

MATABELE UPRISING.

Majority of the Rebels Now Willing to Surrender.

CONTINUITY OF MR. RHODES.

AN ATTEMPT ON FOOT TO SECURE HIS REINSTATEMENT AS PREMIER OF CAPE COLONY.
Cape Town, Aug. 14.—A cablegram from London to the 'World' says: The majority of the Matabele are said to be anxious to surrender, but are held back by the British. The contemplated British advance has been postponed for three days. The natives in the Fort Matabele district are still hostile. Mr. Rhodes will go to England after the Matabele have been restored in Matabeleland.

A cable correspondent of the 'World' writes under date of July 27: The feeling here is very strong in favor of reinstating the Hon. Cecil Rhodes as premier of Cape Colony. Indeed the whole British and United States community right through South Africa with the exception of a few office-seekers and wire-pullers would vote for this. It has been said in the House of Assembly that if Mr. Rhodes were to stand for Cape Colony itself he would be returned with a bumper majority.

AN ILL BIRD ABROAD.

MR. GLEN, FORMERLY OF CANADA, NOW OF NEW YORK, AT IT AGAIN.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—The 'World' publishes a letter by Mr. Glen, an ex-Canadian M.P., now of New York, charging Sir Charles Tupper and other prominent Conservatives, with wholesale boodling. The 'World' says: 'A prominent Conservative M.P., who was in town last night, said in reference to the above charges, that they were based entirely on statements alleged to have been made by the late Mr. Bunting to Mr. Glen in New York. These charges have been made by the Conservative party for a long time, and had been used by the late editor of the 'Mail' in his negotiations in New York with Mr. Glen, Mr. Hanna, of the 'Sun,' and other prominent citizens of the Republic. The member in question went on to say that when the second chapter of these negotiations in New York was published, the revelations would be such as to involve a number of very prominent Liberals in Canada. He further stated that as far as he knew the charges made by Mr. Glen rested entirely on that gentleman's allegation that he had been told certain things by the late editor of the 'Mail,' who was in desperate circumstances some years ago, when he opened up negotiations in New York to wreck the Conservative party, and hand over this country to the United States.'

EXTERMINATING THE RED MAN.

A SHOCKING TALE FROM LABRADOR.

STARVATION WHISKEY AND RUFFIANLY WHITES DESTROYING THE INDIANS.

Quebec, Aug. 14.—Pere Goyce, an Oblate Father, who has just returned from a visit to the missions of his order on the Labrador coast, reports that the Indians there are in a state of starvation. He explains that they are dying of hunger because the rivers of the coast are empty of fish, especially salmon. He says that these waters are mostly in the hands of clubs or wealthy men, they are unable to avail themselves of these sources of natural food supply. He also reports that while the Indians and Eskimos along the coast are forbidden to take the eggs of seabirds, which were formerly a source of food and profit to them, the Newfoundlanders make no such scruple on the coast in defiance of the Canadian law, and in the absence of adequate police protection and carry them off by wholesale, thus also largely reducing the supply of feathered game. He complains of the fatal work done on the coast by the whiskey traffic, and declares that the missionaries are powerless to carry on their good work in the face of the brute force used by the ruffians and the demoralization among the Indians by their nefarious traffic, which has resulted in the wholesale death of a large number of these poor untutored children of the forest. He characterizes the liquor traffic as the greatest evil and scourge of the coast, as it not only increases the poverty of the Indians, but is killing them with alarming rapidity by aggravating the pulmonary and other diseases to which they are peculiarly subject.

COREA'S KING ICONOCLASTIC.

SAID TO HAVE DEMOLISHED THIRTY TEMPLES AND MAY DESTROY MORE.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 13.—Advices from Korea, brought by the steamer 'Japan,' state that an iconoclastic and almost atheistic fever has seized upon the King of Korea, who has issued a royal edict bawling the amount of money annually squandered upon the worship of idols. His Majesty has already demolished thirty temples in and about Seoul, and plans to destroy more. It is rumored that millions of yen of ornate temples and idols will be destroyed in the cause of civilization.

NEW YORK 'TIMES' CHANGES HANDS.

New York, Aug. 13.—The goodwill, plant, franchise, trade marks, copyrights, assets and effects of the New York 'Times' Publishing Company were sold at public auction to-day. Spencer Trask, the banker and broker, who represented the syndicate who are to conduct the business of the newspaper, was the only bidder. Mr. Trask bid \$75,000, and the paper was knocked down to him. Mr. Trask said the paper would be conducted under the editorship of Mr. Charles R. Miller, and that Mr. Adolph S. Ochs will be its publisher. He intimated that the paper would be continued in a vigorous manner with plenty of capital. Mr. Trask has also agreed to take the book accounts of the 'Times,' which are worth \$63,000.

SOME TONGUE-TWISTERS.

WHAT THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION TALKS ABOUT.

A CAR RIDE TO-DAY.

The American Pharmaceutical Association met again in general session this morning at the Windsor Hotel, the Ladies' Ordinary being as usual the place of meeting. Order was called by the chairman at 10.15, and routine business was at once entered upon and quickly disposed of; twenty-five new applications for membership were received, and sixty-two new members, whose applications had been previously received, were elected.

A report was read from the committee on the president's address, endorsing the recommendation contained therein, but no action was taken on the report. The local secretary, Mr. Morrison, announced various arrangements that had been made for the entertainment of the visitors, and stated that it had been resolved to give the concert previously announced for Tuesday, Aug. 18, on Monday evening, Aug. 17, instead.

The section on scientific papers was then called to order by its chairman, Mr. S. P. Sadtler, of Philadelphia, Pa., who in his opening address dwelt upon the necessity of high scientific acquirements being possessed by pharmacists of the present day, who had to be in line with every up-to-date improvement and new departure of the day in their profession. He referred in eulogistic terms to the researches carried on by Professor Henri Moisson, president of the Ecole de Pharmacie Supérieure de Paris, in electro-metallurgy.

The report of the committee on indicators in the titration of alkaloids was then submitted by Mr. Lyman F. Kebler, of Philadelphia, Pa. It was of a highly technical nature, and dealt with investigations connected with the subject made by gentlemen under his direction. The reading of the report was followed by much discussion on technical points which had been dealt with by the chairman.

Some idea of the interesting and highly exciting character of the proceedings may be obtained from the names of some of the articles that were mentioned in discussion in the section on scientific papers at the last convention of the association. Of these methylheptyleneketonecarboxylic acid may be taken as a fair specimen, while diacetylalphanthodiphenol, dimethylhydroxyethylamine, tetramethylthylendiamine and betaphenethyldicarbonyl acid, ethyl ester, the latter sounding so delightfully feminine, are also examples of the language used by the pharmacologists of Canada and the United States when in convention assembled. To hear these names fluently rolling from the lips of an expert gives one an idea of nursery rhymes in the Russian language.

The delegates this afternoon, will, by the courtesy of the druggists of the city, enjoy an electric car ride that will take in not only the city but Outremont, Cote des Neiges and other places as well.

BROWN DISCHARGED.

This morning, George Brown, painter, of Coursol street, who has been in custody a few weeks for attempting to pass two five-dollar bills of the State of Tennessee, which were supposed to be counterfeit, was discharged by Mr. Lafontaine in the Police Court.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM ACROSS THE BORDER.

CURIOUS ALLEGATIONS REGARDING CANADIAN MILITARY ASPIRATIONS.

The following interesting information has been sent to the 'Patrie' by a correspondent in the State of New York. The letter is dated Aug. 11, and after referring to the new fortifications and armaments going on at Rouse's Point, Plattsburgh and Fort Ethan Allan, on the American side of the frontier on Lake Champlain, it says:

'I have obtained other information of a very interesting character. Since the American Government became aware of the preparations of a warlike kind that were made by the Chamberlain-Tupper government at Ottawa a complete reconnaissance of the frontier from the State of Maine to Sault Ste. Marie has been made, and the weak points carefully noted. Special attention has been given to the roads, etc., leading to Quebec and Montreal, as those places would naturally be objectives in a war between England and the United States. Complete reconnaissance of the roads leading north from the New England frontier as to the bridges, etc., have been made quite recently. Estimates have also been prepared of the amount of local transport for supplies, ammunition, etc., that could be furnished in the frontier states for armies advancing on Montreal and Quebec of about fifty thousand men each. This transport is in addition to what would be furnished by the railways. Preparations have also been made to provide for the placing of quick-firing and other guns on swift steamers on the upper lakes, and especial attention has been given to the question of closing the Detroit river immediately on the outbreak of possible hostilities by the construction of batteries and by placing a numerous and well-armed flotilla on Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron. I am informed that the organization of this service alone comprises some 5,000 men trained in the American lake marine and the regular naval reserve. In addition, the steamers that would be used to throw large bodies of troops into the Province of Ontario at certain strategic points are already noted at the American war department. A special service will also be organized to deal with the English communications by the Canadian Pacific Railway along the northern shore of Lake Superior. The American navy department has also under consideration the creation of a special torpedo-boat flotilla, transportable by canal or railway, for Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence. Such is in brief outline the information that I have received on this subject. The necessity for this expenditure is causing much hostile sentiment towards Canada among Americans, who entertain no bad feeling towards the Canadian people, whom they always wish to regard as friends, for they have no desire to waste money in frontier armaments. But they say, if Canada begins to spend money by several millions for cannon and fortifications along our frontier, and allows her territory to be made use of as a base of military operations by England against us, then we are compelled to prepare for our own defence, and perhaps, if the provocation becomes too great, we may be compelled to adopt measures that will entirely abolish the frontier. These are the sentiments that have been expressed to me, not by Chauvinists, but by serious and intelligent Americans. The American people will not tolerate the establishment of European militarism on this continent through the action of their neighbors, influenced by foreign governments.'

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

A PACIFIC SOLUTION OF THE DIFFICULTY BELIEVED TO BE AT HAND.

London, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the leader of the Opposition, asked in regard to the Venezuelan situation if the proposal contained in the despatch sent to the Foreign Office by the United States Government on June 12 had removed the difficulties, and further inquired whether there were any prospects of a speedy submission of the question to arbitration. Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, said the Government was still considering the proposal made by the United States Government, which was regarded by the Foreign Office as opening the way for an equitable settlement of the difficulty. The Government had every expectation that the pending negotiations would lead to an early and satisfactory result. Sir William Harcourt said the House would

regard Mr. Balfour's statement as satisfactory, and asked to have the papers on the subject prepared to be presented to the House. Mr. Balfour replied that the Government would present the papers to the House as soon as might be consistent with public interest.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The despatch of Secretary Olney to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador, referred to in the House of Commons' debate to-day, was considered as the most important document in the arbitration correspondence between this country and Great Britain. The despatch was devoted to a discussion of proposals submitted by Lord Salisbury for the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, that a commission of four persons be appointed by the two governments to ascertain certain facts and upon the basis of those facts draw a boundary line, which, however, is in no case to encroach upon the bona fide settlements of either party. Secretary Olney pointed out the improbability of such a commission determining anything definite by which the respective governments should be bound and, further, the difficulty of reconciling the claim regarding bona fide settlements. In the opinion of this government the proposals of Lord Salisbury's despatch can be made to meet the requirements and the justice of the case only if amended in various particulars. The commission upon facts should be so constituted, by adding one or more members, that it must reach a result and cannot become abortive and possibly mischievous and that the commission should have power to report upon all the facts necessary to the decision of the boundary controversy including the facts pertaining to the occupation of the disputed territory by British subjects. State Department officials are highly gratified with the tone of Mr. Balfour's reply to Sir William Harcourt's query about the effect upon the government of the above despatch and while in the absence of Secretary Olney, who has been exclusively in charge of the negotiations, nothing definite can be learned of the succeeding correspondence if any that has passed, confidence is expressed that an agreement will be reached before next December for an exhaustive arbitration of the Venezuelan-Guiana boundary controversy.

TO OPEN IT UP.

THE LOWER END OF THE ISLAND OF MONTREAL MAY SOON BE REACHED BY MEANS OF ELECTRIC CARS.

A LINE PASSING THROUGH LONGUE POINTE AND POINT AUX TREMBLES AND TERMINATING AT BOUT DE L'ISLE.

The fact that in a few weeks' time there will be an electric car service to Bout de l'Isle, which lies twelve miles away, at the extreme east end of the island of Montreal, will no doubt be a pleasant piece of news to those who delight in taking street car outings. The line is being constructed by the Chateaugay and Northern Railway Company, which has secured the right to construct this route. The construction is being carried out under the supervision of two gentlemen from Ottawa named Harris and Butterworth.

Some little work was done on the new road last fall; but it was not until June of this year that active operations were begun. One hundred and fifty men and teams are now hard at work. It is understood that a connection will be made with the Montreal Street Railway Company on Ontario street at or near the eastern limit of Maisonneuve, while the eastern terminus will be as before intimated, at the end of the island, opposite Charlemagne, connecting with the last named place by a steam ferry. The line, in fact, runs up through Point-aux-Trembles and Longue Pointe and from there it may be designated as a continuation of Ontario street. The road will be all graded by Aug. 20, and track-laying was vigorously begun at Bout de l'Isle on Tuesday last.

The road is of the ordinary standard gauge, and the right of way secured measures eighty feet. There is a rumor that the road may be used for a more direct route to Quebec by the C.P.R.

The line, when completed, will for a distance of six miles be beautifully straight. An effort is being made to have the line completed by October.

The cars will all be of the most modern pattern; inside they will be finished in mahogany. They will seat from sixty to one hundred persons; and will be lighted with clusters of globes, fashioned in the most artistic manner. The cars are being made in Peterboro. The company's power house, which has been located at Point-aux-Trembles, is eighty-five feet by forty-six feet, with walls eighteen feet high, and the engines, four Goldie & McCullough's, and other machinery will soon be on hand. The com-

pany have, likewise, with an eye to future business, acquired a fine hardwood grove of twenty acres at the end of the island, where Riviere des Prairies empties into the St. Lawrence, and this in due time will be converted into a park, so it looks as if this would become one of the most attractive of the many island resorts. The return trip from the city to Bout de l'Isle will be made inside of an hour.

THE HING CHUNG WOLLY.

IT AIMS TO DESTROY THE CHINESE DYNASTY.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST LI HUNG CHANG.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—According to a local paper a revolutionary society has been formed in China for the overthrow of the present dynasty and agents are now in this city seeking financial assistance. They are said to have met with much encouragement, and in a short time they will proceed to action. The society, which is known as the Hing Chung Wolly, has already gained a firm footing among the Chinese of Honolulu and Australia and its emissaries are now at work in Mexico. Pamphlets issued by the society have been distributed among the Chinese in this city, in which it is charged that the Emperor is lazy and leaves the control of the empire to working classes. Li Hung Chang is charged with traitorous conduct in connection with the late war with Japan, and facts which are now part of the history of China's defeat are cited to show that Li Hung Chang's relations traded their honor for Japanese gold during the war between the two countries. It is well known that the members of the local Chinese colony entertain a bitter hatred for Li Hung Chang, and there are but few who doubt that he would be taking a great risk with his life if he visited this city, and this accounts, it is said, for his announced intention to return home by way of Vancouver.

DR. NANSEN RETURNING.

GOT NEARER THE NORTH POLE THAN ANY OTHER EXPLORER, BUT FAILED TO REACH IT.

Vardoe, Aug. 13.—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, arrived here to-day. He says that his expedition attained one of its objects in traversing the Polar Sea to a point northward of the New Siberian Islands, namely, to latitude 86 degrees 14 minutes north. No land was sighted north of latitude 82 degrees. After reaching the parallel of 86.14, the expedition went south to Franz Joseph's Land, where it spent the winter, the members subsisting on bear's flesh and blubber. Dr. Nansen arrived here on the steamer 'Windward,' which is conveying the provisions to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition. The explorer is perfectly well. The 'Fram' is expected to arrive at Vardoe or Bergen in a short time. All were well aboard of her when Dr. Nansen left her.

London, Aug. 13.—Advices from Malmo confirm the report that Dr. Nansen is returning from his attempt to reach the North Pole, by drifting to it in a steamer. He is, as the 'St. James's Gazette' despatch states, at Vardoe. He is accompanied by Lieutenant Nansen. They left the steamer 'Fram,' in which Dr. Nansen expected to be carried by the drifting ice to and across the Pole last autumn. The expedition failed to reach the object of its search, but it got four degrees further north than did any previous expedition. According to the report received here, Dr. Nansen's object in leaving the 'Fram' was to push further north than the steamer was able to penetrate the ice. This was in March, 1895. The reports at hand at present are somewhat conflicting.

London, Aug. 14.—The wife of Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, confirms the report that her husband has arrived at Vardoe on his return from the Arctic regions.

Nansen came within 261 1/2 miles of the North Pole.

WORLD'S W.C.T.U. SECRETARY.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Miss Agnes Slack, World's W.C.T.U. secretary, who is now making a tour of the United States and will represent the British Temperance Women's Association at the National W.C.T.U. gathering at St. Louis in October, with Miss Willard, will attend the Dominion W.C.T.U. Convention to meet here on Nov. 6 and to be in session for four days. The eminent temperance worker has been in Canada for the past few days speaking at St. Catharines and at Grimsby Park.

FLOODS ALONG THE KISTNA.

Seven Miles of Railway Washed Away and Two Hundred Lives Lost.

London, Aug. 14.—A despatch from Bombay to a news agency says terrible floods have occurred through the overflowing of the river Kistna. The damage to property is immense, and thousands of persons have been rendered homeless, their houses having been swept away. Two hundred persons were drowned by the sinking of a boat near Taru Taran. The overflowing water from the river has washed out a breach seven miles long in the Nizam of Hyderabad's railway.

MISSIONARIES EXONERATED.

PROVED TO HAVE BEEN BLAMELESS REGARDING THE DEMONSTRATION AT SARAGOSSA.

WHEREIN THE WOMEN OF THE PLACE MADE A FORMAL PROTEST AGAINST THE DESPATCH OF SPANISH TROOPS TO CUBA.

New York, Aug. 14.—A cablegram from London to the 'Journal' says—Your Madrid correspondent telegraphs that judicial proceedings instituted for the discovery of the instigators of the demonstration by women in Saragossa against the despatch of reinforcements to Cuba have shown that American missionaries and Protestants in general had nothing to do with the uprising. This reflects on the authorities, who assured the press that the missionaries were the instigators. The women now declare that they acted of their own accord. The Rev. Wm. Cullick, an American missionary, so far from sympathizing with the Cubans, declared that all his sympathy is with Spain, and that he protested against the speeches of Senators Sherman and Morgan in the Senate at Washington. Senator Arango, the other missionary, who was said to be an American subject and a filibuster agent, is a native of Seville, and a sound Spaniard. The whole story shows the deep suspicion with which everything American is looked on in Spain, even by the authorities. Every American is considered an agent of the filibusters, or at least as an active supporter.

New York, Aug. 14.—A special to the 'Herald' from Havana, says—Havana newspapers urge the Spanish Government to hold the United States responsible for damage sustained from the filibustering expeditions from American ports since the outbreak in Cuba began.

A FAST RUN.

THE AMERICAN LINER 'ST. PAUL' CREATES A NEW TRANSATLANTIC RECORD.

CROSSED FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO SANDY HOOK IN SIX DAYS AND THIRTY-ONE MINUTES.

New York, Aug. 14.—The American Line steamer 'St. Paul' has broken the western record from Southampton. The 'St. Paul' was sighted crossing Sandy Hook bar at 9.35 a.m. She has beaten the record made recently by the 'St. Louis,' by nearly an hour.

A NEW CANADIAN BISHOP.

Winnipeg, Aug. 13.—The Anglican Synod of Manitoba and the North-West met at Regina this morning to elect a successor to the late Bishop of Qu'Appelle, Dr. Burn. The House of Bishops named Dean Grisdale of Winnipeg. In the Lower House the clergy and laity of the Qu'Appelle district opposed the Dean, but were in a minority, and Dean Grisdale accepted the vacant See.

THE LOTHAIRE CASE.

London, Aug. 14.—The Brussels correspondent of the 'Times' says that the King of the Belgians intends to mark his disapprobation of the episode of Major Lothaire, recently acquitted of charges of executing the British trader, Stokes, on the Congo.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 14, 11 a.m.—The following are the minimum temperatures:—Calgary, 50; Qu'Appelle, 42; Winnipeg, 46; Port Arthur, 50; Parry Sound, 52; Toronto, 58; Ottawa, 60; Montreal, 62; Quebec, 58; Halifax, 62. Probabilities for the next twenty-four hours—Light to moderate variable winds; fine stationary or a little higher temperature.

Montreal, Aug. 14, 1896. Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon to-day, 30.08; yesterday, 30.06; to-day, temperature, max. 81; in 68; yesterday, max. 78; min. 62.

THE WEEK IN ONTARIO.

IRRITATION OVER THE CONTESTED ELECTION QUESTION.

(Special Correspondence of the "Witness.")

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Election protests have in this province been the means of arousing a good deal of ill-feeling among Liberals. Eleven petitions have been presented against Conservatives at Osgoode and there is not one against a Liberal member-elect. It is well-known that the Liberal party has been prepared by dissatisfied Conservatives, and that more than the number filed had been prepared by Liberals, but very much to the disgust of Liberal politicians in some cases, these were set off against each other by the respective party machines, leaving a net balance of eleven to the credit of the Liberal management. Strenuous efforts were made to defeat the plans of the Conservatives in West Toronto, where Ald. Brown declared his purpose to be the present disqualification of Mr. Oser and Mr. Clarke. At first it was given out that a petition would be filed against Mr. Oser in Centre Toronto, if the West Toronto petition were pressed. When this threat failed, all sorts of difficulties were, by some prominent Liberals, put in the way of the petitioners in their efforts to raise two thousand dollars of deposit money. These were overcome, however, and in the present bitter state of feeling it seems altogether likely that the Oser, Clarke and Oser will have to fight for possession, in spite of the sympathy some Liberals apparently have for them. Judging from the situation here, it will be wise on the part of Mr. Laurier to advise his party managers at Ottawa to reduce their interference with local workers to a minimum, and let them fight their own battles with their political opponents. A change of some public interest has taken place in the management of

THE FARMER'S 'SUN'.

Mr. Wrigley, who has been its editor for years, has retired on account of ill-health, carrying with him the general esteem of all who knew him. He was an honest, unassuming, and advanced, if not radical, opinions, and his writings have done much to educate the farming community to a less selfish and more public-spirited view of politics than they might otherwise have entertained. One notable feature of the change that has taken place, is the intervention of Mr. Goldwin Smith, who has resumed his contributions over the long-dissipated pen-name of "Bystander," and in so doing has given the paper substantial aid of a financial kind. To one accustomed to the subtle beauty of Mr. Smith's inimitable style, the name attached to his recent articles in the "Sun" was not necessary as a voucher of his authorship. How far they will add to the paper's popularity with the farmers who have heretofore been its mainstay, it is impossible to foretell, but they will probably be the means of securing for the "Sun" a wider circulation among other classes in the community. The License Department of the Ontario Government has sounded a perfectly unmistakable note about the enforcement of

LOCAL OPTION BY-LAWS.

wherever these have been adopted by municipalities under the Provincial law. A circular has been issued to local license officials notifying them that under the Privy Council's judgment, the by-laws abolishing licenses are to be regarded as valid, that no licenses are to be issued during their currency, and that it is the duty of license inspectors to suppress all selling of intoxicating drinks in townships, villages or towns which may have resolved to dispense with the liquor traffic. This system may now have a fair trial if temperance workers agree to test it thoroughly by securing a general passage of by-laws in promising localities. In a considerable number of townships there are no liquor licenses now, and it would be easy to forestall by by-law any attempt to have licenses issued. In a great many others the number of licenses is extremely small, and the "hotels" have little hold on local public opinion; in fact, it is generally against them. In many villages and towns the increasing stringency of the license law has reduced the traffic to a minimum, and in not a few of these it might be found possible to carry prohibitory by-laws, and to enforce them afterward. When the Scott Act was in force in Ontario counties, the government here appointed an officer who was specially charged with oversight of the liquor traffic throughout the province. The occupant of the position was the late Mr. Manning, and after his death was succeeded by Mr. J. K. Stewart, who fills it. As to the energy and thoroughness with which its work of suppression is done, there need be no two opinions, and with such a guarantee as is afforded, temperance workers need have no fear that local option by-laws, if passed, would become a nullity through official neglect. There is in fact every reason to believe that the liquor traffic is becoming so little profitable in rural localities that it is dying a natural death. Keepers of public houses of the kind that license law so irksome, and have little liking for the traffic, that they would rather abandon it altogether. It should be assured that rival hotel-keepers would not secure it. A trial might easily be given to hotel-keeping by the issue of licenses for hotels, and the prohibition of such a system is one of the reforms contemplated by the temperance organizations. The issue about

always heard in favor of Sunday cars—that they would be a convenience to church-goers and to those who are compelled to visit sick friends or make other journeys across the city; that they would be a boon to the working classes by enabling them to enjoy the advantage of an outing in the suburbs in hot weather that many tourists who would stay in Toronto over Sunday now go on to Montreal, or Buffalo, or Detroit, because they will not tolerate a Sunday without means of locomotion; and that the complete stagnation of Sunday is in many ways a bad thing for the city. The opponents of Sunday cars not merely combat these arguments, but give reasons why the taking of a vote, to which they are not opposed, should be put off till January. They say that during August many citizens are absent who did not expect when they went away that the question would be thus pressed; that if a proper list of voters is to be made out and other needful precautions taken, the polling day would be put off so late that it might as well be put off till the usual election day; that as the present agreement with the Railway Company is for a six day service only, the city should before a seventh day franchise is granted be put in a position to secure a fair show of the earnings of the additional day; and that a special poll would cost the city several thousands of dollars which might better be saved. At this time it seems likely that the vote will not be taken till January; had the agitation started up in the spring the vote would probably have been taken then. The management of the Railway Company affects supreme indifference about the outcome of the dispute. The officials say that they are willing to give the additional service whenever the citizens ask for it, but they profess to believe that it would not be sufficiently profitable to make it worth their while to fight for the extended franchise. The attitude of the bicyclists is an unknown quantity in the case. At present they have the car routes to themselves on Sundays without molestation from the cars, and they would in many cases vote against Sunday cars because they wish to enjoy their present freedom from danger. As the number of bicyclists is very large and rapidly increasing their final attitude will greatly affect the vote.

THE REVOLUTION IN QUEBEC.

(Bystander' (Prof. Goldwin Smith) in 'Farmers' Sun'.)

Of all the incidents of the election the most remarkable, evidently, was the revolution in Quebec, where the Conservative Government was smitten with a vengeance in the house of its supposed friends. It happened that just before the election a Canadian fell in with an American politician who was extremely alarmed by the irruption of French-Canadians into his state, supposing them to be absolutely enslaved to their priest-hood, and therefore hostile in spirit to American institutions. His attention was called to the approach of an election on a religious issue, in which the Church was sure to put forth its full power, and he was requested to note the result. The Canadian ventured to say that the power of the Church would prove not to be absolute, and that there would be a respectable minority on the other side. When the actual result appeared, the American politician could only say that the ways of Jesuitism were past finding out, and that the priests might have had some super-subtle reason for allowing the election to go against their mandate. Nationality, no doubt, was, on this occasion, the chief cause. The Liberal leader was a Frenchman, but it is also certain that New England influence, the breaking up of rural seclusion by railways, and impatience of tithe, aggravated by hard times, have had their effect. The power of the Church in French Canada has begun to decline.

French nationality, on the other hand, seems to be gaining, rather than losing strength. Politicians, such as Mr. Laurier, Sir Adolphe Caron, or Sir Hector Langevin, may be assimilated if they are not absorbed by the British element, and become Englishmen speaking French. But those not in Dominion politics and the masses seem to be, if anything, more French than ever. The tie between them and their mother country, which the French Revolution broke for a time, has been renewed, and with it the intellectual influence of Old France over New France has been revived. Among other signs, we note the work of M. Edmond De Nevers, a French-Canadian, printed at Paris, on the future of French Canada. The book displays not the slightest ill-feeling against Great Britain, or the British-Canadians, but it shows a devout belief in the separate destiny of French-Canada, and in her mission as bearer of the torch of the civilization distinctly French upon this continent. The writer evidently does not intend that the tricolor which floats over his compatriots shall give place to the Union Jack, or to any adaptation of it which the inventors of a "meteor flag" for Canada may devise. His hope is that New France will be for America what Old France has been for Europe by giving it a civilization in some respects superior to that of surrounding races. "While our neighbors," he says, "devoted to the worship of money, will continue the pursuit of commercial greed, we shall make for ourselves a social life, in which the struggle for wealth will never find himself at home, where the elegance, the grace, the generosity, and the delicacy of the past will still have place. The hearty and liberal hospitality of our fathers will be ours, and the women will still be women, not barristers, professors, or performers in a circus." So far, at least, some of us will agree with M. De Nevers, as to admit that there are more types of character than one, and that contentment, with the virtues and refinements which he bespeaks, may be at least as happy a frame of mind as the restless desire of going ahead and outstripping all competitors in the race for wealth, which it is the effect, if not the aim, of our school system and of our social system, generally, to produce.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Montreal Society for the Protection of Women and Children gratefully acknowledges the following subscriptions:—H. S. Hughes, \$5; J. P. Dawes, \$5; George Hague, \$20; Hon. A. W. Ogilvie, \$2; Caverhill, Hughes & Co., \$5; John Auld, \$5; James M. Auld, \$5; Robert K. Lovell, \$5.

HORSES IN HOT WEATHER.

HOW A HUMANE DOCTOR SAVED HIS HORSE WITH A POCKET HANDKERCHIEF.

('Our Dumb Animals.')

Will you kindly allow me the use of your columns for the description of a simple contrivance which I have used for some years past for the protection of my horse's head in hot weather, not merely to prevent sunstroke but to increase the comfort and activity of the animal.

It is hardly necessary to argue that a horse's head needs protection from the hot sun as much as a man's. We all know how horses suffer on a hot day, and how many of them die of heat-stroke. For this reason sunbonnets of straw and other materials have always been used to some extent, and are always to be found in the shops. But they are troublesome and ungainly, and have never been much used. The humane countryman often adorns his horse's head with green branches and flowers for the same purpose, but these are not to be gathered in our city streets. My contrivance is simply a pocket handkerchief tied over the horse's head, which can be applied in an instant anywhere.

Take a good-sized gentleman's pocket handkerchief. Fold it in the shape of a triangle by bringing the opposite corners together. The base of the triangle across the horse's head behind the ears, parallel with the crown-piece of the bridle. Bring the ends (there are two of them as the handkerchief is doubled) between the ears and tie them around the forehead or forehead band. The two ends which hang below the crown (one on each side) are to be tied at or near the position of the rosette, or plate bearing the owner's initial. Thus, if I describe it clearly, the brain will be completely covered, and all tightly secured.

I first tried this plan on a little mare of mine, which had a fit from over-driving shortly after I bought her. She was out of condition at the time, and ought not to have been driven as she was, but it was a case of life and death, and not to be foreseen or avoided. I was advised to sell her after she had the fit, but as I had paid a good price for her I was unwilling to sacrifice her, and believed I could save her by careful usage. One hot summer's day I was driving on Columbus avenue; there was no shade and the noonday sun was beating down with terrific force. The mare began to flag, to stagger in her gait, and hung her head in an alarming manner. There was not a tree in sight, or a shop where I could ask for water. I got out and felt her head, it was burning. The thought of protecting it with my handkerchief flashed upon me, and was accomplished in a moment. She raised her head and looked around. I begged a glass of water in the nearest house and wet the handkerchief. She lapped my hand to express her gratitude, and starting off at a round trot kept it up steadily till she reached home, with the thermometer above ninety degrees.

After that I always used the handkerchief in hot weather, and have never seen her show a sign of distress since. I am convinced she would have died on the road that day but for the handkerchief. Very respectfully yours,

EDWARD T. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Roxbury, June 26, 1896.

EYES WILL FADE.

AND AMERICANS BECOME A SIGHTLESS RACE IF ELECTRIC LIGHTS ARE NOT IMPROVED.

A New York oculist says that the Americans are of all civilized nations the most reckless in the use and neglect of their eyesight. He maintains that if a halt is not called on the practice of using electric lights without ground glass shades, not only will the eyes of this generation be seriously injured, but eventually a race of almost sightless men and women will be developed. The effect produced upon the eye by the naked light, or loop, is a paralysis of the function of the retina, and is exactly similar to the so-called snow blindness. A temporary remedy is proposed in the placing of the incandescent lights higher—so as to be further from the eye—and the use of ground glass or other globe that will give a more or less diffused light. But this expert insists that the real cure lies in a more sweeping measure. He adds: "The proper thing to do is to abolish electric lamps altogether. Their general use has been of too short a duration for us to realize the actual extent of their injury to the human eye, but if they continue to be used, we shall realize our mistake only when it is too late. What should be used are fluorescent tubes, which cost no more than the present electric lights, and which give a steady light. In fact, I would not be surprised to see fluorescent tubes in general use throughout New York city within a year.

Although this prophecy is probably somewhat premature, it may be said that arrangements are now being made to light a city block entirely by phosphorescent tubes, and there is no doubt that in the near future 'etheric' light will become the favorite medium of illumination for interior, if not for exterior use. It is equally certain that the general introduction of this light will be of vast benefit in promoting the improvement of the national eyesight.—G. H. G., in Pittsburgh 'Dispatch'.

KILLED PLAYING CRICKET.

A remarkable and extremely sad accident occurred at Potters Bar on Thursday afternoon during cricket practice, in Mr. Ayre's field, resulting in the instant death of Alfred Bennett, a gardener, in the employ of Mr. Willis of Little Heath, and considerable injury to John Willmott, a Potters Bar villager. The two men were running to catch a ball which had been 'skied' by a batsman, and met in violent collision, which knocked both down. Prompt aid was rendered, and a doctor was instantly summoned, but Bennett was already beyond the reach of human aid, and Willmott, though able to walk home with assistance, was regarded as being in a precarious state up till late in the evening, when he was reported to be somewhat better.—Barnet 'Press,' Aug. 1.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF JAS. MATHERS POSTPONED.

A verdict of accidental drowning was returned yesterday in the case of Michael Bolland, whose body was found at the end of Victoria Pier last Tuesday.

As stated previously, the body found near the toll gate at Maisonneuve last Sunday has been identified as that of James Mathers of Ottawa. He was an employee of Mr. J. R. Booth of the same place. Yesterday Messrs. Steven Stratton and John Hackett arrived and identified the remains. An inquest was begun yesterday but was adjourned till next Thursday, on account of suspicion of foul play. Deceased generally wore a ring, but this was missing, as also was the dead man's watch, though the chain was found upon his person. The pockets of his trousers were found turned inside out. There were, however, no marks of violence upon the body. It was ascertained that deceased left Ottawa on Aug. 5. It is hoped that fuller evidence will be forthcoming at the final inquest.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

It is reported that two boys, Joseph Jodoin of 341 and Arthurs Lapierre of 390 DeLisle street, Ste. Cuneegode, have been found drowned in the canal, having fallen off logs on which they were playing.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Yesterday afternoon an elderly woman, Mrs. Monaghan, who had gone to the General Hospital to be treated as an outdoor patient, expired suddenly through hemorrhage of the lungs.

CUT IN FLANNELETTES.

ST. JOHN AND MONTREAL MANUFACTURERS AT WAR.

TORONTO WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MEN ALARMED—WILL TAKE COMBINED ACTION FOR PROTECTION.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—The wholesale dry goods men of the city will hold an emergency meeting to-day to discuss the situation which has resulted from the fierce rivalry existing between the two big flannelette producers of Canada, Messrs. Wm. Parks & Sons, of St. John, N.B., and the Dominion Cotton Mills, Montreal. The St. John people recently cut their price and their Montreal opponents forthwith retaliated, bringing the price of thirty-two inch flannelette from six and three-quarters cents down to five and three-eighths cents per yard. Messrs. Wm. Parks & Sons, not satisfied at this reduction of one and three-eighths cents per yard, now threaten a further cut. Although the reduction is specifically on only one line of goods, viz., flannelette, thirty-two inches in width, its consequences are far-reaching, affecting all other widths of flannelettes and all classes which may be used as substitutes for flannelettes such as cottons and cheap flannels. The sudden fall in quotations and the consequent change in the position of many lines of goods on the market, has seriously upset the calculations of the big dealers, and the meeting called for to-day is for the purpose of taking some combined action for self-protection.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

Cobourg, Ont., Aug. 14.—This morning about eleven o'clock, while Mrs. Owens and Mrs. Brown were cleaning some clothing with gasoline, the fluid exploded seriously burning the arms and faces of both. The accident occurred in Mr. Brown's residence, Ontario street, and the building was soon in a mass of flames. Damage to the extent of \$500 was done, which is covered by insurance.

THE LATE SIR JOHN MILLAIS.

London, Aug. 14.—A meeting of the members of the Royal Academy was held this afternoon for the purpose of making suitable arrangements for the burial of the body of Sir John Millais. It was decided in the event of the family of the late president of the Royal Academy giving their consent, to inter his body in St. Paul's Cathedral.

EQUINE CHOLERA ABATING.

Windsor, Ont., Aug. 14.—Dr. Jones, of the Board of Veterinary Inspectors, has returned from Colchester South, where he looked into the recent outbreak of horse cholera. He finds it to be merely local and that it is dying out. About one hundred horses were affected altogether and about twenty-five of them have died. The others will probably recover.

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In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humours of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

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STARK'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

A NEIGHBOR ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF HAVING MURDERED HIM.

Vancouver, B.C., Aug. 14.—On Feb. 27, 1895, Louis Stark, colored, a well-to-do rancher living near Nanaimo, was found dead at the bottom of a steep bluff. There was a suspicious looking cut over his eye and his ankle was broken, but at the inquest a verdict was returned that the deceased came to his death by falling over the cliff in the dark. Stark's death had almost been forgotten by the residents when the incident was recalled yesterday by the arrest of Ephraim Hodgson, a miner, for the murder of Stark. Hodgson, it appears, lived near Stark, and was the last person seen by the deceased, having lent him a lantern on the fatal night. He also found the body and informed the authorities of the affair. When arrested Hodgson took the matter very coolly, saying he expected it.

ON THE TRACK OF HORSE THIEVES.

Yesterday Detective Lafontaine heard of some valuable information from Quebec regarding two horse thieves who under pretext deprived Messrs. B. P. Canniff & Co., on Alexander street, of a pair of valuable horses and a fine buggy, with new pole and new harness, altogether valued at \$425. The thieves were pursued by Detective Lafontaine and Mr. E. Corrigan at the time, but they escaped. When the detective heard that the thieves had been seen below Quebec he telegraphed to Little Metis for further news. Not long after the following reply was handed to him:

'Little Metis.—Two strange men sold two valuable horses to a certain farmer here on Saturday last. Another horse was stolen from some farm on Sunday, the following day, and then another was stolen from a place at St. Paschal. The thieves are supposed to be the same who committed the theft in Montreal.' Mr. Canniff felt sure they were the men, and he left the city last evening.

EQUITABLE FOR BOTH PARTIES.

In a case of Trotter vs. Hortle, the plaintiff, a landlord, claimed the full amount of the balance of the yearly rent from his tenant, against whom he obtained a cancellation of the lease. In rendering judgment the morning Judge Delorimier said that he considered it more equitable for both parties to give indemnity to the landlord up to Jan. 1 only, and if then his house was not rented he could get the balance of the damage suffered by simply making application to the Court.

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Comprising the Fine Villa Residence, 'Silver Heights,' situated on one of the very choicest points of the Lake, 300 feet frontage, superficial area about 40,000 feet; also, the adjoining lot on the lake front, 75 feet front, area about 15,000 feet. Nine other Cottages, each with spacious grounds; all of which will be offered separately.

Sale by order of the Executors of the Estate, on the property at Beaconsfield, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 15th Aug., 1896, At 4 o'clock.

Very liberal terms. Small cash payment and balance in easy payments. Plans can be seen, and full particulars obtained from Messrs. Macintosh & Hyde, Standard Building, St. James street, Montreal.

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NO EXTRA CHARGES. STORE CLOSURE AT 5 P.M.

HENRY GRANT & SON, Opticians, 73 Beaver Hall, cor. Dorchester street.

The Apparently Well

May be harboring Seeds of Disease that the

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ungraciously received, but to the Wise

We need only say that if they wish to excel in pastry they should alone use

The Cook's Friend

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30 HIGH-GRADE BICYCLES

Slightly damaged by smoke, otherwise in perfect order.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE OUT AT \$47.00 each for cash.

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Did you ever inspect our house? If not, do so, and compare it with others. That is all we ask.

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The Boys' Page.

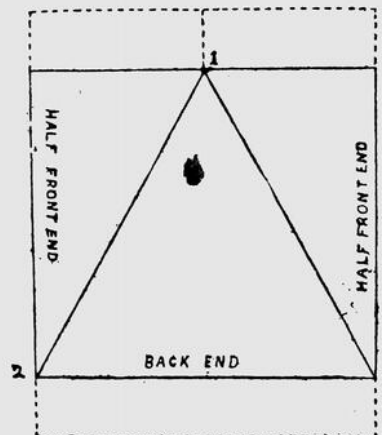
The Ends of a Wedge Tent.

A SIMPLE WAY TO MAKE THEM.

(To the Editor of the Boys' Page.)

Sir,—In your 'Weekly' of July 28 you give very good directions for making tents. Having had long experience in camping and tent-making for my own use, I venture to send you my method of making the ends of an 'A' or wedge-shaped tent, which may simplify the work for a novice. In your article you say 'the amount of canvas necessary for the front and back is not so easily determined.' By my plan you will find it is easily determined.

For a medium-sized tent, say about



9 ft. wide, 7 ft. 10½ in. high, and 9 (or 12) ft. long, use canvas, or cotton one yard wide, cut into three (or four) strips, each 6 yards long, and allowing a lap of half or one inch for the seams at the selvage edges, sew each edge of the lap. Then hem the two raw edges across the three (or four) widths. This will make the body or two sides of the tent.

For the ends cut three strips, 7 ft. 10½ in. each, and sew these together at the selvage edges in the same manner as described above for the body of the tent, and hem the two raw edge ends. Stretch this square smoothly on a floor and mark with a colored chalk line, according to the diagram from the middle point (1) to each lower corner (2 and 3). Then cut apart at these two lines. The centre triangular piece will form the back end of the tent, while the two outside right angle pieces will form the front end, with the selvage edges together in the middle to form the opening for the door, with, say, one foot or two at top sewed together, leaving a door opening 6 or 7 ft. high, as desired.

This will take in all 27 yards of cotton for a tent 9 ft. long, or 33 yards for one 12 ft. long.

Now cut strips of cotton about 6 in. wide, double them to 3 in. wide, turn in the edges evenly and stitch to the two selvage edges of the doorway, one on each side of the doorway, and these will lap over when the tent door is closed. The door may be fastened with buttons or strings, as preferred.

All the sewing can be done for above on a good sewing machine, using strong thread.

As your former article gives instruction for putting in the eyelet holes, etc., it need not be repeated here.

To construct a wall tent the same plan may be used, adding double the height of wall to the length of the strips in both the squares for body and ends to the latter, adding as shown by the dotted lines in diagram.

For any other size or form of 'A' tent the above plan can be modified to suit by a little ingenuity, and any handy boys or girls can make their own tents for the cost of materials. If heavy 'grey cotton' is used the materials can be purchased for less than \$4 for the 9 ft. long tent, or \$4.50 for the 12 ft. long tent, which, with proper care, I have used for five or six seasons' camping. J. E. Harrison, Bridgewater, Ont., Aug. 3, 1896.

BIRDS AT THE AMSTERDAM ZOO.

(From 'The Spectator'.)

The collection of storks, herons, and cranes at Amsterdam is among the best in Europe. But these, unlike the cormorants, are exhibited in entirely artificial surroundings. Dutch taste is right in this decision, for the birds are so decorative both in form and plumage that conventional surroundings set off their beauty, and they appear to far greater advantage than in the sections of a meadow, railed off by wire, in which they are kept in Regent's Park. They inhabit a double line of square courts, paved with deep dry sand, and faced with widely spaced bars. A miniature canal of running water travels through each of the courts, from end to end of the line. In the centre of each row is the fountain which supplies the stream, arched over by chestnut trees and surrounded by groups of solemn flamingoes. Standing on the warm, dry sand by the splashing stream, the groups of crimson-headed

cranes, gray, white, and purple herons, scarlet or bronze, ibises, egrets, and their kin, are in plumage, and condition as perfect as it is possible for birds to be.

The cranes are in such spirits that they dance all the morning, and even the adjutant storks forget to look miserable. The 'figures' in an Amsterdam crane's dance are probably those which have always been the fashion among cranes since they lived on the Maeander. First they spread their wings and leap lightly forward, then turn and retire at the slow march, bowing as each foot is placed on the ground, and complete the figure by the 'goose-step.' The pheasants are admirably designed for exhibiting the beauty of the rare and gorgeous birds from the Dutch East Indian colonies. Each pair of birds lives in a spacious court, the sides and front of the enclosure being bounded with trimmed ivy, making a frame to the picture. Among the less known species is Diard's pheasant. It has a crimson head, a back of smoke-gray and black, and the breast dark green, which color is continued to the tip of the tail; but each feather above the tail is 'shot' with crimson.

A QUEER LOOKING FOWL THAT FEEDS ONLY AT NIGHT.

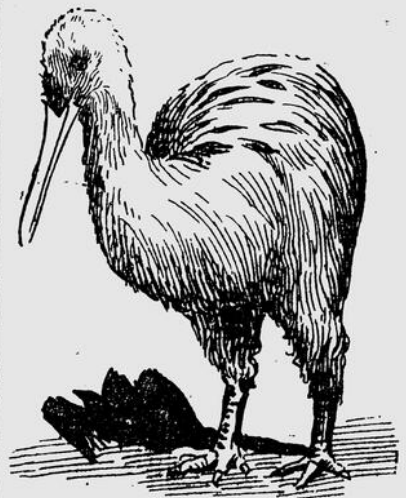
(From the San Francisco 'Call'.)

E. Harrow, an Englishman, who has lived in New Zealand for the last fourteen years, arrived on the 'Mariposa' with a fine specimen of the apteryx, or kiwi, the wingless night bird, found only in New Zealand.

The strange-looking creature is about the size of a domestic fowl, and is covered with what is apparently a hairy coat of mottled brown. This apteryx probably has the honor of being the first one of its kind that has ever breathed the air of America, though live kiwis have been obtained for botanical and zoological gardens in Europe.

If there ever was any foundation in fact for the notorious filleyloo bird the kiwi must have furnished the suggestion.

It is most active at night, and then it goes about rapidly thrusting its long slender bill into the earth in search of worms on which it feeds. While thus



hunting, it keeps up a continuous audible snuffle, its nostrils being situated very near the end of the upper mandible. The kiwi, for by this name it is best known in New Zealand, is sluggish in the day time, and seems to have great difficulty in seeing. At night it often catches the large luminous fire worms, crushes them against the ground and swallows them. During the operation phosphorescent particles adhere to the beak, and the hermit like bird can be seen in the darkness continuing its search for food. A remarkable thing about the kiwi in addition to the absence of wings and regular feathers, is the great size of the egg it lays. The kiwi egg weighs over twelve ounces, or a quarter of the bulk of the bird itself.

This kiwi Mr. Harrow long ago accustomed to a meat diet, and that is the reason he got it here alive. He hoped to dispose of it for \$25 to the Park Commissioners, but was told that they would willingly accept it for nothing.

A FRENCH POODLE TAUGHT TO CLIMB A LADDER.

When my brothers and I were young, we had a white French poodle as our friend and constant companion. He was a strong, muscular dog, standing, I should think, about eighteen inches high at the shoulder, and quite the most intelligent dog I have ever known. Among other accomplishments, we had taught him to climb a ladder. He went up very cleverly, and could sometimes turn round and come down; but he could not always depend upon doing this successfully, and occasionally he slipped and came down with a run, but we were always there to catch him, so no harm was done. The dog was inordinately fond of running after stones, and was seldom without one in his mouth. In those days, I am afraid, we were hardly alive to the grinding effect of stones upon the teeth. In the part of Devonshire in which we lived, there had been

a great deal of mining for copper, and there were various workings, old and new, on my father's estate. In a wood, which stood on the side of a steep hill, not half a mile from the house, a gallery, or 'adit,' as it is called locally, had been driven into the hill-side in the hope of intersecting at a lower level a lode which had shown itself above. To those who passed down the main path of the wood this 'adit' showed itself as a cave, quite dark within. Going that way one day with my brothers and having the poodles' stone in my hand, I idly and thoughtlessly threw it into the mouth of the 'adit.' The dog rushed after it, and to our surprise and horror, we heard the stone fall, and immediately afterwards the dog. This told us that there was a shaft in the 'adit,' a most unusual thing; we listened but could hear no sound, and we had not a doubt that the dog had been killed, one thing surprised us, it was well known to us that all disused shafts have water at the bottom, but we could hear by the sound of the fall that it had not been into the water. The loss of our favorite was a terrible blow, but we determined, if it were possible, to ascertain his fate, and at least to recover his body. We rushed home, procured the longest ladder we could find on the emergency, a rope, a lantern, with a long string attached to it, and a couple of men. I should think the ladder was about twenty-two feet long. With these we went to the 'adit'; on letting down the lantern into the shaft, there we saw the dog on a ledge of rock or earth, looking up, and apparently none the worse for his fall. We lowered the ladder by the rope, one of us intending to go down and carry him up, but we found the ladder was not long enough to reach from the ledge where the dog was standing to the edge of the shaft; and this presented a difficulty which we began to discuss. However, no sooner was the ladder fixed than the dog began to climb it, and our shouts could not prevent him. As the ladder did not quite reach to the edge of the shaft we feared that when he got to the top he might slip and have another fall, and this time probably to the bottom of the shaft, for we could see that all was dark beyond the ledge on which he had been standing; owing to some mining freak the shaft had stopped here, but had been sunk again a few feet to the right. Up came the dog; the longest of us bent over the edge of the shaft, the others holding on by his heels, he just managed to reach the scruff of the dog's neck, and hauled him up; and there he was among us safe, and showing every sign of gladness to be with us again. I can hardly say what form our rejoicings took at the moment, but the dog was a more beloved companion than ever. He did not show the slightest sign of having been hurt by the fall.—J. F. Collier, in the 'Spectator'.

A HORSE'S DISCOVERY.

A horse which takes the end of a hose pipe in his mouth and holds it there until his thirst is quenched is owned by F. S. Brown of Ansonia, Conn.

Cats and several other animals die at a height of 16,000 feet, but dogs and men can climb the greatest known natural elevations.

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Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim as the swift years steal away. Beautiful, willowy forms so slim lose fairness with every day. But she still is queen and bath charms to spare who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.



Beautiful eyes grow dull and dim as the swift years steal away. Beautiful, willowy forms so slim lose fairness with every day. But she still is queen and bath charms to spare who wears youth's coronal—beautiful hair.

Preserve Your Hair

and you preserve your youth. "A woman is as old as she looks," says the world. No woman looks as old as she is if her hair has preserved its normal beauty. You can keep hair from falling out, restoring its normal color, or restore the normal color to gray or faded hair, by the use of

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CEYLON TEA

The quality is of the highest, The flavor delicious. LEAD PACKETS ONLY. BLACK AND MIXED. ALL GROCERS.

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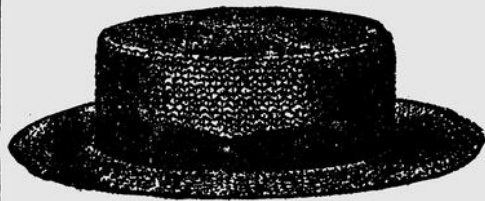
SAVES TIME MONEY LABOR WORRY

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HIDDEN COUNTRIES.

A VISIT TO THE ZOO.

the stairs, and the doctor entered. He was staying to greet her, he turned at once to the bed, and examined carefully the little patient. Then his eyes glanced round the room, and fell on the bottle left by Mr. Winter.

"Ah! as I thought," he said under his breath. "I must have a stomach pump at once," he said. "Stay, I will write a message," and he hastily scribbled a note and gave it to her.

When Mrs. Winter returned he turned to her and said, "Your daughter is suffering from alcoholic poisoning due to an overdose of spirits."

"Impossible!" cried Gladys. The doctor turned and took up the whiskey bottle that stood by the bed. One glance the mother gave it, and her face set into stone.

Then began a fight with death. Hand in hand the grave-faced doctor and the wide-eyed mother struggled for the child's life. A third of returning hoofs was heard, and a man brought up the doctor's case, and again the fight went on. At last the doctor turned away.

"It's no use," he said, "the spirit is absorbed. I can do no more, but she may live through the night."

Then he turned to the white-faced mother.

"Had you not better send for Mr. Winter?" he asked. With a bitter cry of "Oh, Norman, Norman!" Gladys dropped on her knees at her daughter's side, and hid her face in the clothes.

The doctor glanced at her gravely for a moment, then he turned and left the room.

"Where is your master?" he asked one of the servants who clustered round the door.

"In his bedroom, sir," said James, and he turned and entered it. His finely-cut lip curled in scorn as he gazed on the sleeping man, and thought of the wife in that other room, and crossing to the bed he shook him roughly. Norman rolled over and opened his eyes.

"What the—," he began angrily, then his eyes fell on the doctor.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" he said. "What's the matter?"

Then his face changed as he saw his gravity.

"Is Daisy worse?" he asked.

"Yes," said the doctor curtly, with Gladys's face still before him. "She is dying."

"My God!" cried Norman, and he sprang to his feet. "You're dreaming, man! she was all right when I left her!"

The doctor gave him a quick, scrutinizing glance.

"She is dying from alcoholic poisoning," he said, coldly. "She has taken a large quantity of whiskey."

Then he sprang forward, for Norman Winter had fainted.

Four days later fair-haired Daisy Winter was laid to rest in the quiet churchyard, and that night the snow fell and covered her with a garment as pure as her own brief life had been, and while it fell softly on the little grave, in the sorrow-stricken house the master sat alone in his study, his arms lying on the table, and his head resting on them, while hour after hour rolled by unnoticed.

At last he rose, and going to his desk wrote a few words and then went slowly to his wife's room. Gladys was sitting by the fire, and without glancing at her he crossed the floor and laid a card on her knee. "In memory of Daisy," he said, and turning away stood gazing with sightless eyes at the fast whitening landscape. She looked down and saw a brightly-colored pledge card, with "Norman Winter" written across the bottom. Then she glanced at that solitary figure at the window, and her eyes filled with tears. With a quick step she moved over to him, and laying her hand on his shoulder said gently, "My husband."

"He turned his haggard face to her, a glance of surprise and joy lit his eyes."

"Gladys!" he cried, "Gladys!" and his voice trembled. "Can you forgive me?"

His answer she came nearer to him and placed her arms round his neck.

"God's name, yes," she whispered, and she ceased speaking the clouds parted, and through the lessening haze the first bright star appeared, casting its flickering ray alike on the smooth white grave where lay one of the world's many helpless victims, and on the row childless father and mother.

DAILY FOOD.

FRIDAY, AUG. 14.

So Solomon built the house, and finished it. Ye also, as lively stones, are built up a spiritual house, an holy priesthood—1 Kings vi., 14; 1 Pet. ii., 5.

Dr. Gordon relates how, when certain earnest men wrote to a devoted brother asking for help in a case of a young man, and stating that they had secured a thousand dollars, he telegraphed, "Put me down for a clerk."

At first the answer puzzled them, but soon they interpreted it to mean, "My cipher rightly placed will make your \$1,000 \$10,000."

And so, as even according to their faith; unless we so put Christ first, and place after, we shall be the veriest of failures in spiritual life and power.

Christ will be weakened by us.—R. S. A. Dyke.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HIDDEN COUNTRIES.

A VISIT TO THE ZOO.

Bob, Olivia and Tom were most anxious that their father and I should take them to the Zoo. As we deny the children nothing we think is for their good, which has a most excellent effect, I said I would ask their father what he thought. As no man could be more indulgent than he, Tom said, "If she asks pa I need not fear the reply." Can Ada go with us? I will ask Olivia to put up a lunch for us. Will you, Olivia? Give Bob a ham; a slice would not be enough for his appetite.

"Now, Tom," said Olivia, "though I have first a fowl to truss, I am sure the lunch will be ready before you are. Wash your hands. You have been in the garden marking out flower beds. You should have smoothed down the land or raked it off better. However, no time now. Get some Malaga grapes and pack them."

I now came back with their father's consent to our all going for the day. I said, "Take an afghan. I stand in need of something warm; it may turn cool toward evening. Tom, on a cool day you should take a long scarf for your throat."

"I see Ed," said Bob; "I will ask him to go with us." He ran off, and after talking for some time we heard him call, "Run it, Ed. State some reason for not waiting for a lunch. We will have plenty."

"I will come back through the lane if I can, or way round by the Main street and meet you there, if I can't," called Ed, and Bob, hot and tired with his run, came to the house.

Pa then came in. He said, "Is it kind, I am sure it is not, to leave you to go without me? I think possibly a purchaser via Harrisburg may come to-day from Williamsport—I am rather looking for him—and I should not lose a chance of selling those lots."

Ed was now seen coming up the lane. Pa ultimately decided to remain at home. We are sorry not to have him with us, but go on with our preparations.

Tom hears a moan. It is from little Ada, whose tooth aches. "I fear it will have to be pulled," she said, "and it will hurt."

Said Tom, "Ada, gas carefully used by a dentist will prevent all pain. I will put peppermint in it now."

Soon with new zeal and hope of freedom from pain Ada was helping pack the lunch.

When we reached the Zoo we found much to interest us. A comic ape of good, hopeful disposition so begged for food that we opened our lunch basket. One of the attendants said that to feed the animals was not usually allowed, but he gave us his permission. "I call this ape Gyp," other Hugu," said he. Hugu ate Malaga grapes with a relish.

"Will you give the grapes to Hugu?" I gave an apple to Gyp, and if another ape runs for food we will feed him, too," said Bob.

Soon we went on to another cage. "A lynx," said Tom.

"It's a lynx!" said Ada; "it's a cat," and they began a dispute.

"If you cannot agree cease talking," said I.

We went on to cages near by, where a wolf and a tiger howled and growled without unison. The wolf ran certain distances back and forth, the tiger many times growling at the top of its lungs. Suddenly the tiger put out his paw and caught little Ada's dress.

"Call 'Help,' or tug all together," I cried, seizing the child's dress, "Call 'Help.'"

They all called it as maniacs might do. We still pulled on the dress.

"Will it rip, Olivia," said Tom. Just then the dress did rip.

Ed cried, "Ha, ha!" I tightened my hold, and Ada was quickly pulled out of harm's way.

We found a place to rest after this excitement, and where we could eat our lunch. In spite of Ada's danger there was no lack of appetite, as I am amazed at the rapidity with which everything disappears. Suppers I am sure they cannot eat.

Bob said, "There are two men who look like a Jap and a Turk eyeing us. Perhaps they never saw people eat in public before."

We pinned up Ada's torn skirt, and Olivia took Tom's scarf for a sash to cover the rents, and tied it on. Gazelles, bears, with a cub, and animals that Ed said were, he knew, guinea pigs, next engaged our attention. We then went in the bird-house and saw many birds. One—particularly gorgeous—sat on a perch in a queer position. This one on the perch I let Tom poke with a stick, which made it look very cross and frightened Ada. When we looked at the ostriches she would not even touch a bar. "Bad ostrich," she said, having now a wholesome fear of all the birds and beasts.

We thought we would take a short row on the river, as Bob announced a new-found landing-place near. Unfortunately the dock was not quite completed, and as we would have been obliged to step over lumber, mud and mire to reach the one boat, we gave up the idea.

As we waited for our car a strange man would insist on talking to us and waiting till our car came, but his car

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrup, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood,
Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. KINCHELOE,
Conway, Ark.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. ARCHER, M.D.,
111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY,
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When you see a lady looking fresh and dainty with her sleeves expressive of billowy style and her skirt hanging in sinuous, rippling folds full of grace and charm, you can be perfectly certain that Fibre Chamois is the foundation of these pleasing and stylish results.

It is the interlining of to-day and adapts itself to all fashionable effects, giving a pliable stiffness and spring which neither weather nor wear will alter. You can't crush it, and moisture doesn't go through it, so that it will keep your gowns in their first original style till worn out.

But it's worth while always to look for the Star label when buying, then you can't be disappointed by poor imitations.

coming first, Ed said, "I will help the vulgar gent in ere public opinion in our party rises higher against him. That man is an escaped convict, or I am mistaken," he added.

We soon were at home telling our adventures, and deciding that the next time the children's father should go with us, for we would not alone go back, or each might meet with some accident.—Hulme.

[Find the names of fifty hidden countries.]—Christian Intelligencer.

A glimpse of a leper settlement in Madagascar: "We haven't time to see more, but we must go to see Rajoonarivony. He lies on his bed of pain, and his wife, who sits by his side, scarcely looks much better. He is very emaciated; he has been ill nearly two years; more than half his fingers and toes are eaten away by the disease; but, what is worse, is the great difficulty he has in breathing. In the midst of all these trials we try to speak a word of consolation, but how astonished and glad we are when he asks us to sing a hymn of praise! We sing a heavenly song of rejoicing, and then leave him. He is one of the happy ones. This I call honoring God, when a man in the midst of such suffering can praise and magnify Him."—Norsk Missionstidende.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Vinolia Soap

Causes no blotches

Keeps the Complexion Clear.

Central Canada Exhibition Association.

NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

AT OTTAWA.

SEPTEMBER 17th to 26th, 1896.

Entries close Monday, 14th September.

\$14,500 OFFERED IN PRIZES.

Besides a list of "Specials," including 27 Gold Medals, Silver and Bronze Medals, and Special Cash Prizes.

Exhibitors repeatedly assert that no other similar Association in existence offers such an array of Gold Medals as does the Central Canada, and each medal of a different design.

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EVENING ENTERTAINMENTS, commencing on SATURDAY, Sept. 19th, and continuing each evening till close of Exhibition.

Magnificent Spectacular Drama, "The Siege of Algiers," and fireworks, will be produced by Professor Hand & Co., of Hamilton. Visit Ottawa's Exhibition this year, "BETTER THAN EVER," and the BEST OF THEM ALL. For Prize Lists and all information, address E. McMAHON, Secretary, Ottawa, Ont. WM. HUTCHINSON, President.

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Consult your physician. To any mother sending her address, and mentioning this paper, we will send samples and description of Nestle's Food.

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SAFETY,

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AND

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MATCHES.

The E. B. EDDY CO., Hall

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DOLLAR BRUSHES, 50 Cents

We have reduced all our dollar Pure Bristle Bath Brushes to fifty cents. Have only a few left.

Machine Brushes a SPECIALTY. Carpet Sweepers repaired. Telephone 2740.

11

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THE FINEST AND MOST EX-

tensive stock of California and Canadian fruits are to be seen this week at

BAKER'S New Grocery,

78 UNIVERSITY STREET.

Nothing can surpass it. Please call in for examination, as we do not expose any more fancy fruits outside nor in the windows on account of the dust and the flies. Our groceries are also all new and fresh, and all our customers know that we always sell at Bottom Prices. Still selling the best Granulated Sugar for \$1.00. Telephone 5019.

28

ALL Economical Cooks and Housekeepers are using

LAING'S COOKED MEATS.

During the Warm Weather.

READY FOR THE TABLE.

FRESH EACH DAY.

Ham, Tongue and Fine English Brawn.

It is cheaper, easier and more satisfactory to use our Cooked Meats than to do one's own cooking at this time of year.

Ring up any of the SEVEN "LAING" Retail Shops.

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14

Blueberries! Blueberries!

A FINE LOT FROM LAKE ST. JOHN.

Purchased at Auction. Selling at

75c for 24 Quart Boxes,

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Walter Paul's,

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CASSELMAN BROS.,

GROCERS,

54 AYLMER STREET.

Is the place to buy Fresh Fruit and Vegetable

RECEIVED DAILY.

BLUEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACK AND RED CURRANTS, CHERRIES, GRAPES, CALIFORNIA PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS, etc., at Lowest Prices.

EGGS, 10c, and 12c doz.

Best CREAMERY BUTTER, 20c, 5 lbs for 95c.

Orders packed and shipped to any

ONTARIO CROP REPORT.

There Will be a Good Average Yield all Round This Year.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Following is the report of the Ontario Bureau of Industries for the crops of the province, under date of Aug. 8:

Fall wheat.—This crop, with an increased acreage, was in a fair condition when winter began. It came out in the spring in a very poor condition. A considerable area was ploughed up in all parts of Ontario, the two counties most noticeable in this respect being Prince Edward and Haldimand. The reports of the final outcome of the crop are variable and conflicting, but, on the whole, rather under than over the average.

Spring wheat.—This crop is still on the decline; reports are no more encouraging than they have been for several years. The principal complaints are as to the inferior quality, though a few sections in the east give good yields and first class quality.

Rye.—In the east there are a few reports, some fair, but most are good. On the whole the crop is quite up to the average for quality.

Oats.—The condition of oats in the west was fair. Some injury by rust and army worm is reported. In the latter case individual farmers have suffered severely, but the effect upon the total yield of the province has been very small. From the east we get reports of a large acreage and good condition. The hot weather has caused rapid filling, and some report light grain.

Barley.—Along Lake Erie there is a fair yield, but the late rains have discolored a large portion. In the West Midland district the quality is better, with a fair yield. In the east the indications point to a crop above the average in quality. There are prospects of a good yield.

Peas.—Late sowing to avoid the bug is more common than ever, and as a consequence there has been little harvesting done by August. There are very few poor reports. Many report a good crop.

Beans.—The late rains in the southwestern part of Ontario injured the beans on low land; otherwise the crop is in good condition, although it is a little early to report definitely. The yield on well-drained land promises to be extra good, the only poor reports being as to low-lying fields.

Corn.—An increased area is reported. Grubs and grasshoppers did some injury, and a few correspondents feared the army worm, but the crop was not seriously affected by insect pests. In many sections, more particularly in the Lake Erie district, considerable damage was done by rain, but the splendid corn weather of the last three weeks has brought the plants on grandly.

Flax.—Only a few correspondents report regarding flax. The crop is said to be a good one, and the supply appears to be fully up to the demand.

Hops.—Very little is said by correspondents concerning hops, and the few references made are far from favorable.

Hay and clover.—The reports regarding red clover are on the whole not very favorable. The drought of the previous summer and the freezing of the past winter were both destructive. Alkali is somewhat better, but still hardly up to the average. Several speak very favorably of mammoth red clover. Timothy has turned out better than in 1895.

Potatoes.—Looks as if there will be a fair yield in most sections.

Roots.—Reports regarding the root crops are somewhat contradictory. However, the prospect on the whole for roots is encouraging, and at present turnips promise better than mangels or carrots.

Fruit.—Not for many years has there been as great a yield of apples as in the present season. The fruit is also remarkably free from worm, and scab. Pears give a fair yield, but many trees are suffering from blight. Peaches are also abundant, and plums are up to the average, although in one or two sections a tendency to rot is reported. Cherries were rather small, but of good quality. Grapes promise a large return in most localities, and small fruits have been abundant.

Pastures and live stock.—Between the drought of June and grasshoppers, pastures were rather brown and bare until the most showery weather of the last fortnight enabled the fields to pick up. Live stock generally are in a healthy condition, although perhaps a little on the lean side. But little disease has been reported, and nothing of an epidemic nature. The horn fly has not yet disappeared, but except in Perth and a few other western counties it has caused but small annoyance this summer. The milk supply has fallen off greatly, and a number of factories have closed up for lack of patronage, while the low price of cheese has had a depressing effect upon patrons. Hay will be scarce, but corn, supplementary fodder as corn and straw will be abundant and live stock, from present appearances, can easily be carried through the winter.

The apary.—Not for many years have bee-keepers so much encouragement. There has been an abundance of nectar and the flow of honey has been liberal. The average yield is about fifty-five lbs. and this will likely be augmented. Colonies have been doubled by swarming and no disease is complained of.

Labor and wages.—There is a surplus of farm laborers and wages have been lower than usual. Farmers are trying to do without hired help, and are relying more upon improved machinery for help. Harvest hands have got from 75 cents to \$1 per day and from \$13 to \$20 per month.

Summary of crops in general: Fall wheat shows a large increase in acreage, as stated in the two previous bulletins, although \$5,000 acres were ploughed in the spring; the yield is only 16.6 bushels per acre, making the total yield a little larger than last year. Spring wheat, with a slight increase in acreage, owing to partial failure of fall wheat, gives with decreased yield per acre about the same total yield as in 1895. Barley has a smaller acreage, but larger yield per acre than in 1895, and thereby gives about the same total yield. Oats with an increased area and a slightly lower

yield per acre, give but a small increase over 1895. Rye has an increased acreage, and a yield per acre exactly the same as in 1895. Peas, with an increased area of 30,000 acres, and an increased crop of nearly 3,000,000 bushels per acre, gives a crop of 3,000,000 bushels over that of 1895. Beans are somewhat less in yield than in 1895. Hay and clover promise a crop of nearly one ton per acre giving 400,000 tons more than in 1895, but still 1,000,000 tons below the average. The area of corn shows an increase of nearly ten percent over that of 1895, and is now more than double the average of the previous fourteen years. Buckwheat shows an increase in area, potatoes a slight decrease, and field roots a drop from 199,191 acres to 196,668 acres.

THE MANITOBA CROPS.
Winnipeg, Man., Aug. 13.—Mr. F. W. Thompson, general manager for the Ogilvie in this country, gives out the following statement in regard to the wheat crop: "Cutting has started at quite a few points, and with favorable weather the quality promises well. There is considerable late wheat, and if not caught with frost, we should have more wheat of No. 1 quality than last year. From this you will understand I do not mean a large crop, as there was really less than 30 percent of last year's crop, which was of No. 1 quality. From present indications we figure on a crop of about fifteen million bushels or thereabouts, which is not so bad, considering the great disadvantages encountered at the beginning of the season, when it was almost impossible for the farmers to get in their seed owing to so much wet weather. The recent warm rains and hot weather have benefited the late wheat very much, bringing it forward rapidly, and if we can only have about two weeks warm weather I think the wheat will be pretty safe from frost."

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

MEETING OF THE NEW EXECUTIVE.

DEPUTATIONS TO MR. LAURIER AND MR. HARDY—LOCAL OPTION CONTENTS—SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—The first meeting of the new executive of the Dominion Alliance was held yesterday afternoon at the Confederation Building, Dr. J. J. MacLaren, Q.C., president of the Ontario branch, in the chair. There were also present Rev. John Potts, D.D., Rev. W. H. Hinckle, Hon. J. C. Atkins, Ald. F. S. Spence, secretary; Mr. W. H. Orr, treasurer; Mr. H. O'Hara, Mrs. McDowell, vice-president Dominion W.C.T.U., Mrs. John Wiley, secretary Ontario W.C.T.U., and Mrs. Vance. Dr. MacLaren acceded to the unanimous desire of the executive that he should again act as chairman.

The resolutions of the recent Dominion Alliance Council and the prohibition convention in favor of a deputation to the Dominion Government respecting prohibitory legislation and the plebiscite and a deputation to the Ontario Government in regard to restrictive legislation were considered and arrangements will be made for the deputations to present their views at early convenient dates to the respective administrations. The details of the arrangements were left with the chairman and secretary.

The Privy Council judgment on the prohibition test case having cleared away all doubt regarding the local option clauses of the Ontario License Act it was considered to be desirable to inaugurate a number of municipal local option contests in suitable places throughout the province this fall. With a view to this the secretary was requested to prepare a manual on local option.

Dr. MacLaren, Ald. Spence and Mr. W. H. Orr were appointed a special committee on printing and distribution, and instructed to immediately secure the publication of the digest of the evidence of the Royal Commission in the Liquid Traffic Manual on local option and the minutes of the Prohibition Convention. The members of the executive were unanimously of the opinion that by a union of the temperance people of the Dominion at this juncture, a prohibitory law for the Dominion was within measurable distance.

TORONTO TOPICS.

Toronto, Aug. 13.—Father Ryan and the members of the Irish delegation appointed by the Irishmen of Toronto to the convention of the National League leave next Monday for Ireland on the "Britannic."

Mr. J. C. Foley, of the Ontario Gold Mining Company, writes from Seine River, Ont., to the Provincial Mining Bureau to say that the Bonanza mines are turning out well. Several shafts have been sunk, and one is being got which yields as high as \$66 to the ton. A stamp mill is to be erected before snow flies.

A telegram received by the Public Works Department states that the Hon. William Hart, whose very serious illness was a matter of anxiety a fortnight ago, was rapidly recuperating in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Hart has been at Prince Edward Island and Dalhousie, N.B. He has now left for Gaspé, where he will spend some time.

The requisition for a special meeting of the council to consider the Sunday car question has been given by eleven members of the council.

A CRISIS IN ASHANTI.

Accra, Gold Coast Colony, Aug. 13.—It is feared that serious troubles are impending in Ashanti. It is reported that the Inkranzas and other tribes have joined Chief Samory, with the object of expelling the British from Kumassi. The British cruiser "Phoebe" and the British gunboat "Magpie" with a large force of Hausa on board have gone to Elmina, whence these native troops will be hurried to Inkranzas and Kumassi.

WRECKED BY AN EXPLOSION.

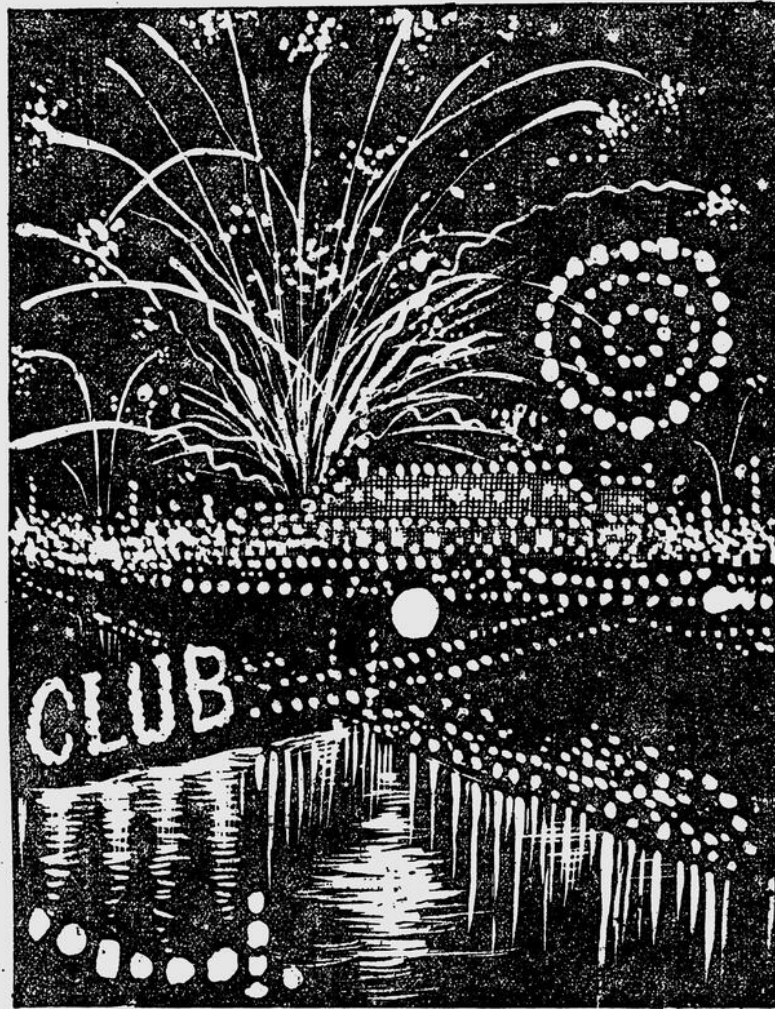
Alliance, Ohio, Aug. 13.—A boiler in the Louisville, Ohio, tile and brick works exploded at eight o'clock this morning, wrecking the building. A number of female employees are reported missing and are supposed to be buried in the debris. The plant is a total wreck. Louisville is five miles west of Alliance.

FETE DE NUIT.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF FIRE.

TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTENDED.

The Fete de Nuit of the Boucherville Boating Club was held last night at Boucherville, and was a great success. At 8:30 o'clock some ten thousand persons assembled on the wharves to view the R. & O. steamers used for this occasion, which were most tastefully decorated. At least ten thousand boarded the "Bohemian," "Three Rivers," "Berthier," "Cultivateur," "Chambly," "La Prairie," "Filgate," "Paul Smith" and "Hochelaga." Mr. Gildersleeve, the general manager of the R. & O. Company, superintended the embarkation of the passengers—an arduous task which he



THE BOUCHERVILLE CLUB-HOUSE.

accomplished with his usual tact. All the boats left on time, which was a decided improvement on last year's proceedings.

Longueuil was illuminated in sympathy with the fete, and when the boats passed, rockets were sent up from that town in honor of the passengers. Needless to say that the trip down the river was an enjoyable one. The moon was rather young, but this was favorable to the illuminations, while the weather was everything that could be desired. The illuminations themselves were most beautiful and successful, the approach to them as seen by the passengers of the boats was magnificent in the extreme. The south shore was brilliantly lighted while the club house and the grounds

Raoul Gauthier, A. Gagnon, L. Sicotte, O. Bernier, H. Parizeau, P. E. Beauchamp, Gustave Grenier, Thomas Gauthier, A. Carmel, J. M. Fortier, Napoleon Tetrault, A. Mailly, Lucien Prevost, Fernand Gohier, Thomas Conway, James Conway, M. Sauvageau, Joseph Normandin, H. Decary, T. Nadeau, M. Freeman, James Bahen, F. J. Granger, S. Beaudin, F. J. Donovan, J. A. Durand, O. Martin, T. J. Cooke, J. M. Wilson, C. P. Chagnon, Joseph Tarte, M. Tousignant, L. E. Geoffrion, Eugene Tarte, J. R. Dufresne, Raoul Souliere, Henri Marchand, Charles Martin, Gustave Martin.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Cortland, N.Y., Aug. 14.—The H. M. Whitney Company, manufacturers of fine carriages, was closed by the sheriff today on six executions aggregating \$31,442 in favor of the National Bank of Cortland, and the First National Bank of Cortland. The company's assets largely exceed its liabilities. The

embarrassment was due solely to falling off of orders and inability to raise money to meet current obligations. This failure gave rise to a false rumor that the Cortland Wagon Company had failed. The company has not failed. It simply negotiated a time loan for \$225,000 to enable it to carry its stock until trade opens so it can realize upon it.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Letters received from the Rev. R. P. Mackay, secretary of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and



A BIT OF DECORATION ON AN ISLAND OPPOSITE BOUCHERVILLE.

were a maze of beautiful lights whose varying hues, grotesque arrangements and twinkling were very fascinating. Among the brilliant illuminations were gigantic wheels of light, the Moscow Eiffel Tower, huge stars, etc., etc. The parade of the illuminated boats was also very good.

When the crowds arrived in Boucherville the boat club threw open their club house to them. There a good orchestra played some really pretty music. The return trip was made at about eleven o'clock p.m., the police present doing very good work in directing people on board and preventing overcrowding. A great deal of credit is due the club for its successful fete.

Among others, the following were very active:—Messrs. Joseph de Boucherville, Napoleon Sicotte, Captain Mandeville, Mayor Charles Normandin, Charles Desmarieau, Henri LeMoine de Martigny, S.

MARRIED TO A MONTREALER.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 13.—On Tuesday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Switzer, Queen street, their eldest daughter, Mrs. Emma A. Armstrong, and Mr. George D. Smith, superintendent of the Canada Spring and Switch Company, Montreal, were united in marriage. After the wedding breakfast Mr. and Mrs. Smith left via Montreal for Old Orchard Beach.

P. Q. R. A. MATCHES.

Fifty-Ninth Batt. Team Wins First Place in the Active Militia Match.

PRIVATE MUNRO'S BIG SCORE.

CITY OF MONTREAL JUBILER CUP CAPTURED BY THE VICS—NOTES OF THE MEET.

Cote St. Luc Ranges, Aug. 14.—A stranger in passing in the vicinity of Cote St. Luc yesterday would have imagined himself in the vicinity of a lively battle, so incessant was the cracking of the Martini-Henri rifles and the whistling of bullets. He would have ascertained on enquiry, however, that it was only a contest between the members of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association.

As stated in yesterday's "Witness," the day was a fine one for shooting, and the result was that some very good shooting was done—above the average. Everything went smoothly, especially in the "Active Militia Match." In this match Lieut. Munro, of the 44th Welland Batt., scored 96 points out of a possible 105. Sergt. J. Y. Clarke, of the P.W.R., followed with 95, and two other men made 94 points. The City of Montreal Jubilee Challenge Trophy going to the Victoria Rifles. In the team match, nine teams of six men each entered. The scoring was high, as will be seen by the scores below:

After the shooting for the day was concluded, the members and competitors (or kickers) meeting, took place in the council tent, Lieut.-Colonel Fraser in the chair. All the old officers were re-elected, with the exception of Major Ibbotson, who replaces Major Bond. The latter being elected a vice-president. The following is a result of the elections:—President, Sir Donald A. Smith, G.C. M.G.; vice-presidents, Lieut.-Colonel McEachern, C.M.G., Ormatown; Lieut.-Col. Brosseau, Laprairie; Robert Hamilton, Esq., Quebec; the Hon. A. W. Morris, M.P.P., Montreal; secretary, Major Blacklock; assistant secretary, Mr. T. C. Elliott; treasurer, Major Radiger; council, Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G., chairman; members elect, Lieut.-Colonel Starke, Lieut.-Colonel Fraser, Lieut.-Colonel Prevost, Major Ibbotson, Major Blacklock, Major Sims, Captain Finlayson, Lieut. Desbarats, R.L. A resolution of thanks was carried to the Hon. A. W. Morris for his efforts in securing a grant to the association. Then the "kickers" began to get their work in. They complained about the targets. There were apparently grounds for complaint, too, for Lieut.-Colonel Houghton, D.A.G., had inspected the butts, and said that they were in bad condition. It was decided to draw the attention of the executive committee to this. The question of having a house erected on the grounds, to be in charge of R. Allan, the caretaker, was referred to the executive.

The scores of yesterday's contests are as follows:

	200	50	600
Yd. Yd. Yd. Tl.			
Lt. Munro, 44th Batt.	96	31	32
Sergt. Clarke, P.W.R.	95	31	32
Tr. McNaughton, 6th Hus.	94	32	30
Staff-Sergt. Bangs, 43rd	94	31	34
Lt. Desbarats, R.L.	94	30	31
Sergt. Corrigan, 59th	94	31	32
Pte. Simpson, R.G.	92	31	32
Capt. McKicking, 44th	91	30	31
Pte. Matthews, 3rd Vics	91	29	32
Lt. McAdam, 3rd Vics	91	30	29
Lt. Gilchrist, 1st B.F.A.	91	30	32
Lt. Runions, 59th	91	31	32
Sergt. McNab, 5th R.S.	91	31	32
Capt. Sutherland, 43rd	91	32	30
Capt. Vermilyea, 15th	91	30	32
Pte. Kough, 3rd Vics	91	30	30
Col.-Sergt. Morris, 13th	91	28	32
Sergt. Broadhurst, 5th R.S.	91	29	32
Pte. Abbott, 5th Batt.	91	31	32
Lt. Davidson, Q.O.R.	91	31	32
Staff-Sergt. Riddle, 6th Fus	91	31	32
Sergt. Mitchell, 13th	91	30	30
Lt. Milligan, 46th	91	30	30
Major Jameson, 6th	91	28	32
Staff-Sergt. Bell, R.G.	91	31	30
Capt. Helmer, 43rd	91	33	26
Staff-Sergt. Harp, 48th	91	31	32
Lt. Complin, 43rd	91	29	31
Pte. Runions, 59th	91	32	27
Sergt. Brown, 59th	91	29	32
Major L. Thomas, R.L.	91	30	34
Pte. Robertson, 13th	91	29	30
Staff-Sergt. Marks, 6th	91	30	30
Pte. Bates, R.G.	91	31	32
Sergt. D. Mitchell, 13th	91	31	27
Lt. J. Ogg, 1st B.F.A.	91	29	31
Sergt.-Inst. Milligan, 14th	91	31	26
Pte. W. Mills, 3rd Vics	91	31	26
Lt.-Col. Hughes, 45th	91	23	29
Lt. T. Mitchell, 12th	91	31	27
Capt. Pope, 3rd Vics	91	29	27
Staff-Sergt. Inman, 90th	91	30	25

One 85 counted out; 127 entries.

TEAMS.

	31	32	29	91
Lt. G. W. Runions	31	32	29	91
Staff-Sergt. Smith	31	32	21	78
Sergt. E. H. Brown	31	32	27	83
Sergt. Corrigan	31	32	31	92
Pte. Abbott	31	31	28	90
Pte. E. Runions	31	32	27	88
Total	180	185	152	527
Prize, \$30.				
13th Battalion, Hamilton—				
Sergt.-Major Huggins	32	25	24	80
Sergt. D. Mitchell	31	27	28	86
Sergt. T. Mitchell	30	29	30	89
Pte. Skedden	30	29	32	91
Col.-Sergt. H. Morris	28	33	29	90
Pte. A. Robertson	29	28	30	87
Total	179	171	164	514
Prize, \$24.				
3rd Victoria Rifles—				
Capt. Pope	29	29	27	85
Pte. K. Matthews	29	33	29	91
Lieut. E. H. Brown	30	30	30	90
Pte. McFarlane	29	29	24	82
Pte. Blumers	32	32	32	96
Lieut. McAdam	32	30	29	91
Total	181	167	162	510
Prize, \$18.				
43rd Battalion, Ottawa—				
Pte. Mouldie	28	26	26	80
Capt. Sutherland	33	32	26	91
Lieut. Helmer	31	32	26	89
Pte. Morse	28	28	15	71
Staff-Sergt. Bangs	31	34	29	94
Total	183	179	144	506
Prize, \$12.				

The other teams came in the following order:—10th Royal Grenadiers, 505; 1st Prince of Wales, 500; 5th Royal Scots, 497; 6th Fusiliers, 465; 2nd Regiment C.A., 459. The Royal Grenadiers had, as everyone thought, the best chance for first place. Pte. Heller, however, went

off at the 500 yards, only scoring 40 points. He picked up again at 300 yards, but the loss put the team out of the competition for first place.

The Victoria Rifles team being the team of a Montreal corps making the highest score in this match, they again the City of Montreal Jubilee Challenge Trophy, presented by the Corporation of the City of Montreal on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. Montreal Brigade of active militia annual competition at the P.Q.R.A.

LUTHERANS IN CONVENT.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 13.—The General Lutheran Church of the United States and Canada began its annual conference here yesterday. The officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, the Rev. John H. Ring, Milwaukee; vice-president, the Rev. Peter Brandt, Pittsburgh; secretary, Prof. John Schaller, New York; treasurer, Mr. Chris Yensen, Detroit; Mich.; chaplain, the Rev. C. Schmidt, St. Louis.

Secret charges were preferred against the officers of the Michigan district and were referred to a special committee of investigation.

AMERICAN SECURITIES IN LONDON.

OPEN WEAK AS A RESULT OF MR. BRYAN'S NEW YORK SPEECH.

SHOULD THE SILVER MEN CALL FOR IT.

London, Aug. 13.—In its article to-day the "Westminster Gazette" refers to the speech of Mr. Bryan made yesterday evening in Madison Square Garden and says: "Mr. Bryan's speech will certainly have a marked effect on the minds of investors. It is replete with financial heresies and will cause investors everywhere to desire to withdraw their money from the United States while they are able to obtain gold in payment."

Should the free silver party be elected gold will undoubtedly be driven out of circulation and a substantial premium would at once be demanded by those possessing it. We do not believe the individual Americans will take advantage of the political dishonesty proposed by the Democratic committee whereby even existing contracts calling for payment in gold will not be valid when free coinage is carried.

It is, however, certain that railways owing large amounts of gold debts would with the premium on gold be unable to meet the interest obligations, temporarily at any rate, and would be forced to pay some of their debts in currency or become bankrupt. The fear of such a contingency renders it extremely difficult to sell any but the highest class of American railway bonds at the present time. Still it is hoped that the eastern electors appreciate the dangers abroad and will support the candidates pledged to maintain the gold standard, otherwise we are likely to witness a crisis of unequalled severity.

On the Stock Exchange American securities opened weak owing to strong disapproval of the speech.

The "St. James' Gazette" referring to the income tax feature of the speech says: "If Mr. Bryan collides with the Supreme Court, he will frighten away more citizens than he would by fiscal or economic excesses."

London, Aug. 13.—The evening newspapers this afternoon reproduce extracts from Mr. Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden yesterday evening. The "Pall Mall Gazette" has a column leading editorial on the subject, headed "The Bubble Bursts Itself," and saying: "His managers have discovered that it is unsafe to estimate him at more than 50 cents to the dollar," concluding with the remark that "the gold standard may breathe freely."

DYNAMITERS IN LUCK.

London, Aug. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, stated in reply to a question by Mr. J. Lawrence Carey, Parnellite member for the College Green division of Dublin, that as the result of a medical examination of the prisoners, the Home Office had ordered the release of the dynamiters Daly, Gallagher, Whitehead and Devaney, now undergoing life sentences in English prisons. The prisoners, he said, would be set at liberty as soon as the doctors advised such action.

FLOODED BY A DAM BURE.

Jeanette, Pa., Aug. 14.—The Erie dam broke at eleven o'clock yesterday morning flooding the town. Houses on north Fourth street were submerged to the second floors, many of the occupants barely escaping. The new Jeanette Club house was badly damaged and also the transfer company's station and the town hall. At daybreak the Sixth street, the business portion of the town, three feet of water rushed through the streets carrying everything before it and doing much damage.

A CASHIER'S SUICIDE.

South Bend, Ind., Aug. 13.—Joseph Kelly, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of this city, was found dead last evening at the bottom of the cellar steps in his residence, which forms the rear of the bank. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. There is a shortage in the cashier's accounts.

FATALITY AT RENNES.

Paris, Aug. 13.—During a display of fireworks, given in honor and in the presence of President Faure at Rennes, the department of Ille-et-Vilaine, last evening, a bomb was prematurely exploded, killing a girl and seriously injuring five other persons.