

REPLY TO SPAIN.

**Cabinet Decides Upon
What Grounds Peace
May be Restored.**

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

**SURRENDER OF PUERTO RICO AND
THE ESTABLISHMENT OF COAL-
ING STATIONS IN THE LA-
DRONES AND PHILIP-
PINES DEMANDED.**

Washington, July 29.—The Cabinet discussed the President's answer to Spain's peace proposal, and reached the following decisions:—

The absolute surrender of Puerto Rico to the United States.

Recognition of the independence of Cuba.

Cession of one of the Ladrone Islands to the United States as a coaling station and the cession to the United States of at least a coaling station in the Philippines.

The question undecided is, what disposition shall be made of the Philippine Islands as a whole.

It can be stated that there is practically no difference of opinion in the Cabinet on the question of the retention of the Philippine Islands as a whole, all the members being opposed to United States acquisition of these islands. There has been no decision, however, as yet on the extent to which the government will go in its decision respecting the future of these islands, but it is probable that the answer of the President will express the willingness of this government to leave the matter of the future government of the Philippines entirely in the hands of a joint commission to be appointed by this government and the government of Spain. The probability is that the United States will insist upon a guarantee of certain reforms in the government of the Philippine Islands.

NO CASH INDEMNITY.

Our answer will make no mention of money indemnity. Neither will there be any armistice at all. The answer will be in the nature of an ultimatum, and if Spain does not accept it she will fare worse in the future. The note from Spain, it is said, was a very adroit and equivocal document, from reading which one would think the only question involved was Cuba. Apparently Spain might not really have intended getting a direct answer from the United States, only to open diplomatic correspondence. The United States Government will not have any such correspondence, but will make a straightforward statement of its present peace terms for Spain's acceptance or rejection, naming conditions that, under the circumstances, are reasonable and generous.

Washington, July 29.—The Cabinet adjourned at 1:30 p.m., to meet again at 2 p.m.

Washington, July 29.—The War Department would not be surprised if Manila had surrendered to Admiral Dewey, but has no such information. Madrid's report that Manila had surrendered, it is believed, may be due to the knowledge that Spain has authorized Captain-General Augustini to give up the city.

**DEPORTATION OF THE SPAN-
IARDS.**

Santiago de Cuba, July 29.—General Staffer has received advice that the two Spanish transports, one of them being a hospital ship, have left the island of Martineque. They are expected here tomorrow. In addition, three Spanish transports left Cadiz yesterday and four others are to leave Cadiz on July 30. These vessels are capable of carrying about 15,000 troops, and the embarkation will begin when all the vessels are here. It is expected that all the Spanish prisoners of war will be embarked by Aug. 15.

The American commander has authorized the Spanish officers who commanded the troops that came to Santiago during the siege, from Manzanillo, to send for their wives and families, in order that they may be able to take them back to Spain, at the government's expense.

SENOR DU BOSQ.

**EXPULSION FROM CANADA WAS
DUE TO INSTRUCTIONS FROM
THE IMPERIAL GOVERN-
MENT.**

London, July 29.—The Secretary of the Colonies, the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, replying in the House of Commons today to Mr. Thomas Gibson Bowyer, Conservative, said Senor Du Bosq, the former Spanish Charge d'Affaires at Washington, was formally expelled by the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to leave Canada. This Chamberlain added, was done at the request of the Imperial Government, on the ground that there was reason to believe Senor Du Bosq was using Can-

ada for the purpose of belligerent operations against the United States. Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain remarked that the authority to expel aliens from Canada in such cases rests with the Crown. Answering another question, Mr. Chamberlain said the government could not undertake to lay on the table the papers bearing upon Senor Du Bosq's expulsion.

HAVE NOT HEARD OF IT.

London, July 29.—The officials of the British Admiralty say they have heard nothing of the report circulated by the 'Daily Mail' here to-day that a British transport having on board a detachment of Grenadier Guards bound for Gibraltar, was recently stopped in the Bay of Biscay by an American cruiser. They say that if such a thing had occurred they would undoubtedly have heard of it.

Newport News, Va., July 29.—The 'St. Paul' sailed early this morning, being the last of Gen. Brooke's expedition to get away.

MR. SMITH PROTESTS.

**POSTMASTER-GENERAL OF THE
UNITED STATES DENIES THAT
HE SPOKE SLIGHTINGLY OF
THE BRITISH.**

Washington, July 29.—The attention of Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith was called to-day to a dispatch in which it was said that a correspondent of a Russian paper remarked to him that 'the rumor of an Anglo-American understanding had offended old friends,' and that the Postmaster-General made the following reply: 'We are sure that old friends will not betray the United States, just as we will not betray them. As for England, the majority here share your sentiments toward her.'

The Postmaster-General said that the correspondent had completely misunderstood what he said. The gentleman both spoke and understood English very poorly, and this doubtless explains his entire misconception of what was said. The Postmaster-General in conversation indicated that the United States desired the friendship of Russia and felt friendly to Russia, but he did not go into any further discussion of the question.

A FAREWELL BANQUET.

**LORD ABERDEEN TO BE HONOR-
ED BY THE MEMBERS OF
THE BOYS' BRIGADE.**

Toronto, July 29.—His Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, as President of the Boys' Brigade of Canada, has accepted an invitation to a farewell banquet to be given to him here by the Toronto brigade council and staff, on Aug. 30. The Governor-General will also review the Boys' Brigade in the afternoon of that date, at the exhibition grounds.

THE TORRID WAVE.

**MERCURY HAVING A FROLIC-
SOME TIME IN MANY
PARTS OF CANADA.**

Quebec, July 29.—Yesterday the heat was intense, the thermometer registering 90 degrees. A heavy rain fell early this morning cooling the atmosphere somewhat.

Toronto, July 29.—The thermometer here yesterday during the hottest part of the day registered 89 degrees.

Hamilton, Ont., July 29.—Yesterday the thermometer here registered 93 degrees in the shade.

Ottawa, July 29.—Yesterday was one of the hottest days recorded this season, the thermometer registering 92 degrees.

Kingston, Ont., July 29.—Yesterday afternoon James Walsh, employed on the street railway extension, was overcome by the intense heat. He was removed to his home in an unconscious condition, and died a few hours later. A wife and five children are left without a protector.

**HIGH READINGS IN NEW BRUN-
SWICK.**

St. John, N.B., July 29.—This is the third day of the warm wave, the longest period of hot weather experienced so far this year in New Brunswick. Points inland report temperatures above eighty, unrelieved by tempering breezes. At Fredericton it is 84 to-day and calm; at Moncton, 85; at St. John and St. Andrews, situated on the Bay of Fundy, the thermometer almost never records such high temperatures as the above. The average at St. John, however, has been 66, which is eight degrees higher than the average for forty years, and the maximum 78. Some discomfort has been felt, but no prostrations are reported. Several times during last summer much greater heat was experienced throughout. At noon to-day, in St. John, the mercury stands at 70, and at St. Andrews, 68.

WESTERN WHEAT YIELD.

Winnipeg, Man., July 29.—Statistics just compiled show that Manitoba and the North-West Territories produced between twenty-five and twenty-six million bushels of wheat last year.



MR. HOBART, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

M'GILL UNIVERSITY.

**APPOINTMENT OF NEW PRO-
FESSORS.**

At a meeting of the Board of Governors, held on Thursday, July 28, Mr. Ernest Rutherford, M.A., B.Sc., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was appointed W. C. McDonald Professor of Organic Chemistry.

Prof. Ernest Rutherford, appointed to the W. C. McDonald chair of physics, vacated by Prof. Callendar, was a student at Canterbury College, Christchurch, New Zealand, for five years, obtaining the degree of B.A. in the University of New Zealand, in 1892; the degree of M.A. by examination in 1893, with double first-class honors in mathematics and physical science; and the degree of B.Sc. in 1894. During 1894 and 1895 he was engaged in research work, and in the latter year was awarded an 1851 Exhibition Science Scholarship to enable him to continue his researches in England. Proceeding to Cambridge, he has carried on investigations in experimental physics in the Cavendish Laboratory for the past three years under the direction of Prof. J. J. Thomson, and in June, 1897, was awarded the degree of B.A., and in the following December the Cavendish Studentship, in recognition of his researches. Prof. Rutherford's experience in teaching has been gained in New Zealand and by acting as demonstrator of physics in the Cavendish Laboratory.

In addition to a research upon Uranium and Thorium Radiation, which has occupied his attention during the past year, Prof. Rutherford has completed several important researches. Among them may be mentioned: (1) An investigation on the use of a magnetic detector for the investigation of electrical waves; with this detector he was able to send signals by means of electric waves, and without wires, across about three-quarters of a mile of the most densely-populated part of Cambridge. This was done nearly three years ago, and before the recent attempts at wireless telegraphy.

(2) A series of papers in the 'Philosophical Magazine,' on the electric properties of gases under the influence of Roentgen rays, Uranium rays, and ultraviolet light. These papers are characterized by Prof. Thomson as being distinguished by the importance of the results obtained, by the ingenuity displayed in the design of the apparatus, and by the grasp of the physical principles shown in the interpretation of the results.

Prof. Rutherford's work is well known on the Continent of Europe as well as in England, and being an enthusiastic student with great ability for research work, it is confidently expected that he will occupy with distinction the chair of physics in McGill University, which was so ably filled by Prof. Callendar.

Dr. James Wallace Walker, the new professor of organic chemistry at McGill University, was educated at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, graduating there as Master of Arts in 1890. After a short time spent in teaching mathematics at the Madras College, St.

Andrews, he was appointed lecture assistant in chemistry at the university, and afterwards engaged in original research in organic chemistry. In 1892, he entered the University of Leipzig, and was shortly afterwards elected to an 1851 Exhibition Scholarship. In Leipzig he studied chemistry in the laboratories of Professors Wislicenus and Ostwald, and was awarded in 1896 the degree of Ph.D., with highest honors.

On returning to England Dr. Walker worked for a short time in the laboratory of Prof. Callendar at the Cavendish Technical College, in London, but soon afterwards, in 1896, was appointed lecturer in organic chemistry under Professor Ramsay, in University College, London, and was last year also appointed examiner in chemistry for the Arts, Science and Medical Degrees at the University of St. Andrews.

Dr. Walker has published the results of his researches in a number of papers; his special mathematic attainments opening him fruitful fields of research in organic chemistry, which are closed to most organic chemists. A clear and lucid lecturer, he has proved himself to be an inspiring and attractive teacher, both with elementary and advanced students. A man of wide culture and high ideas, Dr. Walker is in every way suited to take part in the work of a great educational institution like McGill University.

TWO DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

**ROBERVAL AND GRANDE MERE
VISITED LAST NIGHT AND
MUCH DAMAGE
WROUGHT.**

Quebec, July 29.—About three o'clock yesterday afternoon a destructive fire started at Roberval, Lake St. John, in a stable belonging to Mr. B. A. Scott, of the Roberval sawmills, and spread so rapidly that in the brief space of two hours some fifteen houses occupied by about thirty families, employed in and around the mills, were consumed, with nearly all their contents and the flames not only threatened the mills themselves, but the surrounding wharves and all sawn lumber upon them awaiting shipment. All the mill hands and the local population of Roberval did their best with the limited means at their command to fight the progress of the fire, which was fanned by a breeze from the lake, and fed by the abundant fuel lying around in the shape of dry lumber, slabs and sawdust, and help was summoned from Quebec and Chicoutimi, the former sending a steam fire engine by special train, and the latter a gang of seventy-five men. But it was not until about nine o'clock this morning that the flames could be said to have been got under control and all danger past. It burned more or less fiercely throughout the whole night, and it was only by dint of exertion that the mills and store were saved. It is impossible to state the amount of the loss, as Mr. B. A. Scott himself was absent at the Grand Discharge at the time, and did not, it is understood, get back to Roberval until this morning. But it is learned from competent persons in this city that it will be between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Judging from the extent of the destruction

reported by the private despatches which have come from the scene of the disaster, it is also said that Mr. Scott has some insurance, but how much or in what companies is yet unknown here.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the Roberval Hotel is burnt or was in any danger, as it is a considerable distance from the fire.

Grande Mere, Que., July 29.—Fire here last night destroyed eight four-story houses and one barn, rendering twenty-eight families homeless. The fire is thought to have been started by a drunken man in the barn. The man has not since been seen, and it is feared he has perished in the flames.

PROVINCIAL DEFICIT.

Quebec, July 29.—Speaking at Tadoussac, the other day, the Hon. F. G. Marchand announced that although the last Conservative government had a deficit of \$900,000 in its annual budget, the present administration had so retrenched that it would not have one of more than \$250,000 to announce for the past year.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

**REBEL LEADER IN KWANG-SI HAS
PROCLAIMED A NEW
DYNASTY.**

London, July 29.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the 'Times' says:—'Li-Lap-Yan, the leader of the rebellion in the province of Kwang-si, has proclaimed a new dynasty, styled "Vast Progress." His proclamation states that because a great and pure dynasty is weak, because the Mandarins are oppressive, and because foreigners are talking Chinese territory, he has rebelled, and that heaven has signified its approval by causing several cities to fall into his hands.'

According to a telegram from Wu-Chou, the City of Wun-Gun has been captured and a thousand rebels have been slain. The rebellion in Kwang-Si Province is almost quelled.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the 'Daily Mail' says the Viceroy of Canton has announced to the Tsung-Li-Yamen the complete suppression of rebellion in those districts. He has since announced that four cities have been recaptured by the imperial troops, and that an influential rebel chief has been arrested.

OTTAWA TO NEW YORK.

**FIRST TRAIN OVER THE O. & N. Y.
LINE SENT OUT FROM OT-
TAWA THIS MORNING.**

Ottawa, July 29.—The first train over the Ottawa & New York Railway, left the city at half-past six o'clock this morning, from the old C. P. R. station, on Sussex street. The regular train service will begin at once.

The completion of the Ottawa & New York Railway between this town and the city of Ottawa marks the realization in a slightly altered form of a scheme originated by the late Dr. Berghin, M.P., nearly twenty years ago, and in the furthering of which he spent many years of his life. The original scheme when it first came before the public was for the building of a line with the aid of Joy Cooke, of Philadelphia, and others from Cornwall to Sault Ste. Marie and thence to the Pacific coast on pretty nearly the same route as is followed by the Northern Pacific.

This scheme met with strenuous opposition from the C.P.R. and was never carried out. Then for years Dr. Berghin strove against various obstacles and on Aug. 14, 1896, a few months before his death, he had the satisfaction of seeing the contract signed with the representatives of the New York & Ottawa Company, who have since built the road to Messrs. Balch & Peppard, of Minneapolis, Minn., and the first sod was turned on Monday, Aug. 23, 1897, by John Berghin, Q.C., brother of Dr. Berghin, and president of the Ontario Pacific Railway Company. The grading was sublet to numerous contractors and with the exception of a few small sections was finished last fall. The contract for the masonry of the bridges across the channels of the St. Lawrence was given to Sooy-Smith & Co., of New York, and the superstructure to the Phoenix Bridge Company. Both firms are rushing their work ahead with all possible speed and expect to have the bridges completed early this fall.

Cornwall, July 29.—The O. & N. Y. Railway opened its line between here and Ottawa when the first train left here at 7.40 for Ottawa. A train from Ottawa is on its way to Cornwall. Owing to ballast-trains being at work the time is necessarily not nearly as fast as it will be.

LOST IN THE WOODS.

Esplanade, Mich., July 29.—Four Sisters of Charity of the Delta County Hospital are lost in the dense woods east of Maywood, eight miles north. The Sisters went to pick berries and up to a late hour last night a searching party had failed to locate them.

VICE-PRESIDENT HOBART

ON A VISIT TO MONTREAL.

The Hon. Garret Augustus Hobart, twenty-fourth Vice-President of the United States, is a guest at the Windsor Hotel, and will remain several days in Montreal. He came down the river last evening on the American Line SS. 'New York,' which was gallily decked with American flags. He is accompanied by Mrs. Hobart and family, and is here for a rest.

It is just thirty years since Mr. Hobart was given his first political office, that of judge of election in the Fourth Ward of Paterson, N.J., and three years later, in 1871, he was made city council. The following year he was elected to the Local Assembly. In 1878 he was re-elected, and, though only twenty-seven years old, was chosen Speaker of the House. In 1874 a third nomination was pressed upon him, but this unprecedented honor he declined.

Mr. Hobart was the same year elected to the State Senate, and in 1879 was re-elected by the largest majority as yet given to a candidate in Passaic County. He presided over the Senate in 1881 and 1882, and was a general favorite with senators of both parties. He has been offered many offices which he has declined. He has been sent five successive times as a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. The first time, which was in 1876, and also in 1880, he urged the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and in 1884, when the latter was nominated, he was made a member of the Republican National Committee. When, at the St. Louis convention, Mr. Hobart was spoken of in connection with the Vice-Presidency, he was desirous of having some one else selected, and told the New Jersey state delegation that he would not ask any delegate to vote for him. Nevertheless, he was elected.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

**CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM
BERLIN RESPECTING HIS
CONDITION.**

Berlin, July 29.—The despatches to the morning papers agree that Prince Bismarck is steadily improving.

The 'Lokal Anzeiger' says the swelling in the leg is decreasing. The foot is still bandaged, and Prince Bismarck is not able to wear a boot, but it is hoped he will soon be able to leave his bed.

London, July 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' says: In spite of the optimistic reports it seems certain that Prince Bismarck's condition is critical. Baron Grolshelm, the Bavarian minister, arrived yesterday at Friedrichshagen, but was not permitted to see the Prince.

Hamburg, July 29.—The 'Nachrichten' learns from Friedrichshagen that Prince Bismarck had supper with his family yesterday evening and that his physician, Dr. Schwenninger, left Friedrichshagen last night.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.

**DRY SEASON IN CALIFORNIA
PROVING DISASTROUS TO
SHEEP FARMERS.**

Fresno, Cal., July 29.—The dry season has caused great loss to the stockmen on the Sierra foothills. It is estimated that 175,000 sheep were driven into the forest reservations after the withdrawal of the United States cavalry some time ago. Recently a force of deputy marshals forced the stock-owners to remove their cattle and sheep from the reserved land. Some of the herders assert that there is no grass and little water to be found elsewhere. At least a hundred thousand sheep must perish of starvation or thirst.

B. C. SALMON CATCH.

Victoria, B.C., July 29.—The salmon catch on the Naas and Skeena rivers and river's inlet totals 128,000 cases as far as yet heard from. The pack this year is considered better than last year.

CONTINUED WARM.

Toronto, Ont., July 29, 1898.—11 a.m. — The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:—Kamnicope, 56.56; Edmonton, 70.44; Prince Albert, 62.46; Qu'Appelle, 64.48; Winnipeg, 64.46; Port Arthur, 63.46; Parry Sound, 64.60; Toronto, 82.70; Ottawa, 82.68; Montreal, 83.74; Quebec, 80.68; Halifax, 74.64. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours:—Southerly and westerly winds; mostly fair and very warm, with local thunderstorms.

Montreal, July 29, 1898.
Readings by Heen & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 29.82; yesterday, 29.85. To-day, temperature, max. 88, min. 74; yesterday, max. 88, min. 72.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for the marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 50c extra; other extension to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is three cents per word extra—prepaid.

A small subscribers may have announcements of births, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should be given.

BIRTHS.

DUNN—At St. Remi, on July 22, 1898, the wife of John F. Dunn, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

ANDREW—PORTEOUS—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. George H. Smith, M.A., B.D., Walter L. Andrew, of Buffalo, N.Y., to Rosanna Jane, daughter of John Porteous, Esq., of this city.

GIANELLI—GRAY—At the Church of St. Anne, Toronto, on July 22, 1898, by the Rev. J. McL. Ballard, Victor E. Gianneli, son of Chevalier A. M. F. Gianneli, Honorary Italian Consul, to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Gray.

LEGROS—HARBOUR—At St. John Church, Sandy Beach, P.Q., on July 20, 1898, by the Rev. Mr. Horner, Thomas A. Legros, of Barabois de Mal-Bay, Que., to Charlotte (Holly), second daughter of George T. Harbour.

STEWART—SMILEY—On July 22, 1898, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 23 St. Joseph street, Toronto, by the Rev. A. W. Crawford, M.A., Zoe E., eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Smiley, to Colin C. Stewart, Ph.D., of Harvard University, Boston.

WEBBER—LANCASTER—At St. Philip's Church, Toronto, on July 27, 1898, by the Rev. Canon Sweeney, M.A., D.D., rector, Horace John Webber, of Winnipeg, Man., eldest son of John Webber, Esq., Toronto, formerly of Cornwall, England, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of P. W. Lancaster, Esq., formerly of the War Office, London, England.

DIED.

DAVIS—In this city, on the 29th inst., at 99 St. Charles Borromeo street, John Davis, spice miller, aged 74 years, native of County Antrim, Ireland.

DOUGLAS—On July 27, 1898, at 'Kryllien', Rosedale, the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. John McKay, Marion McKay, relict of the late John Douglas, Esq., of Woodstock, Ont., in the 75th year of her age.

GILL—At Grenville, on July 21, 1898, John Wilfrid Gill, aged 17 years, 11 months, only son of James Gill.

LAUDER—In this city, on the 28th inst., George Lauder, aged 78 years.

LUNDY—At Verulam House, Peterboro, Ont., on July 20, 1898, Margaret, widow of the late William Lundy, Esq., in her 86th year.

NORRIS—At Quebec, on July 27, 1898, Adele Dagneau, aged 44 years, beloved wife of Edmund T. Nesbitt.

NORRIS—At Toronto, on July 27, 1898, in her 77th year, Emma Mary, widow of the late Lieut.-Colonel Norris.

PARKER—At Sherbrooke, Que., on July 27, 1898, Jane Boswick, widow of Alexander Parker, of Caledonia Springs, Ont., aged 80 years.

SMITH—At St. Andrew's Manse, Guelph, Ont., on July 25, 1898, after a lingering illness, Rev. James C. Smith, D.D., pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, aged 83 years.

STATION—At Quebec, on July 25, 1898, Geo. Lee, aged four years and twenty days, eldest and beloved son of George and Florence Station.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked notices will be sent free to any address in Canada. Montreal excepted.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALPHONSE VALIQUETTE & CO.
Wish their many friends to be aware of the fact that they are still doing a big business at the same old stand (the old St. George's Church), and will be pleased to see all of their friends again at the Great Au Bon Marche.
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Notre Dame street. Montreal's Greatest Store. July 29, 1898.

Last Half Day of the JULY CHEAP SALE.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS FOR TO-MORROW.
ORDER YOUR GROCERIES EARLY TO-MORROW MORNING.

From 8 a.m. until 1 p.m. The Big Store books hundreds of Grocery Orders and delivers them the same day. Place your orders for groceries early on Saturday morning, as the Big Store closes at 1 o'clock sharp.

SPECIAL SATURDAY LIST.

Regular Saturday	Regular Saturday
Splendid Cooking Rice . . . 7c	English Cured Hams . . . 16c
Finest Pearl Tapioca . . . 7c	Finest Ceylon Tea, 1 lb. . . 13c
Sardines in large tins . . . 7c	Boxes . . . 50c
English Sherbet, 1/2 lb. tins . . . 15c	C. & B. Marmalade . . . 15c
Herrings in Tomatoes . . . 20c	Pork and Beans, 3 lb. tins . . . 10c
Kipper Herrings . . . 20c	Fine New Salmon . . . 12 1/2c
Finest Syrup, all flavors . . . 20c	Table Jellies, all flavors . . . 12 1/2c
Finest Creamery Butter . . . 22c	Junket Tablets . . . 15c
Finest Dairy Butter . . . 20c	Finest Table Prunes . . . 18c
THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.	Finest Table Figs . . . 18c

MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING.

This department is doing a strong business in Men's Summer Clothing, of course the reason is to be found in the superior values.

Men's Crash Vests, 81 cents.
Men's White Duck Pants, 95 cents.
Men's Good Crash Pants, \$1.08.
Men's White Flannel Pants, \$2.25.
Men's Crash Suits, from \$3.25.
Men's Tweed Suits, \$3.65.
Men's Navy Serge Suits, \$4.10.
Men's Halifax Tweed Suits, \$6.25.
Men's Fancy Check Tweed Suits, \$10.80.

Men's Stylish, unlined Suits, 3 pieces, sac style, navy and white, and black and white stripe cloth. July Sale Price, \$7.20 suit.

THE S. CARSLY CO., LIMITED.

LADIES' SHOE CHANCES.

To-morrow will be a busy day in this section, prices have been specially reduced for July Cheap Sale.

FOR THE SEASIDE.

Hundreds of pairs Ladies' and Misses' Bathing Shoes, in Navy, White and Blue, etc., all sizes. July Sale prices, from 26 cents a pair.

Ladies' Chocolate Oxford Shoes turned soles, red lined, specially light for summer wear; sizes, 2 1/2 to 7. July sale price, \$1.05.

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We have bought and placed on our Bargain Counters, another set of Sample Shoes of the best quality and finish; all new shapes; mostly all Goodyear Welt sewn, black and tan colors. Part of the lot are Pin American Shoes. We are selling these goods at very low prices. Judging by the way the previous lot went, these bargains will last but a very few days. If you are in want of Footwear give us your trade—it will pay you.

A FEW OF THE MANY SNAPS:

One lot Youths' Fine and Strong Boots, \$1.15, regular prices \$1.35 to \$1.75.
One lot Boys' Fine and Strong Boots, \$1.25, regular prices, \$1.50 to \$2.25.
Men's Solid Leather Working Boots, 90c per pair.
Men's Fine Dongola Boots, \$1.35 per pair.

Gent's Fine Lace Boots, Black and Tan, \$1.75 to \$1.98, regular prices, \$2.50 to \$3.
Gent's Best Quality Boots, Goodyear Welt Sewn, \$2 and \$2.25, regular prices, \$3 to \$3.50.

Special values in Ladies' and Children's Footwear.

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795 and 797 Craig Street,
Telephone 1990. West of Victoria Square.

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 29.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Markets.

WITNESS OFFICE
July 29, 1898.

GRAIN.

There is a good steady demand for oats, more especially from shippers, and all that offers at 22 1/2c is readily taken. Some dealers, however, are holding out for 23c. The demand for peas on the other hand is poor and prices are nominally 65c in store.

FLOUR.

The market for flour is unchanged with a fair local demand and prices still at the same level. We quote:
Manitoba patents . . . \$0.00 to \$5.30
Strong bakers . . . 0.00 to 4.90
Winter patents . . . 4.75 to 5.00
Straight rollers . . . 4.25 to 4.50
Straight rollers, bags . . . 4.25 to 2.20

MEAL.

The meal trade is still very quiet and dull. Prices continue nominal at \$3.75 to \$3.85 per barrel.

FEED.

There is an active demand and prices remain firm. We quote: Ontario winter wheat bran at \$13, shorts at \$16 per ton in bulk; Manitoba bran at \$13; shorts at \$15, and molasses at \$17 per ton, including bags.

HAY.

The hay market continues very dull

and weak. Shipping hay, \$4 to \$5 per ton; good to choice No. 1 at \$3 to \$5, and No. 2 at \$5.50 to \$7 per ton in car lots.

PROVISIONS.

Beyond a fair demand for hams and bacon, there is no business of importance doing. Prices are unchanged. We quote:
Canadian pork . . . \$18.00 to \$19.50
Pure Canadian lard, in pails, 90c to \$1.00
Compound, refined do. . . 90c to \$1.00
Hams . . . 10 1/2c to 11 1/2c
Bacon . . . 11c to 12c

BUTTER.

It is said that 1500 was paid below Quebec for a line of 1500 boxes creamery, which at 11c to 12c is the very least landed in Montreal. Exporters, however, contend that this price is an impossible one, and that 10 1/2c is an extreme figure for creamery in boxes and 10 1/2c in tubs, and even as low as 10c is quoted in some quarters.

CHEESE.

A fair price for cheese is difficult to arrive at owing to the unsettled state of the market and the difference of opinion among the dealers. About 7 1/2c for eastern and 7 1/4c for western seems very near the mark.

EGGS.

There was not quite so much demand for eggs this morning, but prices were unchanged. We quote to-day: Best selected 1 1/2c; No. 1 candled at 10 1/2c to 11c; of P.E.I. stock there is practically none on the market just now, but arrivals are expected by Friday, and orders are being taken on a basis of 9 1/2c.

BEANS.

The demand for beans is slow at 90c to 95c for primes, while choice hand picked are worth 95c to \$1.

HONEY. Honey is very quiet and quotations are unchanged. We quote as follows: White, clover comb, 11c to 12c; dark do., 8c to 10c; white strained at 6c to 7s, and dark at 5c to 6c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS.

There is no change to note in syrups. We quote as follows to-day: Syrup in wood at

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

END OF THE MONTH SALE! SATURDAY and MONDAY.

EXCEPTIONAL MONEY-**SAVING** "CHANCES" IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Special Bargains in Ladies' Blouses, Summer Costumes, Parasols, Mantles, Millinery and Men's Cool Clothing.

OUR STORE CLOSING AT 1 P. M. ON SATURDAYS DURING JULY AND AUGUST.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
3343 St. Catherine Street, corner of Metcalfe Street.
TERMS CASH. Telephone 3833.

LEATHER BELTS.



This is the season to wear Belts, Soft Shirts and no Braces, and the proper style is Leather Belts or Silk Sashes.

We have both in all styles,

Boys' Leather Belts, 15c.

Men's Leather Belts, 25c, 35c, 50c and 75c each.

Silk Sashes, with two pockets, \$1.25 each.

Ullans 665 Craig street,
2299 St. Catherine street.

4 1/2c to 4 3/4c per lb., and in tins at 45c to 50c each according to size; sugar we quote at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb.

RECEIPTS IN MONTREAL.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	C.N.	T.T.
Wheat, bush . . . 1800	3500	4861	6461	1300
Corn, bush . . . 1200	1000	1100	3300	
Oats, bush . . . 12800	10238	69	24098	
Flour, brls . . . 6500			6500	
Asbes, brls . . . 3			2	
Butter, pkgs . . . 584	3327	15	3926	
Cheese, bxs . . . 584	616		1158	
Pork, brls . . . 171			171	
Lard, tierces . . . 61	1782		1843	
Eggs, cases . . . 227	188		415	
Ham, bacon, bxs . . . 246	428		674	
Meats . . . 59			60	
Leather, rolls . . . 95	685		750	
Raw hides . . . 5	12		17	
Tobacco . . . 205	17		222	
Canned goods . . . 400	35		455	

FARMERS MARKET PRICES—July 29.

There were the usual busy crowds in and around Bonsecours market and Jacques Cartier square this forenoon, and the enormous loads of garden and farm truck met with a ready sale, but the prices are unusually low. The chief feature of the market was the large amount of Montreal tomatoes offered for sale to-day. Never before were there so many seen here in the month of July. They were selling at about 1 1/2c per bushel, and a few were asking \$1 per bushel containing about three pecks. Green apples were also abundant, and some of them were remarkably fine for so early in the season; they sold at from 25c to 60c the basket. Onions were plentiful at from 70 to 75c the bag; potatoes were very plentiful and of superior quality, yet they were offered at 40c the bag; onions, beets and carrots were from 8c to 10c per bunch, and turnips from 10c to 15c do. Cabbages at 10c to 15c the dozen; celery at 15c to 20c the bunch; cauliflower at 30c to 50c do., but the hot weather has hurt the quality; cucumbers at 10c to 15c the dozen; green corn ears at 6c to 8c do.; spinach at 25c the basket. Turkey hens at 90c each; young ducks at 50c each; young ducks at 50c to 60c the pair; spring chickens at 25c to 30c do.; fowls at 50c to 75c do. Tub butter at 13c to 17c per lb.; prints at 15c to 25c do.; fresh eggs in baskets at 17c to 20c the dozen; a few set 23c to 25c per dozen; raspberries at 10c to 13c the box; blackberries at 8c to 10c do.; red currants at 30c the pail; black currants at 50c do.; blueberries at \$2 to \$3 the box containing five gallons. Oranges at \$2 to \$2.75 the box; lemons at \$2.50 to \$3.50 do. California plums at \$1.25 the box; bananas at 50c to \$1.25 the bunch. Hay at \$5.50 to \$3 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; straw at \$2.50 to \$4 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Braceville, Ont., July 28.—At to-day's cheese board, meeting the offerings were 1,778 boxes of white and 2,444 colored. The market was of the very dull character, and it was with great difficulty that the auctioneer induced the buyers to bid. W.

A. Johnston had no competition at 7 1/2c for colored and 7 1/4c for white. He bought 250 boxes colored. The others held for an advance on the curb, while some got 7 1/2c and a few choice lots brought 7 1/2c. The bulk were sold at the board prices. About five thousand boxes were sold. The balance are holding in cold storage, probably 2,500 boxes.

Kingston, Ont., July 28.—At the cheese board this afternoon, 1,400 boxes were boarded; sales, 1,000 at 7 1/2c.

RICHMOND DAIRY BOARD.

Richmond, Que., July 27.—The Richmond and Drummond Dairy Board met to-day; no butter on offer; 644 cheeses were sold to Messrs. Williamson, Pickett, Steel and Lefebvre at 7 1/2c, f.o.b., some inspection, excepting Mr. Pickett's lot, which was a Montreal inspection; all the buyers protested against the high prices of to-day's sale.

TORONTO MARKET.

Toronto, July 29.—Market quiet. Flour, straight rollers in barrels, middle freight, are quoted at \$3.50 to \$3.65. New wheat flour at 30c to 35c lower. Wheat, new red winter little steady, offerings at 66c to 67c, west, and new white at 64c to 65c. Old red winter at 60c to 70c north and west. No. 1 Manitoba hard at 91c to 92c afloat at high freight. Barley nothing doing and prices nominal. Buckwheat, prices nominal. Bran sells at \$5.50 to \$9 west, and shorts at \$4 west. Corn, Canadian, at 34c west and 41c to 42c on track here. Pass quoted around 53c high freight. Oatmeal, car lots of rolled oats in bags on track at Toronto at \$3.60; in barrels at \$3.70.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, July 29.—Receipts of fruit large; trade active and prices firm at the following quotations: Raspberries, 5c to 6c; Lawton berries, 5c to 7c; blueberries, 75c to 90c; gooseberries, 50c to 75c; red currants, 40c to 50c; black do., 50c to 75c; cherries, eating, 10c to 15c; cooking, 50c to 75c; peaches, 25c to 30c; tomatoes, 50c to 75c; beans, 25c to 30c; cucumbers, 35c to 50c, and pears, 40c to 50c per basket; green corn, 10c to 11c per dozen.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARKETS.

Cable advices to the Board of Trade to-day were: London, July 28.—Cargoes of coast, wheat and maize, nothing doing. On passage, wheat quiet and steady; maize rather firmer, 3d higher. Country wheat markets quiet.
Liverpool spot wheat dull; maize quiet. Futures, wheat quiet July nom., Sept. 56 7/8d, Dec. 58 1/4d; maize firm, July nom., Sept. 3s 4 1/2d Oct. 3s 5 1/2d. Flour, 25s 6d. Paris, July 22 1/2s, Dec. 20 7/8s, flour, July 53.00, Dec. 44.80. Country markets easy.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, July 29, 12.30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 110 1/2; account, 110 1/2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 29, 1898.
—Hogs.—To-day's estimated receipts, 20,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 26,262; shipments, 5,001; left over, 2,500; estimated receipts to-morrow, 15,000; market fairly active, 2 1/2c to 5c higher; light mixed, \$3.85; heavy, \$3.92; a mixed packing, \$3.85 to \$4; heavy shipping, \$3.70 to \$4.02; rough grades, \$3.70 to \$3.80. The receipts of cattle were 3,000; market dull and weak.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

Liverpool, July 29, 1898.—Spring wheat, 6s 5 1/2d, red winter, 6s 5 1/2d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 7d to 6s 8d; corn, 3s 3d; peas, 10s 10d; pork, 51s 3d; lard, 27s 3d; tallow, 19s 5d; bacon, heavy, 31s 6d; light, 31s; cheese, 27s 6d.

FINANCIAL CABLE.

New York, July 28.—The Evening Post's financial cable:

London, July 28.—With the conclusion of the settlement of the gold exchange, the market was practically emptied of gold. There was a further decline in investment stocks on fears of gold exports, but I learn that a large engagement of eagles has been cancelled as the result of a mixed packing in the local discount rates. Spanish funds were flat early, but closed better. Americans were lifeless and under the New York parity. The gold and rather dull. A further fall in the rate of the Bank of Bombay and Bengal to four percent indicates the speedy issue of the new loan in India. The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the gold account has decreased £262,000, of which £537,000 was gold exported for the week. The decrease of £1,000,000 each in other deposits, and in the reserve are both accounted for by the influx of gold abroad, and the going of money and notes into home circulation for holiday requirements. Details of the gold movement for the week show the shipment of £335,000 to Holland, the sale of £127,000 in German coin, and the export of £10,000 to America, and £5,000 to Lima.

CANADIAN BANKERS ALIVE.

SELL EXCHANGE IN NEW YORK BY REASON OF SAVING THE WAR REVENUE DUTIES.

New York, July 28.—Considerable interest was taken to-day in foreign exchange banking circles in the sale of Canadian-London sterling exchange in this city by agents and representatives of Canadian banks at less than the ordinary market rates for sterling exchange, by reason of its not being subject to United States internal revenue duties of four cents for each \$100, which is equivalent to a tax of \$2 on \$100. Foreign bankers said they were satisfied from their own knowledge that since the tax went into force at least three or four times as much Canadian sterling exchange had been sold in this city compared to the amount usually sold before July first, the date on which the law became operative. They did not believe, however, that it was sold by or for the agents of the four Canadian banks doing business here regularly, but was sold by brokers representing several Canadian banks that have no regular agencies here.

A NEW ERA.

English Trade Journal's View of Canadian Possibilities.

PRAISES CANADA'S POLICY, AND URGES BRITISH MERCHANTS TO BESTIR THEMSELVES.

The 'Hardware Exporter' of London, is so impressed with the possibilities of Canadian trade that it is sending out a representative, Mr. S. G. Hobson, who will remain three months in the Dominion and will visit all sections which give promise of fruitful cultivation of the Canadian market. The 'Hardware Exporter' under the caption 'The New Era in Trade with Canada,' says in part:—

'That British trade with Canada is on the eve of a development unprecedented in the history of our commercial relations with the Dominion, admits of no doubt. We are thus contented, in spite of the opposition of a certain school of rather antiquated British manufacturers, who always nuke the past gauge the future, however, conditions may vary, or rise or fall independent of the tariff, and the time may come when we have done with the past, and what are the new conditions? There are, first of all, the proofs that Canada earnestly desires to expand her trade with the Mother Country in both directions. Never before has a British colony given the same token of her commercial good will. So far as a customs tariff has been concerned, Canada by putting us on the same level with competing European countries, and at a decided disadvantage as regards the United

To-morrow morning buy your new ...BLOUSES...

Why buy an OLD out-of-date garment at a reduced price when at

OGILVYS

you can secure a **THIS SEASON'S BLOUSE** and **PRETTY ONE** at that at a reduction of

25 PERCENT OFF THE MARKED PRICE.

CLOSED TO-MORROW AT 1 P.M.

James A. Ogilvy & Sons

THE LARGEST EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN THE DOMINION.

St. Catherine and Mountain sts.,
MONTREAL.

C. P. R. PICNIC.

THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT'S
OUTING AT HUDSON.

Nearly three thousand people yesterday took in the thirteenth annual picnic and games under the auspices of the mechanical department of the C. P. R., at St. Lawrence Park, Hudson, on the River Ottawa. Sixteen closely packed cars with hardly standing room, left the Bahouse square and Hochelaga stations about nine o'clock, and a number of crowded cars followed from the Windsor street station.

The jolly party arrived on the well sheltered grounds shortly after eleven. The emptying of baskets was proceeded with immediately. The committee had made arrangements that every one should be supplied with boiling water free, for infusing their tea and coffee.

Of course, the most important group on the grounds was the games committee. Messrs. Thomas Jones, chairman; James Fenwick, treasurer; Henry Stephens, secretary, and John Cox, assistant secretary, Mr. W. McL. Tyler, starter, soon had the course ready to begin the programme which was a very fine one, and attracted a large number of competitors. The judges were Ald. Clearhorne, Capt. Richard, No. 8 Fire Station, W. H. Kelson, R. Atkinson, M. Osborne, W. Lewis, C. Woodford, George Robinson, John Stewart and James Knox. During the afternoon, the committee, members of the press, judges and guests, partook of a dinner, prepared by Mr. F. G. Beardsell, in a large tent, after which the following events were gone on with:

Running hop, step and jump—1, R. Doyle, 38 feet 7 inches; 2, P. Doyle, 36 feet 6 inches; 3, G. Foley, 34 feet 7 inches. Throwing 56 lb. weight—1, Jos. Beets, 22 feet 6 inches; 2, G. Foley, 21 feet 8 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 14 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 12 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 10 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 8 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 6 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 4 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 2 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/8 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/16 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/32 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/64 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/128 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/256 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/512 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1024 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2048 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4096 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/8192 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/16384 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/32768 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/65536 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/131072 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/262144 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/524288 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1048576 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2097152 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4194304 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/8388608 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/16777216 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/33554432 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/67108864 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/134217728 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/268435456 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/536870912 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1073741824 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2147483648 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4294967296 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/8589934592 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/17179869184 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/34359738368 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/68719476736 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/137438953472 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/274877906944 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/549755813888 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1099511627776 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2199023255552 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4398046511104 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/8796093022208 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/17592186044416 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/35184372088832 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/70368744177664 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/140737488355328 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/281474976710656 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/562949953421312 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1125899906842624 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2251799813685248 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4503599627370496 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/9007199254740992 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/18014398509481984 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/36028797018963968 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/72057594037927936 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/144115188075855872 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/288230376151711744 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/576460752303423488 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1152921504606846976 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2305843009213693952 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4611686018427387904 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/9223372036854775808 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/18446744073709551616 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/36893488147419103232 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/73786976294838206464 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/147573952589676412928 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/295147905179352825856 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/590295810358705651712 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1180591620717411303424 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2361183241434822606848 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4722366482869645213696 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/9444732965739290427392 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/18889465931478580854784 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/37778931862957161709568 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/75557863725914323419136 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/151115727451828646838272 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/302231454903657293676544 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/604462909807314587353088 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1208925819614629174706176 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2417851639229258349412352 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4835703278458516698824704 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/9671406556917033397649408 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/19342813113834066795298816 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/38685626227668133590597632 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/77371252455336267181195264 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/154742504910672534362390528 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/309485009821345068724781056 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/618970019642690137449562112 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1237940039285380274899124224 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2475880078570760549798248448 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4951760157141521099596496896 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/9903520314283042199192993792 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/19807040628566084398385987584 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/39614081257132168796771975168 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/79228162514264337593543950336 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/158456325028528675187087900672 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/316912650057057350374175801344 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/633825300114114700748351602688 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1267650600228229401496703205376 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2535301200456458802993406410752 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/5070602400912917605986812821504 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/10141204801825835211973625643008 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/20282409603651670423947251286016 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/40564819207303340847894502572032 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/81129638414606681695789005144064 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/162259276829213363391780010288128 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/324518553658426726783560020576256 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/649037107316853453567120041152512 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1298074214633706907134240082305024 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2596148429267413814268480164610048 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/5192296858534827628536960329220096 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/10384593717069655257073920658440192 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/20769187434139310514147841316880384 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/41538374868278621028295682633760768 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/83076749736557242056591365267521536 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/166153499473114484113182730535043072 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/332306998946228968226365461070086144 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/664613997892457936452730922140172288 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/132922799578491587290546184428344576 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/265845599156983174581092368856689152 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/531691198313966349162184737713378304 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1063382396627932698324369475426756608 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2126764793255865396648738950853513216 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4253529586511730793297477901707026432 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/8507059173023461586594955803414052864 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/17014118346046923173189911606828105728 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/34028236692093846346379823213656211456 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/68056473384187692692759646427312422912 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/136112946768375385385519292854624845824 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/272225893536750770771038585709249691648 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/544451787073501541542077171418499383296 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/1088903574147003083084154342836998766592 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/2177807148294006166168308685673997533184 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/4355614296588012332336617371347995066368 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/8711228593176024664673234742695990132736 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/17422457186352049329346464885391980265472 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/34844914372704098658692929770783960530944 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/69689828745408197317385859541567921061888 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/139379657490816394634771719083137842123776 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/278759314981632789269543438166275684247552 lb. ball—1, R. Doyle, 21 feet 8 inches; 2, J. L. King, 20 feet 6 inches; 3, Storey, 18 feet 8 inches. Throwing 1/557518629963265578539

Weekly Calendar.

THE NATIONALS EXPECT TO WIN.



Nationals vs. Shamrocks.

S. A. A. A. GROUNDS.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

1 1/4 HOURS PLAY. Ball faced at 3 o'clock. RAIN OR SHINE.
 GENERAL ADMISSION, 25c. Grand Stand, 85c. Reserved seats, 50c, for sale at
 LYONS'S DRUG STORE, cor. Craig and Bleury streets. LEWIS'S DRUG STORE,
 cor. St. Catherine and University streets. DECAIR'S DRUG STORE, corner St. Ca-
 therine and St. Denis streets. Members can obtain their annual passes at the office
 of the Secretary-Treasurer, 43 St. Francois-Xavier street.
 H. TRIHEY, Hon. Sec., S.L. Club.

FRIDAY, JULY 29.

110 MILES FOR \$1.

Less than one cent per mile. Electric car rides
 on the
TRIP TO CARILLON.
 Palace Steamer Sovereign. Take 8 a.m. train for
 Lehigh.
 Get Snap Shots guide book. 28

ART ASSOCIATION, Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings
OPEN DAILY 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION, 25 cts.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.

RESERVE THURSDAY EVENING.
August 4th.
For the Union

Moonlight Excursion
 down the river, under the auspices of the
 West End and Westmount Methodist Y. P.
 S. C. E. St. 'Duchess of York' will leave
 foot of McGill street at 8 o'clock. Good
 music. Refreshments at city prices. Tick-
 ets only 25c. 23

St. Luke's S. S. Picnic
TO ISLE GROS BOIS

Steamer "FELICITE," leaving Jacques Cartier Wharf
 at 11:15 and Molson's Wharf at 9:30 a.m. and Jacques
 Cartier Wharf at 1:30 p.m.
SATURDAY, JULY 30th, 1898.
 Adults' Tickets, 50 Cents. 22

MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

COTTAGE GARDEN
COMPETITION.

Entries Close 1st August, 1898.
CITY COTTAGE GARDENS.
 Cottage Gardens within the limits of
 Montreal—1st prize, Silver Trophy, offered
 by W. M. Ramsey, Westmount; 2nd prize,
 Silver Trophy, offered by E. K. Watson,
 Westmount.

SUBURBAN COTTAGE GARDENS.
 Cottage Gardens beyond the limits of
 Montreal—1st prize, Gold Medal, offered
 by D. Williamson, Westmount; 2nd prize,
 Silver Trophy, offered by James Currie, West-
 mount.
 First prize winners of previous years are
 favored from competition.

W. ORRISON ROY,
 Secretary.
 P.O. Box 773, Montreal. 23

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COL-
LEGE.

Toronto, July 29.—The positions vac-
 ant at the Ontario Agricultural College
 owing to the death of Prof. Pantan last
 year, were filled at yesterday's council
 meeting on the recommendation of the
 Minister of Agriculture. Heretofore the
 department of biology and entomology
 has been in charge of a professor, with
 a Fellow appointed from year to year.
 Owing to the great increase of work and
 demands for assistance in connection with
 weeds, insects, etc., it has been consid-
 ered advisable to strengthen the depart-
 ment by appointing an assistant in place
 of the Fellow. Mr. William Loehnd, at
 present science master of London Col-
 legiate Institute, has been appointed
 professor in charge, and Mr. M. W.
 Doherty, of Eglinton, has been appointed
 as assistant.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Brantford, Ont., July 29.—Mr. John
 Chivens, a well known resident here,
 had a narrow escape from death on
 Monday night. Shortly after supper he
 began to feel unwell, and took a
 dose of what he thought was medicine.
 He immediately experienced intense
 pain, and found he had taken a drink of
 carbolic acid. Dr. Keene and some
 neighbors were hastily summoned, but
 it was not till after several hours' work
 that Mr. Chivens was pronounced out
 of danger.

THE FIRE RECORD.

St. John, N.B., July 28.—The West-
 field Hotel, at Westfield Beach, St. John
 river, was burned this morning. The
 building was insured for one thousand
 seven hundred dollars in the Royal, and
 below its value. The hotel never paid
 expenses. John Gunn, the present lessee,
 had defaulted in a payment on hotel fu-
 niture and Fred. Jones, who supplied it,
 had arranged to carry it away to-mor-
 row. A searching investigation into the
 origin of the fire will be made.

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
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				

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, \$3.00; Weekly Witness, \$1.00;
 with reductions to clubs: Northern Messenger,
 30c; 10 copies to one address, \$2.25; 20, \$4.40; 50,
 \$10.50; 100, \$20.
 For Great Britain add \$1.04 per annum for post-
 age on Weekly Witness; 50c on Northern Messenger;
 \$3.50 on Daily Witness.

The last edition of the DAILY WITNESS is de-
 livered in the city every evening of publication at
 \$4.00 per annum.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

The Daily Witness.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1898.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The forecasts of the newsmongers which
 fill the special service columns of the
 newspapers are for the most part inven-
 ted only to be contradicted. Men hired
 at splendid salaries to furnish daily half
 a column or a column, as the case may
 be, must write something. The general
 impression among the newsmongers
 seems to be that the answer of the
 United States to the request of Spain for
 terms of peace will be the surrender of
 Cuba, to be made into a self-governing
 country under American protection, the
 surrender of Puerto Rico direct to the
 United States, and the cession of a suit-
 able coaling station in the Philippines,
 with enough of country to render it self-
 sustaining. Spain is to be held financial-
 ly responsible for prolonging the war if
 these conditions are refused. They are,
 however, considered too onerous for
 Spain to accept, and a sullen continuance
 of the war is looked for. This pro-
 gramme is not the result of any utter-
 ance of authority. It is only the feel-
 ing that to-day floats in the air. The
 point on which there is supposed to be
 indecision at Washington, and which
 waits the resolution of the Cabinet meet-
 ing to-day, is the disposal of the Philip-
 pines. There may well be uncertainty
 on this point, if the above be the pro-
 posal. The acquisition of the coaling sta-
 tion is simple enough, but what is to be
 done with the rest of the islands. What
 the United States may regard as a suffi-
 cient surrender for Spain and a sufficient
 result of a war which has been worth
 its cost in glory to her, is not the whole
 of the question. She has entered into
 the field of her responsibilities as a first
 class power and moral force in the
 world, and it is very much easier to
 enter on responsibilities than to throw
 them off.

'Punch' once had a rhyme upon an in-
 cident of a physician on a railway train
 to whom a woman had confided her in-
 fant while she would go and get its bot-
 tle filled, and who saw that mother no
 more. When the train reached the sta-
 tion:

Some went in an omnibus
 And some went in a cabby,
 But there sat still the medical man
 A nussie of the baby.

The United States, with the Philippines
 on her hands, will be very much in the
 position of this doctor, with the differ-
 ence that she has borrowed the baby of
 her own accord. It would seem, accord-
 ing to the newsmongers, that the United

States feels free to swallow Puerto Rico
 whole, but not Cuba. Yet Puerto Rico
 was not in rebellion, while Cuba was.
 The United States went to war for
 the emancipation of Cuba and not
 for Puerto Rico. Whatever objection
 or constitutional difficulty may lie in the
 way of her annexation of Cuba lies quite
 as strongly against that of Puerto Rico,
 with the one exception that the United
 States, on going to war, declared her in-
 tention not to annex Cuba, and, though
 all other countries were equally implied,
 Puerto Rico was not mentioned 'nomi-
 natim,' as the old law Latin had it.
 The difference, however, bids fair to be
 only one of outward form. The Cubans,
 out of respect for their many years' struggle
 for liberty, are to have a try at self-
 government; but only in strict lead-
 ing-strings. It is plain to everybody
 but themselves that they cannot walk
 alone. Spain indeed makes it a pri-
 mary stipulation that the United States
 shall guarantee order and peace in the
 island, and the substantial islanders who
 have anything to lose, Cubans as well
 as Spaniards, seem equally anxious for
 the effective continuance of United States
 power. There is no probability that the
 United States will be able now or ever
 to retire from Cuba.

Then, as to the Philippines, what else
 can the United States do with them but
 just what she will have to do with Cuba.
 How could she rid herself of the charge
 of hypocrisy if, after going to war for the
 deliverance of Cuba from Spanish ty-
 ranny she, having possession of the Phil-
 ippines, should deliberately hand them
 back to a condition which has hitherto
 been at least as bad as that of Cuba?
 It would not be possible for the island-
 ers to maintain a government of their
 own. There could be no harmony be-
 tween the countless ignorant tropical peo-
 ples which face each other on those is-
 lands. They have internally none of
 the conditions of self-government, while
 externally the powers could do nothing
 but quarrel over so rich a prize as those
 islands are. Whatever be the outcome
 of the American Cabinet meeting—and
 the United States will lose nothing by
 showing herself not greedy—it would
 seem as though the only solution of the
 problem of the Philippines was the same
 as that of Cuba—an attempt at self-
 government according to the covenant
 with Aguinaldo, under American protec-
 tion and suzerainty. The British will
 insist on the Americans remaining in
 possession. It is said the Japanese are
 co-operating with the British in the de-
 mand. As for the other European pow-
 ers, they have doubtless been thinking
 the thing over, and have concluded,
 whether they like the intrusion of the
 American power into the world's great
 politics or not, that there is no other pos-
 sible solution of the Philippine problem
 that would suit any of them as well as
 the one proposed. The position of the
 United States in the matter seems so in-
 evitable that she can quite well afford to
 take the position of not wanting the
 prize, and of only taking the responsibil-
 ity of it at the joint urgency of Europe
 and Asia.

THE BOUNTY SYSTEM AND CAN-
ADA'S SUGAR TRADE.

The sugar bounty system adopted by
 the continental nations of Europe was
 of course intended solely to be bounties
 to those of their own people who grow
 beets, but it has proved far more boun-
 tiful to the British people of the United
 Kingdom, who reap most of the advan-
 tage, and even Canadians, it would ap-
 pear, come in for a share. If it were
 not for the bounty system Canada would
 undoubtedly use only cane sugars
 brought from the West Indies or the
 Dutch East Indies, or perhaps in future
 from Australia. But as the European
 nations sell sugar below a price at which
 it can be profitably produced, Canada
 buys largely from them, over fifty-two
 percent of our imports of unrefined sugar
 coming from Germany, Austria and Bel-
 gium during the fiscal year 1897, and prob-
 ably a much higher proportion during
 1898, when importations from the Span-
 ish possessions must have been much in-
 terfered with. Strange to say, France,
 which is a kindred nation, and which
 is one of Germany's keenest com-
 petitors under the sugar bounty sys-
 tem, does not sell Canada a pound of
 unrefined sugar. The European bounty
 system has not only reduced the price
 of raw sugars to our refiners, but, through
 the competition of European re-
 fined sugars, it has apparently somewhat
 reduced that of their product to our
 people. Formerly, we believe, the
 ordinary terms were: Cash in ten
 days, less one percent discount on all
 lots of sugar of fifteen to eighty
 barrels; upon lots of eighty to two hun-
 dred and fifty barrels, an additional dis-

count of three cents per hundred pounds
 was allowed; upon all lots of two hun-
 dred and fifty barrels and over a dis-
 count of six cents per hundred pounds.
 To these terms have been added, we
 understand, a clause to the effect that
 any buyer making a declaration that he
 has handled no foreign refined sugars
 during three months will thereby become
 entitled to a rebate of two and a half
 percent on his purchases during that
 time.

It seems probable that this last ac-
 tion at least has been taken in view
 of the failure of the sugar bounty con-
 ference of the European nations to ar-
 rive at an agreement by which the abo-
 lition of the bounties would be brought
 about. The bounty system has become
 a regular protectionist old man of the
 sea, who cannot be shaken off. The
 bounty-paying nations are all jealous of
 one another, and none of them will abo-
 lish what has become a burden to itself,
 unless all the rest bind themselves to do
 so. France will not agree to the abo-
 lition, and Russia backs her up. Ger-
 many would like Great Britain, which
 is the great importing country, to force
 the abolition of the bounty system by
 adopting countervailing duties against
 bounty-produced sugar, as the United
 States has done. But Great Britain is
 not protectionist, and has not, like the
 United States, the incentive of a large
 population engaged in sugar production.
 The only pressure comes from the West
 Indies and the other cane sugar-produc-
 ing colonies, which, however, have so far
 failed to exert the influence necessary to
 secure the passage of the countervailing
 sugar tariff. As the people of Great
 Britain benefit to the extent of tens of
 millions annually from bounty-produced
 sugar, it is a good deal to ask the Brit-
 ish taxpayers, even on behalf of their
 own colonies, not to speak of the Euro-
 pean nations who have no claim upon
 them, to renounce those benefits. With-
 out going as far as to place countervail-
 ing duties on bounty-produced sugars,
 Canada has gone some way in the di-
 rection of trying to afford some measure
 of relief to the British West Indies by
 granting them a preferential one-quarter
 of the duty upon raw sugars, which
 stands at forty percent per one hundred
 pounds up to seventy-five degrees, and
 one and a half-cents per hundred pounds
 on sugars testing above that. It seems
 probable that this preferential discount
 of one-quarter will result in the trans-
 ference of the raw sugar trade done by
 Canada with the Spanish, Dutch and
 other American possessions and Brazil,
 to the British West Indies, but that it
 will have the effect of encouraging the
 importation of British West India cane
 sugar in preference to German, Austrian
 and Belgian sugars is doubted by many
 in the trade. The United States coun-
 tervailing tariff is effective as against
 German and other European bounty-pro-
 duced sugar, but it amounts to a differ-
 ence of twenty-five cents per hundred
 pounds against the beet root sugar. The
 Canadian tariff gives only about eighteen
 cents per hundred pounds in favor of the
 West India sugars over the bounty-pro-
 duced sugars, which would seem hardly
 sufficient, unless the United States coun-
 tervailing duties are unnecessarily high.
 The preferential tariff comes into force
 next Monday—the first of August. Its
 results will not be fully known for some
 months though its effects will be felt
 from the beginning.

of the United States Supreme Court,
 granting an injunction to restrain the
 officers of a trade union from calling a
 strike in a certain establishment conflicts
 with the latest British decision, and is a
 serious blow to the power of such or-
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 which warranted such a decision was
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 ciples of law a little to their side.
 Trade unions are now a permanent
 institution, often, indeed, abusing their
 strength, but the natural outcome of
 these days of concentration of capital.
 If the decision of Justice Bischoff stands
 in the way of future strikes much discus-
 sion may be looked for.

The hay crop of this province will be
 unusually large and in good condition,
 but rain is required for the potatoes,
 which are small. Reports from Nova
 Scotia state that the hay crop there is
 above the average, as are likely also to be
 the potato and grain crops.

The United States Treasury began de-
 livering the war bonds on July 25, some
 three hundred thousand people being al-
 lotted amounts from \$4,500 downwards.
 It is often said that a coach-and-four
 can be driven through any law, and the
 United States is finding that the war
 taxes are easily evaded in some cases.
 Sterling exchange of New York on Lon-
 don pays a tax of two cents per one
 hundred dollars, and it is now stated
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 purchases are made of Canadian exchange
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 that several Canadian banks are making
 quite a large business in these deals.

The local stock exchange opened the
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 the part of investors, which was rather
 unusual, this season being generally dull.
 The demand led to an advance in stocks
 on Monday, followed, however, by a
 slight reaction on Tuesday and Wednes-
 day, with a firmer tone yesterday. Can-
 adian Pacific opened last Friday at 85,
 advanced to 86 on Monday, and declined
 later in the week to 84, at which it
 closed. Montreal Street Railway opened
 at 270, advanced on Monday to 276, and
 closed at 274, having been as low
 as 273. Toronto Street Railway opened
 at 97, advanced to 98, and closed at
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Money in London is still easy at one-
 half of one percent, and the Bank of
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 money prevails, and the Bank of Bengal
 and the Bank of Bombay have reduced
 their rates to four percent. In New
 York call money is at one and a quarter
 to one and a half, and locally it is four
 percent.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.
 By the closing out of the Select Knights
 of Canada, one of many societies for mutual
 insurance at low rates, one more
 lesson is taught of the valuelessness of
 cheap insurance on the assessment plan.
 Such companies usually start with a flour-
 ish, with young lives, and end with high
 assessments to meet an increasing death
 loss, while healthy lives drop out and
 the sickly hold on desperately.

The United States has had a practical
 lesson on the silver question, in the re-
 fusal of Santiago merchants to receive
 silver at more than fifty percent of its
 face value. It is, of course, absurd in
 some ways that such a course of action
 should have been adopted, with the
 United States so near at hand, but San-
 tiago is on foreign soil, and in a foreign
 land any but the coin of the country
 possesses only a bullion value. Hot-
 headed patriots talk of compelling the
 Spaniards to respect the silver dollar,
 but even patriotism cannot add to its in-
 trinsic value. The only result, however,
 of a proclamation making it legal tender
 would be the substitution on the island
 of a silver for a gold standard, and the
 silver dollar would still be worth only
 fifty cents in goods or in the dollars of
 any gold country.

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of the United States Supreme Court,
 granting an injunction to restrain the
 officers of a trade union from calling a
 strike in a certain establishment conflicts
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 serious blow to the power of such or-
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CLOSER RELATIONS
BETWEEN CANADA AND THE
UNITED STATES APPROVED
BY CHICAGO BANKERS'
JOURNAL.

In commenting upon the annual ad-
 dress of Mr. R. E. Walker, manager, to
 the shareholders of the Bank of Com-
 merce, the 'Rand, McNally Bankers'
 Monthly,' of Chicago, says in part:—
 'Our relations with Canada bid fair to
 become closer in the near future. There
 is a disposition, both here and there, to
 draw closer together. The good feeling
 which exists between the United States
 and Great Britain, holding out to the
 world the prospect of an Anglo-Ameri-
 can alliance, is evidenced also in the
 growing friendship with, if we may be
 permitted to adopt the English designa-
 tion, 'Our Lady of the Snows.'

MR. PARENT'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Quebec, July 29.—The Hon. Mr. Par-
 ent, Commissioner of Crown Lands, For-
 ests and Fisheries, has returned to Que-
 bec from Chicoutimi. While at Chicou-
 timi Mayor Parent had a narrow escape
 from death. He had taken his seat in a
 buckboard and before the carter had
 time to get in with him the horse took
 fright and ran away. The Commissioner
 of Crown Lands held on to the reins and
 his vehicle colliding with another one,
 both were upset and the distinguished
 driver was thrown out. Both vehicles
 were completely smashed, but the Hon.
 Mr. Parent escaped, strange to say, with-
 out a scratch.

IMPORTERS ANXIOUS

To Save Discriminating Duty on
German and Belgian Goods.PETITION TO KEEP THE CUSTOM
HOUSE OPEN UNTIL FOUR
O'CLOCK TO-MORROW.

The fact that after to-morrow im-
 porters of German and Belgian goods
 will lose the discriminating duty of
 twenty-five percent, has given rise to the
 following self-explanatory correspondence:

Customs, Canada, Montreal, July 28, 1898.
 Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt
 of your letter dated 27th instant, which
 reached me this morning, on the subject
 of the deposit at customs of ships' man-
 ifests for the purpose of enabling importers
 to pass entry of goods covered thereby.
 In reply, I have to inform you that you
 are quite right in the statement that it has
 been the general usage to allow importers
 to work upon their manifests before the
 arrival of the vessel within the limits of
 the port, when no danger of loss to the
 revenue has thereby been occasioned. You
 are also correctly informed upon the point
 that, with the knowledge and concurrence
 of the Commissioner of Customs, I recently
 issued instructions that, until otherwise
 ordered, no ship's manifest was to be ac-
 cepted in the Customs House in connection
 with entry of goods, until the vessel con-
 veying the goods had arrived within the
 limits of the port.

This course has been adopted in accordance
 with section of the Customs Act, and in
 order to safeguard the public revenue, as
 you are doubtless aware, it is a proceed-
 ing which yesterday received the sanction
 of the Judicial Committee of the Privy
 Council in the case of the Canada Sugar
 Refinery Company vs. the Queen.

I am sure I need not argue with you in
 view of the provisions of the Customs Act,
 not merely the propriety, but the impera-
 tive necessity of the course I have adopted
 for the protection of the revenue, and the
 proper administration of the law. Were I
 to permit importers to work upon the man-
 ifest of a vessel bringing continental goods
 to Canada, in advance of the arrival of the
 vessel within the limits of the port, at
 which her goods ought to be reported, the
 consequence at the present time might easily
 be that goods would be entered at rates
 of duty which would be in excess of the
 rates of duty on the same goods, with the
 consequence of the loss of duty to the
 Government, and the system hitherto in force
 will be re-introduced.

It is also reported that the Customs
 House is closed on Saturday at one o'clock.
 As this would be a further inconvenience to
 importers, the President would urge that
 on Saturday next the office be kept open until
 four p.m., as usual. It is understood that
 in the United States, under similar circum-
 stances, entries are received up to 12 o'clock
 at night.

I am, sir, yours obediently,
 (Signed) J. STANLEY COOK,
 Customs, Canada, Secretary.

Montreal, July 28, 1898.

Dear Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt
 of your letter of 27th instant, on the sub-
 ject of a recent change made at this port
 in the time at which ships' manifests be-
 come available for entry at customs, and in
 reply, I enclose copy of a letter addressed
 to Messrs. Leeming, Miles & Co., which I
 trust, will be found to contain the infor-
 mation you desire.
 I have only to add in this connection that
 the course adopted by me in connection with
 the Law and Regulations of Customs, has
 been deemed necessary for the safe-
 guarding of the public revenue, and that it
 has the approval of the department. As
 respects the closing of the Customs
 House at the usual hour on Saturday, one
 o'clock p.m., I beg to say that the ques-
 tion of keeping the House open until four
 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th instant
 is under consideration.

Yours truly,
 (Signed) R. S. WHITE,
 Collector, Board of Trade.

It is understood that goods to a large
 amount are now on the way from Bel-
 gian and German

THE PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN.

TO BUY UP THE PRESS.

Exposure of the Ontario Liquor Dealers' Tactics.

COPY OF THE CIRCULAR AND BLANK CONTRACT SENT OUT FROM THE TORONTO AGENCY.

Toronto, July 29.—The officers of the Human Alliance here have reason to believe that they have now a fairly complete knowledge of the plan of campaign of the liquor associations. It is to be little the plebiscite, bribe the press and bulldoze the politicians. As already stated in the 'Witness,' a systematic attempt to buy up the country press has been made. The 'Witness' correspondent has just secured a copy of the alluring circular sent out to presumably approachable Ontario editors on behalf of the liquor traffic, which frankly provides for a near take-off of twenty-five percent of the agency as a part of its share of the plunder. The circular is self-explanatory of probably the most important attempt ever made to poison the press. It reads as follows:—

Central Press Agency,
52 Yonge street,
Toronto, July 16, 1898.
Gentlemen.—We intend getting up a series of articles in connection with the taking of the plebiscite vote, taking the side of the liquor traffic. The matter will be dealt with in a series of articles, and we would like to have a list of Ontario papers that are willing to publish the same. The matter will deal with the question from a revenue standpoint and will in no way be offensive to the readers of your paper. Please let us hear from you by enclosed postcard if you will publish such articles, and what the probable amount will be, subject to the usual discount of 25 percent. Yours truly,
CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY (LTD.),
Advertising Department.

The postal card was in the nature of a contract form, and read:—
Central Press Agency, Toronto, 1898.
Will you run said matter?
What will you charge per col?
Do you insert more than one column weekly?

It is doubtful if the country editors of this province will, to any appreciable extent be induced to thus barter away their reading space, and, if they are in sympathy with the prohibition cause, their principles. It is becoming well known in newspaper circles in this province that a paper which espouses the liquor traffic is doomed. Only one daily paper in this city, the 'World,' is openly opposed to prohibition, and its standing is well known. Quite recently a Toronto newspaper man who is identified with the temperance cause, was offered liberal terms by the creditors of a newspaper in Huron county which was a few years ago a paying concern, but had been wrecked by a purchaser who had turned it into an anti-prohibition organ. Its circulation had steadily increased in prosperity, and its editor is president of the County Temperance Association. It was stated that the creditors could be made to pay the working up of the temperance issue.

CONVENTIONS CALLED.
A notice has been issued for a county convention for Glengarry, at Alexandria, on July 30. The call is signed by the Hon. J. G. Macdonald, chairman of the provincial committee. A plebiscite convention will be held at Watford, East Ontario, on July 30. Mr. P. J. McKeown is chairman, and Mr. M. H. McKeown is secretary of the provincial committee. The West Durham prohibitionists will hold a county convention to be held at Bowmanville, to organize a plebiscite to association, and appoint delegates to the provincial convention. A local committee at Unionville is arranging for a convention for the riding of East York, to be held there at any early date. Mr. J. K. Stewart, provincial inspector of licenses, has just returned from a tour in the eastern part of the province. He states that the provisions of the law appear to be well enforced by the local inspectors. While in the east he attended the meeting of the national convention of the Sons of Temperance, Burlington, Vt. He is an active prohibitionist.

AN ANTI-PROHIBITION HOPE.

Toronto, July 29.—The Ontario License-holders' Protective Association of officers, it appears, think that they have discovered an anti-prohibition influence that will do to conjure with, as was the case, to some extent, with the cry that the Scott Act would spoil the price of barley! The new interest is the extension of the wine-grape growing. It is claimed that this new development will before long make wine-making in Ontario approach in importance that of France. Mr. George H. Bennett, near Walkerville, is a large grape-producer. He is now stated to be engaged in the construction of a wine-cellar which will be capable of holding 20,000 gallons. Several factories in the Niagara district are said to be manufacturing wine on an extensive scale. It is thought by the Alliance officials, however, that the wine-growing will have but a slight influence, even locally, upon the plebiscite vote.

KINGSTON ORGANIZING.

Kingston, Ont., July 29.—The prohibitionists organized last night, and will be known as 'The Prohibition Alliance.' The officers are: President, the Rev. Douglas Laing; vice-presidents, the Rev. Messrs. MacGillivray, Lancelley and King; secretary, the Rev. J. D. Boyd; treasurer, Mr. J. A. Gardiner. Committees on ways and means, literature and an executive body were named. Ward committees were also selected. The Rev. James Elliott made a vigorous address after organization was complete.

ACTIVITY DOWN EAST.

Richibucto, N.B., July 29.—A strong county committee has been organized in this county for the campaign, of which Mr. George N. Clarke, of Kingston, is chairman. Mr. John A. Nicholls has just closed a series of six meetings in the county under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. and Sons of Temperance. The opening meeting of the series was held at Richibucto, and was presided over by Mr. George McInery, M.P. for Kent, who expressed himself in sympathy with the movement, and spoke of the vote as one of the most important ever taken in Canada. A vigorous effort will be made to carry the county for prohibition.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

London, Ont., July 29.—William Greenlee, a carpenter from Cheyboygan, Mich., was found yesterday on the river bank near Blackfriars' Dam, with his head frightfully disfigured, both eyes closed, his right collar bone broken, and the lobe of the right ear chewed off. The unfortunate man said he came from Detroit on Monday last to look for work. He fell in, he says, with a man named Thomas Cahill. They were around drinking together on Wednesday, and some time in the night he was decoyed away and beaten into insensibility, by whom, at what time and where, Greenlee knows not. All the money he had, five dollars, was taken from his pockets.

PLEBISCITE CAMPAIGN IN QUEBEC

Five thousand dollars are necessary for the prosecution of the plebiscite campaign in the Province of Quebec. All congregations and all religious and temperance societies are asked to cooperate with the Dominion Alliance in obtaining this amount. Collections and individual subscriptions for this province should be sent to me. In cases where the names of individual subscribers are forwarded with the collections, the public acknowledgment will be made in like form. The finance committee are very anxious that those intending to contribute to this fund should send in their contributions at once, as the work cannot go on except as the money comes in. S. J. CARTER, Treasurer,
82 St. Peter street, Montreal.

THE FRENCH SHORE TROUBLES.

London, July 29.—Replying in the House of Commons yesterday to Sir Charles Dilke, who asked what answer the French Government gave to the British protest against the tearing down of huts at Flat Bay, Nfld., by the crews of warships for illicitly packing lobsters, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, said the Government had not admitted it as an infringement of the treaty of Utrecht. Her Majesty's Government, Mr. Chamberlain added, was considering the appointment of a commission to inquire into the shore question.

ATTACKED BY A VICIOUS HOG.

Ridgetown, Ont., July 29.—William MacGregor, the twelve-year-old son of John MacGregor, harness dealer, had a very narrow escape from a terrible death yesterday morning. The boy was spending the day in the country, and while driving the cattle to pasture was attacked by a vicious brood sow which had broken in upon the premises. The animal had bitten his arm and wrist in a terrible manner, when its attention was diverted by his dog going in the direction of her brood a few feet away. By the time she returned, after guarding her young, the boy had managed to get on top of the fence out of her reach. The lad was brought to town where his injuries were attended by a doctor.

A CENTENARIAN.

MASSENA BOASTS OF A CITIZEN WHO IS HALE AT A HUNDRED AND EIGHT.

Cornwall, Ont., July 29.—Massena, N.Y., just across the river from here, boasts of a citizen who is in excellent health at the remarkable age of one hundred and eight years. His name is Frances Bennett, and he was born at Coteau, Que., on March 9, 1790. His father was Francis Bennett, and his mother, previous to her marriage, was Mary Ann Rousseau. Frances was confirmed in the Roman Catholic faith at the Cedars, when a very young lad, and says he distinctly remembers the occasion, which took place about a century ago. He remembers the war of 1812 very distinctly, and delights in relating many of the events of those stirring times. In 1845, although fifty-five years of age, he married Miss Kate Tremblay, of Prescott. The event took place in the Roman Catholic Church at St. Raphael, Glengarry County, the Rev. Father McDonald officiating. He says he never was a day sick until 1892, when he got the grippe. His legs are strong, and with a cane, he walks several miles. At one hundred years of age he thought nothing of walking twenty miles. He is badly stooped and of late years his sight has been failing him. He is a persistent and lucky fisherman, and sells his fish about the village. He also picks up a good many dollars by putting bark bottoms in old-fashioned chairs.

THE CERRUTI CLAIM.

SITUATION ASSUMING A VERY GRAVE ASPECT.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—The demand of Italy upon Colombia for the settlement of the Cerruti claim has not yet been complied with, and although some progress has been made toward an adjustment, there is still a possibility that the case may assume a grave aspect through action by the Italian fleet sent to demand a settlement. Some days ago Colombia made an offer to settle if the Italian fleet left Colombian waters, thus relieving the republic from the humiliation of acting under pressure, but it is understood that the Italian Government pointed out that Colombia had been informed of the proposed arrival of the squadron, and therefore had time for the execution of the award, and thus to eliminate every appearance of coercion.

It appears, however, that the instructions to the Italian admiral gave him discretion as to the mode of proceedings, and allowed him to give due courtesy to Colombia should time be asked. For that reason the admiral fixed a period of twenty days within which the claim should be paid. Whether the ultimatum was accepted or not is not clear, but in view of Italy's position the action of the admiral appears to be very near an ultimatum to Colombia.

A LONDON RUMOR.

Berlin, July 28.—The London correspondent of the 'Cologne Gazette' says: 'I learn that the United States recently requested Italy to abstain from forcible measures to compel Colombia to comply with Mr. Cleveland's award in the Cerruti case, promising American influence to ensure the payment. Italy replied that her patience was exhausted, and that she would abide by the ultimatum of Admiral Cambian. The Washington Government thereupon applied unofficially to Great Britain asking her to use her influence at Rome in support of the American request. Great Britain's reply is not yet divulged.'

POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.

Halifax, N.S., July 29.—The post-office at West River, Sheet Harbor, was robbed and destroyed by fire early on Wednesday morning. The mail for Halifax of that day had been despatched, but mails from here and other connecting points were stolen or burned, including quite a number of registered letters.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Leave the heat and dust of the city behind you to-morrow. Take the Park and Island cars to Cartierville and enjoy the invigorating breeze during the ride. Cartierville is an ideal picnic ground. Cars every twenty minutes from Westmount or the Exhibition Grounds.

Have sweet breath and sound, white teeth by using Q. C. Liquid Tooth Powder, 25c.

It is useless to grumble about the heat. The best remedy is to avail yourself of the Park and Island cars. Any of the following rides will be found delightfully refreshing:—To Back River, Lachine, Cartierville or around the mountains.

PERU IS HAPPY.

NATIONAL LIFE CALM AND PROSPEROUS AND HER FOREIGN RELATIONS PEACEFUL.

Lima, Peru, July 28, via Galveston.—The speech of President Picoles at the opening of the Peruvian Congress to-day was notable, and at its conclusion was loudly applauded by Congressmen and by the public in the galleries. The president, on leaving the chamber, had an ovation.

In the course of the speech the president said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous, and that the foreign relations of the government were friendly with the solitary exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States, dating 1885. With respect to this, he said Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture. Negotiations were also pending with the United States respecting modification of tariffs. Without discounting the future, the exports for 1897 showed an increase of fifty percent over the previous year, exceeding by \$13,000,000 the importations.

GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.

MONTHLY FLOWER SHOW.

The flower show held under the auspices of the Gardeners' and Florists' Club at their rooms in the Natural History building on University street, on Monday last, was attended by a large number of people. The exhibits displayed were very pretty and of extensive variety; at the close of the show the exhibits were distributed among the different hospitals of the city. The prize-winners were as follows:—

25 mixed Sweet Peas—1, Geo. Trussell, gardener to Mr. H. B. Molson; 2, Geo. Cadman, gardener to Mr. A. A. Ayer; 3, J. Stenning, gardener to Mr. W. Yule.
60 mixed Sweet Peas—1, Geo. Trussell, gardener to Mr. H. B. Molson; 2, W. Horobin, gardener to Mr. R. Reid.
12 mixed Sweet Peas—1, W. Horobin; 2, J. Stenning.
25 mixed Sweet Peas—1, Fred. Bennett, gardener to Mr. R. Mackay; 2, W. Horobin; 3, Geo. Trussell.
60 mixed Sweet Peas—1, J. Pidduck, gardener to Mount Royal Park; 2, Geo. Trussell; 3, W. Horobin.
25 white Sweet Peas—1, J. Eddy, gardener to Mrs. Redpath; 2, W. Horobin.
25 pink Sweet Peas—1, J. Eddy.
25 red Sweet Peas—1, J. Eddy.
25 yellow Sweet Peas—1, J. Eddy.
25 striped Sweet Peas—1, J. Eddy; 2, W. Horobin.
25 purple Sweet Peas—1, J. Eddy.
25 blue Sweet Peas—1, J. Eddy.
12 Zinnias—1, C. A. Smith, gardener to Mr. T. A. Dawes; 2, Geo. Robinson, gardener to Mr. A. Joyce.
12 Marigolds—1, Geo. Robinson; equal 2nd, Geo. Trussell and C. A. Smith.
12 Salpiglossis—Geo. Robinson; 2, W. Whiting, gardener to Mr. Musson.
12 Calliopsis—1, Geo. Robinson; 2, Geo. Trussell.
6 Stocks—2, Geo. Robinson.
12 Phlox Drummondii—1, C. A. Smith; 2, Geo. Trussell.
12 Verbena—1, Geo. Robinson.
12 Double Petunias—1, C. A. Smith; 2, Geo. Trussell.
12 Tuberosa Begonia—1, J. Stenning.
12 Mignonette—1, T. W. Bennett; equal 2nd, J. Pidduck and Geo. Trussell; 3, J. Stenning.
12 Mayeret Carnations—1, W. Alcock.
12 Antirrhinum—1, Fred. Bennett; 2, J. Eddy; 3, Geo. Robinson.
12 Single Dahlias—1, C. A. Smith; 2, J. Eddy.
6 double Dahlias—1, C. A. Smith; 2, J. Eddy.
12 double Dahlias—1, C. A. Smith; 2, J. Eddy.
6 Pompon Dahlias—1, J. Eddy; 2, C. A. Smith.
12 Cactus Dahlias—1, C. A. Smith; 2, J. Eddy.
6 Perennial Phlox—1, J. Pidduck; 2, Geo. Trussell; 3, Geo. Robinson.
3 Cannas—1, C. A. Smith; 2, Geo. Trussell; 3, Geo. Robinson.
6 Cannas—1, Geo. Robinson; 2, C. A. Smith; 3, Geo. Trussell.
6 double Hollyhocks—1, Geo. Trussell; 2, Geo. Robinson; 3, J. Pidduck.
Specials first to George Trussell for perennial Peas and Hardy Roses.
Special first to J. Stenning for Valletta Paper Peas.
Special H. Phillips for Scabiosa and Heroine Peas.
Special first to Fred. Bennett for semi-double Petunias.
Special first to C. A. Smith for Virgin Thistle.
The tenth annual picnic of the Gardeners' and Florists' Club took place on Wednesday last at Isle Grosbois, and was very well attended. There was a good programme of games and prizes were won by the following:
Race for members over 40—1, A. A. Kirby; 2, George Trussell; 3, H. Phillips.
Members under 40—1, Frank Bennett; 2, Robert Brimston; 3, Robt. Phillips.
Married ladies—1, Mrs. Hazel; 2, Mrs. H. Phillips; 3, Mrs. Hopton.
Ladies over 20—1, Miss Livermore; 2, Miss Brook; 3, Miss Martin.
Ladies under 20—1, Miss Brook; 2, Miss Martin; 3, Miss Keaburn.
Young ladies, 12 to 16—1, Miss McKenna; 2, Miss McGarrity; 3, Miss A. Young.
Boys 12 to 16—1, A. Paquette; 2, Geo. McNeice; 3, Geo. Horseman.
Girls, 10 to 12—1, G. Livermore; 2, M. Holohan; 3, F. Kilgar.
Boys, 10 to 12—1, W. Martin; 2, R. Copland; 3, W. Phillips.
Girls, 7 to 10—1, Winnifred Eager; 2, B. Livermore; 3, F. Thorpe.
Boys, 7 to 10—1, George Hopton; 2, Geo. Livermore; 3, F. McHugh.
Girls, 5 to 7—1, L. Bennett; 2, B. Johnson; 3, A. Kermode.
Boys, 5 to 7—1, S. McCredden; 2, W. Hazel; 3, C. Harris.
The cricket match, Florists vs. Gardeners, was won by the Florists, with a score of 79 to 56, on the first innings.

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CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

The humidity and heat combined could not keep off or perceptibly diminish the number of sailors and citizens who attended the weekly concert held last night at the Catholic Sailors' Club. Despite the high temperature the excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc., which was carried out, was much enjoyed by everyone. The undermentioned ladies and gentlemen and seamen from the ships in port took part in the concert:—Mrs. Tish, Miss Fringie, Misses Nory and Hildred Coghlin, Messrs. Fitzwilliam, Hull, Kerrigan, Creamer, Turnbull, Welch, Breen, Cox and John Lawlor.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Statement of Earnings and Expenses.
Jan. 1, to June 30, 1898.
June 30, '98
Gross earnings \$2,138,110.04 \$11,596,019.16
Working expenses 1,320,714.67 7,442,342.23

Net profits \$817,395.37 \$4,153,676.93
In June, 1897, the net profits were \$336,127.30. And from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1897, there was a net profit of \$3,667,193.50. The decrease in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for June, \$85,231.83, and from Jan. 1 to June 30, there was an increase of \$486,483.33.
Montreal, July 29, 1898.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Belt Line cars give a 10 minute service all afternoons.

30 years' practice and experience places me in the foremost rank as a specialist in scientific sight testing. I use the latest improved methods to accurately determine the exact lenses required in every case of defective eyesight. Telephone 5042.
Prof. SAM'L S. GRANT,
Optician,
HENRY GRANT & SON,
2445 St. Catherine street,
Near Drummond.

LITTLE DO the people realize the harm done by inferior DO LITTLE articles do harm? Certainly, it's the small things that count in the long run. Use the best always. One of the best is—
THE
COOK'S FRIEND
Baking Powder.

Before Locating
FOR THE SUMMER, VISIT THE
TURKISH BATH HOTEL
140 to 144 ST. MONIQUE STREET.
Lowest Prices compatible with Honest Service.

In Hot Weather Drink
The MEDICAL HALL
CHERRY PHOSPHATE
Brain and Nerve Tonic,
and the famous
PLANTAGENET
MINERAL WATER.
Aerated and Bottled by
KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
ACCOUNTANT AND COMMISSIONER.
107 St. James st. and 345 Prince Arthur st.

MONEY TO LEND
At Low Rate of Interest and on favorable terms, on first-class property.
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. of Canada

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ISSUED.
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING, DUNTON & BARRON,
NOTARIES & COMMISSIONERS,
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Secure the Daily Witness
Before leaving the city for the seaside or country, at 25c per month post-paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FACE ON FIRE

Itchy Scaly Eczema Seven Years. Face and Head Full of Large White Scales and Sores.

So Disgusted I Was Ashamed To Be Seen in Company. Instant Relief and

SPEEDY CURE BY CUTICURA.

My case of Eczema was of about seven years' standing. It was of the scaly, itchy kind. I sometimes thought my face and arms were afire. My face was full of large, white scales, and my head was full of sores, in fact I was disgusted, I was ashamed to go in company. I took five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, washed my face and arms with CUTICURA SOAP, put on CUTICURA (ointment), and found great relief instantly, and I got a clean face again, thanks to the CUTICURA REMEDIES. You may do as you see fit with this.
VALENTINE EGNER,
March 7, 1898. 108 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACNE 2 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA

I suffered two years with Acne. I have tried all kinds of medicines but they did me no good. I used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, nine cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and I am cured. My skin is as smooth as any baby's.
LEE L. FISHER,
Feb. 22, 1898. 923 1/2 N. Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humors remedies of modern times. Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle exfoliating with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humors cures, have cured thousands of cases where suffering was beyond endurance, hair lifelines or all gone, disfigurement terrible.

Sold throughout the world. FOSTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston.

See "How to Cure Every Skin Disease," mailed free.

Summer Resorts.

THE ADIRONDACKS
CHAZY LAKE HOTEL
And Cottages now open.
Fine situation. Good fishing. For particulars, address W. J. WATSON, Manager, Comfort, N.Y.

REMBRANDT HALL.
Adirondack Mts., Keeseville N.Y.
A Summer Resort of the First-class.
Beautiful mountain scenery. No healthier place in the whole Adirondack region. Large lawn and grove. Best of rooms and beds. Bath and Toilet Room. First class board. Rates, \$5.00 to \$10 per week. Special rates for families. Write for circulars.
W. B. WINTER & SON,
Proprietors.

SARATOGA SPRINGS,
THE KENSINGTON
AND COTTAGES.
H. A. & W. E. BANG, Proprietors.
OPENS June 20th.

AVENUE HOUSE, Peaks Island, Portland Harbor, Me.
This popular Seaside House will open July 1st to Summer travel. Special rates to families. Correspondence solicited.
M. C. STERLING, Proprietor.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS,

A most delightful summer resort; mineral springs, bathing, fishing, boating and bath houses free to guests.
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY EXCURSIONS
The Richelle and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer 'Berthier' leaves Bonsecours Market Wharf, Montreal, every Tuesday and Friday, at 1 p.m., for Abenakis Springs.
Round Trip, \$2.00.

SATURDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSION.
Special Saturday excursion from 25th of June to 3rd September inclusive, by Grand Trunk and South Shore Railways, leaving Bonaventure Depot, Montreal, every Saturday at 4.30 p.m., connecting at Sorel with the fine steam yacht 'Jubilée' for Abenakis Springs, returning every Monday morning, arriving at Montreal at 9 a.m. Round trip, \$2.00 (\$1.00 from Montreal to Sorel and return, and \$1.00 from Sorel to Abenakis Springs and return).
This trip will afford an opportunity of spending Sunday in the country, and enjoying boating, bathing, fishing, etc., etc. Rates reasonable. For particulars, apply R. G. KIMPTON,
Abenakis Springs, Que.
For circulars apply to L. HARRIS, No. 58 St. James street, Montreal.

HALIFAX SEASIDE BOARD.

Home comforts; moderate rates; 100 yards from seashore, on street car line. Transients taken. Address MISS MITCHELL, 58 Pleasant street, Halifax, N.S.

LITTLE METIS,

Gulf of St. Lawrence.
MERLINWOOD COTTAGE.
To Let, Furnished; nicely situated; splendid view; grand view; large verandahs; good bathing, boating, fishing, etc. For particulars address or apply to
J. WALLACE, 'Witness' Office

Tadousac Hotel,
NOW OPEN SEASON 1898.
For particulars write.
H. M. PATERSON,
Manager Tadousac Hotel,
Tadousac, P.Q.

Or enquire at 128 St. James street, Montreal.
MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE,
FOSTER, QUE.
This well known house on the shores of Brome Lake will be open for guests on May 20th. Boats free. Good bathing and fishing. For terms, address A. KILBURN, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EASY QUICK WORK
SNOWY WHITE CLOTHES.

SURPRISE SOAP

MAKES CHILD'S PLAY OF WASH DAY

St. Louis—Opening, 64c Sept.; closing, 63½c bid Sept.
Duluth—Opening, 65½c Sept.; closing, 64½c Sept.
Milwaukee—Opening, 89c cash; closing, 88c cash.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.		Receipts.	Ship's
At Chicago—			
Wheat, bush	110,000	8,000	
Corn, bush	285,000	410,000	
Oats, bush	206,000	307,000	
Flour, brls	6,966	6,262	
Wheat, bush	383,520	150,261	
Oats, bush	166,225	54,209	
Corn, bush	160,460	78,683	
Flour, brls	8,820	4,707	
Flour, sacks	9,886	27,233	
At New York—			
Wheat, bush	31,000	1,000	
At Milwaukee—			
Wheat, bush	22,000	58,000	
At Duluth—			
Wheat, bush	34,000		
At Detroit—			
Wheat, bush	67,000	24,000	
At Minneapolis—			
Wheat, bush	65,000	21,000	
At St. Louis—			
Wheat, bush	159,000	256,000	

DEFIED THE FORCE
BUT JUMPED INTO THE PATROL WAGON.

At arrest which had some unusual features was made on St. Lawrence street about ten o'clock last night. Constable Richer, of No. 4 station, conceived a man whom he found near Vitre street to be drunk and obstructing the sidewalk. He concluded to take the man to the station, but at the same instant the troublemaker's peace made up his mind not to go. A struggle ensued, which, as it occupied some time, attracted the attention of a tremendous crowd. Constable Richer, being on the edge of his man, who was unusually strong, could not even keep him in one place pending the arrival of assistance; but he had too much to do to call for help.

The crowd was highly pleased both with the prisoner's efforts to regain his liberty and with the manly action of the officer, who, uttering "Get out of here," held on like grim death. It was science against muscle for in the latter the constable was evidently outclassed. Glancing around him he saw that for some one to telephone No. 4 station, and after a day, due to unwarlike sympathies, this was done.

Now came a fit closing scene. Five constables attempted to strengthen to place the prisoner in the patrol wagon, but they simply couldn't do it. They appeared in doubt what to do next, when their opponent relieved their embarrassment. With a sudden spring he sprang over the top of the wagon, and while all looked for him to attempt an escape, he instead sprang lightly into the wagon. Hundreds of spectators roared with appreciation of the station. The officers clambered up behind, and the constable Richer looking rather sheepish than triumphant, and the vehicle rolled off. In short this morning the prisoner gave the name of Max Richer, and the charge preferred he pleaded not guilty, and was remanded until August.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST.

THE DEATH OF THOMAS FOSTER.

An inquest was opened this morning at the Notre Dame Hospital by Coroner McMahon of the body of Thomas Foster, a line worker in the employ of the Western Telephone Company, who died yesterday morning at the hospital a few hours after he had fallen from a telegraph post on which he was at work.

Dr. Lamarche, the medical superintendent, deposed that the injuries deceased had received were sufficient to cause death, there being several internal injuries of a serious nature, besides the bad fractures of the thigh and jaw. He could not say if deceased had had an electric shock, though he might have had one.

The wife of the deceased said that her husband was at work when he started to go to his work yesterday morning. On Wednesday deceased had told her that he was going to work on a specially dangerous pole the day after, but she did not know if he had received the one from which he fell.

The foreman in charge, Boudin, and a fellow workman named Desrosiers, detailed how the deceased had fallen, but neither of them could swear that he had an electric shock when he was killed at some length on the way in which the poles were climbed on the poles. Desrosiers said that neither Foster nor he had gloves on as they did not consider the work to be dangerous. Boudin had already been told, he was mentioned, that the company supply their employees with rubber gloves for handling live wires.

After the inquest had lasted over two hours, it was adjourned to the next Monday evening next at 7.30 at the morgue.

POLICE COURT SENTENCES.

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In the Police Court this morning Mr. La Containe, the police magistrate, sent Mary Connelley, aged twenty-one years, to jail for ten days for stealing a watch and chain, the property of Miss M. Marie, who was staying at the Glasgow hotel. The girl was a servant employed at the hotel and had been caught by the landlady.

Ronald Roy and Rene Robillard pleaded guilty to stealing sixteen dollars from Mr. Mathias Ledue, on Jacques Cartier square, and six dollars. The former was sentenced to six months, the latter to three months. The latter was also named as the principal actor in the affair, and Robillard got off with three months.

Joseph Martin was sent to jail for two months for stealing a watch and chain, valued at thirty cents, the property of the Union Steamship Line.

Orphelia Cloutier was sent to the female reformatory for two months for stealing a house on City Hall avenue.

LACROSSE.

THE CORNWALL TEAM.

Cornwall, Ont., July 28.—The Cornwall team that will meet the Young Capitals tomorrow will be as follows: N. Masterson, Jack Adams, J. Kervin, J. Carr, T. C. Sands, J. Hunter, A. McCourt, M. Murray, W. Unroe, R. Brown and R. Madden.

MR. E. LELAND'S LECTURES.

Mr. E. Leland will lecture in the tent located at the White Star Skating Rink, rooms, 2739 St. Catherine street, on Sunday evening next, on 'The origin, history, and destiny of Satan.' The lecture will commence at 8 p.m.

He will also lecture on the afternoon of the same day in the same place at three

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OST, ON TUESDAY EVENING, a Gold-plated watch case. Reward on returning to 306 St. Antoine street. 29

WANTED, SMART YOUNG GIRLS, 2102 St. Catherine street, Room No. 2. 26

Situations Vacant.



The Boys' Page.

The Beginnings of a Career.

(By Martha McCulloch Williams.)

Some years back, perhaps thirty or more, a little lad was loitering along the street of an interior city. As he passed the shop of the local photographer, a man came out and spoke to him. "Do you want a job?" he asked. The boy said promptly, "Yes sir!"

"If you get it, will you attend to it?" the man asked.

Again the answer was, "Yes, sir!"

"It is not a lively one. You have to sit still and watch things," the man said. "Do you think you can keep awake?"

"I can try, sir," the boy said; so, after a little more talk, he got the job.

It was not a lively one. He had to sit upon a housetop and watch a lot of photographic negatives, to make certain that they got just enough light and none too much. He did the work well.

The photographer never caught him napping, no matter how suddenly he came upon him. In a little while he showed that he was as intelligent as he was trustworthy. Then the photographer noticed that the lad's clothes, though worn, were always clean and decently mended.

A little inquiry proved that the new boy was a widow's son—a widow who had very little besides her children and her trust in the Lord. The little boy son earned a very material help to her.

She was eager to have him in school. All told, he had been there less than two months; but she could not send him; he had neither the time nor the clothes for it.

Sitting aloft day after day, the lad fell to studying the heavens. Chance had thrown into his hands a volume of Dr. Thomas Dick's "Practical Astronomy."

At first he found it dry reading, but in a little while the study of it had redoubled his interest in his ever-beloved sky. He looked about everything for a telescope, which would enable him the better to search out its glories, its mysteries.

By help of his kind employer, he at length rigged up an apology for one—something whose limited powers only served to whet his appetite for real telescopic revelations.

He began to go to Sunday-school. His teacher there grew interested in him and his ambition. Through her aid and counsel, joined to that of other friends, he went seriously to work to secure the coveted instrument.

A second-hand one was offered to him for two hundred dollars. He sent for it, but found it so unsatisfactory that he returned it. Expressage both ways cost him twenty dollars he could very ill spare. However, he got the money's worth in experience—experience which determined him to be satisfied with nothing less than a telescope of the very first class.

To get money for such a one he worked and saved. A shabby coat had no terrors for him if the shabbiness meant something toward the desire of his heart. Yet he was only frugal, never niggardly, and always generous to a friend. Pretty soon he was able to buy a telescope of the very best pattern. It had a five-inch refractor. When it was duly in position upon the roof, where he had spent so many working hours, he was about the happiest young fellow in the world.

His friends were almost as happy—particularly that first friend who had given him the aerial job. The roof became a favorite resort for everybody in the city who had the least hankering after a sight of the stars. The young owner of the telescope was glad to let them look. As for himself, he nightly scanned the heavens, noting and recording by means of drawings the many wonderful things he saw there.

Besides a good telescope he had phenomenally keen sight. That is evidenced by the fact that with his five-inch refractor, an instrument below the first power, he discovered and described a dozen comets. Providence, perhaps, had put it into the mind of a rich man to offer prizes for just such discoveries. They were not very big prizes, but altogether this self-taught astronomer won enough of them to give him a welcome thousand dollars.

He had, however, rebuffs as well as helps from the big outside world. The American Association for the Advancement of Science met in his native city not long after he had begun his study of the heavens. He was presented to its president, Simon Newcomb, and began modestly to speak of what he had done and hoped to do. "Humph! You had better put away that telescope! It is too big, any way. You can do nothing with it; you had better study mathematics than waste your time stargazing," said the great man. The beginner left him half heart-broken. But after the first smart he resolved he would study mathematics, and he did.

Time's whirling brings some revenges that are precious. Fifteen years later, Prof. Simon Newcomb, writing to Prof. Edward Emerson Barnard, upon whom Vanderbilt University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Science, and whom the Royal Astronomical Society of London has been proud to make a Fellow, asked if Professor Barnard "knew anything of a young fellow with a telescope, who had lived in Nashville when the Association for the Advancement of Science met there?" and added some further inquiry. "It cannot be possible that you are the one I mean!"

It was not only possible, but actual. Professor Barnard, to-day the foremost of American astronomers, who has mastered not merely mathematics, but the whole college curriculum, who has discovered more comets than any other living man, and who has mapped and measured the fifth satellite of Jupiter, is the lad who made his beginnings by faithful study over few things, upon the roof of a Nashville photograph gallery. It is pleasant to add that now when fortune smiles, when big colleges almost fight for the prestige of employing him, that when he revisits his native city those who seek first and stays with longest are the friends who in the beginning gave him a helping hand.—The Independent.

FLORIDA'S VANISHING SPIDER.

On the borders of the Everglades you often see a large yellow spider. He swings a strong web from two plant twigs on either side of the path or a clear space of ground, and waits for his prey. The web is in the shape of a hammock, and tapers to a fine point at each end, though quite broad in the middle. The bright color of the owner seems to mark him out for destruction—he is clearly defined against the white sand or dead leaves, and you wonder what he would do for defence in case of attack. Approach quietly and he watches you intently. Now raise your hand suddenly and he will disappear! While you are wondering what became of him, you first see a blur where he had been, then several spiders, then you catch sight again of the yellow ball you noticed at first. Repeat the performance and the stage effect is renewed. The disappearance is absolute—there can be no doubt about it, and the little magician trusts to it entirely for his protection. How is it done? As soon as he is threatened he starts the vibration of his airy hammock. These become too rapid for the eye to follow, and he vanishes. As these become slower you see a blur, and then several spiders as the eye catches him at different points of his swings, until finally he rests before you.—Christian Work.

At no time does the true merit of coffee become so manifest. To produce that delicious, aromatic beverage that delights the hearts of epicures and acts as a delightful conclusion to a well-enjoyed meal, only the finest material should be used. They are represented by

ADVERTISEMENTS.



After dinner-coffee.

Nothing in the world is so necessary as a fitting termination to a perfectly served dinner.

At no time does the true merit of coffee become so manifest. To produce that delicious, aromatic beverage that delights the hearts of epicures and acts as a delightful conclusion to a well-enjoyed meal, only the finest material should be used. They are represented by

Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee.

Grocers sell it in pound and two-pound tin cans, and the signature of these famous importers, together with their seal, guarantees its matchless excellence.

FREE! FREE!

DR. KLINE'S

Great Nerve Restorer!

A Sample Bottle FREE to those troubled with any form of Nervous Disorder.

J. A. HART, Agent,
1780 Notre Dame st.

The Patent Act.

The Solar Refining Co., of Lima, Ohio, U.S.A., owner of Canadian Letters Patent, No. 33,725, for an improvement in refining petroleum, is prepared to grant licenses for the use of this invention. For further information address The Bushnell Co., Limited, Sarnia, Ont.

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A trip over the Belt Line is delightfully refreshing.

And take a trip to the Saguenay.

Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 8 a.m.

LOW RATES WEST.

Precedent and Brockville \$3.00
1,000 Islands, Clayton \$4.00
Kingston \$4.00
Toronto \$8.00
Niagara Falls \$9.45

Meals and berth included.

Steamers leave week days 10 a.m.

For further information and tickets, apply to H. FOSTER CHAFFEE, Agent,
128 St. James st., opp. Post Office,
Tel. 1731.

MONTREAL & ROCHESTER TRANSIT CO. (Bay of Quinte Line.)
Steamer "ALEXANDRIA,"
E. B. SMITH, Master.

Electric Lighted, Search Light, SUMMER EXCURSIONS!

ROCHESTER and return (Coney Island, Lake Ontario) \$17.00
CHARLOTTE and return via Charlotte \$10.00
BUFFALO and return via Charlotte \$10.00
PICTON on QUINTE and return \$10.00
BELLEVILLE on QUINTE and return \$11.00
Meals and Berths included.

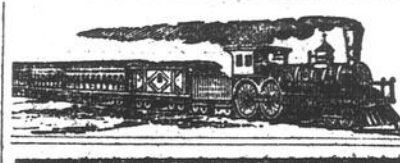
Thousand Islands by Daylight. All St. Lawrence Rapids. GOOD MEALS, COMFORTABLE CABINS.

SAILING EVERY THURSDAY, at 10 a.m.
Arrive Picton Saturday, 5.30 a.m.
" Belleville (Port of Rochester) 9.50 a.m.

Tickets, folders, and all information from captain on steamer or from A. W. Hopburn, Manager, Picton, Ont.; D. Batterbury, Gen'l Ticket Depot, 128 St. James street, Montreal; W. Foster Chaffee, Bookkeeper, 228 St. Catherine street, Montreal; or James Woodhouse, No. 1 Flour Shed, Canal Basin, Montreal.

CITY TICKET OFFICE,
143 St. James Street - Montreal.

ELECTROTYPING DONE IN THE VERY BEST STYLE and with dispatch at "Witnes" Office.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

SATURDAY TO MONDAY EXCURSION TICKETS

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Lve. MONTREAL 8.00 a.m. 8.45 p.m.
Arr. PORTLAND 8.45 a.m. 8.45 p.m.
Arr. OLD ORCHARD 8.22 p.m. 7.23 a.m.
Buffet Parlor Car on 8 a.m. train and Buffet Sleeping Car on 8.45 p.m. train.

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Daily. Ex. Sun.
Lve. MONTREAL 2.00 a.m. 10.25 p.m.
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Arr. NIAGARA FALLS 8.45 a.m. 10.55 a.m.
Arr. BUFFALO 10.00 p.m. 12.00 a.m.
Arr. LONDON 1.25 a.m. 3.25 a.m.
Arr. DETROIT 4.45 a.m. 6.45 a.m.
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Express Steamships Alberta, Athabasca or Manitoba leave Owen Sound for Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William on arrival of train leaving Toronto at 1 p.m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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From Dalhousie Sq. Station,
Lake Manikoung Express leaves 1.30 p.m. for Joliette, St. Gabriel, etc.

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SS. MERRIMAC (cold storage) July 28
SS. MONTROSE (cold storage) Aug. 4
And Weekly Thereafter.

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SS. MONTEZUMA July 30
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New Steamer Building
From GLASGOW and MONTREAL, From Glasgow, Weekly Service, Montreal.
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July 15, SS. KATALIA Aug. 4
July 22, SS. TRITONIA Aug. 11
July 29, SS. ALDERS Aug. 18
Aug. 5, SS. KATALIA (cold storage) Aug. 25
Aug. 12, SS. ANKYNTHIA Sept. 1
Aug. 19, SS. SALSOLA Sept. 7

THOMSON LINE.

WEEKLY LONDON SERVICE, From Montreal.

SS. ARONA Aug. 4
SS. DEVONA Aug. 11
SS. CERVONA Aug. 18
SS. IONA (cold storage) Aug. 25

EAST COAST SERVICE, Montreal to Leth.

SS. ARONA Aug. 4
SS. WESTWATER Aug. 14
SS. BELLONA Aug. 3
SS. PARON BELHAVEN Aug. 26
SS. GANGES Aug. 26

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Sat. July 10, Lake Superior, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. July 23, Galia, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. July 31, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 7, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 14, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 21, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 28, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Sept. 4, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Sept. 11, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Sept. 18, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Sept. 25, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Oct. 2, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Oct. 9, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Oct. 16, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Oct. 23, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Oct. 30, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Nov. 6, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Nov. 13, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Nov. 20, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Nov. 27, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Dec. 4, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Dec. 11, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Dec. 18, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Dec. 25, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Jan. 1, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Jan. 8, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Jan. 15, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Jan. 22, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Jan. 29, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Feb. 5, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Feb. 12, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Feb. 19, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Feb. 26, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Mar. 5, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Mar. 12, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Mar. 19, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Mar. 26, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Apr. 2, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Apr. 9, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Apr. 16, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Apr. 23, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Apr. 30, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. May 7, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. May 14, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. May 21, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. May 28, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. June 4, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. June 11, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. June 18, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. June 25, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. July 2, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. July 9, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. July 16, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. July 23, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. July 30, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 6, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 13, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 20, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Aug. 27, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Sept. 3, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12, Sat. Sept. 10, Lake Ontario, Wed. Aug. 12

SPAIN IS READY.

Would Conclude Peace Negotiations Within Twenty-four Hours

IF ASSURED THAT NO CASH INDEMNITY WILL BE DEMANDED, AND TERMS WERE NOT TOO ONEROUS RESPECTING THE PHILIPPINES.

New York, July 29.—A despatch to the 'World' from Madrid says: President McKinley can get peace within twenty-four hours, including the surrender of Manila and Puerto Rico, if he will waive indemnity in money and not be too hard in his terms respecting the Philippines. The Spanish people are gloomily resigned to peace, having lost confidence in all the political parties, in their statesmen and in their generals.

Even the press has sadly lost prestige because it has systematically led the people to believe in castles in the air, both before and during the war.

So now all classes only care for their material interests and are anxious to escape from a crippling of the country's finance by a heavy war indemnity.

It is remarkable that the majority of the nation seems to regard it as a foregone conclusion that the Queen Regent and the cabinet will accept almost any conditions in order to secure peace.

The ministers and the generals have come to the conclusion that they have little to fear now in the way of military resistance and discontent which would have been formidable only if led by Weyler or assuming the form of a revolution.

PEACE TERMS.

OUTLINE OF THE CONCLUSIONS REACHED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—The terms which the United States will find acceptable as a basis of peace are being reduced to form by Secretary Day, the President having reached a conclusion on their outlines.

The terms were the formal subject of interest and discussion to-day in official circles. There is the best reason to believe after the full conferences the President has had individually with the members of his Cabinet, that he has already made up his own mind, and that Secretary Day has even now practically reduced to form the reply the United States government will make to the Spanish government's overture through Ambassador Cambon.

About the only point that seems to be open to an amendment of an extensive character is the disposition of the Philippines. While the administration has not failed to take notice of the extent of the demand for their acquisition by the United States, as exhibited in certain sections of the country, it can be stated that the conclusion has been reached to abide by the first decision on this point, namely, to relinquish the islands, retaining a coaling station there, surrounded by a sufficient zone of land to make it self-supporting. This decision, it is possible, though not probable, may be again changed before the Cabinet disposes of the matter to-morrow, as strong influences are at work to induce the President to insist upon the substitution of at least an independent government over the Philippines for Spanish rule. If this point shall be difficult of settlement, the answer to Spain may not be rendered, but may have to wait another Cabinet meeting next week.

The report from Madrid, toward the close of the day, that the newspapers there had given their approval to the terms of peace described by the President went toward relieving a certain feeling of discouragement that was manifested at the opening of the day, for it was patent that members of the administration apprehended a rejection of the demands by Spain at the beginning.

It may be pointed out in this connection that if really as near to peace as many people suppose, it will become necessary to issue a call for an extra session of the Senate to act promptly upon the peace treaty.

No word came from General Miles to-day, and the War Department assumes that he is pursuing his advance across the Island of Puerto Rico, towards San Juan. They attach little credence to the Spanish account of a battle at Yanco, resting confident in the belief that when the facts are known, it will be found that this was a victory of the Spanish type, resulting in the complete achievement of the American commander.

Reinforcements are arriving to support General Miles, and before the week is over the campaign will be in full swing.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—Secretary of State Day was closeted with President McKinley for less than a half hour this afternoon over the response to Spain's note suing for peace. When he left the White House, Mr. Day announced that the reply of this government would be given to Spain on Friday or Saturday. Meantime, its tenor, so far as the Administration is able to do so, is to be closely guarded from the public. The

President has had no other consultation with any of the members of the Cabinet in regard to the response. It has been noticeable that since the conferences with members of the Cabinet, and M. Cambon's presentation of Spain's preliminary note there have been few important conferences at the White House. Several members of the Cabinet meantime have called individually but none have come by prearrangement. This is taken to indicate that the formal response of the Administration is clearly outlined and is only awaiting the final consensus of opinion of to-morrow's Cabinet session. Many persons who called on the President to-day on private matters made inquiry as to the peace situation, but gathered little important information. Several, however, who have talked with the President and Secretary Day say the Administration is prepared to meet any steps the Spanish Government may take. 'Our terms will be such as to meet the approval of the entire world,' one of the Cabinet members is quoted as saying to-day, but further than that he would not go.

THE SPANISH OVERTURE.

DOUBT EXPRESSED AS TO THE REAL PURPOSE OF TUESDAY'S ADVANCE.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—It has been suggested in some quarters that Spain has been disingenuous in making the advance of last Tuesday, and that her real purpose was to develop the position of the United States respecting the Philippines, hoping in this way to secure the active support of some European powers that have so far held aloof from her. While this belief is not seriously entertained at the State Department, the government, without regard to its soundness, will proceed in a plain straightforward way to let Spain know what is expected of her if she desires peace. It is not likely that the European powers could profit improperly by learning what the intentions of the United States are, but at any rate, it is felt to be due to the world at large, and in the interest of fair dealings in international matters that America's statement should be made. It must be confessed that little hope is entertained that Spain at once will accept the terms proposed. On the contrary, a wave of popular indignation is expected to sweep over the peninsula upon the announcement of the conditions that will cause the Spanish government to drop negotiations and sullenly fight on. If there were any chance to procrastinate, to secure an armistice without committing themselves, in fact to adopt any course that would postpone the evil day of settlement, the Sagasta ministry would undoubtedly turn towards it. But from that point of view their case is hopeless.

Meeting the Spanish overtures with frankness, the United States will demand that it should be treated with the same spirit. If a disposition is shown to parley at length, this will not be encouraged, nor is it believed that the French ambassador would be a party to any such programme. If there must be talk instead of action on the United States' proposal, the discussion may proceed, but absolutely without in any way retarding military or naval operations. Dewey and Merritt will proceed uninterruptedly to execute their programme in the Philippines; Miles will continue his advance upon Puerto Rico, and Watson will head for the shores of Spain. As these extensive movements will cost a great deal of money, the Spanish government, if it delays, must expect to meet the expense when it comes to a settlement. The present disposition of the United States government is to demand no money indemnity from Spain, although it might fairly be questioned whether the small proposed territorial acquisition of Puerto Rico and a couple of coaling stations is anything like an adequate recompense for the half billion dollars expense that the war has imposed upon the United States.

BERLIN SURPRISED.

The Berlin correspondent of the 'Times' says: 'The terms of peace which America imposes occasion surprise here as much too hard. The "National Gazette" remarks that the United States has not won a victory signal enough to warrant such hard terms, and expresses the opinion that the prospects of peace, in consequence, are gloomy.'

The 'Times' commenting editorially upon the suggestion of the 'National Gazette,' says: 'This suggestion from would-be friends of Spain merely shows that these critics entirely fail to grasp the military significance of America's sea power. Only by prompt and straightforward dealings with President McKinley can Spain hope to prevent the advance of the American army.'

The Vienna correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'The project of a European conference regarding the Philippines was brought forward long ago, and where is every prospect that the conference will meet in Paris?'

PRESS COMMENTS.

London, July 28.—The Madrid correspondent of the 'Daily Mail,' remarking upon the feeling of satisfaction and relief the peace overtures have produced, says: 'There is little probability of popular discontent, and none at all if Spain is allowed to retain the Philippines, and is not compelled to pay indemnity. The attitude of the people makes the chances of Don Carlos small. Moreover, the Carlists are said to disagree about the advisability of rising, the Marquis de Corralbe and other leaders opposing the step. Nevertheless, it is feared that Don Carlos will insist upon it.'

The Madrid correspondent of the 'Daily Telegraph' says: 'However unpalatable the terms of peace may be, they will not

provoke the slightest disturbance in Spain, where listless indifference is predominant.'

THE CUBAN DEBT.

London, July 29.—The 'Daily Graphic' this morning points out that there is a probability of an international question arising over the difficulty of dealing with the Cuban debt, since a majority of the Spanish bondholders are Frenchmen.

THE YOUNG KING.

QUEEN REGENT CONSTANTLY IN ATTENDANCE UPON HIM.

New York, July 29.—A despatch to the 'World' from Madrid says: Queen Christina is deeply distressed by her son's illness, coming in the midst of national reverses. Her own health is much shaken by cares and sleepless nights.

The first attendant to notice that the youthful king was ailing was Colonel Torriga, one of the King's professors. General Sancho, the chief of the military household, immediately informed the Queen, who sent for Dr. Candela, Bastos and Ledesma. They put the King to bed, but for twenty-four hours could only say that the fever was rising rapidly, his temperature was 39 centigrade (102.2 Fahrenheit), he had a headache, his face was flushed and his eyes were abnormally brilliant.

The Queen watched her son for two nights. When told that the measles had developed, but presented only an ordinary character, she went to her private oratory and knelt on the floor, sobbing and crying bitterly. Then she recovered her composure, called the Infanta Isabella (her sister-in-law) and asked her to take care of her (the Queen's) daughters, the Princesses of the Asturias and the Infanta Maria Teresa, whose quarters are at the other end of the palace, in order that they may escape the contagion. For fifteen days the Queen will not see them, having resolved to remain by her son.

His faithful old valet, Antonio, and his English nurse, take turns with the officers in the sick room. The King is a very cheerful invalid, especially when his mother is with him. She reads aloud to him, despite the advice of the doctors, and takes little food or rest.

Very considerably she told her ministers who have children that she would dispense with their attendance.

MANILLA CAPITULATES.

REPORT TO THAT EFFECT ANNOUNCED FROM MADRID.

Paris, July 29.—A despatch from Madrid to the Paris edition of the New York 'Herald' says the Spanish Government has received a cable message announcing the surrender of Manila to Rear-Admiral Dewey.

PUERTO RICO CAMPAIGN.

THE LANDING AT GUANICO ALTERS THE PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

Washington, July 29.—The change of base of operations for the Puerto Rican expedition has resulted in a complete rearrangement of plans of the signal service for that campaign. There will be no cable connections made with the American army at Guanico, which would have been the case had the original landing place been taken, and the war balloons, instead of being expedited abroad, will be held at Tampa pending further developments. The original plan as decided on by the war authorities was for a landing of the expeditionary forces at Fajardo, on the north-east corner of the island. Meantime, the army, now somewhere between Yauco and Ponce, lacks the advantages had at Santiago of direct and immediate communication with Washington, and save by the belated despatches which must be sent back to the nearest cable point, will be without cable facilities.

NEW ARMS FOR PUERTO RICO.

Washington, July 29.—Twenty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles have reached Newport News for shipment to Puerto Rico for the use of the volunteers who compose the mass of the invading army. It is the understanding of the ordnance bureau that these arms were shipped on one of the transports that accompanied General Brooke. If they did not go then they will be forwarded by the next ship that sails for Guanico. These rifles are the modern magazine, thirty calibre guns that are used by the regulars and the only guns that can compete with the Mausers employed by the Spaniards. They will be substituted for the old style forty-five calibre Springfield rifles with which the volunteers are now armed and will put the new troops on an equality with the veterans so far as equipment is concerned. It is not expected that the total infantry strength of the expedition will exceed twenty thousand soldiers, so that every man in it will have a modern arm, using the smokeless powder that constitutes the chief point of superiority of the new over the old type of rifle.

WAR NOTES.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—The government of Hayti has declined to permit the United States to establish a weather station on its domain. Its action follows a request for this privilege made by the

Secretary of State at the instance of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Washington, D.C., July 28.—Admiral Cervera has forwarded to the Spanish Government his full report of the naval engagement which resulted in the annihilation of the Spanish fleet. The report is very long, covering many pages of the admiral's writing. After a formal inspection, it was then sent to Ambassador Cambon to be forwarded to the Spanish Admiralty.

Madrid, July 28.—Captain Auon, Minister of Marine, has received a despatch from Admiral Camara announcing that his fleet has cast anchor at Cadix.

The papers generally express the opinion that the Cortes will reassemble in September.

Miss Jessie Schley, who came here in the hope of an interview with Premier Sagasta on behalf of peace, started for Paris this evening.

London, July 26.—The 'Daily Mail' says that the British transport 'Joulanga,' carrying Grenadiers to Gibraltar, was stopped in the Bay of Biscay by an American cruiser.

Portsmouth, N.H., July 28.—The Spanish prisoners were paid off by the Spanish Government to-day, the money being received from Admiral Cervera at Annapolis, the men receiving from four to ten dollars each in American currency.

San Francisco, July 29.—The Merchants' Association has adopted a resolution petitioning the President to hold and retain the Philippine Islands. Similar action will probably be taken within the next day or two by the Chamber of Commerce and other business organizations.

THE QUEBEC CONFERENCE.

A NEWFOUNDLAND MINISTER ON WHAT MIGHT OCCUR IF THE COLONY IS REFUSED REPRESENTATION.

St. John's, Nfld., July 28.—The Hon. A. B. Morine, Receiver-General of Newfoundland, commenting upon the expressions of some Canadian papers that Newfoundland will not be allowed representation at the international commission to meet shortly at Quebec for a settlement of the questions at issue between the United States and Canada, points out that Newfoundland practically controls the supply of bait for the whole North Atlantic fisheries. He suggests that if Canada should be selfish enough to ignore Newfoundland in the negotiations that colony could refuse to assent to any agreement concluded at Quebec. The effect of this would be to prevent American fishermen from procuring bait in Newfoundland waters, thus destroying the fishery on the Banks. In Mr. Morine's opinion, the United States is not likely to consent to any convention on the fishery question unless satisfied that Newfoundland concurs. Canada's trade with Newfoundland now equals that of the United States with the colony, but slight changes of tariff could throw the main volume of trade again into American hands. Further, Mr. Morine contends, the fishery convention which Newfoundland has already negotiated with the United States, shows that the Americans regard Newfoundland concessions as of great value, and better terms would be obtainable from the Americans if Canada and Newfoundland were united on the commission. Mr. Morine, however, does not believe the Canadian ministers will refuse Newfoundland representation.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

MAJOR HUGHES STRONGLY IN FAVOR OF CANADA CONTRIBUTING HER SHARE.

Ottawa, July 29.—Major Sam Hughes, M.P., who is in the capital on business with the Militia Department, in an interview, speaking of his scheme of imperial defence, said he would like to see each colony of the empire regarded as a regimental territory from which corps could be drawn for active service. Instead of 'boys' schools' being established ashore, he would have an old craft stationed at each city, on board of which lads could be trained as sailors. The Colonel believes Canada will be able to furnish an abundance of recruits for the 100th Regiment. 'Why, do you know,' he said, 'that from the county of Victoria alone we have sent thirty-four young men into active service with the United States army in the present war with Spain. Well, it is a fact, only the other day we got word that two of our Victoria county boys had been killed in action before Santiago and one wounded. Yes, and if I had time,' added the Major, 'as he prepared to start for his train, I could tell you of other boys about Lindsay who are on the United States gunboat "Mayflower," sixty percent of whose crew are Canadians and British.'

MISS TEMPEST MARRIED.

London, July 28.—Miss Marie Tempest, the actress and light opera singer, was privately married yesterday to Mr. Cosmo Stuart, Mr. Stuart is wealthy and has figured as an actor and backer of plays, his latest venture being 'Lord and Lady Algy,' at the Comedy Theatre, which is also being backed by Miss Fannie Ward, an American.

BANQUET TO JUDGE DORION.

The members of the bar and a number of personal friends tendered a complimentary banquet to Mr. Achille Dorion, in the ladies' ordinary at the Windsor Hotel last evening, on the occasion of his appointment as a judge of the Circuit Court. The event was a very successful one. Mayor Prefontaine presided. To his right sat the Hon. Judge Dorion, Hon. Judge Champagne, Mr. C. B. Carter, batonnier of the Montreal Bar;



JUDGE DORION.

Hon. J. E. Robidoux, Provincial Secretary, and Hon. A. W. Atwater, M.P.P., to his left, Sir M. M. Tait, acting Chief Justice of Montreal; Hon. C. A. Geoffrion, Hon. Judge Purcell, Mr. J. A. C. Madore, M.P., Mr. L. J. Ethier, city attorney, and Mr. E. N. St. Jean.

The other guests present included members of the liberal professions and representatives of the different branches of trade and commerce. Before the toasts were proposed letters were read from the Hon. H. Archambault and Judge Loranger expressing their regret that they could not be present. The Queen's health having been duly honored, the chairman proposed the guest of the evening, and in a neat speech referred to the eminent qualifications of the new judge. Judge Dorion replied in appropriate terms and heartily thanked his friends for their kindness towards him. Other speeches were delivered by Sir Melbourne Tait, Hon. Mr. Robidoux, Mr. C. B. Carter, Q.C., Judge Champagne, Judge Purcell and the Hon. Mr. Geoffrion.

BRAVE AND READY, THOUGH DUMB.

On Wednesday evening last, while the parish priest of Drummondville was attending an entertainment given at the convent for the benefit of a bazaar, now being held there, two tramps paid a visit to the presbytery. They rang the bell at the front door, and when the only person at the house at the time, a dumb servant girl, came to open if they tried to seize her. She managed to escape, however, and while running back into the house, closely followed by the two men, preserved sufficient presence of mind to blow out a lamp that stood on a table in the hall. She then entered a side-room where the ruffians followed her, and while they tripped over some of the furniture and fell, she had time to run into the priest's office, open a drawer, take away the cash box and jump from a window into the street, where she gave the alarm. The neighbors rushed in, but the robbers had fled.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Ottawa, July 29.—Miss Christina Mitchell, housekeeper for Mrs. J. MacLaren, of Ottawa, was accidentally killed on Wednesday, by the upsetting of a carriage, in which she was driving near Quyon, on the Ottawa River. Miss Mitchell was driving with another young lady, up a steep hill, when the horse began to back, finally upsetting the carriage at a steep portion of the hill. The other young lady was kicked in the face by the horse, and as nearly as can be learned, Miss Mitchell was killed almost instantly. The deceased was an estimable lady, came to Ottawa ten years ago from Scotland. She has lived with Mrs. MacLaren ever since.

Marmora, Ont., July 29.—An unknown man about twenty-five years of age was killed on the C.P.R. track about three miles from the C.P.R. station here yesterday. The body was badly mangled. Word was brought to Marmora village and the body lies here awaiting identification. He was dressed in brown clothes, blue and white plaid shirt, with black fedora hat. He had a light moustache and dark hair.

DISASTROUS ELECTRICAL STORM.

Red Oak, Neb., July 29.—Lightning killed three persons near here last night. Three farm houses were destroyed and twenty-three head of cattle belonging to William Sapcott were killed. The Swedish-Lutheran Church at Wallin was struck and burned. Mr. R. W. Barstow lost his barn and thirty tons of hay. Nine horses in a pasture were killed. Serious damage to the corn crop was done by wind.

A FRUITLESS CONFERENCE.

Toronto, July 29.—The conference between Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk, and Chief Sargent, of the Order of Locomotive Firemen, and Grand Chief Clarke, of the Order of Railway Conductors, has been without result and the negotiations have closed for the present. It is probable, however, that they will be resumed at a later date.

'LA BOURGOGNE' DISASTER.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO HOLD ANOTHER INVESTIGATION INTO THE MATTER.

Paris, July 28.—M. Edouard Lockroy, Minister of Marine, has decided to order a fresh inquiry into the loss of 'La Bourgogne.' If, as it is feared, any of the crew failed of their duty, they will be punished. M. Lockroy has also decided to submit to the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing measures for the better safeguarding of ocean navigation.

SEARCHING FOR FRIENDS.

Halifax, N.S., July 29.—The coasting steamer 'Hiawatha,' which has been chartered to go in search of the bodies of certain victims of 'La Bourgogne' tragedy, left her wharf last night and anchored at the mouth of the harbor, and put to sea this morning, proceeding directly to the locality in which the French liner foundered, to prosecute the work for which she has been commissioned. Ex-Judge John Dillon, of New York, and Mr. M. C. Perry, of Kansas City, are the parties responsible for the expedition, which is in charge of Mr. George Clay, of New York. Ex-Judge Dillon lost his wife and daughter in 'La Bourgogne' disaster, and Mr. Perry lost his wife, three daughters and one son, and it is in the hope that the remains of their beloved ones may be recovered that they have sent out the 'Hiawatha,' which is fully equipped for a month's search, and carries a dozen caskets, three undertakers, and a man to attend to the work of hermetically sealing the caskets should any bodies be found, and a Halifax physician, Dr. H. S. Jacques. While the first object of the expedition is to recover, if possible, the remains of the Dillon and Perry families, any other bodies which the steamer may come across will be given decent burial at sea.

The recent reports of a number of floating corpses from the sunken steamer having been passed off as Sable Island and on the Grand Banks, have encouraged the ex-judge and Mr. Perry to hope that those of their wives and children may be discovered by the 'Hiawatha' and brought home for interment. It is stated here that the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique declined to institute the search which Messrs. Dillon and Perry have now undertaken, as they did not wish to engage in a search for favored parties, and that they also decided not to send a steamer to recover all the bodies that could be found, owing to the great expense involved.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, who has been at his summer home in Cape Breton for a fortnight, has also undertaken a searching expedition. A dozen caskets were forwarded to-day to St. Peter's, C.B., and placed on board the steamer 'Harlaw,' by which Prof. Bell started to-night for Sable Island in endeavor to find the remains of his friends, Dr. Pollock and Mrs. Pollock, of Washington, who perished in 'La Bourgogne' disaster. He thinks that a number of bodies have probably drifted on Sable Island, and he hopes to find those of Dr. and Mrs. Pollock among them.

A DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Cornwall, July 29.—On the occasion of a recent visit of a party of young men from Louisville, N.J., to Antville, one of the party lost a valuable gold watch, and a thorough search failed to discover its whereabouts. Afterwards suspicion fell upon one of the party, and when they came over to the Canadian side on a second trip, George Stone, of Louisville, was arrested. He acknowledged taking the watch, and said it was hidden under a bridge west of the village. The constable and an assistant accompanied him to get the watch. It was dark and they had a lantern, but the watch could not be found. Suddenly Stone, who had managed to work his hands out of the handcuffs, made a break for liberty, and succeeded in getting away. So far he has not been recaptured.

MR. MACKENZIE STILL CONFIDENT.

Ottawa, July 29.—Mr. William Mackenzie, who is in Ottawa to-day on business with the authorities on Parliament Hill, has lost no faith in his Yukon railway scheme. 'I consider,' he said, 'that everything that has occurred out there this season has gone to show what a blunder it was to interfere with the railway scheme. I am therefore myself a stronger believer in it than I was last winter. It is worthy of note, is it not, that the navigation of the Stikine river, which was laughed at in some quarters, has turned out to be a very easy matter. Most of the boats in the Yukon trade seem to be doing very little by reason of the falling off in the traffic.'

A BOY'S AWFUL DEATH.

St. John, N.B., July 28.—Last night Howard McLean, formerly a telegraph messenger boy, about sixteen years of age, fell while trying to jump on a moving train at McAdam Junction, and was literally cut in two by the car wheels. The body was forwarded to Halifax by to-day's C.P.R. express.

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