slavishly to copy every serious change in the United States tariff. Our Canadian Government is dragged at the heels of the American Government, just as the barbarous kings were dragged behind the chariots of the conquering Caesars on their triumphal processions through the streets of Rome. Canada, with her dog like following at the heels, and all the time boasting of her independence, is a spectacle to move the derision of Europe. Had Canada unrestricted reciprocity with the United States duties would be fixed by mutual agreement. Had we free trade which would be far better we would not have to take advice from our neighbors at all. As it is, the American McKinley frames a tariff on sugars and a Canadian Foster accepts it with almost no change. Canadians ought to be thankful that an overflowing treasury and an impoverished people in the United States, compelled the United States Government to remit taxation by abolishing the duties on raw sugar. The sugar duties are at the very basis of the protection system, the reason being that the grades of sugar run so gradually into one another that it is almost impossible to so fix the duties that it will be known even by experts which yield revenue and which protect refiners: in fact, the consumption of the higher grades of unrefined prevent the consumption of refined, and this renders it necessary to tax them twice, once with a high duty which refiners pay, and again with a higher duty, which consumers pay. There will hereafter be no mistake as to the use of the duties which are now placed upon sugars, for it must not be supposed that the refiners have been deprived of protection. The Government, while abolishing the duties on raw sugars, have protected the refiners to the extent of eight-tenths of a cent per pound upon sugars of a grade high enough to be used for domestic purposes, and upon refined sugars. Nearly a cent a pound is high protection. The American refiners are only allowed half a cent per pound. But the beauty of the arrangement, from a free trader's point of view, and for purposes of agitation is that it cannot be disguised as a revenue duty. The sugar duties, which are still high, are now purely and plainly protective duties. The change in the sugar duties is, therefore, one from partly revenue ones to purely protective ones: the sugar duties are now protective, pure and simple, and are intended to prevent outside competition against Canadian refiners, and to compel the Canadian consumers to pay a subsidy pure and simple to the refiners, free from any alloy of a revenue duty. We congratulate the people of Canada upon the disappearance of a set of duties which not only bolstered up protection by providing public revenues, but which taxed them to the extent of half a million of dollars, most of which went in an extravagant and corrupt expenditure upon public works, which were virtually bribes to constituencies and to corrupt contractors. The heavily taxed people of the Dominion must remember, however, that they will still be mulcted in a protective duty on sugar, little or nothing of which will go into the treasury. Had the same reduction of revenue been made on a protective duty instead of on a revenue one it would have saved the people two or three times as much. Besides, the burden thus removed from the frugal and those of good habits has to be taken up and borne by the victims of the tobacco and liquor habits. The loss will only in part be made up by heavier taxes on liquor and tobaccos. Those who regard these as luxuries will approve, while those who regard liquor as a public enemy, will regret to see the Government of the country rendered more and more dependent on it, at the very time when the Finance Minister is deploring the difficulty which such dependence places in the way of prohibition. The increase of these duties is like the decrease of the sugar duties, an approximation to the American tariff. The conscience of the people seems to demand that whiskey and tobacco shall be more and more heavily taxed; it should be educated to the point of revolting from accepting what is really blood money, and comes from a legal sanction of a trade which results in death, and crime, and misery.

CHINESE GOING HOME. Seventeen Chinamen came over the Canadian Pacific Railway in bond this morning. Constable Richards looked at the list in his hand and then he looked at his charge, and then he did a little mental arithmetic to see if the heads squared with the list. If one had been missing, the constable would have been held responsible just as he would be held responsible for the loss of a piece of baggage. They were not picturesque. A Chinese blouse and a Boston straw hat made a combination that would have severely shook the wretched sensibilities of the late lamented Mr. Bunthorne. But they had plenty of baggage. "I suppose your party has some money?" one of them was asked. "They have a little," he replied, with a significant smile. They are all going to Hong Kong. Five are going to remain at home, and the rest will come back. They will be kept in bond till they reach Vancouver. The trip costs them \$100 each.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. MR. FOSTER DECLARES HIMSELF IN FAVOR OF THE PRINCIPLE OF PROHIBITION, BUT RESERVES THE REFERENCE OF IT TO A COMMISSION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, June 25.—After a long delay and frequent caucusing on the part of the Government and its supporters, Mr. Jamieson's prohibition resolution came to a head last evening shortly after nine o'clock. It was the resumption of the adjourned debate on the following motion:—"That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes" the motion of Mr. Mackintosh in amendment thereto, and the motion of Mr. Taylor in amendment to the same. On the motion being put there were loud cries of "Question" from both sides of the House.

MR. JAMIESON, however, rose and insisted on being heard. He said:—"Mr. Speaker, I have not had an opportunity of replying to those who opposed the main motion or to those who proposed the amendment. On this occasion I am glad to know that this question has been heard seriously by the House with a full appreciation of the importance of it. I do not know the views of the leader of the Opposition, but I do not think he will oppose the resolution. On the first occasion I saw him at the great prohibition convention in Montreal in 1875, he occupied a seat on the platform. I hope nothing has occurred since that time to alienate his sympathies from the great moral movement. Now, sir, I want to say a word or two about the much abused Dominion Alliance since the honorable member for the County of Lanark, Mr. Taylor, the Alliance is composed of representative men, executive officers of temperance organizations and representatives delegated to deal with this question.

If it is not dealt with in Parliament by the present parties, it will have to be dealt with by a party organized on different lines altogether. I would prefer to see both parties coalescing on this question, which must be settled in this Parliament or in the near future. Mr. Jamieson then took up the question of revenue, and pointed out that in 1883, when there was a surplus of \$7,000,000, that difficulty would not have presented itself. Once, however, that question was made one of morals they should discard the revenue question altogether and say that they would provide it from other sources. He believed they had wisdom enough to arrange that. The diminution of revenue would be temporary. As to the traffic, we believe it to be injurious, not only to the moral, but also to the business interests of the Dominion. I have no doubt the honorable members have been a little troubled and annoyed by the action taken by the Dominion Alliance on this question, and before it is fully settled the bulk of political parties will be much more troubled than they have been in the past, for believe me the temperance movement is determined on wage warfare until victory is gained. One of Father Mathew's greatest triumphs was that when more than half the adult population of Ireland were total abstainers, the revenue of that country, instead of diminishing, increased. Mr. Jamieson was satisfied that if the money were put into the hands of the people, giving employment to the people and increasing their purchasing power, that the duties on the dutiable goods consumed would, from the increased consumption, more than bring about an equilibrium.

CANADIAN TEMPERANCE MEASURES in a short time. There was another view, he believed. The people of this country made a great mistake in the first place in accepting the Dunkin Act, in 1864, and another serious mistake in accepting the Scott Act. He thought so at the time. It was a compromise. "My judgment," continued Mr. Jamieson, "was then and is now that if the temperance people of this country had followed the lines on which they were proceeding, prior to 1864 and 1878, making a general advance in favor of a general prohibitory law, the movement would have been in a much more advanced position than it occupies to-day. When the subsequently came to this Parliament demanding prohibition they were told: We have already given you local option. When you tell us that what we have already given you has proved ineffective then it is time enough to ask for an advance on the lines of general prohibition. The temperance people, among the rest, laid hold of the Scott Act as the best measure we had, almost exclusively with a view of testing public opinion on this question. We are told that because in many places the Scott Act has been repealed, consequently the people have changed their views. I contend that nothing of the kind can be inferred. (Hear, hear.) Because local option cannot be effectual in dealing with the question. When we have general prohibition we will be able to judge of the salutary effects of the law, not before. Let me say something as to compensation. Much has been said of compensation. I am not very orthodox, perhaps, from a temperance point of view. Dr. Landorin—"I don't think you are." Mr. Jamieson—"Well, I occupy this position. If I had my choice between general prohibition and compensation, and no prohibition at all, I would certainly accept the former. Because I believe this country cannot make too great a sacrifice for the purpose of bringing about general prohibition, and in that view only would I consider compensation. They are not entitled to compensation and quite recently in England there has been a legal decision that they had no vested interests and no legal remedy if they were deprived of their annual liquor license. The Ontario laws curtailed the number of liquor sellers some years ago, yet we did not hear one word about compensation. As it stands at present 300 of every 400 are prohibited against engaging in the liquor traffic, and we simply demand that you go a step further and prohibit the four hundredth man also."

IMMEDIATE PROHIBITION. Dealing with the objection to immediate prohibition Mr. Jamieson said he was prepared to provide if the resolution was carried and embodied in a bill that it should not come into force for three, four, or even five years. If it were possible to deal with it as was done with slavery once, to allow the present holders of licenses to continue selling liquor until their death, he would go so far as to insist for the purpose of eventually getting rid of the whole traffic. Turning to the same amendments, he declared Mr. Taylor's vote for want of definiteness. It called for a plebiscite without saying when or how. He opposed that. If anything of the kind was accepted it would have to be in a more definite shape. He was authorized to speak for the temperance people of this country in saying they were not prepared to accept a referendum or plebiscite. The unanimous sentiment of temperance people

was that if they were to get prohibition it must be got in a constitutional way, through the representatives in Parliament. (Hear, hear!) Mr. Mackintosh's amendment for a special committee was bad because there was no time this session for such a committee to sit, although he would like to get all the information he could on the question. "In conclusion," said Mr. Jamieson, "I cannot agree to accept any amendment and I shall stand by the original resolution." (Applause.) Mr. Curran—"Does the honorable gentleman speak on behalf of the Alliance when he says he would not consent to a plebiscite?" Mr. Jamieson—"I do."

Mr. McNeil, of Bruce, seconding Mr. Taylor's amendment, said he had always favored a reference to a popular vote. When the Scott Act was before the House for amendment, he viewed it as a matter that was really in the hands of the people, and referred from the domain of Parliament, and he supported every amendment calculated to improve that Act. Irrespective of the merits of the amendment, from his own point of view, when they dealt with legislation so peculiar in its nature that it followed a man to the privacy of his own home, and dictated to him as to the character of his diet, he would not consent to the operation of such legislation they should first be consulted. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Lister demanded from the Government a statement of their attitude on this important principle of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and went on to contrast Mr. Foster's attitude of opposition to the Alliance with his attitude towards the County of Lambton, with his attitude towards the prohibition deputation of a few weeks ago. He read a number of extracts from Mr. Foster's speech in Parliament, in 1883 and 1884, and quoted the Robertson resolution declaring that the Dominion Alliance was in favor of a resolution which Mr. Foster supported by speech and vote. (Hear, hear!) He recalled Mr. Foster's declaration that the people lost \$2,000,000 annually from the liquor traffic, and asked why such a change had come over the spirit of Mr. Foster since the more especially spoken of by the member for South Lanark, Mr. Taylor. The Alliance is composed of representative men, executive officers of temperance organizations and representatives delegated to deal with this question.

At 10.45 the members were called in and a division taken on Mr. Taylor's plebiscite motion which was defeated by 7. The seven were Messrs. Taylor, Wood, Brockville, Baker, McNeill, Ross, of Dundas, Hodgins and Madell. On the amendment being declared lost, Mr. Foster rose. MR. FOSTER'S ATTITUDE. Mr. Foster, on rising, denied to some length that he was uttering his old-time position as an advocate of prohibition, and remarked:—"I have not changed my views as to the principle from the time that I had views upon this subject, whether it be fifteen years ago or whether it be later. I to-day believe in the principle of prohibition just as strongly and more fervently than I have in any other previous part of my life. I believe, also, in the feasibility of the principle of prohibition, and in this I will not doubt differ with a great many gentlemen on both sides of the House. I cannot help that I have my opinions. I propose to keep them, and I avow here to-night before the country that I am of opinion that more light and knowledge than I possess upon it, whether it be sufficient to give a proper judgment or not, that the principle of prohibition is a feasible and practicable one in its application to the country: that it is feasible and practicable under certain conditions. Mr. Foster further declared that his speeches in the past had never been in any way difficulties in the way of the enforcement of prohibition, such as the hold the drink habit has on so many, and the moneyed interest concerned. As to the revenue difficulty, he declared that he had not been accurately reported as to his statement to the prohibition deputation, and on this point went on: I do not count a gold dollar one single moment in the balance against one single ray of light or happiness that comes into the humblest home in this country. (Applause.) I do not count your handful of dollars against the happiness or well being of one single man, if it is attacked and in danger, and I am here to-night to state that I do not look at the \$7,000,000 worth one moment's argument in the balance against one single ray of light or happiness that comes into the humblest home in this country. (Applause.) I do not count your handful of dollars against the happiness or well being of one single man, if it is attacked and in danger, and I am here to-night to state that I do not look at the \$7,000,000 worth one moment's argument in the balance against one single ray of light or happiness that comes into the humblest home in this country. (Applause.) 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to say to a member of Parliament: "I have my eye upon you. This is a resolution which I put in the hands of the member for North Lanark and I am going to watch every man, and every man who does not vote every man, solution I am going to mark as opposed to prohibition."

Mr. Foster interrupting, "I was wrong then. Mr. Scriver, the hon. gentleman went on to say at that time "What need of a royal commission?" (Opposition cheers.) I believe that in conjunction with moral suasion, as an assistance and help to moral suasion, it is absolutely necessary that the Government should propose a law to assist those who are trying moral suasion to carry their law."

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TO GATHER WELL-KNOWN FACTS. Mr. Flint of Yarmouth said he regarded Mr. Foster's statement about the lash raised over him outside and giving way in a moment of weakness as one of the most humiliating confessions. What he proposed now was years of delay and a costly commission to gather facts which are well known. It would be more manly for this House to vote at once, either for or against prohibition.

The Hon. David Mills asked why the House should take the responsibility of recommending to His Excellency a royal commission and take it out of the hands of its constitutional advisers. The House might appoint a committee for enquiry, but a royal commission was entirely in the hands of the Ministry and was usually employed for the purpose of getting information for the Government in reference to some matter relating to the administration of public affairs. They did not require a vote of the House in order to enable them to appoint a royal commission. But a royal commission under this motion was for the purpose of getting information which will not in the least degree help us in reference to this question. The majority of the House, Mr. Mills took it, were in favor of prohibition. The only difference was whether such a measure could be made operative in this country. Public opinion on that question should, in his opinion, be most effectively reached by a plebiscite. He did not agree that such a course was in any degree a departure from constitutional government or would weaken the position of Parliament. What Mr. Foster proposed did not bring the House any nearer a solution. They might appoint a commission and summon witnesses, but what was it all about? About the evils of intemperance? We know those. About the sum obtained from licenses? That is easily ascertained. It was of no consequence. Was it about the revenue? They knew that. Was it about the means to be employed to make up a deficiency? That was the business of the Finance Minister. Altogether a more inconsequential proposition than Mr. Foster's could not very well be conceived, because it was so remote from every practical consideration.

Mr. Scriver seconded Mr. Foster's motion. Mr. Laurier, on rising, asked the clerk for the resolution, when Mr. Foster called out "Don't look at the back of it for it contains my notes." Mr. Laurier—Then all I can say is that the notes do not serve very well for a conclusion to which the honorable gentleman has arrived. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, if any speech ever was at variance with the conclusion drawn from it, it is the speech we have just heard. The honorable gentleman told us he would not lower his record to defend himself from the charge of inconsistency. Well I will be satisfied to take his speech to-night in proof of the grossest inconsistency. He has been in prohibition, he is ready for prohibition and ready to enforce it, but for the fact that public opinion may not be ready to sustain it. In lofty language he said he would not hold a gold dollar against a ray of light in a household and he was ready to send forth that ray of light if only the people were ready for such a law. What would be the logical conclusion of that position? The conclusion, sir, would be that we should ascertain at once whether public opinion was real or not. (Hear, hear!) He is ready to take the responsibility of providing the revenue if only he could know that the sentiment of the country would support him. This is all the information he was and now look at his conclusions. Does he ask for this commission to enquire whether or not public opinion is ready to sustain a prohibitory liquor law, no, sir, not a word of that. He does not want a plebiscite. There is the old constitutional method of having every question brought to the front simply by an election every four or five years, and there is force in his remarks that if to-day public opinion were absolutely at one mind in favor of a prohibitory liquor law, probably that would be the chief issue and to-day a majority of this House would be pledged to that course but he discards all those methods and proposes to ascertain "the effect of the law in force in all the provinces and the Dominion." Why, sir, this is simply an unmanly attempt to shirk a question.

Mr. Lister that was his old temperance speech I heard fourteen years ago. Mr. Scriver, in supporting the resolution, remarked—"It has been said that history repeats itself, but if it does it affords us strange examples in the conduct and utterances of public men. I think there is no one present who listened to the very eloquent and powerful speech of the Finance Minister and who heard the equally eloquent and powerful speech he made some years ago but will admit that he shows entirely new light and notwithstanding his professions of being a prohibitionist he does not at all stand on the same ground that he did in 1874. Mr. Scriver proceeded to quote from Mr. Foster's speeches in 1881, and when he had finished a quotation in which Mr. Foster told the House that the only effectual remedy for the evils he vividly pictured in Parliament was the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, Mr. Foster called out, "Now show the inconsistency." Mr. Scriver—I have more quotations. I prefer to give those because they are arguments more powerful than any I could use in favor of immediate prohibition.

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ought not to prohibit the traffic until the country is quite prepared for it, and not only prepared to enact but to carry it out. This is true, but I believe also that one of the best means is to commence with prohibition." (Hear, hear.) The very fact of the existence of a prohibitory liquor law is one of the very best educational forces, and it will do more to bring people to that view than in any other manner whatever."

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tion of prohibition will not trust the safety of the state on seas, the soundings of which have never been taken. (Applause.) Mr. Davies replied although it was one o'clock. He argued that inasmuch as the House three years ago carried a resolution, by a large majority, declaring their willingness to grant prohibition when the country was ready for it, they should follow that up by ascertaining in a direct way from the country if the people were now ready for it. A reference to a Royal Commission did not embrace any mode of testing public opinion, and therefore the only point upon which they were not satisfied was the one point upon which the commission would be silent. Alluding to Mr. Foster, Mr. Davies said although one pities the inconsistencies of his course one cannot but admire his pluck in saying he voted for immediate prohibition in a moment of weakness. The Finance Minister holds a brief for the liquor sellers.

Mr. Foster—I call the hon. gentleman to order. He has no right to say that. Mr. Speaker ruled that Mr. Davies went beyond his right, and although Mr. Mills and others were about to spring to their feet and argue the point Mr. Davies at once withdrew the expression in obedience to the opinion of the Speaker.

Mr. Jamieson, I regret the turn the debate has taken, the object of the temperance people is to separate this question from party politics and discuss it on its merits. The sentiment of the temperance people is that they cannot and will not accept the proposition to fight the question through the polls. He was anxious to get a fair and square expression of opinion in favor of prohibition, pure and simple, and therefore, he could not accept Mr. Foster's amendment. Under other circumstances he would not be averse to any enquiry of the kind proposed.

Mr. Fraser said as a seconder of the motion he did not accept the statement just made by Mr. Jamieson. Mr. Jamieson said Mr. Fraser had misunderstood him. He had stated distinctly that his desire was to have a fair and square vote on the question and that he could not accept Mr. Foster's amendment. Mr. Fraser said what he objected to was the statement that the temperance people of the Dominion would not accept a plebiscite. Mr. Jamieson said he had been a member of the Dominion Alliance for 15 years, and he asserted most positively that that organization was against a plebiscite. (Cheers.)

The House then divided on Mr. Foster's amendment, which was carried by 107 to 88. Yeas—Adams, Baker, Barnard, Bergeron, Bergin, Booth, Burnham, Burns, Cameron (for-ness), Carline, Carpenter, Carron (Sir Adolph), Cleveland, Coatsworth, Cochrane, Corbould, Corby, Costigan, Crick, Cook, Curran, Dale, Dandridge, Davis, Demson, Deslaurier, Desjardins (Tidial), Desjardins, Dugas, Dupont, Dyer, Ewle, Fairbairn, Ferguson, (Leeds and Grosvenor), Foster, Frechette, Gillies, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbold, Haggart, Haer, Henderson, Hodgins, Hutchins, Ingram, Ives, Jones, Kaulbach, Kenny, Kirkpatrick, Languevin (Sir Hector), Lariviere, Lezer, Lippe, Macdonald (King), Macdonald (Windsor), Macdonald (Carleton), Macdonald, McAllister, McDonald (Victoria), McDonald (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McCreedy, McKay, McKee, McLellan, McLeod, McNeill, McNeill, Madill, Mrs. Marshall, Masson, Miller, Mills, (Annapolis), Monroff, Montague, Patterson (Colchester), Pelletier, Pope, Prior, Putnam, Reid, Robillard, Rourke, Ross (Dundas), Ross (Lebanon), Ryckman, Saffner, Spence, Stairs, Stevenson, Taylor, Temple, Thompson (Sir John), Tidial, Tupper, Tremblay, Wallace, Waddell, White (Sherburne), Wilmet, Wood (Brookville), Wood (Wessborough), Total, 107.

Nays—Allen, Allison, Amvot, Armstrong, Bain, Barron, Beaudouin, Beaudouin, Bell, Bernier, Borison, Brown, Brown, Brodeur, Brodeur, Brodeur, Brodeur, Brown (Menck), Burdette, Cameron (Huron), Campbell, Carroll, Cartwright (Sir Richard), Charlton, Charpentier, Davidson, Deane, Deane, Deane, Deane, Doherty, Doherty, Edgar, Edwards, Farnel, Featherston, Flint, Forbes, Fraser, Gauthier, Gauthier, Gilson, Gilson, Godbout, Griev, Gray, Gray, Gray, Harwood, Hyman, Ives, Jamieson, King, Landerkin, Langstaff, Laurier, Lavigne, Letour, Letour, Letour, Livingston, Macdonald (Huron), McGregor, McMillan, McMillan, McMillan, McMillan, McMillan, McMillan, Murray, Murray, Murray, Perry, Proulx, Rider, Rinfret, Sauthon, Savard, Scriver, Simard, Somerville, Spohn, Sutherland, Trux, Vallis, Watson, Welsh, Yeo, Total, 88.

The House adjourned at 1:50 a.m.

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J. T. BOLT. LADIES' SOLID SILVER Stem-Wind Watches, \$1.00. LADIES' SOLID SILVER Stem-Wind Watches, Jeweled, 95. LADIES' SOLID SILVER Stem-Wind Watches, very superior, from \$5 to \$15. GENTS' SOLID SILVER STEM-WIND WATCHES, from \$2.50. GENTS' SOLID NICKEL STEM-WIND WATCHES from \$2.50. GENTS' SOLID NICKEL WALTHAM, \$5. GENTS' SOLID NICKEL ALBERTA, guaranteed, \$1.25. WATCHES CLEANED AND MAINSPRING, \$1.50. AT THE OLD STAND OF THE LATE CARL SWENSON, 637 Craig Street, 4 Doors East of Bierry.

THE CLOTHING YOU WANT. Whatever description of DRESS your station, avocation or inclination may render requisite. J. G. KENNEDY & CO., are in a position to supply in the most adequate sense. The advantage of a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the public, as possessed by the proprietors, enables them to produce FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING - FOR - CHILDREN, MEN AND BOYS, that combine Strength, Durability and Cheapness. THIS IS THE CLOTHING YOU WANT. All our GOODS are Manufactured by Ourselves, thus a saving to our Customers of fully 25 percent. JUST RECEIVED. A New and Handsome Range of NEW SUITINGS, most suitable for Summer wear, embracing the Newest Designs in LIGHT WEIGHT TWEEDS, YACHT CLOTHS, SERGES &c., from which we are making Complete Suits to measure in a thorough workmanship manner, at the Lowest Remunerative Rate of Profit.

MILK! MILK! PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, according to law, no person is allowed to sell milk in the city unless such person shall have obtained from the Chief of Police a license to that effect, and paid the sum of One Dollar therefor; which said license must be renewed every year. Persons selling unwholesome or diluted milk are liable to a fine of Twenty Dollars or an imprisonment of thirty days for each offence. (By order), CHS. CLACKMEYER, City Clerk. CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, City Hall, Montreal, 25th June, 1891.

ESTATE LATE J. M. YOUNG. FOR SALE. The Villa Residence of the late John M. Young, 732 Sherbrooke street; size of lot about 75 feet frontage on Sherbrooke street by 200 feet on Aylmer street, with large double two-story Stone Cottage. For further particulars, apply to E. T. DAY, 1592 Notre Dame street, Or to ROBT. REID, 2146 St. Catherine street.

HUGH BRODIE, Notary Public, Commissioner, &c., and ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING.

Auction Sales.

Hicks & Co. PARISIAN SILK CERTAINS. Special Sale, in order of owners, to clear the balance of consignments, at our rooms, Nos. 182 and 183 Notre Dame street, Friday Afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. M. HICKS & CO., Auctioneers. James Steel.

THE LAST GRAND CLEARING SALE OF THIS SEASON. In order to clear out balance of all consignments and Old Lines of Goods, I WILL SELL, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 26, at 2.30, A very large assortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, - SUCH AS - Bedroom, Parlor and Dining room Furniture: Old Chairs, Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Bays Chairs, Lounges, Extension Tables, Washbasins, Bookcases, Chests of Drawers, Glass making stands, Parlor and Library Tables, Parloirs, Lace Curtains, Banners and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. POSITIVELY NO RESERVE! Sale Friday, June 26, at 2.30. JAMES STEEL, Auctioneer, 1838 Notre Dame street.

ADVERTISEMENTS. THE "WEEKLY WITNESS" for this week, now ready for mailing abroad, contains Dominion Parliament and Senate proceedings, American telegraph news and calligrams, Presbyterian General Assembly at Kingston, Congregational Union at Guelph, Montreal Synod, leading editorials, Mr. Abbott's statement, Mr. Hague's commercial views, Imperial Federation and other English, American, and Canadian correspondence, Agricultural, Medical, Poultry, and Home departments, with full local and general news of interest for those at home and abroad.

LAWN MOWERS. LAWN MOWERS FROM \$3.00 TO \$10.00. Repairing, &c., Accurate Grinding. R. DONALDSON, 25 McGill st.

ATLAS OF MONTREAL AND VICINITY. showing Buildings, Street Nos., Cathedral and Sub-division Nos., and Homesteaded Street Lines. A subscription list at specially reduced prices opens until June 27th, when the list will be closed, and the remaining copies will be held at higher price. Old plates of the Atlas can also be had during the month. Not many copies left of Vol. I. CHAS. E. GOAD, CIVIL ENGINEER, Temple Building, 185 St. James street.

CONVALESCENT HOME - AT - MURRAY HAY. This institution will begin its season's work on the 1st of July, but the managers feel great anxiety as to funds. Owing partly to the grippe there has been an unusual amount of sickness amongst our poor during the past few months, and consequently greater demands than ever are being made upon our charity. We earnestly beg all who sympathize with our work, to come forward and help us with their own generosity. It may with them to see whether the suffering numbers among our poorer brethren still have the rest and charge needed to restore them to health, or whether the aid and assistance shall be their lot. Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, F. WOLFFERTIN, 211-MAR, Montreal Bank, or to the Secretary, MISS KINGSTON, 105 Dufferin street.

MARRIAGE LICENSES, ISSUED BY JOHN M. M. DEFF, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

WEDDING PRESENTS. WATSON & PELTON'S, 53 St. Sulpice Street, invite inspection of their large stock of SILVERWARE AND NOVELTIES. FIRST-CLASS GOODS AT LOW PRICES. SILVERWARE (Finest Plate) in Gold, Silver, Tea Sets, Wallers, Tea and Tablespoons and Perfumes, etc. Forks, Cutlery, Knives and Carvers. Pearl Fruit Knives, Piano Lamps, Table Lamps, Art Pottery, Gongs and Mirrors, etc., &c. RETAIL AT GLOBE PRICES TO REDUCE STOCK.

BREAKFAST CEREALS. Oatmeal, Rolled Oats, Rolled Wheat, Cracked Wheat, Granulated Wheat, Hominy, Glasgow Biscuits, &c., of choicest quality. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 and 12 Bierry street, Telephone-Bell, 436 Federal, 821.

CULTIVATE CHEERFULNESS EVERY DAY. Our Canadian people should bear in mind, that cheerfulness enables nature to recruit its strength; whereas worry and discontent always debilitate, with their constant wear and tear. It is almost impossible to find this cheerfulness of character, and buoyancy of spirits, in those whose nerves are weak and unstrung; who, instead of enjoying sound, healthy sleep at night, are wakeful and restless. Cheerfulness cannot be found in the morose and dyspeptic subject; his poor digestion makes him miserable and peevish, cross and unlovable. In order to produce a cheerful disposition, which always aids digestion, increases strength and banishes worry and care; Pain's Celery Compound is without doubt the best and most reliable agent. It removes all the disorders of the nervous system and weary brain; brings calm and rest, and gives a vitality which is a guarantee of good health and robustness. Pain's Celery Compound stands alone in this great work, and physicians gaze in surprise on its wonderful results. Use it, reader, without delay and secure a genuine, cheerful, and hearty disposition, and make those around you happy.

Last Edition

McGILL COLLEGE CORPORATION. THE SECRET A. A. AND MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS—A CHAIR OF BOTANY.

At the quarterly meeting of the Corporation of McGill University, held yesterday afternoon, some but routine business was dealt with. Among other things an interesting report was presented by the Principal with regard to the recent A. A. and matriculation examinations, forecasting a very large matriculating class in Arts next session.

THE A. A. EXAMINATIONS were held this year in 30 places in the Province of Quebec, and also at St. John, N.B. Of the 159 candidates examined 120 passed for the certificate of A. A. in Arts, 11 in the certificate and 28 failed. In addition matriculation examinations were held in 21 places, viz., in Montreal, at two other places in the Province of Quebec, and at 11 places in Ontario, at two in New Brunswick, and at one in Prince Edward Island. Out of 62 candidates, 18 passed for entrance in Arts, 11 in applied science and 34 failed. The total number of candidates who are qualified by these examinations for entrance in Arts, viz., 78 in Arts and 53 in Applied Science. The thanks of the corporation should be given to the deputy examiners.

THE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS attending classes in Arts is noted as creating the need for large additions to the teaching staff, which should, if possible, be doubled, as most of the present professors and instructors are greatly overworked and have to divide their energies over too great a number of students. The demand is for the endowment of chairs.

A CHAIR OF BOTANY. A movement is on foot to secure an endowment of the chair of Botany, an appointment with such remarkable ability by Professor Penhallow. This chair has been hitherto sustained by annual subscriptions from the governors, which are promised for the next year, and which can now no longer be looked for. The idea is to endow the chair in memory of the late Charles Gibb.

The late Charles Gibb, B.A., of Abbotsford, P.Q., was one of those rare and exceptional men who, perceiving some great need of their country, devoted their lives to its service. He made his name as an earnest and successful cultivator of the soil, and his specialty was the culture of fruits and of useful and ornamental trees, and to this he devoted his energies and his fortune. He established an experimental orchard and arboretum on his property at Abbotsford, connected himself with societies and public bodies pursuing similar objects, established a large correspondence with specialists abroad, published pamphlets and articles, and in quest of new varieties and in diffusing information, not only visited all parts of the Dominion of Canada but travelled extensively in foreign countries. He was fully aware of the bearing of science and science education on his favorite pursuits, and contributed largely to the collections of McGill University both in botany and zoology. It was in the course of one of his distant journeys, in which he had made large collections, that he was prematurely cut off, and his remains now rest in Egypt, while he has no Canadian monument save the memory of his patriotic endeavors.

The endowment, if obtained, will be invested by the Board of Governors, and its interest will be devoted to the maintenance of the Chair of Botany in the Faculty of Arts, which is already in efficient operation though not endowed, and to procuring appliances therefor.

The names of all donors of \$500 or upwards will be permanently recorded in the list of benefactors in connection with the endowment, but subscriptions of any amount will be welcomed, as it is desired to make the memorial as general a recognition as possible of Mr. Gibb's public services and of the estimation in which he was held.

THE CITY CONDEMNED TO PAY EXTRA INDEMNITY. Judge Gill rendered a very important judgment this morning on the action taken to secure from the city an increased indemnity for the appropriation of the Lemoyne property in connection with the opening of Mount Royal Park. The property appropriated covered over 1,500,000 feet for which the commissioners awarded \$17,000. This was not considered sufficient by the proprietors, and the present action was taken. The Court remarked that the valuation fixed by the witnesses heard varied all the way from nothing to \$70,000. Gibb's was the widest range from some witnesses on both sides, but the greatest exaggeration was on the side of the defendant. The weight of the evidence was in favor of plaintiff, entitling him to an increase of indemnity to a certain extent. Part of the land was near the head of Peel street, and while twenty-five cents a foot had been granted for the Taylor property near by, the amount awarded for some of the land in the present case did not reach one cent. By granting twenty-five cents a foot for the 1,500,000 feet of land at the lower portion of the property and three cents a foot for 1,140,000 feet above, the sum of \$100,000 would be reached, and the Court decided to grant the increase to the extent of \$100,000, thus making the total award \$177,000, the increase of \$160,000 to be paid with interest from the 2nd December, 1872. An appeal will be taken from this judgment.

THE ALLAN ESTATE REFERRED AS INCREASE OF INDEMNITY. Judge Gill, this morning, dismissed the action of Sir Hugh Allan vs. the city. This was an action for an increase of indemnity from \$17,000 to \$130,000 for the appropriation of property in connection with Mount Royal Park. The Court dismissed the action on the ground that the evidence showed an agreement between the plaintiff and Pierre Guyon Lemoyne by which the latter was to furnish the necessary element for the case, on condition that he would receive one half of the amount to be awarded by the judgment, which constituted an illegality known in English law under the name of champerty.

FOUND A FIRE TRAP. The Building Inspector has notified a proprietor on St. Lawrence street that an old building belonging to him is in a dangerous condition, owing to a lot of old straw and other inflammable materials being stored in it without proper doors or other fastenings. The material is either to be removed or the place secured against fire.

ARCHDEACON EVANS REAPPOINTED. The Hon. Chas. Langelier, Provincial Secretary, has telegraphed the Mayor that the Ven. Archdeacon Evans has been reappointed as a Protestant School Commissioner by the Lieutenant-Governor.

OCEAN TRAFFIC. The Beaver Line steamship "Lake Ontario," which leaves port next Wednesday morning, has had her cabin and intermediate accommodation engaged.

NORTH-WEST CROP. Mr. William Stephen, brother of Lord Mount-Stephen, says he has acquired a number of private advices from the North-West, which speak in glowing terms of the crop prospects.

A \$600,000 ACTION. Mr. Wm. H. Priest, of Notre Dame de Ste-Anne, has taken an action for \$600,000 against Mr. Feodor Bous, in connection with a commercial dispute.

ASSESSORS' GOSSIP.

WHERE THE NEW HOUSES ARE GOING UP—SOME OF THE LITTLE ANNOYANCES OF AN ASSESSOR'S LIFE.

The assessors had some interesting notes to impart this morning. Mr. Dillon, who has been at work in St. Lawrence Ward for several days, said that the building up of the northern portion has been marvellously rapid. For instance, on Hutchison street alone, he found no less than seventy new families since last year. In his whole experience as an assessor he never remembers anything approaching that over a similar area in the West End. The same applies to a less degree to the whole of the section from St. Lawrence street westward. Park avenue, Pine avenue, St. Charles Borromeo, Mance and adjacent streets have all gone ahead in a remarkable degree. Park avenue has had 25 new houses built on it since last year. He complains in no measured terms of the reluctance of many house-holders to give information, and attributes this to the numerous census takings during the past year. "In fact," said he to a Witness reporter this morning, "I have had to swallow more impertinence from people this year than during the other twenty years of my experience, as an assessor." He describes it as often impossible to get at the exact rent of a tenant. One tenant tells one story, another a different one, and a third something totally different to both. As for getting some people to produce their receipts for rent, that is totally out of the question, although empowered by law to ask for them. "The assessors are simply marvellous," is the way he put it. Some absolutely refuse all information, won't even come to the door to reply, others call out from above, "No charity today, and so on."

It is very annoying," chimed in Mr. Grose, who is assessing in St. Ann's Ward, "to be told so many different stories. Although I may say that I have been met with nothing but courtesy in that ward, I find that the two censuses and the directory have not improved things. The general anxiety in my district is to ascertain whether I am going to increase the water rate. One very bad feature is the prompting of parents who force their children to tell untruths. I get the true rent from a child at a door, a moment later the child comes running along and says, 'Please, sir, ma says I made a mistake; the rent is only so and so, naming a dollar or two less. Is the saving of 50c or \$1 worth the effect on the child's mind of telling a deliberate falsehood.' That is the reason for the parent to decide. I know that many think it perfectly legitimate to defraud the Corporation."

A SMALL STRIKE AND ITS RESULT. MR. COCHRANE'S WORK ON WINDSOR STREET. Mr. Cochrane was superintending the work on Windsor street himself to-day. He has a very large number of men working, and is making rapid progress.

"Will you relay this piece on Dorchester street, of which complaint has been made?" he was asked.

"I don't see any necessity for it. When the surface gets properly rolled out, if I find any deficiency, of course, I will make it good, as I would have to do with any other part of my work, but I don't see any call for touching it at present."

There was a small strike amongst some of Mr. Cochrane's men this morning. About a dozen stopped work. They wanted \$2 a day, "I pay them \$1.75," said Mr. Cochrane, "for common laboring work. They are the best paid men in the city for the kind of work they do, which requires no skill. They are better paid than mechanics. These men want to boss my work, and I insist upon being bossed myself. They want \$2 a day, but I can get thousands of men at these wages."

One of the strikers (a French-Canadian) said—"I get \$1.50, and plenty of others only \$1.25. Mr. Cochrane is in a hurry to make a fortune. He drives in a buggy. He puts up out of our sweat, I am a taxpayer. This is the city's money. He thinks he can get the French-Canadians to work for nothing. He will not get me. He has several rates—just the lowest rates he can get poor men to work for."

So the foreman marked them out of his book, and the dozen fellows walked suddenly away to get their pay.

STE. CUNEGONDE ANNEXATION. The City Attorney, Mr. Roy, says that the city has no intention of paying costs in the Ste. Cunegonde case. He further says that, until it is proved that a majority of the Ste. Cunegonde men signed the petition for annexation, or that he has recommended the city not to take any further action. This is irrespective of the question as to whether the city can proceed to annex according to the terms of the charter.

There is nothing yet officially before the city respecting the annexation of Cote St. Louis and St. Louis du Mile End.

THE OTTAWA DELEGATION. The Mayor received a telegram from Premier Abbott last evening stating that he would be ready to introduce the Montreal delegation on harbor improvements to his colleagues on Friday afternoon. The party will accordingly leave to-morrow morning in a special car attached to the regular Canada Atlantic train, which leaves Beauport at 8 a.m., arriving at Ottawa at 12:45 and returning at 9 from the capital.

THE BEAUDRY ESTATE CLAIM. Judge Gill this morning rendered judgment dismissing the action of the executors of the will of the late F. X. Beaudry claiming an extra indemnity from the city for the appropriation of a property for the widening of St. Lawrence street. The commissioners had granted \$6,000 and plaintiffs claimed \$10,000. The judgment held among other things, that no claim could be made for legal expenses incurred in connection with expropriation.

TWO PINE LIGHTS. The Grand Trunk has replaced the feeble gas jets in front of the station with two large and light—a great and very much needed improvement.

CITY ITEM. The paving of the Point St. Charles subway is almost completed and the subway will shortly be opened to traffic.

Mr. J. P. Cleghorn was elected president of the Intercolonial Coal Mining Company yesterday, and Mr. R. B. Angus a director.

As the S.S. "Lake Ontario" was coming up the river one of her engines got out of order and she had to steam very slowly up the current.

The proprietors on Burnet street have written to the Mayor, protesting against a new sewer being built there, after their having paid for the existing one.

Mr. Paul P. Borneir, a native of Paris, who had been connected with the editorial and business staff of L'Etendard since 1875, died on Tuesday last from the effects of the grippe.

THE MONTREAL EXPOSITION CO.

There was a large muster of the Directors yesterday afternoon, under the chairmanship of Ald. J. Brunet.

A petition was read from the W. C. T. U., signed by 41 of the principal officers of the Union from all parts of the province, earnestly appealing to the directors to absolutely prohibit the sale of all intoxicating liquors in the Exhibition buildings or grounds.

The petitioners stated that they fully sympathized with the educational advantages and great commercial benefit that were derived from exhibitions, but they earnestly prayed that the visitors, and especially the young men, be not allowed to have any temptation to drink thrown in their way on such an occasion. The matter was discussed and left over for future consideration.

LABOR DAY. A letter was read from the Central Trades and Labor Council, accepting the use of the grounds and stating that they will hold their Labor Day celebration there on Monday, the 7th September. They also agreed to the condition that no intoxicating liquors were to be sold on the grounds or buildings during the celebration.

NOTES. The contract for the repairs to the Crystal Palace building was awarded to Mr. T. Charpentier.

It was decided that the Building Committee should remove or alter the present Agricultural Implements Building in any way they considered desirable. The Building Committee have visited the grounds to-day to inspect the buildings and act in accordance with the decision of the directors.

The tenders for the printing of three-sheet posters were examined and left over for a short time.

A general circular and a special circular to manufacturers were submitted and approved and ordered to be immediately distributed.

PLANS FOR THE DOG SHOW BUILDING were ordered to be made.

HARBOR COMMISSIONERS. LATELY TIMES AT TUESDAY'S MEETING. The press is rigidly excluded from the weekly meetings of the Harbor Commissioners and has to content itself with the reports furnished by the secretary. Not that anything very extraordinary ever happens in the meetings of that sedate body. Its members are, or were, too good-natured to cause friction, and at Tuesday's meeting, when a little breeze sprang up, it is not to be wondered at that some of the members looked aghast and were sorely troubled. It was the Harbor Improvements that were being discussed.

The Commissioners, or at least some of them, who would not for the world give the Government the least bit of trouble for fear of giving offence, did not want to go to Ottawa and blamed the Mayor for stirring up the agitation in the Council. They wanted the Government to step in, thinking that the city members could do more good than any deputation. It seems there was a lively time of it, but when Mr. Andrew Allan took sides with the Mayor it was an unexpected blow to those who have all along had pretty much of their own way at these weekly meetings. Finally, it was decided to send a delegation, even though their jaunt may be fruitless.

HARD TIMES. BUSINESS ON THE WHARVES SO BETTER—IM-PORTS NOT WORTH HANDLING. Business on the wharf is stagnant. There are still no signs of its picking up. The freight sheds are empty and there is a quietness all over which would compare favorably with the streets of Toronto on a Sunday morning. The season so far, according to the proverbial oldest inhabitant, is the dullest on record. A steamship agent, thinking that the while the exports were not so bad, the imports were really not worth handling. He accounted for this in two words, "Heavy duties." Laborers are making a miserable pittance and spend most of their time playing cards for coppers. The Lower Province coal trade is very good and several ships are arriving weekly with large cargoes.

THE EMIGRANTS' RESTING-PLACE. MR. McWOOD WRITES TO THE MAYOR. A letter from Mr. W. McWood, of the Grand Trunk Railway, has been received by Mayor McShane. It is on the subject of the Emigrants' Resting-Place, which Mr. McWood says was decided by Mr. Thomas Brassey to the Bishop of Montreal, and, being in the Grace Church parish, it is under the control of the rector there, the Rev. Mr. Ker. The Company would be pleased to see it turned into a public square, and kept in good condition by the city. The Mayor will wait on the Rev. Mr. Ker and see if any arrangements of this nature are possible.

A POPULAR DEAN. The Very Rev. Dean Norman, of Quebec, offered special medals to the girls and boys of the High School for the best recited collections, and it was his intention yesterday to be present to award them.

Deep regret was expressed at his absence by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans and the Rev. Dr. MacVicar. The mention of his name called forth loud and hearty expressions of affection and protest that he is a great and well-remembered by those in whom he always took so deep an interest.

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BOARD OF TRADE.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING THIS AFTERNOON. A special general meeting of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon. The president, Mr. Robert Archer, was in the chair and the attendance was good. The meeting was for the purpose of considering the adoption of an amendment of by-law seven, respecting membership fees, and of an additional by-law to enable the Council to raise capital for the erection of the new building. The amendment to the by-law respecting fees was as follows—

The ordinary annual subscription of each member of the Board shall be ten dollars, and the special annual subscription for membership in any branch Association shall be five dollars. All subscriptions shall be made for one year prior to 1902. All subscriptions to be reckoned from 1st January to 31st December, but members joining after that July shall pay half the annual subscription for that year.

The additional by-law under discussion was: For the purpose of paying for the property recently purchased, and the erection and equipment of new premises thereon, the Council is authorized to raise capital not exceeding \$200,000 by the issue of transferable shares, bonds, or otherwise, with or without hypothec, and on such conditions as to the rate and payment of interest, and the repayment of the capital, as the Council may see fit.

Among those present—Messrs. J. J. Browne, Henry Bulmer, Charles Garth, James Harper, John F. Haskell, L. E. Morin, Ewan McLennan, F. B. McNamee, A. G. McBean, J. B. Learmonth, H. Montague Allan, Alex. Mitchell, H. Bragg, D. Graham, R. M. Esclaire, J. C. Mackay, J. D. Macdonald, H. L. Lyman, George H. Thibault, J. H. McLean, A. E. Trew, H. T. Bellefleur, John Kerry, Richard White, James Wilson, Jr., R. C. Adams, S. C. Cookson, Geo. McBean, William Stewart, H. Mulderich, J. Hodgson, J. F. Wulff, James Cantlie, R. T. Routh, A. Girard, A. Nicoll, A. Robertson, Otto Thorning, E. P. Ronayne, and D. Robertson.

The Chairman moved the first resolution, and Mr. E. K. Greene seconded it. Mr. John James Browne rose and began to criticize the plans, but was peremptorily ruled out of order by the Chairman. The motion was unanimously carried. The adoption of the new by-law was moved by Mr. Richard White, and seconded by Mr. H. Montague Allan, and unanimously carried. The meeting was over in about five minutes.

A BOY DROWNED. As a young immigrant named Patrick McKeown, who had been adopted several months ago by a large owner, was working on the barge this morning, he missed his footing and fell into the river, opposite the goal. The current at this place is very swift, and he was soon swept a long way from the barge. Efforts were made to rescue the poor little fellow before he sank for the last time, but without avail. The body has not yet been recovered.

AN OPEN PROTEST. Some excitement was caused in the Church of Notre Dame during the St. Jean Baptiste services yesterday morning, when one of the gentlemen who took up the collection declined to take the plate to the church-wardens' pew, on the ground that there were no church-wardens existing, thus refusing to recognize those recently elected.

MONTEAL, JUNE 25. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at 10 a.m. to-day, 59.7; yesterday, 59.93. Temperature to-day, Max. 59; min. 55. Yesterday, max. 70; min. 58.

COMMERCIAL. "WITNESS" OFFICE, Thursday, June 25, 1891. FINANCIAL. Money is steady at 4 to 4 1/2 percent on call and at 6 to 7 percent on time.

Sterling exchange is dull at 100; for 60-day bills between banks and 109 1/2 for demand bills. Drafts on New York are drawn at par to a small discount. Counter rates are about 1 higher all round.

The stock market remains inactive, but values remain fairly firm, and not much change is shown in prices either in the bank or miscellaneous list. Morning sales—Bank of Montreal 219; 41 Commerce 128; 50 Gas 204.

DAILY RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL. June 25. G.T.R. C.P.R. Canal. Total. Wheat, bush, 1,000; Corn, bush, 500; Oats, bush, 2,500; Flour, bush, 1,000; Meal, bush, 500; Ashes, 200; Cheese, boxes, 1,450; Pork, bush, 100; Lard, barrels, 170; Eggs, 2; Ham, bacon, boxes, 2; Tinned meats, pkgs, 100; Dressed hogs, 100; Leather, rolls, 100; Saw Hides, 24; Petroleum, bbls., 100; Beef, lbs., 100.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET. CHICAGO, United States Stock yards June 25.—Hogs—Estimated receipts to-day 24,000; official report of yesterday's receipts, 26,391; shipments, 14,035; left over, 6,666. Market is firm. Standard 15.00; for others steady. Light mixed, \$4.30 to \$4.65; mixed packers, \$4.20 to \$4.25; heavy shipper, \$4.15 to \$4.40; rough grade, \$3.75 to \$4.00. Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; including 6,000 Texas; market steady. Sheep, market steady.

CHEESE MARKET. WOODSTOCK, Ont., June 24.—Ten factories registered 2,286 boxes; sold 100 boxes at 51c; 233 at 51 1/2c; 156 dressed hogs, 100; market 15.00; for others steady. A large number of buyers were present.

ST. LOUIS, June 25, 1:15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 95 1/2c cash; 97 1/2c July; 98 1/2c Aug.; 99 1/2c Sept.; 40c Sept. Corn, 19c June; 12 1/2c July; 12 1/2c Aug.; 40c Sept. Oats, 30c cash and June; 30c July; 30c Aug.; 25c Sept.

CHICAGO, June 25, 2:15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 95 1/2c July; 97 1/2c Aug.; 98 1/2c Sept. Oats, 30c July; 30c Aug.; 25c Sept. Lard, 26 1/2c July; 26 1/2c Sept.

TOLDO, June 25, 1:15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, active, 91 1/2c July; 92 1/2c Aug.; 93 1/2c Sept. Corn and oats, neglected.

DELIVER, June 25, 1:15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 81 1/2c cash; 81 1/2c July; 81 1/2c Aug. No. 1 Northern, 77 1/2c cash; 78c July; 78 1/2c Aug. No. 2, 75 1/2c cash; 75 1/2c July; 75 1/2c Aug. No. 3, 73 1/2c cash; 73 1/2c July; 73 1/2c Aug. No. 4, 71 1/2c cash; 71 1/2c July; 71 1/2c Aug. No. 5, 69 1/2c cash; 69 1/2c July; 69 1/2c Aug. No. 6, 67 1/2c cash; 67 1/2c July; 67 1/2c Aug. No. 7, 65 1/2c cash; 65 1/2c July; 65 1/2c Aug. No. 8, 63 1/2c cash; 63 1/2c July; 63 1/2c Aug. No. 9, 61 1/2c cash; 61 1/2c July; 61 1/2c Aug. No. 10, 59 1/2c cash; 59 1/2c July; 59 1/2c Aug. No. 11, 57 1/2c cash; 57 1/2c July; 57 1/2c Aug. No. 12, 55 1/2c cash; 55 1/2c July; 55 1/2c Aug.

MILWAUKEE, June 25, 1:15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, weak, 91c cash and July.

LIVERPOOL, June 25, 12:30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 3s 1/2d; Red Winter, nominal, 3s 1/4d; No. 1, 3s 1/4d; No. 2, 3s 1/4d; No. 3, 3s 1/4d; No. 4, 3s 1/4d; No. 5, 3s 1/4d; No. 6, 3s 1/4d; No. 7, 3s 1/4d; No. 8, 3s 1/4d; No. 9, 3s 1/4d; No. 10, 3s 1/4d; No. 11, 3s 1/4d; No. 12, 3s 1/4d.

COMMERCIAL NOTES. A demand of assignment has been made upon Alphonse G. Boury, contractor, by Joseph Paquette.

L. Blanchet, manufacturer of boots and shoes, has gone into liquidation. He got a settlement with his creditors a year ago at 25 cents. His assets are \$1,000, and his liabilities \$2,000.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY IN PARIS.

(Special Cable to the Witness, via the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.)

LONDON, June 25.—Yesterday in Paris the Canadians had a service in the Church of Saint Clothilde, the Canadian preacher being Father Josselin.

Many aristocrats attended Mr. Mercier's reception, including families connected with the early settling of Canada.

MR. PERLEY CROSS-EXAMINED. (From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, Ont., June 25.—At the Privileges and Elections Committee to-day Mr. Osler cross-examined Mr. Perley, who gave reasons why the Esquimaux Graving Dock cost so much more than the estimates. Some of the work of the old contractors had to be taken down and other work altered. He had no knowledge of Mr. McGreevy ever interfering with the new mode of measurements. In fact, the change in the circular head of the dock was made at his (Perley's) suggestion. He never saw better work than Larkin & Co. put on the Esquimaux Graving Dock. There was the best material and the best workmanship. Mr. Murphy was recalled and examined as to the Quebec harbor south wall contract. He explained how he had caused several tenders to be put in, one very high and one very low, and said he had offered to pay twenty-five percent to get the contract at a fair price. Sir Hector Langevin, however, told him he could not consent to that, that there would have to be new tenders and finally referred him to Mr. Thomas McGreevy. The work was advertised again and he formed a partnership with the two Contractors and Robert McGreevy and got the contract. A statement was submitted by Mr. Martin P. Connolly of money paid on account of the Esquimaux Graving Dock, amounting to \$85,000, which was charged to expense account. This amount Mr. Murphy swore some days ago was paid to Mr. Thomas McGreevy in 1888-9, and 1888.

THREE LOYAL PROHIBITIONISTS. (From Our Own Correspondent.) ABBOTSFORD, June 25.—In the Prohibition division Messrs. Lepine, Jamieson and Dickey were the only Ministerialists who voted against the amendment. Mr. Jones voted with the Government. Mr. Tarte was absent. Mr. Simard's vote with the Opposition was greeted with jeers from the Ministerialists. Among the absentees were Sir Donald Smith, Mr. Dalton, Mr. McCarthy, Colonel O'Brien, Messrs. Desjardins, of Hochelaga, Oulmet, Casey, Frontaine, Germain and Mackenzie. There were, however, only two paired members, Colonel O'Brien for and Mr. Desjardins against the amendment. At the adjournment Mr. Daly stood up and led off with "God Save the Queen," but the Ministerial anthem was drowned in the loud laughter of the Opposition, which so threw the vocalists out of tune that they abandoned the attempt to sing and cheered lustily.

REVENUE VIDAL'S MOTION. This afternoon in the Senate the Hon. Mr. Vidal will endorse the proposal for a Royal Commission as a preliminary to a prohibitory liquor law and will make a motion to that effect.

NOTES OF THE SESSION. (From Our Own Correspondent.) OTTAWA, June 25.—The special committee on the bill respecting the better observance of the Lord's day has elected Mr. Charlton chairman and will meet again next Thursday.

In the Senate to-day the following resolution is to be moved by the Hon. Mr. Boulton and will be debated: That in the opinion of this House, no treaty of reciprocity may be negotiated with the Government of the United States should contain any provision obliging Canada directly or indirectly to impose duties upon any article included in such treaty which would discriminate against their importation from the United Kingdom or any other country.

QUEEN CITY TOPICS. (Special to the Witness.) TORONTO, June 25.—The Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario, at the instance of the Dominion Live Stock Association have resolved to hold a fat stock show in Toronto if the necessary accommodations can be secured. They are taking steps also to have the Province represented in the live stock department of the Chicago World's Fair.

The county license inspector of Lincoln is prosecuting the officers of the Queen's Own regiment for opening a canteen at Niagara during their camp on May 24. Judgment had been reserved by the magistrates.

KILLED ON AN EXCURSION. (Special to the Witness.) KINGSTON, June 25.—While returning from Newburgh on an excursion train, Thomas Caldwell was killed. Passing from one car to another while the train was in motion he missed his footing, fell upon the rails, and three baggage cars and four coaches passed over him. His legs were broken and his skull fractured. He was alive when picked up, but died in a few minutes. Two other passengers were on the train. At Harrowsmith the body was handed over to an undertaker, dressed and taken to his home at Sydenham. The accident occurred between Mississippi and Clarendon Caldwell had been drinking. He was about 33 years of age.

ON THE "METEOR." BERLIN, June 25.—The Emperor William has arrived at Kiel, previous to starting on his trip to Holland. The Emperor to-day went off on a short cruise in his new yacht, the "Meteor," formerly the Scotch cutter "Thistle."

STRIKE OF PARIS BAKERS. PARIS, June 25.—Six thousand bakers struck here to-day for the abolition of the registry offices. They attempted to march through the streets to the Labor Exchange to call attention to their grievances, but were dispersed by the police after a lively scrimmage. The leaders of the demonstration were arrested.

MR. PARNELL'S REPORTED MARRIAGE. LONDON, June 25.—It is reported at Brighton that Mr. Parnell was married to-day to Mrs. O'Shea. Mr. Parnell's phaeton, driven by a coachman in livery, drove to the residence of Mr. Parnell at an early hour and shortly afterwards Mr. Parnell, carefully dressed, entered the carriage and was driven in the direction of Steyning. Up to noon Mr. Parnell had not returned. The local registrar refuses to furnish any information as to whether Mr. Parnell has been married. Mr. Parnell has written a letter for publication saying Mrs. O'Shea had the authority of Mr. Henry Campbell, his private secretary, to use his signature to the letters produced in court.

AT THE TRIAL OF THE ACTION BROUGHT BY MR. CAMPBELL AGAINST THE PROPRIETORS OF THE CORK HERALD.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH. LONDON, June 25.—The St. James Gazette says Mr. Gladstone's friends are seriously alarmed at the state of his health. Sir Andrew Clarke, Mr. Gladstone's chief physician, fears that the veteran statesman may not recover from the effects of the attack of influenza, from which he suffered this spring.

The representative of the Chilian insurance, now in New York, charges Balmaceda with having forced men to join the army, and shooting them down by wholesale for trying to avoid military service. He anticipates that the congressional party will be in power within two months.

THE LAW OF CONFISCATION.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT IN THE KEHOE CASE. Judge Jette rendered a very interesting and important judgment this morning in the double case of Dumphy vs. Kehoe and Curran et al. vs. Kehoe and the Attorney-General. The first action was one taken by the widow of the late Thomas Donnelly, murdered by John Kehoe, who claimed \$1,900 damages on account of the death of her husband, and the other was by Messrs Curran & Grenier, claiming \$700 fees for the defence of the murderer. Both actions were taken against the late Lawrence Kehoe as heir to his son John, civilly dead through the sentence of death, afterwards commuted to imprisonment for life, passed upon him. An opposition was filed by the Attorney-General of the Province claiming the right of confiscation to the Crown. The case involved many important issues and the Court decided, among others, the following important points:—The Imperial Act of 1870 abolishing confiscation for penalty of death or imprisonment for life does not apply to Canada; said confiscation is within the limits of the jurisdiction of the civil courts, and as such is a Provincial prerogative and the Federal law of 1870 does not apply to the Province and cannot apply in this province; said confiscation is subject to the payment of claims existing against the person civilly dead whose property is confiscated. In accordance with the principles above set forth the action against Lawrence Kehoe was dismissed, and the confiscation to the Local Government allotted to Mrs. Donnelly, and to the payment of \$1,900 to Mrs. Donnelly, and \$700 to Messrs. Curran & Grenier.



Last Edition LIQUOR ON THE ISLAND.

INVESTIGATION BY THE PARKS COM-MITTEE.

THE SUPERINTENDENT AND THE RESTAURANT KEEPER MAKE DEPOSITIONS—WHERE THE DRUNKEN MEN CAME FROM.

The numerous cases of drunkenness on the island, which have given rise to so much complaint, were investigated by Mr. Stephens at the Parks and Feries meeting yesterday.

Mr. Depatie—Yes, much of it. "Are the intoxicants got at your restaurant?" "No."

Mr. Depatie—Yes, sir. "Ald. Stephens—Did any man ever come in your place sober and go out intoxicated?"

Mr. Depatie—Never. I will guarantee that a man may drink 25 glasses of that Weiss beer and not be drunk. Yes, he might drink 50 or 60."

Ald. Griffin—Believe that. I've seen them drink it in New York at a great rate and not get drunk.

Ald. Stephens—Yes, there's not a great deal of wickedness in it. He then subjected Mr. Desmarieau (the Island Superintendent) to a cross examination.

Mr. Desmarieau—I know that I had people off the island as fast as they arrive. Yesterday who arrived with liquor in their pockets.

Mr. Desmarieau—On Sundays from 10,000 to 15,000 on Saturdays from 8,000 to 9,000. While such a large crowd arriving in relays it may be possible to some parties with bottles of liquor to escape our eyes or be intoxicated on arrival without us noticing.

Mr. Depatie—They go to saloons here and get "all," and then go over to the island to sober off.

Mr. Desmarieau, continuing, deposed that a man could not get intoxicated at the restaurant. He never saw any whiskey sold there.

Mr. Depatie called the attention of the Committee to the Field Battery opening its canteen doors to the public and placarding the city's portion of the island that they were ready to sell all the liquor anyone wanted.

Mr. Depatie—Unfortunately, the Government owns the island and can do as it pleases.

Mr. Depatie—It reserves control over its property inside the fence, and if these parties put up placards on our section I don't think we have power to take them down.

Mr. Depatie—The papers always blame me. They never miss me. They always give me a shot. Mr. Depatie, who had been standing here set down and wiped his brow.

THE NOTRE DAME CONFLICT.

AN INTERESTING PAMPHLET ON THE RIGHTS CLAIMED FOR CHURCHWARDENS.

Under the heading Curés et Marguilliers, a pamphlet, the name of whose author is not given, has to-day been placed in several book-stores and is offered for sale at the price of 20 cents.

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INVITED, BUT NOT PRESENT.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE CELEBRATION A FAILURE.

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WANTS ONE FLAG ONLY.

Referring to the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, La Patrie says: "Heaven grant that one day the great Canadian soul may rejoice at the sight of all the sons of Champlain, gathered under the same flag, celebrating the feast of their beloved saint without having to separate into two great ranks, one under a European sovereignty and the other under a citizen of a republic."

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SPORTS AND GAMES.

THE WHEEL.

The M. B. C. had an excellent run to Lachine last evening. Eleven members turned out. The handicap race meeting takes place this evening on the M. A. A. grounds.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

COLONIAL HOUSE, MANTLE DEPARTMENT, GREAT CLEARING SALE

ODDFELLOWS' ANNUAL EXCURSION TO THE FAVORITE PICNIC RESORT, MISSISSQUOI PARK, Highgate Springs, Vt.

WATCH CHAINS, NEW DESIGNS JUST RECEIVED, Ladies Gold and Silver Chains, etc.

STAINED, SOILED OR DIRTY, Clothes of all kinds, from a Dress Suit to a pair of Overalls, or a silk Handkerchief to a Velvet Jacket, etc.

HENRY MORGAN & CO., PHILLIPS SQUARE, THE DISPLAY OF CHOICE NEW GOODS, FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, AT CLARKE'S UNIVERSAL, 238 and 240 St. James street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL, ESTABLISHED 1853, W. S. WALKER, IMPORTER OF DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES AND JEWELLERY, 211 St. James street, Northheimer Building.

BEAUTIFUL TABLE, HANQUET and PIANO LAMPS, Lamps from \$1.00 to \$45.00, all complete, HANDSOME LAMP SHADES, Piano Lamps, all complete, for \$10, CALL AND SEE THE NEW GOODS AT CLARKE'S UNIVERSAL, 238 and 240 St. James street.

THE DAILY WITNESS is printed and published at No. 251 and 253 St. James street, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Douglass, of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed to John Douglass & Son, and all letters to the Editor should be addressed to "Editor of the Witness."

THE FIREARM NUISANCE.

Residents of Point St. Charles complain of the reckless and loose manner in which firearms are allowed to be carried by minors.

HE HAS DONE WELL.

Dominique Morell is an Old Country Frenchman who came out to British Columbia as an immigrant eleven years ago. He has made a "little pile," and now he is going home to establish the natives. He worked as a laborer and saved a little money. He worked as a farmer and saved a little more. Then he blossomed into a merchant, and did well.

ORDINATION OF METHODIST MINISTERS.

Next Sabbath morning, June 28, two young men, Mr. Ernest Thomas, of Gaspe, and Mr. P. L. Richardson, B.A., of Ajilin, will be ordained in Douglas Church for the ministry of the Methodist Church. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. S. P. Rose, pastor of Dominion square Church, and the President of Conference, the Rev. Dr. Antler, will be assisted in the ordination by the Revs. W. J. Shaw, L.L.D., T. G. Williams, D.D., J. T. Pitzer and A. McCann. Service to commence at eleven o'clock.

THE MONTGOMERY GUARDS.

The Montgomery Guards left yesterday afternoon for Quebec. They had a good time in the city. There was a drive round the Mountain yesterday morning, and a visit to the Field Battery camp at St. Helen's Island. After dinner the band played in the rotunda of the St. Lawrence Hall, the men "fell in," and were marched to the Grand Trunk station. They left to the tunes of "Auld Lang Syne" and "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Return of traffic earnings from June 14 to June 21, 1891: 1891.....\$72,000 1890.....348,000 Increase for 1891.....276,000 Earnings of New Brunswick Railway included in both years.

THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL.

A peculiar interest attached to the closing exercises of the Boys' High School yesterday afternoon. Dr. Howe was called upon to give an address from the Commissioners, and the venerable rector was to take a formal farewell of the school with which he had been so long and honorably connected.

The Rev. Dr. Williams offered prayer, after which the prizes were presented.

When the boys had got their prizes and cheered each other to their hearts' content, the chairman called upon the Ven. Archdeacon Evans to read an address to Dr. Howe.

Mr. Murray read an address to Dr. Howe, in which he dwelt upon the doctor's characteristics and Mr. Arthy unveiled a beautiful portrait of the doctor, painted by Mr. Robert Harris, and which was presented to Mrs. Howe, amid loud applause.

Appreciative and feeling speeches were made by the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, the Rev. Dr. Shaw and Ven. Archdeacon Evans, all of whom dwelt upon the splendid service which Dr. Howe had rendered to the cause of Protestant education in this Province, and expressed the hope that many years of ease might yet be spared him.

The Doctor addressed a few touching words to the pupils, after which the proceedings terminated.

NO MORE RAZZLE-DAZZLES.

The Parks Committee has decided not to allow noisome razzle-dazzles to be erected.

Ald. Stephens suggested that the swings should be raised off. Some one would be getting knocked down and killed, which might cost Mr. Depatie \$8,000 or \$10,000. It was decided that the Building Inspector should inspect the swings and give instructions to Mr. Depatie for their re-arrangement.

FATHER POINT, NOT RIMOUSKI.

As small steamers do not touch at Rimouski now, mail matter intended for there must be addressed "Father Point" or it will miss connection.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

FOR A DISORDERED LIVER try Beecham's Pills.

WE REMIND OUR READERS that the meeting of the General Council of the 25th Anniversary of the Foundation of Montreal for the organization of sub-committees and officers will be held to-morrow, Friday, 26th, at 4 p.m., in the Mayor's Room, City Hall, where all citizens will be welcomed.

THE NEW CANADIAN MAGAZINE—"Canada," the new magazine published by Matthew R. Knight, at Boston, New Brunswick, is meeting with deserved success. Since it was started in January last improvements have appeared in every number. It aims to furnish pure, high-class, patriotic Canadian literature monthly at the lowest possible price.

There were about 120 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 650 sheep and lambs and 75 lean hogs and small pigs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were scarcely any price buyers among the offerings to-day and a few of the best animals were sold at from 10 to 15 per lb. with the rough stilled beasts at from 5 to 10; a few good milkers' stiffs that had not been in grass were sold at about 15 cents per lb. Hairs filled and had crossers were numerous and low-priced, in some cases selling at about 25c per lb. or about 20c for a dry cow weighing about 600 lbs. Calves are advancing in price and sell at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 and choice veals would bring much more. There is an active demand for good sheep to ship to Britain, and from 16 to 27 each, or about 40c per lb.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Thursday, June 25, 1891.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are dull and easy. Beecham's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes of coal, wheat, slow; corn, quiet. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat and corn, quiet. French country markets, easier. Liverpool wheat, spot, not much enquiry; corn, quieter. Liverpool mixed maize, 5s 6d. Canadian peas, 5s 10d. Weather in England, hot, forcing. Tropical heat in Russia damaging crop. Arrivals of wheat cargoes, 4; waiting, 15; sold, 7. Arrivals of maize cargoes, 3; waiting, 2; sold, 2.

In Duluth wheat was 1 of a cent higher at 99 1/2c June, and 99c July.

In St. Louis wheat was 1 of a cent lower at 78 1/2c June, and 78c July.

In Milwaukee wheat was steady at 91c cash, June and July.

In Detroit wheat was 1 of a cent lower at 81 1/2c cash, and 81c July.

In Toledo wheat was about steady at 81 1/2c cash, and 81c July.

In Chicago price declined 5c to 89 1/2c July, and 89 1/2c Sept. Lard was about steady at 26 1/2c July and 26 3/4c Sept.

The Chicago wheat market opened 1/2 higher this morning at 92 1/2c July, and advanced to 93c July, 89 1/2c August, 89 1/2c September, and 89 1/2c December, but again declined to 92 1/2c July, 89 1/2c August, 87 1/2c Sept., and 89 1/2c Dec. Receipts, 40,000 bushels, and shipments 178,000 bushels. Corn opened 1/2 of a cent per bushel lower at 59 1/2c July, and advanced to 59c July and 59c Sept. Receipts, 233,000 bushels, and shipments 100,000 bushels.

In New York wheat opened 1 of a cent per bushel higher at 81 1/2c July, and advanced to 81 1/2c June, 81 1/2c July, 87 1/2c Sept., and 89 1/2c Dec., but again declined to 81 1/2c July, 89 1/2c August, 87 1/2c Sept., and 89 1/2c Dec. Receipts, 161,000 bushels, and shipments 30,700 bushels. Corn opened 1/2 higher at 59 1/2c July, and 59 1/2c Sept. Receipts, 227,000 bushels, and shipments, 116,963 bushels.

GRAIN.—The market remains quiet and without change. No transactions are reported. We quote:—No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, nominal; No. 2 Manitoba hard, \$1.14 to \$1.16; No. 3 Manitoba hard, \$1.04 to \$1.06; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06 to \$1.08; Corn, 70c duty paid. Peas, 90c to 91c in stock; 90c to 92c cash. Oats, Manitoba mixed, 50c to 51c; Upper Canada, Oats, Manitoba mixed, 48c to 50c; 70c to 75c. Feed, 50c to 52c. Rye, 50c to 57c per bushel. FLOUR.—Large millers report more enquiry and, if anything, an improved tone. They state that could they obtain freight they could do business but ships are all full for some weeks to come. They state that for standard brands of Manitoba Strong Bakers flour nothing lower than 65.50 is accepted.

Patent Spring.....\$5.70 to \$5.80 Patent Winder.....5.35 to 5.50 Straight Roller.....4.75 to 4.85 Sifters.....4.50 to 4.65 Superior.....4.50 to 4.65 Fine.....4.40 to 4.50 Strong rollers.....4.75 to 5.25 Strong rollers (the Old).....4.90 to 5.50 Price unchanged. We quote to-day—Shorts, 65c at 25; feed wheat, nominal, 70c; feeding barley, 55c to 60c per bushel. ANISES are steady. We quote as follows to-day: Peas, 81c; 81 1/2c; do, second, 83 1/2c; peas, 86 1/2c. HOW PRODUCE.—The market is dull, but as the question of tariff changes is settled for a time business will likely become steadier. We quote to-day—Canadian short cut, 18 to 21 1/2c; Western clear Moss Pork, 16 1/2c; Short Cut, Western, 16 1/2c; Hams, city cured, 10 1/2c to 11c; do, uncured, 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c; lard in casks, 14 1/2c; do, in tubs, 15 1/2c; lard in casks, 14 1/2c. CIGARETTES.—The market is fairly steady and prices unchanged. We quote as follows to-day: The local demand is very quiet. We quote as follows: BUREAU.—The market appears to be steadier. Receipts are light. Creamery sales at from 15c to 18c in jobbing lots. We report a sale of 375 packages at 17 1/2c. The prices to-day are as follows:—Creamery, 15c to 19c; Townshill, dairy, 16c to 17c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 15c to 16c; Western Dairy, 14c to 15c. BUTTER.—The market is much stronger to-day. Receipts are light. We quote ready sales at 13c to-day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—June 25.

There were about 120 head of butchers' cattle, 150 calves, 650 sheep and lambs and 75 lean hogs and small pigs offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were scarcely any price buyers among the offerings to-day and a few of the best animals were sold at from 10 to 15 per lb. with the rough stilled beasts at from 5 to 10; a few good milkers' stiffs that had not been in grass were sold at about 15 cents per lb. Hairs filled and had crossers were numerous and low-priced, in some cases selling at about 25c per lb. or about 20c for a dry cow weighing about 600 lbs. Calves are advancing in price and sell at from \$2.50 to \$3.00 and choice veals would bring much more. There is an active demand for good sheep to ship to Britain, and from 16 to 27 each, or about 40c per lb.

WANTS ONE FLAG ONLY.

Referring to the St. Jean Baptiste celebration, La Patrie says: "Heaven grant that one day the great Canadian soul may rejoice at the sight of all the sons of Champlain, gathered under the same flag, celebrating the feast of their beloved saint without having to separate into two great ranks, one under a European sovereignty and the other under a citizen of a republic."

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