

HARRY MACLEAN CAPTURED BY RAISULI

Will Be Held As Hostage Until
Sultan Pardons Bandit Chief.

Tangier, July 3.—Kaid General Sir Harry MacLean, commander of the Sultan's bodyguard, has been made a prisoner by Raisuli, the bandit chief, and will be held as a hostage by the latter until the Sultan agrees to pardon Raisuli on his own terms. General MacLean was negotiating with Raisuli regarding the latter's pardon when he was made prisoner.

General MacLean is a former officer of the British army. All his influence with the Sultan has been exercised in the interests of civilization and humanity, and he is universally respected, even among the most fanatical of the foreign-hating Moors.

TRAIN ON FIRE

SECTION OF IMPERIAL LIMITED
WAS BURNED ON SUNDAY
WITH CASUALTIES.

Winnipeg, Man., July 2.—The story of the burning of the Imperial Limited of the Canadian Pacific in the Far West on Sunday evening, was told by the passengers who arrived in the city to-day.

"We had passed Bassano and were approaching Letham, half-way between Calgary and Medicine Hat," said one, "and were in the sleeping car when it was derailed. No sooner had we got out of our car than we saw the express car enveloped in flames. The wind was blowing a gale in the direction of the other coaches, and it was apparent that all would be burned. The engine was on the rails, but on the wrong side of the fire to render immediate assistance. The engineer at once ran into Letham station, and an engine was hurried from Bassano and arrived in time to save the dining car and the three sleeping cars. Before the engine arrived, however, the express car had been burned and three cars of fish, and the baggage car, colonist car, first-class car and a tourist car. The colonist car had been filled with Chinese men, one of whom had his arm broken, and another received fatal injuries.

Fatal injury was sustained by the express messenger. He was at a distance from the car when the sleeping car tank exploded. He was struck on the groin by the top of the tank. He was at once taken to the hospital and taken back to Bassano, but he died on the train.

When we passed the wreck on Monday, the cars were still burning. There were a large number on the train, the coaches being well filled. In the number were travellers from the Orient, returning to Great Britain.

The express messenger killed in the wreck was William McKinley, of Orangeville, Ont. His body was brought East and will be taken to Orangeville for interment.

WRECK OF CHINESE TRAIN.

CORONER ORDERS ARREST OF
ENGINEER AND FIREMAN.

Kenora, Ont., July 2.—The inquest over the bodies of the ten Chinamen, one Jap, and the white guard O'Connor, killed in the wreck at Butler, was held on Saturday night and the jury sat until Sunday morning hearing evidence, returning the following verdict:

That death occurred at Butler through the failure of train No. 96 to carry out the orders and running past the meeting place.

Immediately the verdict was given, Crown Attorney MacKenzie ordered the arrest of Engineer George Wright and Fireman Charles Green. They were arrested and held in custody at \$2,000 each, which they obtained.

O'Connor's remains were shipped to Vancouver.

SERIOUS CHARGE

A FATHER SUES OTTAWA COL-
LEGE FOR AN ASSAULT
UPON HIS SON.

Ottawa, July 2.—A writ was taken out at the Court House to-day on behalf of the Hon. Joseph H. Legris against the Corporation of the College of Ottawa. The plaintiff is suing to recover damages sustained by himself and son, Wilfrid Legris, resulting from and due to an assault upon the said Wilfrid Legris while in the dormitory of the defendant college. The charge is that Father Dubé, of the college, who had charge of the said dormitory, abused the boy. Wilfrid Legris is sixteen years of age and was in attendance at the college with his brother. It is claimed that some time ago the boy had a nightmare and was calling out in his sleep. Father Dubé, it is alleged, went to his bed and pummeled him so badly on this occasion that he had to be removed from the college for medical treatment, and finally taken to Montreal and placed under the care of a specialist. The Montreal physician is afraid that the boy may lose his eyesight as a result of the shock and pummeled which he is alleged to have received. Mr. R. V. Sinclair is acting for the plaintiff.

THOUSANDS LOSE THEIR ALL.

Marionburg Bank in Berlin Falls
—Manager An Embezzler

Berlin, July 2.—The failure of the Marionburg Bank, like that of Bankers' Life, on Saturday last, is ascribed to the prevailing speculative mania. It came as a great surprise. Thousands of small investors lost their all, and many tradesmen are ruined. There were pitiful scenes outside of the bank. The manager, Herr Woelke, acknowledges embezzling 400,000 marks from the bank. His wife has given her private fortune of 85,000 marks towards replacing the deficit.

A MAN HUNT

DESPERADO CAPTURED NEAR
SARANAC LAKE AFTER
WOUNDING TWO PO-
LICEMEN.

Utica, N.Y., July 2.—An exciting hunt after George Delcour, of Lake Placid, came to an end this morning near Bloomington, about 15 miles from the scene where Delcour committed the crime for which he was wanted. Delcour had been driving his horse on the sidewalk in Lake Placid, and Fred Cutler and John Arnold, two policemen, went out to gather him in. They found him in a barber shop getting shaved, and Cutler told him that as soon as the job was over they wanted him to go to the Town Hall with him.

Delcour replied that he did not propose to go anywhere with them, and leaping from the chair shot Cutler over the heart. Arnold ran in and exchanged several shots with Delcour, but finally got a bullet through his pistol arm and retired. Then Delcour, waving the pistol, made for the woods and escaped. In a little time the big hotels and various resorts turned out automobiles, bicyclists and horseback riders and armed men followed the desperado. It was learned that he had gone towards Saranac Lake, and both roads were patrolled. However, Delcour escaped his pursuers and passed through the village of Saranac Lake without detection. As the whole country had been aroused and his crime was known in every direction where the telephone lines ran, Delcour was soon heard of west of Saranac Lake. Large numbers of the searchers followed, and about two o'clock this morning the man was surrounded and captured near Bloomington.

Cutler is very dangerously wounded, and is not expected to live.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

REPORTED FROM ENGLAND AND
ROME.

Wallasey, England, July 2.—A slight earthquake was experienced here at noon to-day. No damage was done.

Rome, July 2.—Slight earthquake shocks were felt to-day at Tolmezzo, San Diele and Amer. Tolmezzo, capital of the province of that name. Tolmezzo is in the Alps, 1,000 feet above the sea.

CHINESE LEAVE

SOUTH AFRICA

Durban, Cape Colony, July 2.—One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight Chinese laborers sailed from here to-day for home.

KILLED AT A CROSSING

BOY SLIPPED WHILE PASSING IN
FRONT OF AN ENGINE.

Yesterday morning Herbert Gibbs, 14 years old, of 24 Albert Lane, was run over by a Grand Trunk engine at the Mountain street crossing. The boy, who had been waiting for a considerable time at the gates for the tracks to be cleared, ventured to cross in front of an approaching engine, which he could have avoided had he not slipped. Both his legs were cut off by the engine wheels and the rest of his body was in a badly bruised condition when taken to the General Hospital, where he expired without regaining consciousness.

THE 'RAPIDS KING'

Among the new boats owned by the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, is the twin screw steamer Rapids King, completed this spring by the Canadian Shipbuilding Company, of Toronto. The steamer is built of steel and has a carrying capacity of 1,000 either on deck or in saloons. She is 240 feet long and 44 feet beam over the guards, and was built especially for the Rapids service.

On the water route selected by the Canadian government in its entertainment of Prince Fushimi a few weeks ago, this steamer carried the Prince and party from Brockville to Kingston. The 'Rapids King' is claimed to be the finest vessel on fresh water of her class, and will be open for inspection to the public from 11 to 12 o'clock on Friday and Monday mornings. She left for Prescott at 1.30 this afternoon on her first regular trip.

DRANK METHYLATED SPIRITS.

Old, Alta., July 2.—Jacob Newhart, a settler, residing east of here, was poisoned on Sunday by drinking methylated spirits.

MR. PLUMMER WILL NOT RESIGN

In an interesting interview. He Gives, for the
First Time, His Views on the Coal and
Steel Situation

In regard to the announcement of the resignation of Mr. J. H. Plummer as president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Mr. Plummer stated to a Witness representative this morning that he had absolutely no intention of resigning. Mr. Plummer has been so severely criticized by the press that he was asked to give his views on the steel and coal situation—a situation that seems hopelessly entangled so far as the public is concerned.

"If I had not been elected president," said Mr. Plummer, "there would have been plenty of men found ready to take the position, but I think we have done work at the plant which we have reason to be proud of. The works at Sydney were in a ruinous condition when I was made president, scarcely half worked, selling the product in the rawest condition, and not earning enough money to pay the interest on our indebtedness, so that our liabilities were growing larger by accumulation of interest.

"Arrangements had been made before I went there for a rod and plate mill. We completed the former, but abandoned the latter in favor of a rail mill, and the results proved our wisdom in doing so. It was a work of years to complete these finishing mills and to overhaul the open hearth furnaces and other parts of the plant, and develop the mines so as to produce more ore, and generally to bring the plant to its present excellent condition.

"It is in my opinion better now than a new plant, for we have corrected most of the mistakes discovered, and remedied all the weak spots, rebuilt the furnaces, etc., which experience has shown to be more suitable for our conditions. In fact, we put the facilities for handling the material within the plant in proper shape.

"From the first our problem was to produce sufficient tonnage, which would be commensurate with the enormous capital investment and to market our product in a most finished shape. Until we reached these points there could absolutely be no hope of earning anything on common stock, and even a dividend on the preferred would have been doubtful.

"If I had not firmly believed that these points could be reached, that a large tonnage and finished products salable at good prices, I should have given up the undertaking years ago. What we have done is to practically double the output of the plant since 1903, and from a company where we had to borrow money to pay our interest charges we reached a position where, but for the action of the Coal Company, we should have shown earnings of one million eight hundred thousand dollars over our interest.

"But this does not quite agree with your annual statement? I think it does. The earnings shown above interest are one million five hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the net earnings in November got down our earnings nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

"This is not a mere estimate, it represents the actual production; for instance, in October, 1906, we had over twenty-two thousand tons of pig, but in November only four thousand tons, but in December, we did not reach the normal condition again until March.

"That, I think, is very satisfactory progress, although by no means what we hope to reach ultimately. The year's results, it must be remembered, were largely based on contracts taken before we were getting the higher prices.

"Can you tell the public what the real position is in regard to the coal and steel difficulty? Our position remains precisely where it was at the outset. When we had our joint interview with the Hon. Mr. Fielding we made a proposition which we thought perfectly fair, that we should take coal at market price, that both companies should facilitate a speedy interpretation of the contract, and we pledged ourselves to take up as soon as a judgment was reached, and if an increase was determined it dated back to December, 1906. That, I think, is practically the feeling of the Steel Board still.

"We should be quite willing to consider in the most reasonable spirit, their claim for a modification in the price at our rights are recognized voluntarily or are established in the courts. They have industriously tried to create the opinion that we are unreasonable and irrevocable. We want our rights to the bit.

JESUITS IN PERU

GOVERNMENT ASKED BY ATTO-
RNEY TO EXPEL THE ORDER.

Lima, Peru, July 2.—In the Supreme Court to-day an attorney addressed the government and denounced it for permitting the re-establishment of the Jesuits in Peru, declaring that such action was a breach of the law. He asked that the members of the order be expelled from the country, and said that if this were not done he would appeal to Congress.

PULWOOD CARRIED AWAY.

Quebec, July 2.—Thousands of cords of pulwood were carried over the boom in Grande Riviere on Sunday night as the result of high water, caused by Sunday's downpour. They swept down into the St. Lawrence in a mighty torrent, but, fortunately, the water formed an eddy, and much of the timber was jammed up in a mighty heap against the Ste. Anne wharf and the shore. The pulp-

wood, belonged to the Ste. Anne Power Company, a firm backed principally by American capital, and in which the Bayla Company is heavily interested. The Ste. Anne Power Company had men at work during Sunday night, and since protecting the large quantities of pulwood which collected at the Ste. Anne wharf, and gathering in whatever drifted could be picked up. It is understood that the loss will be heavy.

MUST STAY IN JAIL

RELEASE OF MM. ALBERT AND
FERROU DENIED BY
COURT.

Montpellier, France, July 2.—The local court to-day denied the petition for the temporary release of Marcelin Albert, M. Ferrou and others of the wine growers' committee of Argelliers, arrested as a result of the recent disorders in the South of France.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

Sixteen-Year-Old Girl Criminally
Assaulted and Left for Dead
Near Melbourne, Que.

Richmond, Que., July 3.—Miss Lilly Lynn, aged sixteen, eldest daughter of Mr. John Lynn, of Melbourne, while out picking strawberries, some distance from the house this morning, was criminally assaulted and left for dead by one Albert Greeley, an English boy employed on the place. The unconscious girl was found by two younger sisters, who immediately ran for their father, who found the body of his daughter lying in a pool of blood with the back of her head crushed in. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but the unfortunate girl's life is despaired of. An armed force some sixty strong are at present scouring the woods for the dastardly perpetrator of the crime, who has been seen in the vicinity of Melbourne.

PHILADELPHIA GAS

OPTION OF THE CITY TO TAKE
WORKS OVER HAS EXPIRED.

Philadelphia, July 2.—The option of the city of Philadelphia to take back its gas works from the United Gas Improvement Company, to which it was leased for thirty years expired at midnight, and for the next twenty years the gas company is secure in its possession of the great plant. During this time the price of gas will be controlled by the terms of the lease. The city will pay nothing for gas used for public offices and street lighting. To private consumers the council may reduce the price per 1,000 feet to 80 cents any time prior to December, 1907, and then at five-year intervals may make reductions of five cents per thousand until 1927, when a minimum price of 75 cents per thousand feet may have been reached.

PLUCKY YOUNSTER

WANDERED AWAY AND WAS
LOST FOR THIRTY HOURS.

Halifax, N.S., July 2.—For thirty hours the three-year-old daughter of J. E. Desjardis had been lost near Bedford. Hundreds of citizens, the police and the militia went in search of her. This afternoon a soldier found the child in the woods more than two miles from her father's house, seated on a stump, with a flower in one hand and ball in the other. Apparently none the worse from the exposure, though there had been many hours of hard rain. To-night the child appears quite nervous, but says little about her experience, except remarking: "How hard it rained last night."

SITUATION IN

CENTRAL AMERICA

HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, AND
SALVADOR FORM NEW COM-
BINATION.

Puerto Cortes, Honduras, June 27, via New Orleans, July 2.—Within the last few days a new combination has appeared on the Central American checker-board, whereon President Zelaya has been manoeuvring for several months by means of revolutionary plots to consolidate the five republics under one government. The new combination is reported to be Honduras, Guatemala and Salvador. Their understanding was reached at Tegucigalpa, Honduras's capital. Its aim is to defeat the consolidation.

The first move of the new combination was to force the evacuation of Honduras by Nicaraguan troops. Thereby Puerto Barrios, Guatemala, has within the last week been relieved of the menace of the Nicaraguan general Estrada's army, which for many weeks camped in Honduras within a few hours of striking distance from Guatemala. Since the evacuation, the defeated generals of former President Manuel Bonilla have been returning to their country and some of them have been invited on missions to Tegucigalpa, which is considered significant.

It is reported that Zelaya did not yield to the demand for evacuation until his envoy, Gomez, who recently conferred with President Diaz, of Mexico, refused the offer of Diaz to act with Nicaragua in an attack upon Guatemala.

STUDENTS BEATEN

ATTACKED BY ROMAN MOB ELAT-
ED BY VICTORY OF ANTI-
CLERICALS.

Rome, July 2.—Twelve students of the priesthood at the College of the Propaganda, including William Demury, of Mobile, were mobbed yesterday on the Piazza di Spagna by toughs who were elated by the recent victory of the anti-clericals in the municipal elections. The students were beaten, kicked and spat upon. They complained to their respective ambassadors, namely, the American, British, German, Austrian and Turkish, who it is expected, will send a joint note to Signor Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking that precautions be taken in the future, and pointing out the great number of foreign clergy and students here.

AN EQUINE CASUALTY.

Calgary, July 2.—Two saddle horses were killed by colliding head on while warming up on the track here yesterday. The jockeys escaped serious injury.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Hong Kong despatch reports Chinese rebels horribly tortured by a prefect in an effort to find the names of their leaders.

A despatch to-day from Seoul says Protestant Christianity in Korea has increased over sixty percent in the past year, and there is promise of a national evangelization under the auspices of the American missionaries. Catholicism is apparently stationary.

There was an anti-Jewish riot in Odessa last night, started by a Black Hundred gang. The rioters used revolvers freely, killing two Jews and wounding fifteen, including several children.

A reactionary plot to murder Count Witte is now being made public in St. Petersburg, some time after the man admitted to do the deed has been himself murdered by some of his fellow conspirators.

A Melbourne despatch received in London, says the mail contract between London and Australia has been cancelled.

In Lima, Peru, yesterday, an attorney of the Supreme Court denounced the Government for not expelling the Jesuits from the country, and declared that if it were not soon done he would appeal to Congress.

At the Convention of the Western Federation of Miners held in Denver yesterday, Charles M. Meyer and William D. Haywood, now on trial for the murder of the late Governor Steunenberg, were still retained as president and secretary-treasurer of the Association.

Detectives throughout the United States are searching to-day for Chester B. Runyan, paying teller of the Windsor Trust Company, who, the directors allege, is missing with \$66,317 in cash. The case is being handled by private detectives. George W. Young, a director of the trust company, confirms the reports of the defalcation, which the detectives say is one of the most remarkable ever reported.

Seventy-five miles lost each day owing to incompetent stokers, was the tale of the Red Star liner 'Vaderland' as she crept into New York harbor this morning two days overdue. The ship having had considerable trouble with her own firemen at Antwerp, she was engaged a force of Liverpool dockmen, who boarded the 'Vaderland' at Dover. The men employed were inexperienced, and the engineers were obliged to assist in keeping up steam.

Ten men were injured in Cincinnati yesterday, in the collapse of a ten story building.

George Delcour, of Lake Placid, was captured yesterday near Bloomington, after shooting two policemen, one of whom is not expected to recover.

There is talk in Ottawa of having a big civic reception for Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his return.

The Imperial Limited Train was derailed on Sunday evening near Letham, between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and the express, baggage and three fish cars burned, the express messenger, William McKinley, of Orangeville, Ont., killed, and a Chinaman fatally injured. The engineer and fireman have been placed under arrest.

Three hundred men of the Nipissing Mine at Cobalt are on strike.

The corporation of the Ottawa College is being sued by the father of sixteen year old Wilfrid Legris on the charge that the boy was so abused by Father Dubé that he had to be brought to Montreal for treatment, and may lose his sight.

A young man was arrested in the city last night charged with passing counterfeit five dollar bills of the Trade Bank of Canada. He gave his name as John Levy, Lindsay, England.

Mr. Owen N. Lovejoy, secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, speaking at the American Institute of Instruction last night, said that in New York city, in one section of six streets, several hundred school children from 4 to 16 were after school hours employed in home factories, some of them working far into the night.

Herbert Gibbs, a boy 14 years old, had both legs cut off at the Mountain street crossing yesterday, and died in the hospital last evening.

FINE

And close beside my mossy seat
The heavy-lidded roses greet
The fragrant bee, and bid it mazy;
Now from the church-tower-old and grey,
Midnoon's chimas musically beat
Soft summer skies.
—Lawrence B. Jupp.

Toronto, July 3.—Victoria, 76.56; Kamloops, 86.56; Calgary, 76.44; Edmonton, 76.44; Qu'Appelle, 80.60; Winnipeg, 76.44; Port Arthur, 72.48; Toronto, 80.30; Ottawa, 64.48; Montreal, 70.54; Quebec, 66.48; Halifax, 58.50; St. John, 72.54. Moderate westerly winds, fine and a little warmer. Thursday, fine and moderately warm.

The weather continues fine and warm throughout the western provinces with a most favorable outlook. In Ontario and Quebec, it is fine and cool, with indications of higher temperature, while in the Maritime Provinces it is unsettled and showery, with much fog along the coast.

1840-2. Noire Dame street, Montreal, July 3, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Hearn's barometer at noon.

Yesterday, 23.73; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.08.

Temperature—Max. Min.

To-day 72 64

Yesterday 77 66

Weekly Calendar

CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE.

DOUBLE HEADER

NATIONAL vs. MONTREAL

COTE ST. PAUL vs. MONTREAL JUNIORS

M. A. A. GROUNDS.

SATURDAY, JULY 6th.

Ball faced at 5 p.m.

RAIN OR SHINE

Reserved Seats, 75c; Grand Stand, 50c; West End Bleachers (Hillside Avenue), 35c; South Side Bleachers, 25c.

ON SALE at Star Branch Office, (Opp. St. Catherine and Peel Streets); O. F. Dawson, Ltd., 239 Notre Dame Street West; Geo. Thompson, 121 St. Francois Xavier Street; M. A. A. Office, 250 Peel Street.

THOS. R. FULTON, Hon. Secretary M. A. A.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

DOMINION PARK

"Greater than its rivals in United States cities," declares the visitors from across the line.

Nearly Fifty Wonderful Features.

Cool Breezes from the St. Lawrence River.

ERNESTO SISTERS

Have been re-engaged.

Vandermeersch's Free Band Concert at every performance.

ADMISSION, 10c.

ART ASSOCIATION

Phillips Square.

Galleries of Paintings,

Water Colors

and Statuary.

OPEN DAILY, except on Sundays, from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m.

Admission, 25c.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

HEAR

E. TENNYSON SMITH

The noted English Temperance Orator of England.

on THURSDAY, JULY 4th, 8 p.m.

at St. James Methodist Church

LECTURE HALL

SILVER COLLECTION

A Good Brandy Time Guaranteed.

SATURDAY, JULY 6.

ALL ABOARD

FOR

Annual Picnic

TAYLOR PRES. CHURCH

AND FAIRMOUNT PRES. CHURCH.

TO OTTERBURN PARK

SATURDAY, July 6th.

Trains leave G.T.R. Station 9:15 a.m., 1:45 p.m.

ADULTS, 65c. CHILDREN, 35c.

Refreshments for sale on grounds.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

July

9:00 a.m. La Touraine, On T. Atl.

6:15 p.m. Umbria, On T. Atl.

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The Daily Witness.

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World Wide, 12 mos. 1.00
Northern Messenger, 12 mos. .75

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Two or three publications to the same address.

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Weekly Witness and World Wide, 2.50 2.00

Weekly Witness and Messenger, 1.50 1.00

Weekly, World Wide and Messenger, 1.50 1.00

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahamas Island, Transvaal, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Hongkong and Cyprus, U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, Daily Witness, \$5.00 extra; Weekly Witness, \$3.00 extra; Northern Messenger, \$2.00 extra; World Wide, \$1.00 extra; all extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: Daily Witness, \$3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, \$1.50 extra; Northern Messenger, \$1.00 extra; World Wide, \$1.00 extra; all extra postage per annum.

The last edition of the Daily Witness is delivered in the city every morning of publication, at 4c per annum, and World Wide at \$1.75 per annum.

While the publishers of the Witness exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

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

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1907.

On the evening of the unveiling of Dr. Robins' portrait Dr. Moyle, who presided, suggested that Dr. Robins should prepare for publication a history of the educational half century in which his had been so active a share. Such a memoir would be one of the most valuable contributions possible to Canadian history and to the history of education in a country which presented all the known educational problems in an acute form. The history of the Normal School, which from its beginning to its close coincides with the term of Dr. Robins' service in this province, would be full of personal interest to a sufficiently large number to justify some little effort in its preparation, but beyond that the value to educationists, as well as to historians, of the record of the formative era in question, as seen through the eyes of so ripe and keen a judgment, would be very great. This is not a country in which such works can be printed with hope of profit or even of immunity from loss, but surely such a history could in some way be got into printed form for the good value it would be to the world.

Mark Twain once described himself as being modest; not all over, he boasted to add, but in spots. Similarly, Montreal is becoming a well-paved city, not all over, but in spots, and the Road Committee yesterday decided, according to time honored custom when there is money to spend on street paving, to add to these spots. A small bit of granite will be laid down here, a few concrete blocks there; a patch of asphalt will be put in one ward and a patch in another, and to add variety to the patchwork an experiment is to be made in two places with a new patented concrete pavement

known as Hassam, namely, on the summit of St. Lambert Hill and a section of Commissioners street. These petty proceedings are due to the ward rivalry which prevails between the aldermen who cannot let each other get anything which they do not share. The smallness of what is to be done is due to the fact that Montreal has wasted her resources and is now at an end of them, and that she does not trust her aldermen enough to want to tax herself more for the benefit of their friends.

Those who cannot afford to buy strawberries may take comfort in the fact, if fact it is, that they contain three kinds of acids, and are the cause of irritability, strawberry rash and strawberry headache. One result of eating strawberries is, according to some who are spoken of as hygienists, that they make people physically ill without their knowing it—a sort of illness, if one must be ill, that most people would prefer. We have not heard of the disease attacking Canadians, however, which may be because the chemical constituents of the fruit vary, as we are told. We have often heard it boasted by Old Country people that the English strawberry is more luscious than ours. If that is so, we have now found a compensation. When the old lady lost her carriage through poverty a friend tried to commiserate with her, but she would have none of it. "Oh," she replied, cheerfully, "it's safer to walk." So we may reply to those who boast of the richer English strawberry, "Oh, well, ours does not have a bad effect upon our tempers."

CULTURE AND CALLING.

Wine things were said in the important teachers' convention now in session at the High School as to the mistake of setting culture in antagonism to utilitarianism in education. Yet, evil as this antagonism is shown to be, it is perhaps the only process by which the higher truth enunciated by Mr. Stone, the superintendent of education for the State of Vermont, could be reached. The higher truth is usually reached by this process of antithesis and co-ordination. Nothing is more natural than the revolt of the vulgar mind against studies which, to it, have no bearing on success in life. Nothing, again, is more natural than the scorn with which the educated mind repels such sordid views. It asks, what is success? Does a man's life consist in the abundance of the things he possesses, or in the man greater than his possessions and his business? Or, at least, should he not be fitted to live in the world of intellect and of taste above these things? Without this equipment, say these, he does not live at all. Yet, strange to say, this view is almost as belittling as the other. If under the one view a man grows into a selfish materialist, to whom what he calls earning his living and some petty pleasures are life, under the other he is liable to grow into a selfish dilettante, making pleasure his business and regarding his calling with scorn. Hear the poet railing at the city streets and at his office desk, and pity him for the slave he says he is, who has either mistaken his calling or has no joy or true interest in what he is appointed to do for mankind. The bottom truths are that man lives not for himself, and that his service of mankind is not a by-product of his surplus energy, but the main purpose of his calling. No form of training that does not give a man's calling the first place in his pride, in his affections, in his study, can make the most of him. To this end, it is not necessary to make him a mere specialist. He will not serve man well if he does not know man and sympathize with man. What is wanted, however, is not to divorce his calling from his culture and to look upon the latter as a relief and a recreation, but to concentrate his culture on his calling, and enable him to find in the noblest fulfillment of his task his highest joy. No ideal that does not connect calling with culture and culture with calling can fulfil the best purpose of education.

MONTREAL'S HANDICAP.

There are doubters other aldermen who can think as truly and express themselves as clearly as Alderman Ward, but who are not so ready to set forth their views because the obvious facts do not tally with their actions. Those who attempted to bind the city for twenty-three years hand and foot to a monopoly in gas and electric light and power at maximum prices have occasion to mix a good deal of dust with their talk when they address the public, or when their press defends them. The fact that a majority of our aldermen did combine to make this iniquitous offer in a shape to bind the city from the moment the monopolists might choose to accept it, is however, on record as the crowning humiliation of our system of civic government, revealing to us that we live in a country, or at least in a city, where men are not ashamed to do such things in the presence of their fellows with apparent

ly no misgivings as to the continuity of their public careers. There are signs of better things, however. This scheme was checked, and checked by a legislature which has in the past been the sport of schemers and of just such leaders as we have in our council. There would seem to have been a great change in the atmosphere at Quebec under the influence of strong and good men, and it is not for us to despair that some day we may have a civic government that will rule in the city's interests. With a press too often in league with the money power, it is not easy to see how this can be; but we have to admit that in Europe peoples, with a past no better than our own, have greatly purified their civic life.

When we come to Alderman Ward's proposal for extricating the city from the hands of the oppressor, we almost look for something more than he has proposed. Mr. Ward rightly points out that Montreal is peculiarly well circumstanced to welcome and profit by the era of electricity which is superseding the age of steam. She has nature's power in abundance all around her, which only needs to be harnessed to enable us to manufacture at a considerable advantage. The recent attempt, made without any reason or occasion, except to serve a company, was to tie us to prices for power with which steam and coal can successfully compete, and so put us at a disadvantage with those places which are free to use nature's powers at nature's prices. Mr. Ward proposes that making electric resource a separate issue, as it is in the public interest to keep that in competition with gas, the city should begin by putting in its own gas plant, and should work it itself with a full assurance of making its own, while greatly improving the people's conditions. What we mean when we say that Alderman Ward's proposal seems to need something added to it is that we can hardly imagine a gas plant run successfully by a civic committee. The committee would necessarily know nothing about the business, but that is not an insuperable evil. Many a manufacturing enterprise is run very successfully by just such a committee. But then the manufacturing enterprise is run by expert and free management. What would come to such a business if every director was to constitute his office a bureau of employment for his friends, and if every body that knew him had a pull on him for a good salary at the works and a position there over which the manager of the works had practically no control? Under a trustworthy commission the city could manufacture gas very well. Under a trusted board of control it could manage its streets very well. But if aldermen are not willing to renounce patronage we might be driven to the alternative of having the city own the pipe service and everything that invades the streets, and possibly also the works, and take tenders for the supply.

THE STREET RAILWAY AND FREIGHT.

It is only reasonable to allow the Street Railway Company to move freight, that is, if it can be done at such times as not to interfere with the passenger traffic. One reason for not allowing them to do so—and it is not a bad reason—is that the freight-carrying franchise is one of immense value, and that such a franchise should not be given for nothing to a monopolistic company. This implies a long dispute about what the company should be asked to pay for this privilege as well as suspicious as to deals with the council. The fact, however, that it is good for the company as well as for the city is the reverse of a good reason for the two parties not getting together in some way that would secure the people's equity. Merchants and manufacturers very generally complain of the difficulty to-day of getting goods transported from one city point to another. The consequence is congestion, with accompanying inconvenience and loss. In an ideal economic world, the street railway would not only be employed to carry large quantities of freight cheaply, but would do the most of our street watering and snow removal. So far as snow removal is concerned, the street railway would doubtless have been engaged to do the bulk of it long ago but for the claims of the constituents of the aldermen whose natural study is to make it cost as much as possible. It is the carters who are now opposing the petition to allow the street railway to remove freight. At one time he same elements, through the fear born of ignorance, opposed in the Old World the introduction of machinery—the loom, the threshing machine, labor-saving tools, and what not. On their introduction, for instance, Arkwright's spinning machines were regarded by the work people as even more adverse to their interests than those of Hargreaves, and repeated attacks were made on the factories built for them. The spinning-jenny, invented by Hargreaves, gave the means of spinning twenty or thirty threads at

once with no more labor than had previously been required to spin a single thread. As a reward, the lawless rabble drove Hargreaves out of Lancashire, and Arkwright removed to Nottingham to avoid the same fate. Both these men, however, added prodigiously to the demand for labor, to the riches of the country and to the wellbeing and comfort of the working classes, and their work could no more be prevented by factious opposition than Canute could stay the approach of the tide by telling it to stop. These examples are pertinent as showing that the world, soon or late, always takes advantage of economic improvements—the cheapest way of doing any needful service is found best to serve the general good.

VICTIMS OF FIRE

TWENTY-FOUR DEATHS IN THE CITY SINCE JAN. 1.

The half-yearly report of the Fire Alarm Department, completed by the superintendent, Mr. Ferns, states that there were, between Jan. 1 and June 30, this year, more fires and alarms than during the corresponding six months of last year. Twenty-four lives were lost, including seventeen at the Hochelaga School, and three at the Canada Laundry Dye Works. The following comparative statements is made in the report:—

	1907.	1906.
Fires.....	535	518
Alarms, no fires.....	242	185
False alarms.....	128	80
False alarms by telephone.....	6	7
Automatic.....	40	26
Total.....	951	816

The fire brigade was sent twice to

Cote Visitation and once to Turcot village, St. Leonard, Port Maurice, St. Laurent, Westmount and Back River.

The most serious fires during the half year were as follows:—

Jan. 3.—The Graham Co. and the New York Silk Waist Co., 40 St. Antoine street. A man named H. Gagnon was killed at this fire.

Jan. 12.—Baker's Grocery store, 923 St. Catherine west. A. B. Green was burnt to death.

Feb. 12.—Swift, Copland Co., 517 St. Paul street.

Feb. 15.—The James Robertson Co., Ltd., 138 Dalhousie street.

Feb. 20.—Daoust, Lalonde Co., 240 St. Paul street.

Feb. 26.—Hochelaga School, 50 Prefontaine street, 17 lives lost.

March 21.—The Canada Tag & Label Co., 330 Notre Dame west, one death.

April 5.—Engineering Building at McGill College.

April 16.—Medical Building at McGill College.

April 18.—Canada Laundry Dye Works, St. Justin street. Wm. Martineau, Mrs. P. Giraudeau and Miss Furlong were killed at this fire.

April 20.—N. Quintal, 274 St. Paul street.

April 26.—J. N. Greenfields, 334 Peel street.

April 27.—J. A. Deveau and E. H. Thurston, 233 Craig street west.

May 10.—Eastern Abattoir, Frontenac street.

May 24.—J. B. Grier's saw mill, 1040 Notre Dame street west.

May 31.—Geo. Marsolais and the Lacasse Hall, 189 Notre Dame street east. A. Duperrault was suffocated to death.

June 2.—T. Brunet was burned to death at 157 Workman street.

There were 128 false alarms and 100 chimney fires during the six months, and the causes for the 951 fires included the following: Carelessness with lights, 13; carelessness with matches, 12; children with matches, 20; cigars and pipe smoking, 26; coal oil stove explosions, 4; fire crackers, 4; gas explosions, 6; gasoline explosions, 1; gasoline stove explosions, 9; hot ashes, 15; lamp explosions, 25; lamps upset, 16; overheated furnaces, 21; overheated stoves, 37; sparks from locomotives, 8; sparks from forge, 3.

Nineteen horses, fifteen hens and a dog were suffocated by smoke during the six months.

The number of fires for the month of June this year shows an increase of 22 over the same month in 1906, while the number of false alarms increased by nine and automatic alarms by two.

A TEMPERANCE ORATOR

MR. TENNYSON SMITH ARRIVES IN THE CITY THIS EVENING.

Mr. Tennyson Smith, who is announced to deliver an address in St. James Methodist Church lecture hall to-morrow evening, will arrive here this evening from the maritime provinces where he has just concluded a most successful campaign. Speaking of his work in Cape Breton, the "Sydney Record" says: "The series of temperance meetings conducted by Mr. Tennyson Smith, was brought to a close with the lecturer's special subject with which he has concluded all his campaigns in Cape Breton, namely: 'The humorous, pathetic, and tragic phases of life.' It was listened to with intense interest, and probably no one realized until it was over that the speaker had held the close attention for nearly two hours. The recital of the poem picturing child life in the slums of London, brought the tear to many an eye, while the poem describing a fire in the great city and the rescue of a woman from the burning building held the audience in breathless attention until they were assured that the rescue was effected. Then followed the dramatic recital of an unpublished poem describing in lurid manner the horrors of a railway accident caused by a drunken signalman, the presentation of which in so vivid a manner caused many a shudder. All these pathetic and tragic scenes were, however, judiciously relieved by humor, and it is here that Mr. Smith shows his powers as an elocutionist."

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE CALLED.

New York, July 2.—Governor Hughes this afternoon called an extraordinary session of the Legislature for Monday night, July 8, at 8.30.

LONDON LETTER.

(Special Correspondence of the "Witness.")

London, June 21.—The King has the credit of having compassed the new Anglo-French-Spanish Agreement, which guarantees French, Spanish and English possessions on the Mediterranean and West Africa coasts. It is understood that Spain would not have entertained any desire for such an understanding but for the sudden descent of the Kaiser on to Mediterranean politics, and the King has therefore himself to thank for an alliance which must be distasteful to him though, of course, Germany has nothing to fear until she displays aggressiveness.

Simultaneously with the announcement of this new combination the Czar of Russia has dissolved the Duma on the very day that the second Peace Conference assembled at The Hague and declared him a wise and liberal monarch. The Czar may have been surprised at the behavior of his first two Dumas. He had didly avowed his object in summoning them was that they should "centrally" according to his sovereign will to the pacification of Russia, but the two Dumas had different views. They would neither endorse the legislation, nor approve of his budget, nor make the "rational use" of their right to impeach the government. So the second Duma has followed the first. It must of course, always be remembered that the Russian Duma resembles the German Reichstag, not the English Parliament. A policy is submitted to it, as to the Reichstag, which members can accept or reject, but the policy goes on all the same however they decide. The Czar prefers to have the Duma's signature to his laws, but if that is impossible it would seem the Duma must get the laws will be modified and administered just the same according to the decision of the bureaucratic government.

The Peace Conference has delegates from all the Powers, but they have been sent without much sanguine being expressed as to the success of the meeting. Since the last Peace Conference met two of the fiercest of modern wars have been fought—the Russo-Japanese and the Boer wars—in which more than 500 millions of European money was expended. The Russian delegate, M. Nelidoff, who has been nominated president of the conference, claims that the good offices of the Hague Tribunal averted a third war. He refers, of course, to the North Sea incident between Russia and England. The last conference certainly did much to popularize arbitration treaties between the Powers, and the fact that it influenced international politics to the extent of producing 33 arbitration treaties is not deprived of value by the fact that a real outburst of passion on the part of any nation would cause such treaties to be torn in pieces. The President in his eloquent opening address to the present conference frankly recognized that "universal peace was one of those ideals for which we are always striving but never achieve. The mere arbitration is something; to create and sustain it is much. The conference in its most practical aspect is a re-assertion of the principle of International Arbitration and an attempt to rob warfare of some minor evils by laying down 'rules for the game.' This last object, however, has to contend against the strong opinion of the men who make war, that 'kid-glove' methods, as Bismarck called them, only prolong a struggle. Probably as long as nations make war they will work only to subjugate the enemy, and will observe the humane rules drawn up for them only as long as suits their tactical plans, and no longer."

The annual congress of the Vegetarian Union is being held in London this week. The virtue of vegetarianism is most obvious to the Philistine in hot weather, and that there is much virtue in it is now very widely admitted. The problem they have to face is how to gratify the palate, for digestion must always wait upon appetite, and it still remains true that the flavor of their dishes is insipid though no doubt they may fairly maintain it is all a matter of vitiated palates. The speakers at the congress are sometimes most uncompromising. One lady who read a paper said that she longed to read a paper which would show the symptoms of delirium tremens. What did that mean? It meant that they were suffering from auto-intoxication due to the eating of fish, flesh and fowl. Another speaker, a gentleman, laid down the proposition that "Man will not cease to fight like a beast of prey until he ceases to eat like a beast of prey—a reasonable position or the consideration of the Hague Conference."

GREGORY COMMITTED.

Toronto, July 2.—Bertie F. Gregory sometimes known as "Count Greenbaum," was to-day committed for trial on a charge of having forged the name of C. C. Burdett, a note for \$100, which was accepted by the Farmers' Bank as security for an overdraft of Gregory's private account. Mr. W. R. Travis, manager of the bank, said he had accepted the note, but when he came to believe it was a forgery, had paid the amount to the bank from his own pocket. He had advanced Gregory \$5,000 to purchase horses, but this was a private matter, and he had paid Gregory for his work. Burdett, whose name was attached to the note, denied that he had signed it. He had lent Gregory money on several occasions and held the latter's note for \$250. Gregory had told him he expected \$10,000 from Austria any day. He had sometimes paid for Gregory's laundry and meals. Bail will be accepted in two securities of \$1,000 each if Gregory can find them.

ENDED HIS LIFE.

Winnipeg, July 3.—An unidentified man was found shot dead in Central Park yesterday afternoon. A revolver was by his side, and he is believed to have shot himself.

Those removing to the seaside or country during the summer months can have the "Daily Witness" each day of publication at twenty-five cents per month in Canada. For the United States add twenty-five cents for postage. To include the "Illustrated Witness" ten cents additional per month.

TEACHERS ARE SIGHT SEEING.

And Only a Small Number Were Present at the Convention To-day.

DR. SHAW, DR. ROBERTSON, AND THE REV. H. PEDLEY GIVE ADDRESSES.

As an educational gathering, the annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction, now being held in Montreal, cannot be termed a pronounced success. The association represents the whole of the Eastern States, and it was expected that from one thousand to twelve hundred delegates at least would be present. As a matter of fact only about seven hundred and fifty have gathered, and the great majority of these seem to prefer sight-seeing in Montreal and its vicinity to attending the meetings.

DR. SHAW ON THE DUAL SYSTEM.

The educational system of the Province of Quebec formed the subject of an interesting address by the Rev. Principal Shaw, chairman of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. He traced the history and organization of the dual system of education, and expressed his conviction that it was not only a fair and just one, but the best that was possible under the circumstances. A dual system might seem repugnant to Americans, but a common school system was not practicable under all circumstances, and in particular, was not practicable in the Province of Quebec, where seven-eighths of the population were French-Canadians, with their laws, religion, and customs secured to them by the Treaty of Paris. Far better, he thought, than endeavoring to root out the Roman Catholic element in the schools was the dual system, working harmoniously side by side—the English-speaking Protestant schools, and the French-speaking Roman Catholic schools, with amicable arrangements as to the division of taxes.

HOW TO MAKE SCHOOLS POPULAR.

Principal Robertson gave an address on 'The Macdonald College, or teacher training in the Province of Quebec.' The man who had been trained by one of the professors, he said, what he owed to his school training, but the man who lived on the land might well wonder why the school did not do more to enable them to escape from the marks of the uneducated, which were ignorance and selfishness. It was to help the people whose life was to be spent on the land—where, after all, the great majority of the people were to live—that the Macdonald College had been established.

WHAT IS PATRIOTISM?

The Home and School Department, which has lately been started to foster more sympathy and understanding between the home and the school, had a session in the High School gymnasium, under the presidency of Mrs. Mary I. Wood, of Portsmouth, N.H., and contrary to the general meeting, was well attended.

Mrs. Lulia Ames Mead, of Boston, Mass., spoke on Teaching Patriotism. She spoke of the progress of teaching patriotism in the school, but said the flag had been too much associated with the blare of trumpets and the red flare of

bombs. There was now a movement for the teaching of rifle practice in the public schools in order to foster patriotism. How, she asked, could they foster patriotism by teaching the art of killing? It was of much greater consequence to teach the children to be free from prejudice, to show public spirit, and to be capable of discounting emotional times.

Who are the enemies of the United States? she asked. 'No one outside their country, but there were plenty of enemies within the country—enemies such as disease, sin, fire, famine. And the men who were fighting these enemies—the doctors, nurses, firemen, policemen, judges, farmers—in fact, the great body of the citizens, who were keeping such enemies at bay, were the true patriots of the country. If patriotism were a virtue to be used only in time of war, then very few would be capable of it. But good citizenship was the most potent part of patriotism—the good citizenship which showed itself in service for the public good, in making backyards beautiful and streets clean, in providing public parks, in improving the home life of the people, and in purifying elections. Let them glorify this aspect of patriotism. Why should we have associated with it all the music, the ribbons, and the brilliant uniforms? Let them create a pageantry of peace. Let the elections be heralded with music and carillons, let the police and the firemen have fine uniforms, and so on. And, lastly, let them teach the children that the words, 'Then conquer we must when the cause is just' was untrue to fact, because it was the strongest that conquered, and not necessarily those who had a just cause.'

MORAL TRAINING.

The Rev. Hugh Pedley, pastor of the Emmanuel Congregational Church, spoke upon 'Moral training in the public and high school.' Education without the moral element, he said, was in no sense true education. The idea of some education was to cram the mind with facts—to get as much knowledge in the minds of the pupils as possible within the school hours. That was a very superficial view of education. A far more profound conception was that education meant the unfolding of the powers of the human being and its lifting up to the state of highest development. There was no real education that did not impress on children the relation they bore to one another, and the great moral qualities that made for character. What was needed in Canada and in other countries was something like a national ideal—so that the name of American, Canadian, or of any other people should stand for something distinctive and ideal.

He dwelt on the wretched home conditions under which some children were reared, and emphasized the strategic position occupied by teachers in moulding the character of the future citizens. An army grander than the army of republic or empire was the army of trained teachers who had to do with the moral standard of the people at the age when the stamp could be made.

A general discussion was opened by Dr. John Brittain, of the Macdonald College, one of whose interested listeners was Sir William Macdonald himself. He was sure, from his own experience, that more children were reared at home than in the street or anywhere else, and he made a plea for effort to secure a more intelligent co-operation between the home and the school.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

DESPATCH FROM MELBOURNE SAYS CONTRACT HAS BEEN CANCELLED.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 2.—A Melbourne despatch states that the mail contract has been cancelled.

THE CANALS OF MARS.

Cambridge, Mass., July 2.—The Lowell expedition to the Andes has succeeded in discovering the canals of Mars, according to a telegram received at Harvard Observatory to-day from Professor Percival Lowell, director of the Lowell Observatory, of Flagstaff, Arizona.

HIGH TREASON CHARGED.

Cettinje, Montenegro, July 2.—Fifteen officers of the Montenegrin army were arrested to-day on charges of high treason. It is declared that the authorities have discovered a military plot against the Tomanovic government.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.

The Rev. Abbe Emile Pepin, chaplain of the Grey Nuns' Hospital at St. Johns, Que., died at that institution on Sunday last, at the age of sixty-two years. He had been a member of the Canadian Red Cross, who went to Rome in 1888 and was pastor at St. Valentin for several years.

HIS BEARD SAVED HIM.

Ithaca, N.Y., July 2.—An attempt of Thomas Becker, sixty years old, of Enfield, to hang himself to-day, was prevented by his heavy beard, which acted as a cushion. His wife found him hanging in the barn, unconscious, but safe.

WATER IN SCHOOLS.

Dr. Laberge Thinks It Is Used Sparingly for Economical Reasons.

HE THEREFORE SUGGESTS REMOVAL OF METER CHARGES FOR A FIXED ANNUAL TAX.

Dr. L. Laberge, medical officer of health for the city, is desirous of introducing a change in all the public schools of the city, in relation to water supply. At the present time, the water is metered by meter at regular rates of \$1.15 per thousand cubic feet, or eighteen and a half cents per thousand gallons. The doctor, however, has reasons for believing that this fact leads in some instances to a parsimonious use of water on economical grounds, and the sanitary condition of the school, he says, suffers in consequence. He suggests, therefore, that water should be supplied at a fixed rate to every public school in the city, in unlimited quantities, and not through meters. Dr. Laberge thinks the Finance and Water Committees might consider the question as it affects their respective departments, with a view of agreeing upon a basis charged for school water.

Ald. Clearhugh, chairman of the Water Committee, when spoken to on the subject by a 'Witness' reporter to-day, said it seemed a remarkable thing to him if a proper amount of water was not taken at the schools, and he could hardly think taps would be turned off just for the sake of saving a few cents. If, however, this was done in any instance, he thought the Health Department, through its inspectors, should insist on a sufficient amount of water being kept running.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL BOARD.

ALD. LAPOINTE TAKES SEAT FOR FIRST TIME AS COMMISSIONER.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe sat for the first time on the board of Catholic School Commissioners at yesterday's meeting of that body.

Rev. Canon Adam and Messrs. Payette, Semple and Lapointe were appointed a special commission to attend to the most pressing repairs and to the cleaning of the different schools. This commission will commence their work at once, beginning with St. Bridget's school, of which complaint was recently made before the Board of Health. It is expected that the different repairs needed will cost about \$10,000.

It was announced that the plans for the new Robin street school would be submitted at the next meeting.

FUNERAL OF MR. T. H. DUNPHY.

The funeral of Mr. T. H. Dunphy took place from his late residence, 97 Manoe street, yesterday. At St. Patrick's Church, the Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan, assistant parish priest of St. Patrick's, received the remains at the door, and said mass. The mourners were Messrs. James Coyle, brother-in-law, of Brockville; and Michael McBrearty, of Toronto; Thomas McBrearty, J. Benoit, Thomas Forest and W. J. Hinchey, nephews, of this city. The deceased leaves a widow and two daughters, the Misses Elizabeth and Martha Dunphy.

INJURIES WERE FATAL.

Last night Benjamin Raymond, a carter, who lived at 420 Maisonneuve street, died in the General Hospital of injuries sustained on June 23, when he lost his balance and fell from the seat of his cart, one of the heavy wheels passing over his body.

BATHED IN THE AQUEDUCT.

The recorder to-day, administered a warning against bathing in the city aqueduct, and fined five Poles, \$5 and costs each, for swimming in the cool drinking water of the city on Dominion Day. But for the fact that the men were strangers and ignorant of the civil by-laws, the fine would have been very much heavier.

THE HON. MR. WEIR'S MOVEMENTS.

The Hon. Mr. Weir was at the government offices yesterday. He left last evening for the military camp at Three Rivers, on a visit to the 11th Regiment of Argentine. This afternoon the Minister of Public Works starts on a tour of inspection of the St. Maurice Valley Railway.

TORONTO HOLIDAY DRUNKS.

Toronto, July 2.—Toronto's police court docket this morning was a record-breaker. There were 245 cases, nearly all common drunks, who did not have to appear before the magistrate. Fourteen young men, who were captured in a stable on Sarouzen avenue, at 2.45 o'clock yesterday morning shooting craps, were before the magistrate this morning, but were discharged. It appears that the stable was private property, and, therefore, the craps-shooters were entitled to play there if they desired, so long as they were invited in by a member of the family of the owner.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

London, Ont., July 2.—George Northcott, superintendent of the South Western Traction Company, was seriously injured while repairing the overhead wire of the line at Glendale this morning. He was working on the top of a car, and while holding the wires in both hands, was instantly overcome by a shock, and at first it was feared that he had been killed. Mr. Northcott received two bad burns on each hand, and considers his escape from death almost miraculous, as he estimates that at least 1,000 volts passed through each hand.

THE HON. OSCAR STRAUS HERE.

UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE FOR COMMERCE AND LABOR VISITS BARON DE HIRSCH INSTITUTE.

The Hon. Oscar S. Straus, United States Secretary of State for Commerce and Labor, accompanied by Mrs. Straus; Mr. Straus, Jr., and Mr. Clark, commissioner of immigration, paid an official visit to the Baron de Hirsch Institute this morning. He was received by Messrs. D. A. Ansell, S. W. Jacobs, I. Rubenstein, Lyon Cohen, F. Ship, H. Kellert and the Rev. S. Goldstein. After the signing of the visitors' book in the board room, Mr. Ansell welcomed the distinguished party to the Institution, and referred to the high and honorable positions held by Mr. Straus, throughout his entire official career. The interest shown by the distinguished visitors in all matters affecting the Jewish people, to which race he belonged, was referred to, and the success of Mr. Straus in all his walks of life reflected the greatest credit upon himself and the race of which he was a prominent member.

Mr. S. W. Jacobs, in supporting Mr. Ansell's remarks, said that he regretted that the distinguished visitors were making but a short stay, otherwise, the board would have been glad to show them through the various Jewish philanthropic institutions in the city. The great friendship felt for Mr. Straus by the late Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, the benefactors of the Institute in Montreal, was mentioned, and the hope was expressed that both Mr. and Mrs. Straus might shortly find the opportunity of returning to Montreal on a more extended visit.

Mr. Straus in reply thanked the board for their reception. He stated he was in Montreal on business connected with his department, and regretted that he was obliged to leave town this evening. He paid a glowing tribute to the life of Baron and Baroness de Hirsch, stating that a vast fortune of one hundred million dollars was left by these two Jewish philanthropists for the purpose of raising the standard of life of the Jewish people throughout the world. He exhorted the board to endeavor as much as lay in the power of each individual to carry on the work begun by the late Baron and Baroness, and to interest themselves in all movements looking to the uplifting of the oppressed and persecuted of their faith.

The remarks of Mr. Straus were greeted with applause. The visitors were then conducted through the building by Mr. Baker, the principal of the school, and Mr. Samuels, the superintendent of the Immigration and Labor Bureau.

CANAL ACCIDENT SERIOUS.

GATES OF LOCK NO. 1 CARRIED AWAY, AND NAVIGATION SUSPENDED.

The accident to the Lachine canal at lock No. 1, which was reported in the 'Witness' yesterday, has been discovered to be of serious proportions. On examination by the canal attendants, it was found that the gates of the lock were completely torn away by the steamer 'Piston,' which struck them heavily during a heavy wind yesterday morning.

Navigation through the lock has been suspended, and as a result considerable inconvenience is being experienced by the lake and river navigation companies. The water has been let out of the lock, and everything is being done that can be to repair the damage as promptly as possible.

QUEEN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Kingston, Ont., July 3.—Prof. Cecil Lavell, M.A., a graduate of Queen's, and a son of the late Warden Lavell, of the Kingston penitentiary, has been appointed dean of the faculty of pedagogy to be established with government aid at Queen's University. He has accepted. He comes here after a prolonged service in United States colleges. Mr. Hector Anderson, M.A., of Oxford University, a recent candidate for the chair of Latin in Queen's, has been offered the position of Professor of Education on the new faculty.

FROST IN OHIO.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 3.—According to the local weather forecast, as low temperature records for July were broken here last night. The mercury fell to 44 degrees above zero. There was more or less frost, which it is believed caused damage to vegetation in the country districts.

CHILD KILLED BY CAR.

Kingston, Ont., July 3.—Street car No. 18, in charge of Motorman Cadenhead, struck and killed a two-year-old child on the corner of Union and Collingwood streets, this morning. The child ran in front of the car wheeling a doll's carriage. Her name was Hilma MacGillivray, of Collingwood street. Her leg was cut off and her life crushed out.

TO HONOR MR. MACKENZIE KING.

Ottawa, July 3.—The Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labor, and Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Deputy Minister, will leave to-night for Berlin, where the Board of Trade will give a banquet to-morrow night in honor of Mr. King.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL SUBSIDY.

Toronto, July 2.—Mr. Matheson, provincial treasurer, is waiting for a cheque from the Dominion Government for the half yearly provincial subsidy. Under the agreement reached at the conference of premiers, Ontario was to receive \$2,125,772, an increase of \$800,000, but it will not be known till the cheque is retained whether or not the increase will be granted on the last half year.

THE PRINCE MAKES A SHORT VISIT.

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI WAS IN MONTREAL FOR ABOUT TWO HOURS LAST EVENING.

The Duke of the Abruzzi, the famous explorer and mountain climber, arrived in Montreal last evening from Quebec, over the Canadian Pacific Railway at



THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

7.15 o'clock and he left at 9.40 o'clock over the same line for Sudbury and Copper Cliff. The Duke will return to Montreal in a few days, when he will make his official calls and visit the points of interest in and about the city.

CANADIAN CABLES.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, July 2.—In the House of Lords the British North America Bill was read a second time.

London, July 3.—Sir Charles Tupper, who has now quite recovered, is visiting London to-day. He has reserved accommodation on the 'Empress of Britain,' sailing on Aug. 9.

The Hon. W. S. Fielding and Mrs. Fielding have returned to London.

London, July 3.—At the sitting of the Alien Immigration Board a tailor declared that there was a scarcity of tailors in London owing to the large number emigrating to Canada.

OBITUARY.

DUNCAN MACKENZIE.

Kirkfield, Ont., July 2.—Duncan Mackenzie, eldest brother of Mr. William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, passed away this afternoon at his residence here, from heart trouble. He was born in Montreal on May 23, 1833. He leaves three sons, John, Charles and William D., and three daughters, Mary, Melinda M., and Sarah C. He also leaves four brothers, Alex., William and Reuben, of Toronto; Robert, of Winnipeg, and three sisters. The funeral will take place next Friday.

INVENTOR OF GIANT POWDER.

Akron, Ohio, July 2.—Himar J. Ayers, the inventor of giant powder, died here to-day, aged 84 years.

MRS. J. ELLIOTT.

Ulverton, Que., July 2.—Mrs. Elliott, widow of the late Jer. Elliott, sr., died suddenly at her son's home on Saturday. Deceased's maiden name was Rebecca Bothwell, who, with her parents, emigrated to Canada when a child and had lived her long life of eighty-one years in the vicinity of Ulverton, where she was very much loved and respected by all for her kindly Christian disposition. She was the mother of nine sons and three daughters, seven of whom survive her. The funeral took place on Monday. The Rev. G. Bell, pastor of the Methodist Church, officiated. The bearers were, Messrs. Hugh, Fred, Edward and Norman Bothwell, cousins of the deceased.

MARRIED A CHINAMAN.

Hamilton, Ont., July 2.—Thos. Lee Sing, who recently led the police in their raids on Chinese gambling joints, and Miss Annie Drew, of James street north, were married this afternoon. Sing has been for some time attending the Presbyterian Church, but he was married by the Rev. R. J. Treleven, a Methodist minister.

ELECTRIC LIGHT LITIGATION.

The litigation over the right to the charter of the Montreal Electric Light Company entered into a new phase by the group composed of Mr. E. A. Robert, Mr. W. C. McIntyre and others taking out quo warranto proceedings against the other group pretending to represent the company. This will allow the case to go on during vacation, under the hearing of summary proceedings.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

Woodstock, Ont., July 2.—Alex. Coulter, of Toronto, was sentenced to-day by Police Magistrate Ball to five years in Kingston penitentiary. Coulter was charged with passing a forged cheque on a local firm, and attempting one at the town bank.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Ludger Hamelin has sold to N. H. Dandurand part of lot No. 57-12 of the parish of Pointe Claire, 47 by 160 feet, fronting on the public highway. The price was \$3,500.

Samuel Carsley has sold to Mrs. Auguste Amos, lot No. 15294, of St. Antoine ward, fronting on Mountain street, containing a superficial area of 3,646 feet. Price, \$2,700.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Monster American Petition Favoring a General Arbitration Treaty To Be Presented to M. Nelidoff.

The Hague, July 3.—The opposition to the American proposition before the Peace Conference on the inviolability of private property at sea is increasing. Now seems that Russia and France are not even in favor of the Italian amendment suggesting that belligerents be allowed to capture private property at sea, but that such property be returned after the war and that the owners be paid an indemnity for the damage sustained.

Japan is preparing a proposition regarding the use of wireless telegraph, based on her experience during the Russo-Japanese war, while other powers are desirous of proposing that submarine cables be classed as neutral property. The Japanese have not presented a proposition regarding the bombardment of towns but have asked the Americans who in their proposition desire to prohibit bombardments of towns for paying ransoms, to propose the abolition of the payment of ransoms in order to escape bombardments.

Miss Anna Eckstein has requested an audience of President Nelidoff in order to present a petition, signed by over a million Americans, in favor of a general arbitration treaty. M. Nelidoff will receive Miss Eckstein to-morrow morning.

GIFT FROM PRINCE FUSHIMI.

WILL BE DIVIDED BETWEEN GENERAL AND NOTRE DAME HOSPITALS.

This morning Mayor Ekers received a cheque for \$250 from his Imperial Highness, Prince Fushimi, to be distributed in such manner as His Worship thought fit, for charity in the city. The Mayor has decided to divide the money equally between the Notre Dame and General Hospitals.

ELEVATED TRACKS.

CITY COUNCIL WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE MONEY TO G.T.R. IF STREETS ARE CLOSED.

The Level Crossings Committee of the City Council met this morning at the City Hall to consider completed plans which the Grand Trunk Railway Company has furnished for the elevation of its tracks from Bonaventure station to the western city limits. The members of the committee, on examination, found that it was proposed to close certain of the streets crossed by the tracks, and they were unanimous in rejecting the plans on that account.

The following resolution was adopted unanimously, on the motion of Alderman Guay, seconded by Alderman Nault:

'That the plans now submitted be sent back, and that the company be informed that the committee cannot recommend that the city contribute and sum of money for the elevation of the company's tracks, unless plans be furnished which will provide that all the streets now on the homologated plan of the city, sent to the company by the city surveyor, remain open to traffic, and that the elevation of the tracks, include not only the tracks for passenger service, but also for the transportation of freight; also that the attention of the company be drawn to the resolution adopted by the committee, and to the city attorney's letter, transmitting copies of the homologated plans. Further, that the company be also informed that it is the desire of the committee that the Wellington street subway be raised, as it represents a source of great trouble and inconvenience.'

FIRE AT GAS WORKS.

IT WAS QUICKLY EXTINGUISHED WITHOUT MUCH DAMAGE.

The fire brigade was called out at three o'clock this afternoon for a fire at the gas works in the east end, and considerable alarm prevailed in that locality for a time. Fortunately the fire was a very small affair, and was speedily put out, very little damage being done.

THE ENGLISH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(See also page 10.)

London, July 3.—In the All-England tennis championship games at Wimbledon to-day, May Sutton, of California, won the semi-final in the ladies' singles, beating Miss Bosworth by 2-0. The score was 6-2.

May Sutton will play Miss Wilson in the final, and in the event of a victory the American player will meet Mrs. Chambers for the title of champion.

BIRTHS.

COOKE.—At Arundel, Que., on June 26, 1907, a daughter to the wife of Mr. Herbert Cooke.

MACKBRACHER.—At 'Maple Grove Farm,' Howick, Quebec, on July 1, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Mackbracher.

WANTED.—PROTESTANT FEMALE teacher, holding Elementary Diploma, for ten months, beginning September 1st, 1907. Salary (\$200.00) for the term. Apply with testimonials and experience to C. F. STACKHOUSE, Secretary-Treasurer, Peveril, P.Q.

A MIDDLE-AGED HANDY MAN WOULD like a place to work for a gentleman, by the month, where he could get his room and board; good reference. E. A. LAMBERT, 151 Inspector street, city.

THE EMPLOYERS LIABILITY.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Law Now In Force In England.

THE NEW COMPLICATIONS OF LIFE.

The following from the London 'Leader' shows the inconveniences and estrangements that cannot but affect the relations of servants and mistresses as fellow members of a household:

On July 1 next the new Compensation Act comes into force. Under this act the relatives of a domestic servant killed in her master's employment will be entitled to claim a sum ranging up to a maximum of £300 and a minimum of £150. If the servant is permanently disabled, she or he will be entitled to claim compensation for life. The liability is thus a serious one, extending from domestic servants to gardeners, coachmen, nurses, and other such employees, and it is obvious that in the insurance policies which scores of thousands of masters and mistresses are taking out the greatest care will have to be exercised to see that the protection given by the policy is ample and complete.

STANDARD RATES.

An almost universal scale of premiums has been agreed upon, the standard rates being fixed at:

- 2s. 6d. for indoor servants.
- 5s. for gardeners.
- 7s. 6d. for coachmen, stablemen, and groomers.
- 10s. for gamekeepers.
- 20s. for chauffeurs.

But beyond these categories there are other classes who must be taken account of. A person insuring his one or two permanent servants may imagine that he is secure against compensation claims. One day, however, a materialist engages a charwoman to do a day's work; and then it is discovered that she has a claim against her employer, and that the claim is not met by the existing policy.

There are other forms of this casual labor, as it is called—jobbing gardeners, washerwomen, monthly nurses, caretakers, and so forth; and, although the wording of the act is obscure upon this point it would be as well to take advantage of the facilities offered by the companies.

COMPREHENSIVE POLICIES.

What the companies undertake to do is to insure all occasional servants (both indoor and outdoor) for an additional premium of 25 percent of the total premium for the whole of the regular employees, the minimum additional premium to be so paid being fixed at 2s. 6d.

A few other important points should be borne in mind. To begin with, in insuring the servants it is not necessary to give their names. They should be insured as parlor maids, cooks, or whatever they may be.

Again, the practice is not unknown of insuring on limiting the age of the employees to 60. Too old at 61, has been the cry. This stipulation needlessly extends the liability of employers. A similar remark applies to the practice in certain quarters of demanding a warranty of health. An employer who has given such a warranty may change his servant; and if he neglects to notify that the new servant is not in good health, and that servant subsequently meets with an accident, the company would not meet any claim he or she might prefer against the employer. No warranty should, in any case, be given.

GROUNDS FOR CAUTION.

To take another point, a household should make sure that his policy entitles him to add to the number of his servants. Generally, the policy allows him to do so, and to pay the extra premium at the end of the year. The employer retains his right to compensation throughout the year, whether an accident occurred to the old or the new servant. This rule, however, is not universal.

See What I Can Do Is Dr. Hamilton's Request to the Kidney Sufferer.

You have used many medicines. Some helped; others didn't, and your kidneys are still sick.

I can cure you.

I have a remedy that has never failed in kidney disease.

My wonderful preparation is known as Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut.

I guarantee Dr. Hamilton's Pills will restore the worst case of kidney suffering.

Pain in the back, sides and hips will be relieved.

Dizzy spells, headache and reeling sensations will be quickly remedied.

Distressing bladder complications, frequent calls, brick dust and sediment I guarantee will entirely disappear under Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

If your run-down and languid condition can't be cured by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, then you are hopeless.

But in thousands of cases Dr. Hamilton's Pills have restored health and more; they have built up constitutions that defied further inroads of kidney disease.

Purely a vegetable remedy, free from injurious minerals like mercury and calomel, mild enough for children to use, where can you find a remedy in efficiency to approach Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

To be candid, you can't.

All dealers sell Dr. Hamilton's Pills, in yellow boxes, 25c. or five boxes for one dollar. Refuse any substitute.

R & O NAV. CO. Special Low Rates West

Through the beautiful THOUSAND ISLANDS and BAY OF QUINTE by daylight.

Montreal-Toronto-Hamilton Line steamers of the R. & O. NAV. Co., sail on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m. Every convenience for passengers. State rooms warm and comfortable, and electric-lighted. Fares:—

To Toronto, \$8.50, return \$16.00.
To Hamilton, \$9.00, return \$17.00.

Meals and berth included. Correspondingly low rates to intermediate ports.

Ticket Office, 128 ST. JAMES STREET, (Post Office.)

J. F. DOLAN, City Passenger Agent.

It is worthy of note that all who have tried it, praise

COWAN'S Perfection COCOA

because of its purity and fine flavor.

THE COWAN CO., Limited, TORONTO.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY TENDER.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and marked on the outside "Tender for Freight Shed, Charlottetown," will be received up to and including Wednesday, July 10th, 1907, for the construction of a brick freight shed at Charlottetown, P.E.I.

The plans and specification may be seen at the Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and at the Chief Engineer's Office, Montreal, N.B., at which places forms of tender may be obtained. All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.

D. POTTINGER, General Manager.

Railway Office, Montreal, N.B., June 22nd, 1907.

There is, or has been, in existence what is known as the Average Clause. Under this clause a household who had a servant at the time he injured, and subsequently engaged an additional one, would be paid only two-thirds of the compensation claim by the company. The remaining third would have to come out of his own pocket.

LATITUDE REQUIRED.

One further important matter must be noted. Some policies have declared that notice of an accident must be given within a certain limited time of its occurrence. But it is manifest that the employer himself may not have heard of it within that time; or he may have been informed of it, and not thinking that it was serious at the moment, may have neglected it. Most companies now require, however, that notice of the accident should be given within a stated period after it has come to the employer's knowledge.

Another form of the stipulation is that the notice should be given within a certain period of the servant's incapacity becoming known to the household. "As soon as practicable," is a third alternative. The employer must be careful to get the widest possible latitude in the matter.

Householders should take the precaution of writing for a specimen policy. No respectable company will refuse one.

Finally, the employer whose servants have met with an accident should be careful not to incur legal costs without the previous consent of the insurance company. Nor may he, except at his own expense, settle any claim or admit any liability without the written authority of the company.

FRANCE AND BRITAIN

PARIS JOURNAL HAS INTERVIEW WITH SIR WILFRID LAURIER.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 2.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who was interviewed by the 'Journal' of Paris, on the subject of improved relations between France and Great Britain, said: 'I should like to see you protect your own language against the invasion of terms that are not really wanted. You have come to interview me. Why do you not say that you have had an interview with me.'

In conclusion, Sir Wilfrid pointed out that when the terms between France and Canada had been arranged the obtaining of the British Government's signature would be a formal matter. 'Great Britain, whose loyal subjects we are,' he said, 'considers us as men who have been given their independence, and grants us its signature without any difficulty, leaving to us every latitude in discussing our own interests, and it is surely to our interest, as it is to yours, to strengthen the bonds which unite Canada and France. The commercial treaty that we desire will in short unite two near relations.'

'Mother and daughter,' suggested the interviewer, but Sir Wilfrid was not to be caught that way. He would leave the question of relationship in general terms, he said, adding rather parenthetically, 'and mind you, don't make me say a word more than I have said to you.'

The Paris 'Figaro' announces that the

new treaty of commerce between France and Canada will shortly be signed by the governments of the two countries.

A FOOD EXHIBITION.

The opening of the exhibition of food products, under the patronage of the Grocers' Clerks' Association, took place at the Stadium, last evening, and was largely attended. Among the invited guests present were Aldermen Dagenais and Labrecque, Messrs. L. A. Rivet, M.P., and A. Verville, M.P. A select programme of music and moving pictures was gone through and addresses were delivered by the president of the Association, Mr. Labrecque, Ald. Dagenais, Mr. Rivet and others. The exhibition will be continued for the rest of the week.

Those removing to the seaside or country during the summer months can have the 'Daily Witness' each day of publication at twenty-five cents per month in Canada. For the United States add twenty-five cents for postage. To include the 'Illustrated Witness' ten cents additional per month.

ONLY ONE CURE FOR EARACHE.

Nothing more prompt than 'Nerviline,' which mothers have treasured as a household panacea for thirty years. Best liniment on earth is 'Nerviline'; try it.

Summer Resorts

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Hotel Opens June 1st.

The most delightful resort in Canada. Hotel up to date. Lighted with gas. Long Distance Phone. Telegraph and Post Office. Sanitary Plumbing and Sewerage. Ball room. Outdoor games—unexcelled boating—Use of boats free to guests.

Abenakis Mineral Water endorsed by eminent physicians. A positive cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Indigestion. Terms, \$15 to \$18 per week. Illustrated booklet. R. G. KIRKWOOD, Mgr., Abenakis Springs, Que.

Square Lake House

ST. FAUSTIN STATION, W. C. FRYE, Manager.

Situated in the highest point of the Laurentians, close to Railway Station; beautiful scenery; good safe boating and bathing; headquarters for trout fishing. Running spring water in house. Modern plumbing, wide verandah.

Gaspe Basin, The favorite spot for Health and Sport. Charming Resort for Sportsmen and Pleasure Seekers.

The vicinity affords beautiful scenery. One sea bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing per excellence.

BAKER'S HOTEL, (Now Open) so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.

Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to

BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspe, Que.

Niagara Peninsula, Canada's Health and Pleasure Resort. 9 1/2 Hours from Montreal.

Mineral Salt Baths for Rheumatism and Nervous Troubles. Long Distance Phone each room. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Fishing. Apply GRAND TRUNK RY. OFFICE, Montreal, Or, "THE WELLAND," St. Catharines, Ontario.

THE IRVING Old Orchard Beach, Maine Directly on Beach. Prices moderate. Con- venient to everything. Booklets Mrs. L. A. GOUGINS, Prop.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE, Foster, P.Q. Is now open for Summer Boarders. Special rates to families stopping the season. Good board and fishing. Boats free to guests of the house. Gas in rooms, and Bell Telephone in house. For particulars write A. KILBURN, Foster.

GLEN VILLA INN NORTH HATLEY, QUEBEC. Four hours from Montreal, on shore of beautiful Massawippi Lake; 200 guests; average \$3.00 per day, \$17 per week; half rates during June, the ideal month of the year; a health-builder for convalescents. Golf, Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Beautiful Walks and Drives; Extensive Gardens and Lawns, Forest and Fields. Casino Orchestra. Write for Booklets. G. A. LEBARON, Prop., P.O. Glen Villa, Que.

AVENUE HOUSE, Peaks Island. This popular Seaside House will be open July 1st for summer visitors. Correspondence solicited. M. C. STOEHLING.

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ONLY ONE CURE FOR EARACHE.

Nothing more prompt than 'Nerviline,' which mothers have treasured as a household panacea for thirty years. Best liniment on earth is 'Nerviline'; try it.



DOMINION LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Canada July 6 Aug. 10 Sept. 14

Ottawa July 13 Aug. 17 Sept. 21

Dominion July 20 Aug. 24 Sept. 28

Kensington July 27 Aug. 31 Oct. 5

Southwark Aug. 3 Sept. 7 Oct. 12

Canada Aug. 10 Sept. 14 Oct. 19

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight; from Quebec 1.00 p.m.

The "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.

The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.

First-Class rate, \$65; Second-Class, \$40 and upwards, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

To Liverpool, \$42.50 and \$43.00.

To London, \$2.50 additional.

Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, \$27.50.

MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)

Manxman July 6

Turcoman July 13

Englishman July 20

For all information apply to local agents or to

DOMINION LINE, 17 St. James Street, Montreal.

Mail Line Steamers

BETWEEN MONTREAL AND OTTAWA

EXCURSION TO CARILLON, \$1.00.

TAKE 8 A.M. TRAIN FOR LACHINE.

Hudson, by C.P.R., 1.30 p.m.; return boat, \$1.00.

St. Anne's, C.P.R. or G.T.R., 4 p.m.; return boat, 80c.

Lachine, G.T.R., 5 p.m.; return boat, 50c.

Head Office, 165 Common street, Tel. Main 1029.

Ticket Office, St. James street, Nos. 137, 138 and 178; Windsor Hotel; G. T. Ry., Bonaventure Station and St. Henri.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known "SS. CAMPANA," 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity and with all modern comforts.

Sailings from Montreal, on Mondays, at 4 p.m., 1st, 15th and 29th July, 12th and 26th August, for Picton, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Percé, Gaspé Cove, Grand River, St. Bernard, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer excursions, \$35 and upwards, by the new twin screw "SS. Bermudian," 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York, Wednesday 8rd, 17th and 31st July, and fortnightly thereafter. Temperature cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BECK & CO., Agents, 211 Commissioners street, city.

JOHN DATE.

Sanitary Plumbing

ELECTRIC LIGHT and BELL WIRING.

Prompt Service. Careful Supervision.

152-154 Craig Street West.

Telephones—Main 431. East 73.

GOLDEN WHEAT AND WHITE MOUNTAIN

BREAD:

PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.

R. S. AULD, 457 St. Antoine, Co. Atwater Ave. TEL. MOUNT 13

ANADA (Murray, Last & Co.)

CARPET LEANING COMPANY, 430 St. Antoine Street.

PHONE: UP 2529.

JACKSON & CO., CARPENTERS, BUILDERS

And CONTRACTORS.

Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.

2298 to 2325 HIBERNIA ROAD, TEL. MAIN 4158.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM" TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

Consult City Ticket Office, 130 St. James Street.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen! To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc. use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Follet Soap Co., Mfrs.



ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

VIRGINIAN, 7 June, 9 a.m. 5 July.

TUNISIAN, June 12, 4 a.m., July 12.

VICTORIAN, June 21, 9 a.m.; July 19.

IONIAN, June 28 at 4 a.m.

VIRGINIAN, July 5, 9 a.m., Aug. 2.

CORSIKAN, new, July 26, Aug. 23.

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route. Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days, 14 hours.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST CLASS, \$70 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.

SECOND CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry, \$42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

THIRD CLASS Liverpool, London or Belfast, \$27.50, and \$28.75, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Corinthian 13 June. Sicilian 27 June

Preorian 20 June. Numidian 4 July

Rates—Saloon, "called," Second Cabin, \$40 and up; Third Class, \$26.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

Sardinian 19 June. Parisian 29 June

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