







## Weekly Calendar.

FRIDAY, JULY 24.

## The Ladies' Own Trip.

Always Select and Beautiful.  
TO CARILLON AND BACK \$1.  
BY PALACE STR. "BOVEREIGN."  
Take 3 a.m. quick train for Lachine.

## ART ASSOCIATION.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.  
SUNDAY IN THE BACKWOODS.  
By T. FAED, R.A.  
PRESENTED BY LORD MOUNT-STEPHEN  
NOW ON VIEW.  
Galleries open daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.  
ADMISSION, 25c.

SATURDAY, JULY 25.

## 1st PRINCE OF WALES

REGIMENT.  
ANNUAL DRILL.

The butts at Cote St. Luc ranges having, by the kind permission of Major Ogilvie, commanding 2nd Regt. C.A. become available for the purpose, every N.C.O. and man of the Prince of Wales Regt. is hereby ordered to perform his annual Target Practice on Saturday, the 25th inst. Markers will be provided for those firing in the forenoon. All others will parade at the Windsor Street Station, C.P.R. at 1.45 p.m., transportation being provided. Rifles and ammunition will be served out at the ranges. Members are reminded that free entry to the P.Q.R.A. matches will be granted to the man in each class making the highest aggregate score. Uniform not necessary.

W. L. BOND, Capt.-Adjt.

## 6TH BATT. FUSILIERS.

Government Target Practice.

All members of the Battalion who have not performed their Government Target Practice, will parade at the Windsor Street Station, on Saturday, July 25th, at 1.30 p.m., to proceed to Cote St. Luc.  
Uniform—Drill order.  
The Armory will be open on Thursday and Friday evenings for the issue of Rifles.  
By order,  
T. ATKINSON, Major & Adjt.

## Championship

Lacrosse,  
TORONTO vs. SHAMROCK,  
S.A.A.A. Grounds, St. Denis Street,  
Saturday, July 25.  
Ball faced at 3.30 sharp.  
Grand Stand, 35c. Admission, 25c.  
Cars direct to the grounds from all points of the city.

## MONTREAL FLOWER MISSION

EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,  
— AT THE —  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY ROOMS,  
32 University street.  
Contributions of Flowers for the City Hospitals are earnestly solicited.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

Excelsior Lodge, No. 36.  
N.E.B.E.  
Members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the funeral of our departed brother, J. H. Wayland, from his late residence, 43 Erie street, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2.30 p.m. Members of Sister Lodges are invited to attend. Regalia. By order,  
JAS. FIELD, Sec.

## THE PUTNAM PHALANX.

A MILITARY ORGANIZATION WHICH WILL VISIT MONTREAL.

The independent military organization, chartered by the state, known as the Putnam Phalanx of Hartford, Conn., will take place in Montreal this year. The battalion honored Montreal with a visit in 1871. The occasion will be the celebration of the annual excursion in connection with the Putnam Phalanx which is organized as a very important social body in Hartford. Mr. Charles A. Lord, adjutant, accompanied by Mr. W. H. Barnard, quartermaster, arrived at the Windsor yesterday and completed all arrangements for the stay at the Windsor in September. The Putnam Phalanx was organized on Aug. 15, 1858, and chartered in 1871. Its purpose is to perpetuate the memories, customs and traditions of the American Revolution, to commemorate the events and heroes of that period, and thereby and in other ways to encourage patriotism among the people. The Battalion is composed of two active companies, a veteran corps and a drum and fife corps. It is expected that special interest will be manifested in their visit to Montreal. Notwithstanding that there will be no meetings like those held in '71, it is thought the corps will parade the streets. All the members will be attired in the costume of one hundred years ago. General Hawley, a prominent American citizen, will accompany the excursion this year, and he is one of the men who took part in the memorable visit of '71.

## HOMEWARD BOUND.

Quebec, July 24.—The steamer "Servia," which sailed from Liverpool for Boston yesterday with the members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston on board, proceeded from this port at ten o'clock this morning.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES.**  
Daily Witness, \$3.00. Weekly Witness, \$1.00; with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger, \$2.00; 10 copies to one address, \$2.00; 20, \$4.00; 50, \$10.00; 100, \$20.00.  
For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for postage on Weekly Witness; 30c on Northern Messenger; \$3.00 on Daily Witness.  
The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is delivered in the city every evening of publication at 5c. per annum.

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

|            |      |       |      |       |      |             |  |
|------------|------|-------|------|-------|------|-------------|--|
| L. Quar. 2 |      | July  |      |       |      | P. Quar. 17 |  |
| N. Moon 10 |      |       |      |       |      | F. Moon 24  |  |
| Sun.       | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thur. | Fri. | Sat.        |  |
|            |      |       | 1    | 2     | 3    | 4           |  |
| 5          | 6    | 7     | 8    | 9     | 10   | 11          |  |
| 12         | 13   | 14    | 15   | 16    | 17   | 18          |  |
| 19         | 20   | 21    | 22   | 23    | 24   | 25          |  |
| 26         | 27   | 28    | 29   | 30    | 31   |             |  |

## The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1896.

It is to be hoped that those lawless people in Essex county who have been smashing toll-gates and burning down toll-houses will receive severe punishment. Canada does not want to exchange her good reputation for respect for law for that of white-cap Indiana or lynching North Carolina, or for the anarchism which has just been proclaimed by the labor union of Cleveland, which is going to boycott every business that employs a member of the militia, or, in other words, to make war on all government. The yeomen of Essex must gain their ends in some other way than at the cost of their country's good name. Are these the people who elected an annexationist?

Is the Tupper party considering whether a free silver campaign among the farmers of Canada might not enable it to get back to power. The Toronto "Mail and Empire" has an article a column in length on "The Case for Free Silver," in which all the populist arguments for free silver are set forth most enticingly. The organ does not, of course, commit itself or its party by this feeler, for it states at the beginning of the article that "a correspondent asks what are the chief arguments in favor of the free coinage of silver." It is ostensibly for the information of this correspondent that it sets forth the case so attractively. Then at the close of the long article it has a paragraph of twenty lines stating that there are unwarranted assumptions and oversights in the argument, but concludes that though deceptive, "it will convert many to whom it is addressed." It is to be hoped that the "Mail and Empire's" feeler will be received by the un-Tuppered Conservative press as it deserves.

The scheme for making a sort of Crenorne gardens of our hitherto respectable mountain in the interest of the Incline Railway people goes merrily forward with apparently the approval of our Park Committee, which has been taking estimates for the lighting up of the brow with electric lights, so as to give an excuse to run the "lift" after dark. We do not deny that the mountain might be made to look very attractive at night with a crown of stars. Judging, however, from the experience of our streets, this would only be done at the expense of disfiguring it all day with hideous masts, as some of our beauty-hating wiring companies have done with Pine avenue, and at the greater expense of filling its now sacred shades with night prowlers. But possibly a demimonde resort carried on at the city's expense to the extent at least of five thousand dollars a year for lights fulfils the Park Committee's highest idea of an earthly paradise. It would take twenty times as many lights as proposed to make the mountain as proper at night as during daylight. The scarcity of funds will doubtless prevent the scheme from being put through this year, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to repress it when it crops up again next spring. There

is another proposal which will be interesting to the citizens. When McGill University offered to build an elegant and dignified observatory on the top of the mountain in the interests of science, claiming no proprietary right in the land and promising the public free access, it was brusquely refused. Now that some one offers to build an observatory to make money for himself out of the irreverent quarters of the mountain, and to pay a dollar a year as rent, his proposition is being seriously considered. "Come, my son," said a departed sage, "and behold with how little wisdom the affairs of this world are managed."

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The bank statement for June appeared early in the week, having been issued with commendable promptness. It presents no new features beyond what is usual at the season. The note circulation increased \$941,400, to \$30,336,844. The balances due the Dominion Government increased \$303,157, to \$3,277,974, while the balances due to the provincial governments were practically unchanged. Deposits on demand increased from \$61,881,340 to \$62,934,531, or over \$1,000,000, while deposits payable after notice declined from \$121,934,721 to \$120,835,461, also over \$1,000,000. The increase in current deposits is no doubt due to the holders of exportable articles having realized upon them and placing the proceeds in the banks on demand. The decrease in savings bank deposits is partly due to the decline in some of our favorite stocks, which induced depositors to purchase, for which purpose they withdrew deposits. The balances due to agencies in the United Kingdom increased from \$4,945,056 to \$5,098,596. It may be noted that at the end of June the Ontario banks had drawn on their British correspondents to the extent of \$2,722,626, while the Quebec banks had only used their credit to the extent of \$1,567,512, the difference being no doubt due to the fact that the Bank of Montreal has its own office in London, and does not use its credit with other banks. There was a decrease in specie during June from \$8,034,099 to \$7,857,220, and an increase in Dominion notes from \$13,472,376 to \$14,008,577. Notes and cheques of other banks increased from \$7,169,130 to \$7,733,952. The increase in this item usual at this season is due to the more active condition of trade throughout the country, notably in the butter and cheese industries. The increase in the number of bank agencies leads to a more rapid return of the circulation, and it may be remarked that this item generally stands higher than in former years, and that there is small chance of currency inflation in this country. Loans in the United States decreased from \$18,564,594 to \$18,484,973, while balances due by agencies in the United Kingdom decreased from \$4,632,125 to \$3,599,625, a somewhat remarkable change at this season. Call loans decreased from \$13,437,452 to \$13,024,606. It would appear that by calling in their loans to the extent of \$400,000 the banks lost more in savings deposits withdrawn to invest in the stocks thus forced to a sale. Current loans increased from \$206,970,096 to \$208,014,178, and overdue debts increased only \$95,000. Compared with last year the note circulation shows an increase of over \$400,000, which, considering the lower prices of cheese and butter, may be regarded as satisfactory. Demand deposits decreased \$3,648,000, while savings deposits increased nearly \$7,000,000. Current loans increased \$2,500,000 during the twelve months.

The bankers of New York, alarmed apparently at the prospect of another bond issue, have undertaken to replenish the United States treasury to the extent of \$15,000,000 in gold, but how this action is going to be of any permanent benefit is difficult to understand. At the moment the rate of sterling exchange in New York leaves little or no margin for exporting gold, and so long as this is the case the action of the New York banks may keep the gold reserve up to the limit, but any advance in sterling exchange would, of course, neutralize their efforts, as is now the case in Canada, where the low rate of New York exchange has led some of our banks to import gold from that centre.

The local stock market experienced considerable excitement again on Monday, the fluctuations in stocks being large. The principal cause of the recent weakness is the silver movement in the United States, which caused a break in the American portion of the stock list. To avoid sacrificing their stocks the holders here had to sell their local holdings to provide margins, hence the decline in Gas and Montreal and Toronto Street Railway. Montreal Gas stock opened at 176 on Monday, and fell as low as 173½, afterwards recovering steadily and closing yesterday at 178½. Street Railway opened at 205½, but also recovered and during the rest of the week has been fairly steady. Cable stock opened at 140, and during the day lost eight points, declining to 131½ on Tuesday, but afterwards recovering and closing yesterday at 136½.

The money market remains unchanged locally, and the Clearing House returns are as under:—

|                                     | Clearings.   | Balances.   |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Total for week ending July 23, 1896 | \$10,987,734 | \$1,297,263 |
| Corresponding week of 1895          | 11,142,288   | 1,301,714   |
| Corresponding week of 1894          | 9,742,654    | 1,639,953   |
| Corresponding week of 1893          | 10,575,251   | 1,369,163   |

## DR. CHINQUY AT EIGHTY SEVEN.

THE GREAT FRENCH-CANADIAN REFORMER AS AN ANGLER AND MOUNTAIN CLIMBER.

The Rev. Dr. Chinquy, who is an expert angler, has been surprising many of the people of the Black Lake district, in L'Islet County, by his agility, which, he says, is a blessing of God that surprises himself. The people see him walking about, climbing mountains, in his eighty-seventh year, like a young man. As they have never seen anything like that done by a man of his age, they express surprise. Father Chinquy says he has experienced great kindness, even from the Curés, who are also surprised to see him visit their churches. This he does to look up old registers of his friends long since departed. He sees in his native place the sons, grandsons and even great-grandsons of the men who were companions of his youth; and he speaks to them of their ancestors. They are surprised to hear him. Some of them having heard false reports of Father Chinquy being dead are surprised greatly to see his sprightly vivacity, and they say to him, "You are not dead—we have been deceived by false reports." Others say, "How is it that we have been told that your tongue has been eaten with worms because you have left the Roman Catholic Church, yet we hear you talk as loudly as a young man? We have been deceived."

The venerable doctor says he always has his bible with him, and he points out to those who go to see him the truth that curses of the wicked are turned into blessings. Blessed are you, and shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. When he shows them these words they understand how greatly he has been blessed, and he tells them that that is the secret of the youthfulness, freshness and vigor, although he is now an old man. Dr. Chinquy praises greatly the people and scenery of L'Islet County, and says Canada shall yet see the French-Canadians achieve great progress toward liberty of conscience and a knowledge of the true gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ. "It is splendid to be able to climb these grand mountains of L'Islet County, and I enjoy it much, very much," said the doctor, concluding a short chat about his month of work and holiday combined.

## THE PRINCE OF WALES RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-seventh annual prize meeting of the First Prince of Wales Rifle Association will take place on Saturday, Aug. 1, at the Cote St. Luc ranges, firing to commence at 8 a.m. sharp. Among the various matches that will be fired is an attack drill match open to all non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment, to be competed for by sections of four men; the firing will be both independent and by volleys. The first prize in this match is presented by Lieut.-Col. Butler. During the day the ordinary class-firing of the battalion will be carried on, as well as the special matches. Those wishing to compete in the matches are informed that the secretary of the Association, Captain Godbee Brown, will be in attendance at the armory of the battalion at the Drill Hall on Craig street, on Thursday evening, July 30, from 8 o'clock, for the purpose of receiving entries; those desiring further information should apply to Capt. Brown.

## BELL TELEPHONE PICNIC.

To-morrow the employees of the Bell Telephone Company will celebrate their fourth annual picnic. Their destination is Otterburn Park, which will be reached by special trains leaving the Bonaventure station at 1.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. It is hoped the day will be all that can be desired, and if so, there will be a large crowd. A splendid programme of games has been arranged with substantial prizes, which will no doubt be the great attraction of the day. The programme is divided; the first part for the morning and the second part to take place in the afternoon. At the conclusion of the games, a baseball match will be played between the Mechanical Department and all other departments. The price of adult tickets is sixty cents, and children half-price.

## INSPECTION OF GREEN CROPS.

THE PRIZES AWARDED BY THE HOHELAGA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This being the season of the year in which an inspection of green crops had to be held as required by the law governing agricultural societies in this province, the directors of the County of Hochelaga Agricultural Society met and decided upon a prize list for a competition, and submitted the same to the Department of Agriculture at Quebec, which was approved. The judges appointed were Messrs. Colin McArthur, formerly of Cote St. Paul, and Napoleon Lachapelle of St. Paul L'Ermitte, County of L'Assomption, two of the best farmers that could be found, who began their arduous duties on the fifteenth and finished on the twenty-second instant. They report that the art of cultivation and agriculture has improved materially in the county during the last seven years, and were particularly pleased to find the crops generally looking exceedingly well, though several of the farms visited by them were not as clean as they ought to be, which caused them the loss of some prizes. The judges in their opinion considering that while the growing of crops is very important, yet at the same time the farmer ought to be very particular in keeping his farm free from noxious weeds, and in keeping his fences and ditches and his farm generally, in good shape. They express themselves particularly pleased with the farms of Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote; and George Irving of Pointe aux Trembles, which they found in excellent order and free from noxious weeds, and in every way manifesting good and tasteful farming.

The maximum number of points in each class were set down at 100, and in the various heads in the competition for market gardens were 100. The following maximum number of points were decided on, viz:—70 points for quality of crop, 10 points for cultivating, 10 points for cleanliness and 10 points for headlands, making a total maximum of 100 points for the Market Garden Competition, and for the Kitchen Gardens 10 points for each kind of vegetable grown, and one point for each variety of flowers. All of the above maximum number of points the judges decided on establishing after discussing at length the same between themselves before proceeding with their inspection. They report that in a number of cases it was most difficult to decide for the prizes, the quality of crops was so good, and they have taken every precaution against error in their decisions and while being fully satisfied with their decisions in the awards rendered, they venture to hope that those competitors who have not been so successful as others, will not feel any grievance or be dissatisfied with what they have endeavored by every possible and honest way to achieve in the performance of their duties as judges.

## THE AWARDS.

Best field of one arpent of tares or lentils—John Archie Scott, of Cote St. Michel, 95 points; George Buchanan, of Cote St. Michel, 92 points; Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote, 91 points; Duncan McLachlan, of Petite Cote, 90 points.  
Best field of four arpents of Indian corn for fodder—Dr. Robert Craik, of Petite Cote, 98 points; Thomas A. Trenholm, of Montreal West, 55 points; Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote, 94 points; William H. Tremholme, of Longue Pointe, 93 points.  
Best field of mangel wurtzel (30 arpents)—Thomas A. Trenholm, of Montreal West, 95 points; Duncan McLachlan, of Petite Cote, 92 points; Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote, 90 points; George Buchanan, of Cote St. Michel, 89 points; Louis Sclard, of Cote St. Michel, 85 points.  
Best half arpent of Swedish turnips—Dr. Robert Craik, of Petite Cote, 98 points; John Nesbitt, of Petite Cote, 94 points; Alexander Drummond, of Petite Cote, 93 points. No further competition.  
Best half arpent of carrots—Thos. Wiseman, of Outremont, 96 points; Leandre Lauzon, of Cote St. Michel, 94 points; Samuel J. Nesbitt, of Petite Cote, 93 points; Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote, 90 points; Dr. Robert Craik, of Petite Cote, 88 points.  
Best field of four arpents of potatoes—George Irving, of Pointe-aux-Trembles, 100 points; John Archie Scott, of Cote St. Michel, 96 points; Joseph Delorme, of Cote St. Michel, 94 points; John Nesbitt, of Petite Cote, 93 points; Magloire Delorme, of Cote St. Michel, 92 points.  
Best field of four arpents of wheat—Robt. Benny, of Cote St. Pierre, 96 points; Andrew Leney, of Longue Pointe, 94 points; Alexander Drummond, of Petite Cote, 89 points. No further competition.  
Best field of four arpents of barley—Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote, 96 points; D. Jeremie Decarie, of Notre Dame de Grace, 88 points; Jean Dagenais, of Cote St. Michel, 87 points; Leandre Lauzon, of Cote St. Michel, 85 points.  
Best field of four arpents of peas—Joseph Delorme, of Cote St. Michel, 97 points; Jean Bte. Martineau, of Cote St. Michel, 95 points; Joseph Vinet, of Longue Pointe, 91 points; Leandre Lauzon, of Cote St. Michel, 90 points.  
Best field of four arpents of oats—Robert Benny, of Cote St. Pierre, 100 points; Wm. V. Henderson, of Sault-au-Roccollet, 97 points; Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote, 96 points; Charles Meese, of Longue Pointe, 95 points.  
Best field of one arpent of horse beans—Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote, 95 points. No further competition.  
Best half arpent of onions—D. Jeremie Decarie, of Notre Dame de Grace, 100 points; Telesphore Decarie, of Notre Dame de Grace, 88 points; Jean Dagenais, of Cote St. Michel, 87 points; George Buchanan, of Cote St. Michel, 84 points.  
Best market garden of not less than four arpents—Thos. Wiseman, of Outremont, 120 points; Jean Dagenais, of Cote St. Michel, 107½ points; D. Jeremie Decarie, of Notre Dame de Grace, 659 points; Telesphore Decarie, of Notre Dame de Grace, 638 points.  
Best kitchen garden—Thos. A. Trenholm, of Montreal West, 164 points; Alexander Drummond, of Petite Cote, 113 points; Magloire Delorme, of Cote St. Michel, 96 points.  
Special prize, offered by Brunneau, Currie & Co., of Montreal, flour and feed merchants, of a medal in silver and gold for the competitor winning the largest number of prizes to be decided according to points. The first prize counting as many points as there are prizes in each section. Awarded to Daniel Drummond, Jr., of Petite Cote.

## WARSHIPS AT HALIFAX.

Halifax, N.S., July 24.—The British warships "Crescent," "Intrepid," and "Tartar" arrived this morning from Quebec via Sydney. Others of the fleet will join them in port before the summer carnival begins next week.

## COUNTRY POST-OFFICES.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")  
Sir,—Since the time of President Johnson the post-office has been a deal in American politics, and many Canadians were not aware of the extent to which post-offices have been used by the late Canadian government to secure the election of their friends.

For many years the war office was much felt by the people of the township of Hull, in the Mountain Road and vicinity, of whom had to travel from 10 miles in order to get their papers. A few years ago, a post-office was established in the locality, asking for the establishment of a post-office at the store of Mr. Simmons, was presented to the authorities at Ottawa by Mr. Simmons for the county, but as Mr. Simmons in politics and had the majority of the votes polled in the school house at the election, the Conservative government would not grant the request of the Conservatives. Just before the last election the Conservative candidate for the people of that district understood that if they voted for him instead of for Mr. Devlin they would have a post-office established at once, and took so far that he (Mr. Simmons) polled a majority of twenty-five votes in the school house at the election, the Conservative government would not grant the request of the Conservatives. Just before the last election the Conservative candidate for the people of that district understood that if they voted for him instead of for Mr. Devlin they would have a post-office established at once, and took so far that he (Mr. Simmons) polled a majority of twenty-five votes in the school house at the election, the Conservative government would not grant the request of the Conservatives.

As I had lived for nearly twenty years in that neighborhood and knew the leanings of most of the people, I was surprised to me and during my last year I made enquiries among my neighbors, some of whom were anxious to charge the late government with refusing to grant them the much needed postal facilities until this could be used as a means to promote the election of a government supporter. Some of the people who turned Conservatives at the election would not acknowledge that the post-office had been the means of the conversion, but made various other excuses, one of the most potent of which was that the Liberal candidate, Mr. Devlin, was a Jesuit priest in disguise, though acting as a partner with his father in conducting a large store in Montreal. Some others hinted that the Mr. Laurier was himself a Jesuit, and though the bishops and priests pretend to oppose him, yet every Roman Catholic in the neighborhood voted for Mr. Laurier's candidate, although the Tupper candidate was also a good Catholic, a relative of my own who is a farmer in the county of Russell told me that the priest had sent a man around to the Catholic houses, shortly before the election took place, to tell them to vote for Mr. Laurier's man despite the proposed Opposition by the Church authorities for the Catholic Church could get from Mr. Laurier than from Sir Charles Tupper. That such an emissary visit many Catholic homes I have good reason to believe, but I doubt very much that he was commissioned to do so either priest or bishop. When I asked these new-fledged Conservatives about the effects of the National Policy, they readily acknowledged that it was injurious to the farming interests, but added, "You will see that the Liberals will improve matters much. They may make some pretence to lower the tariff in some cases, but the manufacturers and monopolists will still continue to hold the fort."

I was informed there was still some hitch in getting the new post-office away, and now that the Liberals have assumed control of postal matters, they may not consider themselves bound to make good the pledges of their predecessors. But of this fact there can be no doubt, that a post-office is much required in that locality, and ought to be established quite irrespective of the way the people may vote at elections.

I trust that Mr. Laurier and his conferees will grant these people the needed postal facilities, not as a bribe, but as being their right, and that the last to prevent bribing at elections, they are as much entitled to the same as the people from being defrauded by new post-offices. Tax canals and other jobs of that sort, and that no new public works shall be undertaken, or new contracts given out within six months previous to the holding of a general election. More efficient laws ought to be enacted so as to prevent election bunnies, lay or clerical, from scaring or cajoling the sophisticated farmers with voting contrary to their own reason. Last winter, when visiting in Dundas County, I was told the following story about Hallville post-office: Some fifty or sixty years ago a blacksmith named Smirle cleared away the bush at the cross roads and erected a smithy. In course of time a number of other buildings were erected, including a saw and grist mill, a hotel and an Orange Hall. An application was made for the establishment of a post-office, which was readily granted. The people held a meeting to choose a name for the new post-office, and the vote of a majority present was called "Smirville." An influential minority some years afterwards succeeded in getting the name changed to Hallville. When the Mackenzie Government came to power the postmaster general, the Hon. D. A. Macdonald, heard of the condition of things in Hallville, and he restored the name to its original name of "Smirville." Now that the Liberals are again in power at Ottawa, it would be quite in order to restore to the post-office its original name of "Smirville," and this might not be a final settlement of the difficulty, perhaps, but it would be to compromise the matter and call the post-office "Smirville-Hall."

## THE JAMESON TRIAL.

London, July 24.—The trial of the Jameson and his fellow officers in the Transvaal raid was resumed at the Queen's Bench Division of the Court of Justice this morning, with the reading of treatises bearing on the case, and an explanation of maps etc., showing the territory invaded.

Some of the deputy  
object to September  
and others favor them, so  
take the responsibility  
when he returns early next  
year. Fair medals are being  
the new seigneur of Anti-  
in Ottawa shortly.

Mr. R. S. Weir has returned to town after a brief holiday.

Mrs. and Miss Pearle Thurston, Ste. Famille street, have gone to Old Orchard for the season.

tion is all that is necessary, now a poor inventor made a million dollars, suggests new ideas that bring fortunes. Book mailed free to anyone. Address Marion & Laberge, 185 St. James street, Montreal.

breathing good will to men of every race and tongue. Sales and subscriptions are good.

Abbott's Corners. June 25.—Most of

Messrs. GRENIER & CURRAN, attorneys  
for plaintiff.

terms, on first-class property.  
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

# The Boys' Page.

## A Story of Mazarun Gold.

IN TWO PARTS.

(Chambers' Journal.)

### PART II.

Some months glided by, as the novelists say, and I had half forgotten Balk and his story, when I received a letter from him, dated the Herrongracht, Amsterdam. It was a hospitable invitation to come and visit him for as long as I liked.

A week later we were seated one evening after dinner in his quaint, cosy little smoking-room.

"Now, about that treasure," said Balk, "which I promised at dinner to tell you about."

"Did you get it?" said I.

"Every doubtless, my dear fellow," he answered, "except a few which fell from the rotten chest, and on which the bovianders duly got drunk at Bartica for some days."

"Well, how did you manage it?"

"Very simply. I took a cottage at Bartica Grove, and people seemed to think me a German naturalist. Naturalists collecting for American museums go there sometimes. I got a boat, and was pulled to the mainland some two miles below the penal settlement. I examined everything—had a path cut, looked at the trees, the creepers, the ground, yes, especially the ground; oh, it was quite plain I was a naturalist. An old chart which I had taken the precaution to consult at the royal archives at the Hague had informed me as to the exact position of the old estate of Scheproued. Of course, the place was quite overgrown—not even a small terrier could have penetrated some parts of it. I had my compass with me, but did not consult it. I did not wish to raise suspicions. Naturalists do not require compasses. What was my joy, however, at some thirty feet above the river, in a spot where no brushwood was, to stumble over a brick, half-buried in the soil. There were mounds all round—no doubt all house brickwork covered with soil.

"The men with me were not surprised; they merely said:—'Plenty estate on this river in old time—bricks everywhere.'"

"Here, then, my ancestor David Balk had perished so many generations since. 'Any old greenheart trees?' I asked carelessly of the boatmen.

"They laughed. 'You no find any dis side. Settlement people cut down trees of any size—too many years ago.'"

"The old tree mentioned in the letter had disappeared, then. But I had been almost sure of that beforehand. In the course of nature it must have perished long ago, even if the woodcutters had spared it.

"For one reconnoitre I had done very well. After this, I borrowed a canoe, a good English-built one, and paddled in and out of the shallows and backwaters. One thing I felt convinced of—I must ascertain the exact spot where this treasure was buried. I could only make one attempt. If that failed, the whole thing would get wind, and all the treasure, if ever found, would not come to me, its rightful owner.

"Well, after carefully examining the chart, and taking and retaking the most minute bearings, I hit upon one certain spot. I cleared away the brushwood myself with a cutlass, and what was my joy to find a huge cavity where trees had evidently once stood. But now one of the most difficult parts of my plan remained. I must let five men at least into my secret, for I should require fully that number to pull the boat and dig up the treasure. And such men to confide in! Bovianders, woodcutters, men living from hand to mouth, whose highest ideal of human felicity was rum and tobacco. I should never have managed these fellows myself; but I went to one who had had much experience with woodcutters and river-men. For a good round sum, when I had confided everything to him, he promised to procure me five trustworthy men—that is, trust-worthy as long as they could be kept from drink. Fine big fellows they were, with broad chests and sinewy arms. My temporary friend, from whom I also hired an expensive boat, kept these fellows till the evening in a state of semi-imprisonment.

"Now," said I, producing a roll of notes, to show I had plenty of money, "each man, five minutes after we have started to-night, will receive a twenty-dollar note. If I succeed in what I am attempting, then each man will have twenty dollars more; but you won't know what we are going for until after we start."

"It was a dark moonless night as we pushed off silently about eleven o'clock from Carabice Place, Bartica Grove. I

gave each of the men the promised twenty-dollar note. I could see by the feeble lantern light that this inspired them with new confidence. Our boat was well ballasted with shovels and pickaxes; boxes, or what Creoles call "canisters," to hold the expected treasure. They all knew about it now. I had told them all.

"Arriving at our landing-place, and tethering our boat to the trunk of a tree, we commenced our midnight journey. Two men held me up on either side, or I should have fallen again and again as the vines entangled my feet, for the lantern's light was well-nigh useless. As for the men, they seemed to have cats' eyes. The darkness and the light to them were both alike. I am sure I could never have found the spot I wanted alone, in the dark, often as I had been there; but I had painted lines of white paint as a precaution on two trees near the place, and my friends with the feline eyes soon discovered these.

"Now that the search I had come all these thousands of miles to make was about to begin, I felt at once a strange disbelief in it. All the tales I had ever read of vain searches for treasure which perhaps had never been hidden, flashed through my mind. Perhaps David Balk's letter had been all a hoax, intended to mislead Spaniards and others. Even if true, some one else might have found the gold generations ago. At that moment, but for making myself ridiculous, I would have gone back to the boat and steamed away for Holland by first ship.

"Eh, sir—what yow g'win to do?"

"These words roused me from my dream. The men had put the lantern on the ground, and now looked to me for directions. I pointed out what I thought must be the exact spot, and to work they went like—well, like men who are working for twenty dollars apiece. Shovelfuls of black mould were turned up, representing years upon years of forest leaves; then two or three feet of sand, and at last we got through two feet of clay, and finally reached water. The depth of the hole was now more than six feet, and my heart began to sink, for when the labor had set in, my hopes had risen again. The men were getting dispirited. Their extra twenty dollars seemed fading away before their eyes. They all jumped out of the trench.

"No good, sah; de water rise; no treasure der. Better go home."

"I began to think so too; but just then, as a man held the lantern over the excavation, I noticed a hard substance amongst the clay at the side, some five feet down. To the amazement of the men, I jumped into the hole, splashing the water high in the air. I felt the side of the hole, scraped away the clay. Yes, this was the end of a stone coffer of large dimensions, and the end of our search too.

"Hurrah!" I shouted, as the men helped me out of the pit; "we have come on the end of the box instead of the top. A little more digging, my men, just here, and twenty-five dollars apiece for you, instead of twenty, as this is extra work."

"In the course of half-an-hour the whole of the stone coffer was laid bare. It was too heavy to lift from the earth, and must be emptied. A few blows from a pickaxe, and the lid was broken in pieces. Throwing these pieces away, a much-decayed linen cloth was visible.

"You better raise dis," said the men, getting out of the hole.

"I sprang in, and then there came forth, as I raised the cloth, in the lantern's light the soft gleam of gold—im-perishable gold—gold, not to be tarnished like silver, or grow green like baser metals, but ever preserving its yellow radiance from age to age. Yes, there was gold in all its shapes—crude nuggets, and gold-dust from Nature's hand. Moldores, pieces-of-eight, doubloons, and a dozen other shapes into which man's hand had twisted it.

"I, who was moderately rich before, for Holland, was now rich as you English count riches. I stood dumfounded. I was neither glad nor happy. I felt dazed, and fancied myself an avaricious wretch. But this I did in the few moments when I first beheld my treasures by the feeble light of the lantern, beneath the Mazarun forest trees; I vowed I would make a good use of it in the service of God and man; and I humbly hope I have done so.

"Well, it took some time to fill our tin and wooden boxes and transport the treasure to the boat. When we reached Bartica, I gave the men fifty dollars apiece, and I said if I could ever help them in any way I would, on their applying to me. I am afraid the money did them no good. I heard afterwards that Bartica Grove was a swamp of drunkenness for some two or three weeks after that night. Some of the men had

picked up gold moldores and other coins, and many worthy persons were much surprised at ancient coins coming suddenly to light in such a remote place. As for myself, I left for Southampton by next mail.

"There, you have my story," said Balk. "But," said I, "did nothing of this strange treasure-trove adventure get wind in Demerara?"

"Ah yes," laughed Balk. "Of course those drunken bovianders mandered about treasures in the earth, but few believed them. One or two men went and dug—found nothing except the empty stone coffer, which they took to the Grove; but what did that prove as to their tale being true—an empty stone box? The Superintendent at the Settlement, an energetic little man, heard the story too. He sent a warder and convicts into the forest. They found a hole. They dug others, and at last they came on a grave. He must have been a swell the Balk who was buried there, for the diggers turned up no end of coffin handles, some of which have been preserved as mementos. The only thing of the slightest value they found, was a silver button such as used to be worn on cloaks, with a chain, to fasten the collar. This the Superintendent gave to his wife. Oh yes, there was something more found—a few bones.

"This," said Balk, showing me a small bone inserted in something like a mon-strant, "was sent to me as the relic of an ancestor, and these—opening a drawer of nuggets—are, I take it, some of the earliest samples of Mazarun Gold."

### WHERE IS THE SPANISH MAIN?

Buccaneering romances teem with references to the Spanish Main, yet how many people nowadays know what or where the Spanish Main was? Main is a contraction for Mainland, and was applied to the part of the north coast of South America washed by the Caribbean Sea. The name is a relic of the time when that part of the continent belonged to Spain, and was used in opposition to the West India Islands, which also then belonged to that country.—Chambers' Journal.

### Questions and Answers.

#### TRAINING FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.

Reader of Boys' Page.—I. What training and education must a boy have who wishes to become a sailor on a British man-of-war, and has had no previous experience? 2. How old must he be when making application as a recruit? 3. What would be his first duties? 4. What are the various grades of progress? 5. When would his pay commence, and what would be its amount? 6. To whom may application be made for further information? Ans.—1. He need not have had any previous experience, and reading and writing are sufficient educational qualifications. 2. He must be between the ages of 15 and 16½ years. He must produce a certificate of birth or declaration made by parents or guardian to the effect that he is of full age. He must be of sound constitution and free from any physical defect or malformation. He must also have good hearing and eyesight. He should also have certificate as to character and ability. The boy then upon being accepted signs an agreement to serve for twelve years after he has attained the age of eighteen. Upon signing the necessary papers he becomes what is called a second-class boy. 3 and 4. During his first year instruction is given him in the making of knots and splices. He is given full information as to the rigging and masts. At the conclusion of this course of training the candidate for naval promotion becomes a first-class boy, and undergoes a course of training in the making of clothes and sails and the fitting of rigging. He is also given instruction in rifle and musketry exercises, field gun, big gun, and cutlass drill. The complete course extends over some twenty months, from whatever period the boy enters, and ends with a six weeks' cruise on a training brig. He then passes to the depot ship, to be drafted to the training squadron. From thence at the age of eighteen he enters the fleet as an ordinary seaman. During the course of instruction every opportunity is given the boys to exercise themselves in gymnasiums and in outdoor games. This is the course pursued by those who train to be ordinary seamen. The course and regulations for naval cadets who are entered for the purpose of subsequently becoming officers differs from the above. The naval cadet enters between the ages of thirteen and fourteen. He must be nominated by some influential person, and must pass a competitive examination. After a course of two years he becomes a midshipman. 5. The pay begins when the candidate for ordinary seaman has attained the standing of second class boy. It is as follows:—About \$45 per annum for second-class boy; \$52 for first-class, and \$140 for able seaman. Besides these amounts boys and seamen of course receive their board and cloth-

ing. Naval cadets receive \$90 per annum, and midshipman about \$155. 6. Write to the recruiting officer for the British navy, Halifax, N.S., or address 'Captain of Britannia' Training Ship, Dartmouth, Devonshire Co., England.' A boy must be of the following height and chest measurements, viz.: Between 15 and 15½ years, height without shoes, 5 feet; round chest, 30 in. Between 15½ and 16 years, height without shoes, 5 feet 1 in.; round chest, 30½ in. Between 16 and 16½ years, height without shoes, 5 feet 3½ in.; round chest, 32½ in.

These are the measurements as given in the 'Navy Gazette' for 1893.

### WHO WILL ANSWER THIS LETTER?

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—I like the Boys' Page very much. It is getting better all the time. Can you tell me a good way to make a windmill strong enough to run a grindstone or a churn. We have taken the 'Weekly Witness' for over twelve years. J. W. Meldrum Bay.

### STRENGTH OF STEEL.

An experiment with a view to ascertain the relative resistance, under pressure, of the hardest steel and the hardest stone, was recently made at Vienna. Small cubes, measuring one centimetre of corundum and of the finest steel, were subjected to the test. The corundum broke under the weight of six tons, but the steel resisted up to forty-two tons. The steel split up with a noise like the report of a gun, breaking into a powder, and sending sparks in every direction, which bored their way into the machine like shot.—Ibid.

Divers now communicate with persons above by means of the telephone. The mouthpiece is placed near the lips, so that a slight turning of the head brings the mouth close to it.

### The Story Competition.

#### FOR A GOLD WATCH.

We offer a solid gold watch for the best story containing not less than six thousand words, suitable for the Boys' Page, written by anyone.

#### FOR A SILVER WATCH.

We offer a silver watch to any boy or girl eighteen years old or under to whose house the 'Witness' goes regularly who sends us the best story containing not less than two thousand words, suitable for the Boys' Page.

#### DIRECTIONS.

All stories entered for this competition will be the property of the 'Witness,' and such as are worthy will be published as they come in. The stories must be clearly written on one side of the paper only, marked

#### "Competition Story,"

addressed to the 'Editor Boys' Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, and entered

Before the 15th of next September.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.



### Do You Use It?

It's the best thing for the hair under all circumstances. Just as no man by taking thought can add an inch to his stature, so no preparation can make hair. The utmost that can be done is to promote conditions favorable to growth. This is done by Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, cleanses the scalp, nourishes the soil in which the hair grows, and, just as a desert will blossom under rain, so bald heads grow hair, when the roots are nourished. But the roots must be there. If you wish your hair to retain its normal color, or if you wish to restore the lost tint of gray or faded hair use

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REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

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## THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTIONS.

## POPULISTS AND SILVERITES EACH AGREE UPON A PLATFORM.

## A PRELIMINARY VICTORY FOR BRYAN'S FRIENDS AMONG THE FIRST-NAMED.

St. Louis, July 23.—It was not until late in the evening that any substantial progress was made by the People's Party Convention. All the morning and afternoon were frittered away in disputes over contested seats and similar trivial matters. The business of the convention was further much hampered by the lack of familiarity with parliamentary law, with which both the temporary presiding officers seemed equally afflicted. It was nearly eight o'clock when a decisive test of strength between the Bryan and anti-Bryan forces was brought about. It came up on the report of the committee on permanent organizations. The Bryan men named Senator Allen of Nebraska for permanent chairman. The 'Middle of the road' and anti-Bryan men united upon Mr. James E. Campbell of Maine, stated to be one of the ablest of parliamentarians. On a call of states the Bryan men carried the day by a decisive vote of 758 to 564. The 'middle of the road' men yielded gracefully and 'Cyclone' Davis, the most active opponent of Mr. Bryan, introduced Senator Allan to the convention. The permanent chairman restored order to the proceedings and pushed them along, previously making a characteristic speech of an hour or more's duration. The committee on rules reported in favor of limiting the nominating speeches to ten minutes for proposers and five minutes for seconds. After some little opposition a committee of conference was authorized to meet similar committees appointed by the Silver Party's Convention, and at 10.05 p.m. the Populists adjourned.

The Silver Convention did little but listen to oratory and music and wait the action of the Populists.

The committee on resolutions appointed by the Populist Convention, assembled at half-past twelve at the Lindell Hotel, and was called to order by Gen. James B. Weaver of Iowa. Gen. Weaver and Mr. Jerome S. Kearby of Texas were placed in nomination for chairman, and a good-natured rivalry between the friends of the two candidates was inaugurated. Gen. Weaver won the chairmanship by a majority of one vote, the total cast being twenty-two to twenty-one. Robert Schilling of Wisconsin was made secretary of the convention. After some discussion relative to methods of procedure, it was decided to authorize the chairman to appoint a sub-committee of twenty-five members to construct a platform and report. The chair was also authorized to divide this convention into sub-conventions of three each, on preamble, finance, transportation, land, and one on direct legislation.

## THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

The various sub-committees got together at nine o'clock to-night for the purpose of putting their planks into a harmonious whole. The preamble will reaffirm the declarations of the Omaha platform. The financial plank, as reported to the full committee and as it will be reported to the convention tomorrow, is as follows:—

First—We demand a national currency, safe and sound, issued by the general government only, a full, legal tender for all debts, public and private, and receivable for all debts due the government and that without the use of banking corporations, a just equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people through the lawful disbursements of the government.

Second—We demand the free and unrestrained coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one by the United States and that without consent of foreign nations.

Third—We demand that the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of the business and population of this country and restore prices of labor and production and thereby establish the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Fourth—We denounce the Democratic and Republican policies that seek to enslave our people by the issuance of interest bearing United States bonds to be sold on foreign markets, and steadfastly adhere to the American policy that will produce revenues sufficient to maintain the legitimate and economic expenses.

Fifth—We demand such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of lawful money of the United States by private contract.

Sixth—We demand that the government, in payment of its obligations, shall use its option as to the kind of lawful money in which it shall pay them, and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of the government obligations.

Seventh—We demand a proper income tax, to the end that aggregated wealth shall bear its just proportion of taxation.

Eighth—We demand that postal savings banks be established by the govern-

ment for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange. The direct legislation plank is as follows: We hold that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and, in order that the consent of the governed be ascertained, in favor of direct legislation under proper constitutional safeguards, so that the citizens shall have the right of initiating, framing and proposing laws, and of compelling the submission thereof, and of all important laws, whether proposed by National, State or Local Legislature, to a direct vote of the people for their approval or rejection.

## THE SILVER PLATFORM.

The Committee on Resolutions of the Silver Convention completed its work by adopting the platform and address to the people which had been prepared by the sub-committee. The platform and address are as follows:—

The silver party of America, in convention assembled, hereby adopts the following declaration of principles: First—The paramount issue at this time in the United States is indisputably the money question. It is between the British gold standard, gold bonds and bank currency on the one side, and the bi-metallic standard, no bonds, currency and an American policy on the other. On this issue we declare ourselves to be in favor of a distinctly American financial system. We are unalterably opposed to the present gold standard and demand the immediate return to the constitutional standard of gold and silver, by the restoration of this government independently of any foreign power, of the unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into standard money at the ratio of 16 to 1, and upon terms of exact equality as they existed prior to 1873, the silver coin to be of the full tender, equally with gold, for all debts and dues, public and private.

## ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Chicago, Ill., July 23.—The Sound-Money Democratic Conference has decided to issue a call for a new convention.

## COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

## PETITION PRESENTED IN THE ENGLISH COURTS ASKING FOR ITS WINDING UP.

London, July 23.—A petition has been presented to the English courts asking for the winding-up of the Commercial Bank of Australia on the ground that it is unable to pay its debts. The bank's report for the half year ending June 30, shows a debit balance of £24,000.

The 'Times' in its issue to-day deprecates the position, which, it says, may possibly excite another panic in Australia. Anyhow, it adds, it would have been fairer to have awaited the approaching meeting of the deposit holders in Melbourne.

## AN ENGLISH DIVORCE CASE.

London, July 23.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by the Hon. Walter Yarde-Buller against his wife, formerly Miss Kirkham, daughter of General R. W. Kirkham, of San Francisco, began to-day. The plaintiff alleges cruelty and infidelity, naming Valentine Gadesden, of San Francisco, as co-respondent. The defendant denies the allegations and makes counter-charges. Mr. Buller sets forth that he was married to Miss Kirkham in 1896. Shortly after his marriage he found that his wife was addicted to drink and after their return to England she repeatedly threatened to stab him to death, and frequently struck him. The infidelity charged, the plaintiff alleges, was committed at his home in Devonshire while Gadesden was his guest. The plaintiff, on the witness stand, denied that his domestic troubles were due to his own drinking habits or that he had ever struck his wife, as she accused him of having done.

## UNITED STATES GOLD RESERVE.

Washington, D.C., July 23.—The Treasury gold reserve, through the action of the New York national banks, became intact again to-day, the reserve standing at the close of business at \$101,881,770. This result was attained by the banks depositing \$15,250,000 in gold and receiving therefor a like sum in legal tender notes, which are redeemable in gold on presentation to the Treasury. The day's withdrawals were \$239,400, all of which were taken for hoarding purposes.

## NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

Halifax, N.S., July 23.—The writs for the elections to fill vacancies in the House of Assembly will be issued to-morrow. Nomination day will be Aug. 8, polling on Aug. 15. One seat is to be filled from each of six counties, Annapolis, Queen's, Lunenburg, Halifax, Colchester and Victoria. The Hon. G. H. Murray is the Liberal candidate in Victoria, Attorney-General Longley in Annapolis, and Mr. W. B. Wallace in Halifax.

## THE BISLEY MATCHES.

## SERIOUS COMPLAINT ABOUT THE AMMUNITION TO BE INVESTIGATED.

## HAYHURST AND MITCHELL TWELVE POINTS BEHIND THE LEADER IN THE QUEEN'S PRIZE COMPETITION—OTHER SCORES.

Toronto, July 24.—The following is the 'Mail and Empire's' special cable from Bisley dated yesterday: Strong gales which prevailed throughout the day and flying clouds made the light very uncertain. Under these conditions fine scoring was not general, and many a crack marksman whose prospects in some of the big matches had been rendered good by their scores in earlier stages 'fell off' woefully. The attendance of spectators to-day was a record one, and the shooting in the matches was followed with great attention. Interest centred around the second stage of the Queen's, in which seven Canadians competed. As a result three of these are qualified to shoot among the competitors in the final stage of the great match which will be decided on Saturday. The three are Hayhurst, Munro and Sgt. Mitchell. While no exceptional scores were made, that of Munro must be counted as first-class. As mentioned in previous despatches he was one of the seventy-five competitors who tied for the remaining one place among the 300 entitled to shoot in the second stage. He won his tie but realized to-day that he had to put on a good score to carry him through to the final. And he did it, his total over the second stage being the highest made by the Canadians. This stage was shot at the 500 and 600 yard ranges, ten shots at the first and fifteen at the last named.

The Canadians scored as follows at the 500 range: Hayhurst, 46; Munro, 42; Campbell, 41; Sgt. Mitchell, 40; Lavers, 39; Crowe, 38; Neill, 36.

At the 600 yard range their scores were: Munro, 58; Mitchell, 57; Neill, 56; Crowe, 51; Lavers, 51; Campbell, 48; Hayhurst, 45. It will be noticed that Hayhurst, while making a good score at the first range, fell off sadly at the second.

The aggregates of the Canadians at the second stage, therefore, were: Munro, 100; Mitchell, 97; Neill, 92; Hayhurst, 91; Lavers, 90; Campbell, 89; Crowe, 89.

Over the two stages the Canadians scores and aggregates are:—

|               | First Stage. | Second Stage. | Total. |
|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| Hayhurst      | 93           | 91            | 184    |
| Sgt. Mitchell | 87           | 97            | 184    |
| Munro         | 82           | 100           | 182    |
| Campbell      | 90           | 89            | 179    |
| Crowe         | 89           | 89            | 178    |
| Neill         | 83           | 92            | 175    |
| Lavers        | 82           | 90            | 172    |

Scores below 182 were counted out.

Captain Foster of the Surrey Volunteer Brigade won the N.R.A. silver medal and badge, presented for the highest aggregate score in the first and second stages. His score was 196. It will thus be seen that Hayhurst and Mitchell are each twelve points behind the leader; and Munro is fourteen points behind. Foster has a big lead but the Canadians are quietly confident and will make a strong fight in the final. The ranges in the last stage are the 800 and 900 yards, ten shots at each. At the close of the second stage last year Hayhurst had an aggregate of 196. His scores in the second range on that occasion were: 500 yards, 46; 600 yards, 55; a total of 101.

The scores of Campbell, Crowe, Neill and Lavers in the Queen's entitles them to prizes of £4 each.

The 'Graphic' match was shot off to-day. The scores made in this match count in the All-comers and grand aggregate competitions. The range is 500 yards and seven shots are fired. Sergeant-Instructor Davidson, of the Imperial Army, won first prize, a magnificent silver cup, which cost £52 with the possible score of 25. Only one Canadian, Campbell, got a prize in this match. His score was 31 and the prize was £2. Hayhurst's and Munro's scores of 31 were counted out. The scores of the Canadians in this match were: Campbell, 31; Hayhurst, 31; Runions, 31; Ogg, 30; Lavers, 30; Harp, 29; Sgt. Mitchell, 29; Neill, 29; Langstroth, 29; Spearling, 28; King, 28; Armstrong, 28; Crowe, 28; Huggins, 27; Weller, 27; Bent, 27; Ross, 26; Macdonald, 26; Munro, 25; Lieut. Mitchell, 24. A number of possibles were made in this competition by Old Country shots.

The 'Daily Telegraph' match was also decided to-day. The range in this match is 600 yards, number of shots seven. The Canadians scored as follows: Armstrong, 31; Huggins, 30; Sgt. Mitchell, 30; Harp, 29; King, 29; Langstroth, 29; Runions, 29; Lieut. Mitchell, 28; Ogg, 26; Bent, 26; Weller, 26; Hayhurst, 24; Spearling, 24; Ross, 24; Munro, 24; Campbell, 24; Lavers, 22; Crowe, 23; Macdonald, 22; Neill, 21. When the prize list for this match was posted up it was found that Armstrong had won the forty-sixth, Sgt. Mitchell fifty-ninth, and Huggins seventy-eighth prizes of £2 each.

Ogg fired at the 600 yard range in the Association Cup to-day, scoring 30 out of a possible 35. This match closes to-morrow.

At the 200 and 500 yard ranges in the

Railway Tyro, Runions aggregated 65 out of a possible 70. This match closes on Saturday.

Lieutenant Mitchell scored 28 in the Armories, range 900 yards, number of shots seven.

In the Thorburn, Lieut. Mitchell scored a fine 33. On Monday last Weller made a possible in this match, which closes on Saturday. The range is eight hundred yards.

During the last few days there have been many individual complaints as to the ammunition. To-day the complaint is general. The officials are attending to the matter.

The members of the Canadian team gave an 'at home' at the close of the shooting to-day. Their camp, by far the prettiest on the grounds, was beautifully decorated for the occasion with bunting, flags and flowers. The three hundred guests present included a number of distinguished British and Canadian visitors and all spent a pleasant time. Amongst those present were Lord and Lady Waldegrave, Lord Wantage, Generals Middleton, Herbert, Hewitt and Strange, Colonels North, Cotton, Howe and Campbell. Amongst the Canadian visitors were Messrs. George Gibbon, Q.C., Donald Macmaster, Q.C., Frank Arnoldi, Q.C., Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., Fred. Wyld, Percival F. Ridout and Mrs. Ridout, Ald. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Colmer, Mrs. Bruce, Captain Forrester, Col. Gordon, Major Roy and Mr. L. J. Sergeant. On behalf of the Canada Club Mr. T. G. Gillespie presented to the team a fine silver cup. Brief addresses were delivered by General Middleton and Messrs. L. J. Sergeant and Donald Macmaster.

The Canadians are all well.

## AN UNFORTUNATE CAREER.

## THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

Charles Dickens, known generally as young Charles Dickens, whose death was announced on Wednesday, was the eldest son of the great Dickens, and lived throughout his years and died with the great burden of his father's fame upon him. He was fifty-nine years old when he died, and his career had never been a successful one. For many years he was a partner in the London printing office of Dickens & Evans, which had eventually to go into bankruptcy. When his father died in 1870, Charles was a clerk in the employ of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts,



THE LATE CHARLES DICKENS.

and had just got back to England from China, where he had been on business for that firm. He was a quiet, plodding fellow, who, in the unfortunate estrangement between his parents, remained with his mother, and yet never lost his father's regard. The elder Dickens tried hard to interest the son in literature, but he only partially succeeded, for the young man's tastes for many years continued to be commercial, and it was only after his father's death that he took charge of the magazine 'All the Year Round' and turned his attention to its management, and succeeded remarkably well with it. But he had eventually to dispose of the magazine. The Dickens family were always poor, and their poverty clung even to this generation of its descendants.

Charles Dickens, Jr., visited the United States as a lecturer in October, 1887, and gave readings from his father's works. He was heartily welcomed on account of his father's fame. His first appearance was at Chickering Hall, New York, when he read selections from 'Dr. Marigold,' the trial scene from the 'Pickwick Papers,' 'The Story of Little Dombey,' and 'Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party.' A few days previous to his last public appearance in America, a banquet was tendered to him at Delmonico's, over two hundred gentlemen connected with the press being present, and speeches were made by G. W. Curtis, W. H. Hurlbert, J. R. Young and others. Upon this occasion he referred to the changes of twenty-five years, and promised his entertainers that no copies of his father's 'American Notes' or 'Martin Chuzzlewit' should from that time be used without mention of the changes to which he had referred.

'My object in visiting your country,' said Mr. Dickens at that time, 'is to read some selections from my father's books which he read himself. So far as the American people are concerned, my only claim to their attention at present is

that I am my father's son. I hope, however, to be able to satisfy them that I am personally not unworthy of their regard. At all events, I can assure them of one thing, and that is that I inherit anything from my father it is the capacity of doing whatever I undertake as well as I possibly can.'

'I saw a remark in a copy of the 'Herald' which I purchased at Queenstown, to the effect that Americans thought no worse of a man because he was a great man's son, and also that they thought no better of him on that account. With this idea I thoroughly agree, and while I know the enormous value of the introduction which my name and descent gives me, I am perfectly aware that I must also accept the responsibility they entail. If American audiences will only say that I am not an unworthy successor to my father I shall be amply satisfied.'

## FATHER WHELAN RESIGNS.

Ottawa, July 24.—The Rev. Father Whelan, the highly respected pastor of St. Patrick's Church here, has handed in his resignation and will in a few days sever his long connection with his beloved flock. Some months ago a controversy arose between the paper issued by Ottawa University and controlled by a member of the Faculty, the Rev. Father Fallon, and a paper issued by the authorities of St. Patrick's Church. The question of the schools and the opening of a high school in St. Patrick's parish, as well as the dismissal of the Christian Brothers as teachers in that parish, were among the matters that gave rise to the controversy. Father Whelan has always been an advocate of good education and reasonable religious instruction in the schools and the practical comparative results in the schools of his parish fully vindicated his policy. The issue of a writ for libel, almost immediately withdrawn, and the publication of apologetic statements on both sides were features of the case, and the public thought there was an end of the matter. Father Whelan, however, pressed a case against Father Fallon and it was heard the other day before an ecclesiastical tribunal whose verdict was in favor of Father Fallon who then became the prosecutor in a counter case against Father Whelan. A question arose as to the admission of certain letters alleged to have been written by Father Whelan, and was referred to Father Satolli, whose decision was in favor of the admission of the letters. The case, it is understood, was then stopped and Father Whelan pressed for the acceptance of his resignation and it has been accepted. It is said that after a trip to Ireland Father Whelan will attach himself to the Paulist Order of New York. His departure from Ottawa will be universally regretted for no man stands higher in the regard of his fellow citizens of all classes.

## THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

## DENIALS.

Quebec, July 24.—The 'Electeur' denies that there was any question whatever as the Liberal caucus here of Mr. Marchand's abandonment of the leadership of the Opposition, while the 'Evenement,' the organ of the Flynn Government, ridicules as an utterly absurd and groundless report the story published by some of the Montreal papers about proposals for a coalition having been made by the Hon. Mr. Nantel to Mr. F. X. Lemieux, M.P.P.

## POSTPONED.

The banquet to be given by certain members of the Union Club in honor of the three federal members-elect for this city, Hon. Messrs. Laurier, Langevin and Doherty, has been postponed to suit the premier's convenience.

## GREAT ASPIRATIONS.

Mr. Choquette's organ, the 'Echo de Montmagny,' is authority for the statement that a powerful company of English and German capitalists, lately formed in England, is ready to give Canada immediately an effective twenty-knot ocean mail service with a fleet of steamships thoroughly equipped and provided with all the modern improvements, refrigerators, the whole at a smaller figure than the Allans have tendered to furnish it. The representative of this company in the Dominion is Mr. E. Bender of abattoir fame. Enough said!

## NOTES.

The return of the Conservative member-elect for Champlain County is contested; F. X. Lemieux, Q.C., of this city, for the petitioners.

The 'Courrier du Canada' thinks that the Liberals are just a little too sanguine in counting upon carrying this province at the next provincial general elections, because their party has succeeded in capturing power at Ottawa. It recalls that in 1874 Mr. Mackenzie carried Quebec with a majority of thirty-five, yet in 1875 the De Boucherville Government ran the general elections for this province and carried them with a majority of thirty.

The Ship Laborers' Society of this port celebrated the anniversary of their foundation yesterday by a picnic, which was attended by over a thousand members of the society and their friends.

Mr. A. B. Youngson of Meadowville, Pa., assistant grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, paid a visit to Quebec to-day.

## CHAMBLY LIBERALS.

## PREPARING FOR THE COMING PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

A convention of the Liberal County of Chabaly was held last afternoon at Longueuil. The steps should be taken were preparing themselves for the coming provincial elections. A number of electors had assembled in Town Hall, where the meeting was held and this number would have been greater had it not been for several Liberal leaders who were engaged in harvesting and were therefore unable to attend. Mayor Viger of Longueuil presided, and Mr. J. A. Gauthier acted as secretary. This done, the convention proceeded to elect a committee to draw up a platform for the county should this being proposed it was carried into effect. Mr. J. A. Gauthier was elected president, and Mr. J. A. Gauthier secretary of the new association. Moved by Mr. A. C. Lalonde, seconded by Mr. E. Maille, the gentlemen from each parish should be nominated to a committee.

Chambly Canon—S. T. Lussier, Godfroi Fournier, Lajeunesse.

Chambly Basin—Charles Chaffers and Geo. Pepin.

Chambly Parish—Jes. Trudeau, T. Lamarre.

St. Hubert—A. Rochefort, Charron and Joseph Javil.

St. Bruneau—Adelard Mongeau and Ls. Hallarmon.

St. Basile—Ed. Trudeau, J. leau and F. X. Bernard.

St. Lambert—James Beatty, Joseph Trudeau and Boucherville.

Boucherville—F. X. Racicot, Jodoin and A. Bernard.

Longueuil Parish—Andrew S. Walker, Naz. Charron and Longueuil Town—Charles Perron.

St. Denis—E. C. Lalonde, Maille, Andre Ste. Marie, Mauric.

St. Joseph—G. S. Shille, Lardeau and G. Favreau.

The motion was adopted unanimously.

It was also decided that Mr. Gauthier confer with the Hon. F. G. Marchand to the choice of a candidate for the county, and that afterwards a meeting should be called to settle the matter definitely.

## ANOTHER SUDDEN DEATH.

Mrs. Rosalie Rousset, aged sixty-three years, died suddenly yesterday at 10.30 at her residence, 43 Darling street. Heart disease was the cause of her death. Coroner McMahon having been made acquainted with the facts, did not deem it necessary to hold an inquest.

## SPECIAL SESSIONS.

There was a full court house yesterday when Judge Desnoyers presided at the Special Sessions. Joseph Mailloux was first placed in dock on four charges of burglary and to the first two charges pleaded guilty to having in his possession the goods knowing them to have been stolen. Mailloux was charged with having in September last stolen the value of \$150 from Joseph Leduc, a tailor. No. 2 charge was that of committing burglary and stealing the value of goods from another tailor named Mailloux. No. 3 charge was that of stealing twenty dollars from Joseph Robichon. Mailloux, who is a very clever fellow, escaped from St. Henri prison by squeezing himself through a hole which is used when speaking to a prisoner. He appeared very unconcerned.

David Balcon alias Joseph was placed to the bar and two charges of theft were preferred against him, to one of which pleaded guilty. Balcon was charged with breaking the shop window of Mr. Sobovitz, of 102 Bluey street and stealing a piece of winter cloth valued at \$100. He pleaded guilty to breaking the window, but not to breaking the cloth. He was tried and found guilty of breaking the plate-glass window of Mr. Sobovitz, on the same evening. Judge Desnoyers pointed out that Balcon had been in Montreal since last November and had already been in jail six months on a similar charge. Since Balcon had been in Montreal he had a bad record, and would therefore send him to jail for four years. Apart from this, Balcon has served fifteen years of jail in English jails.

Two men named William Bennett and Henry Bennett who were arrested yesterday at the C.P.R. Station by Constable Riopel were placed in dock on charges of stealing a gold watch, value \$75, from a Fox, who is a night watchman at the C.P.R. at Beauharnois. The two men pleaded not guilty to the charges and will be tried on Tuesday next.

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