Twelve Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Warm.

N., No. 162. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904. PRICE ONE CENT.

Colonial Institute 7 Pratalgar Square London SW EN(

GO REPORTS.

rpedo Boats Approached Port Arthur

AND ATTACKED THE GUARDSHIP 'DIANA.'

RETURN UNDAMAGED.

Tokio, July 12.—Noon.—Admiral Togo reports that at midnight, July 11, torpedo boats approached the boom which blocks Port Arthur harbor and attacked the guardship 'Diana' with torpedoes. The result has not been ascertained. The Japanese boats returned undamaged.

JAPANESE POSITIONS SHELLED BY SHIPS.

Che foo, July 12.—It is reported that five Russian cruisers and several torpedo boats left Port Arthur at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning last and shelled the enemy's positions on the east coast, returning undamaged at 6 o'clock in the evening. It is believed they encountered Admiral Togo's ships and were forced to return.

A junk which arrived here this morning reports hearing two terrific explosions at Port Arthur yesterday.

THE ARMIES

PROBABLE EVACUATION OF NIU CHWANG.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—1 p.m.—A Colonel Novitsky, of the general staff, in an interview to-day said: 'The result of the loss of Kai chou will probably be the evacuation of Niu chwang.

'Gen. Kuropatkin's position is more difficult than that which confronted Lord Roberts in South Africa. It is as if Lord Roberts received his supplies by rail, via Constantinople, Cairo and Central Africa. It will be a long time before Gen. Kuropatkin will have enough supplies and men to assume the offensive. In the meanwhile he will have to fight rear guard actions, perhaps giving up important positions like Niu chwang, which are of vastly more consequence than Kai chou.

READY FOR DEATH GRAPPLE.

Headquarters of General Count Keller, Niut kiay, eleven miles west of Lian dian sian, July 12.—The opposing armies are grimly facing each other on the heights across the Liank river, ready to engage in a death grapple.

The Liank crosses the main Liao yang to Fen huang cheng road, twenty-eight miles east of Liao yang, flows north into the Tai sze river, which passes through Liao yang and empties into the Liao river.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who arrived here after a thirty-five-mile ride from Siao lindji, saw long lines of infantry and transport trains winding through the mountains. At Lian dian sian a lookout, stationed in a tree-top, pointed out the way to General Keller's headquarters, near Niut kiay. There the Russian eastern army was found, hidden in the hills. In a plain tent, the correspondent saw General Keller, living like a simple soldier, his staff being quartered in a native hut near by. The general was cheerful and bronzed by exposure. He talked enthusiastically of the engagement at Hoi yan.

Around the general's tent were many officers of the Guards, the pride of St. Petersburg. To see them as weather-beaten as the Cossack officers, one could scarcely believe them to be the dashing Guardsmen of the Russian capital. They have become hardened fighters, for hardly a day passes without collisions between the advance posts of the eastern army and the Japanese. The whole army is anxious to fight General Kuroki, whose headquarters are at Vandiapudze and whose men are entrenched on the other side of the river. The burning question is who will be the first to cross the dread valley of the Liank river?

ATTEMPT TO INDUCE SURRENDER

Liao yang, July 12.—A box full of Japanese proclamations, offering inducements to Russian soldiers who surrender, has been brought here from Ta tche kiao. Many of them were scattered among Gen. Mistchenko's men.

The heat is frightful, thermometers registering 104 degree in the shade.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS TO DEFEND TA TCHE KIAO.

Niu chwang, July 11.—Noon.—Chinese coming in from the country report the Russians everywhere retiring before the Japanese, who are soon expected here.

Active preparations are being made for defence at Ta tche kiao. Business at this city, despite the situation, is brisk and many ships are in port.

EXPECT NO TROUBLE, SAY LLOYD'S.

Tien tsin, July 12.—Lloyd's agent at Niu chwang, telegraphing under date of July 11, says: 'General Oku has occupied Kai chou without resistance, Gen. Stackelberg retiring on Ta tche kiao. I do not expect trouble either with the Russian or the Japanese troops.

RUSSIAN SICKNESS GREAT.

St. Petersburg, July 12, 1.50 p.m.—An official statement of the number of sick and wounded belonging to the Manchurian army shows a great increase in sickness after a few days' rain and also a large proportion of sick and wounded.

DYSENTERY RAGING.

St. Petersburg, July 12, 1.50 p.m.—Officers compared with men. The figures are, according to the listed strength of the army: Befort the rains, to June 26, the total was: Officers, 71, and men, 39 per thousand, of whom wounded officers numbered ten and men 6 per thousand; suffering from contagious diseases, two per thousand, of whom one-half were suffering from dysentery.

CREOLE PONIES AND BRONCHOS FOR JAPAN.

New Orleans, July 12.—Creole ponies from the prairies of south-west Louisiana and branchos from the plains of Texas may be fighting the battles of Japan within two months. It is learned that a Texas firm has been approached by Minister Takahira of Japan with a view to securing a hundred thousand head of horses of the type now used by the Japanese cavalry. The creole ponies and Texas bronchos, with wonderful 'staying qualities, easily fed and kept, are considered ideal mounts for the Japanese sabre man.

EUROPEAN CONCERNS.

RUSSO-BRITISH ALLIANCE PROSPECTS.

St. Petersburg, July 12, 1.50 p.m.—This is the festival of St. Peter and St. Paul, one of the greatest holidays of the year. All business is suspended and the government departments are closed.

The papers here are again exploiting the prospects of an Anglo-Russian understanding, the 'Novosti' declaring the idea is no longer utopian, but holds out advantages to both countries, which are recognized more and more every day, a remarkable feature being that the war, which one would think would have driven them apart, is really drawing them together.

CORPORATION TREATY.

St. Petersburg, July 12.—The corporation treaty between the United States and Russia was formally promulgated to-day. The treaty provides that American and Russian corporations may sue in the courts of both Russia and the United States. Previous to the promulgation of the treaty American concerns could be sued in Russia but could not bring suit in that country.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TROUBLE.

Rome, July 12.—At the Japanese legation here it was learned to-day that there is no truth in the report that Japan had protested to Italy against the transferring of Signor Melegari, the Italian minister at Tokio, to St. Petersburg owing to his pro-Japanese attitude. On the contrary, the Italian Government consulted on the subject with the Government at Tokio, which replied that it had no objection to the transfer of Signor Melegari to the Russian capital. The Japanese legation officials here added that there was no truth in the further report that the Japanese minister at Rome would be withdrawn.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 12.—The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was entertained at luncheon at the Constitutional Club to-day by Mr. Alfred Moseley in order to meet Mr. Donald Macmaster and Principal Peterson, of Montreal.

London, July 12.—Lord Onslow, in distributing the prizes at the Women's Horticultural College at Swanley, Kent, welcomed its colonial training. He said he had seen a good deal of the up country life of the colonies. Girls often went out expecting to find the comforts of home, and were disappointed. They ought to be adequately equipped before emigrating.

London, July 12.—A departmental report on whaling in the North of Scotland calls for regulations based on the experience of Canada and Newfoundland.

London, July 12.—The Australian mail service calls for new tenders between Sydney and Vancouver via New Zealand or Brisbane and Vancouver via Fiji.

London, July 12.—Sir Thomas Hickman, M.P., suggests the following variation in the two shilling duty on corn:—Impose a duty on all foreign importations of grain except maize of two shillings a quarter, admitting colonial grain free; give a bounty on colonial importations of one shilling, and a bounty on home-grown grain except oats of two shillings a quarter. This would leave a balance of 1,273,000, which, used as a bonus of five percent on colonial importations of meal, would leave £525,000 to meet the bounties for a natural increase in colonial importations and home agriculture.

London, July 12.—Returns just issued show that the imports of wheat from Canada increased 112,000 tons, from India 410,000 tons. Live cattle and dead meat from Canada show an increase of 30,000 tons.

MARINE MEN MEET.

PRESIDENT SOUNDS WARNING AGAINST SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 11—The convention of the 'longshoremen, marine and transport workers' association began yesterday. Montreal is working for the next convention.

President Keefe, in his annual address last night, said: 'Sympathetic strikes should never be countenanced or sanctioned by this organization. Our honor and integrity as an organization are bound up in our contracts and agreements, and our very manhood is at stake. To violate these agreements and contracts by sympathetic strikes would be suicide and dishonor.'

He advocated the organization of a federation of maritime workers.

NO MORE PRIZE FIGHTS.

Chicago, July 12.—Mayor Harrison yesterday declared that prize fights of every sort, including contests under the guise of 'glove contests,' must cease in Chicago. He summoned Chief of Police O'Neil and gave short orders that the mandate be enforced. Numerous exhibitions already arranged have been called off.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Reasons Given for its Slow Development.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST IMPORTS SAID TO EXIST.

Local manufacturers and shippers are considerably disturbed over the decrease and apparent declining interest in the trade between Canada and South African ports. Ideed, so serious has the matter become that the Montreal representatives of the Canada-South Africa Joint Steamship Service have taken up the question and through their local manager, Mr. J. R. Binning, they have decided to address a special circular to the government bringing to its attention the principal features relative to this service.

The government, some time ago, subsidized the Canada-South Africa Joint Steamship Service so as to encourage Canadian manufacturers and others to turn their attention to the promotion of trade with the South African merchants, in the hope that in time a trade beneficial to both countries might be established and maintained. However, obstacles have crept into the scheme, and if reports prove true the blame for the present unsatisfactory state of affairs is about to be placed where it belongs.

Mr. R. B. Stoker, manger of the Manchester Steamship Company, which is interested in the South African trade, is at present in the city from Manchester, Eng. When seen by a 'Witness' representative this afternoon he refused to speak on matters of trade, but admitted that he was in Canada on business relative to his company.

Following is the report referred to above, that is to be sent to the government, and which deals with the difficulties complained of:—

As you are fully aware, we have been making every possible effort to increase the quantity and diversity of Canadian goods for shipment to South Africa, but unfortunately, and especially during this season, the steamers have had to leave both St. John, N.B., and Montreal with very poor cargoes indeed; and, whilst we have reduced the ocean rates to a figure which will little more than cover the cost of handling in and out of the steamers, no appreciable improvement is taking place. We have made enquiry of the various shippers as to the reasons for the position of things, with a view to getting their ideas for improving same, and we have come across several points which we think should be laid before your department, with a view to your taking up, through your commissioner in South Africa, Mr. Jardine, with the South African Government.

In the first place, English papers have had considerable correspondence in regard to this same matter, and in the copy of 'Fairplay,' issued in England on June 16, we find an article dealing with the matter of rail rates on English goods arriving in South Africa; and, whilst the ocean rates from English ports to Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London and Natal are from twice to three times as much as we are now obtaining from Canadian ports, the diversity between the rail rate for comparatively short distances in that country as compared with ocean rate is altogether out of proportion. For instance, provisions carried from England to Capetown at the rate of 31s. 3d. per ton of 2,240 pounds (and for which we here can only get 15s.) pays 242s. 8d. for rail carriage from Capetown to Johannesburg, a distance of 1,014 miles. The rate from Durban to Johannesburg, which is only 483 miles, is 171s. 8d. Rates on other commodities are practically on the same basis, deals, for instance, costing 143s. 8d. from Capetown to Johannesburg, and 98s. 11d. from Durban to the same point, as against ocean rates of 20s. and 27s. 6d., respectively, from England; and on our last steamer we could not get deals from Canada at a rate which would pay the steamer 20s. per 2,240 pounds.

This point (which, as we have said, has been taken up through the English paper) is one, however, which may not especially affect imports from Canada, as we presume that these rates are charged on practically the same basis, whether local or ex steamer: but it is to our minds one of the reasons why business is developing more quickly along lines for which our steamers are being run between Canada and South Africa, and for which the Canadian Government is paying a subsidy.

We have come across a still more flagrant cause, and which amounts to discrimination against imports; and, whilst we have heard a lot about preferential tariff and low rates of drty, to our minds the railway tariff issued on Jan. 1, 1904, by the Cape Government railways amounts to a very heavy duty on goods which may be forwarded from Canada for inland points in South Africa. We have had this mater talked over with shippers who have lately sent large numbers of cattle by our steamers, and one, who has returned to this country, is very strong in his comments on the treatment he has received. It appears that the rate on native cattle, which is based on a mileage tariff, makes the rate from, say, Capetown to Pretoria, a distance of 1,041 miles, for what is called a 'short truck' of eight cattle, £9 15s. 3d.. The rate, however, on imported live stock for slaughter purposes is charged on the basis of one shilling per short truck per mile for the first three hundred miles, and ninepence per short truck per mile for the remaining distance of over three hundred miles; which makes the rate from Capetown to Pretoria £42 15s. 9d. You will easily see from this how impossible it is to import cattle to compete with live stock which may be shipped from Capetown for the same market.

With reference to the rate on imported produce, which, according to the Cape Government railways' tariff, includes wheat, mealies (or corn), oats, rye, barley and similar cereals, and for meal, flour and bran, is one penny per ton per mile, plus one-eighth per ton terminals; making rate per ton on six hundred miles distance, £2 11s. 8d. The regular mileage tariff for local goods of the same nature for same distance is £1 6s. 8d.

We have in the past shipped a considerable quantity of these commodities to South Africa, and the present almost total cessation of these shipments is explained when these rates are put before us. And the same thing applies to shipments of frozen meats: The rate per short truck for six hundred miles on imported frozen meats amounts to £26 5s., while on local fresh meats, fresh fish, per short truck the rate is only £6 3s. 9d.

It is just possible that the rates, especially on live cattle and frozen meats, have been established to protect vested interests; but we think this a matter for discussion between the two governments, and as Canada has shown her ability to ship in the past we feel convinced that such shipments would be resumed if these differences were adjusted, at least, to some extent. We do not know what action the department might take in this connection, but we think it right, not only in our own interest, but in the interest of shippers who have been so ready to try the service in the past, that this matter should be brought to your notice. We shall be pleased indeed to be of any further assistance we can, and meantime we await with interest your remarks in conection with the above facts.

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS

GROSS EARNINGS FOR THE PAST FISCAL YEAR NEARLY TWO BILLION DOLLARS.

Washington, D.C., July 12.—The Interstate Commerce Commission announced its statistics of railways in the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904. They show that the par value of the railway capital then outstanding was $12,599,990,258, which represents a capitalization of $63,186 per mile.

The number of passengers carried was 694,891,535, an increase of 45,013,030 over the previous year; freight carried, 1,304,394,323 tons, an increase of 104,078,536 tons.

The gross earnings from the operation of the total of 205,313 miles of railway line, which is the aggregate single track mileage, were $1,900,846,907, an increase of $174,466,640; operating expenses, $1,257,538,852, an increase of $141,290,105; net earnings, $643,308,055, an increase of $33,176,535; income from other sources than operating, $205,687,480; net income available for dividends or surplus, $296,376,045.

The total casualties were 36,393, of which 9,840 represented the number of persons killed, and 76,553 those who were injured.

The aggregate number of locomotives in service was 43,871, an increase of 2,646; cars in service, 1,753,389, an increase of over 113,000 during the year.

FOUND MISSING MONEY.

VANCOUVER COBBLER UNEARTHS SATCHEL OF SILVER STOLEN FROM QUANN.

Vancouver, July 12.—Yesterday Peter Simeson, a cobbler, of this city, went to a certain spot in the woods near Hastings, and there found a satchel containing several hundred dollars of silver stolen from the bookmaker Quann by highway robbers after the Dominion Day jockey-club races. Simeson told several persons he felt he could find the money, in spite of the fact that hundreds have carefully searched the neighborhood ever since the daring hold-up. Accordingly, he took a street car to the point near where the robbery occurred, walked a mile and a quarter, then entered the bush where the highwaymen were supposed to have gone. Simeson's eye was attracted by a small loop of string projecting from an old log lying in the heavy undergrowth. He pulled it out and found he had hit upon a valise full of silver. This he turned over to Quann and was given a reward of fifty dollars for his honesty.

WRECKED THE TRAIN.

BULGARIAN INSURGENTS PLACED DYNAMITE ON THE TRACK.

Salonica, July 12.—Twenty persons have been injured as the result of a wreck on the railway running from Salonica to Constantinople, near Dede-Agach (the capital of the province of the same name in European Turkey, and the terminus of a branch of the Belgrade-Constantinople railway). The wreck was caused by dynamite placed on the track by Bulgarian insurgents.

A LEAD MERGER.

New York, July 11.—It is stated that the negotiations for a merger of the National Lead Company and the United Lead Company have been successfully concluded. The former company will absorb the latter. There will be an increase in the capital stock of the National Lead Company from its present total capitalization of $30,000,000. The United Lead Company has a capital of $15,000,000 with a bond issue of $9,000,000.

THE DEADLY TOY PISTOL.

Canajoharie, N.Y., July 11.—Charles Weeks, jr., seven years old, died to-day of tetanus. He injured one hand on July 4, while firing a toy pistol.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

NEW MILITIA LAW COMES UP AGAIN FOR DISCUSSION AT THIS MORNING'S SITTING —OTHER BUSNESS.

Ottawa, July 12.—At the opening of the House this forenoon the Minister of Militia brought down the papers and correspondence in connection with the year's extension granted to Lieut.-Colonel Gregory in his command of the 2nd Dragoons at St. Catharines. It was absolutely necessary, he said, that these papers should be produced because of the public attention that had already been drawn to the case. At the same time he regretted having to produce the papers, because matters of this nature were dealt with in a confidential way.

The Minister of Justice brought in a bill respecting arbitration between His Majesty and the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. In so doing he explained that its object was to confer on the arbitrators appointed to determine certain matters in dispute between the government of Canada and the Grand Trunk Railway power to call and examine witnesses under oath, to compel the production of papers relating to the matter in dispute, grant orders for examination on discovery, and generally such other powers as to procedure as one deemed requisite.

Mr. Fitzpatrick remarked that the point at issue between the government and the Grand Trunk Railway is a complaint that the railway is not living up to the obligation in its contract of 1898 to hand over to the Intercolonial at Ste. Rosalie all traffic destined for the Maritime Provinces which had been gathered along the Grand Trunk system.

Mr. Seymour Gourley asked whether There was usally permission to appeal from this arbitration to the courts.

The Minister could not definitely say. There was usually permission to apepal from arbitration like this to the Exchequer Court first, and then to the Supreme Court.

Mr. W. F. Maclean remarked that the Grand Trunk Railway corporation, to which the government saw fit to entrust the construction of its new transcontinental railway system, was evidently a rather grasping concern to deal with. The Grand Trunk was not willing to obey the terms of the alien labor law, and from the ministerial statement it was clear that they were determined to build up American seaports in preference to our own seaports.

The bill then passed the first reading.

Consideration was then resumed of the government bill to amend and consolidate the militia law of the country.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, called attention to the serious injuries sustained by a farmer named Laroue on the rifle range near Montreal a few years ago, for which the injured man was unable to obtain any compensation through the courts. He proposed an amendment to clause 68 of the bill so as to provide that the government may grant compensation to any one who is hurt on a government rifle range when the mishap does not occur through the sufferer's own culpable negligence. There was general concurrence in the suggestion. The clause, however, stood over for re-drafting.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Mount Holly, N.J., July 12. — The Berkeley Arms Hotel at Berkeley, near Seaside Park, N.J., was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $75,000.

Cincinnati, July 12.—The establishment of Henry Heile and Company, dealers in hay and grain, was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is $80,000.

THE HON. JOHN McINTOSH DEAD.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 12.—The Hon. John McIntosh, M.P. for Sherbrooke, died this morning. The funeral takes place on Friday.

Mr. McIntosh had been ailing for five years when he underwent an operation for peritonitis. Recently he had an attack of the grippe, but he was in his usual health yesterday.

The Hon. John McIntosh was the son of John McIntosh and Margaret Brodie,



THE LATE JOHN McINTOSH.

his wife, and was born at Laprairie, Que., in October, 1841. He was educated at Laprairie, and married Janet Greig. He represented Compton in the Quebec legislature from 1886 to 1894. He was sheriff at Sherbrooke for five years and a farmer until 1894. He was elected to the House of Commons in 1900 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. B. Ives, defeating Mr. LeBaron, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 96, and was re-elected at the general elections of 1900. He was a Conservative.

SKIT SKETCH NO. 9.



Now watch them boost their percentage with that bat.

SKIT SKETCHES.

While no conditions are made in regard to subject, and we will be glad to have any subject of wide interest used, we would be glad to see more purely Canadian or local skits come to the front with stronger drawing, which will make them tell better in the reproduction.

Make all drawings with jet black ink in line drawing or silhouette.

All the sketches accepted will be paid for at regular rates, and an additional prize of three dollars will be awarded for the best of the second series of twelve.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

With Gen. Oku, with 60,000 troops in the highlands west of Kai chau, and Gen. Kuroki's army south-east of Hai cheng, and the foreign attaches and newspaper correspondents with orders for the front, word is expected any hour of the capture of Ta chi kiao and Niu chwang.

Five Russian cruisers and several torpedo boats left Port Arthur on Saturday and shelled the Japanese position. It is believed they encountered Admiral Togo's ships and were forced to return.

Only a bogey is the verdict in London over the story of Gen. Kuropatkin's plans for the invasion of India. The pigeon holes of every War Office in Europe are probably filled with just such plans, providing for the theoretic invasion of the territory [illegible] of their neighbors.

The gross earnings of the railways of the United States for the first half of the fiscal year amount to nearly two thousand million dollars.

The Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of Central New York, died yesterday at an advanced age. Only a few hours after hearing of his father's death, the Rev. G. P. Huntington, D.D., purofessor of Hebrew at Dartmouth College, died of slow fever.

A fire in the barracks of the Mounted Police in Lethbridge has destroyed the orderly room, with its entire stock of arms and ammunition.

In the action of Gratton vs. the Ottawa Separate School Board, the court has ruled that the Brothers are not qualified for teaching in the province.

The Minister of Finance discussed the question of the tariff at a banquet given in his honor in Toronto last evening. He declared that the Liberals were ready to go to the country on the record of prosperity since 1896.

Several changes were made in the Militia Bill yesterday, among them that orders shall be issued through the Adjutant-General.

The Hon. John Macintosh, of Sherbrooke, died this morning.

The City Council yesterday voted $10,000 towards the preliminary expenses of a permanent exhibition.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Berlin, July 12.—It is stated that the Emperor William will visit King Edward at the end of October, at which time it is also expected that he will pay a private visit to the Earl of Lonsdale.

FINE AND WARM.

Soft blows the wind that breathes from that blue sky!
—Coleridge—'From the German.'

Toronto, July 12, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 70, 52; Calgary, 82, 54; Edmonton, 84, 54; Battleford, 76, 54; Medicine Hat, 94, 68; Qu'Appelle, 86, 60; Winnipeg, 76, 56; Toronto, 80, 62; Kingston, 74, 62; Ottawa, 78, 62; Montreal, 80, 62; Quebec, 78, 60; St. John, 70, 54; Halifax, 80, 58.

Warm and showery; Wednesday, fresh westerly winds, fine and warm.

The weather is showery this morning in Ontario and Quebec, and fine throughout Manitoba and the Territories. Very high temperatures were recorded yesterday to the westward of Manitoba, and also in parts of New Brunswick.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, July 12, 1904.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon

Yesterday, 29.89; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.66.

Temperature.	Max.	Min.
To-day	85	65
Yesterday	81	63

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 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funeral appended to death notice, 25c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

CLARK.—At Apple Hill Farm, Hemmingford, Que., on July 9, 1904, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Clark.

NELSON.—At the Methodist parsonage, Maynard, Ont., on July 11, 1904, a daughter to the Rev. I. and Mrs. Nelson (still born).

MARRIED.

BRADY — MACPHERSON — At 245 Carlton street, Toronto, on July 9, 1904, by the Rev. D. McColl, B.A., J. A. Brady, of Toronto, to Euphemia Macpherson, youngest daughter of the late John Macpherson, Inspector of Police, Toronto.

CLARK—EVANS. — At Erskine Church, Montreal, on June 29, 1904, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Jas. T. Clark to Mary, daughter of the late Stuart Evans.

GARDNER—RIGGS.—In this city, on July 7, 1904, at St. Martin's Church, by the Rev. M. Day Baldwin, W. J. Gardner, of Montreal, to Emma E., daughter of the late Thos. Riggs, Esq.

HARWOOD — BURKHOLDER — On July 6, 1904, at the manse, Mandaumin, by the Rev. Jenkins, Burkholder, cousin of the bride, W. H. Harwood, of Belhaven, to Llewella Burkholder, of Lennoxville, Ont.

MOYLE—RIESECK. — On July 7, 1904, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. W. A. Kinter, assisted by the Rev. J. E. Moyle, Mr. David Moyle, of Toronto, to Carrie, daughter of Mr. T. Rieseck, of Allegheny City, Pa.

NAPIER—AUSTIN.— In London, England, on July 12, 1904, Sir Archibald Lennox Milliken Napier, Bart., to Charlotte Louise, only daughter of the late Chief Justice Austin (late of Montreal).

DIED.

COOK.—At Ormstown, on July 12, 1904, Agnes Graham, youngest daughter of the late John Cook.

Funeral on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Friends and acquaintances please accept this intimation.

FRASER — At Dunvegan, July 9, 1904, John Fraser, aged 79 years, native of Skye, Scotland.

GEDDES.— At Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., July 9, 1904, Forbes Geddes, youngest son of the late James Geddes, surgeon medical staff, Kingston, Ont., in the 78th year of his age.

MEREDITH.—On July 10, 1904, at his residence, 356 Centre Island, Toronto, Arthur Meredith, in his 52nd year.

McFAYDEN — At Minneapolis, Minn., on June 24, 2904, Miss Catherine McFayden, in her 86th year.

Buried on June 27th, 1904, at St. Andrew's Church cemetery, Eldon Township, near Lorneville, Victoria Co., Ont.

QUAIL.—At h' residence, 205 Upper Colborne ngston, Ont., John Quail, a seventy-eight years.

SMITH.—On 6, 1904, at Thorngrove, Worcester, E land, Matilda, widow of the late Charles Farquharson Smith, of Quebec, Canada, aged 79 years.

WORKMAN.— At Walsenburg, Colorado, U.S., on July 9, 1904, of pneumonia, Joseph Workman, fourth son of the late Joseph Workman, M.D., Toronto, in his 63rd year.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one-cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice, will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 8.

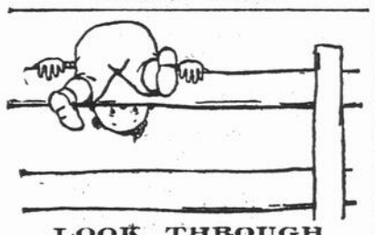
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Our store of FIREPLACE FURNITURE in all finishes.
THE G. R. LOCKER CO., 1753 Notre Dame St.

Arthur Vezeau, a longshoreman, was struck by a falling plank on the wharf near the C. P. R. elevators yesterday, and had his left leg fractured. He was taken in the ambulance to the Notre Dame Hospital.

STORE CLOSES at 5.30 p.m. TO-MORROW.

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SPLENDID VALUES IN
FINE BLACK GRENADINES.

Here's an opportunity to secure a dress or blouse length of Fine black grenadine at one-third less than usual prices:

FOUR PIECES BLACK GRENADINE, handsome designs, dainty pretty stripe. Regular values, 30c a yard.
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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Drinkwater went up to Ottawa last evening.

Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., of Toronto, was in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cleghorn, of Toronto, are visiting friends in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Haldimand have left for Abenakis Springs for a few weeks.

Miss Isbol Willis is the guest this week of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Fitzpatrick, ex-M.P. for Pictou, at New Glasgow, N.S.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi left last night by the steamer 'Quebec' for Saint Irenée les Bains, where he will be the guest of Mr. Rodolphe Forget at his beautiful villa, 'Gilmont.'

The marriage of Miss Louise Rolland, eldest daughter of Mr. David Rolland, to Mr. J. Herbert Cayford, Dayton, Ohio, has been arranged to take place on Wednesday, July 27.

Mr. W. J. Larminie has been appointed organist to the Church of St. Mathias, Westmount, succeeding Mr. Fosberry, who has accepted a similar position in the Church of St. James the Apostle.

Miss Peebles, of the McGill Model School, leaves in a week or two for Winnipeg, to attend a meeting of the Dominion Educational Association. After the convention she will extend her trip through the west.

Mr. F. H. Heath, of Toronto, was yesterday introduced on 'Change at the Board of Trade by Mr. H. J. Johnston; Mr. R. B. Stoker, of Manchester, was introduced by Mr. J. R. Binning, and Mr. W. A. Clark, of Toronto, by Mr. R. M. Ballantyne.

At Kingston, to-day, a quiet wedding was celebrated, that of Miss Lillian Clark, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph E. Clark, 95 Clergy street west, to the Rev. James Elliott, B.A., Ph.D., of the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. It was a family event, with the Rev. Alex. Macgillivray, of Bonar Presbyterian Church, Toronto, uncle of the bride, as officiating clergyman. At noon Dr. and Mrs. Elliott left for Old Orchard to remain some weeks. They will later take up their residence at 313 Pine avenue, Montreal. The bride, amiable and sweet, was the recipient of many remembrances from old friends.

The marriage of Lady Marjorie Gordon, only daughter of the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen, to Captain John Sinclair, formerly of the Royal Irish Lancers, M.P. for Forfarshire, took place in London to-day and was one of the most fashionable weddings of the season. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, assisted by the Bishop of Peterborough, and Canon Pennefather. There were fourteen bridesmaids and Mr. David Erskine, of Linlathan, was best man. The service was fully choral. The bride's trousseau included several dresses of Canadian manufacture. Wedding presents were received from some of the most eminent people in the British Empire. Captain Sinclair was A.D.C. to Lord Aberdeen during the latter's term as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and military secretary when the Earl was Governor-General of Canada, 1893-8.

The marriage of Sir Archibald Napier and Miss Charlotte Austen, sister of Mr. A. F. Bury Austen, of Montreal, took place to-day at St. Bride's Church, London. The bride wore a gown of soft white satin, trimmed with old Limerick lace and white heather. Her long tulle veil was worn off her face and hung from a Juliet cap of white heather, orange blossoms and myrtle, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and was accompanied by her brother, Mr. Bury Austen, who gave her away. After the ceremony a reception was held by Mrs. H. W. Austen at 42 Egerton Gardens, S. W., kindly lent for the occasion by Lady Hay. Shortly after four o'clock Sir Archibald and Lady Napier left for the Continent, the bride's going-away dress being of pastel blue cloth and lace, and wearing a black picture hat with white ostrich feathers. Mrs. H. W. Austen was handsomely gowned in black taffeta glacé, let in with white, and carried a bouquet of red roses and lilies of the valley. Amongst the many guests who were invited to attend were: Lord and Lady Strathcona, Lady Hay, and Sir Duncan Hay and the Misses Hay, Sir George and Lady Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Clerk, the Messrs. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. Bury Austen, Mr. Gloucester Austen, Lord and Lady Aberdare and Miss Bruce, General and Mrs Tyler, the Misses Tyler, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Howard, Mr. Chateauguay and Miss de Salaberry, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Spiro, Mrs. Wyndham and Miss Austin Mr. and Mrs. Pangman, Sir Alex. and Lady Montgomery-Moore, Sir Archibald and the Hon. Lady Orr-Ewing, Lady Lysons, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Dougias, Colonel and Mrs. Sturges, Mr. and Mrs. Neville Stuart, Major Wolfe Murray, Sir Gilbert and Lady Parker, Major and Mrs. Milburne, Mr. A. C. Ferguson, Sir Geo. and Lady Houstoun Boswall, General and Mrs. and Miss Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Duncan, Dowager Lady Hay and Miss Hay, Mrs. Gould, Captain G. Tufton, Mr. J. R. Menzies, Major Cresswell Salmonson, Mr. R. Lang, Sir Geo. and Lady Lewis, Mr. R. L. Mayne, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Foster, Lady Abinger, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cockerell, Captain and Mrs. Fred. Campbell, Mrs. and Miss Wheeler Lady MacDougall, Mr. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn Wilson, Dr. and Mrs. Sidney Harvy, W. Benyon, Mr. Cecil Mocatta, Captain and Mrs. Travers, Miss Lucy Johnson, Miss Ashford, Major and Mrs. Phillips, Captain and Mrs. Robert Noel, Mrs. and Miss Bennett Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Gibb, Mr. A. Plowes, Mr. Henri and Lady Taschereau, Sir Stanley and Lady Clarke, and others. The bride and bridegroom received numerous gifts, including several cheques. Lady Napier is the only daughter of the late Hon. Chief Justice Austin, of Montreal. The family of Sir Archibald Lennox Milliken Napier, Bart., is a branch of the Earls of Levenax, or Lennox (tiextinct), and is said to have taken name from a saying by Alexander III., of Scotland, after battle, that Lennox had 'na peer' (no equal). Sir William, the eighth baronet, was served heir male general to Archibald, third Baron Napier, 1817, and afterwards, after a lapse of a hundred and twenty-four years, assumed the baronetcy, one of the oldest in Scotland, dating back to 1627.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD.

WANT LAND IN REAR OF INLAND REVENUE OFFICE.

At a meeting of the Road Committee this morning, Alderman Gallery, M.P., presented a request on behalf of the Dominion Government which was favorably considered.

The Hon. L. P. Brodeur recently intimated to Ald. Gallery that the government intended building new inland revenue offices in this city at a cost of between one hundred thousand and one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and Alderman Gallery was requested to make inquiries as to whether the city owned the plot of ground in Place Royal, immmediately behind the present Inland Revenue building, and to find out whether the city would cede the vacant land to the government for the purpose of extending their building. Formerly there was a shed on this little square and laborers waiting for employment on the wharf made it a lounging place. Some time ago the old shed was removed and now the place is not frequented or occupied for any useful purpose. The Road Committee sent the request on to the Finance Sommittee.

The Mayor, when spoken to about the proposition, expressed himself favorably, saying that he saw no objection to the government being put in possession of the lot for the purpose specified. It would be a great improvement to the square.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENTS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 12.—The Privy Council to-day granted leave to appeal in the case of Miller vs. the Grand Trunk Railway. Mr. R. C. Smith for the petitioner and Mr. E. Lafleur for the railway company.

The case is one growing out of the death of Richard Ramsden, husband of the petitioner, a conductor, who was killed at St. Henri some years ago. Mrs. Ramsden, it will be remembered, took an action against the Grand Trunk Railway for $10,600. The action was sustained by the lower courts, but dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Application for appeal was refused in the case of Bellew vs. the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. C. S. Campbell and L. Lyon for the petitioner, and Greenshields for defendant.

Leave to appeal was granted in the case of Lapointe vs. the Montreal Police Benevolent Association. Beaudin for the appellant.

GOVERNMENT'S FISH TRAPS.

Victoria, July 12.—The best vindication of the Dominion Government's fish traps policy was given when the new traps put down this spring by Messrs. Todd and Munsie, of Victoria, at Otter Point and Sooke, near Victoria, took ten thousand sockeyes. Traps on the United States side for the same period took only six thousand, while on the Fraser river each boat took only forty. The traps are such a complete success that several companies are already preparing to put up canneries near Victoria, in order that the fish may not deteriorate by being towed, as at present, to canneries sixty miles away.

THE PALMA TROPHY

IT WILL REMAIN IN ENGLAND TILL ANOTHER MATCH IS ARRANGED.

Bisley, England, July 12.—The Council of the National Rifle Association met here this afternoon and decided that last year's contest for the Palma trophy should be considered abortive, and that the trophy shall be retained by England, as custodian, until another match is arranged.

Bisley Camp, July 12.—In the Alexander Martin match (800 yards, ten shots each) to-day, Sergeant G. Mortimer, of the 12th Regiment, Toronto, scored 47 points out of a possible 50.

In the Armorer Company's match (900 yards, ten shots each), Major W. P. Moore, of the 20th Regiment, Georgetown, Ont., scored 47, and Private Neil Smith, of the 21st Regiment, Stewart, 46.

In the Gregory match (200 yards, seven shots each), Captain R. Dillon, of the 34th Regiment, Whitby, scored 34. The wind to-day was very strong. The men who have shot in the Alexander Martin and the Armourer Company's matches will allow Col. Anderson to pick the Kolapore Cup team.

Lieut.-Col. W. P. Anderson, commanding the Canadian Bisley team, in responding to the toast of the visitors at the North London Rifle Club dinner to-day, said the Canadians' love for the King and country was growing stronger as the ties of the Empire were growing closer. He hoped that politicians in all the countries concerned would see that it was for the common interest that the Anglo-Saxon race should make these ties closer than they have ever been.

AN ACTRESS POISONED.

New York, July 12.—Mrs. Minnie Thornet, formerly a Montreal actress, 30 years old, lately residing in the Hotel Momford here, died at the Bellevue Hospital to-day, of morphine poisoning, taken in the hospital on July 8. It is believed the morphine was not taken with suicidal intent.

SALVATION ARMY.

WHAT THE LONDON PAPERS SAY ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

The third international congress of the Salvation Army, held in Albert Hall, a specially constructed building erected on the Strand, is now a thing of the past. It was attended by many thousands of Salvationists and friends from all parts of the world and was a triumphant success in every respect. The leading London dailies have devoted a generous amount of space to reports of the unprecedented meetings.

The 'British Weekly' says:—Newspapers which seldom report religious gatherings, have given long descriptions daily of the meetings in the International Hall. General Booth is recognized, as Mr. Gladstone was in his closing years, as one of the greatest of modern Englishmen. He is making over fifty speeches during the Congress, but speeches are the least part of his exertions. He presides over nearly all the important meetings, and listens with watchful intentness to every word spoken. London has never witnessed a more astonishing religious spectacle than this congress. The tremendous personality of the General overshadows even his son and daughters. Mr. Bramwell Booth, who has become very grey, is the quietest and most self-effacing of men. He is not marked on the programme to conduct a single important meeting, but he is constantly at his father's side, and is the real organizer in the background.

The 'Christian Commonwealth,' in a full-page illustrated article says:—The Congress Hall is an enormous building of most cheerful appearance, the prevailing tint being light green, and the abundant windows lightly shaded to prevent glare. It has a central nave and two side annexes, resting on two rows of skeleton iron pillars. The seats in the fore part of the sides are at right angles to the centre, but every part of the floor slopes, so that the 5,000 chairs with which the building is seated command a view of the platform, which is capable of seating between five thousand and six thousand persons.

Friday at the Albert Hall was a grand spectacle, and the enthusiasm tremendous. General Booth spoke well, as a man should whose record in public oratory is now unequalled in the world, No one, least of all the Rev. William Booth, Methodist New Connexion minister, could have imagined thirty-nine years ago, when he took his own course as an evangelist, that he would be the founder of a world-wide movement, and live long enough to lead 14,000 officers of 7,000 societies and 600 social institutions. But there is no argument above facts, and this hall, with its representative throng, testifies to a measure of progress practically unique in a quarter of a century. They now speak in forty-one languages in forty-nine countries. Having reviewed the past the General looks to the future; his allegory has been that of climbing the Alpine height; but there are yet higher peaks to scale. 'We must go to China and to Russia—yes, and to Thibet,' wound up the General, as he resumed his seat.

In reporting the opening meeting of the congress the 'Daily News' said:—Perhaps the reception of the night fell to the numerous band from Canada, led by Commissioner Eva Booth, in a red gown, with white surplice and hat. Mr. Bramwell Booth, her brother, gretted her with a kiss.

In describing one of the marches the 'Morning Leader' said:—The general public of the Strand seemed almost tongue-tied, such was the stupefying effect upon them of this unheard-of spectacle. Not since the Coronation procession had the Strand seen such a maroh of nationalities. The brilliant sunshine showed it up to the best advantage, glittering upon the brass band, bathing with light the smart red habiliments of the French lasses, gilding the khaki of the well-set-up colonial girls, and picking out in gay relief the multi-colors of the lasses from Sweden, Finland, Norway, and Holland The Field Commissioner, Miss Booth, and the whole of the Canadian contingent, did the week-end at the Congress Hall, Clapton. The proceedings were exceedingly successful. Five thousand people gathered at each meeting, and thousands were turned away. An over-flow open-air meeting was held, at which immense crowds gathered. Besides attending meetings the colonial troops are seeing the sights of London, visiting the various points of interest in the provinces and inspecting the Army's social institutions, including the Hadleigh farm colony. The Canadians are expected to return home at the end of this month.

MAPLE SUGAR WORKERS' PICNIC.

The employees of the Canada Maple Exchange, King street, with their foremen and manager, spent a most enjoyable afternoon on St. Helen's Island on July 7. A programme was furnished that proved to be most enjoyable and with refreshments and perfect weather furnished an ideal outing.

WATER CONSUMPTION.

STATISTICS SHOW VERY LARGE ANNUAL INCREASE.

On June 28 the citizens of Montreal consumed or used for all purposes 31,000,000 gallons of water. The average for some weeks past has been about thirty million gallons per day, which is about five millions more than was used on the corresponding dates last year. The annual increase has been steadily growing at about this rate for the past few years.

At present four turbine wheels and three engines are at work day and night pumping this enormous supply, and it might easily be a serious thing if any part of the pumping machinery became impaired or had to be stopped.

Mr. George Janin, superintendent of the Water Department, and Mr. Lesage, his assistant, are busy working on the specifications for the new pump which the city recently decided to buy, and it is hoped they will be ready to advertise for tenders next week.

The paving of the bottom of the reservoir is also soon to be gone ahead with. The water is being let out of the west side to-day. It will likely be all out by to-night. Then contractors who intend to tender for the job will be able to see what the work will be like in addition to the information that will be given in the specifications. The superintendent would like the citizens to be as economical as possible in the use of water during the hot spell.

DIED OF NEGLECT.

THE FATE OF AN UNFORTUNATE LITTLE BABE.

Mr. Marshall, secretary of the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, reported to the police that a six months' old infant had apparently died of neglect and lack of nourishment at the dwelling of a family named Brodeur, in Mathieu lane. Captain Coleman, of No. 13 police district, had the body removed to the morgue, where the coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow morning. The name of the parents of the child is not yet known, as it had passed through the hands of four families before its death, and the police have not been able to trace them.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.

Ernest Duquet, 35 years of age, who was formerly an inspector for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was found dead in bed yesterday evening at 462 Laval avenue, where he resided with his parents. His mother, on returning from the country yesterday, found him lying dead in his room. The body was removed to the morgue, where Dr. Dugas made an examination. The doctor discovered that death had been due to apoplexy, and Coroner McMahon disposed of the case without calling a jury.

INGENIOUS SMUGGLERS.

LATEST SCHEME FOR EVADING CUSTOMS DUTIES ON DIAMONDS, SILKS AND TOBACCOS.

New York, July 12.—Behind the arrest of the wireless telegraph operator and a hospital steward employed on oie of the largest trans-Atlantic liners, charged with smuggling Sumatra tobacco, the customs officials claim to have unearthed a new and ingenious method of smuggling diamonds, silks, tobacco and other merchandise which should pay a high duty.

Frauds on the government of enormous proportions are believed to have been perpetrated by this method. Its successful conduct required a combination of expressmen, steamship employees and possibly government officials. Its beneficiaries, and possibly its promoters are believed to be merchants of this city, some of them men of wealth and prominence.

Smuggling in trunks, carried as passenger's baggage, upon which labels indicating that they had been properly examined and passed by the inspectors were surreptitiously pasted, is the method. In addition to the persons mentioned, two others have been arrested, and a large force of special treasury agents are at work seeking other persons accused of participation in the frauds.

On the arrival at this port, the confederates of the smugglers on board the ship pasted upon the trunks of the smugglers the special label, indicating that an inspector had examined the contents of the trunk nd found nothing dutiable therein. When the customs officials came across the trunk with such a label on it they passed on. The trunk was then carried to the pier and passed into the hands of its owners. How the smugglers got the labels is unknown.

In a single trunk passed by the duplicate label system a smuggler might bring into America enough diamonds to make him independently wealthy. How far the ramifications and the extent of this new scheme have gone has not yet been determined.

The expose was premature and was practically forced upon the customs men, who were working and waiting for bigger game. They were compeled to take action through the wrong address placed upon a trunk, found later to confain leaf tobacco intended for a manufacturer of cigars in Brooklyn. The duty on the leaf, of which there was sixty-five pounds, is $4 a pound. Two other trunks which came by the same steamer were found to contain 187 pounds of Sumatra leaf. One of the prisoners is said to have revealed the secrets of the band.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

THE GULF BECOMING WIDER BETWEEN THEM.

Paris, July 12.—The 'Matin' to-day says that eight days after the recall of M. Nisard, former French ambassador at the Vatican, a number of French bishops received an order from Cardinal Vanutelli, acting for the Vatican, to tender their resignations by return of mail. The bishops, it is added, consulted the Minister of Public Worship and M. Combes, who directed them not to tender their resignations, on the ground that the concordat required the assent of the state before removals were enforced. Thereafter the Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Merry del Val, threatened the bishops with their termination of their episcopal powers unless they came to Rome within fifteen days. This also was submitted to M. Combes, who forbade the bishops leaving their posts. Bishop Laval, of Dijon, two other bishops and three archbishops having republican sympathy, were the ones designated.

The 'Matin' further asserts that the dismissal of the bishops without consulting the government's wishes will be considered as a formal renunciation of the relations between church and state.

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BUTTERFLY BOOK, W. J. Holland	$3.25
FLOWERS AND FERNS IN THEIR HAUNTS, Wright	2.75
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LITTLE GIRL'S DEATH.

Canal Authorities Condemned for Allowing Dangerous Crossing.

ONLY A PLANK OVER THE MILL STREET SLUICE.

A coroner's jury, this morning, condemned in strong language the authorities of the Lachine canal for having a crossing over a part of the canal near Mill street, which was unsafe for pedestrians.

The verdict in which the canal authorities were censured was rendered at an inquest held by Coroner McMahon this morning over the body of nine-year-old Mary Falk, who was drowned in the canal yesterday, at her father's residence, 140 Forfar street, Point St. Charles.

It appears that a number of years ago a bridge which crossed one of the sluices of the canal had been removed and a narrow plank placed across the sluice in its stead. Yesterday morning Mary Falk was in the act of crossing on this plank when, losing her balance, she fell into the swiftly rushing water of the sluice and was drowned before assistance could reach her.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child had lost her life through what 'almost amounted to criminal negligence on the part of the canal authorities.' The jury recommended that the plank be replaced by a wider crossing, with a hand rail.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

THE GOVERNING BODY WILL MEET IN KINGSTON ON THURSDAY.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell, one of the governors of Queen's University, will be in Kingston at a meeting of governors to be held there on Thursday forenoon for business of importance to the university. One matter of great interest is the resignation of Prof. Macomb, which will have to be considered and disposed of. The other is the arrangement for the future of the university under somewhat changed conditions. It is well known that during the last years of the late Dr. Grant's lifetime his supreme effort, backed by influential friends was to make the university non-denominational. At his death, the march in that direction, that many believed had come to its final objective, halted short of achieving it. The influential friends were friends of Dr. Grant chiefly rather than of the university.

There had been many a discussion before the matter came up in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Vancouver last year. To the surprise of many of the fathers and brethren, the Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell there announced that the governing body had never altogether been a unit with the late Principal Grant, and had merely deferred to his strong desire at the time. This speech re-opened the whole question, and the General Assembly at Vancouver gave its voice very decidedly in the direction of holding Queen's for the Presbytery, and appointed proper authorities to consider the matter. Lest the assertion that last year's verdict was really a snap judgment should prevail, the General Assembly again took the mater in its consideration this year and decided by a standing vote that Queen's must remain in their control.

It is to conclude the arrangements necessary for this that the meeting is to be held on Thursday forenoon in Kingston.

CITY ITEMS.

Antonio Mocello, an Italian laborer, had his foot badly crushed this morning while at work on the G. T. R. tracks near Sorel. He was brought to the city and taken to the Notre Dame Hospital.

C. Edouard Lupien, twenty-six years of age, of 249 Gain street, was knocked down by an electric car in Craig street, on Saturday afternoon and had his left ear torn off and his head cut in two places. He was taken to the Notre Dame Hospital in the ambulance.

Coroner McMahon opened an inquest at the Notre Dame Hospital this afternoon over the body of Simeon Dion, who died at the hospital last night as a result of injuries he received in a driving accident at St. Vincent de Paul on Friday last.

John Fulton, 38 years of age, died this morning from a rupture of one of the arteries in his left leg at Michael Stafford's stables, 50 Drummond street, where he was employed. He had been complaining of having a sore leg for some time. The body was taken to the morgue, where a medical examination was made by the doctors. Coroner McMahon disposed of the case without the aid of a jury.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

The sum of $890 was collected to-day in the Recorder's Court from disorderly houses, as follows: Philomene Hogue, Perreault lane, $100; nine inmates, $25 each; seven men, $5 each.

Corinne Bigras, Perreault lane, $100; four inmates, $25 each; one man, $5.

Bertha Clark, $100; three inmates, $25.

Marie Tessie, $100; two inmates, $25.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

THE KAISER.

International Peace not in Danger.

IT WAS THE USUAL COMPLIMENT.

SOLDIERLY ADDRESS.

Berlin, July 11.—The press, while foreseeing that the Emperor's telegram to the Wyborg Regiment will raise suspicions of German neutrality, explain that it is simply sent as a soldierly address, impossible to avoid as honorary colonel-in-chief of the regiment. The papers insist that no political significance is properly attachable to the expression, 'God bless its standards.' According to the 'Tageblatt,' this does not mean that the Emperor hopes that Russia will defeat Japan, but merely that the regiment will distinguish itself in battle.

NO INVIDIOUS PREFERENCE.

Berlin, July 11—The semi-official newspapers deny that any political character attaches to the telegram sent by the Emperor William to the colonel of the Wyborg (Finland) regiment, of which His Majesty is honorary colonel-in-chief, in which he congratulates the regiment on the prospect of meeting the Japanese, adding that he was proud it would have the honor of fighting for its Emperor, the Fatherland and the fame of the Russian army, concluding with the expression of his sincere wishes for the regiment, and with a prayer that God might bless its standards. The papers recall a similar message sent by the Emperor to a regiment of British dragoons of which he was honorary colonel, before its departure for South Africa, during the Boer war, and points out the fact that His Majesty at the spring parade at Potsuam, expressed to the Japanese military attaché his admiration for the bravery of the Japanese troops.

They say that the message was purely a courtly and military one from a soldier's point of view, that the greatest honor a regiment can have is to be sent to the front.

The deduction that the Emperor's telegram presages a German alliance, can not be shared by the Russian Government, which well knows that a breach of neutrality on the part of Germany would give the signal for a universal war.

JAPANESE ARMY.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

General Kuroki's Headquarters in the Field, Tuesday, June 28, via Ping yang, July 10, via Seoul, July 11.—'For the first time during the war newspaper correspondents and military attachés have been permitted to accompany the Japanese troops on an advance, instead of remaining behind with the headquarters of General Kuroki. Almost all the correspondents are now attached to the staffs of the division generals, and although they are not on the fighting line, they now witness the operations from a closer range than heretofore.

Lieutenant-General Ian Hamilton, one of the British attachés, travels with General Kuroki, Colonel Hume, another British attaché, and Colonel E. H. Crowder, of the general staff of the United States army, are to go with the western column, while Captain P. C. Macarch, of the artillery corps, U.S.A., is to travel with the eastern column.

The country throughout which the army is advancing is a succession of ranges of closely wooded hills, with narrow valleys between them. The valleys are sown with corn and beans and are traversed by many streams. The roads are winding and rocky. There are many steep passes and the engineers were required to do much road building. The Russian force on the Pekin road before Mo tien pass consisted of two regiments of eastern Siberian infantry, with four guns, and an outpost of three hundred cavalary. There was a succession of fresh fraves, each surmounted by a wooden cross, upon which had been pencilled hastily the name of the buried man, marking the line of the Russian troops.

Sunday was oppressively hot and the army on the Pekin road camped in shadeless and sandy fields. The soldiers improvised shelters of boughs and corn stalks, but still they suffered much from the heat. Monday brought a heavy and chilling rain, and the army was soaking for twenty-four hours. There were few tents, and the men huddled under trees or built shelters on the banks of the river, but most of them slept in the fields with little to protect them from the rain. To-day, Tuesday, it is still raining, but the army is on the march. The men, dripping wet, are plodding steadily on through the deep mud.

Neither sun nor rain affects the army of the Japanese soldiers, who are in fine condition, confident of victory and keen to meet the enemy. The men are wonderfully hardy and there is remarkably little straggling or dropping out of the lines. The Chinese in this region complain that the Russians confiscated all their grain and provisions, and they are now helping the Japanese in all possible ways.

THE ADVANCE.

Yin kow, July 11.—Japanese vessels have been seen off Kai chou. It is believed that they are keeping in touch with the advance of the land forces and that if the Japanese take Ta tche kiao, which is understood to be their objective, it is expected that a landing will be made simultaneously at Yin kow. The fighting at Kai chou consisted of a series of skirmishes on July 7 and July 8, ending with the occupation of the town by General Oku's troops.

PIANO FAVORITES.

For nearly thirty years ours has been the favorite piano store. We sell Chickering, Heintzman & Co., and many other fine makes. Price right, terms easy. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street. East End Branch, 1622 St. Catherine street.

The Japanese began to push their advance north at dawn on July 9, and since then they have proceeded steadily. They kept their artillery well to the front and shelled and occupied Pintzan, seven miles north of Kai chou, at noon, July 9. It is reported that they are in close touch with Ta tche kiao.

Japanese scouts are close to Yin kow. They can be seen on the neighboring hilltops, from which they occasionally fire upon the Russian outposts.

SERIOUS FIGHTING IMPOSSIBLE.

Kuroki's headquarters, July 7.—The Russian attack of July 4 is difficult to understand. They have made no attempts since flanking the roads clear of the enemy, but trifling bodies from there have been sighted. I am assured that serious fighting is impossible until the Japanese have reached the neighborhood of Liao yang, this being delayed until the force on the far left shall have drawn level. The disconcerted efforts of the enemy during the past fortnight indicate the absence of preconceived plans and constitute an almost conclusive evidence that Kuropatkin is without sufficient force to take the initiative.

JAPANESE SURPRISED.

General Kuroki's headquarters, July 5.—Yesterday before daylight a Russian battalion surprised a Japanese outpost two miles west of Mo tien ling pass. The Japanese retired on their company close by, pursued by the Russians, and a fierce bayonet combat ensued. Reinforcements from two Japanese companies opened fire from a wood, and the Russians, assuming that a considerable force was near, retired under a heavy fire. The Japanese casualties were 50. The Russians lost 150 killed and wounded. The affair illustrates the difficulties experienced by the Russian intelligence department while operating in a hostile country.

REMARKABLE CO-ORDINATION.

Tokio, July 11.—The 'Mail,' commenting upon the remarkable co-ordination of three Japanese armies from June 26 to June 29, says that they placed themselves within striking distance of Liao yang, Hai cheng and Port Arthur, on July 2. Gen. Kuroki will assume a position of immediate attack. Gen. Oku is in the highlands west of Kai ping, and between them lie virtually all the Russians.

FURTHER KAI PING NEWS.

Tokio, July 11.—General Oku sends the following series of reports regarding the operations in the direction of Kai ping: On July 5 part of the second army defeated at nine o'clock in the morning 1,700 Russians who were occupying a hill three miles north-east of Shiho dai. The enemy were northward. Our main body thereupon advanced as previously planned, driving back the Russian cavalry, and reached Jidohow. A detachment of our left wing occupied the high ground around Tsakai tin. Our losses were two killed and ten wounded, including Major Iwasaki, whose injuries are serious. The Russians left twenty dead. Those of the enemy defeated by the right wing fled in the direction of Kai ping. On July 7 we gained the heights between Thohai mountain, defeating the enemy around Shakao tai. The Russian infantry, cavalry and artillery retired north, making slight resistance at various points. Natives state that the Russians have 20,000 troops about Kai ping, and 2,000 in that vicinity, with guns upon the hills near Seitai. They are also in strength around Tashi chao, and reinforcements are arriving. Our casualties since July 5 have been two officers and four men killed, and sixteen men wounded.

'On July 8, the enemy having occupied a position between Hai shan tai and Kai ping, and also on the high ground of Seatta, they began detraining troops near Hai shan tai. It appears that there are no Russians near Wa fang tai. On July 9 we again cannonaded the enemy around Kai ping at 2.20, and occupied the high ground about Tai pin tun and Thaikia tun at eight o'clock, defeating the enemy. The Russians are still shelling our positions from Seik mun and Hai shan tai. The enemy, though losing their positions around Kai ping, made a strong stand, but near noon we defeated them, taking the high ground. The Russians shelled our pursuing troops from Kokisho and Yoroshi, but we silenced their batteries at three o'clock in the afternoon.

NO NEWS FOR RUSSIA.

London, July 12.—4 a.m.—An official admission of the evacuation of Kai ping is still withheld in St. Petersburg.

According to the 'Chronicle' correspondent at Yin kou, the Russian army, deployed in fighting line, was covering Ta shi kiao on July 11, their advance posts being about sixteen miles south of Ta shi kiao. Firing has been heard in that direction. General Kuropatkin's train is in readiness to leave at any moment.

Another Yin kou despatch states that the Japanese landed at Kai ping unopposed, and are marching hurriedly to Ta shi kiao, where 4,000 Chinese are digging trenches. Eighteen transports have discharged stores for Oku's army at Helen Bay.

All reports indicate that the Russians are doing their utmost to defend Ta shi kiao, because, it being an important railway junction, its fall would involve the capture of Niu chwang, but it is the opinion of experts here that the place cannot be held for more than a few hours, because it is easy to outflank it, and it is expected that it will be evacuated the same as Kai ping, after so much resistance as General Kuropatkin prescribes.

A DIFFERENT TALE.

St. Petersburg, July 11, 6.08 p.m.—Details of the Russian retirement from Kai chou, which is hailed as a great victory at Tokio, according to the official report of Lieut.-General Sakharoff (commander of the eastern army), show that it was little more than a series of skirmishes. The Russian losses were about two hundred men. The Tokio report that ten guns were captured is unfounded. The Russians retired in perfect order before General Oku's army, consisting of four divisions.

General Oku's advance continues. His main force, which the general staff believes to be almost sixty thousand strong, was yesterday about five miles north of Kai chou. His skirmishers were about three miles further north. The Japanese cavalry is proceeding to Niu chwang and a heavy force of Japanese is converging upon Siadiama, half way to Ta shi kiao, on the Siu yen road. The sentiments of the general staff foreshadows an engagement at Hai cheng.

Up to noon yesterday the Japanese had not resumed the offensive.

HARBOR RECONNOITRED.

Tokio, July 11.—Admiral Togo reports an effectual attempt to reconnoitre the harbor of Port Arthur on Saturday morning in the fog. One of the Japanese torpedo boats sighted the Russian cruiser 'Askold' at anchor under Golden Hill and attacked her with unknown result. The batteries opened a hot fire and two non-commissioned officers were wounded.

A SORTIE.

Tokio, July 11.—The Russian cruisers 'Bayan,' 'Diana,' 'Pallada,' and 'Novik,' two gunboats and seven torpedo boat destroyers came from the harbor of Port Arthur on Saturday morning, July 9, preceded by a number of steamers engaged in clearing mines. In the afternoon the Russian vessels reached a point between Sensikat and Lun wan tang, where they were attacked by a Japanese flotilla of torpedo boats, and torpedo boat destroyers.

Fire was exchanged with the 'Bayan.' At four p.m. the Russian vessels retreated to the harbor.

Admiral Togo reported that the Japanese vessels had one cabin boy slightly wounded. The vessels themselves sustained no damage.

PORT ARTHUR.

NEWSPAPER OF BELEAGUERED FORT.

Che foo, July 11, 4 p.m.—The Port Arthur 'Novikrai' of July 7, a copy of which has just reached Che foo, contains an account of the operations around Port Arthur from July 3 to July 5. It says:—'Heavy fighting has occurred between the first line of defences and the Japanese. The results are not announced. The Japanese do not number less than thirty thousand men. The Chinese credit them with 60,000. Thirty thousand men are not sufficient for operations against a fortress like this, unless they expect assistance.

'After three days' fighting the positions of the two armies were as follows:—

'On the left flank we retained the position we originally occupied. The forcing of our right flank back previous to this was rectified, and now we have both green and semaphore hills in our hands. In front of these hills we are not opposed, but we are being heavily shelled from both sides. The enemy retired a considerable distance. Of course, all this was not won without losses, some of which will strike the hearts of our countrymen.

'We started to take the offensive the night of July 1, when we began a strong attack. The result was most satisfactory. The infantry marched out as if engaged in manoeuvres, while the artillery, taking up a position, opened a fierce fire with shrapnel on the enemy's line, resulting in their retirement.

'During the three days' battle the 'Novik,' (protected cruiser), and a fleet of gunboats left the harbor daily covering the right flank of the army and stopping the fire of the enemy's artillery. On July 4 the 'Novik' fortunately obtained the range of the enemy's batteries and did frightful damage to them. All the morning the gunboats, without receiving any return fire, shelled the enemy troops marching towards our defences. The Japanese fleet appeared in the afternoon and our gunboats returned to the inner harbor without sustaining any damage.'

A CONCESSION.

CORRESPONDENTS TO GO TO THE FRONT.

Washington, July 11.—It is suspected here that the Japanese campaign in Manchuria, and especially in the direction of Port Arthur, is approaching another one of such climaxes as marked the passage of the Yalu. Mr. Griscom, United States minister at Tokio, has cabled the State Department as follows:

'It is announced from headquarters of the general staff that foreign military attachés who have been assigned to accompany the second army may go to the front on July 20. Press correspondents a day later.'

It is recalled that the Japanese general staff have permitted the newspaper correspondents and attachés to come to the front at such moments as initiated the delivery of a great and carefully planned blow against the enemy.

ATTACHES TO LEAVE.

Tokio, July 11.—The foreign attachés assigned to the second Japanese army have been informed that they are to leave for the front on or about July 20. It is believed that the newspaper correspondents with the second army will leave about July 23.

JAPAN PROTESTS.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR TRANSFERRED.

London, July 11.—The following despatch dated Rome, July 8, was stopped by the Italian Government, but was received here by post:

'Japan has protested against the transfer of the Italian ambassador at Tokio to St. Petersburg, as the Japanese Government has learned that he has been recalled to give satisfaction to Russia, because he is considered to be too friendly towards the Japanese and Japan. Japan intimates that the friends of her enemies may be considered as her own enemies, and suggests that such action might induce her to recall the Japanese ambassador from Rome.'

The Italian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Japan is Signor J. Moltgari. He has had that post at Tokio for the last four years.

THE 'CHELTENHAM.'

AND CARGO TO BE CONFISCATED.

London, July 11.—Messrs. Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., of this city, the owners of the British steamer 'Cheltenham,' captured by the Vladivostok squadron, have received notification that the Vladivostok prize court has confiscated the ship and cargo.

BRITISH PREMIER

MAKES STATEMENT ABOUT WARSHIP COALING.

London, July 11.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour, replying to a question, said that the conditions which should be attached to permitting belligerent warships to coal at ports within the British dominions had been engaging the attention of the government. Directions had now been issued that as a condition precedent to granting such permission satisfactory engagement must be given that the warship will proceed to the nearest port of her own nation, and not use the coal supplied her in proceeding elsewhere in order to carry on operations of the war against the other belligerent.

THE NEAR EAST.

THE CZAR'S MOVEMENTS

Penza, Russia, July 11.—The Emperor arrived here to-day. After accepting the gift of a sacred scroll from a Jewish deputation, His Majesty reviewed the troops. In addressing the soldiers, he recalled the fact that he passed through Penza thirteen years ago on his return from the Far East, and said that the object of his present visit 'was to invoke God's blessing on the troops who are leaving for the front, with the determination to bring the war to a favorable end, and one worthy of Russia.'

After the review the Emperor proceeded on his journey.

PURE MILK LEAGUE.

PRACTICAL ORGANIZATION EFFECTED AND WORK COMMENCED.

The first regular meeting of the Association de la Goutte de Lait, or Pure Milk League, was held last night at the residence of Dr. I. Cormier, the president. It was decided to establish three dispensaries in the city at once. The depot for the northern section will be in Archambault's Pharmacy, on the corner of St. Denis and Marie Anne streets, while another dispensary will be situated at Fortin's Pharmacy, 260 Centre street, Point St. Charles. The situation of the eastern dispensary has not yet been determined.

The milk, which will be distributed from a central station to the dispensaries, will be modified in three different ways, pure, medium, weak, according to the age and condition of the infant. The milk must be given according to a doctor's prescription. Fifteen cents, ten cents and five cents for each day's consumption will be charged, according to the means of the parents. A free supply will be given to those unable to pay.

It was decided to require a deposit of fifty cents from parents as a guarantee for the good condition of the bottles and baskets. This sum will be returned by the Association at the expiration of the supply.

The dispensaries are to be equipped with scales, where mothers will be urged to weigh their babies at least once a week and keep a record.

Ladies are requested to organize into a special committee for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions and soliciting names for the membership roll.

A vote of thanks was passed in favor of the City Council for its liberal subscription as well as to Mr. N. G. Valiquette, who has kindly consented to equip the dispensaries with the necessary furniture.

At the suggestion of Dr. Dagenais, chairman of the Civic Health Committee, the League will petition the government to make hygiene a compulsory subject in school ond private institutions.

TO SAVE THE BABIES.

FOUNDLING AND BABY HOSPITAL HAS BEEN DISPENSING PASTEURIZED MILK FOR YEARS.

Civic officials are waging war against the sale of impure milk by some of the grocers and dealers and the subject of the city's milk supply is attracting a great deal of attention at present. The civic authorities are not the only ones, however, who have been working in the interests of the infants of Montreal. The directors and staff of the Montreal Foundling and Baby Hospital, on Argyle avenue, for several years have been quietly carrying on a work which, if better known and more extensively utilized would greatly lessen the death rate among the babies of the city.

Seven years ago, when the Infants' Home was turned into a home and hospital for infants, a system of preparing and pasteurizing the milk for the tiny inmates was inaugurated. This was found to be so successful and so beneficial to the babies that three years ago an outdoor department was started, the prepared milk being given out every day for use in the parents' homes at a nominal charge to those who could afford to pay and free of charge to those who were too poor to pay the price of the milk. This work has been going on ever since, and although, owing to the unwillingness of some people to go every day for the milk, it has not proved as successful as was hoped, yet it has been a great benefit to many poor families, and has undoubtedly saved the lives of a number of babies.

The milk is first prepared according to a doctor's prescription—the amount of whey, cream and sugar being regulated according to the age and condition of the infant. The milk is then placed in small bottles containing about half a pint each. The bottles are placed in a large copper tank where the prepared milk is pasturized by heating to a hundred and sixty-seven degrees. Each baby's supply of from five to ten bottles is placed in a basket and put away in a large refrigerator until called for. The pasturized milk will keep perfectly sweet for over twenty-four hours. Occasionally, when the weather is very hot, or when the milk is to be used while travelling, it is sterilized. When sterilized it keeps for a number of days.

The chief difficulty connected with the distribution of milk in this way is that most of the families live some distance from the hospital and find it impossible to send for the milk every morning. The management of the Infants' Hospital hope at some time in the near future to be able to establish a number of distributing stations throughout the city. This would enable a much larger number of people to take advantage of the opportunity of securing a supply of pure, specially prepared milk.

The management also distribute, free of charge, a small booklet on the proper care of babies with instructions as to the manner of preparing foods, etc. The book lays particular stress on the necessity for pure milk and cleanliness in every respect.

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

COURT HOLDS THEY ARE NOT QUALIFIED TO TEACH IN ONTARIO.

Toronto, July 12.—Mr. Justice MacMahon has given judgment for plaintiff in the action of Gratton vs. the Ottawa Separate School Board. The action was by a separate school ratepayer, to restrain defendants from entering into a contract with the Brothers of the Christian Schools to take charge of a boys' separate school. The agreement provided for building a special residence for the Christian Brothers, and was to continue for ten years. The plaintiff set up that the Brothers have not the certificates required by the Education Department. The court holds that they are not qualified, that the board has no authority to build residences, and that the term of the contract making it for ten years is also invalid. The whole agreement is, therefore, declared invalid.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Hospital at Verdun was last evening invaded by Mr. J. Ritchie Bell and a number of the crew of the Royal Mail Steamship 'Bavarian,' who treated the inmates to one of the jolliest and most enjoyable concerts ever given within the walls of the institution. Fun was the order of the day, and encore after encore testified how much the treat was appreciated. Those taking part in the programme were Messrs. J. Ritchie Bell, E. Harry Hughes, George Chrimes, Wallace Kerr, Charles Woods and R. H. Price.

EARLY CLOSING.

The following firms in the west end of the city have signed an agreement to close their establishments at six o'clock on Wednesday and Thursday evening during July and August:—O. Lemire & Co., V. Berthiaume & Co., Gendron & Co., Lefort & Co., D. Mercuse, A. J. Lauzon, E. Champagne, J. Lefebvre, A. Viau, Louis Robert, Lamy & Lamy, P. Vermette and Trahan Bros.

THE JEWISH MISSION.

The quarterly devotional and missionary meeting in connection with the Jewish Mission in Montreal, will be held, (D.V.), on Wednesday, July 13, 1904 at 8 p.m., in St. Martin's Church. The Rev. E. Bushell, M.A., will preside, supported by several friends of the mission. Mr. D. J. Neugewirtz, the missionary in charge, will give an account of his conversion, and work in Montreal.

MAYOR OF THREE RIVERS.

Three Rivers, Que., July 12.—Mr. N. L. Duplessis, advocate, was elected Mayor of the city of Three Rivers, by a majority of 189 over his opponent, Dr. Normand. The voting took place yesterday.

A LOG JAM.

Ottawa, July 12.—One of the biggest jams in the history of logging operations in Canada exists on the Rouge river at Calumet. There are, it is said, over a million logs in the jam, including about 700,000 pieces of pulp wood, belonging to the Riordan Paper Company, Hawkesbury. The jam, which is a mile and a half long, was responsible for the destruction of the regular traffic bridge, which was piled up against the railway structure. At present about seventy-five men are engaged liberating the logs in the jam, but, as the work has to be done piecemeal, it will be several weeks before it is completed. The formation of this jam may lead to interesting legal developments. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has notified the municipal authorities that they will be held responsible for the damage to the railway bridge, caused by the displacement of the township structure. The council, in turn, has notified the lumber companies that owned the logs, that it will hold them responsible for the destruction of the municipal bridge and the damage it caused the railway structure.

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For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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Why have SMALL'S MAPLE CHOCOLATE CREAMS such enormous sale Ans.—Quality is proven, as claimed. That's all!
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Magical Results When LACTATED FOOD Is Used.

The best physicians are now prescribing Lactated Food for weak and delicate infants. In the hot summer weather babies should be fed on this nourishing and satisfying food. It is a sheet-anchor defence against all the fatal summer ills that send so many little ones to the grave.

Lactated Food gives sweet sleep and rest to the cross and peevish baby. After a few weeks' use of this wonderful food mothers note cheering results — plump limbs, chubby faces, firm flesh, strong muscles and happy faces. In order to prove that Lactated Food is a producer of health and strength and a saver of babies' lives, The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P.Q., will send post paid a trial tin to any mother who has not yet given it a trial.

Lactated Food The Only Safe Summer Diet For Infants.

Are Any of Your Family or Friends Among these 25,000?

We are constantly requiring more space for Negatives, and are compelled to get rid of the old ones to make room for the new, and will dispose of any Negative taken by us prior to 1892, at the nominal price of 50c each.

G. C. ARLESS & CO.,
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"MY VALET"

For French Cleaning, Dyeing, Repairing and Pressing.
Suits or Overcoats Pressed ..... 50c.
Suits or Overcoats French Cleaned ... $1.50
$1.00 a month keeps clothes in order.
73 BEAVER HALL HILL.
Phone East 514. Cor. Dorchester.

A DANGEROUS FELLOW.

Bowmanville, Ont., July 12.—A rather respectable looking man, evidently under the influence of liquor, called yesterday morning at the residence of Mr. E. C. Beman, who resides half way between Bowmanville and Newcastle, and, seizing a knife, chased the women from the house. They gave the alarm to the men who were working in the field, and on their coming to the house it was found that the stranger had locked himself in the pantry. The door was forced and the man overpowered, but not before he had threatened to use his knife. He was brought to town, where he awaits his trial. He says his name is Knight, and that he is a press man in a tin shop, and is on his way from Montreal to Cleveland.

BISHOP HUNTINGTON DEAD.

PASSED AWAY YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, RIPE IN YEARS.

Hadley, Mass., July 11.—The Right Rev. Dr. Frederick Dan. Huntington, Episcopal Bishop of the Central Diocese of New York, died at his summer home this afternoon, aged 85 years.

SON DEAD, TOO.

Hanover, N.H., July 11.—Dr. George P. Huntington, professor of Hebrew at Dartmouth College, died to-night of fever. Death occurred only a few hours after the receipt here of the intelligence of the death at Hadley, Mass., this afternoon, of Dr. Huntington's father, the Right Rev. Frederick Dan. Huntington, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Central New York.

A Nurse Gained Ten Pounds

And Was Cured of Stomach Trouble by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. H. A. Loynes, nurse, Phillipsburg, Que., writes: 'I was all run down and could not do my work. Everything I ate made me sick. In nursing others I had seen the good results of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and resolved to try it. As a result of this treatment I have gained ten pounds, do my own work alone, and feel like an entirely different person.

'I have received so much benefit from this medicine that I am glad to recommend it to others. I have a copy of Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, and would not part with it for $50, if I could not get another.'

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Company, Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe book author, are on every box.

MILITIA BILL AMENDED.

Orders Shall be Issued Through the Adjutant-General.

SEVERAL OTHER CHANGES MADE AS A RESULT OF YESTERDAY'S DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Ottawa, July 12.—Sir Frederick Borden's Militia Bill was under review all day yesterday in the House. When the Commons reassembled at three o'clock, Mr. Fowler (King's), contended that the Militia Department had given supplies for camps without tender.

Sir Frederick Borden wanted to contradict Mr. Fowler at once. There was no such case.

Mr. Fowler insisted that there was.

Sir Frederick—'Give the same and dates ?'

Mr. Fowler—'I can give both.'

Sir Frederick—'I want to get them now.'

Mr. Fowler—'I will give both names and dates. I will take my own time to do it, but I will give both the dates and names.'

Mr. Fowler referred to the work of constructing buildings.

Sir Frederick Borden replied that he should stick to the camps, but as far as the work of constructing buildings was concerned there was only one instance of violation to the principle mentioned, except that a political friend of Mr. Fowler's had built stables for the 8th Hussars and the government paid for them.

AWARDING OF CONTRACTS.

Dr. Daniel, of St. John, complained that in one instance, which he cited, the Militia Department awarded a contract for $185 for supplies after calling on a limited few who were on the patronage list. Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong, of St. John, N.B., was not made an honorary colonel, and he wanted to know if it was withheld from him because of politics.

Sir Frederick Borden said that the practice of the department was, and always had been, that when there was a small amount such as $100 or $200 wanted for supplies, tenders were only asked from a limited few, but in the case of supplies for the camps they were always got by public tender, the lowest tenderer getting the contract. In regard to Lieut.-Col. J. R. Armstrong not being appointed an honorary colonel, he could assure his honorable friend that politics had nothing to do with the question.

Col. Hughes gave a list of lieutenant-colonels in Nova Scotia whose time, he said, was not extended. There were two extensions, Col. Chipman and Col. Lawrence, and the latter only got one year instead of three.

Mr. Logan—Col. Lawrence's successor was a Conservative.

Col. Hughes—I am glad of that. Col. Chipman was a Conservative, but supported the minister.

Sir Frederick Borden said that Col. Chipman was not a supporter of his, but they were good friends. In his constituency they were able to oppose each other politically and still remain friends. He would ask Col. Hughes to accept as correct the statement of his leader (Mr. Borden), when the latter said that there was no politics in Nova Scotia in militia matters. Lieut.-Colonel Chipman was over thirty years at the head of his regiment. The second in command, who was a Conservative, and who had been waiting for years, succeeded Col. Chipman. It was a Conservative also who succeeded Col. Lawrence. He (Sir Frederick Borden) was opposed to granting extensions, and would like to see it done away with.

Col. Hughes said that he also was opposed to extensions.

The bill was amended so as to provide that orders shall be issued through the Adjutant-General, because there might not always be a commanding officer.

COMMAND OF THE MILITIA.

There was a lengthy discussion on the fourth clause, when Mr. Bourassa moved that the command of the militia should be exercised by the Governor-General-in-council, and not left to the King and his representative, as stated in the bill. He said that he wanted it made clear that the government and parliament controlled the militia, and that the power was not left in the hands of a Governor-General, who might exercise that power. He said that Mr. Macmaster, K.C., of Montreal, had stated that the Governor-General had power to send the militia wherever he pleased. The Governor-General was at that meeting, and did not deny that he had such powers.

The Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick did not agree with Mr. Bourassa, although he did not see any necessity for the clause at all. The British North America Act covered the case.

Sir Frederick Borden wanted the clause amended so as to read the same as the British North America Act, and Col. Hughes said that the leader of the Opposition agreed with this.

Mr. Bourassa's amendment was defeated. He was the only one who voted for it.

In cases of levée en masse members of the House of Commons and members of the provincial legislature were exempt. They were both struck out and the bill applies to them. The Senate was left in so that that body can decide for itself.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

When the active militia clause was reached Mr. Bourassa moved that the limitation for the peace establishment with active militia should be fifty thousand. The present peace establishment was about forty-five thousand, and the government should not oppose his amendment. What he desired was a limitation. There was a feeling among the peaceful part of the country that we were launching out in a large military expenditure and getting up a large military organization. He was opposed to militarism.

Sir Frederick Borden did not agree with Mr. Bourassa in putting in any limitation in the bill. It should be left to the Governor-General-in-Council and parliament.

Mr. Seymour Gourley would go so far as to support conscription. He approved of what the Minister of Militia had said. People who talked about militarism did not know the meaning of it.

Col. Thompson—Does the hon. gentleman want to know the meaning of it?

Mr. Gourley—The people of Ontario are not educated enough to give a definition of militarism.

Col. Thompson—Militarism is more than adequate protection.

Col. Hughes held that a militia system was opposed to militarism.

Mr. Bourassa said that he was in favor of any number of rifle clubs. What he was opposed to was maintaining regulars. He favored a military spirit.

Col. Hughes took Mr. Bourassa to task for saying that there was no use at the presnt time getting up an army for defensive purposes against the United States.

Mr. Bourassa said that what was wanted in Canada at the present time was population.

Mr. Puttee, of Winnipeg, said that if Mr. Bourassa would introduce the ten commandments there would be certain members of the House who would say that he was talking treason. There was nothing wrong with the amendment. It provided for a larger peace footing than Canada had now. There was no doubt a fear abroad that there was too much militarism in Canada. He supported the amendment, which was lost. Three voted for it—Messrs. Bourassa, Monet and Puttee.

About half the bill was passed. The heat in the chamber was suffocating, and the House adjourned shortly before 11 o'clock.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed last evening after a week's holiday, but sat only a few minutes discussing private bills of minor consequence.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES

THE CRITICS OF THE MILITIA ACT.

Ottawa, July 12.—The new Militia Act engaged the attention of the House of Commons yesterday, or, rather, of the small remnant of that body which was on hand for the transaction of public business. The warm weather and the long drawn out sesison have between them driven most of the members far from Ottawa, and from this on till prorogation the whips will have as much as they can do in maintaining a quorum to keep things moving. Parliament, though, has got into the habit of leaving the debate on all military affairs to a handful of colonels and to extremists like Mr. Bourassa, of Labelle, and Mr. Gourley, of Colchester, so that the sober opinion of the business classes and the farmers can hardly be said to find expression at all.

Mr. Seymour Gourley, of Colchester, and Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, have this much in common, that as far as known neither has ever seen a day's service in the militia; yet one is the very antithesis of the other when it comes to a consideration of the problem of Canadian defence. Mr. Gourley stands for what is commonly known as 'militarism,' and would have this country emulate the examples of Germany and Japan, whose military exploits have brought them to imperial status within very recent years. Mr. Gourley is the Canadian 'jingo' who from his place in the Canadian House of Commons a couple of sessions back warned the Yankees that we can thresh them off-hand if ever this country is driven to fight for her rights. Mr. Henri Bourassa, of Labelle, typifies the other extreme. He protests that no people in Canada are more loyal to British institutions than the constituents he has the honor to represent in parliament. In his judgment, however, no worse service could be done the British empire than to launch the Canadian Confederation into a policy of large military expenditures that might at almost any time embroil the two nations in sanguinary conflict. He favored teaching the young idea how to shoot, and in his own district said he would do all he could to encourage rifle practice. As regards the scale of military expenditure, in his opinion the limit of reason had already been passed. A militia establishment of fifty thousand is, he says, abundantly large enough in peace time for a country situated as Canada is situated to-day. The member for Labelle submitted an amendment to limit the total establishment to this figure, which was rejected by the House after some debate. Sir Frederick Borden pointed out that parliament has full power to limit the size of the force, as it sees fit, because parliament is called on each session to provide the funds for the annual training.

Mr. Bourassa objected likewise to the feature of the Militia act which vests the control of the force in the King, and his representative in Canada, the Governor-General. He moved an amendment that control should be vested in the Governor-General-in-Council, that is to say in the cabinet, which is in turn responsible for its conduct to parliament. The member for Labelle quoted Mr. Macmaster, K.C., of Montreal, as declaring that the Governor-General to-day has power, if he saw fit, to order the militia out for service in any quarter of the Empire without so much as consulting his ministers. The House decided that it was better not to tamper with the existing order of things, and when it came to a vote Mr. Bourassa was the only supporter of his own amendment.

Colonel Andrew Thompson (Haldimand) hit off a jocular definition of militarism for the benefit of his Opposition friends. He characterized it as 'more than adequate military expenditure.'

The minister once more announced his intention of making a trial in this country of the new system of army control which was recently introduced in the Old Country upon the recommendation of Lord Esher's commission of enquiry. This means abolishing in times of peace the office of general officer commanding and vesting the control of the force and of military matters generally in a military council at Ottawa, composed of the Minister of Militia, the Deputy Minister, the accountant of the Militia Department, the Inspector-General, who is to be an Imperial officer, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Director-General of Ordnance.

There are several important phases of the Militia Act to be debated to-day, including the proposal to permit of the appointment of Canadian as well as Imperial officers to the chief command of the force. However, if it is not intended to keep up the office of General Officer Commanding it makes very little difference, perhaps, what is done with the law in this respect.

LEYSIAN MISSION SCHEME.

LORD STRATHCONA OPENS NEW HALL IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 11.—Lord Strathcona read an address yesterday on behalf of the trustees and subscribers to the Leysian mission extension scheme, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The ceremony was to open the new hall. The object of the mission founded by the Leys School at Cambridge, Lord Strathcona said, was to bring a religious and ameliorative influence to bear in the lives of toilers in the crowded district of the city, and to give to those who had enjoyed the privilege of public school education an opportunity of coming into sympathetic contact with the social problems of the day.

The Prince of Wales replied, and speeches were made by the Duke of Devonshire and Sir H. Marshall.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES HANDS.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 12.—Messrs. L. S. Channel & Co., publishers of the Sherbrooke 'Daily Record,' have purchased the tri-weekly 'Examiner' from Messrs. Stevens & Price. Both papers will be run distinct from each other, and the individuality of neither paper wil be affected. The new owners say in a statement to the public: 'A policy of absolute independence is the assurance we give our readers, both of the 'Record' and of the 'Examiner.' In the columns of neither paper will there be found any room whatever for party coloring, racial prejudice or religious bigotry. We are under obligation to no political party, nor to any particular section or class of the community.'

NINETY-THREE YEARS OLD.

Ottawa, July 12.—Major Horatio Aspney Wickstead yesterday completed the ninety-third year of his age. The venerable officer was born at Camberwell, Surrey, England, on July 11, 1811, educated at Rochester, Kent, and came to Canada in 1834. He was appointed by Lord Sydenham in 1839, to reorganize the Montreal Post-office Department, and in 1851, on the transfer of that branch of the public service to provincial control, he was made inspector of the Kingston postal division, at that time comprising eighteen counties. He retired from that position in 1859, to become accountant of the department at Ottawa, and accepted superannuation in 1887. The major's first commission in the army bears the date of 1837, when he was created first lieutenant of the Royal Quebec Volunteer Artillery; in 1846 he was appointed second captain in the Montreal regiment of artillery, and in 1851 first captain in the same regiment.

Advertisements.

No Yellow Specks,

No lumps of alkali, are left in the biscuit or cake when raised with Royal Baking Powder. The food is made light, sweet and wholesome. Royal should take the place of cream of tartar and soda and saleratus and sour milk in making all quickly risen food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Advertisements.

Unless you have something good to eat on a picnic—it isn't a picnic.

"CLARK'S LUNCH TONGUE"

is refreshing, appetizing and wholesome just what's needed to make the picnic a success.

W. CLARK, Mfr., Montreal.

G. T. P. SURVEY.

CANADIAN ENGINEERS REFUSED POSITIONS TO GIVE EVIDENCE REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALIENS.

Toronto, July 12.—His Honor, Judge Winchester, arrived at his office yesterday. To-morrow at eleven o'clock he will open court for the hearing of the alien labor law charges against the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Engineers who applied for positions but were refused will be asked to speak as to the ability of Canadians to do the work required. Some twenty have been subpoenaed, Among them are Messrs. Harry Crewe, of Toronto; Cecil B. Smith, of Niagara Falls; R. W. Leonard, St. Catharines, chief engineer of the Hamilton, St. Catharines & Niagara Electric Railway; T. E. Millman, of Hamilton; Joseph Hobson, chief engineer of the Grand Trunk; R. Boucher, of North Bay; Arthur H. N. Bruce, of Lindsay, who applied for a position on the G. T. P. surveys, but was refused; James McDougall, engineer of the county of York; William Mackenzie, president of the Toronto Railway Company, and E. H. Keating, manager of the Toronto Railway Company.

Speaking of the subpoenaed witnesses, His Honor made it clear that the court would be public, and that any one who wished would be heard. Those subpoenaed were all engineers who had applied for positions and had been refused, or were men of wide experince and able of expressing well founded opinions as to the ability of Canadian engineers to fill the positions given to Americans.

Judge Winchester expects to go to Kingston toward the end of the week to hear the remainder of the evidence, when he anticipates that the investigation will conclude. His final report will be handed in almost immediately after the evidence has been transcribed by the stenographers.

BUSH FIRES ARE OUT.

LOSS, HOWEVER, WILL BE TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Halifax, July 12.—In consequence of heavy rain yesterday the bush fires which, during the past two weeks have been devastating thousands of acres of land through the districts surrounding Sydney have been extinguished. The loss sustained to lumber lands and property reach in the vicinity of two hundred thousand dollars.

FIRE AT LETHBRIDGE.

Lethbridge, N. W. T., July 12.—Fire which started yesterday in the orderly room of the Mounted Police barracks destroyed the entire stock of arms and ammunition, of which there was nearly a million rounds, groceries, saddles, blankets and general stores, together with all records of the division.

MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

Mexico City, July 12.—The formal election of the president of the Republic of Mexico took place yesterday. Porfiro Diaz was elected president, and Ramon Corral, vice-president for the next six years.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

GENERAL.

THE TRUCE OF THE BEAR.

A New Brunswick Reader asks for Kipling's poem, 'The Truce of the Bear," which is given below:

Yearly, with tent and rifle, our careless white men go
By the Pass called Muttianee, to shoot in the vale below.
Yearly by Muttianee he follows our white men in—
Matun, the old blind beggar bandaged from brow to chin.

Eyeless, noseless, and lipless—toothless, of broken speech,
Seeking a dole at the doorway he mumbles his tale to each—
Over and over the story, ending as he began:
'Make ye no truce with Adam-zad—the bear that walks like a man!

There was a flint in my musket—pricked and primed was the pan
When I went hunting Adam-zad—the bear that stands like a man.
I looked my last on the timber, I looked my last on the snow
When I went hunting Adam-zad fifty summers ago!

I knew his times and seasons as he knew mine that fed
By night in the ripened maizefield and robbed my house of bread—
I knew his strength and cunning, as he knew mine that crept
At dawn to the crowded goat-pens and plundered while I slept.

Up from his stony playground—down from his well-digged lair—
Out on the naked ridges ran Adam-zad the bear,
Groaning, grunting, and roaring, heavy with stolen meals,
Two long marches to northward, and I was at his heels!

Two full marches to northward, at the fall of the second night,
I came on mine enemy Adam-zad, all weary from his flight.
There was a charge in the musket—pricked and primed was the pan—
My finger crooked on the trigger—when he reared up like a man.

Horrible, hairy, human, with paws like hands in prayer
Making his supplication, rose Adam-zad the bear!
I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's swag and swing,
And my heart was touched with pity for the monstrous, pleading thing.

Touched with pity and wonder, I did not fire then
I have looked no more on women—I have walked no more with men.
Nearer he tottered and nearer, with paws like hands that pray—
From brow to jaw the steel-shod paw, it ripped my face away!

Sudden, silent, and savage, searing as flame the blow—
Faceless I fell before his feet fifty summers ago.
I heard him grunt and chuckle—I heard him pass to his den,
He left me blind to the darkling years and the little mercy of men.

Now ye go down in the morning with guns of the newer style,
That load (I have felt) in the middle and range (I have heard) a mile?
Luck to the white man's rifle, that shoots so fast and true,
But—pay, and I lift my bandage and show what the bear can do!'

(Flesh like slag in the furnace, knobbed and withered and grey—
Matun the old blind beggar, he gives good worth for his pay.)
'Rouse him at noon in the bushes, follow and press him hard—
Not for his raging and roarings flinch ye from Adam-zad.

But (pay and I put back the bandage) this is the time to fear,
When he stands up like a tired man, tottering near and near;
When he stands up as pleading, in monstrous, man-brute guise,
When he veils the hate and cunning of the little swinish eyes.

When he shows as seeking quarter, with paws like hands in prayer,
That is the time of peril—the time of the Truce of the Bear!'

Eyeless, noseless, and lipless, asking a dole at the door,
Matun, the old blind beggar, he tells it o'er and o'er;
Fumbling and feeling the rifles, warming his hands at the flame,
Hearing our careless white men talk of the morrow's game;

Over and over the story, ending as he began:
'There is no truce with Adam-zad, the bear that looks like a man!'

RECITATIONS.

Winslow.—The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Penn., publishes a series of recitation books. By writing for their catalogue, you can select the books with the recitations you want.

EUGENE FIELD VERSE.

Western Reader.—Will you print for me the verses about 'The Little Peach.' Ans. —They may be found in Eugene Field's 'A Little Book of Western Verse,' as follows:

A little peach in the orchard grew,
A little peach of emerald hue;
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew,
It grew.

One day passing that orchard through
That little peach dawned on the view
Of Johnny Jones and his sister Sue—
Them two.

Up at that peach a club they threw—
Down from the stem in which it grew
Fell that peach of emerald hue,
Mon Dieu!

John took a bite and Sue a chew,
And then the trouble began to brew—
Trouble the doctor couldn't subdue,
Too true.

Under the turf where the daisies grew,
They planted John and his sister Sue
And their little souls to the angels flew,—
Boo hoo!

What of that peach of emerald hue,
Warmed by the sun and wet by the dew?
Ah, well, its mission on earth is through,
Adieu!

'MOULLIE.'

'Mull,' Woodstock, writes: 'I saw in the 'Witness' recently a question from L. St. C., about the word 'Moullie'; also as to its derivation. I take the liberty of saying it is a form of a Gaelic word, the literal meaning of which is "bald." The same word is used to denote Bald Friar. "Mull," another form of the same word, was conferred as an honor on families who gave a great many members to the order, such as Mullholland, Mulhern, etc.'

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

LIFE TENANT AND REMAINDERMAN.

Old Subscriber, N.B.—A deeds property to B and takes a life lease of same, but deed was not put on record at the time. 1. Can B have the deed recorded now without consulting or consent of A? 2. B wishes to dispose of property now; can he do so against A's wishes? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes, but subject, of course, to the life tenancy.

MAINTAINING A DAUGHTER.

New Brunswick.—A has a daughter B, past forty years of age, feeble minded, unable to earn her living or to care for herself properly. B's mother died a few years ago. A paid her board for a while. Lately he has paid no board, provides no home for her. She is now living in a vacant house all alone. A owns no property, but he has in notes $400 coming due, $100 this year, $300 next year. Can A be obliged to care for his daughter? If so, what steps should be employed in order to compel him to do so? Ans.—It is probable that the father if clearly of ability to do so can be induced or compelled to support B, his daughter, if the matter be gone about in the right way. We would advise that a solicitor or the crown attorney be personally consulted.

A BAD LANE.

———, Ont.—A neighbor and I have a company lane, which is in a shocking condition. The cattle are driven through it twice a day, and go down to their bodies in mud and water. I have at different times approached my neighbor to fill in the lane with stones so as to make it suitable for the cattle, but he absolutely refuses to do anything. The cattle are scarcely able to get through for weeks at a time, but he still continues to drive his stock through it. What can I do in the matter, and to whom could I apply? Could it be brought in as a case of cruelty to animals? Ans.—Notify your neighbor in writing to do his share of what is reasonably necessary to put the lane in suitable condition within a stated time, and that if he fails to do so that the work will be done, and his proportion of the expense charged to him. In the event of his refusing or failing to comply it would then be in order to have the work attended as proposed, and when completed a demand made upon him for his share of the expense. If not promptly paid suit might be brought against him to compel payment.

COLLECTION OF RENT.

———, Ont.—On Dec. 4, 1900, I wrote and signed the following agreement: 'I, B, agree to lease to McK, that portion of land (describing it), containing three acres,more or less, for the sum of six dollars per annum for a term of ten years from Jan. 1, 1901. (Signed) B. I agree to pay the sum of six dollars per annum for aforesaid piece of land (Signed) McK.' Each has a copy; for the two following years he paid the rent. He used the land for piling wood and lumber, and last year he sold his interest and business to another party without my knowledge. I wrote several times to him (McK.) about last year's rent but he declined payment on the plea that the party he sold to had to pay the rent. 1. Has McK. any right to lease to another without a change of agreement with me? 2. If so, is McK. still liable for rent? 3. If McK, still refuses to pay the rent can the lease be broken, as I intend selling the farm? Please advise how to proceed, how to get the rent or how to get possession of the land again. (As I live over a hundred miles away I cannot attend to it personally, and as McK. has no property it seems risky to sue him for so small a sum.) Ans.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. The agreement for lease could not be enforced by McK. without rent were first paid as to all arrears 4. Perhaps his best course under the circumstances would be to make demand upon the premises for the rent in arrear, and if not paid, then distrain upon the wood and lumber on the place.

AUTOMATIC PIANO PLAYERS.

We carry the very best of these interesting attachments at prices ranging from $175 upwards. Terms to suit every one. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

Advertisements.

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CHOCOLATE, PINK, WHITE, LEMON COLOR, ORANGE and ALMOND.

Prepared Ready for Use.

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AWNINGS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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THOS. SONNE, Sr., 193 Commissioners St., Cor. St. Sulpice.

Newest Creations in HAIR GOODS

Exquisite Coiffures, Stylish Pompadours, the very latest Curls, Waves, (Switches, Toupées. Also a very large Stock of Perfumes and all Toilet preparations.

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a few holidays.

If you know any school teacher or other suitable person in need of a change of air, but without the means to secure it, and you will send us his or her name, we will make a proposition that will easily cover all expenses connected with the holiday.

John Dougall & Son,
Publishers, Montreal.

SIMPLE DISEASE SIMPLE REMEDY

Cockburn Island Lady tells how she Cured her Stomach Troubles by using Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

How many people are simply 'troubled with their stomachs.' They hardly recognize their complaint under the pretentious title of Dyspepsia, but they do know beyond a doubt that they have hours of discomfort and that the stomach is the cause. To those the experience of Mrs. B. S. Rombough, Cockburn Island, Ont. She says:

'I was troubled terribly with my stomach. I got some of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and they did me good. I think they are a good Tablet, and I would recommend them to all who are troubled with their stomach.

Now that is a simple statement regarding a simple remedy for a simple trouble. It simply tells all who have stomach troubles that they can find relief in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Weekly Calendar.

TUESDAY, JULY 12

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Hochelaga District.



Members of the above Order are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Court Cornwall & York, Room 15 Monument National Building, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., when the members will be addressed by Bro. GEORGE ABBOTT, Past High Court Secretary of England. Every member is requested to be present. By order, JAMES T. BROWN, D. C. R

Sailors' Concert To-Night,

MONTREAL SAILORS' INSTITUTE.

Miss GALBRAITH, Soprano,
Mrs. LANDRY, Contralto,
Prof. J. C. LANDRY, Tenor,
Master HARRY G. LANDRY, 'Cello,
And the SAILORS.

Art Association

OF MONTREAL,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

GALLERIES OPEN DAILY

9 a.m to 6 p.m.

ADMISSION, 25c.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

LETTER CARRIERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL

MOONLIGHT EXCURSION

—Will take place—

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 13,

On Board Steamer "DUCHESS OF YORK," leaving Victoria Pier at 8 o'clock p.m.

W. F. MITCHELL, Mgr.

DERRY PICNIC.

The annual picnic of Derry Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 224, was held on Saturday at Isle Gros Bois. A large number of the members and friends were present, and a very enjoyable day was spent. The lodge wishes to thank those who contributed the prizes for the games and also the Dominion fife and drum band for the excellent music which they rendered both on the boat and at the island.

The lodge will celebrate the two hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the relief of Derry on July 26 by holding a moonlight excursion up the river on the steamer 'Duchess of York.'

GROCERS' PICNIC.

The twenty-fourth annual picnic of the Montreal Grocers' Association is to take place at Delorimier Park to-morrow. A parade of delivery and other waggons will be held in the morning. The waggons will assemble at the Champ de Mars at nine o'clock, and drive through the principal streets of the city. The programme of sports includes a tug-of-war between teams from the police force and the fire brigade, a number of foot and bicycle races, and a ten-mile automobile race. The prizes will be awarded on Wednesday, July 20, at the Monument National. The committee in charge of the event is composed of the following: Messrs. N. Chartrand, J. A. Maynard, J. A. Beaudry, A. Bastien, P. Daoust, E. R. Turner, E. N. Lapointe, J. A. Doré, A. Dionne and J. A. Deschamps.

THE VAMPIRE BAT.

A gruesome story of the ways of the vampire bat is contributed to the Toronto 'Mail and Empire' by Dean Harris, who encountered the beast in Yucatan.

Night brought us to the miserable peon village of Palencia, he writes, and as we could get no accommodation in the cane cabins we were obliged to sleep in our hammocks.

The place swarmed with mosquitoes, and while Tipe-Chico slept soundly I arose and built a fire in whose smoke I passed the night. But if Tipe was immune to the plague of mosquitoes he did not escape a more serious pest. While asleep he was sucked by a vampire. When I met him in the morning his great toe was still bleeding, and his hammock was stained with clotted blood.

Nobody in Yucatin coud explain to me how the vampire manages to draw such a large quantity of blood—from six to ten ounces—while its victim all the time remains in a profound sleep. I have never heard of any one waking while the vampire sucked him; indeed so gently does this nocturnal surgeon draw the blood that the patient by some mysterious process is lulled into a profound sleep.

The vampire measures about two feet from wing to wing tip, has very sharp teeth, not unlike those of a rat, and attacks sleeping animals as well as human beings. If he inflicts a wound with his teeth, one would think that the pain would cause the person who is sucked to awake, but it does not. When the victim awakes in the morning he is languid and weak, and it is only when he sees the blood in his hammock that he realizes that the vampire was with him during the night.

There are two species of the vampire in the forests of Yucatan and Guatemala, and both suck living animals. One is larger than the common bat, the other measures about two feet from wing to wing extended.

Nice has become the headquarters of fugitive Parisian criminals to such an extent that the French officials find their work considerably facilitated. Whenever a man is wanted they promptly hunt for him in that city, often with success.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Witness, $3.00; Weekly Witness, $1.00, with reduction to clubs. Northern Messenger, thirty cents; 10 copies to one address and over, twenty cents per copy. Post paid in each case to Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and its colonies (excepting Cuba). Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Bahama Islands, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, New Zealand.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for Daily Witness, $1.00 for Weekly Witness, 50c. for Northern Messenger.

World Wide, one dollar, including postage, for Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain, United States and foreign countries.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum.

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

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

☾ L.Q. 5 ● N.M. 13	JULY	☽ F.Q. 19 ○ F.M. 27				
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The Daily Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1904.

SAVE THE BABIES.

The public notes with joy the enthusiasm of many of our physicians, official and non-official, in the cause of the public health. One does not need to be old to remember the time when the medical faculty took no interest in the public health. There were no professors of hygiene and we have known a professor of hygiene who was the owner and administrator of some of the most insanitary dwellings in the city. Surely the world grows better. Dr. Philip Carpenter, who devoted himself to sanitary reform when our death rate was, if we remember right, sixty-four per thousand, though the brother of a very eminent physiologist, was himself a clergyman and a doctor of philosophy. To-day our physicians are in the van of reform and seem determined to reach and expose and extirpate the causes of contagious disease and of infant mortality. What a task they have before them is revealed in the important interview with Dr. Valin, which recently appeared in these columns. He is responsible for the hideous revelation that some of our residential colleges, for boys, we do not know if it be the same with girls, do not possess a bath and that a boy leaves them at the end of his term with his skin untouched from the time he entered. We had heard of such being the life of some of the peasants of Europe, who are in this below the level of most barbarians, but it is hard to believe that people among ourselves live so. Dr. Valin is urgent that all schools, colleges and convents should be under constant medical inspection, so that not only might the lives of the children themselves be saved and made useful to the community, but that the practical result of sanitary precept and example should react upon the homes of the people. Another thing which Dr. Valin urges is some machinery for the training of mothers in the primary duties of motherhood. Quite apart from milk we believe the majority of the children who die, die from being improperly fed and incompetently cared for. The only rule with most mothers in feeding their children is what the little ones can be got to take, and they tell with pride how they have learned to eat what the rest eat. Experiment is, no doubt, an important factor, but parental common sense should count for something.

It may be possible to raise the milk question out of its true perspective, but few reforms are wrought without concentrating attention on a given point, and if the zeal of Doctor and Alderman Dagenais, Dr. Laberge, health officer, and Dr. Demers, milk inspector, in their war upon bacteria, has the result of securing for the infants of the city pure milk, even, to some extent, at the public cost, it will be one point gained. The five hundred dollars voted by the city to this end, instead of the five thousand asked for by Alderman Dagenais, is, we presume, tentative, but it seems altogether inadequate to produce any tangible result. The Association de la Goutte de Lait—it has not yet received its English name—to which this grant has been made, and which has come into being under the leadership of Dr. Dubé, Dr. Cormier and others, proposed to begin work immediately, making arrangements at first with reliable milkmen to supply healthy milk, which is afterwards to be modified to suit sick children by the Montreal Foundling Hospital and the Sisters of Mercy. As soon as possible, however, it is the intention of the Association to provide a Pasteurizing apparatus of its own.

We submit that citizens could not aid a more beneficent work than this. In all countries it is beginning to be recognized not only that the child is father to the man, but that the child is the seed of the coming generations. In Paris and in Brussels so far has this recognition gone that the municipalities see to it that all children are fed as well as educated. A good deal of the same kind of work has been done in London too, partly by the authorities and partly by private benevolence. But just now there are strong efforts being made in London to make the proper feeding of poor children official and general, and no doubt is entertained that so wise a reform will soon be accomplished. We only mention these things to show how far behind some European countries we are in the care of our young. Those countries, apart from philanthropy, recognize that the unnecessary death of a single child, or its stunted physical, intellectual or moral growth, caused by insufficiency of food, or improper food and surroundings, is economic waste, and a preventable form of race suicide and deterioration. More and more, humanity is recognizing that it is its brother's keeper and that the amelioration of suffering and the stamping out of ignorance is its business. Furthermore, that the race of the future is to be won by that nation whose members are the soundest, the most virile, the most fit. 'The fittest will survive.' If we are to take any foremost place as a nation in the future, or as a state in a sisterhood of states of the empire, we cannot too soon do all in our power to stop the wanton waste of infant life, and see to it that our children are in the way to make good citizens. The money it will cost us we shall save in hospitals and jails alone. In the present work of supplying pure milk and ice and pamphlets on the care of babies to the poor, there will doubtless be many to lend a pecuniary hand to the philanthropic physicians and the ladies actively engaged in this work; while the newspapers, as the doctors suggest, will be glad to co-operate in the present work of relief by disseminating useful information among the masses. But five hundred dollars is not sufficient contribution from the city. The saving of one infant for good citizenship is worth more than that.

THE FIRST IN AMERICA.

There were no pessimists at Peterborough on Saturday, when the hydraulic lift lock on the Trent canal, just completed, and said to be the largest in the world, was opened and operated in the presence of influential spectators from all parts of Canada. Many congratulatory speeches were made, but naturally what caused most joy to the people was the intimation of Mr. Emmerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, that the government would finish the remainder of the work, to which it has already contributed so largely. Out of more than four millions spent on this work since it began, two and a half millions have been spent by the present government, and there is still to add what was spent between June 30 of last year and the present time. This sum of $4,135,353 is not frightful when compared with $4,281,465 spent on capital account on the Sault Ste. Marie canal up to June 30 last year; $4,182,093 on the Carillon and Grenville canal, and $4,537,923 on the Rideau canal, including the Perth branch. Considering that the Trent Valley canal, or waterway, is to be two hundred and three miles long when completed, from the extreme eastern corner of Georgian Bay to the Bay of Quinte, and that a hundred and sixty miles of this has been made navigable, with only short stretches at either end to be completed, if another million or so will complete it, as is claimed, the country can perhaps afford it, and it should be worth while. The Cornwall canal has cost us nearly seven millions, and so has the Soulanges canal, so that six millions or so does not seem a high figure for so many miles of difficult and expensive work. The Trent Valley route would be shorter by two hundred and fifty miles between Sault Ste. Marie and Montreal than the route by way of the Welland. Whether the many locks, and the fact that it is a barge canal, would discount all the gain in mileage is variously pronounced upon. The advocates of the canal, who deserve all praise for their never-wavering enthusiasm in face of many setbacks, will quote you distances and rates to prove that the through canal would be a great success from the start. Let us hope that they are right. At any rate, they are to be congratulated upon what they have already obtained, including the grand hydraulic lift lock that was opened on Saturday, which has been built to overcome the fall in the waters of the Otonabee river between Nassau and Little Lake, and a difference in elevation of seventy-seven feet. Half a million was spent on this lift lock, which has a rise and fall of sixty-five feet, and on an ordinary lock which overcomes the remaining twelve feet of fall between the two points, and, according to all the speakers, the money has been well spent. Mr. Emmerson, indeed, spoke of it not only as a marvel of the advance of engineering skill, but as a work that will stand out in the history not only of Canada but of the Empire. At least we can all agree with him in congratulating ourselves upon having 'the largest lock of its kind in the world.'

[For the 'Witness.'

OUT IN THE OPEN.

A Rhyme for the Children.

Out in the open,
Out in the grass—
Looking aloft
To see the clouds pass!
Watching the cattle eat
Down in the meadows sweet;
Running with naked feet—
What can surpass?

Looking for flowers—
Rolling down hill!
Racing and chasing
Wherever you will!
Could not the country come
(Just to be neighborsome!)
Nearer our city home,
Over the hill?

When I'm a woman,
And Alick's a man
I'll buy the 'country'
As soon as I can!
Oceans of waving grass,
Lakes that are clear as glass,
Rivers where ships could pass—
Ain't that a plan?

WILLIAM WYE SMITH.

St. Catharines, Ont.

CITY'S POPULATION

Increased by Seven Thousand During the Year.

ACCORDING TO LOVELL'S NEW DIRECTORY JUST ISSUED.

The Montreal Directory for 1904-5, now about to be issued by the firm of John Lovell & Son, shows a steady increase in the population, and more especially is this noticeable in the outlying districts of St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde, Westmount, Ville St. Louis, Maisonneuve, Verdun, etc.

The first volume of the Montreal Directory, published in 1841, was a small book of 4 1-4 by 6 3-4 inches, and contained 272 pages. In 1864 the publication had increased to 526 pages, in 1884 to 800, in 1903 to 1,560, while the present issue will contain about 1,590 pages, containing 105,000 names, or an increase of 14,000 over last year. The total population is given as 373,000 for the city and outskirts; deducting 79,000 for the outskirts, leaves 294,000 for the city proper. This shows an increase for the year of 7,000, while the outskirts have increased their number 6,000. The estimated populations of the outlying districts are as follows:

Beaurivage	500
Coteau St. Pierre	300
Delorimier	2,000
Longue Pointe	600
Maisonneuve	7,022
Montreal West	500
Mount Royal Vale	150
Notre Dame de Grace	500
Notre Dame des Neiges, West	450
Outremont	1,600
Petite Cote	400
Ste. Cunegonde	12,000
St. Henri	24,000
Turcot	700
Verdun	3,000
Ville Notre Dame des Neiges	1,200
Ville St. Louis	12,000
Ville St. Paul	1,800
Villeray	600
Westmount	10,000
Total	79,372

The number of streets in the city and outskirts number some 820, and the returns supplied show 800 unoccupied stores, houses and tenements, a large decrease on the number reported last year. There are about 50,500 residences in the city and 9,100 stores and offices.

The names of those residing in the outskirts of the city (except the residents of Bordeaux, Lachine, Longueuil, St. Lambert, village of Ahuntsic, Ville St. Laurent and St. Pierre aux Liens (Blue Bonnets), will be found in the alphabetical portion of the directory.

The miscellaneous portion is as complete as ever. Where information is wanting about some society or corporation, the blame for the omission rests with the party who should have supplied it.

As usual, the directory is divided into five parts: (1) The Miscellaneous Directory, (2) The Advertisers' Classified Directory, (3) The Street Directory, (4) The Alphabetical Directory, (5) The Outskirts.

Every precaution has been taken to secure accurate information, so as to make the work thorough reliable. This must have entailed considerable anxiety and care on the publishers, as the whole of the work has to be done in ten weeks—between May 4 and July 12.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

Cumberland, Md., July 12.—Joseph Barrett, aged 16 years, was killed by lightning here to-day while playing baseball. He was hurled several feet. The bolt struck Barrett on the side of the head, singeing his hair, and his body was otherwise marked by the lightning's course.

MATRICULATION RESULTS.

TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR CANDIDATES AT McGILL.

The results of the matriculation examinations and the winners of first year exhibitions were announced at McGill University yesterday afternoon. This year's matriculation list was the longest on record at the university, 244 candidates having presented themselves.

The following first year exhibitions in arts have been awarded:

C Exhibition, value $300—Alexander Graham McGougan, Glencoe High School, Glencoe, Ont.

B Exhibition, value $150—Kenneth Archibald, Montreal High School.

Norman Robert Gillis, Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Hartsville, P.E.I.

Samuel Ortenberg, Quebec High School, Quebec.

George William Stairs, Upper Canada College, Halifax, N.S.

Lilia Isobel Ross, Hamilton Collegiate Institute, Dundas, Ont.

Seven exhibitions are still to be awarded on the results of the matriculation examination alone. The winners will be announced later.

The following are the successful matriculants and their marks obtained out of a possible 600 in arts and 700 in applied science:

In Arts—Lindsay, Sydenham Bagg, St. John the Evangelist's School, Montreal, 491; Shaw, Marguerite, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 490; xDunnet, Henry Watters, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 480; Grant, Fannie Imogene, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 470; Stairs, George William, Upper Canada College, 465; xMeldrum, William Buell, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 463; Hanna, Leila Odessa, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 477; Ross, Lilia Isobel, Hamilton Collegiate Institute, 442; Emerson, John, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 437; Torrance, Robert Lindsay, St. John the Evangelist's School, Montreal, 434; Willis, F. Dorothy, the Harmon School, Ottawa, 423; Pope, Stanley Douglas H., Victoria College, Prep. Dept., 422; Thomas, Morris William, Victoria College, Prep. Dept., 417; Armand, George, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 415; Funk, Edwin Henry, Rossland High School, and Williams, Gertrude C., Victoria College, Prep. Dept., equal, 413; Morton, Pearl, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 401; Pearson, Mabel Mary, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., and Ritchie, Harold, Hocken, Rothesay College, N.B., equal, 397; McQueen, George Robert, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 389; Parker, Eleanor, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 388; Mallory, Edith Maud, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 387; Clarke, John, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., and Stone, William Ross, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., equal, 385; Ladner, Alice, All Hallow's School, Yale, 384; Tyndale, Orville, Sievewright, Feller Institute, 380; Gill, Peter C., Victoria College, Prep. Dept., 376; Stephen, William G., Victoria College, Prep. Dept., 373; White, Harold B., Victoria College, Prep. Dept., 367; Taylor, Kenneth C. Craigie, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 365; Cameron, Tilly Jean, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 362; Henderson, James Herbert, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 361; Gibbins, Gwynn Gilbert, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 358; Sexsmith, Myrtle, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 350; Shannon, William Lloyd, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 352; Mackay, Hugh, Rothesay College, N.B., 351; Hyman, William Samuel, St. John the Evangelist's School, Montreal, 345; Hibbard, Marian Elizabeth, Trafalgar Institute, 337; Milligan, Charlotte, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 332; Eastman, Bessie Gray, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., and Woodward, Cora Lilley, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., equal., 328; MacKeen, Anna Mary, Trafalgar Institute, 320; MacLeod, William Archibald, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 318; Becker, Grace Mabel, Vancouver College, Prep. Dept., 300; Dunn, Isabel, Victoria College, Prep. Dept., 299.

xMatriculated also in medicine.

In Applied Science.—Herbert, Harry, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 626; Stairs, George William, Upper Canada College, 597; Stairs, Denis, Upper Canada College, 569; Guillet, George Leroy, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 580; Bellew, Henry Mc.D., Mt. St Louis Institute, 547; Younger, Harry R., Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 540; McLean, Douglas L., Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 535; Davies, Harold Cameron, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 534; Bell, Valentine H., G., Marlborough College, England, 520; Dalton, Arthur Tinniswood, Vancouver College, prep. dept., 514; Moore, William John, Mount St. Louis Institute, 511; Chandler, Samuel, Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 509; Stitt, Ormond M., Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 508; Ritchie, Harold Hocken, Rothesay College, N.B., 503; Pratt, Austin C., Ottawa Collegiate Institute, 454; Mackay, Hugh, Rothesay College, N.B., 449; Whitcher, Wilfred Charles W., Ashbury College, Ottawa, 447; McGuire, Gordon, Shortell's Academy, Montreal, 443; McKirdy, William Stewart, Harbord street Collegiate Institute, Toronto, 430; Scott, W. Ralph, Napanee Collegiate Institute, 424; Hudson, George Matheson, Abingdon School, Montreal, 421; Carmichael, Henry Graham, private tuition, 400; Irwin, Robert Hamilton, Ashbury College, Ottawa, and Wilson, Alexander, Abingdon School, Montreal, equal, 384; Winslow, Edward Spragge, Upper Canada College, 375.

Unranked (having qualified in part on other examinations):—

In Arts—Archibald, Kenneth, Montreal High School; McPherson, Frank Harold, Trinity College School, Port Hope; Telfer, Vera Mary, Westmount Academy.

In medicine—McCoy, Henry Harrison, Mansonville Model School; McKenty, Arthur John, Wesley College, Winnipeg.

In Applied Science—Dawson, Victor Elliott, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Graham, John R., Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Haggon, Rupert William, New Westminster High School; Kerr, Archie, Dutton High School; Lundy, Thomas H. D., Brantford Collegiate Institute; Menzies, J., Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Mohan Richard, Brockville Collegiate Institute; Owden, John Scambler, Potsdam School, Jamaica; Paquet, Alfred, Hawkesbury High School; Pitts, Gordon McLeod, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; Ross, Cecil Middleton, Ottawa Collegiate Institute; West, L. Chaffey, Brockville Collegiate Institute.

The following have removed their conditions and are now full undergraduates: Broidy, J. J.; Copeland, Gertrude Mary; D'Aeth, John Bancroft; Gale, William Henry; Gamble, Clarke W.; Gillis, Walter C.; Hammond, J.F.; Hastings, Marion Lucy; Haughton, Harold Moffatt; Little, William D.; Logie, Fred.; Lyon, George Robert Douglas; Mackey, Robert Moffatt; Moyse, John J., Riddell, Arthur G.

Several others have passed the examinations taken and will be given full matriculation standing on presentation of the necessary certificates.

In addition to the above the following A. A. candidates have qualified for matriculation:

In Arts—*Ayer, Kenneth Roger, Abingdon School, Montreal; Batcheller, Fred Irving, Bedford Academy; Bennett, Gordon, Hugh, Waterloo Academy; Boucard, Theodora C., Montreal High School; xBoudreau, Frank George, Lachute Academy; x*Briegel, Walter Oscar, Montreal High School; Caron, Gustavus Adolphus, Lachute Academy; xCook, Archibald S., Quebec High School; Corey, Glenna Annie, Bedford Academy; Dolbel, Amy Alice, Westmount Academy; Dunlop, Effie, Quebec High School for Girls; Feiczewicz, Louis, Quebec High School; *Fineberg, Nathan Samuel, Montreal High School; Fry, Mildred, Quebec High School for Girls; xGall, Douglas Meikle, Lachute Academy; Gordon, Sara, Montreal High School; *xHastings, William Roy, Montreal High School; Hayes, Josie Adelaide, Waterloo Academy; Hill, Ralph Douglas, Gault Institute, Valleyfield; *xKingman, Abner, jr., Montreal High School; Knowlton, Brenda C., St. Francis College Grammar School; Larabee, Gertrude L., Ida, Cookshire Academy; Libby, Ruth E., Stanstead College School; Lovell, Molly Wellman, Coaticook Academy; McBurney, Albert, Granby Academy; xMacdonald, Malcolm William, Sherbrooke High School; McDougall, William Russell, Ormstown Academy; Macnaughton, Ariel M., Montreal High School; Mansfield, Ella J., Montreal High School; Masse, Alice E., Feller Institute; Moore, Edith Victoria, Westmount Academy; Moynan, Mary Alice, Waterloo Academy; *Nicolls, Jasper Henry, Montreal High School; *Ortenberg, Samuel, Quebec High School; Parent, Ines P., Feller Institute; Pearson, Lane Lyle, Waterloo Academy; Plaisted, Gertrude, Dunham Ladies' College; Plaisted, Lilian, Dunham Ladies' College; Powles, Percy S. C., Montreal High School; Purdy, Annie Pearl, Waterloo Academy; *xRamsey, George Arthur, Quebec High School; Riddell, Ella Carpenter, Lachute Academy; Robertson, Angus, Montreal High School; Robertson, Dor., Dunham Ladies' College; Rodger, Louise, Ormstown Academy; Runnells, George Wilfrid, Granby Academy; Safford, Harry, Sutton Academy; Sauvalle, Germaine, Montreal High School; *xShanks, Daniel Albert, Montreal High School; *xShaw, Albert Norman, Montreal High School; *xSimand, Joseph, Montreal High School; *Simpson, Alan Cradock, Abingdon School, Montreal; Smillie, Eleanor Arma, Westmount Academy; Smith, Gertrude Ellen, Lachine Academy; *xSmith, Randolph Rae, Montreal High School; *x Stewart, Robert Cameron, Quebec High School; Stockwell, Ralph Frederick, Danville Academy; Thouret, Nannon, Montreal High School; Trenholme, Mabel Laidlaw, Westmount Academy; Vipond, Florence M., Montreal High School; Wheatley, Edna, Montreal High School; Willett, Fred H., Stanstead College School; xWinslow, James Ernest, Cookshire Academy.

xMatriculated also in medicine.

*Matriculated also in applied science.

In applied science—Cameron, Donald Hugh, Three Rivers High School; Carter, Charles H., Bishop's College School; Common, William Charles, Montreal High School; Parham, John B., Huntingdon Academy; Spencer, Walter Hutchins, Montreal High School; Wallace, Carl Vivian, Westmount Academy.

CANADA IN JAMAICA.

A permanent exclusive West Indian exhibition of the food products and manufactures of the Dominion of Canada and the United Kingdom is about to be established in the Waterloo buildings, Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I., under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Augustus A. L. Hemming, G.C.M.G., Governor of Jamaica. The Canadian section will be under the especial patronage and co-operation of the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Forms of application for space may be obtained from the manager at the Waterloo buildings, Kingston, Jamaica.

AN ENGLISH CLERGYMAN.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough (Dr. Barlow) will preach in Christ Church Cathedral next Sunday morning. The Dean has been travelling in Canada for some months, and is now on his way back from British Columbia. As Prebendary Barlow, he was one of the best known and most influential clergymen of London, being president of the famous Islington Conference.

GIFT TO THE CATHEDRAL.

Christ Church Cathedral has received another addition to the numerous gifts made during the past year. By the generosity of Mr. and Miss Learmont two pairs of handsome iron gates have been erected at the entrance to the grounds. Last Sunday morning the vicar suitably acknowledged this handsome donation.

DEATH OF A NUN.

The Rev. Sister Marie Sainte Mechtilde du St. Sacrament, of the Good Shepherd Convent, daughter of Mr. J. O. Boucher, of Laporte, Martin & Co., died on Saturday last at the age of 23 years.

REALM OF SPORT.

Thirty-sixth Annual International Cricket Match Opened Yesterday.

CANADIAN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES OPENED TO-DAY.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 12.—The thirty-sixth annual international cricket match between Canada and the United States, the latter represented by players picked from the various Philadelphia cricket clubs, was begun yesterday at Haverford, near this city. The weather was cloudy.

The Canadians made 182 runs in their first innings, and when stumps were drawn for the night the Americans had accumulated 132 runs for the loss of three wickets.

For the visitors T. C. S. Saunders and Captain Symons played excellent cricket, they making 61 and 51 runs respectively. J. B. King, for the Americans, had a fine inning of 49. Summary.

CANADA.

T. C. S. Saunders, b Patten	61
Captain Symons, b King	51
W. C. Bober, b King	4
H. T. Lounsborough, b Leroy	2
Rev. Mr. Plumptre, b Patton	6
F. L. Pereira, run out	2
H. Ackland, c King, b Patton	3
T. P. Lucas, c Foulrod, b Goodman	20
Gordon Southam, c White, b Patton	0
J. L. Counsel, c Leroy, b Goodman	23
A. Beemer, not out	0
Extras—Leg-byes	10
Total	182

Bowling Analysis.

	R.	R.	M.	W.
King	78	56	0	2
Graham	24	16	0	0
Leroy	42	34	0	1
Patton	56	39	3	4
Goodman	66	27	3	2

Runs at the fall of each wicket:—64, 76, 79, 100, 111, 115, 137, 137, 175, 182.

UNITED STATES.

J. B. King, b Beemer	49
J. L. Evans, c Ackland, b Pereira	26
P. M. Leroy, not out	36
S. Goodman, jr., c Symons, b Pereira	15
F. S. White, not out	0
Extras	6
Total for three wickets	132

H. A. Haines, W. W. Foulrod, jr., R. H. Patton, E. M. Cregar, T. C. Jordan, W. Graham, to bat.

Runs at the fall of each wicket, 71, 92, 108.

MONTREAL ELEVEN WON.

Result of match played on Westmount grounds between Montreal C.C. and Westmount C.C., which ended in a victory for the former by five runs only:

Montreal C. C.

G. E. Moberly, c Thom, b Travers	0
F. M. Davis, b Travers	6
E. C. Smith, b Travers	26
L. Nash, b Travers	4
W. Larminie, c Grant, b Travers	2
R. McLaren, b Brown	3
A. Leupold, b Brown	0
F. B. Motherwell, b Gough	12
G. L. Foster, b Larminie	26
T. R. Davis, b Gough	0
G. H. Harman, not out	11
Extras	9
Total	99

Westmount C. C.

J. M. Mavers, c Nash	12
H. J. Dalton, b Smith	27
A. Messenger, c R. Davis, b Nash	6
R. C. Travers, b Nash	1
J. H. Featherston, b Smith	0
W. L. Thom, b Nash	0
D. S. Gough, c Harman, b Nash	7
R. S. Tipitt, b Smith	0
J. Grant, run out	14
W. A. Brown, b Smith	14
R. C. Lawrence, not out	1
Extras	12
Total	94

Smith bowled 4 wickets for 9 runs.
L. Nash bowled 5 wickets for 28 runs.

Halifax, N.S., July 12.—The greatest batting performance ever seen in a cricket match in Halifax was that of W. A. Henry, of the Wanderers' cricket team of this city, in a match with the Garrison eleven, which concluded yesterday afternoon. Henry carried his bat through, not out, with a score of 225 runs. The Garrison had gone in first for their innings, making a total of 90. The Wanderers then, for the fall of six wickets, scored 340 runs, of which Henry's share was 225. At this stage they declared their innings closed, sending the Garrison in for their second innings, in which the military were able to make only 60. The Wanderers-Garrison matches are the great events of the cricket season in Halifax. There is a series of three of them. Henry's name is well known in international cricket where Canadian players figure.

London, July 12.—In the cricket match to-day between Haverford (Pa.), and Winchester College, at the close of the first day's play the score was: Winchester, 446 runs for eight wickets down.

LAWN TENNIS.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., July 12.—The Canadian Tennis championship commenced here to-day, and with the entries already in the secretary's hand a very successful tournament is assured. Arrangements are well under way to give the visiting players a jolly good time; a smoker is on for Thursday in the new country club house, besides several other entertainments during the week, and on Saturday evening the tennis ball will be the grandest affair of the season. The committee will award very liberal handicaps to the less experienced players in order to interest them. The event for Canadians only is again attracting many of the players, and bids fair to be as popular as this event in the international tournament last year. Entries close July 13 at 1 p.m.

Advertisements.

STOMACH ACHE IS A BAD ACHE.

A Poor Remedy Makes Matters Worse—Get "Nerviline," Best Stomach Cure on Earth.

If you could see all the people Nerviline has cured of stomach trouble you would gaze on no small army.

For nearly half a century Nerviline has been the most successful remedy the doctors prescribe.

'I wouldn't think of being without Polson's Nerviline,' writes Mrs. E. P. Hodgins, of Rochester. 'It cured me of weak stomach and indigestion, and is invaluable for headache and dizziness. Nerviline is a good remedy, and simply can't be beaten for any kind of stomach trouble.'

Most people find it's not a bad plan to keep Nerviline in the house. It often saves a trip for the doctor and his bill. Large bottles 25c, at all drug stores.

BASEBALL.

Toronto, Ont., July 12.—Bliss had the locals completely at his mercy yesterday, and Montreal scored a shut-out. Both teams played fast ball. The following is a summary of the game:—Earned runs, Montreal, 2; two base hits, Murray, Parker. Sacrifice hits, Harley, Bliss. Stolen bases, Walters, Yeager. Double plays, Atherton to Yeager to Clancy. First base on balls, off Applegate, 1. Struck out, by Applegate, 5; by Bliss, 3. Wild pitches, Applegate. Left on bases, Toronto, 4; Montreal, 10. Time, 1.25. Umpire, Kelly. Attendance, 1,000.

OTHER EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

Buffalo defeated Rochester	7	to	5
Jersey City defeated Providence	3	to	2
Newark defeated Baltimore	2	to	0

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	36	23	.610
Buffalo	36	23	.610
Jersey City	34	26	.567
Montreal	28	28	.500
Newark	30	30	.500
Providence	27	32	.458
Toronto	28	34	.452
Rochester	18	41	.305

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Chicago defeated Brooklyn	4	to	2
Pittsburg defeated Boston	10	to	4

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	52	18	.743
Chicago	42	26	.618
Cincinnati	40	28	.588
Pittsburg	37	30	.552
St. Louis	34	34	.500
Boston	27	44	.380
Brooklyn	28	46	.378
Philadelphia	17	51	.250

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

New York defeated Boston	10	to	1
Chicago defeated Cleveland	11	to	1
Philadelphia defeated Washington	3	to	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	45	23	.662
New York	41	26	.612
Chicago	43	29	.597
Cleveland	35	29	.547
Philadelphia	35	32	.522
St. Louis	28	32	.515
Detroit	28	38	.424
Washington	12	54	.182

FOOTBALL

The M.A.A.A. team will practice Tuesday and Friday nights of this week. Every member is requested to turn out. Note the change from Thursday to Friday.

Westmount's first team is trying to arrange for the qualifying round of the Caledonian cup, to be played on Thursday evening next week, or on the following Saturday. Westmount have been drawn against the Y.M.C.A., who are a much improved team since the Westmount second string defeated them in the early part of the season by 5 goals to 2.

There will be a special intermediate practice this evening. Exhibition game, first team men vs. intermediate men on Thursday evening. Both commence at 7 o'clock sharp.

Th match between Westmount and the Y.M.C.A. in the intermediate division of the Montreal and District League, was played on the ground of the Westmounts, and after a very pleasant game resulted in a draw of one goal each. Westmount scored first, but a misunderstanding by the home team's backs let a Y.M.C.A. forward through, and he easily equalled the score. Although the forwards of both teams had lots of chances to score, neither took advantage of the same. The Y.M.C.A. goalkeeper saved some fine shots on several occasions, especially just before time, when Westmount were raining shots in hot and heavy. For the Y.M.C.A. Wilson, the left full-back; Burton, centre forward, and the custodian, were the stars, while for the Westmount intermediates, the Sumner brothers, Graham, Macdonald, McArthur, Small, Kirkham and Harding were the pick.

STANDING IN THE LEAGUE.

By defeating the M.A.A.A. on Saturday the C.P.R. boys are now on top, with Westmount, the league table now reading as follows:

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Westmount	4	3	1	0	6
C.P.R.	4	3	1	0	6
M.A.A.A.	3	1	2	0	2
Lachine	4	0	4	0	0
Intermediate division—					
Westmount	2	1	0	1	3
Y.M.C.A.	1	0	0	1	1
Rangers	1	0	1	0	0

Outremont have not played any games yet.

LACROSSE

The monthly club meeting of the Westmount Lacrosse Club will be held in the association club room, Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Wednesday, at 8.30 p.m.

All members are requested to attend practice on Wednesday at 6.30 p.m.

CORNWALL VS. SHAMROCK.

Cornwall, July 12.—Next Saturday's game in Cornwall, between the champion Shamrocks and the Factorytown homebrews, will be watched with considerable interest by the whole lacrosse world. This will be no battle between hirelings from far and near, nor mercenaries whose skill has been secured by the highest bidder. Every man on the Cornwall team is a native of the town, learned the ethics of the game on the Cornwall school grounds, and is deeply inlaid with the patriotic sentiments which from time immemorial has animated men who have fought for hearth and home. The same may be said of the Shamrocks, so that it will be seen that there will be no lack of esprit de corps on either side. What makes the game particularly interesting is the fact that Cornwall, after losing a dozen players a year ago and nine senior men this year, is still able to put in the field a team that has so far been unbeaten in the senior schedule. Will the Shamrocks be able to do the trick and give Cornwall their first loss of the season? Saturday's game will answer this question. The Irishmen always have a hard battle in Cornwall where they have reaped more defeats than victories, but in form they should win, for such seasoned veterans as the Brennans, Hoobin, Currie and Kavanagh give the champions a big preponderance. However, on Saturday Cornwall's young braves will do their level best to win the victory.

ATHLETICS

Ottawa, July 12.—The Ottawa Police Athletic Association met yesterday and decided to send five men to the Montreal police games. Those selected were: Sergeant Joliate, and Constables McAlvert, M. Maloney, J. Vaughan and A. Quinn.

AQUATICS.

The next fixtures of the Valois Boating Club are the moonlight excursion on July 26, and the regatta on Aug. 13.

GOLF.

Jack White, winner of this year's open championship of Great Britain, including the victory has been placed in five of the six times he has played in the event. Regarding the improvement shown by White's 293, 'Golf Illustrated' sums up a long argument with this verdict: 'The truth is that the improvement is in the players. Better putting greens, better clubs, and the new balls have doubtless knocked a stroke or two off the scores of the players, but the main improvement is due to the new ideal of the scoring game in which brilliancy has taken the place of the old steadiness.'

MONTREAL EXHIBITION.

City Council Votes $10,000 Towards its Preliminary Expenses.

MANUFACTURERS AND CABMEN AGAIN HEARD FROM.

A resolution from the Finance Committee, passed in response to a communication from the Montreal Industrial Exhibition Association, was presented to council yesterday afternoon and was agreed to by a vote of twenty to ten. The resolution was as follows:—

'Having taken into consideration the request of the Industrial Exposition Association, for the sum of $10,000 to aid in the establishment at Montreal of a permanent exhibition; that, according to the purposes of the Association, the city should be the owner of the grounds and buildings and would control all the finances.

'Considering that the Association is composed of representatives of the principal public bodies of the city; therefore the city agrees to grant the sum of $10,000, but on condition that no part of the sum shall be disbursed without the approval of the Finance Committee.'

When the motion was read, Alderman Couture called 'next meeting.' He said the city should not be in a hurry to vote $10,000, without knowing how it was to be used.

Mayor Laporte said the city's offer of a grant of money was needed by the Association to support its request to the government for a much larger grant.

Ald. Couture then withdrew his objection.

Ald. Sadler intimated that his twenty-five years' experience with exhibitions did not make him an enthusiast in their favor. The success of an exhibition depended on the co-operation of exhibitors, the attendance of large crowds of visitors, and, first of all, a heavy outlay of money besides work and responsibility in launching the scheme. In the elements that made for success, he thought Montreal was deficient. He understood the Manufacturers' Association was not very much in favor of the exhibition as the manufacturers did not consider the advertising advantages to be gained, sufficient compensation for the expense and trouble of exhibiting. The Ottawa, Sherbrooke, St. Johns and Quebec fairs were established, and Montreal could not hope to attract many of their patrons or exhibitors. He did not want the city to go into an enterprise that would leave them a quarter of a million in debt when it was over.

Alderman Payette said an exhibition was all right enough, but the council had to consider whether it had money to spend on it, or whether it needed money for streets and sidewalks. The $10,000 was only the beginning of the affair.

Alderman Gallery and others spoke on the point, and said the city should know at once whether it was to be responsible for the indebtedness of the Association.

Mayor Laporte said he did not think that the city could be held responsible for debt until it had contracted debt. The first thing to find out was whether the citizens wanted an exhibition, as without this information it would not be of much use to go to Ottawa for a subsidy.

The motion was then put and carried as under:—

Ayes—Aldermen Vallieres, Lariviere, Robertson, Levy, Dagenais, Robillard, Turner, Chaussé, L. A. Lapointe, Bumbray, Walsh, N. Lapointe, Stearns, Hebert, Deserres, Bastien, Leclaire, Proulx, Paquin, and Duquette—20.

Nays—Aldermen St. Denis, Clearihue, Lavallee, Sadler, Ekers, Wilson, Nelson, Pavette, Lemay, and Marchand—10.

Two letters were read from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The first one declared:

'That while the manufacturers of the city appreciate the necessity of preventing the erection of factories upon purely residential streets like Sherbrooke and St. Denis, yet they fear it would be a serious matter to include in the by-law streets where factories would enhance rather than depreciate the value of surrounding property. We are of opinion that the residents of St. Lawrence street would not object to the establishment of a clothing factory in their neighborhood.'

It was therefore suggested that a committee of aldermen should study the conditions of each street, in the interests of commerce, making the permits dependent upon the situation, the nature of the industry, and the plans of the building.

It was also suggested that the by-law should in no way prevent the proprietors of present factories from enlarging or rebuilding their buildings in case of fire.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association also wrote requesting that the increased licenses on engineers, stokers and master plumbers be repealed and the new license upon journeymen plumbers be struck. The letter declared: 'It is just such legislation as this, conceived for the purpose of raising revenue, that will raise a minimum amount of revenue and do a maximum amount of damage, by driving both workmen and industrial establishments out of the city. Neither the employer nor the employee objects to pay his share of what is necessary for the good government of this city, but they do most strenuously object to be classed with those who do not contribute their share, or with those who are licensed because they are undesirable citizens.'

The letter continued to say that the public and not the workmen should pay for the yearly examinations. The letter concluded:

'The license fee imposed upon stokers, who undergo the maximum amount of physical labor for the minimum remuneration, might conservatively be termed "intolerable legislation."'

The recommendation of the Fire and Light Committee to purchase an engine from the Waterous Engine Company, of Brantford, Ont., was approved. Ald. Walsh moved in amendment, seconded by Ald. Dagenais, that the tender of the Canadian Fire Engine Company, of London, be accepted instead, it being $400 cheaper. The amendment was lost on the following division:

Nays—Aldermen Vallieres, Lariviere, St. Denis, Robertson, Clearihue, Robillard, Chaussé, L. A. Lapointe, Bumbray, N. Lapointe, Stearns, Bastien, Leclaire, Proulx, Paquin and Duquette—16.

Yeas — Aldermen Dagenais, Walsh, Levy, Turner, Ekers, Wilson and Ricard—7.

The main motion was then carried. The Waterous engine will have a capacity of 1,000 gallons per minute, and will cost $5,900.

The report of the Finance Committee in favor of granting $500 to form a fund for the distribution of pure milk to the poorer classes, was passed.

When the matter came before the Finance Committee, before the council meeting, Ald. Dagenais presented a request for $5,000. The majority of the committee, however, did not see why the city should spend money in that way.

Mayor Laporte said he thought the citizens should be asked to subscribe as well as the city.

The Finance Committee's report rejecting the demand of N. Roy & Son, for a contract paying them $1,000 for removing dead animals from the streets, was sent back to the Incineration Committee for reconsideration.

A long discussion followed the reading of a letter addressed to the Mayor by Mr. Thompson, president of the Hackmen's Union, on the subject of the 'Seeing Montreal' cars. Complain was made that the company operating these cars had agents on the streets selling tickets, or, in other words, soliciting fares which the cabmen were forbidden to do by a civic by-law. The cabmen asked for fair play. The aldermen agreed that they had a grievance, but were not certain as to how it could be stopped.

Ald. Clearihue—If the cabmen are not allowed to solicit fares why should we allow others to do it? Why make fish of one and flesh of the other? It seems very strange to me that these people are allowed to come here and do as they like. Do they pay the city anything for it? We have to pay for everything we do.

Ald. Gallery—The question is can these foreigners come here and injure the carters? There is no doubt of that, Mr. Mayor, and why are the police not doing their duty? Are they afraid of the Montreal Street Railway, or afraid of the foreigners?

Ald. St. Denis said the Police Committee was not afraid of anybody, but he thought the best thing to do was to wait for the opinion of the city attorneys, which was asked for three weeks ago.

Ald. Vallieres, seconded by Ald. Clearihue, then moved that Chief Legault be instructed to consult the city attorneys, and do what was necessary to stop the soliciting of fares on the streets.

Ald. Nelson said the motion was right enough, but he thought the Police Committee should meet at once and instruct the chief of police to stop the agents from selling tickets on the public streets.

Ald. Lavallee thought this was equal to a vote of censure on the chief of police. He thought the by-laws covered the case and it was the chief's place to enforce them or, at least, make the attempt, without special instructions. The motion was finally adopted by a vote of thirty to three, Aldermen Chaussé, Couture and Hebert voting in the negative.

A letter was read from the Montreal Terminal Railway, asking the city to supply better lighting for its route in the city, Forsyth, Emily, and Parthenais streets, were mentioned as needing attention. The letter concluded, with the remark, the city would be held responsible for any accidents due to bad lighting.

A letter was read from the Rev. Pere Chemy, asking for a site on which to build a school for the instruction of young Syrians.

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The eminent firm of Chickering & Sons, of Boston, are changing all the styles of their famous pianos. These changes come into effect on September 1st. We have a stock of the present styles on hand, and are selling them at a reduction of 25 percent in order to make room for the new styles. Cash or credit at your option. C. W. Lindsay, Limited, 2366 St. Catherine street.

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Finest French Table Prunes—"Imperial Superfines"—in 4-lb. glass jars, $2.10 each.

Finest French Table Prunes—"Imperial Superfines"—in 7 lb. glass jars, $3.50 each.

Finest French Table Prunes—"Imperiales"—in 5-lb. tins, $1.50 each.

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Finest Valencia Shelled Almonds, only 50 cents per pound.

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MR. STEPHENS'S WILL.

THE ESTATE EQUALLY DIVIDED AMONG THE HEIRS.

The will of the late Hon. George Washington Stephens was filed for probate in the Tutelle office this morning. It is dated June 14, 1887, and the testator's wife, Dame Frances Ramsay McIntosh, and his son, George Washington Stephens, are appointed trustees and executors.

All the household furniture, plate, jewellery, horses, carriages and movables generally belonging to the testator, are bequeathed to his wife.

The wife is also given the use of the family homestead until such time when she may choose to convert it into revenue-bearing premises, which revenue will then go to the general fund of the estate. The expense connected with the keeping of the homestead is to be paid from Mrs. Stephens's own share of the revenue of the estate.

The testator's son, Mr. George W. Stephens, gets one-third of the net income of the estate, and the other two-thirds go to his widow, provided she does not re-marry.

In the event of Mrs. Stephens remarrying, she will become deprived of any portion of the income, but will get a special legacy of $20,000, and she will also then cease to be executrix, and will no longer have the usufruct of the homestead.

After the death of Mrs. Stephens, or immediately after her re-marriage, the estate is to be divided in equal shares among his children.

In the event of any of the children dying without issue, his or her share is to be divided among the surviving heirs. Should Major Geo. W. Stephens die before Mrs. Stephens, then the latter wil remain sole executrix so long as she remains unmarried.

In case Mrs. Stephens should survive all the heirs, and the latter should leave no issue, then she will become possessed of the whole estate.

At the final division, Geo. W. Stephens will not be bound to render any account of the one-third share of the income reverting to him, as mentioned above.

The executors are given the power to sell any portion of the real estate, and to invest the proceeds in other real estates, or in national, provincial or state bonds.

The last clause of the will states that, in the event of all the heirs dying without issue and the testator's wife surviving them, she will then become sole heir, even if she has remarried.

KILLED ON THE TRACK.

A MAN NAMED DESMARAIS RUN OVER AT HOCHELAGA.

A man named D. Desmarais was struck and killed by a train on the C. P. R. tracks at Hochelaga at two o'clock this afternoon. The General Hospital ambulance was summoned by one of the witnesses of the accident but when it arrived the man was dead. The coroner was notified and the body was removed to the morgue where an inquest will be held.

ABOLISHING PEST HOLES.

A CAUSE OF DISEASE THAT SERIOUSLY AFFECTS CHILDREN.

Dr. Laberge has had a private report made for his own information on the subject of privy pits. He considers them among the most prevalent sources of disease among young children, especially if the latter are of delicate constitutions. A few years ago when the campaign against these pest holes was begun there were no less than 8,000 of them. To-day there are 1,187. Since the beginning of this year 362 of them have been removed. According to the information in possession of the Health Department they are distributed among the various wards of the city as follows:—Centre Ward has only one; West Ward, two; St. Andrew's, three; East Ward, six; Duvernay, seven; St. George, 15; Hochelaga, 34; St. Jean Baptiste, 46; St. Mary's, 60; St. Gabriel, 62; St. Louis, 72; St. Lawrence, 80; Lafontaine, 92; St. James, 94; St. Denis, 110; St. Joseph's, 120; St. Ann's, 191; Papineau, 192.

THE ELEVATOR TEST.

DELAYED FOR WANT OF OFFICIAL ORDERS

Yesterday afternoon all arrangements were supposed to have been completed for the elevator to be put to a test today. About ten o'clock this morning several barges laden with grain drew up alongside. An hour later several of the Commissioners arrived, when Senator Mackay interested himself in making a careful inspection of the building, receiving the assurance that everything in and about the elevator was in perfect condition and ready to stand the severest test.

Shortly before noon the word went out that a hitch had taken place between the Steel Storage and Elevator Construction Company and the Harbor Commissioners over the question of who was to assume the responsibility during the testing of the elevator. It was learned that the order had not been received officially, from the head office at Buffalo to make the test, and until such authority was received nothing could be done in the way of filling the bins.

Mr. Weber was expected in the city last night to superintend the work, but up to a late hour this afternoon he had not arrived.

It is now expected that Mr. Weber will be here to-morrow, when he will immediately order a test to be made.

TWELFTH OF JULY.

Perth, Ont., July 12.—A large number of Orangemen from the surrounding country arrived here in special trains this morning to take part in the day's celebration. A heavy rain set in at ten o'clock which, to some extent, interfered with their plans.

Kingston, July 12.—The Orangemen poured out of the city this morning, going to Battersea, where they assisted in the honor of laying a corner stone of a new Orange hall. Captain John Gaskin, an ex-Mayor and a leading Conservative and County Master, well and truly laid the stone in the presence of two thousand loyal souls. In his address Captain Gaskin called for a more united front by Orangemen in politics and general welfare. The Roman Catholics, he said, stood firm and got the political plums as the result far more than their share. Mr. William Galbraith, of Montreal, Deputy Grand Master of British North America, was another speaker. Some of the Kingston Orangemen went to Perth and others to Picton.

CASE OF COL. GREGORY.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LATE COMMANDER OF THE SECOND DRAGOONS AND COLONEL OTTER.

Ottawa, July 12.—Parliament was put in possession to-day of the full record of Lieut.-Col. Gregory's retirement from the command of the 2nd Dragoons, St. Catharines, after one year's extension of his term of command. His time was up this month in any case but Lieut.-Col. Gregory, at the Niagara camp preferred to apply for immediate relief from the command because of his dissatisfaction over the promotion of Major Glasgow, whose advancement he had never recommended.

On June 15, Lieut.-Col. Gregory wrote from the Niagara camp as follows to the district officer commanding his district:—

'Lieut.-Col. Otter,

'As a protest against the system of political intrigue that compels my superior officers to interfere with the efficiency and discipline of the regiment under my command, by promoting, without my approval, an inefficient officer in my regiment, while knowing and acknowledging such inefficiency and at the same time being aware of the fact that I was trying to compel the officer referred to (Major S. H. Glasgow) to improve his qualifications before I recommended him for promotion to the position of second in command, I hereby tender my resignation as commanding officer of the 2nd Dragoons and would further request that I be relieved of the command at once.'

Col. Otter answered: 'I resent and deny the charge of political intrigue with relation to the appointment of Major Glasgow as second in command of the 2nd Dragoons. I have already explained I consider him capable and consider in in the interest of the regiment that the appointment above referred to should be filled with the least possible delay and as Lieut.-Col. Gregory would not make the recommendation in the matter I felt justified, under the circumstances in doing so without his recommendation. The officer that I recommended was Major Glasgow, the senior major of the regiment, who was in possession of the necessary qualifications for the appointment. In this course I had the concurrence of the inspector of cavalry, with whom I consulted before taking definite action.'

When Lieut.-Col. Gregory's letter reached Ottawa that officer was promptly relieved in a memorandum to the general. Lord Aylmer, in a memo to the general officer commanding, remarked that Lieut.-Col. Gregory's letter was grossly insubordinate in tone. Whether his sentiments are true or false I feel that it would be better, as Lieut.-Col. Gregory's regiment is now in camp at Niagara, and under his immediate command, that he should be suspended from his command, furnished with transport requisitions and ordered to return to his home forthwith.' The adjutant-general considered that the papers set forth fully enought the apparent cause of Lieut.-Col. Gregory's insubordination. If further information was desired by the minister it could be secured by a court of enquiry.

THE WRONG GRIP.

Mr. M. J. A. Blanchet came to Montreal yesterday from Kamouraska to represent the district of Kamouraska at the reunion of the Chamber of Notaries. When leaving the train at Point St. Charles he missed his grip. A fellow passenger took it by mistake and notified the detectives. It is now at the central headquarters.

CITY ITEMS.

Aylmer Johnston was sent to jail for three months to-day for neglecting to support his wife and four children.

Hormisdas Lalonde was sent to the penitentiary for three years to-day for the theft of a bicycle. Arthur Lucas went down for two years on a similar charge.

SHIPPING NEWS.

CRASHED INTO A COLLIER.

(Quebec, July 12.—At an early hour this morning the collier Verax, bound for Sydney, C.B., was run into by the SS. Athenian, of the Donaldson line off St. Laurent Point, a few miles below Quebec. The Verax was run ashore and is badly damaged. The Athenian proceeded to Montreal.

Three of the crew of the SS. Verax are missing. The vessel is ashore on the rocks at St. Laurent, Isle of Orleans, and has a hole 10 feet long in her starboard side.

GULF REPORT.

L'Islet—Hazy, calm.

River du Loup—Dense fog, north-east wind.

Father Point—Cloudy, calm; inward yesterday at 7.40 p.m., Bellona.

Martin River—Foggy, calm.

Cape Magdalen—Foggy, calm. Inward, yesterday at 6.20 p.m., Corinthian.

Fame Point—Dense fog, south-west wind.

North Shore—Dense fog, calm.

Anticosti—Foggy, raining, south-west wind.

Low Point—Cloudy, variable wind; outward yesterday at 5 p.m., Indianapolis; 9 p.m., Restigouche.

PARKER VS. HEARST.

THE HON. MR. SATTERLEY ON THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

The Democratic congress at St. Louis has been pretty much in evidence, but the Hon. Mr. Satterley is an authentic voice.

Mr. Satterley is from San Diego, California. He has just returned from the congress. He was seen to-day at the offices of the C. P. R. Mr. Satterley described the reception to the Hearst and Parker factions; the mingled applause and hissing of the name of Bryan, and the overwhelming enthusiasm when it was announced that Mr. Justice Parker had been chosen as the standard-bearer of the great Democratic party.

The announcement that Parker stood solid on the gold platform, Mr. Satterley said, created the most intense feeling. There were those in the congress who were against any such pronouncement, but the fact that Mr. Parker preferred to let his views be known before the congress came to a vote won him many friends. The famous telegram was in the nature of a bombshell, and, indeed, there was nice manoeuvring in the connection. There were those who would have withheld it, fearing a disruption; on the other hand, there was a disposition to test the congress with the message. As a fact, Parker was acclaimed. Mr. Satterley said that the demonstration in favor of Parker was the most remarkable ever witnessed. Bryan, of course, was nowhere. The congress came out squarely on the gold platform, and Bryan and his friends felt that all was over.

Mr. Hearst offered a loyal support to Mr. Parker, when he found how the congress went. He was, indeed, one of the first to offer his congratulations to Mr. Justice Parker, and his telegram was received with unbounded applause.

According to Mr. Satterley, Mr. Parker did not personally quite meet the idea of the congress. That is to say, he was recognized as a strong candidate; he was hailed as a fitting man, full of learning and dignity; but he was not generally known; he certainly was not known to the west. At the same time, he was so heartily endorsed by the east; he stood so strongly for what was clean and wholesome in politics, that the congress early recognized that he was the candidate which the party must put forth. Again, according to Mr. Satterley, the silence of Mr. Parker was very strange. He had been asked again and again to speak, but he held his tongue, and the public wondered. Reticence was not usually the gift of the presidential candidate. At the same time, this made him somewhat of a mystery, which may, upon the whole, have improved his chances.

At any rate, Mr. Satterley says the scenes were historical. The great hall was crowded most of the time. The demonstrations in favor of this or that candidate lasted fully half an hour. Mr. Satterley comments upon the fact that grown men are but a larger sort of children. The congress went wild just as a number of school boys might grow wild. Masses of men threw up their hats, took off their coats, cheered and yelled and stamped until they were worn out. And all for what? For a name? For a man whom not one man in a hundred knew personally. But this was the way the American people chose their President. It looked more like a free and easy than a solemn body engaged in the most important work which could be well imagined. Of course, there were serious men there; there were men of American reputation; there were millionnaires; there were men of literary attainments; but in the enthusiasm of the moment, there was a forgetfulness of dignity which was remarkable. At the same time, equally remarkable was the recovery. The members rallied; there were important issues discussed; and it was curious, according to Mr. Satterley, to note the feeling of statesmanship in an assembly which was capable of howling itself hoarse like an elementary school let loose for holidays.

SAYS HE IS AN EARL.

CURIOUS CLAIM MADE BY A MAN WHO PESTERED A LAWYER.

Under the name of James L. Forbes, a man who also calls himself the Earl of Seaforth, appeared before Mr. Recorder Poirier this morning on a charge laid by Mr. F. H. Markey, of the law firm of Smith, Markey & Montgomery. Mr. Markey explained to the Court that the accused had for several days been making himself a nuisance by persisting in making unwelcome and protracted visits to his office and occupying the lawyer's time, which he desired to use to better advantage than discussing matters on which they differed very widely. The 'Earl,' Mr. Markey said, persisted that the latter had robbed him of millions of dollars and he was determined to recover his wealth. Mr. Markey, not being in possession of the missing millions, tried to persuade his visitor that his contention was a hullucination but not succeeding, Corporal Picard was called to remove the man to police headquarters. After hearing the story the Recorder remanded Mr. Forbes for examination by the physicians in regard to his sanity. Mr. Forbes was around Montreal about twelve years ago and visited Mr. Markey, but the latter succeeded then in getting rid of him and he has not seen him since until now.

A GENEROUS EMPLOYER.

Mr. John H. Patterson, president of the National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, is sending a thousand of his factory employees to the St. Louis exhibition free of cost to them, and in addition will close his factory for two weeks in August to enable other workmen to attend. This is not to affect the ordinary holidays or wages, which will be paid as usual during the period of closing.

MR. HAGUE'S ILLNESS.

Mr. George Hague is reported to be again in a critical condition.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

GENERAL.

BRINGING HOME THE COWS.

Langstaff,—There is a short poem about 'Bringing home the cows.' Please give it with the name of the author. Ans.—The following, written by Kate Putnam Osgood, is probably the one you allude to:

Out of the clover and blue-eyed grass
He turned them into the river-lane;
One after another he let them pass,
Then fastened the meadow bars again.

Under the willows, and over the hill,
He patiently followed their sober pace;
The merry whistle for once was still,
And something shadowed the sunny face.

Only a boy! and his father had said
He never could let his youngest go;
Two already were lying dead,
Under the feet of the trampling foe.

But after the evening work was done,
And the frogs were loud in their meadow-swamp,
Over his shoulder he flung his gun
And stealthily followed the foot-path damp.

Across the clover, and through the wheat,
With resolute heart and purpose grim,
Though cold was the dew on his hurrying feet,
And the blind bat's flitting startled him.

Thrice since then had the lanes been white,
And the orchards sweet with apple-bloom;
And now, when the cows came back at night,
The feeble father drove them home.

For news had come to the lonely farm
That three were lying where two had lain;
And the old man's tremulous, palsied arm
Could never lean on a son's again.

The summer day grew cold and late,
He went for the cows when the work was done;
But down the lane, as he opened the gate,
He saw them coming one by one;

Brindle, Ebony, Speckle and Bess,
Shaking their horns in the evening wind;
Cropping the buttercups out of the grass—
But who was it following close behind?

Loosely swung in the idle air
The empty sleeve of army blue;
And worn and pale, from the crisping hair,
Looked out a face that the father knew.

For Southern prisons will sometimes yawn,
And yield their dead unto life again;
And the day that comes with a cloudy dawn
In golden glory at last may wane.

The great tears sprang to the meeting eyes:
For the heart must speak when the lips are dumb;
And under the silent evening skies
Together they followed the cattle home.

A PRIZE WINNER.

C.W.—I shall expect to see in your valuable paper the name of the person who won the $50 price offered by the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company for the most suitable name for a train on a part of their line. Ans.—The prize was awarded to Mr. B. R. Wellington, of Troy, N.Y., who first suggested the designation 'The Northern New Yorker,' the name accepted by the company.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Student.—How did the Plains of Abraham come to be so called? In answering a similar question some time ago, Sir James Lemoine, of Quebec, said: 'The Plains of Abraham, sometimes known as the Heights of Abraham, a lofty plateau west of the city of Quebec, were called after Abraham Martin dit l'Ecossais, to whom they were granted. They originally consisted of 32 acres, in two grants, one of 12 acres in 1650, and the other of 30 acres in 1652. Abraham Martin's dwelling was situate on the north-eastern portion of his domain, in the neighborhood of Coteau Ste. Genevieve. In time the whole plateau, extending from the city walls to Marchmont, was styled the Plains of Abraham. Maitre Abraham Martin, dit l'Ecossais, alias the Scotchman, appears to have been of Scotch descent. He is described as the (King's) pilot of the St. Lawrence; his name occurs in old documents as far back as 1621.

QUOTATION.

Inquirer.—Where did the expression, 'A little bird told me' so-and-so, originate? Ans.—Probably from Ecclesiastes x., 20, 'For a bird of the air shall carry the voice, and that which hath wings shall tell the matter.'

AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

Doubtful—When one is to write a sketch of his life from boyhood, and forty years' ministry, and giving the genealogical line of five generations, should he give the points in their lives where he first mentions them, or give the genealogy, and name the incidents later in the book, in order of time as contemporaries? Ans.—There is no hard and fast rule for such a matter, but the latter course seems to have most to commend it.

MEDICAL.

DEAFNESS.

M. McI. asks if electrovibratory treatment could do anything towards the cure of deafness of long standing. Ans.—There has been an instrument devised on the plan of a stringed instrument played upon by a ratchet wheel. By this, different tones can be produced which, when carried to the ear are supposed to set the various parts in motion; in fact, produces a kind of massage. It is only applicable to cases of deafness which are due to adhesions between the various bones of the middle ear. The method has to a large extent fallen into disuse, not having come up to first expectations. My own opinion is that it would only be likely to be of any service in very early cases, and those that were not extreme. On the whole I have not much faith in it.

RUN DOWN.

M.F.G. is a young woman troubled with indigestion and biliousness. She is in better health now, but has dark circles round the eyes, and some dark spots on the face. Ans.—Dark rings under the eyes are often a sign of a run down system. As you improve they will disappear. I should advise you to get out of doors as much as possible now that the weather is fine, and take gentle exercise daily. Night and morning douche the face, neck and shoulders with cold water. Gentle rubbing of the parts with a little sweet oil once daily will assist. Be careful to have the bowels move daily. Your diet should be plain and easily assimilated.

COMMERCIAL

RAIL AND CANAL RECEIPTS.

	G.T.R.	Canal.
Wheat, bush	22,082	130,276
Corn, bush	—	131,189
Peas, bush	663	—
Oats, bush	1,145	179
Flour, brls	2,644	19,170
Eggs, cases	200	38
Butter, pkgs	184	—
Cheese, boxes	7,611	1,602
Lard, pkgs	250	950
Meats, pkgs	520	—
Leather, rolls	6	—

CATTLE MARKETS.

East Buffalo, July 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 75 head; steady; prime steers, $5.80 to $6.30; shipping, $5 to $5.75; butchers, $4.25 to $5.50; heifers, $3.50 to $5.25; cows, $3.25 to $4.35; bulls, $3.15 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $3 to $4.25; stock heifers, $2.25 to $3.

Veals—Receipts, 25 head; 25c lower; $5 to $6.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head, dull; 5c to 10c lower; yorkers, $5.50 to $5.60; pigs, $5.50 to $5.55; roughs, $4.60 to $4.75; stags, $3.50 to $3.75; dairies, $5.30 to $5.40.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 900 head; steady; prices unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

Messrs J. S. Bache & Co., Bell Telephone Building, report the closing prices in Chicago to-day as follows:

	Opening.	High	Low.	Close.
Wheat, July	.89¾	92⅜	89⅜	92⅜
Sept.	.84¾	86¼	84½	86¼b
Corn, July	.48¼	48⅝	48	48⅜
Sept.	.48⅜	48⅞	48½	48¾
Oats, July	.38½	38⅞	38½	38⅞
Sept.	.31⅞	32¼	31¾	32
Pork, Sept.	12.95	13.07	12.95	13.00
Lard. Sept.	7.05	7.15	7.05	707
Ribs, Sept	7.65	7.70	7.65	7.65

CROP REPORTS.

Charles Head & Co.'s wire, Broomhalls: Liverpool—United Kingdom — The recent weather has been forcing the wheat crop and harvesting may commence the last week in July.

France—The harvest is spreading rapidly. The great producing districts in the north are still reporting sanguinely regarding the out-turn.

Germany—While the weather has recently been favorable in some portions yet many eastern districts report a poor condition.

Hungary—It is now certain that the yield of wheat will be deficient.

Roumania—The wheat harvest is now general and the crop is yielding somewhat better than anticipated. A heavy rain of short duration has benefited corn.

Bulgaria—Reports still continue favorable.

Russia—The wheat crop is very irregular, additional districts to those mentioned in our cable of yesterday are sending poor reports. Our agents at Eupatoria, Crimea, cables that extremely hot weather interferes with field work. Stocks are exhausted. The Crimea is a large producer.

India—Further desirable rains have fallen.

Portugal—The wheat yield will be very light and substantial imports will be required.

The average of the wheat crop for the past ten years is 87,400,000 bushels while the imports of wheat averaged 3,700,000 bushels, the corn crop gives promise of an excellent yield. The latest available figures, 1899, give the corn crop for that year 20,223,000 bushels.

Spain—Extensive damage from hailstorms is reported.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, July 12.—Opening prices made fractional advances over last night, which were limited to small fractions except for an advance of ⅞ in Reading; Metropolitan Street Railway and Reading second pref. were ¼ lower. Some large blocks of the prominent stocks changed hands, and the market was broad and active.

Charles Head & Co.'s wire: New York, July 12.—Market opened firm on the excellent tone in London, but later reacted fractionally followed by a recovery which more than made up the loss. As usual the dividend payers and better class of securities attracted the most attention, although Reading was bid up on large transactions. The anthracite roads have been mining heavily and are enjoying a very prosperous trade. The crop reports for June made a brilliant showing, and as this is the most important factor at present in the market, the good influence was shown in prices. At noon prices were somewhat irregular.

New York, July 12.—Noon—Money on call easy at 1¼ percent asked. Prime mercantile paper 3 to 4 percent. Exchanges, $223,097,237.

New York, July 12.—Wall Street—Noon—Profit-taking sales followed the opening rise and the market yielded slightly and became dull. Reading lost all of its gain and other prominent stocks reacted to about yesterday's closing or a small fraction below when the sagging tendency was checked by the marking up of Reading 1 1-8 through some large offerings. The market did not recover to the opening high level and was dull and heavy again at noon. Bonds were irregular.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

Specially reported for the 'Witness' by C. D. Monk, 29 Hospital St., Local Manager for J. S. Bache & Co., New York, by direct wire.

Opening and Closing Prices, July 12.

Stocks.	Op'g.	Close.	Stocks	Op'g.	Close
Amal. Cop.	51¼	51⅛	Miss. Pac.	91½	92⅛
Amer. Loco.	....	20½	M. S. M.	68	69¼
do. pref.	83½	83⅝	do. pref.	122	128½
Am. Sugar.	128⅝	128⅞	Metro. Trac.	114¾	116⅛
do. pref.	....	....	N. Y. Cen.	....	118
Am. Smelt.	54⅛	54⅞	N. Y. Erie.	24⅛	25⅝
Am. Car Fdy	....	19⅞	do. 1. pref.	60¾	61
Anaconda	73	73	do. II. pref.	37½	37½
Atchison	75	75¾	Ont. & West	28½	27¾
do. pfd.	95	95¼	Norf & West	....	58⅛
Balt. & Ohio.	82⅝	83	Omaha	....	....
do. pref.	50⅜	51⅝	Pac. Mail	....	....
Brooklyn R.T.	....	....	Penn. R. R.	117½	119
Chic. & Alton	....	38	Pressed St.	29⅛	30½
Can. Pac.	124¾	125⅞	do. pref.	74	74
Can. South.	....	....	Pple's Gas.	....	99¾
Ches. & Ohio	32¾	33⅜	Phila. & R'd.	51¼	52⅜
Chic. & N W	....	174½	do. 1. pref.	....	83¾
Chic. St. P.	145⅛	146⅝	do. II. pref	....	71⅞
Col. South.	....	16	Pullman	....	....
do. 1. pref.	50	50	Rock Isl'd.	21¾	22½
do. II. pref.	....	....	South. Ry.	23⅜	23½
Con. Gas N. Y.	194½	195	do. pref.	88	88¼
Col. Fuel & I	....	31⅝	South. Pac.	49	49¾
Corn Prod.	11¼	11¼	Tenn. C. I. & I	38	38½
do. pref.	....	69¾	Texas Pacific	24¾	25¼
Detr. U. Ry.	62¾	62¾	Twin City.	....	44½
Del. L. & W.	....	....	U. S. Leath.	7⅛	7⅜
Del. & Hud.	159	159¾	do. pref.	81	81⅛
Denv. Rio G.	22	22	U. S. Steel	10⅜	11⅜
do. pref.	....	71	do. pref.	58¾	60
Dul. S. S. & A.	....	....	U.S. Rub'r.	....	17
do. pref.	....	....	do. pref.	....	....
G. Northern	....	....	Union Pac.	91⅜	93⅝
Gen. Elec.	157¾	158½	do. pref.	....	94
Jersey Cen.	....	....	Wabash	....	16⅝
Ill. Central.	133⅜	134½	do. pref.	....	35
Iowa Cen.	....	....	West. Union	....	....
do. pref.	....	....	Wis. Cen.	....	....
Kan & Tex.	17	17	do. pfd.	....	....
do. pref.	....	38¾			
L'sville & Nash	112⅜	113¾			
Man. Elev.	150⅝	150⅞			

LOCAL STOCKS.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

C. P. R.—100 at 125, 5 at 125, 100 at 125¼, 25 at 125 1-8.

Twin City—5 at 95, 50 at 95.

Iron pref—100 at 23½.

Toledo—50 at 19¾, 25 at 20, 50 at 20¼, 50 at 20¼.

Soo Minn. Com.—25 at 69.

N. Scotia—5 at 62¾, 50 at 63, 50 at 63⅜, 25 at 63⅝, 25 at 63¼.

Mont. Teleg.—25 at 158.

Mackay Com.—25 at 24.

Ogilvie Bonds—1,000 at 114.

Royal Bank—24 at 209½.

Iron Bonds—10,000 at 57¾.

Molsons Bank—2 at 201.

Cable bonds—5,000 at 93, 2,000 at 93.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler Stock Brokers, 1734 Notre Dame Street.

Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers.	Stocks.	Sellers per $100	Buyers.
RAILWAYS.					
Can. Pacific	125¾	125¼	West India R.	....	....
Detroit Electric	63	62¾	Toronto St.	100	99
Toledo Ry.	20¼	20	Halifax Elec.	94	91
Winnipeg	200	175	St. John Ry.	120	105
Montreal St.	209	206½	Twin City Tr.	95	94⅞
Min. & St. Paul	....	....	New M. S. R.	....	....
do pfd.	....	....	Trinidad Elec.	....	....
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Richelieu	73½	....	Dom. Coal.	43	41¾
Mnt'l Power	74½	73⅞	Pref.	....	....
N. Scotia Steel	63¼	63¼	Inter. Coal Com	....	....
pfd	....	....	do. pfd.	....	....
Dom. Steel Com	3¾	8¼	Com. Cable	....	....
do pref.	....	23⅝	Mont'l Teleg	158	....
Bell Tel.	144½	....	Mont'l Cot.	....	....
Ogilvy pfd	120	117½	Domin. Cot	....	....
do com.	200	179	Can. Col. Cot.	....	....
Mont'l 4s'l Wk	....	....	Merch. Cot.	....	....
do pfd.	100	25	N. W. Land com	....	....
Laur tide Pulp	....	....	do pfd.	....	....
Windsor H'tl	....	....	Payne	....	....
Mackay, Com.	22	22			
" Pref	66	66			
BANKS.					
Montreal	250	....	Merchants	160	158
Ontario	....	....	Union	....	....
Molsons	....	201	Commerce	161¾	....
Toronto	....	....	Hochelaga	....	....
B. N. Am	....	....	N. W. L'd. pf	....	....
Quebec	....	....	Ottawa	....	....
Royal	....	....	Nationale	....	....
N. Scotia	....	....	Imperial	....	....
Dominion	....	....			
BONDS					
Dom. Iron & S.	50	58	Dom. Coal	....	....
Mont. St. Ry.	....	....	Ogilvie Bond	114	....
Nova. S. Stl.	....	....	Can. Col. Cot.	....	....
Bell Tel.	....	....	Win. Elec.	....	....
Cable Coupon.	....	....			

*xd

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

London, July 12, 4 p.m.—Closing—Consols for money, 89⅜; do. for account, 89⅝.

Anaconda	3⅜	Erie	25½	Reading	26
Atchison	76⅞	do. first prf.	62¼	do pfd	43
do. pfd.	97½	do. sec. prf.	38¼	do. 2 pfd	37⅛
B. & O.	84¼	Ill. Cent.	137¼	Southern	23⅞
C.P.R.	127⅞	Lou. & N.	115⅜	do. pfd.	90⅛
Ches. & O.	33⅜	Kan. & Tex.	18⅛	South Pac.	50½
Chic. G. W.	14¼	N.Y.C.	121¼	Union Pac	94⅛
Chi. M. & S. P	149⅞	Nor'k & W.	60⅛	do. pfd.	96⅛
De Beers	18⅝	do. pfd.	89	U. S. Steel	11⅛
Denv'r R.G.	22¼	Ont. & West	28⅛	do. pfd.	60⅛
do. pfd.	73	Penna	60¾	Wabash	17
St. Paul	....	Rand Mines	10⅛	do. pfd.	36
Spanish Fours	86⅛				

Bar silver quiet, 26⅝d per ounce.

Money 2 to 2¼ percent.

Discount rate for short bills, 2 3-16 percent; do. for 3 months, 2 3-16 to 2¼ percent.

L. J. Forget & Co.'s cable: G. T. R., 1st, 103; 2nd, 83½; 3rd, 39½; Hudson Bay, 41.

TORONTO STOCKS.

Toronto morning sales, by L. J. Forget & Co.'s wire:

Bank of Commerce—60 at 152.

Imperial Bank—8 at 220, 6 at 219½.

Cons. Gas—10 at 201.

Can. Perm.—25 at 118¾.

Dominion Bank—10 at 224½.

N.S. Steel—5 at 61½.

Mackay—40 at 24¼, 50 at 24.

Mackay pref—50 at 67, 25 at 67½.

Tor. Bank—225½.

Bank of Hamilton—10 at 205½.

Winnepeg Railway—100 at 190.

C.P.R.—50 at 124⅜.

Dom. Iron—75 at 8⅞, 175 at 9.

Can. Land—41 at 105.

Dom. Sav.—10 at 70.

CHICAGO WHEAT VERY STRONG.

The Chicago wheat market developed a very strong feeling throughout the session to-day, opening at 89⅜ for July, and closing at 92⅝c, being a rise of 3c for the day. The futures also advanced 1¾c and 1c for Sept. and Dec. respectively.

Winnipeg advanced ⅞c, closing strong at 90⅝c for July.

PRICE OF BEEF DECLINES.

Ottawa, Ont., July 11.—The price of meat in Ottawa has gone down. Steaks which heretofore sold for 17c to 18c per lb., are now obtainable at from 12½c to 15c. There is also a decline in the price of roast-beef. The drop in prices is due to grass fed beef becoming more plentiful, and naturally costing less than stable fed cattle.

DIDN'T KNOW 'TWAS LOADED.

Mary had a little stove,
That fed on Kerosene;
She lighted it two weeks ago,
Since when she's not been seen.

Too bad, indeed, the least to say.
Hubby was such a heartless rogue;
She'd be enjoying life to-day,
Had he bought her a safe gas stove

Financial.

The Royal Trust Co.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed, $1,000,000. Paid Up, $500,000

Reserve Fund, $350,000.

PRESIDENT

Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G.

VICE-PRESIDENT

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Montreal Office & Safety Deposit Vaults
Bank of Montreal Building,
109 St. James Street.
Branch Offices at Quebec, St. John, N.B. and Winnipeg.
H. ROBERTSON, Manager.

FINANCIAL

LOCAL STOCKS.

SCOTIA STEEL SLIGHTLY STRONGER—IRON COMMON ALSO IMPROVES.

'Witness' Office,
Tuesday Morning, July 12.

The heavy liquidation that took place yesterday in Scotia Steel was not continued to-day, although a few shares changed hands during the morning session. There was a slightly stronger feeling in the stock this morning.

Iron common improved ¾ on yesterday's closing price, and there was some little trading done at ⅝ and ¾ points.. Other stocks were only more or less interesting.

MORNING SESSION.

Iron common—50 at 8½, 50 at 8⅝, 125 at 8⅝, 25 at 8⅝, 100 at 8¾.
C.P.R.—15 at 125, 35 at 124½, 100 at 124⅜.
Mont. Power—25 at 74¼.
Iron pref—50 at 23½.
Tor. St. Ry.—3 at 100.
Coal common—10 at 41¼.
Nova Scotia—10 at 62, 40 at 61¾, 25 at 63, 50 at 62¾.
Twin City—100 at 94¼, 10 at 94½.
Halifax Railway—50 at 91.
Richelieu—35 at 72.
Mont. Tel.—xd—50 at 150.
Bell Tel. xd—10 at 144, 4 at 145, 54 at 144.
Toledo Ry.—25 at 19½, 150 at 19⅛.
Detroit—10 at 61¾.
Mackay common—25 at 24¼.
M.S.R.—40 at 205, 100 at 205.

COMMERCIAL.

Montreal Wholesale Prices.

FLOUR ACTIVE AT THE DECLINE.

Since the recent reduction business in Manitoba grades of flour has been greatly improved both on local and export account. The milling firm whose prices we quote, state that the recent reduction may seem inconsistent with the present state of the wheat market, but the fact that other millers had been underselling to such an extent, with a very big capacity which it was necessary to clean, it was found expedient to lower prices to stimulate orders. The prices are firm at the reduction with no immediate outlook for an advance.

In Ontario grades the market is very strong; millers have raised their prices, but the dealers have not followed as yet. There is every probability that an advance will take place very shortly, if the present strength of the wheat market continues. Trade is rather quiet at present. Mill feed quotations are unaltered. Business is very dull with no signs of a renewal of activity.

EGG MARKET FIRM.

The egg market is very firm although there is no advance in price. Receipts have been a little short of the demand, and the market has consequently stiffened. The local business is reported to be very good and stocks in fairly good condition. There are very few orders being booked for fall shipments, in fact there have been very few stocks pickled in anticipation of an active export business in the fall. The reason for this is that prices were held too high during the pickling season, and receipts were being taken up on local account almost as fast as they arrived.

The cheese market is very quiet with quotations nominal at 7⅝c to 7⅞c for Ontarios, the top figure is perhaps rather an extreme figure. At the wharf yesterday 7¾c was the prevailing price, and on the country boards several boxes changed hands at 7 1-8c. The shipments of cheese for week ending July 7, showed that some considerable business had been done notwithstanding the apparent indifference of importers.

From May 1 to July 1, inclusive, the total receipts of cheese to the city were 478,667 boxes, and for the same period exports were about 425,000 boxes; this would seem to suggest that receipts were being cleared very nicely, but there is no means by which the stocks held at the beginning of the season can be estimated. It is pretty safe to assume, however, that there are several thousand boxes warehoused in Montreal at the present time.

Butter is steady at the present prices. There is not much business recorded, but there are a few buyers at these prices. Prices are yet too high in the country to induce business.

There is a very strong market in hogs. The trade is fairly active and dealers look for high prices.

GRAIN — Oats, 38c for No. 2, in store here; No. 3, 37c; corn, American, yellow, No 2, 61c to 62c; No. 3, 59c; white No. 2, 59c to 60c; buckwheat, 59c to 59½c.

FLOUR — Manitoba patents, $4.75; seconds, $4.50; srtong bakers, $3.90; winter wheat patents, $4.75 to $4.90; Ontario straight rollers, $4.60 to $4.70; in wood, $2.15 to $2.25 in bags; rolled oats, $2.32½ per bag, $4.90 per barrel.

MILL FEED — Ontario bran in bulk at $16 to $17; shorts, $18.50 to $19; Manitoba, in bags, $17; shorts, $19.

BEANS — Choice primes, $1.35 to $1.40 per bushel; $1.30 in car lots.

PROVISIONS — Heavy Canadian short cut pork, $17.50 to $18; light short cut, $17 to $17.50; American fat backs, $17.50; compound lard, 6½c to 7c; Canadian lard, 6¾c to 7½c, kettle rendered, 8¾c to 9½c, according to quality; hams, 11c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh killed abattoir hogs, $7.50; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.40, weighed off cars.

EGGS—Select new laid, 17c; straight gathered, candled, 15c; No. 2, 13½c to 14c.

BUTTER — Fancy grades, 17c to 17½c; ordinary finest, 16¾c to 17c; western dairy 14c to 14½c.

CHEESE—Ontario, 7⅞c to 7⅞c; best Quebec, at 7¾c.

ASHES—Firsts, $6.10; pearl, $7 to $7.50 per 100 lbs.

HONEY — White clover, 15c per section; in ten pound tins, 8c; in 70 pound tins, 7c to 7½c; buckwheat, 1c less.

MAPLE SYRUP—Per wine gallon, 50c to 55c in tins; 5c per lb., in wood; sugar, 8c.

PURE MAPLE SUGAR—7½c to 8c.

HAY—No. 1, $10 to $10.50; No. 2, $9.50 to $10; clover, $7 to $7.50; clover mixed, $7.75 to $8 per ton in car lots.

POTATOES—35c to 55c per bag in car lots.

WOOL MARKET STRONG.

According to Bradstreet's the offerings of Ontario new clip wool are still light and there has been a smart advance in the prices due to the small receipts and to the advance in prices at the London wool sales. There is a good deal of enquiry from the United States for the wool and holders in the country in many cases are holding for higher prices.

Washington, D.C., July 11.—Preliminary returns to the chief of the bureau of statistics of the United States Department of Agriculture show the acreage of corn planted to be about 91,920,000, an increase of about 2,130,000 acres, or 2.4 percent on the area planted last year, as reviewed in December. The average condition of the growing crop on July 1, was 86.4, as compared with 79.4 on July 1, 1903, 87.5 at the corresponding date in 1902, and a ten-year average of 88.4.

The average condition on July 1 of spring and winter wheat combined was 84.5 as compared with 80 on July 1, 1903, and 82.9 at the corresponding date in 1902.

The amount of wheat remaining in the hands of the farmer on July 1 is estimated at about 3,630,000 bushels, equivalent to about 5.7 percent of the crop of last year.

WOOL SALES.

London, July 11.—The offerings at the wool auction sales to-day numbered 14,320 bales. Good merinos sold well to France and Germany. Low merinos were taken by home buyers. Americans purchased a quantity of medium merinos, and several lots of fine cross-breds at the highest rates of the series. Cape of Good Hope and Natal grades were in steady demand. The withdrawals to date amount to 2,450 bales. Following are the sales in detail:

New South Wales—1,300 bales; scoured, 10½d to 1s 6½d; greasy, 4¾d to 1s ½d.
Queensland—1,100 bales; scoured, 1s 3d to 1s 10d; greasy, 7½d to 11d.
Victoria—1,100 bales; scoured, 11½d to 1s 11d; greasy, 4½d to 1s 2d.
South Australia—400 bales; scoured, 7d to 1s 1d; greasy, 8d to 1s 1d.
New Zealand—8,200 bales; scoured, 8½d to 1s 9d; greasy, 4½d to 1s 1½d.
Cape of Good Hope and Natal—1,700 bales; scoured, 8d to 1s 8d; greasy, 5½d to 11d.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, July 13.—Wheat—Steady at 89c to 90c for No. 2 red and white, middle freights. Goose steady at 78c for No. 2 east. Spring steady at 85c for No. 2 east. Manitoba wheat steady, No. 1 northern is quoted at 94c, No. 2 northern at 91c, and No. 3 northern at 87½c, at Georgian Bay ports, and 0c more grinding in transit.

Flour—Dull; cars of 90 percent patents are quoted at $3.60 to $3.65 in buyers' bags west or east. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour steady at $4.80 for cars of Hungarian patents, $4.50 for second patents, and $4.40 for strong bakers, bags included, on track, Toronto.

Mill feed—Steady at $16.50 for cars of shorts and $15 for bran in bulk, west or east. Manitoba mill feed steady at $19 for cars of shorts and $18 for bran, sacks included. Toronto freights.

Barley—Steady at 41c for No. 2, 39c for No. 3 extra and 37c for No. 3 west or east.

Buckwheat is nominal at 45c for No. 2 west or east.

Rye is nominal at 57c to 58c for No. 2, west or east.

Corn steady at 45c for cars of Canada west. American is quoted at 58c for yellow, 57c for No. 3 yellow, and 55½c for No. 3 mixed in car lots, track, Toronto.

Oats—Steady; No. 1 white are quoted at 32½c, and No. 2 white at 32c east; No. 3 white are quoted at 31½c west.

Rolled oats—Steady at $4.50 for cars of bags and $4.75 for barrels, on track, Toronto; 35c more for broken lots outside.

Peas—Steady at 61c to 62c for No. 2, west or east.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Sherbrooke, Que., July 11.—Fourteen creameries offered 840 packages of butter and one cheese factory 64 boxes of cheese. Lovell & Christmas bought 389 packages at 17⅜c; A. W. Grant, 173 at 17⅜c, and James Alexander, 178 at 16⅞c. Eighty packages were unsold. Messrs. Lovell & Christmas bought 64 boxes of cheese at 7 1-8c.

Lindsay, Ont., July 11. — On Victoria County Cheese board 2,200 boxes were cleared at 7 1-8c. Buyers present were—Messrs. Flavell, Fitzgerald, Whitten, Gillespie and Cooke. Mr. Cooke took 2,000, and Fitzgerald the balance.

Utica, N.Y., July 11.—Cheese sales today: 89 boxes of 9,156 lbs. at 7c to 7½c. Butter—Creamery, 64 pkgs at 18c; 200 prints at 18½c.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Canadian Pacific Railway Company's return of traffic earnings from July 1 to July 7 were $1,012,000 for 1904; and $914,000 for last year; an increase of $98,000.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Toronto Railway earnings for the week were $48,254, being an increase of $4,118.

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.

The Montreal Street Railway earnings for the past week were $52,233, an increase of $2,143 on the returns for the same period last year.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Between Banks.
New York funds	1-14—Par.
Sterling, 60 days	95-32—3-16
Sterling, demand	9 19-32—⅝
Sterling, cables	9 21-32—23-32
Paris, francs short	516⅞—1-32

CATTLE MARKET.

Chicago, July 12.—Cattle, receipts, 3,000; market slow; good to prime steers, $5.50 to $6.45; poor to medium, $4.50 to $5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.00; cows, $1.50 to $4.60; heifers, $2.00 to $5.50; canners, $1.50 to $2.60; bulls, $2.00 to $4.40; calves, $2.50 to $6.00; western steers, $5.

Hogs, receipts, 16,000; market slow; mostly nominal; mixed and butchers, $5.20 to $5.53; good to choice heavy, $5.30 to $5.40; rough heavy, $5.20 to $5.30; light, $5.25 to $5.35; bulk of sales, $5.30 to $5.40.

Sheep, receipts, 10,000; market slow; and good to choice wethers, $4.60 to $5.25; fair to choice mixed, $3.50 to $4.40; native lambs, $4 to $7.50.

Toronto, July 12.—Seventy-four loads in to-day, including 1,084 cattle, 1,100 hogs, 1,445 sheep and lambs and 140 calves. Export cattle, choice, $5 to $5.25; export cattle, medium, $4.75 to $5.00; export bulls, $4 to $4.65; export cows, $3.50 to $4.00; butchers cattle, choice, $4.75 to $5.00; butchers cattle, medium, $4.00 to $4.25; butchers cattle, common, $3.50 to $4.00.

Feeders, short keep, $4.75 to $4.90; feeders, medium, $4.25 to $4.60; stockers, $3.50 to $3.75; milch cows, each, $25 to $50; export ewes, $3.65 to $3.85, dull; export bucks, $3.00 to $3.50, dull; cull sheep, $2.00 to $3.00 each, dull; lambs, $3.25 to $4.25, firm; calves, per head, $3 to $10, or 4c to 5½c per lb., firm. All sold, prospects, steady. Hogs, singers, $5.25; fats and lights, 5c off cars.

Export cattle, bad trade; choice butchers cattle selling well; medium or common rather slow; milch cows dull sale; not many on the market.

BROCKVILLE HAT FACTORY.

Brockville, Ont., July 12.—The assignee and inspectors of the insolvent estate of Saulnier & DeCelles have disposed of the stock in trade, machinery, tools, etc., and the insolvent firm's interests in the Union Hat Works to the Waithausen Hat Corporation of South Norwalk, Conn., which will assume the same position of the late firm in relation to the town of Brockville, which means that the purchasers will continue and carry on the business as heretofore. The new firm propose to double the equipments. Montreal and Toronto capitalists were among the bidders.

DAIRY PRODUCE EXPORTS.

BIG BUSINESS LAST WEEK IN CHEESE

Shipments of cheese from the port of Montreal to the United Kingdom for the week ending July 10 were fairly satisfactory, considering the dull markets that have prevailed. The exports for the week were 20,000 boxes in excess of last week, but compared with the corresponding week of last year there is a decrease of over 32,000 boxes, and for 1902 an increase of 17,725 boxes. These figures look fairly well for the week's business, but the season's shipments are very far behind last year and the year before. As compared with last year the total shipments for the season commencing from May 1, shows a decrease of a quarter million boxes, but only a matter of 40,000 boxes for the 1902 season.

Butter shipments have also shown some activity, the week's shipments being 18,512 packages, as compared with 15,479 last week. Since the first of May the figures show 25,000 packages in excess of those of last year to the same period. There were, however, about 40,000 more shipped during the 1902 season.

Exports of butter and cheese from the ports of Montreal and Portland for Europe for week ending July 10, 1904:

CHEESE.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	15,599	6,971	22,570
To Manchester	5,772	116	5,888
To Glasgow	2,610	1,645	4,255
To London	34,923	4,882	39,805
To Aberdeen	5,160	1,499	6,659
To Belfast	100	—	100
To Bristol	23,512	1,463	24,975
Total	87,676	16,576	104,252
Corr week last year	105,895	30,999	136,894
Corr. week, 1902	73,693	12,834	86,527
Total shipments since May 1, 1904	423,265	102,165	525,430
Corr. period, 1903	605,439	145,080	750,519
Corr. period, 1902	446,407	96,396	564,803

BUTTER.

	Local.	Thro'.	Total.
To Liverpool	935	1,265	2,200
To Manchester	2,413	—	2,413
To Glasgow	494	308	792
To London	4,060	1,301	5,351
To Bristol	7,141	615	7,756
Total	15,023	3,489	18,512
Corr. week last year	5,428	3,516	8,944
Corr. week, 1903	18,011	411	18,422
Total shipments since May 1, 1904	76,800	9,299	86,099
Corr. period, 1903	50,234	10,755	60,989
Corr. period, 1902	123,020	10,148	133,168

CHEESE SHIPMENTS VIA PORTLAND.

To Liverpool, 981; shipments since May 1, 1904, 14,801; for corresponding period 1903, 29,577.

LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the week ending July 9, 1904, were:

	Cattle.	Sheep.
To Liverpool	1,142	115
To London	866	139
To Glasgow	781	—
To Bristol	348	—
To Newcastle	157	—
To Manchester	530	886
Total	3,424	1,140
Last week	2,674	1,793

CROP REPORTS.

IN THE MAIN THEY ARE FAVORABLE.

Halifax, July 12—Crop reports from various parts of the province indicate that hay will be light. The crop is estimated by experts at 50 to 80 percent dyked marsh, and 80 percent for uplands. Potatoes and oats promise well and will be fully one hundred percent. Apples blossomed well, and as the first week in June was favorable they set well, and, according to fruit expert, Mr. J. W. Bigelow, there are now in sight in the three counties of King's, Annapolis and Queen's, about 600,000 barrels, as against 500,000 for last year. Leaf blight is causing some alarm, and may reduce the estimate. Plums will be a small crop, fifty percent, owing to the ravages of black knot. Roots and vegetables generally are from a week to ten days in advance of last year, and will likely prove an average crop.

Reports from Prince Edward Island indicate that hay and roots are suffering from prolonged drought. Scarcely any rain has fallen in the Maritime Provinces in three weeks; the ground is parched, and forest fires are raging in many parts.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Mr. A. E. Thompson, of Melita, M.P.P. for Arthur, speaking of the crop prospects yesterday, said: 'The prespects in the Melita district are excellent. Everything points to a record yield, and farmers are looking forward to a great harvest. We need some rain in our section, but growing grain has not suffered yet from lack of moisture. The advanced condition of the growth at present is highly encouraging to farmers throughout the province.

THE TORONTO FAIR.

The prize-list put up by the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto, to be held this year from Aug. 29 to Sept. 10, is an especially good-looking production. It provides for the distribution of thirty-five thousand dollars in premiums and prizes, of which nearly twenty-seven thousand dollars is given for horses, cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and dogs. All the buildings will be crowded with samples of the industries and resources of the country. When last year the Dominion Exhibition was held, people did not hesitate to say that it was difficult to maintain the high standard then set. The executive, however, have fully grasped the situation, and, by liberal expenditure in the right direction, have succeeded in making such arrangements that the exhibition this year bids fair to exceed all others. Not only is it already apparent that every building will be filled to the utmost, but arrangements have been made for bringing out from Great Britain the famous Black Watch Band, which will give three concerts daily on the grounds. Among the notabilities who are expected to visit the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto this year betwen Aug. 29 and Sept. 10, are the Archbishop of Canterbury, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, and Sir Edward Carson, Solicitor-General for England.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside, or mountains, for 25 cents a month. Annual subscribers need only indicate change of address.

MR. HAYS AND THE PREMIER.

Ottawa, July 12.—Your correspondent is in a position to deny authoritatively the report sent out from Ottawa concerning the subject matter of Mr. Chas. M. Hays's interview on Saturday with the Premier. The conversation had nothing to do either with the proposed amendments to the Alien Labor law or with the modification of the Grand Trunk Pacific contract.

It is pretty well understood around the parliamentary precincts that Mr. F. B. Wade, M.P. for Annapolis, has been offered the chairmanship of the commission to construct the Eastern Division of the National Transcontinental Railway, and that he has been prevailed upon to accept. The name of Mr. Jas. A. Duffield, of London, Ont., is being pressed as a suitable nominee for Ontario's representation on the construction board.

FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

Ottawa, July 12.—The protest of the Grocers' Guild of Montreal against freight classification No. 12 was to have come before the Railway Commission to-day, but stood over at the request of the parties themselves.

CHANGED ITS POLITICS.

Chicago, July 11.—The Chicago 'Chronicle,' which has been generally considered a Democratic newspaper, will announce formally in its issue to-morrow that it will hereafter appear as a Republican newspaper.

Advertisements.

Don't Squander Your Money

On worthless cures for Catarrh. There is only one remedy that's sure—Catarrhozone. It cures when the doctor says your case is hopeless. No drugs to take, simply inhale the fragrant vapor of this unfailing cure and you'll get well quickly. Catarrhozone is guaranteed, so you run no risk whatever. Use Catarrhozone.

St. Paul Street.

Modification of homologated line (north side), from the bend west of St. Nicholas street to the east side of the lane known as Evans Court,—and erasure from the east side of said lane to the east side of McGill street,—in the West Ward of the City of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given that the City of Montreal will, by and through their undersigned attorneys and counsel, present to the Superior Court for the District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, sitting as practice division in room No. 31 at the Court House of this city, on FRIDAY, the fifth day of August next, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon as counsel can be heard, a petition asking that the homologated plan of the West Ward, in the said city, be modified by erasing the homologated line on the north side of St. Paul street, from the bend west of St. Nicholas street to the east side of the lane known as Evans Court, and replacing it by prolonging the homologated line from St. Nicholas street westwards to the east side of said Evans Court, and furthermore by erasing the homologated line on the north side of St. Paul street, from the east side of said Evans Court to the east side of McGill street—as indicated on the plan to be filed with said petition.

L. J. ETHIER,
J. L. ARCHAMBAULT,
Attorneys for the City of Montreal.
City Hall,
Montreal, 9th July, 1904.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for St. Jean des Chaillons Landing Pier," will be received at this office until MONDAY, August 8, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Landing Pier at St. Jean des Chaillons, Lotbiniere County, Que.

Plans and specifications can be seen at this Department and at the office of Ph. Beland, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post-Office Building, Que., Chs. Desjardins, Esq., Clerk of Works, Post-Office, Montreal, and on application to the Postmaster at St. Jean des Chaillons, Que.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for four thousand dollars ($4,000.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary and Acting Deputy Minister.
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, July 8, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid for it.

Hillcroft Academy,
KINGSTON, ONT.
Residential and Day School for Boys

Junior and Senior Departments.
Boys prepared for the Universities, R. M. C. and Business. Number of boys limited. Individual attention. Special advantages. Ideal grounds, beautiful situation. Only three hours from Montreal by G.T.R. Open Sept. 7th, 1904. Send for prospectus and information to

REV. T. J. GLOVER, B.A.,
Principal.

To Let.

FOR RENT, COTTAGE ON INDIAN Lake, Mountain View, N.Y. Inquire of K. A. HAWLEY, Malone, N.Y.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'
may be left with
A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 169 St. Catherine st
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 232 St. Catherine Street.
Or with E. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 331 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.
CASH TARIFF.

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

25 Words for 25c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertion for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let. Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

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

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, COMPETENT GENERAL SERVANT small family, good wages. Apply 429 Argyle avenue, Westmount.

AGENTS WANTED FOR MODERN IMPROVED stereoscopic views. Best money making proposition of the season. C. R. PARISH, Toronto.

WANTED, SABREVOIS COLLEGE, Montreal, for October 1st, a matron; must speak both languages. Apply to the Rev. D. LARIVIERE, B.A., Principal, 121 Chatham street, Montreal.

WANTED, A SALESLADY, FOR Confectionery store; speaking French and English; no Sunday work; one afternoon a week; experience preferred. Apply to CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James street.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE; work; must be quick and accurate at figures. Apply P.O. Box 558.

WANTED, AN OFFICE BOY TO DO collecting, indexing, etc. Apply 82 McGill street, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

DRUG CLERK WANTED, AT SCARFF'S Pharmacy, 2262 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY TO WORK in a confectionery store; must have experience and good references. Apply at 557 St. Antoine street.

STRONG GIRL WANTED FOR 'WITNESS' Mailing Department. 672 Craig street.

PRESSMAN WANTED AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

SMART BOY WANTED TO WORK IN Factory and drive. Apply, 672 Craig street.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TEACHER, FOR PROTESTANT School, Abbotsford; one holding Model Diploma, with experience as teacher; salary $20 per month; term, 8 months. Apply A. M. FISK, Sec.-Treas.

WANTED, FOR MONTE BELLO, QUE., Dissentient School, Female Teacher, Protestant; school to commence Sept. 1st; duties light. Apply, stating salary, qualifications, etc., to RICHARD O. BYERS, Chairman S. T., Monte Bello, Que.

WANTED, TEACHER, BRYSON VILLAGE Public School; opens 1st Sept. Apply, stating diploma, experience, testimonials, and salary, to N. McCUAIG, Chairman. Bryson, July 5, 1904.

WANTED, SABREVOIS COLLEGE, Montreal, for October 1st, a Male resident Teacher; must speak both languages. Apply to the REV. D. LARIVIERE, B.A., Principal, 121 Chatham street, Montreal.

WANTED, A TEACHER, HOLDING A Model School diploma from McGill Normal; salary, $20 per month; term, nine months and a half. Apply to HUGH WOODSIDE, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Sylvestre West, P.Q.

NOTICE.—TEACHER WANTED BY THE Protestant Dissentient School Board of the parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, for the Elementary School, No. 2; salary, $180.00 a year. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned before the 15th July next. W. MARTIN, Sec.-Treas., St. Louis de Gonzague, June 27th, 1904.

Employment Wanted.

DAY WORK WANTED, OF ANY KIND, by a respectable Protestant woman. Address MRS. BARTHOLOMEW, 'Witness' Office, or 460 Seigneurs street.

Furnished Rooms to Let

TO LET, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED room; private house; board, if desired. 523 Berri street, above Sherbrooke street.

TO LET, THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, hot and cold water, every convenience, private family. Apply, 24 St. Famille street.

Summer Resorts.

SUMMER BOARDERS—JUNCTION Hotel, Stanstead Junction, Que., 1½ mile from Lake Memphremagog, and the celebrated "Lake Park." Six miles from Newport, Vt. Rooms and board, $4.00 to $7.00 per week. J. G. ELDER, Proprietor.

BOARD.—LAKE L'ACHIGAN, ACCOMmodation for summer boarders, superior meals, nice airy rooms, large verandah, good boating, fishing, fine sandy beach for bathing, house situated on Lake shore, commanding a splendid view of this, the finest and one of the largest lakes in the Laurentians. Boats free. Terms reasonable. F. FORGET-DESPATIE, St. Hippolite (de Kilkenny), County Terrebonne, P.Q.

A FEW BOARDERS CAN BE ACCOMMOdated at Seaview Cottage. Apply Seaview P.O., 167, Little Metis.

TO LET — SPLENDID SEASIDE COTtage, 10 rooms, furnished, Hattie Bay, Bic. Rent, $50. Address ERNEST RIOUX, Hattie Bay, Bic.

Factory Wanted.

LOFTS OR FACTORY WANTED, WITH or without power, for light manufacturing; about thirty-five hundred square feet; best credentials and credit. Address, FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

Bargains.

DISCOUNT SALE — ALL THIS MONTH, 10 to 50 percent off all Summer Stock, Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Underwear, etc. CLARK'S, Room One, 210 St. James street.

HIGH SPEED ENGINE FOR SALE.—A 45 h.p. Laurie High Speed Engine, in very good condition, will be sold at a bargain as she is being displaced by a larger engine; Cylinder, 9 inches diameter; stroke, 15; revolutions, 250 per minute; fly wheel, 4 ft. 6 in. dia.; driving wheel, 3 ft. dia., 13 in. face. Apply to JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—A BROWN Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.) in constant use, but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sold just now at a bargain; 70 to 100 horse power; cylinder, 15 inches diameter; stroke, 24 inches; revolutions, 80 per minute; fly wheel, 10 feet diameter; driving wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75, cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William street. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Cottage Wanted.

WANTED — FOR JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER, detached, furnished cottage, high level, Westmount. Will give satisfactory guarantee to leave everything same order as received. Apply by letter only, giving particulars, Room 336, Board of Trade.

Property.

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE, FOR Sale, near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis street, on the brow of the hill; 22,000 feet of land. House contains 17 rooms. A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine, comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new, and bright, has a good view over the city, and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms; conservatory, with fine garden sloping toward south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the property, which would be sold separately at $2,000 each. The house is heated by Daisy furnace, and has modern, open plumbing, cement basement, is well appointed, convenient, and may be acquired on easy terms. Only $11,000 for fine house and garden without side lots. Luxurious place for a small outlay. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig street.

FOR SALE
Five Building Lots, upper side of TRAFALGAR AVENUE, Westmount.

About 50 feet front and 130 feet deep, each. Water supply pipe laid in the street. Being high on the mountain, the atmosphere is always clear and bracing.

The view over city, St. Lawrence river, and country beyond, is unrivalled for beauty.

The electric cars on Westmount Boulevard, pass within 230 feet; while the cars on Cote des Neiges Hill are within three minutes' walk.

An ideal situation for Summer and Winter Dwellings.

Will be sold very low for cash, or on very easy terms.

J. M. M. DUFF, 107 St. James Street.

EDMONTON This is the place to buy Property for **BIG PROFITS**
Call for pamphlet and full particulars
R. P. INGLIS & CO.,
116 Temple Building.

FOR SALE, CHEAP
That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis Noble Co.
Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear and entrance on St. James street. Apply to
The TIMMIS NOBLE CO

GROUND FLOOR AND SHOW WINDOWS,
WITH HEAT AND POWER IF DESIRED.
For Store, Warehouse or Factory,
About 4900 feet of floor space besides basement.
Craig, near Corner of St. Peter.
For particulars, address FACTORY MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234.

THE CANADIAN TARIFF.

Minister of Finance Discusses the Question at Banquet in His Honor at Toronto.

LIBERALS PREPARED TO GO TO THE COUNTRY ON RECORD OF PROSPERITY SINCE 1896.

Toronto, July 12.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding was given a reception by the Liberals of Toronto last night, nearly three hundred attending the banquet in his honor at the King Edward Hotel. The minister spoke for an hour and a quarter.

Mr. Fielding began by a declaration that the Liberal party to-day does not require to issue a prospectus, but a reference to the record of the government shows the best government Canada ever had. First of all Canada had enjoyed sound finance and prosperity. Her national character had not only been maintained, but had been strengthened. The permission secured by British legislation enabling trustees to invest in Canadian securities was a great testimonial to Canada. For three years before 1896 there had been deficits, notwithstanding the high rate of taxation. Those, the Conservatives had prophesied, must continue. But since 1897 there had been no deficit, always a surplus. Nor was this brought about by increased taxation, but in the face of reductions all along the line. Surpluses from $1,700,000 to over $16,500,000, totalling over $58,000,000, were shown gradually increasing. The money had gone to useful purposes, which would otherwise have required an increase in the public debt. Many capital expenditures were required with the great development which had been going on in Canada during these years, and it was proper money should be spent freely.

OPPOSITION CHARGES.

The Opposition charged that these expenditures had been lavish. He maintained that wise expenditure was economy, yet in the eight years the public debt had not increased one cent. Eight years of sound finance and credit, eight years of low taxation, eight years without increasing the public debt, eight years of commercial credit, eight years of success and prosperity, furnished a record on which any party might rightly appeal. He repeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier's declaration in 1896, that after the Liberal government came into power no statistics would be necessary to prove prosperity. Tributes to Sir William Mulock's management of the Post-office, to the Hon. William Paterson, the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, who were present, and all the other ministers, formed a declaration by Mr. Fielding that the records of eight years departmental success was by itself enough to justify a return to power. No man, said Mr. Fielding, has given a more intelligent and faultless service as Minister of Customs than the Hon. William Paterson, a tribute which the merchants present cheered. Mr. Paterson was expected to share in any credit coming to the Finance Minister for the successful budgets. His talented young friend, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, was also entitled to praise for his vigorous immigration policy. The C. P. R. he referred to as that railway which had fulfilled the prophecies of its supporters and disappointed the fears of its opponents. The safe, steady, and gradual development of the West was the result of the wise expenditure of Mr. Sifton.

TARIFF POLICY.

Eight years of a sound tariff policy was shown by the fact that extremists were dissatisfied. This was not a theoretic question. While all here might be free traders, the nations of the world had not adopted this policy. It was not enough to know the rules of the game, but to know how your opponent played it. It is the tariff war we have most to fear in the future, and if others will not treat us fairly then it is our duty, in self-defence, to hit back. High tariffs do not make prosperity, as shown by the conditions in the United States. To adopt their tariff would not mean more success for us. We must adopt a Canadian, not a United States policy. The general interest of the consumer must be consulted. He will be satisfied with a moderate tariff. The North-West development demands that the people there must also be considered and made content. We want harmony. They demanded a low tariff and would become a vigorous party in opposition to any advance. We want stability. Manufacturers cannot afford to watch constant changes in the tariff. They would rather bear the ills they have than fly to others that they know not of.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Canada had led the way in some of the boldest tariff proposals of the nineteenth and twentieth century. For example, preferential trade, the German surtax, and the provisions against dumping. Had Canada waited for a quid pro quo in the preferential tariff there would have been no such tariff yet. Materially and sentimentally the preferential tariff was a magnificent thing for Canada. The action of Canada towards the West Indies had also resulted in good. Now New Zealand and South Africa had followed Canada's step, and the general development of the preferential idea following Canada's step had been so strong that Mr. Chamberlain had taken it up. If the Opposition policy of watching for a quid pro quo had been adopted no such step could have been taken by Mr. Chamberlain. The German surtax had diverted a large share of trade to the West Indies.

THE DUMPING CLAUSE.

Mr. Fielding repeated his budget speech as regards the dumping clauses, emphasizing the point that there was no guarantee that after Canadian industries were closed the United States manufacturers would continue to sell their goods at dumping prices. If the machinery now provided were not effective, he would make it so. Whether the elections came this year or not he claimed the record should appeal to even the independent Conservatives to give the Laurier government a renewed lease of power.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sir William Mulock pleaded for a continuance of the policy of development of Canada along commercial lines, with a word of protest against the policy of militarism.

The Hon. Wm. Paterson paid a strong personal tribute to Mr. Fielding.

NO MORE SMALLPOX HERE.

There are no cases of smallpox in the Civic Hospital at present. The last patient suffering from that disease was discharged last week, and the hospital was closed. The doctor and staff are taking a welcome rest. This is the first time the hospital has been vacant for over a year, though there were remarkably few cases of smallpox in the city last year, alarming reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

A MERCHANT ASSIGNS.

Elias Bookstein, merchant, has assigned at the demand of Joseph Davidson, with liabilities of about one thousand five hundred dollars.

Advertisements.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

Advertisements.

CADBURY'S Cocoa

"Light, Refreshing and Invigorating." —The Family Doctor.

FreeSamples. F.MAGOR & CO.403 St.Paul st

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

NEW FAST TRAIN TO HALIFAX and the MARITIME PROVINCES.

THE OCEAN LIMITED

Leaves Montreal daily, except Saturday, at 7.30 p.m., arriving Halifax at 8.15 p.m. the following day.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 148 St. James st. and Bonaventure Station

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR CRIBWORK.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Cribwork, Point Tupper," will be received up to and including TUESDAY, THE 19th DAY of JULY, 1904, for the construction of a CRIBWORK PROTECTION PIER AT POINT TUPPER, N.S.

Plans and specification may be seen at the Station Master's office, Point Tupper, N.S., and at the office of the Chief Engineer, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 28th June, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Tender for Engine House and Office.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Engine House and Office, Pirate Harbor, N.S.," will be received up to and including THURSDAY, the 21st Day of JULY, 1904, For the construction of an Engine House and Office at Pirate Harbor, near Mulgrave, N.S.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Office at Mulgrave, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 29th June, 1904.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR BUILDINGS.

Separate sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside, "Tender for Station, Stellarton," or "Tender for Baggage Room, Stellarton," as the case may be, will be received up to and including WEDNESDAY, the 20th Day of July, 1904, for the construction and completion of a BRICK STATION and a WOODEN BUILDING for Baggage Room at Stellarton, N.S.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the Station Master, Stellarton, N.S., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.

All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 28th June, 1904.

Summer Resorts

FRANKLIN HOUSE
And COTTAGES,
Highgate Springs, Vt.

shores of Lake Champlain, in near proximity to Missisquoi Park. Delightful scenery, pure air, every facility for outdoor sports; sulphur springs. Within two hours' run of Montreal. Hotel close to C.V.R. Station. Write for illustrated circular.
J. L. SCOTT, Proprietor,
Highgate Springs, Vt.

Ocean Wave House,
(300 from sea. High elevation.)
Rye North Beach, New Hampshire.
For BOOKLET and Rates address H. E. PUTNAM

PEAK'S ISLAND, Me.
AVENUE HOUSE.
This popular Seaside Hotel is now open for summer visitors. Correspondence solicited.
M. C. STERLING.

CASPE BASIN,
The Favorite Spot for Health and Sport.
CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.
The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea-bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing Par Excellence.
BAKER'S HOTEL,
(Opened June 1st)
so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.
Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to
BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspe, Que.

THE "OWEN."
Relief from Hay Fever is Prompt at Campobello Island, off Eastport, Me.
No resort west of this offers such combination of seaside attractions, with EXEMPTIONS FROM HAY FEVER. Terms, $10 to $15 per week. J. J. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

MAPLE GROVE FARM, West Chazy, N.Y
Near Lake Champlain, in Adirondack region. Hunting, fishing, boating, bathing, and FREE rides every other day. Cream, milk, eggs, poultry, fresh meats, fish, vegetables, fruits, maple syrup, etc. Price, $6.00 per week; children, half price.
F. ARTHUR HAY.

Isles of Shoals
Appledore and Oceanic Hotels.
Off Portsmouth, N. H. OPEN JUNE 25
These beautiful Islands are famous for their divine summer climate and health-giving air. Visitors have all the charm of a sea voyage without its discomforts, and are wonderfully benefited in all nervous troubles.
The Hotels Are well kept and delightful for families staying the entire summer.
On and after June 25, the splendid sea-going steamer 'Mineola' will make three trips daily to the Islands from Portsmouth, N. H. Montreal to Portland via G.T.R. 8 a.m. and 8 p.m.; via C.P.R. 9 a.m., thence via B. & M. to Portsmouth, N. H.
Write for Cottages, circulars and terms,
LAIGHTON BROS

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE,
NOTRE DAME DU PORTAGE, QUE.
(Near River du Loup, on the I.C. Ry.)
A good family house; good bathing; sandy beach; close to the water. Terms moderate.
ARTHUR LABBE.
References kindly permitted to Mr. Phillips, 1755 Notre Dame street, Montreal.

"CLAWBONNY,"
in the ADIRONDACK AUSABLE VALLEY, near Ausable Chasm; modern improvements: refined home comforts; Montreal references. Booklet and terms.
E. A. JORDAN, Keeseville, N.Y.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS
Open June 1st to October 1st
Improved Liberally Conducted
Terms Moderate
If you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, "Sleepy" Beds, and the very Best Outing you ever had, go to
ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.
the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Everything for your COMFORT and ENJOYMENT. Splendid Hall for dancing. MUSIC, PING-PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS, GOLFETTE, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING, and FISHING.
Use of Boats, Pool Tables, Tennis Courts, etc., absolutely free to guests.
DANCING: Every evening
ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER
especially valuable in cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women. 75 p.c. of cases cured—90 p.c. benefited. Write for testimonials.
You can't afford to miss the Springs this year.
Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.
Improved Train Service—Ask your Ticket Agent or write for Circulars, etc., to
R. G. KNIPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.
ABENAKIS SPRINGS

ENGINE FOR SALE.
A Brown Engine (Thomson & Williams, makers, Stratford, Ont.), in constant use but being displaced by a larger plant, will be sod just now at a bargain, 70 to 100 Horse Power.
Cylinder, 15 inches diameter.
Stroke 34 in.
Revolutions, 80 per minute.
Fly Wheel, 10 feet diameter.
Driving Wheel, 5 ft. diameter, 14 in. face. Address
"Witness" Office, Montreal



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS.
WEEKLY SAILINGS TO LIVERPOOL.
From MONTREAL.

*DOMINION	July 16	†KENSINGTON	Aug. 13
*VANCOUVER	July 23	*DOMINION	Aug. 20
†CANADA	July 30	†SOUTHWARK	Aug. 27
†SOUTHWARK	Aug. 6	†CANADA	Sept. 3

Montreal to Avonmouth (Bristol).

*MANXMAN	July 23	*TURCOMAN	Aug. 20
*ENGLISHMAN	Aug. 6	*MANXMAN	Sept. 3

* Cold storage.
† Cold storage and cool air.
Steamers sail at daylight.
MODERATE RATES.
Ask Agents for particulars of moderate rate service. To Liverpool, $37.50; To London, $40.00 and upwards, according to steamer and berth.
For all particulars as to freight and passage apply to Local Agents, or to
THE DOMINION LINE.
17 St Sacrament street, Montreal.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., (LIMITED.)
Proposed Sailings
MANCHESTER LINERS, Limited,
CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.		From Montreal
June 19	*Manchester Commerce	July 9
July 3	*Manchester Trader	July 23
July 17	*Manchester City	Aug. 6

*Fitted with cold storage.
Above steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars apply to
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited, Agent
44 St. Francois Xavier st., Montreal, P.Q.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
MONTREAL AND LIVERPOOL,
SUMMER SAILINGS.

From Liverpool	From Montreal.
Tues., June 28..Lake Champlain	Thurs., July 14
Tues., July 12..Lake Erie	Thurs., July 28
Tues., July 19..Lake Manitoba	Thurs. Aug. 4
Tues., Aug. 2..Lake Champlain	Thurs., Aug. 18
Tues., Aug. 16..Lake Erie	Thurs., Sept. 1

Steamers sail from Montreal at daybreak, passengers embarking the evening previous.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
Important Reduction in First Cabin Rates to Liverpool, $50 and $55, and upward, according to steamer and accommodation. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, to Liverpool, $37.50; To London, $40.00. Second Cabin, round trip, $71.25; London, $73.75. Third Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, $15.00; Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, $17.00; Gothenberg, Bergen, Drontheim, and other Scandinavian ports, $20; Stockholm, $23; Abo, Hango, Helsingfors, $23. Prepaid from Liverpool or Londonderry to Quebec, $15; London, $17. From Scandinavian and Finnish ports at equally low rates.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,
Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES.
DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW SERVICE.
Weekly From Montreal.
SS. PARTHENIA (cold storage).....July 6
SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).....July 14
SS. ATHENIA (cold storage).....July 21
Donaldson, Bros., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON SERVICE.
Weekly from Montreal.
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air)..July 2
SS. KILDONA (cold storage and cool air)..July 9
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air)..July 16
SS. CERVONA (cold storage & cool air)..July 23
THOMSON LINE TO LEITH.
SS. DEVONA.....July 2
SS. BELLONA.....July 16
THOMSON LINE TO ABERDEEN.
SS. ESCALONA.....July 8
THOMSON LINE TO NEWCASTLE.
SS. JACONA.....July 15
LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.
SS LORD LANSDOWNE.....July 30
Wm. Thomson & Sons, Dundee, Scotland.

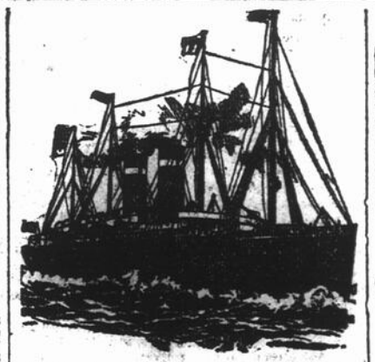
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL.
D. O. WOOD, Western Agent,
Room 311 Board of Trade, TORONTO.

BLACK DIAMOND LINE
REGULAR FREIGHT and PASSENGER SAILINGS for
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.,
SYDNEY & NORTH SYDNEY, C.B.
ST. JOHN'S, Nfld.
For all particulars apply to
General Offices, 112 St. James Street.
Tel. Main 4491.

Advertisements.



ARONSON & RUTENBERG
PAWN BROKERS,
601 Craig St.
Money to lend on Diamonds, Watches, Jewellery Clothing Furs and Dry Goods. Furs stored during summer months.
ARONSON & RUTENBERG,
Pawnbrokers and Jewellers.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool		From Montreal.	From Quebec
June 30	BAVARIAN	July 15, 4 a.m.,	3 p.m.
July 7	PARISIAN	July 22, 9 a.m.	10 p.m.
July 14	TUNISIAN	July 29, 4 a.m.,	3 p.m
July 21	IONIAN	Aug. 5, 8 a.m	7 p.m.
July 28	BAVARIAN	Aug. 12, 4 1.m.	2 p.m'

Tunisian and Bavarian are the largest and fastest steamers on the Canadian route, 10,576 tons. Twin screws. Tunisian's record 6 days, 5 hours, 27 minutes.
*Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.
FIRST CLASS, Bavarian, Tunisian, $60, Ionian and Parisian, $55 and upward. Ten percent reductions for round trip tickets.
SECOND CLASS, Liverpool, or Londonderry Bavarian, Tunisian, or Ionian, $45 and $42.50. Other steamers, $37.50 and $40. Return tickets at reduced rates.
THIRD CLASS, Liverpool, London or Glasgow, $15, Paris, $21.
GLASGOW DIRECT.
Moderate Rate Service.
CORINTHIAN.....Wed., July 20, 4 a.m.
SICILIAN.....Wed., Aug. 3, 4 a.m.
PRETORIAN.....Wed., Aug. 10, 4 a.m.
Cabin, $50. Second Cabin, $35.
Third Class, $15. Return ticket, $32.50
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.



OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.
Passenger Steamers running daily except Sunday.
TO OTTAWA—First-class, $2.50. Return, $4.00.
Daily Excursion to Carillon by steamer Sovereign. Home by the Rapids, $1.00. Take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.
AFTERNOON EXCURSIONS. Up by train down by steamer Sovereign, Shooting the Rapids.
TO ST. ANNES—G.T.R. 1.30 p.m. or C.P.R. 1 p.m. Round trip 80c.
TO LACHINE—G.T.R. 5 p.m. Round trip 50c.
TO HUDSON—C.P.R., 1.00 p.m. Round trip, $1.00.
Ticket Offices—Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 4 offices on St. James street, Nos. 128, 137, 143 and 178. Windsor Station for Hudson.
Head Office, 165 Common St.
TELEPHONE MAIN 1029.

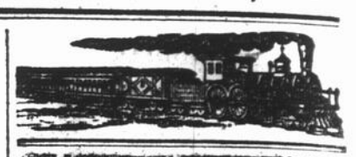
R & O RICHELIEU ONTARIO NAV. Co. "NIAGARA TO THE SEA."
IDEAL HOLIDAY TRIPS.
MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE—Via 1,000 Islands and Rochester, N.Y., Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 2.15 p.m.
MONTREAL-HAMILTON LINE—Via Bay of Quinte and Toronto, Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays at 7 p.m.
MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec daily from 5th July, at 8 a.m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
128 St. James Street, opp. P. O.

TORONTO,
$14.00—And RETURN—$14.00
Single $7.50 (including Meals and Berth)
TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 8 p.m.
Per favorite Strs. 'OCEAN' and 'PERSIA.'
Lighted throughout with Electric Light.
CUISINE FIRST-CLASS.
Apply to Battersby's Tourist Agency,
Tel. M. 1597. 178 St. James street,
W. Henry, 185 St. James street.
G. E. JAQUES & CO., 217 Common street.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP COMPANY (Limited).
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 4th and 18th July; 1st, 15th and 29th August; 12th and 26th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.
The finest trip of the season for health and comfort.
ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.
For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, city.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c
DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
Special Train for Vaudreuil
and intermediate stations will leave Windsor Station every Saturday at 12.30 noon.
WORLD'S FAIR!
ST. LOUIS AND RETURN
$24.00
FROM MONTREAL, GOOD FOR 15 DAYS.
THROUGH SLEEPER
Leaves Windsor Station at 9.30 a.m., daily (except Sunday). Returning leaves St. Louis at 9.05 p.m. daily for Montreal, without change.
PORTLAND, OLD ORCHARD,
Scarboro Beach, etc. Through Parlor and Sleeping Car Service. Trains leave Windsor Street 9 a.m. week days, 7.45 p.m. daily.
TICKET OFFICE, 129 ST. JAMES STREET,
(Next Post Office.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
WORLD'S FAIR
Through Pullmans
and Coaches,
TWO Trains DAILY
EACH WAY.
MONTREAL and ST. LOUIS, Mo.
Leave Montreal 9.00 a.m., and 10.30 p.m.
Arrive Montreal 7.30 a.m., and 6.00 p.m.
THROUGH COACH leaves MONTREAL at 10.30 p.m.
Returning arrives 7.00 a.m.
REDUCED RATES
FROM MONTREAL.
Limit 15 days..... $24.00
Limit 60 days..... $29.35
Limit until Dec. 15..... $35.20
FOR ROUND TRIP.
STOP OVERS ALLOWED
in either direction
—AT—
CHICAGO
also at TORONTO, HAMILTON, LONDON, PORT HURON, DETROIT, and any point in Canada.
SIDE TRIP TO NIAGARA FALLS
$1.40 additional.
Tickets on sale daily until December 1st, 1904.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James Street. Telephones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad
Windsor Street Station
Trains Leave as Follows:
9.35 a.m.—DAY EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 12.25 a.m., Troy 5.00 p.m., Albany 5.25 p.m., New York 9.20 p.m., Boston 8 p.m., Worcester 7.32 p.m.
7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.20 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.28 a.m.
Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains.
Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street, and Windsor Station.
T. M. FALLON,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent

Advertisements.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR PIPES, FITTINGS, Etc.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Pipe-Fitting," will be received up to and including FRIDAY, the 22nd Day of JULY, 1904, For the providing and erecting of all Pipes, Fittings, Valves, etc., in connection with the Pipe-Fitting in the Engine Houses at St. John, N.B., Chaudiere Junction, P.Q., Ste. Flavie, P.Q., and Riviere du Loup, P.Q.
Tenders will be received for one or more of these places.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Station Master's Office at St. John, N.B., Chaudiere Junction, P.Q., Ste. Flavie, P.Q., and Riviere du Loup, P.Q., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N.B., where forms of tender may be obtained.
All the conditions of the specifications must be complied with.
D. POTTINGER, General Manager.
Railway Office,
Moncton, N.B., 4th July, 1904.

OLD NEWSPAPERS,
suitable for wrapping purposes, for sale at the 'Witness' Office, in 10-lb. packages, at $1 per 100 lbs.

WOES OF A WAGE-EARNER.

(By Eleanor B. Simmons, in 'The Commercial Advertiser.')

'I went to the meeting of a Woman's Suffrage Club yesterday,' observed Priscilla as she poured out John's second cup of coffee and handed it to him. 'I never attended one before, and I don't know how I happened to this time, but I'm glad I did, for it set me thinking. A Mrs. Octavia Smythe spoke on "The economic dependence of woman," and, John, I never realized before how much of the degradation of the average wife springs from the fact that the husband holds the purse strings—'

'Degradation!' John lowered his paper hastily. 'Priscilla, what on earth are you talking about? And as to holding the purse, don't I give you the most of my salary, leaving you to spend it as you think best?'

'Yes, that's just it,' Priscilla retorted, with spirit. 'You give it me, you don't pay me, you don't recognize that by staying here and taking care of your house, I am just as truly a wage-earner as you are. No, John, dear,' she continued more gently, 'you are a generous husband, but a wife shouldn't be dependent on her husband's generosity, and it is my duty,' here Priscilla unconsciously fell into an impressive tone obviously borrowed from Mrs. Octavia Smythe, 'if but for the sake of wives who are less fortunate than I, to make my protest against a system that is wrong in every respect.'

'Ah,' said John, dubiously. He had known Priscilla from her babyhood, and he knew what an alarming way she had of endeavoring to put into practice the theories which, with her native enthusiasm, she was always adopting.

'Oh,' Priscilla said in a rapt way, 'if you could have heard the picture Mrs. Octavia Smythe drew of the time of freedom and equality that is coming, when husband and wife shall go forth in the morning together, to take an equal share in the world's work, to be equally rewarded, and—yes, John,' she added, noting his bewildered stare, 'that is the only solution. Every woman should have a trade or profession, and follow it, married or single; and as for the home, that can be much better taken care of by expert hired labor.'

'Well, dear, I must leave,' said John. 'I'm late this morning; but try any scheme you like. I know you won't be happy unless you do,' and with a hasty kiss he was gone.

He returned that evening at the usual hour, but Priscilla was not at the door to meet him; in fact, she was not in the house at all. The rooms were dark, and down stairs the cook was languidly struggling with the dinner, which obviously suffered for lack of Priscilla's supervision. John rescued the beefsteak from burning and summoned the maid, who was talking with the grocer's boy at the basement door, to light the lamps. By that time Priscilla appeared. She did not wear that bright and happy air with which she commonly returned from a walk or a matinee, or even from a shopping bout. She looked tired, draggled, and cross. At first she was reticent respecting her day, but under the soothing influence of after-dinner coffee she unbent, and admitted that she had been out in search of employment.

'You know, I studied stenography once,' she said; 'that time papa thought he was going to fail; so I've decided to take an office position. And you will see, John, what a new—er—dignity it will lend our union when I become a wage-earner like yourself.'

'It has seemed to be a happy union,' said John, meekly. 'But proceed, Priscilla.'

'I didn't suppose,' she confessed, sighing gently, 'that it would be quite so hard to find a position. At one place where I went to answer an advertisement there were twenty women waiting in line. And, John, how different men seem when one meets them in a business way. So much less deferential.'

But Priscilla was not one to give up easily, and for six days she kept up the search untiringly. At the end of that time she came home one night radiant with the news that she had found work.

'It's in an office,' she said vaguely; 'the business is something in drugs. It's quite respectable, and my employers have very good manners. They can only give me six dollars a week at first.'

She began work on Monday. For a week her spirit remained undaunted, even cheerful. She got out of bed at an unearthly hour every morning—Priscilla, who had never in her life risen before eight—and bore with apparent calmness the breathless trip downtown, hustled by the horde of her fellow breadwinners. Over her experience at the office she drew a veil. The home began to wear an unkempt look, and three times they returned to find the furnace fire out. Priscilla's pet dog was asphyxiated by escaping gas, left turned on by a careless maid; and both husband and wife got violent indigestion from the quality of the dinners served up to them. Still, Priscilla remained serene until Saturday afternoon. They both came home early that day, and when they were settled down in the library John suggested that it would be a good time to go over the accounts.

'Accounts?' said Priscilla, in surprise. 'We've been married more than three years, and you never troubled about the accounts before.'

'That is true,' said John, 'but you yourself, my dear, have pointed out under what a wrong and slipshod system we've been living, and have put our relations upon a more businesslike basis. We are now partners in the true sense; and every good man knows, or ought to know, each day now it stands.'

Priscilla never forgot the hour that followed. She had been too much engaged to keep accounts that week, but the bills were in, and for some mysterious reason they were twice as large as they had ever been before. Yet, as John delicately intimated, their table had not been any more lavish—quite the contrary; while a hasty visit to the pantry and the refrigerator revealed a state of emptiness.

'Of course,' said Priscilla, returning to her desk with a wrinkled brow, 'I've always done the marketing myself before; and cook, as she says, is inexperienced in buying.'

'If you think,' Priscilla continued, with some defiance creeping into her tone, 'that I'm going to give up my career just because there are discouragements at the outset, you are mistaken.'

'Indeed, I hadn't thought so for a moment. I wouldn't have such a poor opinion of you, Priscilla.' John was almost too warmly acquiescent. His wife glanced at him suspiciously, and then suddenly she laid her head down upon the desk, and burst into most womanly tears.

'I'm so tired,' she sobbed. 'And everything's gone wrong at the office to-day. Mr. Smith's so particular about the work. Just because I forgot to put paper in the typewriter once when I took down a letter and wrote it on the roller instead he said I was wasting his time, and spoiling his old machine.'

Priscilla fished desperately for her handkerchief. 'And I haven't had a bit of fun this week. I wish, John, you'd take me to the theatre this evening. It would do us both good.'

'Of course I should be delighted,' John answered, 'but—pardon me, Priscilla, I only want to help you to live up to your best ideals—should an emancipated woman allow herself to be "taken" to a place of amusement? But it would be jolly for us to go together, and you could pay the price of the ticket back into the household fund any time.' He pointed to the roll of money on the desk.

'On second thought I do not care to go out this evening.'

'Oh, all right.' John looked out of the window with elaborate carelessness, and drummed on the sill. 'You'd better change your mind and go somewhere,' he said cheerfully. 'As for me, I believe I'll dine at the club.'

'I didn't know you belonged to one.'

'I've only just joined. The fact is, Priscilla, you've reminded me by this reform of yours that we've been too old-fashioned and domestic; we haven't kept up with the times. Of course you'll have your club, too; I know every advanced woman does.'

'Of course,' said Priscilla, with dignity. She had stopped crying, and she sat very straight.

'Well, good-by. I'll be back before 12.' John swung himself out of the room. Priscilla sat rigid until she heard the front door close, and then she brought the little fist down on the desk.

'If he thinks,' she said between her teeth, 'that he's going to make me give up——! I'll die first.'

She had pursued her career not quite three weeks when he came home one day rather early to find her already there, and prone upon the sofa in a much dishevelled condition. She looked so tiny and so woeful that he so far forgot his role as to put his arms around her and ask her tenderly what the matter was.

'Matter!' Priscilla echoed. 'Matter enough. Whose office do you think I've been working in all this time, and didn't know it? That woman's husband's office—Mr. Octavia Smythe's office. He spelled his name Smith, and how was I to know? She came there to-day.'

'Well,' John asked, 'wasn't she gratified to find what a faithful disciple she has in you?'

'She!' Priscilla's tone conveyed unmeasured contempt. 'She stared at me a minute, and then she passed me with the curtest nod, and I heard her say to Mr. Smith, "My dear, isn't that Mrs. John Elliott?" And he said, "Why no, her name is Robinson,"—for I thought, John, on your account, it would be better to work under an assumed name. And Mrs. Octavia Smythe said in that decided way of hers, "Nonsense, that's Mrs. Elliott. I've met her at the club. What's her husband thinking of to let her go on working in this way. Is he bankrupt?" And he said certainly not, if I was Mrs. Elliott my husband was all right, but that my private affairs were nothing to him. I came cheap, and that was all he cared for—the brute!—and then she said,' and here Priscilla became almost incoherent in her wrath, 'she said, "Elkinah"—that's his horrid name—"Elkinah, there is something wrong. Probably she has left her husband. If you don't take care you'll be mixed up in a divorce suit. You must discharge her at once.'"

'The dickens!' said John. 'And what did you do, Priscilla?'

'Why, I got up, and I said: "Mr. Smith, I will save you the trouble of discharging me; and, Mrs. Smythe, allow me to congratulate you upon the whole-hearted way in which you stand by women who try to put your teachings into practice." And then I came away, and oh, John,' wailed Priscilla, 'I never want to work for my living again. I'm perfectly willing to let you support me, if you are willing to after I've disgraced us so. Yes, disgraced, for Mrs. Octavia Smythe will talk—— John, would you have supposed she could be so inconsistent?'

'Disgraced, nonsense,' said John. 'Let the old cat yowl. If any gossip comes to my ears I shall merely remark that you were collecting material for a book upon the true status of the workingwoman. And as for my supporting you, you're worth your weight in gold right here. The fact is, if a woman takes care of her home properly, it's a profession, and no woman can follow two vocations at once.'

His wife rubbed her cheek comfortably up and down the rough sleeve of his coat. 'I guess you're right,' she sighed. 'Now, I must get dinner. The cook has left, but never mind; to-morrow I'll find a new one, and devote myself to breaking her in. And to-night I'll make that curried casserole you like, and apple pudding, unless,' she finished, wickedly, 'you prefer to dine at the club.'

'The truth is,' John confessed, 'that club was an invention of mine.' And they both laughed and went down to the kitchen together.

BIBLE TRUTH.

TUESDAY, JULY 12.

BE A CATCHER OF MEN.

Such was Peter the catcher of fish called to be. (Lu. v., 10.) Such every Christian man and woman should be. Reader, have you been the means of leading one soul to Jesus? We are saved to be saviours. It is the duty of every Christian to make Jesus known to others. To witness to Him, speak of Him, as did Anna in Lu. ii., 38, and the man in Lu. viii., 38, 39. Soul-saving is an individual work. John sent his disciples to Jesus. Those who went spake to others. A Samaritan woman believing in Jesus became the first city missionary. (Jno. iv.) Nicodemus spake of Jesus. (Jno. vii., 50, 51.) A man and his wife invited a man to their home and taught him the way of God more perfectly. (Acts xviii., 24-28.) It might be a good thing if an Aquila and Priscilla would do the same with some modern preacher. One night three believing women spent the whole night in special prayer for a revival. The next day the preacher was amazed at the whole congregation being moved by the Spirit of God, resulting in the salvation of many souls. Sitting in a pew, once or twice a week to hear a sermon is not witnessing for Jesus. The early disciples continued daily in the open air and in private houses to tell the good news about Jesus. (Acts v., 42.) We are to some extent responsible for the souls of evil doers. God says in Eze. iii. that those who warn not the wicked shall be held responsible for their blood. We are to warn them, pray for them, and point them to the Lamb of God, the Saviour of all men, but specially of those that believe. A negro woman in New York was the means of saving over eighty souls by prayer. Oh, Christians, pray for the unconverted and tell them of Jesus.

DAILY TEXT.

July 12.

The Lord redeemeth the soul of his servants; and none of them that trust in him shall be desolate.—Ps. xxxiv., 2.

READING STEEPED IN PRAYER.

The reading of the Bible is as necessary as the feeling of an engine with coal, or the imparting of strength to an invalid by food. And this reading must be steeped in the spirit of prayer. You must never let your work for Christ so engross you as to rob you of those quiet hours when he needs you to be alone with him, that he may declare to you his Father's name, and reveal himself, and charge you with the spiritual forces stored up in him. It will be well for you to keep yourself free from attractive avenues of service, to be fresh for these stil hours. They are more dear to him, and more needful to you than all your service. 'In eating-time and harvest thou shalt rest.' One hour spent in work after prolonged fellowship with Christ will pay better than twelve hours spent in unbroken toils. Christ cares less for the amount of work done than for its quality. He is more anxious about the worker than the work. Help me to remember this, thou Lord of the harvest, and often may I leave even the whitening felds that in thee I may find rest and strength. And if I seem to tarry, I pray thee send some loving reminder to call me to thy side, as thou didst to Mary be the hand of her sister Martha.—F. B. Meyer.

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J. D. McLEAN, Secretary.
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th June, 1904.

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Cambric Drawers.

42 dozen Fine Cambric Drawers, in two styles.

One has umbrella frill of embroidery 6 inches wide, tucked and featherstitched. The other has umbrella frill of lawn and pin tucks over a ruffle of Point de Medici lace, sizes 23, 25, and 27 inches. Regular, 75c and $1.00. Wednesday 37c

White Cambric Underskirts

67 Fine Cambric Underskirts, with 3-4 flounce of lawn and wide frill of blind embroidery and clusters of tucks, hemmed muslin dust ruffle, sizes 38, 40, 42. Regular price, $2.25. Wednesday $1.68

THE BEST STORE FOR CHILDREN'S THINGS



We make a decided specialty of Children's Clothing, from infants' outfits up to youths' suits and girls' dresses. Judging from the way the business is growing, we must be doing it extremely well. If you know the exact size you want, these can be ordered satisfactorily by mail:

Children's Wear.

28 only Children's Summer Coats, in two styles. One is Natural Linen, deep sailor collar and turn-over cuffs, edges piped with white braid. The other style is a dress of pin check cambric, with pleated skirt and separate waist, finished with turn-over linen collar and cuffs, ages 2 to 6 years. Regular, $2.25. July Sale $1.45

Boys' Clothing.

18 only Boys' 3-piece Suits in English navy Bel-warp Serge. Regular, $7.50. To clear $4.49

8 only Boys' 3-piece Suits, in finest all-wool Scotch Cheviot. Regular, $7.50. To clear $3.50

8 only all-wool Homespun Norfolk Suits in fashionable shade of London grey. Regular, $7.50. For $3.69

FINAL CLEARANCE OF SUMMER MILLINERY.



We've had such a trade in fine hats we can afford to be more than liberal now with the balance of Summer styles. We mean to have it understood that this is the best store in Montreal for Millinery of every sort. The department is doing better and better each season, and our plans for Fall will be on a bigger scale than ever before.

Prices have been cut clean in two to insure a quick clearance. Hardly any two of these are alike:

$15.00	Novelty Hats reduced to	$7.50
10.00	Novelty Hats reduced to	5.00
8.00	Novelty Hats reduced to	4.00
5.00	Novelty Hats reduced to	2.50
3.00	Novelty Hats reduced to	1.50

Almost any lady can use a new Hat to advantage, especially so early in the season. No more at the prices when these are gone.

BIG TRADE IN SUMMER CORSETS.



Ladies' Summer Corsets, made of fine coutil, trimmed at the top with lace and bébé ribbon, self-adjusting front, worth $1.25 pr. Ogilvy's special price.. .. .. .. 58c

The C. B. La Spirite Corset, made medium bust and long hip, in white linen batiste. Trimmed at the top with wide lace, run through with ribbon. The steels are dust proof, and in every way this is just the corset for present summer wear. Ogilvy's price.. .. .. $1.50

A CHANCE FOR MAIL ORDERS.

Montreal people away from home for the summer will find it decidedly to their interest to shop with us by mail. Country stores can't begin to carry the styles and assortments we hold subject to your approval, with the further advantage of such values as these:

$3.00 Organdie Muslins $1.00

46 inches wide Champagne Color Organdie Muslins, embroidered in pale blue and black, and pink and black. Regular price, $2.00. Special value at $1.00. Also in black and white, pink and white, blue and white, and black and all white. Regular price, $3.00. Special value at.. .. .. $1.00

46 inches wide Plain Champagne Color Organdie Muslin. Regular price, 40c. Special value at.. .. .. 25c

Ladies' Corset Covers.

Ladies' Fine Cambric Corset Covers, full front, with three rows of Valenciennes lace in back and front, with an edging of Valenciennes lace round neck and sleeves. Regular price, $1. Special at.. .. .. 65c

$1.50 Dress Materials at 49c.

Black and White, Black and Grey, All Wool, and Silk and Wool Dress Goods, in polka dots, figures, check and stripe effects. These goods are the weight you want for present wear, and are this season's importation. Forty-four inches wide. Regular price, $1.10 to $1.50 a yard. Your choice at.. .. .. 49c

Black Coating Serge, 42 inches wide. Regular, 50c. Special at.. .. .. 29c

Ladies' Blouse Extenders

Ladies' Blouse Extenders, daintily made with frills of very fine hemstitched muslin and lawn, with ribbon shoulder ties, the frills edged with small pin tucks. Ogilvy's price, each.. .. .. 50c

Bargains in Silks.



Black Taffeta Silk, 22 inches wide. Regular price, 85c yd. Special at 50c

Black Satin Merv, 21 inches wide. Regular price, 90c yd. Special at.. 55c

Black Surah Silk, 22 inches wide. Regular price, 85c a yd. Special at.. 55c

Dress Goods.

Black Flaked Armures, 42 inches wide. Regular, 75c. Special at.. .. .. 59c

Flaked Canvas Suiting, 42 inches wide, in colors blue, green, fawn and grey, also seal brown. Regular, 85c. Special at.. .. .. 49c

Fancy Panama Canvas Suiting, in colors grey, brown, pale blue, navy, fawn and Nile green, 44 inches wide. Regular, 85c. Special at.. .. .. 69c

OGILVY'S

ST. CATHERINE AND MOUNTAIN STREETS.